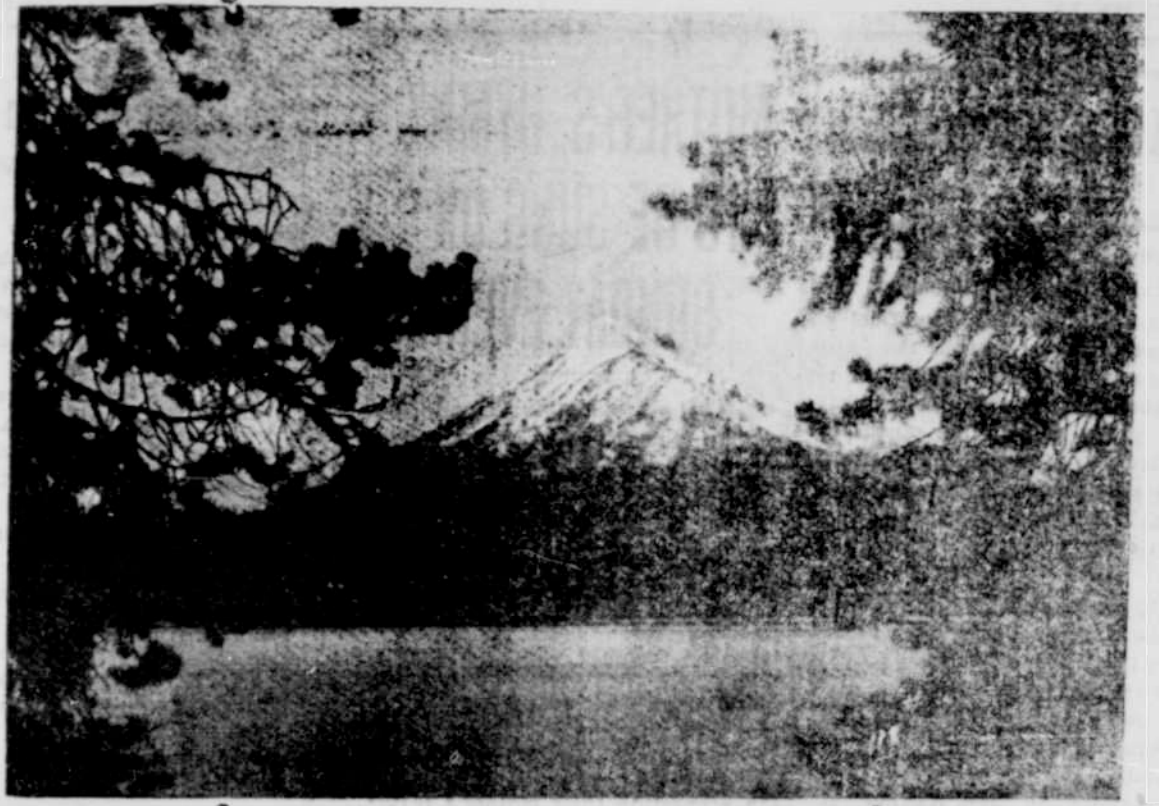
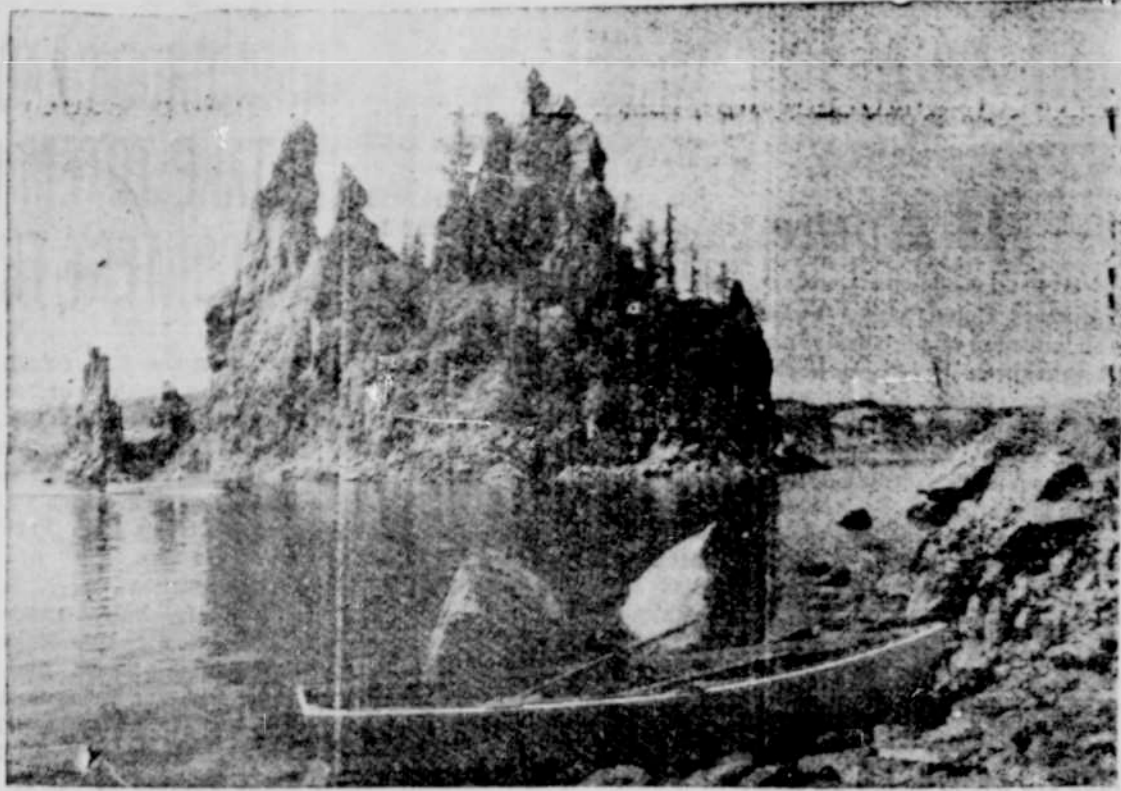


