Measure 18-111 continues a levy first passed in 2011 when the county government eliminated general fund support for the Klamath County Museum. The levy was renewed in 2014 by Klamath County voters. Renewal of the levy at the same amount will allow the Klamath County Museum system to maintain its current level of operation. Between them, our three county museums host over 11,000 visitors annually. The Klamath County Museum is consistently rated by tourists as the most popular attraction in town.

Since 1954, the Klamath County Museum has housed a large collection of historical documents, photos, books, maps and artifacts. It preserves objects that have played a role in historic events in the region, from sagebrush sandals made by native peoples to the ladder used by protesters to storm the A Canal head gates in 2001.

The museum supports local social studies teachers in meeting the K-12 Academic Content Standards. It offers free admission for all school aged children. It provides interpretive hikes and driving tours of historical locations in the county. It has utilized social media very effectively.

Without sufficient funds, the museum system would be forced to eliminate public programs and drastically reduce staff and hours open to the public. At just 5¢ per $1000 of assessed valuation, this measure will cost approximately $7.50 for a house valued at $150,000.

Join us in Supporting our local Museums by voting YES on Measure 18-111
Klamath County Museum Supporters
Sue Fortune saved this badge from the last time the Klamath County Museum had to ask for funding to keep going for another five years. Sue is one of more that a hundred volunteers who work at different areas of the museum’s many activities.

Sue Fortune “The museum offers life long learning. It is a way to meet others with similar interests, especially in history. I’ve met many interesting people from all over the world and spread the word about what has gone on and what is going on in our area. Being part of the crew and taking part in the activities and passing along my knowledge of the area. Each year the local schools bring busloads of students to the museum for tours to learn about the history and environment of the county.”

Gary & Carol Mattos “The Klamath County Museums consist of the Fort Klamath Museum, the Baldwin Hotel Museum and the Klamath County Museum. Each year many school children visit the Museum to learn more about local history as well as American history. The museums receive requests for information by Genealogists which are researched and replied to by Museum staff and volunteers. There are also many tourists looking for information about Fort Klamath, the Modoc War, the Klamath Project (which was the first large irrigation project in the country), geology of the area and pioneers and the settlement of the Klamath Basin. These same tourists spend time and money in the area, adding to the local economy. Night at the Cemetery, Heritage Days at Fort Klamath, a presentation at the Baldwin each March honoring the women who made a difference in the Klamath Basin, Flashlight tours of the Baldwin, Railroad week and History Days are a few of the annual events provided by the Museums. Museum Manager Todd Kepple does many additional presentations throughout the year, at the Museum as well as throughout the area. These events may be at the request of a local organization, an auto tour of the back roads of the area or a history hike. Many of these benefits to the community would be lost is funding was cut back.”

Bill Lewis “The Klamath Basin is a unique area. It is a beautiful place and full of continuing potential. For over 7000 years it was inhabited by a hunter-gather indigenous people. 200 years ago the “white man” entered this area and soon began to settle here. There was conflict between the old and new basin residents. Many things have happened in all that time period. Irrigation allowed for farming, lumber brought more people to the area. The railroad came and with it more commerce. Great times for some of the people of basin and worse times for people of the basin.”

The short answer I believe is: Without history, how can we know how we got to this place in time without knowing where we came from? “

Mary Nobel “Three museums, a colorful history, our story continues via the Klamath County museums.”

Ron Loveness “Help preserve our local history. IF NOT YOU, THEN WHO?”

Phyllis Goebel “ I feel the Baldwin Hotel was an important addition to the museum family. It not only shows important areas of our history but gives people an idea of what hotel life was 100 years ago.”
In this issue  Kiva Sugarman
YADONITE by Ron Loveness
John C. Frémont and the Klamath Basin by Bill Lewis
More Paul Bunyan submitted by Ron Loveness

Meeting Schedule 2018
Oct 12-13 Tour of the Linkville Cemetery
Oct 18-21 Merrill Potato Festival
Oct 25 Highway Builders—Todd Kepple
November Potluck Dinner—At the Potluck KCHS will furnish the main dish and members should bring side dishes to share and their own drinks
Regular Membership meetings are at 7 p.m. On the fourth Thursday of March, April, May, September, and October at the Museum

Did you know?—The Echoes is now online to be viewed at your leisure.
http://klamathcountyhistoricalsociety.org

