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1966

The Siskiyou Pioneer

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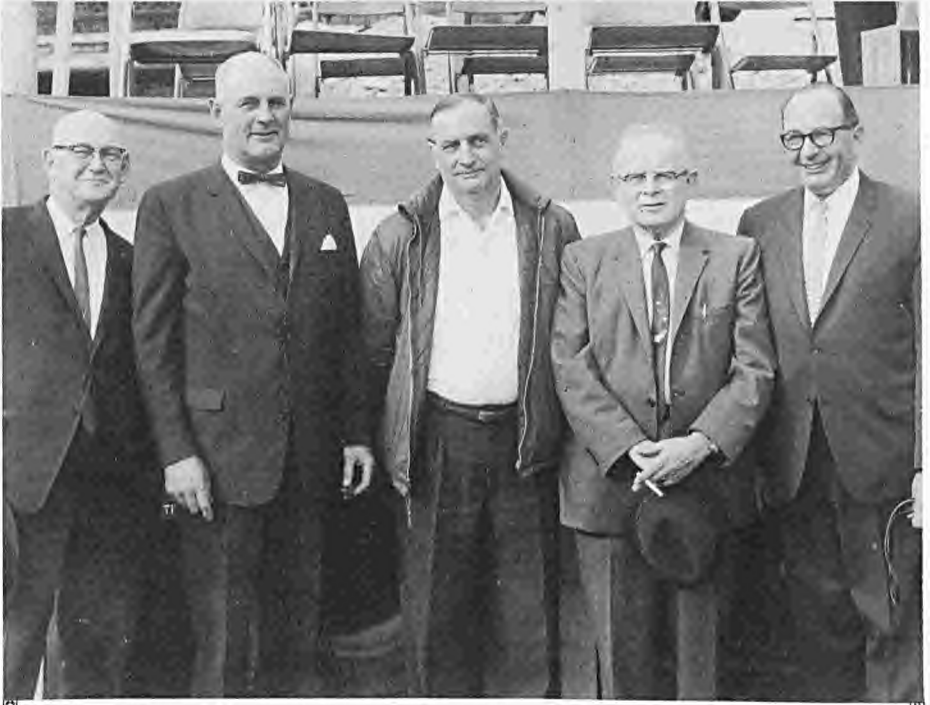
Siskiyou County Historical Society

Volume Three

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Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors at Ground Breaking Ceremonies for Box Canyon Dam and Reservoir, October 22, 1966. L. to r.: Earl F. Ager, Tulelake, Dist. 1; William Ealy, Yreka, Dist. 4; S. C. Jackson, Edgewood, Dist. 3; Board Chairman Don S. Avery, Etna, Dist. 5; Dom Sirianni, Dunsmuir, Dist. 2.

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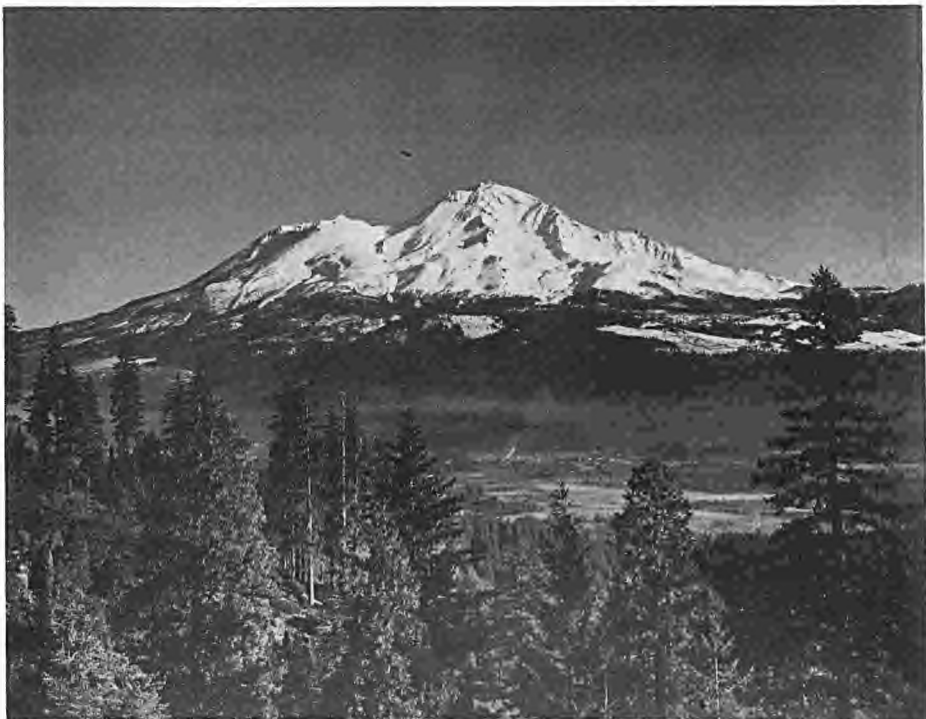


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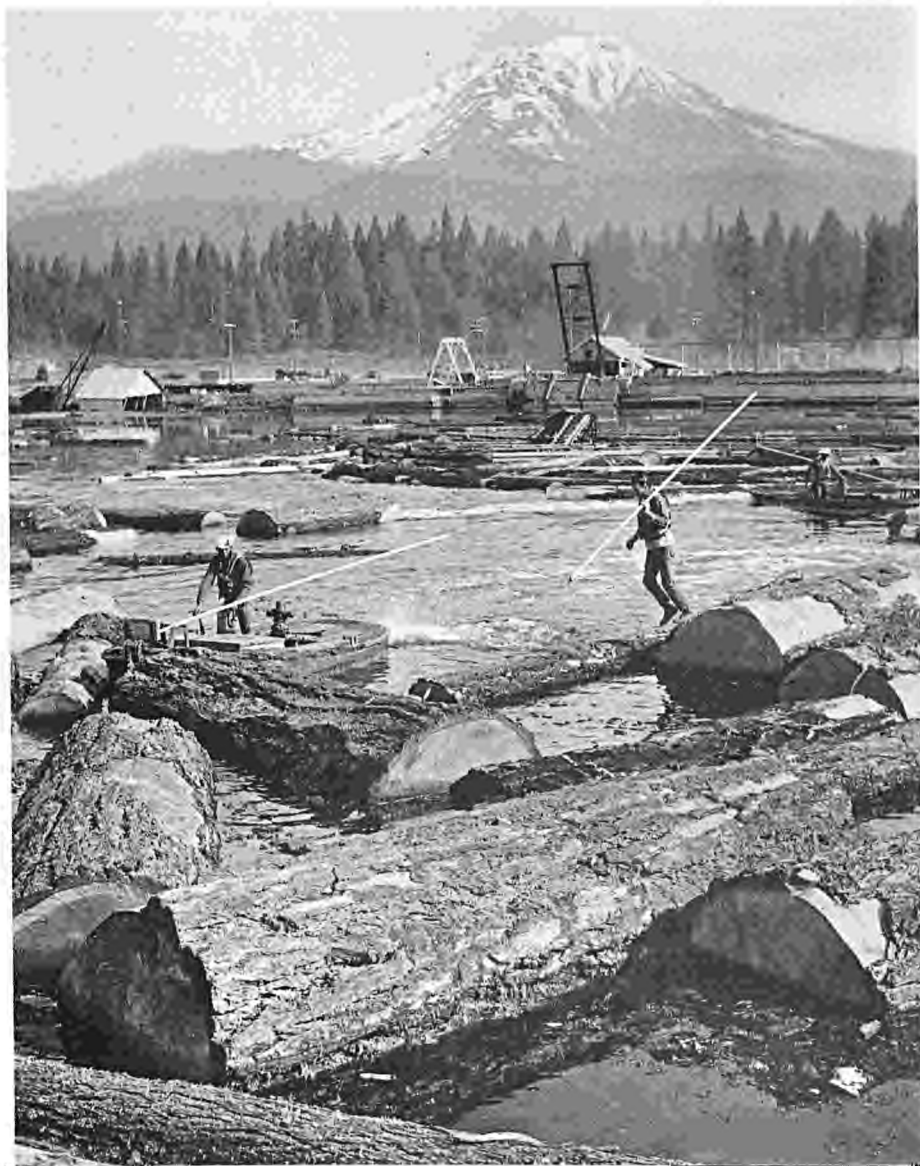
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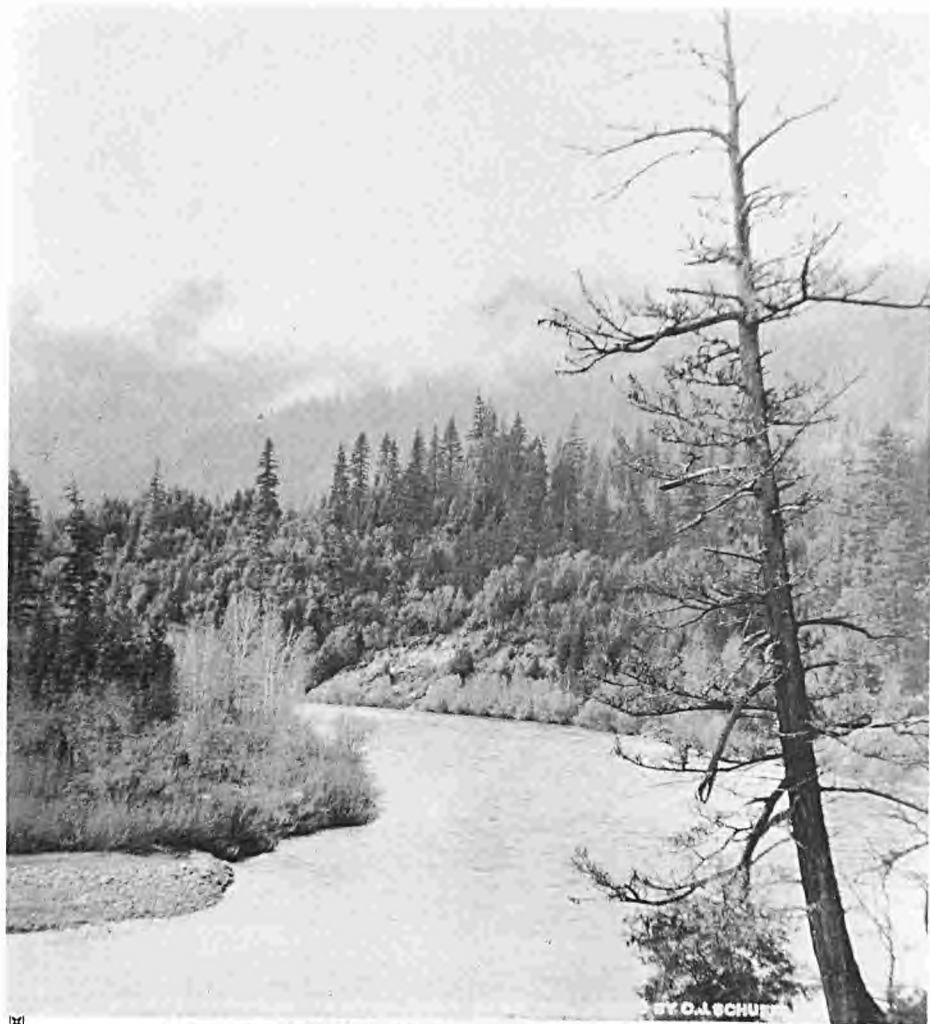


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Editors' Page



VERA TOLEMAN
Editor



HAZEL DAVIS
Editor

In the writing or compiling of the history of an area, one delves into many sources for material. The headstones of old time residents in a cemetery provide facts, while the moss clinging to them represents the fancy and folklore which one sifts to arrive at a composite picture of our early pioneers, a sturdy people who played their part in the great American westward migration of the nineteenth century. The names etched upon the old grave markers seem to acquire flesh and bones as one pores over old court dockets or searches through the county's recorded instruments of their acts. And then, they really come alive as one gathers the verbal and pictorial family records of these early settlers.

For the editors, it was a long, hard, but pleasant task, and we hope the readers of this year's *Siskiyou Pioneer* enjoy the fruits of our labor. We particularly want to thank all who gave of their time for interviews and for finding much of the material which we have used. A special thanks goes to those who furnished original, family photographs, which were an invaluable aid to us. Our only regret is that limited space did not allow the use of all the gathered material. Perhaps, sometime, a complete history of the entire Klamath River Valley may be written and it can be used at that time. Once again a sincere thank you to all who have helped in the preparation of the 1966 *Siskiyou Pioneer*.

THE EDITORS

Our Cover: THE OLD SISKIYOU MINE near Happy Camp, on the Klamath River around 1910.



Co-EDITORS - - - - - Vera Toleman
Hazel Davis
ADVERTISING MANAGER - - - - - Eleanor Brown

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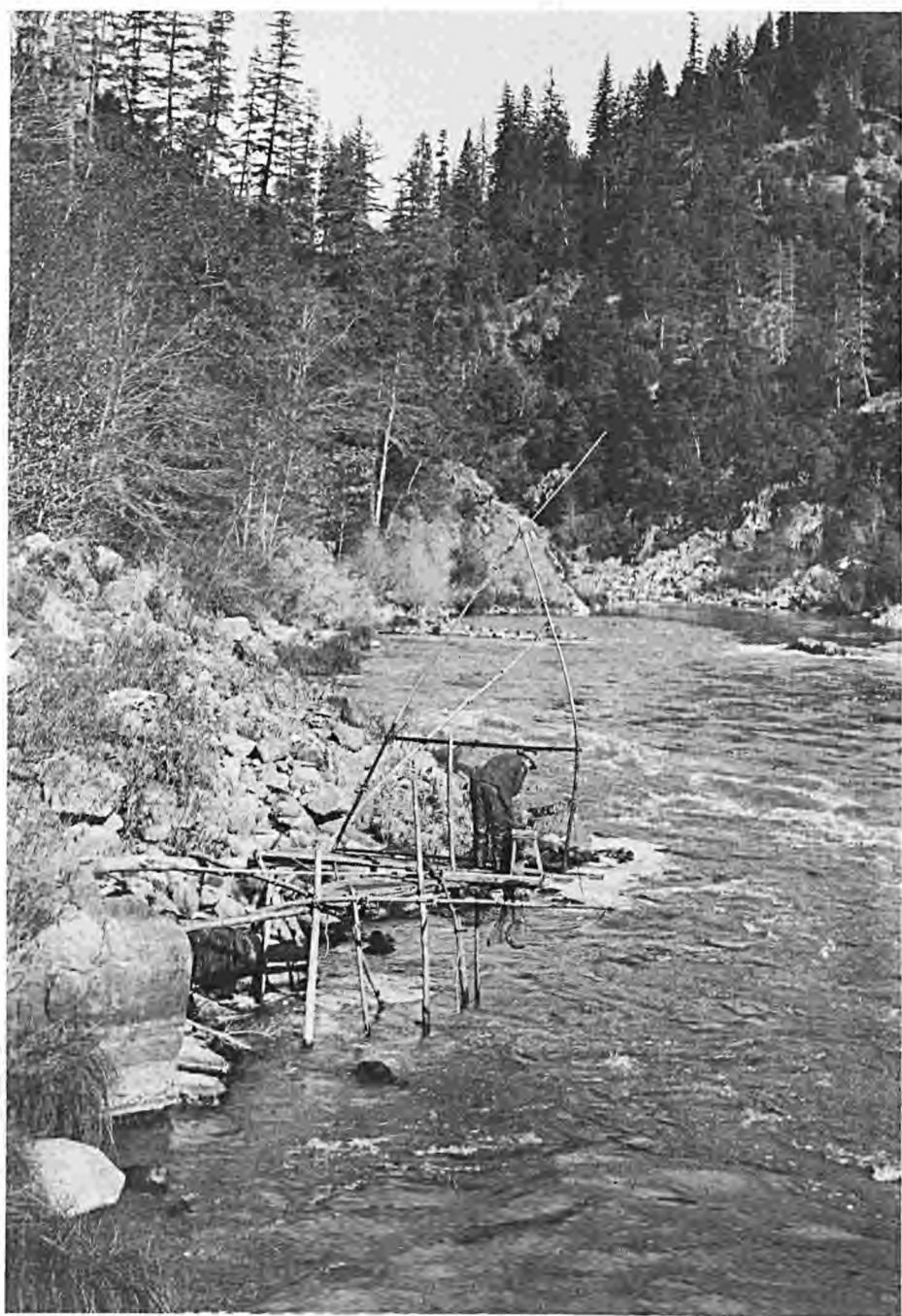
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Pen Pictures from the Garden of the World.

Genesis of California Counties.



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INDIAN NED IN HIS INDIAN FISHERY AT OAK FLAT ON THE KLAMATH.

—Picture Courtesy Aurelia Fowler



THE KLAMATH RIVER

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

THE KLAMATH RIVER . . .

By VERA TOLEMAN

The Klamath River, that turbulent stream with its steep, precipitous banks, its narrow valley, one of America's finest white water rivers, became a thoroughfare for the gold seekers in the 1850's as it had been for the Indians for many years before them. The name Klamath, signifying "swiftness", is of Indian origin, and was first applied to the stream near its source by the early Hudsons Bay trappers. Later, the tribes along the banks who each had its own name for the river accepted the one adopted by the whites. Thus it became the Klamath River from its mouth to its source, and the name was also applied to the lakes from which it springs.