# KLAMATH COUNTY WANDER LAND IN THE WONDERLAND



## Hills, Lakes, Spots of Historic Interest Invite Visitor

Rich in unspoiled recreational attractions, engaged in a far-reaching program of developing great economic resources, and possessing an intensely interesting historical background, Klamath county rates as a "place you mustn't miss" in the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland.

It forms the north central boundary of that region, and offers a gateway from the north in the shape of fast, smooth highway No. 97. It's easily reached from all sections of the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland itself—from the east by the Klamath Falls-Lakeview highway, from the south by the Hatfield-Canby highway, from the west by the Greensprings highway, and from the southwest by the newly developed Weed-Klamath Falls highway.

Klamath, a great lake country, lies between Jackson and Lake counties in the Oregon—and northern—tier of counties in the Wonderland area. The California counties in this inspiring section of the Pacific coast are Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Trinity, Shasta and Tehama.

Klamath possesses a chain of lakes that offer both beauty and sport. On the great Pacific flyway, it is one of the finest migratory bird hunting areas in the west. With Upper Klamath lake as a great natural reservoir providing an unlimited supply of water, it has one of America's most successful reclamation projects. Its rich stands of pine are the basis of a great industry. It is a key point in both highway and rail transportation.

Its people are progressive, hospitable, and welcome the visitors who come for sports, for vacations, or to invest in homes or sound enterprise. To those particularly in counties nearby, it invites attendance to its Buckaroo Days, July 2, 3 and 4, and suggests that be the occasion for seeing at least a part of the interesting country within or near its borders. But no special occasion is required to make a visit to the Klamath country well worth while.

Like other counties of southern Oregon, Klamath is rich in legend and history of the earlier days. It has its share of thrilling incidents which marked the struggles between early settlers and the Indians. The Klamath territory was explored by General Fremont in 1846. Klamath Falls, county seat of Klamath county, was known as Linkville in the early days. The Fremont bridge now spans the Link River at the point where Fremont and his party crossed it in 1846. The present Ashland-Klamath Falls highway follows more or less the original road which was the first to be built across the Cascade chain. Portions of the old road may still be seen in some places.

### Site of Old Fort

Fort Klamath, 39 miles north of Klamath Falls, was built in 1863. The site of the old Fort with its barracks and military hospital is located on the west side of the present junction of the Crater Lake and Dalles-California highway. Nearby are the graves of the Modoc Indian Chieftain "Captain Jack" and his henchmen, Black Jim, Boston Charlie and Schonchin. They were hang-

ed at Fort Klamath for the murder of General Canby and the Reverend Thomas during the parley under a flag of truce during the Modoc Indian War of 1872. The Fremont battleground of 1846 is located near the place where The Dalles-California highway crosses Williamson river. The Modoc Indian War in which Captain Jack and his small band of warriors, taking refuge in the Modoc Lava Beds, held the United States troopers at bay for six months, is one of the most interesting episodes of the region.

