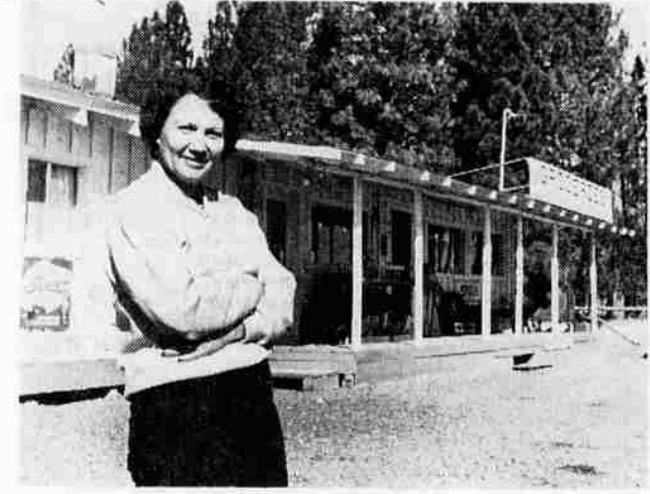




SUMMER'S COMING — SO IS FISHING — Rocky Point Resort, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Timmons for the last 18 years, is one of the early-day public recreation spots. The first sleeping accommodations were tents. Many visitors from large cities came to the spot to relax. Later, Charley D. Wilson, first owner, built more permanent cottages. The present owners operate the lodge, coffee shop, small store, and have for public use, cabins, some modern, some not, boats and motors to rent, 11 modern trailer spaces and 10 others for more primitive living. The resort will open officially, April 20, opening day of the fishing season. Jack Fallon, seated with black Labrador Rocky, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Timmons, once had a fox farm near the resort and practically knows every stick and stone on the lake front. Woe, to reporters who make mistakes when writing about old times.



IN BUSINESS — The Odessa Mercantile is owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Emory Hardcastle who are well into their fourth year of business. They came from Monterey, Calif., where they operated a service station because the west side of Upper Klamath Lake "looked promising." Traffic has increased since opening of the Dead Indian Road and



a greatly increased tempo is anticipated with opening of the Winnemucca-to-the-Sea Highway now under construction. Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle will build a new service garage this spring. Mrs. Hardcastle is at left. Right is an "A" frame house owned by George Vincent. It is built without windows on log runners.



FOREST HOME — Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Junge, who came to America about 10 years ago from Hamburg, Germany, and 3 1/2 years ago to Klamath Falls, own this attractive, rustic home in the firs and pines on the Bob Sloan development. They spent some time in Michigan, then started looking for a new location, liked the Klamath country and settled here. Junge, a machinist, is owner of the Valley Machine and Welding. Mrs. Junge is employed at Klamath Valley Hospital. Junge built most of their home, which they named Junge's Zweifirs (two firs), for the two majestic, nearly identical trees before their door.



OLD LANDMARK — Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sloan of Klamath Falls are present owners of Harriman Resort. Sloan has subdivided part of the property and numerous summer and year-around homes have been built near the site of the onetime home of Southern Pacific President E. H. Harriman. The old lodge heyday was about 1913-14. '15. It was named by Harriman. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan serve meals in the building in background and have boats for rent. Cold springs feed the creek which flows into Upper Klamath Lake. In years gone by Indian women poled their dugouts into the creek to fish. Many of the old buildings are now gone. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan live during summer months at the resort.

West Side Story — Quiet Upper Lake Shores Now Bustle With New Suburbanite Activities

By RUTH KING

Rachel Applegate Good, in her history of Klamath County, with other historians, says origin of the name Klamath is uncertain. "One thing is certain," says Mrs. Good, "the Klamath Indians for whom the county was named did not use it or apply it to their tribe."

They were, in the Klamath language, Ouse-kanee or Oux-kanee, if they lived on the shores of the big inland lake, Ouxy-kanee if their homes were on Klamath Marsh. The suffix, kanee, means people.

White men, attempting to spell the Klamath word, after listening to its euphony, came up with some weird combinations of vowels and consonants.

Professor Gatschet, who studied the Klamath language in the 70s, said Mrs. Good spelled the tribal name, "Eukshini," and a later language student, Leslie Spier, who researched during 1925 and 1926, spells it "Aukchmi."

In "Oregon's Geographic Names," published in 1928, are nine different spellings: Clemmat, Clamath, Klamac, Clamet, Klamet, Tlamath, Climath, Clamite, and Clamite. A 10th, Athlameth, was given by the "Kalapuya" Indians to the people of this region.

It is possible the word Klamath, came from the early trappers or the traders, since many geographical names originated from this source. The explorer, John C. Fremont, adopted Tlamath as more nearly the Indian pronunciation.