Along its banks and its tributaries, the Indians had found all the things necessary for their way of life. The River and the land which it drained provided all their wants. For here they hunted, fished, and gathered the berries, seeds, acorns, and nuts which grew in abundance. They moved frequently, as the seasons changed, and had well marked trails. These trails were used by the early trappers and then by the miners as they arduously worked their

way up the river, lured on by the promise of gold in its gravel bars.

As the miners rushed to the Trinity in 1849, then to Gold Bluffs in 1850, they found the mouth of the Klamath and moved on up the river. Searching for gold on it and its tributaries, they made their way up this treacherous river, flanked by one hundred miles of precipitous V-canyons, to the Salmon, the Scott and the Shasta Rivers. Many of them did continue on and settling became some of the pioneers of Siskiyou County. Others found favorable spots along the Klamath and established settlements at Orleans Bar, Somes Bar, Teneyck, Cottage Grove, Ferry Point, Happy Camp, Nolton, Seiad, and Hamburg Bar. So, the river became the center of life for the white man's civilization as it had been for the Indians' before him.

The gold excitement brought many thousands into this region changing it from a beautiful wilderness to a land of the white man's civilization. And with the settlements there came the problem of government. Little was known about this northern region as it was an unmapped

wilderness. The location of the boundary between California and the Territory of Oregon, the 42 degree parallel of latitude, was not definitely established until a survey of 1853. However, while California was waiting to be admitted as a State, a California Legislature's Act of February 18, 1850 divided the extreme northern portion of the State into Shasta and Trinity Counties. These two counties included the present Del Norte, Humboldt, Trinity, Siskiyou, Modoc, Lassen, Shasta, and part of Tehama Counties. Early in the 1851 session, the people of Trinity requested that their county which had been attached to Shasta be immediately organized as a separate county. Instead an act was passed providing for the organization of Klamath County. Klamath was created from that portion of Trinity north of a line due east from the mouth of the Mad River and included all that part of the Klamath Watershed which lies within the boundary of California.

An act of the legislature, March 22, 1852, created Siskiyou County by taking from Shasta and Klamath Counties. Siskiyou was the northern half of Shasta and part of the Klamath Watershed. Its northern boundary was the boundary line of the Territory of Oregon, westerly to a point due north of the mouth of Indian Creek, which empties into the Klamath River, and thence across the Klamath running in a southeasterly course along the summit of the rugged mountains dividing the waters of the Scott and Salmon Rivers. Then by an act passed in 1855, the dividing line between Trinity and its northern neighboring counties was placed along the mountain ridge dividing the waters of the Trinity from those of the Klamath and Salmon.

When the county seat of Klamath County was moved from Crescent City to Orleans Bar, the people living in the Crescent City area found it difficult to transact business in Orleans Bar because of the surrounding rugged terrain which made it so inaccessible to them. They

agitated for a new county. During the 1857 session, a new county, Del Norte, was formed, taking the northern part of Klamath County. This new county embraced all the country on both sides of the Klamath River as high as a point five miles above the mouth of Indian Creek (Siskiyou County boundary), and as far down that river as a point half-way between Clear Creek and Dillon Creek, taking in Elk Creek and the mining country thereabouts. This included the points of Happy Camp, Elk Creek, Wingate's Bar, Spanish Bar, Clear Creek, Ferry Point, Indian Creek, the Forks of the Smith River, and Crescent City.

Klamath County had been created in 1851 because of the interest in mining upon the Klamath, Salmon, and Trinity Rivers. Originally large in territory, it had been reduced in size by annexations to Siskiyou, Trinity, and Del Norte until there was little left besides rugged mountains whose diminishing mineral wealth formed the main support of its population. Miners were a shifting class of residents and mining property difficult to assess, the result was that Klamath's indebtedness rose while its assessed valuation declined. A legislative act was passed in 1874 dissolving the county. It was to be divided between Humboldt and Siskiyou Counties. Since the act provided that the issue should be submitted to a vote of the people of the counties concerned, the annexation was not completed until 1876. (It was interesting to note that fearing the county seat would be moved farther west, the voters of Yreka were opposed to the annexation while those in Etna were unanimously in favor.) Thus that part of the Klamath River from a point half way between Clear Creek and Dillon Creek to a mile below its junction with the Salmon River and the territory drained by the waters of the Salmon became part of Siskiyou County. That same legislature (1874) took from Siskiyou its eastern portion and created Modoc County.

Finally in 1887, all the territory held by Del Norte County along the upper waters of the Klamath River became part of Siskiyou County. In 1901, after more accurate surveys, the boundaries between Humboldt on the south and Del Norte and Siskiyou on the north were redefined. Thus we have Siskiyou County with its present boundaries.

Within these boundaries, we find three natural world wonders, snow-crested Mount Shasta, the high lakes of the Marble Mountain Primitive Area, and seventy-five miles of white-rushing water through a green-crested V-canyon. This year's Siskiyou Pioneer is dedicated to the last — the area that surrounds the seventy-five miles of tumultuous Klamath River.

SOMES BAR . . .

By VERA TOLEMAN

As the story goes, in 1852, the year of the Klamath River gold rush, there were from five hundred to a thousand miners seeking their fortunes at the junction of the Klamath and Salmon Rivers. These men did not stay long, they took the easily gathered gold and moved on to other gold strikes. Only a few remained to settle and mine. Andrew Merrill was one of these and had a mine on a creek which now bears his name, Merrill Creek. The

first camp was at what is now the Offield Ranch. These miners built a few cabins, which were still there when Frank Offield later claimed the ground. Offield Mountain is named for him.

By 1860, Abraham Somes had acquired property on the Salmon River about two miles above its mouth. This was Somes Bar and later came to be called Old Somes when the store was moved down near the junction of the rivers. In 1868,



THE COVERED BRIDGE AT SOMES BAR

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis



OLD SOMES

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

Somes sold his store to Alexander Brizzard, and it became one of the several Brizzard stores. For a long while, the Brizzard family owned this store, although others managed it for them. This store and a hotel were Somes Bar even in 1908, according to the authors *In the Land of the Grasshopper Song*:

"Except for the hotel and the store and the barn, there seems to be nothing in Somes Bar but the river and the mountains. The mountains surround the narrow little valley on all four sides. Behind the hotel races the Salmon River and on the other side of the Salmon is East Moun-

tain. It is a huge, rocky crag over which the sun peers for the first time a little after eleven o'clock. Even on bright days, there are only three hours of sunshine in Somes Bar in the wintertime."

By 1875, there was a post office at Somes Bar, which has continued until now. The name was changed to Somes Bar in 1894. The Junction School was established April 4, 1892. This was a one teacher school most of the time; however, in recent years there have been two teachers. There was a school at Irving Creek in 1918 when the construction crews were working on the Klamath River road. This lapsed about 1940.

Mining continued for quite some time as some of the more promising claims were developed. Up the Klamath, there were mining claims at Sandy Bar, one worked by Chinese. Below this was the Stanshaw Mine, a large operation, employing many Chinese at one time. Then there was a hydraulic mine at Horseshoe Bend which was later owned by Billy Lord. He had a ranch, too, which he sold to John Spinks. George Teneyck had a hydraulic mine two miles above the mouth of the Salmon. This was the oldest mine and when it was producing its best, there was a post office, 1897 to 1900. This



GOOD FISHING AT SOMES BAR

Left to right: Pete Thomas, Johnny Skendle, Carl Langford, Charles Ross, Unknown.

—Courtesy of Dr. Deason Collection

became the Hickox Mine owned by Luther Hickox, who was the Justice of the Peace for some time before the Somes Bar Township became part of the Happy Camp Judicial District.

Up the Salmon River, there was the Oak Bottom Mine, owned by William Harris of Yreka. Grant's Mine and Mill were at Butler's Flat. Hugh Grant had come from Nova Scotia to the Salmon River country to mine. He married Ellen Brazille, and at Butler's Flat they reared their family of seven children — Anderson, Peter, Frank, Ulysses, Ida, Melissa and the rivers. The Halverson mine and ranch was at Irving Creek. Some three miles further up the Klamath was the place first Margaret.

There were several small ranches along located and owned by the Fry brothers, Abe and Jim. They started a store and had a stock ranch. Here they made a pack trail to what became known as Hay Press Meadows, as a press was built there to care for the tons of hay that were cut and later carried to the ranch. These brothers maintained a pack train, packing from

Trinidad, to supply their store. They sold to Henry Albers, Dutch Henry as he was called, and he operated the store until his death. Abe and Jim Fry moved on up the river, where they worked with the Elliorts at Cottage Grove. Later, Bob Elliott used the ranch as he kept his pack animals there. Another ranch was the one at Old Somes which Dr. Deason bought and called the Klamath Tepee Ranch. The Ukonom Ranger Station is on a portion of the Billy Graham or Fred Everill Ranch. Nearby were several Indian rancherias at Kor-e-meen, Iishi Pish, Horseshoe Bend, Sandy Bar, and Iees Bar.

Realizing the power potential of the Klamath River, Carl Langford, an engineer, came to study the possibilities of a power plant. Working on this project for many years, he had developed plans and chosen the site. Then, just before his plans became a reality, the voters of California passed legislation in 1924, prohibiting power dams on the river; this was to remain a recreation area and the river to be kept open for fishing. All those years of arduous work had been for naught! He was a sadly disappointed man but remained on the river in the country which he had come to love and which meant home to him. He was married to Melissa Grant of Butler's Flat and had the Brizzard Store. Since his death, Mrs. Langford maintains their beautiful home overlooking the Klamath and Salmon Rivers.

The 1964 flood destroyed the bridge and store at Somes Bar. The bridge has been replaced and the store moved to a higher location. There is a trailer court at Jack Pepper's old place for Forest Service personnel. A motel at Tin-Tin's place is planned to care for sportsmen and vacationers. This is Somes Bar today, a tiny spot on the map but surrounded by some of the most beautiful scenic country in the rugged Klamath River Canyon.



SHAN DAVIS MINE

Left to right, Willis Conrad, Louise Conrad, Shan Davis, Sr., Frank Offield.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis



BILL ELLIOTT'S PACK TRAIN

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

COTTAGE GROVE . . .

By VERA TOLEMAN

In 1852, Bill and Bob Elliott, Raoul Aubrey, and perhaps others established a mining camp on the Klamath River. Soon the Elliotts had built a house in a grove of trees; other houses were built there, too, and the name "Cottage Grove" was given this little mining camp. Others who came early to mine and settle here were Henry W. Thomas, John Brown, a Mr. Alpheus, and the Fry brothers, Abe and Jim. Alpheus soon moved on but his son, George, grew up here and lived all his life in this little community. Most of the men married Indian women, according to the Indian custom, and reared families. Their descendants still live on the river.

The Elliott brothers, being very enterprising men, started a store where the post office was located when Bill Elliott, who was the merchant, became postmaster in 1862. (Jim Fry was the first postmaster when the office was established in 1857.)

Since Cottage Grove was on a leg of the Kelsey Trail and there was a store to supply, Bob Elliott had a pack train. He had married Polly, an Indian woman, and had a family of three sons and four daughters — Frank, Thomas, William, Eliza, Mary Jane, Maggie, and Elizabeth. His son Bill continued with the pack train until the Klamath River road was constructed in the early 1920's.

All of these early settlers were miners and worked the gravel bars along the river, each one having a claim of his own. The Elliotts had a promising mine which was later developed as a hydraulic mine. Many of the men who lived nearby worked at this mine. In 1898, they sold it to Hutchinson and Company, who worked many Chinese there at one time. This company operated very successfully for quite some time. There were other mines near Cottage Grove, such as the one at Millikan



ELLIOTT HOUSE AT COTTAGE GROVE

—Courtesy of Charles Thomas

Bar. It had been purchased from Millikan by E. C. Goodwin, A. E. Hoadley, and J. W. Southard and was worked by them until 1869 when the company dissolved and Goodwin remained in possession. Others were the Carter Mine at Blue Nose and the Rood Mine at Rock Creek. Some of the gold from this mine was sent to the mint in San Francisco and minted. When the coins were received, they were buried for safe keeping. The spot was not well

marked as it could not be located when they searched for it. Later, they found some of the coins when mining, but the real cache was never found.

In regard to schools, the old records are somewhat confusing as they show that a Dillon Creek school was established in 1878 and re-established in 1912. There seems to be no record of its having lapsed. Perhaps it did not continue for long but was replaced by the Cottage Grove school, established in 1881, as they seem to have been at the same site. This school lapsed in 1900. However, the Dillon Creek school continued until 1944, when it lapsed.

After the sale of their mine, the Elliotts moved up the river to Swillup Flat where they built a residence and a store. The Cottage Grove post office was discontinued at this time, mail being directed to Teneyck where there was a post office. After Bill Elliott's death in 1898, and Bob's twelve years later, the younger Elliotts, Bill and Eliza, maintained the store and other enterprises. They were Bob's son and oldest daughter; only one daughter, Mary Jane, had married. Her husband was Charles Thomas, the son of an early settler, Henry W. Thomas. After her brother's death, Eliza worked on alone. She was well



CHARLIE THOMAS WORKING AT THE MOSER MINE AT COTTAGE GROVE

—Courtesy of Charles Thomas



WILLIAM ELLIOTT

One of the Elliott brothers, a pioneer at Cottage Grove.

—Courtesy of Charles Thomas



ELIZA ELLIOTT

Daughter of Bob Elliott

—Courtesy of Alice Dunaway

known for her many activities, helping others, and directing the home affairs. For many years, the names "Liza Elliott" and "Cottage Grove" were synonymous.

During the 1930s, Harold Moser worked a mine at Cottage Grove. Since that time, there has been little activity of any kind. Those, who made it the industrious little

community that it was, have passed away; their children and grandchildren have moved; until the little mining camp is no more. The 1964 flood took its toll, too, and there are only a few old, severely damaged buildings left to mark the Elliott place and at Cottage Grove's original site, nothing.



CHARLES THOMAS

Wearing an Indian head-dress.

—Courtesy of Charles Thomas



GEORGE ALPHEUS, SR.

—Courtesy of Mrs. Grant



HAPPY CAMP
Taken about 1899

HAPPY CAMP . . .

By VERA TOLEMAN

Nestled at the mouth of Indian Creek, surrounded by the heavily wooded banks of the Klamath River canyon, is a camp established by a party of prospectors in July of 1851. At a time of celebrating their survival of the hardships of the trip up the treacherous Klamath and of having found a spot where "the pickings" seemed so promising, they named it "Happy Camp". And Happy Camp it has remained to this day, although the principal industry has changed from mining to lumbering.

In the late spring or early summer of 1851, a group of some thirty adventurous men made their way slowly up the Klamath River working the gravel bars as they came. The party included Captain Charles McDermit, the Swain brothers, Captain Gwin Tompkins, Charles D. Moore, Thomas J. Roach, L. H. Murch, J. H. Stinchfield, Jeremiah Martin, _____ Cochrane, William Bagley, Daniel McDoughall, Jack McDoughall, William McMahon, Robert Williams, Charles Wilson,

John Cox, Charles Southard, George Wood, W. T. Stevens, James Buck, J. W. Burke, Jerry Lane, W. A. J. Moore, William Rumblev, Barney Ray, _____ Penny, and others. These were the founders of Happy Camp, the first settlement in what was to be Del Norte County. However, as one writer says, had a prospector settled on the site of Happy Camp in 1850 and remained there for 37 years, he could have claimed residence in four California counties — Trinity, Klamath, Del Norte, Siskiyou — without stirring from his doorstep.

Some of these men had spent the previous year working on the Trinity and at Gold Bluffs, so were veterans. A few had even braved the threats of winter and had spent it at a camp below the Forks of the Salmon. They had planned for the winter and were well provisioned. However, the members of this camp, too, were threatened by starvation when too many miners, too eager to wait for spring, rushed in without

provisions. (This was "starvation time" on the Salmon.) They managed to survive and with the coming of spring their search for gold began again.

McDermitt and Tompkins established a ferry on the Klamath about five miles below the mouth of the Trinity to accommodate the travel between Trinidad and the Salmon River mines. This was known as Blackburn's Ferry. While the proprietors were on a prospecting trip to Oregon, the Indians killed three of the men who had been left at the ferry. Only the prudence of Blackburn's wife, who had replenished their stock of bullets the day before, saved this couple from death, too. A party from Trinidad hearing of the attack tried to punish the offenders. They were not very successful as most of the Indians had fled to the mountains. When news of the attack reached McDermitt and Tompkins in Oregon, they gathered a party together and returned, hoping to punish the murderers. As several weeks had passed, they found everything in ruins and that the Indians had retreated to the mountains. They abandoned the attempt to punish and instead started up the river.

They found the Indians hostile and had several encounters with them. There had been at least two exploring parties up the Klamath in 1850. One had probably gone as far as Happy Camp when the Indians became so hostile it was forced to turn back. Leaving the river and going across the mountains, it reached the Forks of the Salmon. The second party, in July of 1850, starting from above the mouth of the Salmon, crossed to the west side of the Klamath and using Indians as guides, made its way to about a mile above the mouth of the Shasta River. This party missed the Scott River as it used a trail over the spur of the mountain where the Klamath makes a broad sweep at the mouth of the Scott. Also, in the spring of 1851, many of the miners who had survived "starvation time" made their way up the Klamath to the new and rich findings on the Scott River and at Yreka. These invasions of their territory

by the whites with utter disregard for the rights of the natives were resented by the Indians who retaliated when they could.