WHY IS HISTORY IMPORTANT
“Studying history is important because it allows us to understand our past, which in turn allows to understand our present. If we want to know how and why our world is the way it is today, we have to look to history for answers. People often say that “history repeats itself,” but if we study the successes and failures of the past, we may, ideally, be able to learn from our mistakes and avoid repeating them in the future. Studying history can provide us with insight into our cultures of origin as well as cultures with which we might be less familiar, thereby increasing cross-cultural awareness and understanding.” Enotes

BE SURE TO VOTE NOVEMBER 6TH FOR WHAT YOU BELIEVE IT!
Historically many people have worked and even suffered to give you the right to vote. Honor them and honor history by voting to continue funding our local museums.

Museum Happenings
Check the Midge for museum details and a list of other cultural happening in the community. Get on the list by sending your email to midge@co.klamath.or.us
Kiva Sugarman a Man of Honor

“I ain’t Mad at Nobody”

Kiva Sugarman was a Jewish immigrant and merchant who founded and owned Sugarman’s Department store at the corner of Sixth and Main streets in Klamath Falls, Oregon in the early 1900s.

Sugarman’s personal story began in 1877. He was born in Romania to Abraham and Frieda Sugarman. His father was a merchant. Kiva did not have much formal education, but he read every book that he could get his hands on, educating himself. He worked for his father in his store, and as a young man he heard many stories about the opportunities that waited in the new world. In 1900 Kiva set out on his dream. He left Romania and came to New York City. Sugarman had only $6.50 in his pocket when he arrived in New York. He did not know the language or the customs of his new home. He did find a job in a clothing store and earned $2.25 a week. But he did learn English while he worked there.

In 1901 Keva Sugarman traveled to Portland, Oregon at the urging of his uncle who owned a dry goods store there. Keva began work for his uncle earning a dollar a week plus room and board. One year later he was making $10 a week. He met and married Flora Gumbert. Flora was born in Oregon. Together they began a family, three daughters, Harriet, Fay and Frieda. By 1905 as his family grew, Kiva was making $25 a week. In 1906 Kiva Sugarman wanted to start his own business. He decided to move to Linkville, now Klamath Falls, in southern Oregon. To get there he and his family traveled by train, stagecoach and river boat.

According to the “History of Oregon” the store he started was “devoted solely to clothing, shoes and men’s furnishings...the trade is so extensive as to require the services of six clerks.”
Sugarman’s Corner is a sculpture park on the corner of Sixth street and Main street in Klamath Falls, Oregon. Kiva Sugarman owned and operated a men’s clothing store on that spot from 1912 to 1944. Sugarman arrived in Linkville, now Klamath Falls, in 1906 with his wife and two daughters. Soon he had started his clothing business and after six years moved to this location. Kiva Sugarman, also known as K. Sugarman, was an outstanding and civic minded member of this community. The park was commissioned in 2016 in honor of this wonderful man.

Carol Sullivan, Sugarman’s granddaughter, was joined by her brother, David, and Sugarman’s great-grandchildren, Daniel Sullivan and Catie Delbruech and their families. Most of them arrived from Denver, where they now live.

Todd Kepple, Ellen Argall, Mayor Carol Westfall and Heidi Neel Biggs spoke at the event.

Kiva Sugarman passed away in 1952 in San Francisco.
The following is a lay person’s summary (with help from Wikipedia) of Research Papers by Meyers & Newcomb (1952) and Emrick & Landers (2011). A research paper for Western Washington University titled “Yadonite: Mystery Rock of Klamath Falls, Oregon” was written by Ian Emrick and Curtis Landers. Samples of yadonite were provided by Marshall Curran, President of the Klamath Basin Rockhounding and Lapidary Club. Myron Yadon displayed a set of Yadonite bookends made by John Yadon. Information was also gathered from newspaper articles in the Herald and News from the 1950’s. Yadonite was sometimes referred to as “yadenite”. Different spellings of the Yadon were due to a misspelling of the name in 1898 in mail contracts from Ager and Pokegama to Klamath Falls with John’s father, Jefferson L. Yadon. J.L. Yadon didn’t have time to straighten out the mistake as he was busy operating stage lines so he just let it ride down through the years.*

Yadonite is a variety of opalite that is mostly quartz and has only been found in the vicinity of Klamath Falls, Oregon. Yadonite displays a large array of colors and a distinctive banding pattern with a lot of variation between samples. Over 20 elements have been found in yadonite which leads to its wide range of colors ranging from dark crimson red to creamy whites with a vitreous and pearly luster.