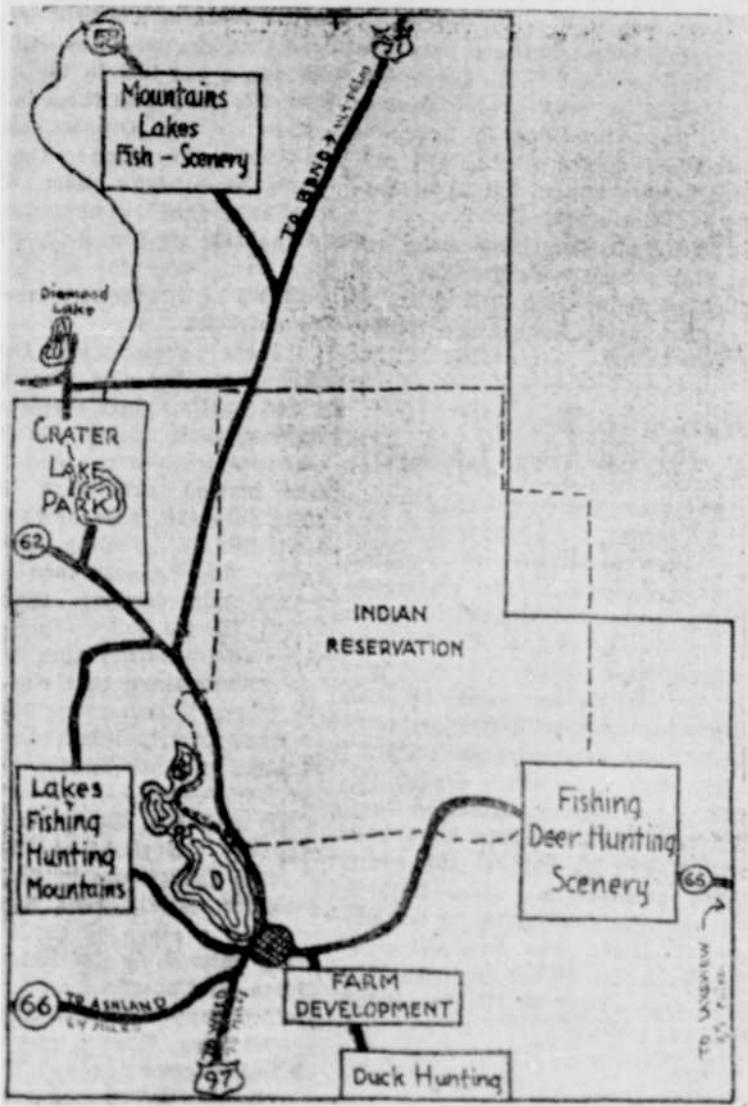
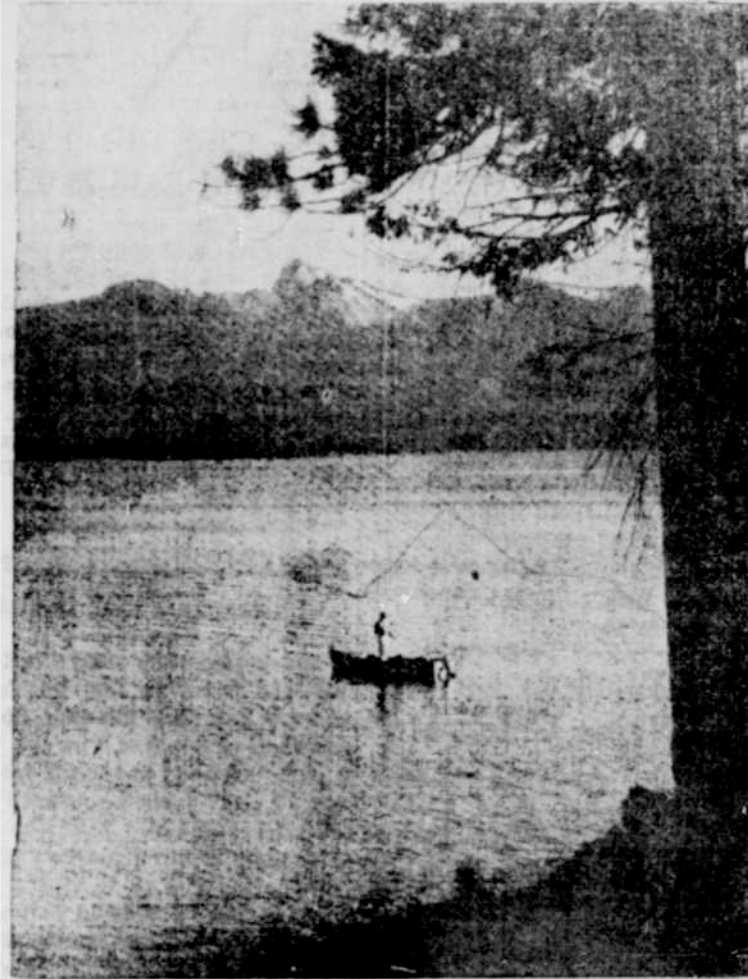
### Scenic Delights