The party found it difficult to follow the river through its narrow, forested valley, which at many places was a V-canyon. They were worn out but were finding enough gold to cause considerable excitement. While they were camped at Wingate's Bar, two of the men were treacherously killed by the Indians and one was mortally wounded. The miners in revenge found the Indians' rancheria, and it is believed killed all the Indians they found there. Several weeks later, they moved on up the river about eight miles and established a camp at the mouth of Indian Creek, which they named Happy Camp. There they built a cabin which was to be used as a storehouse. Cochrane remained in camp looking after the property and mules while the others scattered along the river mining for gold.

They were continuing to have troubles with the Indians, as is evidenced by this news item in the April, 1852, edition of Harper's Magazine: "Further Indian difficulties have occurred on the Klamath River. An Indian was shot at Happy Camp for stealing a knife, and, in revenge, a miner who was supposed to have killed him, was shot by the Indians. The whites soon after collected a large company, and on the 12th surrounded all the Indian lodges at the Indian Ferry and shot all the men, with several squaws, and destroyed the rancho. A similar scene occurred two miles above. About thirty or forty Indians were killed."

The original party was soon increased by large additions. Life in Happy Camp in 1852 is described as follows: "There was one express up the river in four months (it had been delayed a great deal by the necessity of crossing the swollen streams). The first papers arrived on this express — the last papers the miners had had was in November when they received some from Yreka. The papers and letters cost \$2.50 each. The spring was fine and pleasant.

The town was left almost deserted. Each "mess" (or company) of 2 or 4 partners strung out along the river on both sides at no great distance from each other. One-half mile was about the greatest distance they were apart. The water was high in the river, caused by the melting snow in the mountains. The river was running with strong and rapid currents, and had a great many sucks, eddies, and whirlpools on either side. This made crossing with a canoe (especially with inexperienced and green hands) extremely difficult — in fact dangerous. Still we did well. Two men with a rocker made an average of $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of gold (\$8.00) per day and it was not very hard work at that. Happy Camp was the base of our supplies and we each had cabins there that we returned to each Saturday evening. There were a half dozen people who remained at Happy Camp all the time. Madam Cochrane and her man ran the "Pelican House" (situated immediately on the bank of Indian Creek). Maltese Green was another who remained at the town. I never knew a happier or more contented people. Everything was merriment and fun — such a thing as a row was totally unknown amongst them." (Crescent City Record in 1852 under byline "old inhabitant").

The town was built on both sides of Indian Creek near its junction with the Klamath. It is surrounded by mountains and the only way of reaching it was by mountain trails. However, the country around it was rich in gold, mining being its support, so there was soon a thriving trade in the town. There is little recorded history of the next few years, but, as with all the mining camps of this time, its population increased and decreased with the gold excitement. The miners rushed to each new gold discovery some striking it rich, some returning discouraged, others going on to the next new one. This was the boom time in this mining country, for by 1862-63, many had moved on as the easy pickings were gone. Happy Camp survived, faring better than so many "ghost

towns" of that era. Some of the founders of Happy Camp, McDermit, Charles Moore, and the Swain brothers, had gone on to Scott Valley where they helped to build mills at Rough and Ready and Etna. McDermit was the first sheriff of Siskiyou County. Two of the others, W. A. J. Moore and George Wood remained in Happy Camp and gravel bars along the Klamath were named for them.

Some of these early miners made their way up Indian Creek and here, joined by



A ROCKER

Frank Woolridge and the rocker he used at Happy Camp.

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

others from Oregon, they established Indian Town. It became a very busy mining camp in the 1850's. Herman Francis Reinhart in his book *"The Golden Frontier"* tells us: ". . . an excitement of discoveries of diggings on Indian Creek . . ." caused him to make his way over the mountains from Waldo, Oregon, in 1855 to try his luck. In Indian Town he found



CLASSIC HILL ROAD
Taken about 1913

—Courtesy of Frances Collins

Howard, an Englishman, owned a bakery and a store, Squire Charles Walker and Hugh Heaps, a packer, kept a large grocery store, Squire John Prindle had a bowling alley and a saloon, Pegleg Smith had a store. Reinhart and his brother built the Eldorado Saloon and Bakery, which they operated for several years before returning to Oregon. There was also a big hotel and a butcher shop. In 1856, Indian Town had a population of 450 while Happy Camp had 100 (*History of Humboldt County*), Squire John Prindle was a Justice of the Peace as it was he who performed the marriage ceremony of Benoni Swearingen and Elizabeth Bell in 1856.

Indian Town didn't prosper for long as the miners left for new gold fields. However, two of the nearby mines were patented later and produced for many years. Many of the miners who stayed

settled on homesteads or mining claims. Since the pack trains from Crescent City by way of Waldo, Oregon, came down Indian Creek, these settlers lived on a main trail.

With the coming of the miners, there arose the problem of supplies. These were brought in by pack trains. In order to operate successfully, there had to be well defined trails. Since the cheapest way of shipping was by boat, some of these trails were built from Crescent City. There were two principal ones, the one through Waldo, Oregon, across the Siskiyou to Indian Town and on down the creek to Happy Camp. This was called the Waldo Trail and also the Gasquet Trail as Horace Gasquet had helped to have it built and later was one of the principal users. Some pack trains continued up the river, crossing at Grider's Ferry, and then to Scott River and points beyond. The other way was by the Kelsey Trail. "In June of 1855, Ben Kelsey was in Crescent City to get subscriptions and men to help make a trail from Crescent City to Yreka by way of Happy Camp, the Klamath and Scott Rivers." (*Del Norte History* — by Esther Ruth Smith). Then a William Bailey tells of working on this trail and completing it as far as Dick Humphreys' on the Klamath, by the last of July in 1855. (Same reference.) This was at Ferry Point. At this place, the trail forked, one leg going down the river to Cottage Grove, one up the river to Happy Camp, and the main fork proceeding across the Marble Mountains down Kelsey Creek to Scott River and thence to Scott Valley, Fort Jones and Yreka. There was another branch at Buckhorn Mountain which went down China Creek to the Evans Ranch, crossing the ferry there and then to Happy Camp. In the early days, packing was the principal industry, but with the building of the wagon roads, it lost its importance. However, tribute must be paid to these hardy men who were willing to endure the hardships of the trail. (This was done in the 1950 Yearbook, which was

dedicated to them.)

At Ferry Point there was a mining camp with a store, a hotel or boarding house, a dance hall and a river ferry. Since the Bunker Hill Mine, which was one of the earliest large producing placer mines, was a short distance down the river, this camp served it. Richard Humphreys and his partner, Lewis Barnes, owned the buildings and the ferry and in 1857 sold these to James Camp and John Titus (James Camp and Co.). A. J. Bledsoe in his *History of Del Norte County* names Richard Humphreys as one of the founders of Crescent City in 1852. For a few years this mining camp flourished as it was on the main Kelsey Trail. But with the establishment of the Waldo or Gasquet Trail and a direct fork to Cottage Grove, business at Ferry Point waned. A post office was established at Cottage Grove in 1857, although there was none at Ferry Point. Probably, the success of the operations at Bunker Hill Mine had something to do with it, too. This mine, as with so many others, had its bad years as well as its good ones and changed hands many times. Nevertheless, it was a good producer for many, many years.

At Happy Camp, some of the miners moved away from the river, and taking up claims, started mining on the higher ground by ground sluicing. They did a considerable amount of hydraulic mining when that method began to be used extensively. Later Happy Camp was to become noted for its hydraulic mines. For this and the ground sluicing they needed water. Flumes and ditches were built to bring the necessary water from the nearby creeks. Lumber was needed for flumes and building purposes, and in the 1850s there were at least two sawmills operating near town. There was a brick kiln, too, on the west side of Indian Creek. By 1860, there were four stores (three operated by whites and one by a Chinese), a hotel, a butcher shop, and a saloon. The post office was in a building just east of where the brick store stands. A bridge had been



FERRY POINT

Near the place on the river where the old ferry boat crossed.

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman

built across Indian Creek and a street named for it — Bridge Street (2nd Avenue now) Names of this and other streets — Main Street (still Main) and China Street (1st Avenue) — are found in the descriptions of old deeds showing transfers of property at that time.

Early in the old records, the name Doolittle is found. There were three of them — Albert, Alphonso and Henry — who established homes in Happy Camp. Among them they claimed more than one square mile of land, practically owned the town and the surrounding area. Henry Doolittle, who seemed to have the most extensive holdings, had a house on the east bank of Indian Creek, a hotel, the American House, and a general merchandise business as early as 1856. When the first post office was established in Happy Camp in

1858, he was appointed postmaster. He served for two years then, and again from 1864 to 1870. He sold the hotel and a barn across Main Street to Martin Cuddihy in 1860. It was from him that James Camp and Company bought the lot on which they built the brick store in 1865. William B. Reeve, who had settled first at Seiad, bought his 300 acre ranch in 1870. This is the Reeve Ranch about one mile northeast of Happy Camp. Also Doolittle had property in Indian Town.

Then in March of 1872, he sold his extensive mining property to the Happy Camp Hydraulic Mining Company. This transfer included "water rights on Indian Creek, Elk Creek, Grider Creek, and Perkins Creek — the Keystone Ditch, the Empire Ditch, the Eureka Ditch, and the Hornback Ditch together with all dams belonging to said ditches — all gravel benches, and mining claims and mining ground covered by said ditches and creeks, together with, all flumes, tunnels, improvements, pipes — a sawmill located in Happy

Camp, with its lot and barn and adjoining lot, flume and dam belonging to said sawmill, two yoke of oxen, the butcher shop, corral and barn, also dwelling house and lot." After this sale he must have left the town as there seems to be no more transactions. He had taken an important part, seemingly a leader, in town affairs even serving as Justice of the Peace from 1866 until 1870. One wonders what might have happened to him after he sold out.

The other two Doolittles remained in Happy Camp taking a very important part in community affairs. Both of them were Justices of the Peace. However, they seemed more interested in mining ventures. There was a considerable amount of another type of mining, wing dams, in the late 1860s and early 1870s. There were many two hundred yard claims up and down the river from the mouth of Indian Creek. Both Albert and Alphonso had interests in some of these. They also had an interest in a mine some five miles up river. Albert Doolittle owned a mine



EARLY HYDRAULIC MINING AT HAPPY CAMP

—Courtesy of Frances Collins



WINGDAM ON THE KLAMATH RIVER

—Courtesy of Siskiyou Museum

near Clear Creek, too. As soon as possible after the first mineral survey of 1873, many of the mining claims were patented. Albert Doolittle had six pieces of patented mining ground. On one of these the town of Happy Camp is situated.

Martin Cuddihy arriving in Happy Camp in 1860, became one of its business men. He bought the hotel and a saloon. The hotel building still stands on the old site, and is now the residence of Mrs. Dora Baker and her daughter, Ruth. There is a

building on the site of the old saloon, too. He and Henry Wood conducted a business in Happy Camp for some years. In one of his buildings, George Bickel had his general merchandise store. After Cuddihy's death, this property was owned first by Jeremiah Lane, then by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blockwell, and then by Nathan Evans. It was here that Nathan Evans started the general merchandise business which has continued until the present time. Now, Nathan Evans' daughter, Mrs. Guy Head, and her son, Gilbert Head, operate the Evans Mercantile Store. Martin Cuddihy owned other pieces of property in town and had interests in several mining operations. His interests were varied and he took an active part in community affairs.

Probably the earliest business partnership was James Camp and Company, owned by James Camp, his brother Heil Camp, and John Titus. In 1857, they bought the buildings at Ferry Point, established a store, and operated the ferry. Soon they moved into Happy Camp, purchased a lot from



CUDDIHY HOTEL

This building still stands and is the home of Mrs. Dora Baker.

—Courtesy Siskiyou Museum

Henry Doolittle, and by 1865 had built the brick store. They had mining property, too, as they bought mining claims from O. W. Merry and James Benjamin near Indian Town in 1871 and 1872. They patented these claims in 1877. This became the Classic Hill Mine, one of the large producers in that area. They had other mining interests at Clear Creek, Wingate, Elk Creek, Grider and Curley Jack Creeks, George Wood's Bar, and Muc-a-Muc Flat. In 1875, they bought the Staples Sawmill situated one half mile below Happy Camp on the south side of the Klamath River. They owned other property in town, too.

Evidently they were very public spirited men for in 1883 they built a steel and wood bridge across Indian Creek. Getting the iron to Happy Camp must have been quite a problem for Gus Meamber, the packer, as is evidenced by this item: "One great feat of Gus's packing," according to Bill Mathews, "was taking some long irons into Happy Camp to build a bridge across Indian Creek. They were so long they had to be



HENRY DOOLITTLE

The first to have a general merchandise business and a hotel in Happy Camp.
—Courtesy of Alvene Briggs



**MARTIN CUDDIHY AND HIS DAUGHTER,
NELLIE JACKSON**

Operated a hotel, a saloon and sometimes a store.

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

packed on the sides of mules at each end of the iron; so the mules were in pairs with irons on both sides. They had men and boys lead each mule so they could make some short turns without shoving each other over the dangerous bluffs." (*Siskiyou Yearbook*, 1950). This bridge was sold to Del Norte County in 1884. In 1890, John Titus sold his interest to James Camp and moved to Fruitvale, California. Shortly afterwards, after having served as postmaster for twenty years James Camp sold the business to Horace Gasquet and moved to Fort Jones, where he had business interests.

Soon after Henry Doolittle left, Horace Gasquet bought property in Happy Camp and became one of its leading business men. He had stores and other interests at both Gasquet, California, and Waldo, Oregon. To supply these, he maintained pack trains from Crescent City, and helped to have the trail built to Happy Camp. In 1874, he bought Martin Cuddihy's saloon which he changed into a store. Here he maintained

a general merchandise business until his death. This business continued there under other owners for some years after Horace Gasquet's estate had been settled. This building known locally as "the Red Cross hall" was severely damaged by the 1964 flood. Soon he had a warehouse and a butcher shop in town and several mining operations down the river.

In 1877, the holdings of the Happy Camp Hydraulic Mining Company, some 298.92 acres, were sold to Horace Gasquet. He patented these claims in 1880. This patent included the flat north and east of town, sometimes known as Schoolhouse Flat, and the mine south and west of Happy Camp, the present site of the airport. Late in 1884, Gasquet sold this property and an additional 39.93 acres (the Ferguson and Frazier patent) to an eastern man, except for a strip of land on the east bank of Indian Creek. Then early in 1885, the Sis-

kiyou Mining Company, a New York firm, acquired these mines and operated them for about ten years.

There were other mining companies working, too. One was the Del Norte Mining Company, the principal owner being S. S. Richardson. This was a very large producer where many Chinese were employed. They helped to build the ditch and flume which brought the needed water from Elk Creek. This mine operated successfully for many years and is now known as the Richardson Bedrock. At present, it is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Turk who are developing it as a ranch.

The 1880 census gave Happy Camp a population of 597. This included 97 Indians and 250 Chinese. The Chinese did a great deal of mining. Some of them owned or leased mines, while others were employed by them and white owners to work the mines and build the ditches and



THE RED CROSS HALL

This was Horace Gasquet's store and was built in 1876 after the original building was destroyed when thieves set the building on fire after robbing the store.

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman



CHINATOWN IN HAPPY CAMP

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

flumes to bring the supply of water. There was a large Chinatown and it is stated that at one time there were four stores operated by Chinamen. One of them, China Bow, had pack trains and did a very lucrative business between Crescent City and Happy Camp. He had mining interests, too.

Another Chinaman, Ah Ock, had a store and owned mines, too. In 1888, he bought the Grider Ranch from Rebecca Grider, the widow of Leonidas B. Grider. (Mr. Grider patented this claim in 1877, and it has become one of the noted ranches in the Happy Camp area.) Then he bought the old Happy Camp Hydraulic Mining Company's property from the Siskiyou Mining Company in 1896. This company was forced to sell because of considerable flood damage in 1890 when it lost flumes, dams and the saw mill. Ah Ock sold the mining property and the ranch to Van Brunt for the Oregon Gold Mining and Water Power Company in 1899. About ten years later, Reeves Davis acquired all of it at a sheriff's sale and operated under the Davis Consolidated Mines.

Quong was the last Chinaman to have a store in Happy Camp, it was on Main Street. After Chinatown burned in 1910, most of the Chinese left and in the early 1920's there were only two who had remained. They worked for Miss Minnie Reeve at her ranch, the Reeve Ranch.

William B. Reeve moved his family from Sciad (or Sciad) when he bought Henry Doolittle's three hundred acre ranch in

1870. He patented one hundred seventy acres of this, the Muc-a-Muc Mine, and the China Creek Mine in 1877. At the ranch he had a store as well as helping to supply the town with fresh produce. After his death in 1880, the family continued with the ranch which was one of the few large ones near Happy Camp.

About five miles up river from Happy Camp is a flat known as Muc-a-Muc Flat.