Yadonite was named after John C. Yadon, one of the founders of the local rock and mineral society. Yadon came to Klamath Falls with his family before there were railroads. He became associated with the Bureau of Reclamation and studied rocks as a hobby. In the 1940’s Yadon had the machine and welding shop at 101 East Main Street. This enabled him to build lapidary equipment including rock saws and tumblers for his rock shop located in the back of the business. In the 1950’s he had a rock quarry located in the vicinity of the Skylakes Hospital where he mined opalite that became known as yadonite.

So far, yadonite is found exclusively in the Klamath Basin in the Yonna Formation of the Middle Pliocene Epoch in the geologic timescale. The Yonna formation includes most of Klamath, NW Modoc, NE Siskiyou and western Lake Counties. The Klamath County Museum and the Klamath Basin Rockhounding and Lapidary Club have co-sponsored field trips in recent years to the area north of the College Industrial Park and OIT to collect yadonite rocks. Samples of yadonite can be seen at the museum’s rock collection.

*J.L. Yadon didn’t have time to straighten out the mistake as he was busy operating stage lines so he just let it ride down through the years.
Regional geology in the Klamath Basin is dominated by volcanic deposits as well as deposits from a fresh water lake which covered the region 2.58 to 5.33 million years ago. Yadonite is derived through a hydrothermal process (heated water in the earth’s crust) which has been active in the Klamath Basin for around 2 million years.

Yadonite is said to contain petrified algae, which are sedimentary deposits including “lascustrine deposits,” meaning, “associated with lakes”. The fossilized life forms found in lake bottoms include fossilized “eukarotes,” an organism whose cells have a nucleus enclosed within membranes – such as algae.

Of the 20 plus minerals and elements that make up yadonite, several are found only in hydrothermal environments (barite, celestite, bismutite, amorphous quartz and potassium feldspar). Traces of gold were found in every sample, but not in concentrations that would be ore grade. The finding of gold is also significant as a hydrothermal alteration. Traces of uranium, which is also related to hydrothermal activity, were found in yadonite. Uranium concentrations are very low, and verification could not be confirmed with a Geiger counter.

The variation of elements controls the coloration in yadonite. In general, the concentration of Iron is higher in darker colored bands. The lighter colored bands present a material similar to weakly hydrothermally altered ashy diatomite.

Further testing with other techniques would be beneficial to confirm previous research and to answer more questions about yadonite, Klamath’s “unique” rock found no place else on Earth (so far).
Most of “History” depends on Who is telling it.

I became interested in finding out more about John Frémont because in the early 1970s together with my family I visited the Denny Creek picnic area. This sign commemorating the event that took place at this spot was at the picnic area. That picnic area was closed to the public a few years later and the sign moved out to highway 140 adjacent to the area. See pullout

After Frémont and his party were attacked, they traveled north around the upper end of Klamath Lake. Where the Williamson River runs into Klamath Lake, they found a Klamath Indian fishing camp. They attacked it. Frémont’s report said that his band killed 14 Indians, but other reports simply said his band killed all the Indians there.

That is the story of Denny Creek. Or is it?

John C. Frémont was a very interesting person and this article will not even come close to recounting all of his exploits. He was born in 1813 to Charles Frémon and Anne Beverly Whiting. The couple had not been allowed to marry because Anne had not been granted a divorce from her previous marriage to a much older man. Frémont was a very handsome and intelligent man. In his early years he longed to be an explorer. His life seemed to be one lucky event after another. After attending college he attracted the attention of a South Carolina politician, Joel R. Poinsett. Poinsett secured a position for Frémont to teach mathematics aboard the USS Natchez sailing the South American seas. Frémont resigned from the navy and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the United States Topographical Corps. Poinsett later became Secretary of War and at that time he arranged for Frémont to assist Joseph Nicollet in exploring and mapping the land west of the Mississippi River to the Missouri River. During his time in Missouri, Frémont met Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Later Frémont was invited to Senator Benton’s home in Washington, D.C. where he met the senator’s 16–year-old daughter, Jessie. Love bloomed, they eloped and the senator was angry. But he got over it. All this set the stage for John C. Frémont to became a national icon and hero. His father-in-law, the senator, helped Frémont obtain a position of leadership in three expeditions into the west.
Jessie was a very important part of the Frémont persona because she helped him edit and publish the reports to Congress. The pair were elegant writers and painted a picture of the west that inspired hundreds of people to venture westward. The poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow said after reading one report, “Frémont has touched my imagination. What a wild life, and what a fresh kind of existence! But ah, the discomforts!”