Another of Klamath County many spots of historic interest is the so-called Stone Bridge near Merrill which is one of the county's thriving smaller communities. The history of this Stone Bridge is coupled with that of the monument in Phoenix, Jackson county, which was erected in memory of the fifteen pioneers, including Lindsay and Jesse Applegate, who blazed the first trail through the southern Oregon wilderness in 1846. When this party reached what is now known as the Stone Bridge near Merrill on their way east to find a new route through the Lava Beds they found an Indian fishing on the river bank. By means of signs they asked him where they might cross the river. He showed them a rocky ledge which was used by Indians as a bridge in crossing the river. It became known as the Stone Bridge. The foundation of a present reclamation dam is on the original ledge. There is now a new bridge across the river about a mile and a half north of the Oregon-California line. Nearby was the scene of the massacre of some friendly Indians by Ben Wright and associates in 1856 which was an incident that had a direct bearing on the later war waged on the whites in 1872 by Captain Jack and his braves. Many spots of historic interest closely associated with the pioneer days are to be found in Klamath county.

Let us now visualize to you by word picture some of the foremost of the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland's scenic attractions to be found in Klamath county. Here, for the tourists, the vacationists, or the weekend outing party, can be found a variety of unexcelled scenery on every hand. An outing in this region repays you well with the tonic of high mountain air, pungent with the scent of pines, with rigorous exercise from your choice of sports in winter as well as summer, with rest for life inspired by the rugged outdoors. Over smooth dustless highways and roads you may roam through miles of stately pines, sparkling mountain streams, rushing rivers. Here, too, are forest rimmed lakes, blue jewels of loveliness casting their spell on all who come

For variety you may ponder in amazement the grotesque pinnacles and the fascinating colonnades jutting from the rugged walls of Godfrey Glen in Ash Creek Canyon whose floor is an emerald valley dotted with pines.

Situated in the heart of the Cascades, Klamath county is unusual as a fishing and hunting center.



Most popular is hunting for geese, ducks and deer, but China pheasant, grouse and quail are also plentiful. Vast flocks of ducks and geese stop and feed about the lakes of Klamath each fall on their annual migration—remaining until mid-winter before continuing south. Lake and stream fishing afford a variety to suit the angler whether he be a fly fisherman or one who prefers to troll.

For 55 miles the highway borders the eastern shores of Klamath Lake; mountain peaks stand sentinels above it. Crater Lake mountains on the north, Mt. McLaughlin on the west and Mt. Shasta on the south. On the western shore the forest reaches to the water's edge, sheltering resorts which offer accommodations for a summer's out-

ing or a week end trip. Still farther north along the west side through heavy timber is the starting point for many pack trips into the higher regions.

Diamond Lake, situated just outside Klamath county midway between Mt. Bailey and Mt. Thielsen in the southern part of the Umpqua national forest, has come to be recognized as one of the most entrancing beauty spots, recreational centers and fishing places of the region. It is a beautiful body of water in a perfect setting, served by an adequate resort lodge and reached by a road from Crater Lake as well as from The Dalles-California highway.

### Many Industries

In telling the story of Klamath county in the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland one must not let enthus-

UPPER TIER (Left to right) Phantom Ship, in Crater Lake park; Mt. McLaughlin, across Lake o' the Woods.

SECOND TIER A fisherman in his boat in beautiful Crescent Lake; a day's catch in one of Klamath's fine lakes.

BELOW Map showing how good roads radiate from Klamath Falls, at the south end of Upper Klamath Lake, to places of interest; a Klamath farmer, Sam Dehlinger, and a pile of "whopper" Klamath potatoes.

iasm for its natural attractions divert attention from its vast agricultural and industrial advantages. Klamath Falls, the county seat, has a population in excess of twenty thousand, an assessed valuation of more than 10 million dollars, and a trade area of 75 thousand people within a radius of one hundred miles. It is a city of fine homes, churches and theatres. Klamath county has more than 20 sawmills and lumber manufacturing plants of tremendous output and payroll. Agricultural and livestock products include garden truck, small seeds, rye, oats, wheat, barley, alfalfa hay, and other grains, beef, sheep, dairy cattle, hogs and so on. An agricultural product for which it is nationally known is the Klamath Netted Gem potato grown in the Klamath basin. Among its more important communities are Fort Klamath, Merrill, Malin, Chiloquin, Bonanza, Bly and Chiloquish.