REEVE RANCH

This came to be known as the Minnie Reeve Ranch. Siskiyou Mills is on part of this old ranch.

—Courtesy of Frances Collins

The late Harry C. Chester gives this version for the origin of the name. "The Muck-a-Muck Mine was formerly the Smith Mine; but every Friday Smith would go to town and buy five mule loads of groceries, then invite 100 hungry Indians to come up to his place and eat as long as the grub lasted. One Saturday morning when there were about 50 Indians going through town, James Camp asked them where so many Indians were going. One Indian woman with a large clear voice yelled back, "Hi you muckamuck." That means in Indian

company also owned and worked the Bunker Hill Mine at Ferry Point. The company didn't continue very long and its holdings were disposed of at a sheriff's sale. Many of these mines — the Muc-a-Muc, China Creek, Williams Point, Morgan's Point, Reeve Placer, Ambrose — were patented early and worked by the owners. There were others who had mining ground here, too — James Armstrong Evans, his son Nathan D. Evans, his brother, David R. Evans, Cornelius Gordon, and his brother-in-law W. R. Lain — which they patented somewhat later. Some of this was mined and some was ranched. The Evans Ranches and the Gordon Ranch are still landmarks.

By 1900, most of the individual owners or two or three partners working together were finding it difficult to do further development work as capital was needed for equipment. Mining companies began to take over these mines and work them. The Siskiyou Mines Company bought from George B. Burbank the mining properties he had purchased in this area and started developing them. This was a large operation as is seen by these news items:

"Our correspondent of Happy Camp visited the workings of the Siskiyou Mines Company, which recently purchased extensive mining properties on the Klamath River between Thompson Creek and Happy Camp, and found the work being pushed rapidly. This company has purchased over 1000 acres of hydraulic ground being perhaps the largest area of virgin ground in Northern California.

"The reason this property has been dormant for years, is on account of the enormous expense necessary to cover same to work it. It is the intention of the company to now cover it with water taken from Thompson Creek, which is one of the largest water rights in that section, amounting to nearly 5,000 inches. A flume will be built capable of carrying over 300 inches of water to all their properties and the same will furnish a heavy pressure. This extensive work is being pushed with all possible energy.



BUILDING THE FLUME FOR SISKIYOU MINES CO.

Among these workers are Guy Head and Alfred (Mike) Effman.

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

"a big feast." From that day until today Smith was called Muck-a-Muck Smith, his mine the Muck-a-Muck mine." (*Siskiyou Pioneer*, 1953). However true the story, it is certain there was much mining activity in this area.

The Northern Hydraulic Mining Company had mining operations at the Muc-a-Muc Mine, Williams Bar, Indian Bar, and several others in the early 1870s. This

"The company is also installing a large modern saw mill on Thompson Creek at the head of the ditch line, where they will saw all the lumber necessary for fluming, cutting timber from a tract purchased on that stream. The owners of the property are New York capitalists. The work is under the supervision of W. W. Turney, a mining man of great experience, ably assisted by Dr. C. J. Harbeck, a young mining engineer of high standing, who is also interested in the property." (June 21, 1911—The Yreka paper.)

"The Siskiyou Mines Company who have their saw mill on Thompson Creek near Nolton, cut 12,000 feet a day. This lumber will be used to build flumes and buildings of the company. They have over nine miles of ditch to build besides several miles of old ditch repair. The ground located at Williams Point is considered very valuable. The company owns over 1,000 acres." (July 26, 1911—The Yreka paper.)

This company worked these mines until 1917. Then in 1919, a Mr. Keebels took over the property and for two years continued the work. Since that time there has been little mining activity in this area.

There were mines down river from Happy Camp, which proved to be good producers. George Temple owned the Clear Creek Placer and several at Wingate — the Wingate Hill Placer and the Wingate Creek Placer. Jack Buzzi had a mine at Gold Point. While Albert Doolittle did his last mining at his Last Venture Mine and at one owned by his wife, Maria Doolittle, named the Haley Placer. These last two were patented mines. At Ferry Point, there was the noted Bunker Hill and the Montezuma. The Montezuma had been owned by Richard Humphreys and his associates, who sold to Horace Gasquet. After a few years, George Temple bought this and Gasquet's other claims around Wingate. Mr. Temple owned the Bunker Hill Mine, too, which he patented in 1880. He operated these mines until the late 1890s when he sold to A. J. Hughes and F. D. Fraser. And, as farther up the river, a number of mining claims were purchased and a mining company organized to work them. At Ferry Point, the Siskiyou Placer Mining Company had rather large holdings, bringing water from both Clear Creek and Crawford Creek. Extensive operations were continued here for quite a few years, very



THE COVERED BRIDGE AT CLEAR CREEK

—Courtesy of Bernice Sutcliffe

successfully. After 1910, there was little hydraulic mining activity in this area.

There were ranches, too, along the creeks which emptied into the river. One of the earliest was that of Jeremiah Lane on the south side of Clear Creek. Henry Haley had a ranch on the north bank of this creek. These ranches were homesteaded and in the early 1900s were bought by Dr. W. E. Tebbe. He in turn sold them to Dr. McConnell and they are still owned by Mr. and Mrs. Carl McConnell. (A portion of this ranch is at present the site of the Honor Camp.)

An early small ranch was that of Samuel Mattix at the mouth of Independence Creek. George Temple owned this when he was working the Bunker Hill Mine. Now, this is the camp site for the Independence Mine. Joseph Snedden had the property just above the mouth of Independence Creek on the opposite side of the river.

Somewhat later there were the Ed Beck and Fred Thompson ranches on Milliken Creek, a few miles farther down the river. Then Dr. George McDonald had a homestead just west of Independence Creek. On the Old Orleans Trail, back from the river, there were several homesteads taken up in the early 1920s — Charles Custer's, Gail Blunt's, Sam Taylor's, while R. Lee Southard had patented ground on Titus Creek where one of his daughters still lives. Another homestead was that of James Carter on Clear Creek, which was purchased by Dr. McConnell and became part of his Clear Creek Ranch. When the Clear Creek CCC camp was established in 1933, a portion of this ranch was the site.

Elk Creek had miners along its banks in the early days. There were no large producing mines as there had been in other areas. However, mining on a small scale continued for many years. A number of homesteads were taken up in the early 1900s — Dan Effman's, Lee Effman's, Fred

Eley's, James Malone's, Clinton Custer's. Somewhat later there were several others — Bill Bishop's, John Dunham's, Walter McAdams', Alfred Effman's, James Rasey's, Lewis High's.

This creek has its source in the Marble Mountains and the sulphur springs on its banks. It has become quite a recreational area. One of the early problems was transportation, as the valley is very narrow, with



GRUBPACKER DAVE CUDDIHY

As camp cook, Dave Cuddihy always carried a hot lunch to the working crew.

—Courtesy of Siskiyou Museum

steep, precipitous banks in many places. Those who lived here depended upon trails. The Forest Service built one of these about 1920. Some of the ranchers did build a road for some distance. The road to the Sulphur Springs was finished by the CCCs.

Up Indian Creek, there was considerable mining in the early days. The miners here had drawn up rules regulating the mining on Indian Creek. Many claims were worked



**INDIAN CREEK ROAD AT THE
ROBERTS RANCH**

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

by individuals or by two or three partners. Only three of these early mines were patented — Classic Hill, Howard Placer, and Blue Bar Placer. The Classic Hill was the largest producer of the three. It was owned by James Camp and Company for many years, then by a number of other owners. It was worked almost continuously until 1900, then intermittently until after World War II. There were other mining claims, the King Bill or County

Mine, the Huey Mine, and later, the Gray Eagle Mine to mention a few. The last one, the Gray Eagle, was owned by the Newmont Mining Company and had extensive operations during World War II. When it closed down, many of the houses were moved to Happy Camp.

After the boom time in mining, many made permanent homes along Indian Creek. In the 1890s and the early 1900s, these were homesteaded. Some of these homesteaders were Benoni Swearingen, William Williamson, George Long, John Sedros, David Huey, John Ince, Frank Swearingen, Thomas Roberts, Thomas Reixinger, Isaac Hendrickson, Charles Cole, W. S. Hendrickson, John Fritts, Charles Swan, Henry Howard, and James Whittaker. Members of these old families still own and live on some of these old ranches. Others have new owners, and some of the ranches have been divided into many small homesites.

In the early times, these settlers used the pack trails and pack animals. They lived along the trail that went up Indian Creek from Happy Camp to Crescent City and



FREIGHT WAGON AND STAGE
On Main Street in Happy Camp.

—Courtesy of Frances Collins



INDIAN CREEK FROZEN OVER

At the old dam in 1932.

—Courtesy of Bernice Sutcliffe

were served by it. However, as they became permanent settlers with families and homes, something more was needed. Also, this land became part of Siskiyou County and with the completion of a wagon road between Happy Camp and Yreka, the pack trains were discontinued. So these hardy pioneers, using picks and shovels, built the wagon road to their ranches up Indian Creek. This road was completed as far as the Classic Hill Mine by 1907 or 8 when the Ricoro Gold Mining Company owned it.

As families grew, another need arose that had to be satisfied — that of schools. In 1885 the first Indian Creek school was established near old Indian Town. The first teacher was James Coulter. Later the school was moved down the creek to what is now the Milo C. Walker place. School continued there until 1941 when this district became part of the Happy Camp Union Elementary District. When the school was moved Benoni Swearingen took the school house which he had helped build and moved it to his ranch where it became the barn. The old Indian Town Hotel had been moved to the Sam Howard Placer Mine, too, where it was used for building purposes. For many years there were traces of old foundations, chimneys, etc. at the site of Indian Town but the 1964 flood destroyed all of them.

There was a sawmill at the mouth of Mill Creek which supplied the building needs in the early days. George Shutt had a sawmill and after his death Sam Howard

ran it. Later, there were sawmills on the South Fork of Indian Creek, one of them was Van Brunt's when he operated the mine at Happy Camp. An old-timer, John Fritts, had a sawmill on the creek a few miles above town which Henry Howard and his brother Samuel ran in later years. The dam for this mill was destroyed by the 1955 flood.

Closer to Happy Camp there were two old homesteads, those of John Whittaker in 1892 and of George Demmick in 1894. George H. Crumpton, Jr. homesteaded ground in 1905 and 1912. Reeves Davis added to his extensive holdings in 1917 by the Curley Jack Placer and the Jefferson and Jackson Placer mineral patents. Other homesteads were those of John K. Couper, Wilbur Martin, and Valentine Hall. There were a few more small patents but by 1930 most of the available land had already been homesteaded.

Some of the miners had settled permanently moving their families here. Others married Indian women according to the Indian custom and established families. These were the pioneer families — their sons and daughter, grandsons and granddaughters have been the builders of this community.

This intermarrying of the races has continued and today there are very, very few full blooded Indians living on the river. So much of the Indian lore, so many of the Indian customs have been forgotten. Charles Graves, who with three partners had a wing dam at Happy Camp in the late 1870s, has preserved some of these



THE STAGE TO YREKA

Jack Titus, grandson of John Titus, is the driver.

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

in his books, *Lore and Legends of the Klamath River Indians* and *Before the White Man Came*. He tells of many Indian ceremonies, such as Pick-ya-wish, and their meanings. These ceremonies are no longer held, and with their going, the Klamath River communities have lost something which was distinctively their own. However, the races have learned to live together well, attending the same schools and churches, and enjoying the same activities.

The first school was established in 1878. This district has continued until the present time although it has become larger as other nearby school districts have lapsed. The school had been moved several times before it was built on its present site in 1941. It has had several additions to accommodate the increased enrollment which is now nearly four hundred. These buildings were severely damaged in the 1964 flood and many are thinking of a change of site to one above the threat of flood damage.

Another problem for the early settlers was transportation. This is a region of narrow valleys, steep forested mountains and rocky cliffs. The pack trails sufficed for quite some time but as the population increased other ways were needed. As early as 1870, the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors appointed viewers for a road to the Del Norte County line. Evidently, no further action was taken then as the trails were still the means of travel in 1876 as Charles Graves says in his book: "I arrived there tired and footsore, hungry

and thirsty after a long walk over a steep pack trail (from Yreka). There were no roads to Happy Camp at that time." Late in 1887 a road between Thompson Creek and Happy Camp was accepted as a public road. While early in 1891 there was a road finished over Evans Mountain from Grider's Ferry at Seiad to the Evans Ranch on China Creek. It was the road on the Thompson Creek side of the river that was accepted as a county road as the grade was easier. These were just wagon roads not more than wide trails but the freight wagons were able to use them and the pack trains were no longer needed. This road was improved somewhat over the years but in 1918 it still ended at Happy Camp. There was only a trail over the mountains to Orleans.

Now work started on a road down river to be built by the Bureau of Public Roads. In a news item, it stated that W. A. Bechtel had offices in Happy Camp and had started construction work on the Klamath River road during the summer of 1919. By September of the following year, according to another news item, work had progressed as far as Crawford Creek about fifteen miles below Happy Camp. Crews were working up the river, too, and in the late summer of 1922, when the Blue Nose



BLUE NOSE BRIDGE

Built in 1922

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

Bridge was finished, the road was open to Orleans. (There was a post office at Blue Nose for ten years, 1917-27.) This became part of the State Highway System in 1926 and now is designated as Highway 96.

Ferry boats were used for crossing the treacherous Klamath, as fording was dangerous as well as impossible part of the year. There was the Grider's Ferry at Seiad which was used until the river bridge was built there in 1909. Then there was the one at the Evans Ranch which Cornelius Gordon bought and operated as the Gordon Ferry. It was used until the China Creek road was built by the CCCs. Happy Camp had a ferry, too, which was also known as Grider's Ferry since it was at the mouth of Grider Creek. This one caused Marvin (Mike) Morgan, the District Ranger, considerable worry for later it belonged to the Forest Service. During the summer months when there was a forest guard to run the ferry there was no problem. But the person who operated it during the winter didn't charge everyone the same price and Mr Morgan had many complaints. By community effort with donated labor and

material the first river bridge was finished in 1924 and the ferry boat was no longer needed. This bridge was replaced by a cable bridge built by the CCCs under the supervision of the Forest Service. Due to the anticipated heavy logging traffic, the present river bridge was constructed under the direction of the Bureau of Public Roads in 1955.

With the establishment of the U. S. Forest Reserves there was a station placed in this area. The first one in 1906 was about five miles up Indian Creek. Morris Gordon was the first district ranger. About 1918, the station was moved to Happy Camp, and was housed in several different places until a site was purchased from L. H. Newton in 1934. With the increased amount of work for the Forest Service, the original facilities have had many additions. Just this year, new office space at a site above the threat of flood damage has been acquired.

In the early years of the Forest Service, the district rangers carried out the conservation policy as determined by Congress. This meant the protection of the forests



KLAMATH RIVER BRIDGE AT HAPPY CAMP

Build by the CCCs in 1933.

—courtesy of Gene Newton



FOREST SERVICE GUARD STATION

Left to right: Archie Fowler, Nim White, Lawrence Roberts, unknown, Joe Gordon Packer Nelson Baker, Ranger Mike Morgan.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

and wild life. Trails were made into the remote areas where there were no roads. From camps established at Clear Creek and on Indian Creek in 1933 and at Seiad Valley a few years later, the CCCs helped tremendously by making trails, building roads and bridges. Supervising this work was Ernest M. Sutcliffe, the district ranger from 1921 to 1923 and again from 1928 until 1946. He came from Placer County, working first at Orleans. Later moving to Happy Camp, he married Bernice Kenney. Here they reared their family of six children all of whom graduated from the local high school which the Sutcliffes had helped to build. This couple gave generously of their time for community endeavors. With Mr. Sutcliffe's sudden death in 1948, Happy Camp lost one of its most willing and capable workers.

By 1920, placer mining in its many forms was practically finished here. Instead there was some lode mining. The first one of the lode mines was the Gray Eagle up

Indian Creek. It was worked during both World Wars as the government, needing copper, subsidized the mine. Down the river, the Buzzard Hill Mine purchased by the Buzzard Hill Mine, Inc. was made ready



RANGER SUTCLIFFE AND CODY ATTEBERY WITH AN EAGLE

The eagle was injured and had to be killed. —Courtesy of Bernice Sutcliffe



MILL AT BUZZARD HILL MINE

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman

to operate in the early 1920s. Buildings and flumes were built from lumber produced at the company's sawmill on Buzzard Creek. However, the mine was not worked at that time as in 1924 the mining company acquired the Independence Mine and mined there instead. The company became involved in litigation and mining stopped for a while. The in 1930 both mines were opened and mined for several years. The Buzzard Hill Mine was reopened in 1937 and mining continued there until World War II started. The Siskon Mine on Dillon Creek was the last one of this kind to operate. After the war it was mined for a number of years. During the depression years, many of the old gravel bars along the river and its tributaries were worked again as the jobless endeavored to eke out a meager living for themselves and families. As the economy recovered these people returned to their former occupations.

There were dragline operations on the old Evans Ranch (at that time the Allen Ranch) and on the Reeve Ranch just before World War II. After the war, Harms and Larson had a dragline operation just below Happy Camp. A Mr. Nichols had a dredger working on the old Reeve Ranch.