It was first voiced by Thomas Jefferson when he made the Louisiana Purchase that the United States should be an agricultural nation reaching from ocean to ocean. In the 19th century, Manifest Destiny was a belief held by many people, that settlers were meant to expand across the county and claim land that was rightfully theirs. The three tenets of this belief were:

- The special virtues of the American people and their institutions
- The mission of the United States to redeem and remake the west in the image of agrarian America
- An irresistible destiny to accomplish this essential duty

It was against this backdrop that Frémont led his expeditions into the West. Although his goal was to map and record the territory, he always went beyond that duty. On his third expedition he went straight to California, a territory still held by Mexico. It seemed he was ready to become a war hero, helping the United States secure California. He waited around Sacramento seemingly waiting for hostilities to start. During his stay, he was involved with several Indian massacres,

From the journals of John Frémont and Kit Carson:

“On 30 March 1846, the band arrived at the Lassen Ranch in the upper Sacramento Valley. There they met Americans who claimed that an encampment of Indians was preparing to attack White settlers. Frémont moved his men up the Sacramento River in search of such Indians. The party reached Reading’s Ranch on 5 April 1846 and spotted a large Indian camp, likely of the Wintu tribe. Captain Frémont ordered an advance on the Indians, with every one of his men carrying a rifle, two pistols, and a knife. The Wintu were unable to flee the camp as the majority of their ranks were women and children and they were pinned against the river. The men of the Wintu camp formed a defensive line with the women and children behind them.”

Expedition member Thomas E. Breckenridge states that "the order was given to ask no quarter and to give none. Frémont’s men lined up and began firing several rifle volleys, slaughtering the Indians in front of them."
The long range of the rifles rendered it impossible for the Indians' arrows to reach them. The men then approached towards the camp, fired another volley at closer range, and rushed in with their sabers and pistols. Breckenridge writes:

“The settlers charged into the village taking the warriors by surprise and then commenced a scene of slaughter which is unequalled in the West. The bucks, squaws and paposes were shot down like sheep and those men never stopped as long as they could find one alive. The remaining Indians were forced to flee, with some running for the hills and others braving the river. Eyewitness William Isaac Tustin reports that men of Frémont's band mounted on horses chased down the running Indians and tomahawked them to death, while riflemen stood on the shores of the river and took potshots at the Indians trying to swim to safety.” He described the scene as "a slaughter".

Estimates of the casualties vary. Expedition members Thomas E. Breckenridge and Thomas S. Martin claim the number of Indians killed as "120-150" and "over 175" respectively. But the eyewitness William Isaac Tustin claimed that at least 600-700 Indians were killed on land, with another 200 or more dying in the water. There are no records of any expedition members being killed or even wounded in the massacre. Kit Carson, one of the mounted attackers, later stated, "It was a perfect butchery."

Breckenridge, who claims not to have participated, laments:

“I think that I hate an Indian as badly as anybody and have as good reason to hate them, but I don't think that I could have assisted in that slaughter. It takes two to fight or quarrel but in that case there was but one side fighting."

Neither Frémont nor any of his expedition members were charged or punished in any way for the killings. Several expedition members suggested that the massacre led local Indians to fear the White men and avoid raiding the settlements and ranches that American settlers had begun erecting on Indian land.

It was shortly after that event that Frémont and his party came north to the Oregon Territory, killing Indians as they went, and the Denny Creek incident occurred.

After attacking the Klamath Indian fishing camp in retaliation, Frémont wrote in his journal, “I had kept a promise I had made to myself and had punished these people well for their treachery, and now I turn my thoughts to the work they have delayed.”

Then he returned to California and the Mexican War,
The material in the previous article came from many different sources. I personally read over a hundred pages of articles about John C. Frémont. That included everything from Wikipedia to articles written by many different authors. Their words are in parentheses and the rest is my relaying the information I learned.