The name could also have come from the French Clair-Metis, meaning a light mist or a cloud, since many of the early trappers and traders were of French origin. Regardless, "Klamath" was given to the lake we know.

The present Klamath Valley was once a vast inland sea. As the Klamath River channel was formed and drainage outlets were established, the inland sea disappeared leaving extremely fertile soils. Upper Klamath Lake, among others, in the Basin, remained as the portion that, one-time vast body of water.

While the other lakes of the region are of geographical interest, it was on the shores of Upper Klamath Lake that today's story was developed.

The coming of the first white men, some with red hair and bows and arrows unlike any the Indians had ever seen, has been chronicled many times. These men could have been the Vikings who left a rune stone in the northern part of Minnesota in 1362. The markings on the petroglyphs near

Tulelake, if deciphered, might bear out this theory, since the carvings on the petroglyphs have some similarities.

The first white man to explore the Klamath country was Finian McDonald, a trapper from the Hudson Bay Company, followed by Peter Skeen Ogden, who recalled the Clamite Indians "fine men in good condition, but wretchedly clad."

Came later explorers, some who exploited the red men, others who

traded fairly, white man's goods for animal pelts.

Explorer John C. Fremont buried his three victims of an Indian raid in shallow graves on Upper Klamath Lake, near the present Harriman Resort. Many years later, my mother, the late Mrs. Raymond T. Jester, then living at Harriman Lodge, and Mrs. D. E. Alexander, now of Napa, Calif., found what appeared to be three graves in an open spot in the forest.

On one grave was a growing

plant, "fever-few," grown only in the southern states as far as knowledge goes. A leafy, deep green vegetation, it is entirely foreign to the West, according to many gardeners who have been interrogated.

Still later, Indian artifact hunters opened the graves and removed bright beads, a buckhorn needle, and a rusted U.S. Army button, possibly from a tunic or a jacket.

The source of the "fever-few"

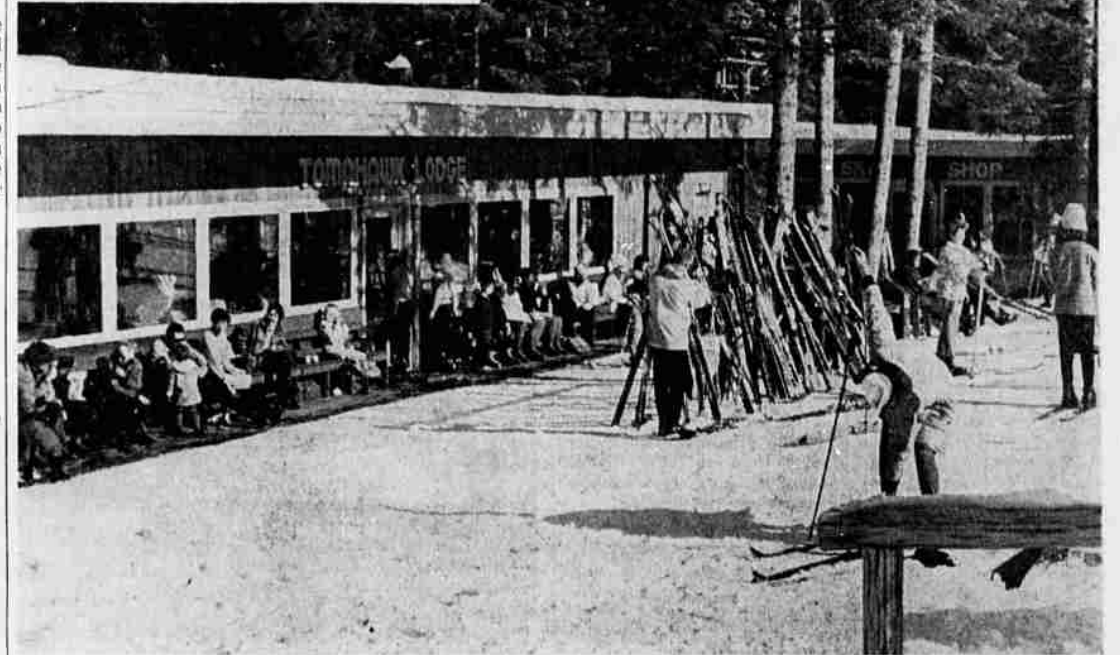
which in flower language of generations ago meant "remembrance," never was learned.