Only the County Mine up Indian Creek has been mined in recent years, the others remaining dormant due to the high cost of operation.

In the early 1920s a high school was sorely needed as the nearest one was in Fort Jones, sixty-five miles away. An



**HAZEL HUMPHREYS AND
VICTORIA RUDD**

The student body and faculty in 1925-26

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman



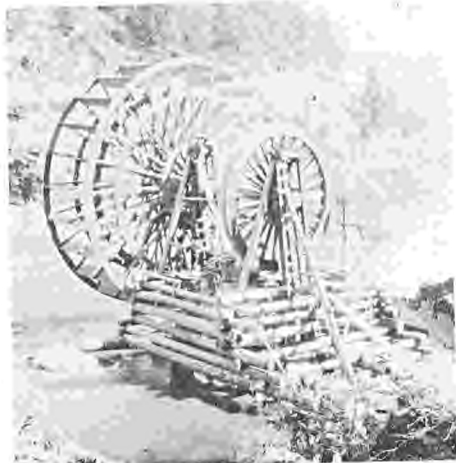
KELLY LAKE

—Courtesy of Dr. Deason Collection

education beyond the eighth grade was not possible for most of the students. The parents, led by Gorham Humphreys, prevailed upon the Siskiyou Union High School Board to establish the Happy Camp Branch of the Klamath River Junior High School in 1922. This lapsed in 1927. Once again, in 1931, Gorham Humphreys on behalf of the community presented to the Board an urgent request for a high school. Thus Happy Camp High School was established.

These early high schools had one teacher and used one of the rooms at the elementary school. By 1933, overcrowded conditions there caused the residents of Happy Camp to seek another place for the high school. The local Grange sent a delegate to a high school board meeting to assess the possibilities of a building for the school. He found that the board had little money, these were the depression years, and also another problem — Tulelake with a larger enrollment needed a building, too. Community-minded Happy Camp met its problem in its own way. A meeting was called and the matter was presented to the townspeople. It was decided to build the school

with donated labor if the high school board could give some financial aid. An appointed supervising committee of Gorham Humphreys, Dr. W. B. Mason and Philip Toleman presented the plan to the board, and with its approval work started. A site was donated by L. H. Newton, and a group of



A WATER WHEEL ON THE KLAMATH RIVER

For water power at the Buzzard Hill Mine.

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman



LOG HIGH SCHOOL
Built by the Community in 1933

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler



HAPPY CAMP STREET ABOUT 1934
An old well in the foreground.

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

volunteers worked diligently during the summer to complete the project before the fall term started.

So the log high school was built, the only one of its kind in California. This served the community for twenty years, as the first addition was not built until 1953. The log building was moved to another place on the campus in 1956 to make room for a gymnasium and more classrooms. Two more additions have been made to complete the present plant. This serves one hundred and eighty students and a faculty of twelve. The log building was given to the town and moved to a permanent location off the campus. The directors of the Log Memorial Building hope it may become the Happy Camp Museum.

As Happy Camp has grown so has its problems. Many of these have been solved by community effort. Both of the log churches were built by interested residents. One of the community's biggest ventures was providing a water system for the town. Wells and nearby springs supplied water for many years, but with the increase in population there was the fear of contamination. A group formed the Happy Camp Property Owners' Association and with subscriptions from its members and a WPA project, water was brought from Elk Creek. This water system with many additions and improvements still supplies the town under

the direction of the Happy Camp Improvement, Inc. There have been other civic projects, too. The fire hall was built by community effort and recently a library building has been constructed by a group of citizens.

When the Forest Service built trails and roads to the more primitive regions, it made them available for recreational purposes. This is a sportsman's paradise for salmon, steelhead and trout abound in the Klamath and its tributaries. Accommodations must be reserved early if fishermen wish to enjoy the steelhead fishing in the early fall. The mountain lakes are accessible for trout fishing as pack trains are available. Bear and deer are also plentiful for the hunters. Sulphur Springs up Elk Creek has long been enjoyed and is noted for its curative powers. Many vacationers find this a favorite spot to spend the summer weeks. During the years when mining had slowed down and before the lumbering industry was started, providing for the needs of the sportsmen and vacationers was the chief source of revenue for the business people of the town.

In the early 1920s, L. H. (Bert) Newton and his associates bought considerable property in town and attempted to bolster the economy. He had a store as well as the contract for mail, freight and passenger service from Hornbrook. In 1926, a large



LONGEST LOG

At the intersection of Main Street and the Highway, being taken to Bert Newton's mill.

—Courtesy of Bernice Sutcliffe

portion of the Albert Doolittle patent became the Newton subdivision. Near the mouth of Indian Creek, he started a sawmill which operated until the late 1930s. In 1934, others were given the mill contract, and Mr. Newton's activities were centered in town.

Although this is a river with a very high potential for electric power, dams were restricted and the needed power had to be brought to the area. After the war, residents along the Klamath started an REA project. When a dredging company wanted to operate, this was taken over by the California Oregon Power Company and by 1948 Happy Camp was supplied with power. This company brought power for the Gray Eagle Mine when it operated during the war.

Since World War II lumbering has become the principal industry. At first several small sawmills were started. Then, as electric power became available, these mills expanded until they provide the principal payroll for the community. At present, there are four large mills, the Siskiyou Mills and Carolina Pacific in town and the Yellow Fir and the California Oregon



INDIAN HENRY'S HOME

Built by M. A. Ferguson in 1880; used for a hotel at one time.

—Courtesy of Alice Dunaway

Plywood up Indian Creek. Under the supervision and cooperation of the Klamath National Forest, these mills are developing the vast virgin fir forests of the area. Access roads and bridges have been built to reach the more remote regions.

When the Klamath River Road became part of the State Highway System in 1926, it was not much more than a one way road from the Walker Bridge to Happy Camp. With continual work over the years it has been much improved. Part of these improvements came during the war



HAPPY CAMP COMMUNITY CHURCH

Built by a group of interested citizens in 1928.

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman

when the concentrates from the Gray Eagle Mine were hauled to Hornbrook. Since then others have been necessary because of the heavy lumber traffic. New bridges were constructed at Seiad in 1954 and at Happy Camp in 1962. By the valiant efforts of a vigilant crew, the latter was saved when the old Indian Creek Bridge was destroyed by the 1964 flood. Most of the damaged highway to the east has been rebuilt and a piece of new construction between Thompson Creek and Happy Camp will soon be completed.

Transportation to the area was very much improved by the dedication of an airport in 1951. This was built by the combined efforts of the County and the Forest Service on the bedrock of the old Davis Mine. It has been of invaluable service to the Forest Service during fire season. The airport proved to be of great worth to the town following the 1964 flood, as it was the means of bringing necessary supplies to this isolated community until the severely damaged highway was again opened to truck traffic.

An Honor Camp was established at Clear Creek in 1955. With its aid, a good two lane highway had been constructed between Happy Camp and Somes Bar. The old covered bridges at Clear Creek, Dillon Creek, and Somes Bar had been replaced by some beautiful bridges. All three of these were destroyed by the flood and have been rebuilt this past year. The old Blue Nose Bridge, built in the early 1920s, withstood the flood waters, but a new one at a different location will replace it. Construction work on this portion of the flood damaged highway has started, but it will be quite some time before it is finished.

As the mining industry waned, business activity declined, too, and where there had been three or four stores at times there was only one. This was the Evans Mercantile Store, the business started by Nathan Evans. With the town's growth in recent years, this business expanded and for a while had three stores — a dry goods store, a hardware store and a market. Now, only

the dry goods store is operated by members of the family, the others have different proprietors. A drug store was opened about 1930 and since that time has continued under various owners. The coming of the lumber industry brought a great increase in business until Happy Camp has become a thriving town. The businesses in the old section of town which suffered severe flood damage contemplate moving "up the hill" to the newer section, the old Schoolhouse Flat. Many residents are looking toward incorporation as the means of solving the problems of a growing town.

Early, the residents of this rural community felt the need of an organization and in 1921 a Grange was chartered. An American Legion Post was soon formed and these two organizations provided for the civic needs for many years. They gave the leadership for many community activities such as a community Christmas tree, cemetery clean-up, a first-aid room, and, until a unit of the PTA was formed in 1936, projects for the schools. Then in 1949, the Grange entered the Community Service Contest sponsored by the National Grange and the Sears Roebuck Foundation and competing against 2500 other Granges won the national second prize. Its projects were street lighting, cemetery improvement, providing ambulance service, helping to organize a volunteer fire department and a fire district, and the building of a Grange hall to serve the community as a recreation center. The hall has been continually improved and now serves as a center for social activities as well as recreational ones. During the flood it was one of the evacuation centers.

With the start given it, the fire department has become a very active and efficient organization. The fire district has been extended and the fire-fighting service covers rather a large area. The fire department provides ambulance service and is presently purchasing another ambulance with the aid of the community. With a unit of Civil Defense the fire department members worked diligently during the flood disaster



HAPPY CAMP BEFORE THE FLOOD OF 1964

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman



SAME PLACE IN DECEMBER, 1964

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman



FLOOD WATERS AT THE MOUTH OF INDIAN CREEK

Shows the Highway Bridge.

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman

and the fire hall was used as an evacuation center.

There have been numerous attempts to organize a Chamber of Commerce. Each time it hasn't continued for long, until now, the Central Klamath Chamber of Commerce serves this community and others up the river. It seems to be a very active organization, fulfilling a definite need. In 1954, a Lions Club was chartered. This is a true service club and has taken over some of the activities previously provided by the other organizations. One of its projects has been the building of a hall for the Boy Scouts which group it sponsors. It did considerable relief work after the flood.

For this remote area, a doctor was needed badly. It was a long, hard trip to Yreka for medical services, even after the road was improved. The cost of having a doctor come here made his services out of reach for many. Mrs. Kate Hoadley, an Indian doctor, helped in the early days. For many years, Mrs. Elizabeth (Lizzie) Humphreys served the community as practical nurse and midwife. She was followed by Mrs.

Marjorie Crumpton, a registered nurse. In the early 1930s, a first-aid room was started, operated by Mrs. Crumpton under the direction of Dr. Newton. Various organizations helped to maintain this service by donations to provide the necessary supplies. However, this was not enough; a doctor was needed. Finally, after many years of unsuccessful agitation, Dr. Richard E. Graun, a retired doctor who had a ranch on Evans Mountain, was persuaded to practice in Happy Camp. He served the community until his death. Within a year, Dr. George Chambers of Covina was continuing this practice. He bought the old Grider Ranch from Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wright and moved his family to Happy Camp. He is a man of many interests but seems to enjoy living in a rural community. Happy Camp is indeed fortunate to have the services of this well trained doctor.

Tuesday, December 22, 1964, the day of the flood, a day that will never be erased from the memory of those who endured that devastating ordeal. After early snow in the mountains and several weeks of continuous rain, many of the streams were at flood



stage on Monday. Tuesday morning those living on the banks of Indian Creek were evacuated and by noon the iron and steel bridge was gone. The bridge that had withstood the previous floods — 1890, 1927, 1955. Logs and even buildings came rushing down the swollen stream on their way to the rapidly rising river. There was such force that one log went completely through a building. The creek continued to rise and more families were evacuated. A crew worked successfully most of the night on the log jam that threatened the new highway bridge at the mouth of Indian Creek. With a raging Klamath River as well as a creek, the water backed up and the lower section of town was completely inundated. This was the real flood damage, the buildings that stood were filled by flood water and silt. The community was isolated but crews of workmen from the Forest Service, State Highway and County road departments, fire department, and resourceful citizens, all working under the able leadership of Civil Defense Director Frank Lootens brought relief to those disaster victims in dire need until other aid was available.

Power lines were down, telephone service disrupted, the highway severely damaged and the community remained isolated except for limited radio communication. For, before the extent of the flood damage could be assessed, a snow storm started. In its own way, nature replaced the water storage, which it had sent racing to the ocean such a short time before, by laying a white mantle over the damage. There was more than three feet of snow before the storm abated. For ten days, the town remained isolated with highway, power and telephone crews working round the clock in their fight with the elements to bring the needed relief. At last, the snow stopped falling, the sun shone, and the planes could fly again, bringing sorely needed aid to the stricken community. Relief poured in from many sources — American Legion Posts and Lions Clubs, to mention a few. The Red Cross established a relief center

Then the one tragedy occurred. A Red Cross worker unloading supplies at the airport was struck by the propellor blade of a helicopter and killed instantly.

Many weeks elapsed before the full extent of the flood damage was determined. About the first of May, with the aid of the Red Cross and other organizations and with the removal of the silt and debris by the Army Corps of Engineers, most of the victims were living in their homes again unless the damage had been too severe. Some moved away, but most stayed and are rebuilding if necessary. With the replacement of the old bridge by a reinforced concrete one in 1966, the residents have assumed their normal life and while they haven't forgotten the flood have accepted their losses.

So, the little mining camp, born by the lure of the gold in the gravel bars of the Klamath River and its tributaries and nourished by that gold for many years, has made use of other natural resources to become the thriving town it is today.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

INDIAN TOWN

John Prindle 1856 -

HAPPY CAMP

Peter H. Peveler 1860 - 1863

Alphonso Doolittle 1864 - 1865

Henry Doolittle 1866 - 1870

Albert Doolittle 1873 - 1879

Moses A. Ferguson 1879 - 1880

Henry W. Tuttle 1880 - 1882

Stephen S. Colby 1883 - 1893

Moses A. Ferguson 1894 - 1898

W. J. Brown 1898 - 1910

Robert Lee Southard 1911 - 1914

Samuel S. Farris 1915 - 1922

Albert Hile 1923 - 1925

Herbert G. Boorse 1925 - 1926

W. J. Brown 1926 - 1930

James B. Nesbit 1931 - 1935

Charles E. Reagan 1935 - 1936

Philip M. Toleman 1936 - 1942

Albert B. Titus 1943 - 1944

Philip M. Toleman 1944 -

John Wood Family . . .

By ALVENE BRIGGS



JOHN CHRISTOPHER WOOD

—Courtesy of the Wood Family

The Wood family was a part of the early settlement of the Thompson Creek and Fort Goff area taking part in mining operations as well as taking up land for homes to rear their families, their offspring still a part of these river communities.

The original Wood family had its beginning in Pettigoe, Fermanagh County, Northern Ireland, where their father, Jared Wood, had a flour mill. There were eight children born to him and his wife and this made ten mouths to feed when the famine came to Ireland, and it was more than Jared could take care of. The decision was made that four of the children should leave Ireland for America. Leaving for America were William, 26 years old; Ann, 23 years old; James, age unknown; and John, 12 years old.

In 1851, the four young Wood children

took a ship for New York, landing in Brooklyn. They stayed in the east for three years, part of the time in Connecticut, where young John learned the trade of pattern making. By 1854, they had heard of the gold discovery and they started for the gold fields together.

They traveled around the Horn on the steamer *George Law* and then transferred to another steamer, *John L. Stevens* for the trip up the coast to San Francisco. They headed north, spending six months in Tuolumne County and by 1855 they were in Yreka where they remained only a short time before they traveled down the Klamath River where three of them were to spend the remainder of their lives.

William Wood was a miner, and spent most of his time on the Klamath at Fort Goff. He became engaged to Mary Thorpe, took up a homestead and was building a house, when his bride-to-be got married to another man! William never ventured near the sea of matrimony again. He spent some time working with his brothers, James and John and his brother-in-law, Charles Bailey, in the rich diggings near the mouth of Seiad Creek. In 1911, he passed on and was buried in the Fort Goff cemetery.

Ann Wood married Charles Bailey, soon after they arrived in California. For a time they had a small store at Seiad and in August of 1871 he was appointed postmaster and held this position until it was taken over by William T. Grider in September, 1885. Charles also did mining, and as mentioned earlier, worked the rich diggings at the mouth of Seiad Creek. In his later years he took his family to Hamburg, where they made their home. Ann passed on in 1894 and is buried in the Bailey family plot at Hamburg cemetery with her husband and four children.

James spent a few years in the mines,

but before long drifted on, making his final home in Oakland.

Most is known about the youngest Wood child, John. He spent 62 years on the Klamath, except for a short time he was in Crescent City, where he worked for Hobbs-Wall Company and a few months spent in Oregon placer mining on the John Day River.

In 1864, John married Ruth Clara Thorpe, the daughter of Truman B. Thorpe and Margaret Kingston Thorpe. They were married for 42 years.

The Thorpes had come from Ohio to Crescent City in the 1850s where they had operated a hotel for a few years. By 1864, they had moved to Indian Creek. They had five children: Mary (once engaged to William Wood) who married George Crumpton; Ella married _____ Clackley; Sam lived in Happy Camp doing prospecting most of the time; Ruth Clara who married John Wood; and Walter, who became a state printer while Governor Johnson was in office and later a pioneer newspaper publisher.

John Wood and his wife, Clara, had eleven children, of whom there are two daughters still living: Catherine A. Fehely, who still lives on the Klamath, on the same property where she and her husband, Elmer Owen Fehely, homesteaded in the early 1900s. The second daughter is Edith Wood Brier, now living in Rialto. The other children, now deceased were: William, John Walter, Margaret Ellen, Clara Luella, Sarah Ann, Charles Martin, Arthur Stanley, Sam K., and Cora Belle.