I hope this article gives a clearer picture of the man and events that impacted the Klamath Basin so long ago.

Bill Lewis

THE LEGEND OF PAUL BUNYAN submitted by Ron Loveness

The mythical Paul Bunyan is unique in that he was not created from the legends of a person who once lived. The stories of John Henry, Pecos Bill, Black Bart and others were based on a living person. The legend of Paul Bunyan is believed to have originated in Maine (Canadians claim Nova Scotia). Paul was born a very large baby – it took five storks to deliver him. In spite of his size and strength, Paul was very quick. He would blow the candle out at night and be in bed before it was dark.

Paul started his career in the woods of New England and the tales of his super human abilities followed him as he made his way to the Great Lakes, Upper Midwest, South as far as Florida and West to Arizona and California, then to Oregon and Washington in the Northwest. Statues memorializing Paul and Babe the Blue Ox are located in all of these territories. Libraries in universities across the land including the University of Oregon, Reed College and the University of Washington have sections containing numerous books and writings of Paul Bunyan’s adventures.

Jim Stevens, a former logger from Weed, California, was one of many who wrote a book about Paul Bunyan. Jim was acquainted with Cap Collier (founder of Collier State Park and Logging Museum) and they would swap stories. About the time Jim’s book was published in 1925, short stories about the adventures of Paul Bunyan in Klamath Country started appearing in the Klamath Evening Herald. An edited version of one of these stories appeared in a previous issue of the Trumpeter and another is in this issue. One must use your imagination as “NO TALE IS TOO TALL FOR PAUL”.
TULELAKE WAS A HOT PLACE FOR PAUL BUNYAN TO LOG BUT HE DID A GOOD JOB

In the year of two summers they had dog days all winter and then early in the spring the sun never set, but came closer and closer to the earth at the end and the beginning of each day. Along in June the water in all the lakes began to boil. It was easy pickings for sour-dough Sam, the head cook, for Paul was logging around the banks of Clear Lake in Modoc County and Tulelake, and the Lava Beds in Siskiyou County that summer. All Sourdough Sam had to do was to set gobs of dough out in the sun on a hot lava rock for half an hour before meal time to bake. Sam was very proud of his sour-dough and could make everything out of it except coffee. Sam and his son, Slim Biscuit Jim, both claimed their sourdough could be used for shaving soap, hair tonic, boot grease, eye wash, shin plasters, ear muffs, corn pads, arch supports, lamp oil, saw polish or even a chair cushion. Next Sam would send the kitchen flunkies down to the lake shore to scoop up a bunch of fine ready boiled trout to go with the biscuits.

Logging was very difficult, for all the pine needles were smoldering and smoking and every logger had to have a block of ice to stand on while falling timber. The ice was brought down from Mt. Shasta. Bullwhacker Big Ole and Babe, the Blue Ox, would hook into a glacier just at daylight and have it down in time to be cut into blocks for the day’s work.

Paul and his crew finished the Tulelake and Lava Beds logging just in time, for the entire country caught fire from the heat just as the last log was hauled over the Siskiyous to be driven down the Klamath River and dumped into the Pacific Ocean. All the slash and young trees were destroyed completely.

W.C. (William) Dalton of Malin vouched for the truth of this, for there was not a sign of a pine tree in that country when he began ranching there.

Klamath Evening Herald, July 1, 1925

And that’s the truth!
2018 KCHS Officers
Interim President: Richard Touslee
Vice President: Currently Vacant
Secretary: Sally Bailo
Treasurer: Avis Kielsmeier
Members at Large:
  Doy Touslee
  Cindy DeRosier
  Bill Anderson
  Gloria Sullivan
  Carol Mattos
KCHS Website:
klamathcountyhistoricalsociety.org
Bill Lewis—Webmaster
Email the Society at:
BillLewis62@Hotmail.com (Webmaster)

It is time to renew your Membership
Membership fees are due at the end of each year.
  Individual $15.00
  Supporting $30.00
  Life Member $125.00
Make checks payable to the Klamath County Historical Society
Mail to or drop off at the Klamath County Museum
1451 Main Street
Klamath Falls, OR

Update your information: Mail to: KCHS at the address above.
Name:___________________________________________________
Address:_________________________________________________
Phone Number:____________________________________________
Email Address:____________________________________________