The Klamath and the Modocs were encircled by a reservation perimeter and the white man used the red man's lands . . . roads were opened, towns materialized, a war was fought between a handful of Modocs and men of the U.S. Army who met a wily foe . . . timber went to market and the smoke of many

(Continued on Page 2)

Features Herald and News

Friday, April 12, 1963



LET IT SNOW! LET IT SNOW! — Tomahawk Ski Bowl Inc., owned by Don Divens of Klamath Falls, has been a mecca for hundreds of skiers when the weatherman co-operated. The ski runs enjoyed the best season in 1961-1962 since the recreation facility was built in 1956. With almost no snowfall the past winter, skiers were not so lucky. There are five runs for advanced and beginning skiers, a Poma-lift and two rope tows, an attractive

lodge, ski rental shop, and short order restaurant at the bowl. Ski lessons are also available. Tomahawk Bowl is located at the junction of the Lake of the Woods Highway and the Rocky Point Road; on the timbered slope of what once was called School House Hill. A Pelican Bay logging camp was located nearby about 1910. Some of the ski trails are located on the old logging skid roads.



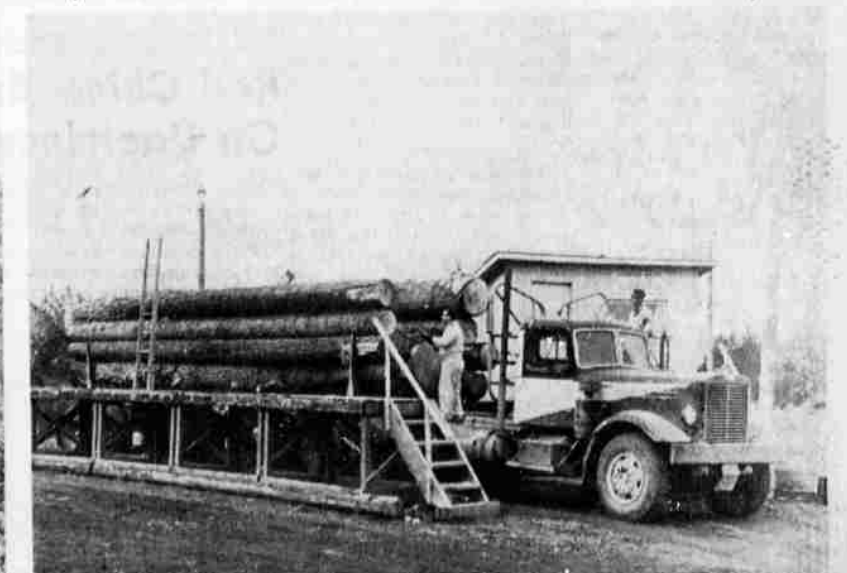
ICE CREAM CONES — GASOLINE? — More and more tourists are finding the drive around Upper Klamath Lake an experience not found in many parts of America. A welcome break on the drive is Frank's Country Store at the Pioneer Guest Ranch on the Rocky Point Road where Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jakubowski can provide groceries, meats, fishing supplies, gas, oil and dairy products for campers and nearby residents. Opening date for the summer season is May 1. Not too long ago, folks who lived on the west side of the lake drove to Klamath Falls or Fort Klamath for groceries. Tourist traffic is increasing in the area.



BEAUTIFUL SPOT — The Herbert Fleishhacker family of San Francisco built Point Comfort between the present Harriman Lodge property and Rocky Point Resort for a summer bungalow, according to Ray Telford who came in 1904. The Fleishhacker Company became financially interested in the Klamath Development Company headed by Gus Johnson. He later owned the property which included both Harriman Lodge and Point Comfort which passed through several hands before being acquired in 1949 by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Klinger of Hollywood. It is undergoing extensive remodeling at the present time with the possibility of being opened as a resort. Large lobby which overlooks Upper Klamath Lake has huge double stone fireplace.



STILL BUILDING — Many new summer homes and cabins have been built above the lake near Rocky Point Resort since it was built by Charley D. Wilson about 1900. It was later sold to A. C. Allen Sr., who operated the resort for two years. Now 88, he lives in Medford. His father, Leven Allen, built the first pleasure boat on the Upper Lake, a launch, the Agla, and A. C. Allen Sr. and his wife had the first houseboat, the "Jim Jackson." Dozens of homes, hidden from the highway above, rim the lake. Harriet Peak is in background. Rocky Point Resort has changed hands many times since it was built, is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Timmons.



FOREST SERVICE OPERATED — Between 20-25 million feet of logs per year are scaled at the Pelican Scale Station at the junction of the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Point Resort highways. Probably 95 per cent of the logs taken out of the Klamath District of the Winema National Forest go to mills in Klamath Falls and Forest Service timber. The station, kept open all year, is manned by Art Neece and Willie Brazil.