The John Wood family had many hardships to face in the early years but the hardest to bear were the deaths of two of their children. The Indians did not want the family living in the area and tried to get them to leave. And as the family tells it, they wouldn't leave, so the Indians decided to kill them. The method used was poisoned squirrel, presented as a gift of "peace". It was accepted by the family as such, and was cooked for the evening meal. The whole family became quite ill, and finally on July 5, 1869, the little girl,



CLARA THORPE WOOD AND CHILDREN
—Courtesy of the Wood Family

Margaret Ellen, died and the following day her baby brother, John Walter who was only 18 months old, died also from the poisoning. Their graves were the first in the cemetery at Fort Goff and was the beginning of the community cemetery. Another daughter, Cora Belle, was buried there in 1882.

The rest of the children lived to maturity, to marry, and to leave many descendants, several of whom still live along the Klamath.

The following was taken from the obituary of John Christopher Wood, and gives some insight into his years on the Klamath, as well as telling some history of the times. "John Wood was employed in some capacity on most of the big mining operations on the lower Klamath, generally as superintendent. While he was superintendent for a New York Company at School House Flat during a six-month's run, a total of \$60,000 was taken out in gold. He was also with the Del Norte Mining Co. at the big bend in the Klamath River when \$50,000 was taken from 10 square feet of bedrock. He also worked for the Van

(Continued on Page 76)

Fehely Family History . . .

By ALVENE BRIGGS



JAMES OWEN ELMER FEHELY

—Courtesy of Mrs. Fehely

Patrick Fehely, pioneer of Del Norte County, was born in 1814 in Sligo, Ireland. He was a son of Owen and Catherine Fehely who came from Ireland to New York City and then to Wisconsin before coming to California via the Isthmus.

On January 13, 1851, Patrick Fehely was married at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, to Sara Jane Angle who was born in 1836 in Reynoldsville, of Quaker parentage. Their first daughter, Mary Ann was born April 27, 1852 in Wisconsin. Their second daughter, Catherine Eliza, was born January 25, 1854 in Winslin, Pennsylvania while they were en route to the east coast to board a ship for the west and the gold regions.

After coming west, Patrick and his family first settled on the Trinity River at Lewis-



CATHERINE AUGUSTA WOOD FEHELY

—Courtesy of Mrs. Fehely

ton, California where their first son, John, was the first white child to be born there, March 29, 1856. Another son, William Angle Fehely, was born January 7, 1858 here also.

In 1859, the family arrived in Jacksonville, Oregon. In the 1860 census, Patrick's occupation was "farmer" but in the 1870 census, it was listed as "brick maker". Pat built a large brick home in Jacksonville, which is still standing and still occupied. They had several more children while at Jacksonville: Elizabeth Jane (Feb. 12, 1860), Patrick Francis (Sept. 26, 1863), and James Owen Elmer (Sept. 12, 1865). While his family stayed in Jacksonville, Patrick went from one gold field to another, his older boys running the brick-

(Continued on Page 74)

NOLTON . . .

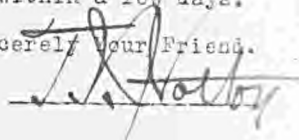
By HAZEL DAVIS and ALVENE BRIGGS

Portland, Oregon
September 10th

Dear Friend of Mine.

Your very nice letter of the 6th inst to Montague has been forwarded to me here at the Hotel Menlo. I will write you at length within a few days.

Sincerely your Friend.



MESSAGE ON A POST CARD

—Courtesy of the Wood Family

The history of an early day community near Thompson Creek about midway between Happy Camp and Seiad is very sketchy and incomplete. The town was named Nolton and was believed to be named after a T. J. Nolton, the reason is not clear. T. J. Nolton had enlisted in the California Volunteer Infantry as a Q. M. Sergeant with Co. H 8th in 1898 and 1899 which was only two years after the Nolton post office was established by the United States Post Office Department according to their records. The post office was started February 6, 1896 and was discontinued November 15, 1912. John C. Wood was the postmaster all 16 years of its existence, after which mail was transferred to Happy Camp. The community had a small school, the Lowden District School, in the late 1800s and early 1900s during the mining boom in the area.



T. J. NOLTON
A post-card picture

—Courtesy of the Wood Family

A COUPLE OF INDIANS . . .

The Indian scare on the Salmon in January 1864, had one humorous touch. When word reached Sawyers Bar that the Dorsey Hotel at Forks of Salmon had been fired on, a party set out to aid the settlement. Guards were stationed and all were on the alert. In the middle of the night two rapid shots brought everyone running. On the South Fork bridge they met Con Cane who explained, "I got two of them. They were stealing through the brush." Daylight proved the victims to be a horse. In the dim light Con had taken the two pairs of legs for those of two moving Indians.

FORT GOFF . . .

By BETTY LIVINGSTON

Bill Wood, known to friends as "Uncle Bill" took up a homestead at Fort Goff in the early "60s". He never married.

Charles Bailey settled about two miles farther down the river. His place was later known as the Schulmeyer Ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had two children, George and Sarah. Sarah never married and was postmistress for many years at Hamburg. She is well remembered for her kind deeds, her style of dress which never changed, and she always carried a little square lantern when she went out at night.

John Wood, brother of Bill, and his family settled at Thompson Creek. They lost their first two children at birth and Uncle Bill dug graves for them across the creek from his place and so started the Fort Goff Cemetery in the early 1860s. After Uncle Bill passed away, the place was taken over by his nephew, Charley

Wood and in 1918 it was bought by Joe Martin and Frederica Martin (parents of Mrs. Livingston) where they lived until Mr. Martin passed away in 1938 and Mrs. Martin leaving with her daughter in 1947. The ranch was sold at that time to Mr. and Mrs. Chester Barton.

Mrs. Martin had moved to the lower end of the Shiner place in 1900 as a bride in a small cabin that has been gone for many years. Mr. Martin worked in the Minetta B and Seattle mines for a few years then moved up to the Schulmeyer place where he leased and worked the Fort Goff Mine. And in 1918 moved to the ranch at Fort Goff and retired from mining. Mrs. Martin kept travelers for 30 years and in 47 years had only moved 10 miles. Joe Martin and family were especially good friends of the Wood and Bailey families, living as neighbors for many, many years.



ARIEL LOWDEN RANCH HOUSE

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

SCIAD . . .

By BETTY LIVINGSTON & HAZEL DAVIS

The name, Sciad, was originally spelled "Sciad". It was an Indian name, meaning "hole in the ground" or "Peaceful Valley". The creek that runs through Sciad Valley has the same name and was known to the trappers before the prospectors came in 1850.

Bill Wood and Charles Bailey did hydraulic mining at the mouth of Sciad Creek. Mr. Bailey also served as postmaster during this time and when he received a new cancellation stamp for the post office, the "C" was changed to an "E", and so explains the change of the original spelling.

In 1851 the Lowden Ranch was cleared for raising apple trees and in 1865, Mrs. Henretta (Jensen) Leduc who was seven years old at the time, and the grandmother of Mrs. Martin, lived on the Lowden Ranch a short time, could clearly remember her father selling apples to the miners for



GRANT LOWDEN RANCH HOUSE

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

50 cents each. This ranch was later taken over by John Scott Lowden and Sarah Lowden. They kept teamsters on their

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HAMBURG SCHOOL ABOUT 1906

—Courtesy of Albert Kingsbury

HAMBURG . . .

By HAZEL DAVIS



CAPE HORN ROAD
An improved wagon road between Scott Bar and Hamburg.

—Courtesy of Siskiyou Museum

"The first Hamburg Bar Post Office was established April 5, 1878, and the first postmaster was Isaac J. Isaacs. His successors were Dan Caldwell, February 12, 1880; Mrs. Kate M. Caldwell, January 31, 1899; Bertha M. Campbell, January 30, 1914; Bertha M. Cramer, October 23, 1919; Sarah A. Bailey, June 25, 1921. The post office was remembered to be the next house up river from the George Bickel store.

"The change in name from Hamburg Bar to Hamburg was recorded March 22, 1886," the above information all given by the United States Post Office Department.

In the 1850s, Hamburg was one of the most important places along the Klamath River. It lies a few miles down river from the mouth of Scott River where miners were digging out nuggets weighing up to 16 ounces near Scott Bar.

According to Well's *History of Sis-*

kiyou County, "the first mining at Hamburg Bar was in the fall of 1851. The town was named by Sigmond Simon and on the day of christening, a flag was made of flour sacks and red and blue shirts, and hoisted on a pole. It was an important place for many years, and from 1856 to 1859 there were three stores, several saloons, and other business places in the camp. The Dan Caldwell store is still standing and was operated by Mrs. Caldwell's sister, Miss Sarah Totten, until its doors closed about 1930. This establishment also served as a hotel where travelers could get their meals and overnight lodgings.

Just across the street is the old Granny Ramus residence and rooming house, also known up and down the river for "the best meals on the river." The building is now occupied by a granddaughter and her family, Mrs. Rosa McCulley.

An old gas pump stands in front of the

abandoned John B. Johnson store building, mute testimony of the town's futile attempt to move into the modern era of the horseless carriage trade. The buildings served as a store, livery stable, freight and passenger stage line stop and a hotel offering rooms and meals.

Another livery stable business was located next to Granny Ramus' property and was operated by Lawrence Ramus. The family tells the story of how the livery stable changed hands twice as a stake in a poker game between Ramus and George Bickel, another early day store owner in Hamburg. Hidden from the busy traffic on Highway 96 by a small pine grove, the community cemetery, located on a rocky slope of Mack's Creek, dates back to 1860. There many pioneer families are represented, with names such as Caldwell, Bailey, Ramus, Brown and Totten inscribed on old marble. Wrought iron guards family plots which hold the remains of that hardy generation which was the beginning of the small river settlements.

Before the white man settled the area, Hamburg was the home for a large encampment of Shasta Indians.

The Indian Rancheria was located just up the hill from the present community cemetery. Many Indians, Shastas, had one of their main camps here when the first miners came to the area according to many diaries and other notes kept by early residents. As was the case in most cases along the river, squaws soon married or were brought by miners and here began the mixing of races and the end of the true native. The earliest recorded dealing with these Indians was in 1850, when according to Well's History, they were visited by a party while in search of "two ounce diggings". Among the party were Rufus Johnson, James Duffy, a Mr Van Dusen, a Mr. Dollarhide, Edward Bean, J. M. C. Jones and Major Cook.

Most of the mining in the Hamburg area was done by wingdamming in the river — a process of extending dams

(Continued on page 50)



THE CALDWELL STORE AS IT STANDS TODAY

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

Mining Laws of Indian Creek . . .

DEL NORTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Art 1st. A mining claim in the Bed of the Creek shall be fifty yards up and down, and to extend from side to side to the first growth of vegetation.

2nd. A Bar or Bank Claim shall be fifty yards in length and to extend back till the Bed Rock shall raise to the height of 20 feet.

3rd. A Hill Claim shall be fifty yards in length and extend back over the first Bench till the Bed Rock shall raise to the full height of 25 feet.

4th. A claim shall be jumpable if not worked for five days when the claim is workable, except in the case of sickness when a claim shall be respected.

5th. Creek claims shall not be considered workable from the first of October until the first of June following.

6th. Every miner may hold three claims, one in the Bed of the stream and one Bar and one Hill claim, Providing he Represents' each by work according to Article four.

7th. In case of men working in company and holding claims in different places, such claims shall be Represented by Notice, with all Names of said company, thereon.

8th. The Person first appropriating Water to Mining purposes shall have the prior right to the same.

9th. No Person shall build a Dam or other obstructions in the creek where it will obstruct or interfere with the mining operations of others without said Person has the oldest right.

10th. No Person shall run tailings on, or encumber any other Person's Claim without permission.

11th. There shall be no ground sluicing done into the creek after the first of June

except it does not fill up the creek so as to interfere with others.

12th. All disputes to be settled by miners meeting or arbitration as may suit the parties.

13th. These laws shall not limit the width of claims taken up Previous to the adoption of said laws, but in all other respects shall have full jurisdiction.

14th. These laws may at any time be altered, amended or new laws made by majority of the miners on the Creek.

Thomas _____, Chairman
Geo. Rigby, Secretary

(A copy of the handwritten original owned by Mrs. Alice Swearingen Sedros of Happy Camp).

THE COUNTY MINE

One of the most interesting mines in the vicinity is the County Mine up Indian Creek. It was located and mined by William "King Bill" Williamson, who had come from England to seek his fortune in the gold fields of California. He worked the mine, very profitably until his death. Then it was taken over by William Might. Such a frail man, it seemed as if a good strong wind might blow him away. He must have had more endurance than one thought, for he mined continuously for years. The County gave him aid during his last years, so he willed the mine to it. And it became the County Mine.

Since that time, it has been leased and worked by several different groups. A few years ago, it was leased by Leonard Crumpton. He mined for some time. Recently, Bert Sylvia has been mining there. This was the one mine which was being worked when the 1964 flood hit. So much of the workings were damaged, so many repairs necessary, that mining hasn't been resumed as yet. Mr. Sylvia plans to have it in operation again in the near future.

The Benoni Swearingen Family . . .

By HAZEL DAVIS



MR. AND MRS. BENONI SWEARINGEN AND FAMILY

At the old homestead on Indian Creek near Indian Town about 1902. From left to right: Alice Swearingen Sedros holding baby John, John Sedros, Elbert Swearingen, Mrs. Swearingen, Benoni Swearingen, Jr., Benoni Swearingen, Sr., and little Mary Sedros.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

Most of the following information was taken from the Family Register of Gerret van Swearingen and Descendants, Second edition, printed in Washington for the compiler in 1894: this register is in the hands of a descendant, Mrs. Alice Swearingen Sedros, of Happy Camp, born in Happy Camp January 16, 1876.

The family history was traced back to Gerret van Swearingen, the immigrant ancestor, who was born in Beemsterdam, Holland in 1636. He was the younger son of a family of nobility and received a liberal education. He went to work for the Dutch West India Company in the maritime service and set out with the ship Prince Maurice with emigrants and supplies

for the Dutch colony on the Delaware River in America in 1656. After arriving in America, Gerret resigned his position with the company in order to make his home in the new country. He lived and was a part of the early history of Delaware, where he was married, and later moved to Maryland where he became a naturalized citizen of the British colonies and was later a land owner and civic leader, Gerret died in 1698 and left three issue of his first marriage and six by his second marriage, Thomas of his first marriage being the family's first American ancestor.

Thomas was born in Maryland about 1665 and lived, married and died in Maryland where he owned property. He left



ALICE SWEARINGEN
Taken About 1893

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

four sons — Thomas, Van, Samuel and John, named in that order in his will, John being the next family ancestor.

John was born in Somerset County, Maryland, in 1702, and emigrated to near where Washington, D. C. now stands, married and had four sons, including Thomas Van, the eldest, and several daughters.

Thomas Van married and raised five children to maturity including Benoni, the youngest who was born in Shawneetown, Illinois, January 14, 1835, who came to Indian Town, crossing the plains in 1852. His future bride, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell crossed the plains also in '52 but at a different time and route. They were married in Indian Town (near Happy Camp) on September 7, 1856. Mrs. Bell came west via the Oregon Trail, Swearingen came via Salt Lake City with a party but left the party

at Carson City with two other men. They crossed the Sierras on foot and got lost in a snow storm and had to eat their dogs in order to survive, before they finally arrived at Placerville.

By the time Swearingen arrived at Indian Town, most of the gold rush was over and so he went to farming and homesteaded the Swearingen Ranch a short distance from Indian Town. Here he raised his family and here is where the family cemetery is located on a knoll below the site of the original house.

Mr. and Mrs. Swearingen had eight children: Mary Elizabeth, born February 19, 1861 and died March 27, 1866; Thomas Jefferson, born January 23, 1863, died May 15, 1869; Samuel Clark, born April 25, 1865, died January 15, 1900, being killed in Oak Hollow Mine cave-in; Benoni, born December 9, 1868; John Milton, born March 12, 1870; Frank Gilbert, born December 23, 1871, died in 1938; Alice, born January 16, 1876; Elbert Barnett, born April 24, 1878, died in 1955 and buried at Weed, all others who have passed on are buried in the family plot on the ranch. Of the eight children, only one survives today, at the age of 90, Mrs. Alice Swearingen Sedros is still very active and her senses keen, making her home with her son in Happy Camp.

Benoni Swearingen for many years carried the mail from Happy Camp to Waldo, Oregon over the old Waldo Trail to help support his family and was instrumental in building a school for the children in the area, along with a Mr. Neilson. Swearingen sawed the lumber and furnished the windows and with Neilson, built the school on what later became known as School House Flat, just below the Swearingen homestead. The school was built about 1885, when Alice Swearingen was about nine years old, she recalling that at that time she already knew how to read and write since her father taught all his children during the long winter months. School lessons were held one night, she remembered,

(Continued on page 95)



MRS. SEDROS AND CHILDREN

From left to right: front — Nina, Daisy; back — Grace, Mrs. Sedros, Alice, Rosie, John, Mary

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis



INDIAN TOWN SCHOOL

Located at School House Flat. Left to right, front row: Benoni Swearingen Jr., Alice Swearingen, Mary Howard, Addie Moore, unknown, unknown, Vernon Huey; back row: Mary Dangle, Elbert Swearingen, Annie Huey and baby, Elizabeth Swearingen, Benoni Swearingen, Sr. Picture taken July 4, 1892.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

Amanda Tanner Roberts . . .



EZRA "ISAAC" TANNER

Father of Amanda Tanner Roberts. Tanner Lake and Tanner Mountain named for him, since he prospected and had mines in the area.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

Very few white women journeyed to this rough and remote mining region in the early days and many miners took Indian wives.

Ezra "Isaac" Sherman Tanner was no exception, coming here in his 40s, he married Emily Wilson, whose mother was a full blood Indian of Crescent City and was very ill and dying. She asked Tanner to take her 13 year old daughter, Emily, as his wife and take good care of her. They made their first home in the area of Classic Hill where Tanner mined and also doing a lot of prospecting near the Oregon border, the area now known as Tanner Mountain, a lake in the area also being named for him, Tanner Lake.

While living at Classic Hill, a little girl, Amanda, was born to them on February 2, 1875. About this time they moved to the present Guy Head Ranch.

Tanner died when Amanda was still

very small, he being in bad health most of the time and is buried in the Happy Camp cemetery.

Mrs. Tanner later married John "Jack" Ince and they remained on the ranch and to this union was born 12 children including: Tommy, Harvey, Bill, Emmet, Ida, Bertha, Edna, Dorothy, Jane, George, Elizabeth and Ella.

Amanda grew up with her half-brothers and sisters at the old Ince place where the family cemetery is located, just above the present Guy Head home. The children attended school near Indian Town at a place called School House Flat, the school built by residents so that their children could have an education. Among the students who attended this school which was built about 1885 were: Amanda Tanner, Tommy, Ida and Jane Ince; Alice, Benoni, Clark, John, Frank, and Elbert Swearingen; Henry, Sammy, Mary and Georgie Howard; Jessie and Harry Chester; Mary, Katy, Freddie, and another boy of the Neilson



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS ROBERTS, SR. and Family. Lawrence in back, Emily in front.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

family.

Mrs. Ince never let Amanda finish school. At that time students had to finish a required number of books regardless of age. Amanda missed a lot of school to help at home, making butter, working in the hay, gardening and taking care of younger children.

The school was torn down about 1890 and was rebuilt near the Roberts Ranch where it remained until about 1940 when it closed and the students were transported to Happy Camp.

Amanda married Tom Roberts Sr., in June 1893, the ceremony performed by Justice of the Peace Ferguson at the old Ince home.

Roberts was born May 16, 1851 in New York State. When only 12 years old, he ran away from home with a circus and later got on a ship working as a cook and cabin boy. He worked for many years drifting in theater work and could still dance a jig at the age of 80 and could sing "like a canary bird", his favorite tune was "Carry Me Back to Old Virginy". He was also an accomplished baker, however leaving this line of work for the gold fields during the gold rush on Salmon River, later coming here to look for homestead land. Roberts met and married Amanda while working as ditch tender for the Van Brunt mine (the location of the present airport).

The head of the ditch was a few miles up South Fork of Indian Creek and it took three days down and three days back to maintain the ditch which carried water to the giants at the mine. There were cabins located about six miles apart along the ditch for the overnight stops. At the head of the ditch was a sawmill where lumber was sawed for the flumes, the lumber being floated down the ditch to wherever it was needed. During the winter months water from Doolittle Creek and Perkins Gulch supplied enough water for the giants but during the rest of the time it had to come all the way from South Fork. One time while tending ditch near Perkins Gulch, Roberts narrowly missed being killed by a cougar.

Roberts homesteaded the family ranch, the property belonging to a Sythe first, but was never homesteaded until Roberts took it over, and raised a family of seven, three boys and four girls: Lawrence, Emily, Polly, Tommy, Ernest, Mabel and Wilma. One baby died at birth and is buried above the old ranch house. Roberts hired a man to clear the lower field and it cost him \$100. Here they raised beef cattle, hogs, hay and a garden to feed a growing family. Hogs were sold to Chinamen, who took all the pork people could raise.

When the children were young they lived in a log house with a fireplace for



THE ROBERTS RANCH

This ranch yielded an abundant crop of hay. In the background on the hill can be seen the flume which carried water from South Fork to the Van Brunt Mine in Happy Camp.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

warmth as well as for cooking, using the old iron pots to cook the meals. A new home was built about 1900 and this is the house that burned about 1919 destroying many family treasures including a silver watch, delicately inscribed, many old guns, photographs, etc. The old two-story house now on the ranch was built after the fire.

The first wagon road to Happy Camp was built by the residents along the creek to be able to haul their produce to town, this also being the time of the Poll Tax, the men working out their tax on the roads or trails.



AMANDA ROBERTS AND HOG

Her prize pig weighed 500 pounds and was so fat that he couldn't open his eyes.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

Roberts also mined along the creek to buy the things they could not raise and some extra money for Christmas. Haying was also profitable there being many pack trains in and out of the area to sell the hay to. In later years after the roads were improved, they raised some dairy stock and shipped cream to the market.

Thomas Roberts, Sr., and John Ince were great to go on prospecting trips and were the first to find what later became the Gray Eagle copper mine. Roberts and Ince

located it and kept up assessment work for five or six years before it was lost to claim jumpers during a time when it was difficult to get "grubstakes" in order to do the work.

Roberts never mentioned his childhood to his family but he did indicate that he had a brother and sister who had also left home when they reached their teens and his family believed that perhaps his parents were very mean to their children. The children recalled that they could never remember a time when their father had ever laid a hand on them, they loved him so much that the sound of his voice would set them to tears.

HAMBURG

(Cont'd. from page 43)

into the river about 75 feet at right angles and turned downstream about 125-150 feet and then back to shore, forming a rectangular enclosure. After the enclosure was finished, all water in the dam was pumped out and derricks installed to hoist out gravel and boulders. Boulders were piled to one side by the derrick and gravel containing the gold was washed into the flume. Some drifting and hydraulic mining was done at Hamburg later in the gold mining era.



EDNA INCE

Milking time at the Ince Ranch.

—Courtesy of Ethel Fowler

The Shutt Grave . . .

By HAZEL DAVIS



HEADSTONE AT THE GEORGE V. SHUTT GRAVE

This grave is located on a hill between Classic Hill and West Branch.

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

A lonely old grave, well kept and clearly marked, excites the imagination of those traveling the old Forest Service road over the Siskiyou between Happy Camp and Waldo, Oregon.

The marble headstone reads: "In Memory of George V. Shutt, died June 18, 1875, aged 48 years, 6 months and 22 days." The grave is surrounded by a neat white picket fence and located on the slopes of a rocky, wooded hill just off the old Siskiyou Mountain Road a short ways from the West Branch Campground.

One's imagination tends to ask what happened, since the man was young. Was he married? Did he get lost? Was he massacred by Indians, or hanged by miners for robbing sluice boxes as was the practice in those days? Was he one of the miners so plentiful in this rich mining area near

Indian Town? Or, did he take his own life because of health or other reasons?

To find the answers, 90 years after the death of George V. Shutt, is not easy. The memory of Mrs. Alice Sedros of Happy Camp, who was born in 1876 on the old Swearingen Ranch not far from the grave site yields some clues. Mrs. Sedros adds however, that it was before her time, about six months before she was born, but she remembers her parents and brothers discussing the event.

There were two Shutt brothers who mined near what was later the Huey Mine near Mill Creek and they built a cabin near the mouth of Mill Creek. Mrs. Sedros' memory recalls that the deceased took an overdose of an early day pain killer, laudanum. The reason is not really known. Some say he might have had a squabble with his brother, or he may have been in bad health.

At any rate, Mrs. Sedros says that the surviving brother moved to a small cabin near the old Swearingen Ranch. She remembers him living near her home. He finally left the area.

It probably was the brother who erected the headstone and the first fence before leaving the area. In later years it has been kept up by forest employes. There are many graves located along the paths of the Siskiyou Mountains, but none are clearly marked. In most cases they look much like the rest of the forest.

HOTRODDING ???

"Charging defendant, Charles Scharpeger, with the crime of riding across the County Bridge at Happy Camp in a careless and reckless manner in a lope." (Excerpt from the Happy Camp Justice Court Docket, dated Dec. 3, 1901.) (He was found guilty and fined.)

The John Titus Family . . .

By AURELIA FOWLER, Granddaughter



JOHN TITUS

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

John Titus was an English immigrant who came to California from New York, joining the rush of argonauts across the plains. He arrived in San Francisco in the riotous days when men were madly hurrying to new camps and new gold strikes. He caught the gold fever and travelled with a crowd of hardy adventurers to the Klamath River where he first settled at Ferry Point. There Titus built a cabin near the creek that now bears his name.

After a few mining adventures he purchased a business from Richard Humphreys and a Mr. Barnes. Titus was a hard-working, lonely man until one day some Indians from a neighboring camp came to his store at Ferry Point, bringing with them a beautiful Indian maiden with whom he promptly fell in love at sight. Following the Indian custom of the times, he bargained with her parents, who for a fairly high price, awarded him the woman who later became the mother of his 11 children.

Titus moved from Ferry Point to Happy Camp where he stayed in that boom town and opened a little store. He accumulated money rapidly, and still continuing to mine for a big company, he made a large gold strike at Classic Hill Mine on Indian Creek.

In 1891 Titus left Happy Camp where he had raised his family and acquired his fortune, broken-hearted because his son, Gilbert and a Johnny Mike, shot and



JULIA TITUS

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

killed a Chinaman and woman in self defense. He successfully invested in real estate in San Francisco and Alameda County and lived there until he died on March 14, 1906, a victim of accidental asphyxiation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Martin . . .

Mrs. John Martin is the former Aurelia (Aura) Titus, the only surviving child of John and Julia Titus. John (Johnny) Martin is a member of a Hamburg pioneer family. He spent his early years driving stage and mining in the Happy Camp area. They spent many years in San Francisco, but retiring, have returned to Happy Camp. Their residence joins the old Titus place where Mrs. Martin spent her girlhood.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN MARTIN

—Courtesy of Aura Martin



MRS. JOHN TITUS AND DAUGHTERS

Florence Titus Blockwell and daughter, Agnes, Mrs. Titus, Elizabeth Titus Humphreys and daughter, Lyda, Aura and Stella

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

The Richard Humphreys Family . . .

By AURELIA FOWLER, Granddaughter

Richard (Dick) Humphreys was a Welch immigrant who came to Trinidad by boat. He first settled in Crescent City and later journeyed over the Kelsey Trail from there to Ferry Point where he settled. Here he and his partner, a Mr. Barnes, built and operated a store, rooming house, and a place for dining and entertainment. After a few years he sold the business to John Titus and Jim Camp although he continued to mine there. Here he met and married a full-blooded Indian maiden who became the mother of his only son, Gorham.

Tiring of mining, Richard (Dick) Humphreys became the mail carrier between



RICHARD HUMPHREYS

—Courtesy of Viola Dobbins

Ferry Point and Orleans. He also carried mail over the Kelsey Trail to Crescent City. Humphreys lost his wife when his son was only two years old. After her death, his son was cared for by an uncle for a short time. Humphreys moved to Happy Camp and carried the mail between there and Fort Jones. On one of his trips he caught cold and died from pneumonia.

At the time of his death young Gorham Humphreys was only nine years old. After living with his uncle, he was taken in by Martin Cuddihy, then owner of the Happy Camp Hotel, now the home of Mrs. Dora Baker. He did odd jobs first at the hotel and when he grew older, performed many



SUSIE HUMPHREYS

—Courtesy of Viola Dobbins



GORHAM RICHARD HUMPHREYS

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

menial tasks around town.

When Gorham Humphreys was 20 years old he sought the hand of Elizabeth (Lizzie) Titus, one of the daughters of John Titus, proprietor of the James Camp and Company General Merchandise Store. Following his marriage, Gorham became the postmaster of Happy Camp for which service he received but a few dollars. To supplement his small income and feed his growing family, he performed many dollar-a-day jobs ranging from mining to packing for the Forest Service. His pack team travelled miles and miles lugging long pipes and other construction materials along the winding Klamath River and tortuous mountain roads. Hard-working, uncomplaining and friendly, he became well liked and respected wherever he went. As their children arrived, Gorham Humphreys redoubled his efforts to give them all he could.

As his children grew older, Gorham Humphreys became concerned about their education. As they neared high school age, he set his mind on having a high school in Happy Camp as he could not afford to

send them to Yreka to complete their education. He tried to interest friends in the idea and it took many trips to and from Yreka, using his own money for gas, oil and meals, before it became a reality. His daughters recall that at the time, the Log Cabin High School stood for everything they had had to do without. Their father believed in this project so much that he was occupied with it much of the time. Due to his determined efforts the Log Cabin High School finally materialized.

Gorham Humphreys' last act of service was for the High School where he caught cold while selling tickets for their Christmas dance. The cold worsened to pneumonia and nine days later, on December 19, 1938, he died.

His dream was not in vain, though, for his only son benefited from the high school he helped to build. Robert Pershing Humphreys (Bobby) was one of the first 10 students to graduate from the high school when it became a regular four year school.

On September 14, 1878, Elizabeth Titus Humphreys was born in Happy Camp on a spot not 50 yards from where her home was to be for the rest of her life. Her



ELIZABETH TITUS HUMPHRIES

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler



LIZZIE AND GORHAM

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

parents were John and Julia Titus. Her father was an English immigrant from New York who prospected on a mining claim at Classic Hill Mine and ran a retail store in Happy Camp. Julia, her mother, was a full-blooded Karok Indian whose Indian name was "Springtime", so-called because of the unusual shade of her hair which was a beautiful ash color. She so captured the love of John Titus that he bought her on the spot when she came to his store. Together they became the parents of 11 children. Elizabeth was the sixth.

On October 16, 1893, when she was but 15 years old, Elizabeth became the bride of Gorham R. Humphreys. While Gorham Humphreys took care of all the needs of the community, Elizabeth or "Lizzie" as she was affectionately known, became the Angel of Mercy who was called in to sit by the side of her neighbors when ill. She became an expert at concocting mustard plasters and fashioning splints for broken bones. Practically all the children in Happy Camp

were delivered by her and she never lost a mother or child. When anyone in the vicinity passed away, "Lizzie" was called in to close their eyes and dress them for burial.

Over the years "Lizzie" bore 12 children and sorrow came often — first through older daughters who died in their early teens and younger children who succumbed from whooping cough and measles. She watched four daughters and one son achieve maturity only to have her only son die in the Italian campaign during World War II. Suffice it to say his death nearly broke her heart. Her joy was in having lived long enough to see her four girls comfortably and happily married.

In 1951 at the age of 76 "Lizzie" departed from a life lived fully and well.

SCIAD

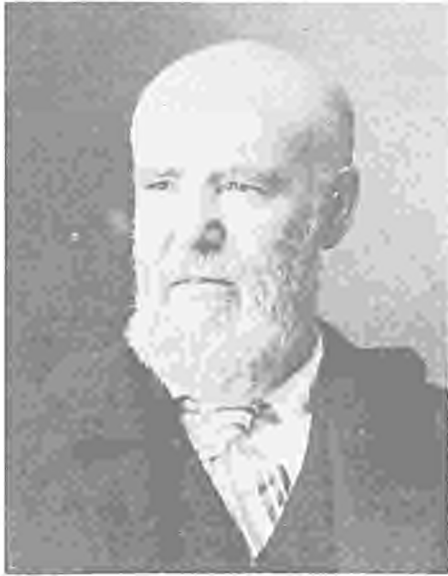
(Cont'd. from page 41)

way down the river and in their lifetime had 13 children. The ranch was divided and two of their sons, Grant and Ariel, ranched for many years later until a dredging company bought parts of this ranch, turning it into rockpiles as the gold was taken from the once rich agricultural land.

The original house belonging to Grant Lowden still sits on the bench overlooking the valley, now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John Mulloy. The Ariel Lowden home which has changed hands twice in recent years, still sits at the other end of the valley. The old two-story house served as a hotel for many years, the Lowden family taking in travelers and boarders while taking care of their ranch which was situated on very productive agricultural land.

In the 1940s a dredging company made a deal with both Lowden brothers and most of the rich agricultural land was turned into rockpiles, the ground also being very rich in gold on both sides of Sciad Creek.

Jeremiah Lane . . .



JEREMIAH LANE

—Courtesy of Dora Baker

Jeremiah Lane was born in 1834 in Ireland. His family immigrated to the United States and settled in New Orleans. He came to the Klamath River with the other gold seekers in the 1850s. However, he was not too interested in mining and in 1859 bought a ranch on Clear Creek from a Mr. Olive. This became his home and when it was possible he homesteaded this ground.

Mr. Lane, or "Jerry" as he was known to his friends, worked as a clerk for James Camp and Company in their general merchandise store in Happy Camp. Then he worked for Quincy Woodcock who was Horace Gasquet's manager. In 1901, he bought the business from Mr. Woodcock, who had acquired it after Mr. Gasquet's death. For about ten years he was postmaster at Happy Camp. Many of his friends came to him for financial assistance so he had an interest in several min-

By DORA BAKER, Daughter

ing ventures as well as owning property in town. In 1908, he sold the general merchandise business to Gorham Humphreys and retired. That same year he sold his Clear Creek Ranch to Dr. Tebbe. Later, this became part of the McConnell Ranch.

Shortly after selling his business interests, he moved to San Francisco where he settled. Members of his family still lived in New Orleans and he planned to return for a visit. However, he became ill and was unable to make the trip. He became blind and spent his last years in a sanatorium where he died April 8, 1916, after a lingering illness. He was interred in the Holy Cross Cemetery in San Francisco.

He and his wife, Kate, lived at the Clear Creek Ranch many years and had nine children, five dying in infancy. One daughter, Mary Ann, married Ben Goodwin, a member of another pioneer family. Several of their six children are still living on the Klamath River. Elizabeth married Henry Thomas, whose parents were Cottage Grove pioneers. Of their eight children, three sons reside in Happy Camp. Effie married Nick Effman, also a member of a Happy Camp pioneer family. And Dora married Nelson B. Baker.

Mr. Baker came to Happy Camp in 1911 and worked in the mines. He married Dora Lane and they had two daughters, Ruth and Genevieve. For a number of years the Bakers ranched on Indian Creek, but it became difficult to send the girls to school. In 1925, the family moved to town and in 1926, they bought the old Cuddihy Hotel. Here, Mrs. Baker and Ruth still make their home. Mr. Baker worked for the State Division of Highways for a while and then packed for the Forest Service until his retirement after World War II. After that he occasionally packed for hunting trips of his friends. His hobby was horses and it was he who taught many



MR. AND MRS. NELSON B. BAKER

—Courtesy of Dora Baker

of the Happy Camp young people to ride. He remained interested until his death in 1961.

Mrs. Dora Lane Baker is the only one of Jeremiah Lane's children who still lives. Since she moved to town in 1925, she has always found time to help with community activities. For many years, she was a member of the Happy Camp Elementary School Board, serving as clerk. Her home housed the Happy Camp Branch of the County Library, with her daughter, Ruth, as librarian, for more than 20 years. No matter what hour of the day or night, her "library" was open for those who needed books. As a member of the local Grange for almost 35 years, she has given willingly of her time to work on its projects. When the log high school was being built, she worked hard to help, as her daughters were attending school. Both of them were graduated from Happy Camp High School; Ruth in the first class to graduate — that of 1935. Now, she is serving on the board of directors for the Log Memorial Building and Cemetery Association.

Her home was severely damaged and her

beautiful yard destroyed by the flood. Now, things are almost normal, as the house has been repaired and the flowers are blooming again. There is always a smile of welcome for the many friends who stop by to say hello to "Dora".

Corrections for the 1965 Yearbook

In "The History of Klamath Hot Springs" story on page 66 in reference to Joe Serpa, Antone King and Mr. Terry buying Klamath Hot Springs it should read, "They paid \$70,000.00 for the ranch."

On page 71, the picture in the lower right hand corner should read, Daniel Casedy Henderson and Mary Casedy Henderson, instead of Karl and Minnie Iffland.

The name Shock appearing several times in the book should have been spelled Schock and the name William Schock should have been Ed Schock.

James Armstrong Evans . . .

By ORA HEAD, Granddaughter

James Armstrong Evans, his wife, Margaret Ann, and family left Iowa about 1868 and after a five month overland trip reached Scott Valley. They stayed for a short while, but hearing of the mining possibilities on the Klamath came on down the river. Finding a place that pleased him, he took up a ranch near China Creek, which he patented in 1893. This became home for the Evanses where they reared their family of 12 children.

Mr. Evans and his brother, David, mined and had several mining claims. However, he was a farmer and spent most of his time working his ranch. This he developed rather extensively, for he raised all kinds of livestock and had other produce to sell as well. Needing water for irrigation, he made a tunnel through the mountain to bring it from China Creek. This provided an ample supply of water, sufficient for all his needs. He maintained a ferry as his ranch was on one of the routes being used by the pack trains going from Happy Camp to Scott River. Later, he built a road over the mountains to Grider's at Seiad. In 1891



MARGARET ANN EVANS

—Courtesy of Ora Head

this was accepted as a public road by the county, but never became part of the highway system. He even took time from his busy life to serve as supervisor.

In the fall of 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Evans celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the ranch with the members of their family. Then after all the children were grown and making their own way, about 1909 or 1910, he sold the ranch to Nathan, his oldest son, who lived nearby. Mr. and Mrs. Evans moved to Gazelle where he died. A few years later, she went to Dunsmuir where she spent her last years.

TEMPER, TEMPER

Most prospectors had pride in how they kept their camp, but one, Sammy Howard, was very particular. Howard had his morning fire built and breakfast a-cooking over a hot bed of coals when his coffee pot tipped over. Pulling his revolver out of the holster, he put a bullet into the pot, shouting "No _____ coffee pot is going to run my camp."



JAMES ARMSTRONG EVANS

—Courtesy of Ora Head

The Crumpton Family . . .

By VERA TOLEMAN



GEORGE H. CRUMPTON

—Courtesy of Crumpton Family

George H. Crumpton, from New Sharon, Maine, was among the first to come and settle at Indian Town, in the early 1860s. He had mining claims just south of the Classic Hill Mine. For a time he operated a saloon.

It was here at Indian Town that he met and married Mary Thorpe, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Truman B. Thorpe. Soon they moved to Happy Camp where he bought property and built a home. This was at the present site of the Happy Camp Community Church. He had mining claims south of the river, and later, on a gravel bar near the old Grider Ranch. By 1885, he had disposed of his town property and bought a homesite on Duck Pond Gulch. This was his home until his death, No-

(Continued on page 69)



EVANS GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. James Armstrong Evans celebrate their Golden Wedding Anniversary at their ranch home in 1905. The group includes Mr. and Mrs. Evans, their children and grandchildren and Mr. Evans' brother, David R. Evans, standing at the left.

Nathan D. and Edith (Gordon) Evans . . .



NATHAN AND EDITH EVANS

—Courtesy of Ora Head

Nathan D. Evans, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Evans, married Edith Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Gordon, another pioneer family. Both Nathan Evans and Edith Gordon had come to Happy Camp as children, their fathers owning adjoining homesteads. Early Nathan had started working for himself, taking up several mining claims which he later patented. One of these became his ranch on China Creek. Here, the Evanses lived with their family of four — Maude, Ora, Pearl, and Neil. About 1909 or 1910 he bought his father's ranch, selling his own to Herman Brown.

When the Siskiyou Mines Company started operations about 1911 and needed ground, Nathan Evans sold the ranch to this company. He bought property in town and established a general merchandise business. This was at the same location formerly owned by Martin Cuddihy where George Bickel had had his business, too. This business he operated until his death in 1925, his daughter, Mrs. Pearl Attebery, taking over at that time. He was postmaster for four years, 1911-1915, and also served as constable. Mr. Evans, or "Nate" as he was known to his friends, took an active interest in civic affairs,

By ORA HEAD, Daughter
always giving generously of his time and money. He was a friend of the needy, "grubstaking" many a mining venture as well as helping in other causes.

Several years after the Evanses moved to town, their dwelling house burned. Here, on the bank of Indian Creek, they built a hotel. Mrs. Evans conducted this business until after she was married to Harry S. Townsend in 1926. Then she leased the hotel and moved across the street to the Townsend's new home. She lived in retirement until her death in 19.... Both Mr. and Mrs. Evans were active in the Grange and she was a charter member when it was reorganized in 1931. When the log church was built, she served on its board, and working for the church was her principal interest during those last declining years.



HARRY AND EDITH TOWNSEND

—Courtesy of Ora Head

The Gordon Family . . .

By RALPH GORDON, as told to MARGE MOREY



MR. AND MRS. CORNELIUS GORDON AND FAMILY

Left to right: seated—Cornelius Gordon, Morris, Emily Lain Gordon, Coray, Edith; standing—Joe, Henry, Bertha.

—Courtesy of Ralph Gordon

Cornelius and Emily Lain Gordon crossed the plains from Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1879. They had three children at the time, Edith, 1; Coray, 10; and Morris, 8. They settled on some property six miles up the Klamath River from Happy Camp. Part of this was homesteaded and part bought from Dave Evans. The property was patented as the Pennsylvania Mine. There were 144 acres in the patent.

The family built the permanent residence, which still stands, in 1882-1885. Lumber from their own sawmill located on Horse Creek was used.

The family mined off many acres of ground. A flume, built with lumber from the mill, also stretched eight miles from

Horse Creek to the last site mined off. The largest nugget found was worth \$75. In 1915, when the family stopped mining they had saved all the largest nuggets, and these amounted to \$800.

Three more children were born after they settled here. They were Henry, Joe, and Bertha.

Coray stayed on the ranch, and became the head blacksmith. He was putting on horse shoes when only 16 years old. He married Cora Kinyan in 1897 and they raised one son, Cornelius Ralph.

Edith married Nate Evans and moved to Happy Carap in 1912 to establish the Dry Goods store, which is still in business.

Morris worked in different mines in

the country and then became one of the first Forest Rangers at Yreka in 1906.

Henry moved to San Francisco in 1906, and worked as a carpenter there.

Joe spent most of his time on the ranch, but also worked out doing mining, and driving stage. He never married.

Bertha married Marvin Morgan in 1916. They resided in Happy Camp where he worked for the Forest Service. They moved up the river to Horse Creek in 1920. They are still living, and stay in a nursing home in Yreka.

In 1885 a ferry boat was constructed on the Evans Ranch, so people could cross the river and go to Seiad by way of China Creek. In 1916 it was moved to the Gordon Ranch, where it was used till the CCC road up the other side of the river made it unnecessary. (1934).

Cornelius Gordon was a skilled cobbler. He made most of the family shoes and boots. He kept a well equipped shop in operation until 1910. He also practiced homeopathic medicine. People with illness would often come to see him, and he was able to effect many cures. Gypsy John,

a full blooded Karok Indian was shot through the lung, and cured by Mr. Gordon. He only slept about 4 hours per night, that was enough for anyone, according to the busy man.

The ranch was a handy stopping place for people going up the Elk Creek Trail. Old settlers such as B. P. Welch, of Maine; Jim Malone, Alec Rosenborough, Shorty Grant, and Jerome Churchill, to mention a few, stopped by often.

The ranch was opened as a resort in 1915 when Ernest Glover of Yreka came down for the fishing. This continued until 1938. Word spread and they often had as many as 25 to 30 clients per season.

C. Ralph started school in 1910. He and his mother moved to town and stayed while he attended the first two years. After he got older he was able to ride his horse the five miles to the Whittaker place, then walk on to school. Frances Collins was one of his teachers.

The first Apaloosa pony in this country was bought for Ralph in 1905. His name was Pokey, and he lived to the ripe old age of 34.

The cultivated land amounted to about 25 acres. Hay and corn were raised for the livestock, and all sorts of vegetables and fruit for the family. The cherries and walnuts did especially well there.

The family kept a daily journal of the work done and the weather. It was begun before they left Pennsylvania and continued through about 1925, these being in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. C. Ralph Gordon of Happy Camp.

The ranch property now belongs to R. Lee Bagby of Happy Camp.

Cora Ellen Kinyan, wife of Coray Gordon and mother of Ralph, also crossed the plains in a covered wagon. The mother, son and daughter, left their home in Kansas after the father died. They went first to Idaho for two years, then Waldo, Oregon, before coming to Happy Camp. Cora came to the ranch as a cook, then married Coray. The mother, Grandma Moore, lived there in her later years, too.

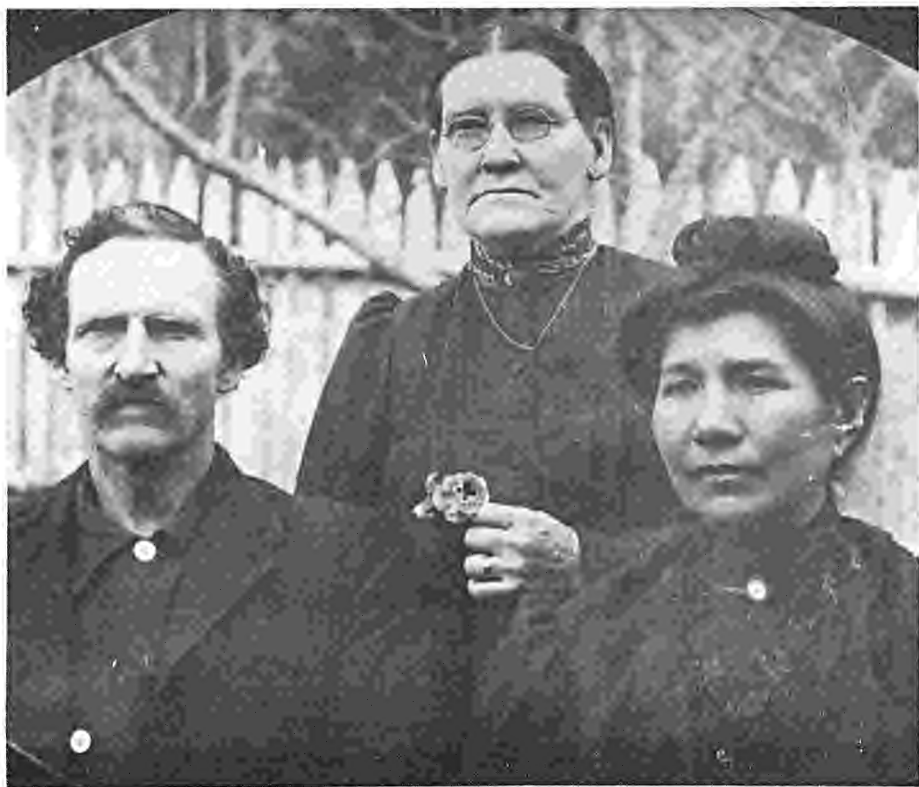


CORNELIUS GORDON

—Courtesy of Ralph Gordon

David Huey . . .

By DULCIE WOOD, Daughter



MR. AND MRS. DAVID HUEY AND SISTER
David Huey, Annie Huey, and Mary Huey Zahnizer (standing)

—Courtesy of Dulcie Wood

David Huey was born in Jackson Center, Pennsylvania, and came west in 1871. He resided for a short time in Oregon, then came to California, settling first at Crescent City. The Shutt brothers had a mine located on the east side of Indian Creek opposite West Branch which they sold to Horace Gasquet. David Huey bought this mine from him. He was married to Mrs. Annie Moore of Happy Camp, September 29, 1883, Justice of the Peace S. S. Colby performing the ceremony.

This couple had a family of eight children — two sons and six daughters. They lived at the mine for a number of years, but when it became difficult for the children to attend school, Mr. Huey took up land farther down the creek. This he homesteaded in 1905. He died in 1937, at the age of 92. His children who are still living are Mrs. Dulcie Wood, Mrs. Queenie Waddell, David M. Huey, all of Happy Camp, and Mrs. Margaret Nelson of Salem, Oregon.

Mrs. Frances Rice Collins . . .

As Told to VERA TOLEMAN

Mrs. Frances Rice Collins, a retired teacher, arrived in Happy Camp, July 7, 1911, to teach her first school — the Indian Creek School. This was a summer school, having a term of eight months, four in the fall and four in the spring. There were 23 pupils using the well-carved double desks. They used slates, provided their supplies and most of their books. Some of the pupils were almost as old as the young teacher.

It had been a long, hard trip for Miss Rice, as she stayed overnight first at Yreka, then Fort Jones, and then Hamburg. Mr. Bill Jade, the stage driver, had not helped

(Continued on page 93)



FRANCES RICE COLLINS

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler



HAPPY CAMP SCHOOL IN 1939

Left to right: front row—Paul (Bud) Titus, Marian Toleman, Pauline (Sis) Titus, Maxine Goodwin, Willard Titus, Donald Brown, Frank Attebery, Alberta Smith, Claire Whitehouse, Barbara Gordon, Virginia Carstensen, Billy Murree, Theron Hammond, Donald Sutcliffe; second row—Billy Whittaker, John Hunt, Helen Brown, Patricia Titus, Jane Wilson, Trella Attebery, Ann Smethers, Ruth Head, Lou Vena McGregor, Lucille Goodwin, Betty Brown, Barbara Smith; back row—Ralph Smothers, Jewell Barney, Oliver Goodwin, Alverna Goodwin, Monica Journey, Douglas Snodgrass and Lloyd (Buster) Pence. This was Mrs. Collins last year to teach.

—Courtesy of Frances Collins

The Storrs Family . . .

William Storrs came from England to the Salmon River where he worked as an underground miner at various mines in that area. One of these was that of the Dannenbrink brothers on Know Nothing Creek. He married Phoebe Brazille, the daughter of Francis and Queen Brazille of Brazille Flat. They had a family of seven — Elsie, Anna, William, Frank (died when 19 years old), James (a World War I casualty), Jeannie and Raymond. The underground mining affected his health and he was forced to stop. He left the Salmon River to seek other employment. Several years later he died of a head injury, and is buried in Hornbrook.

Phoebe Storrs was having a difficult time providing for her family at the Forks of the Salmon. Her brother, Henry Brazille, had moved to Happy Camp and persuaded her to come, too. He helped her but it was a long, hard trip over the rough and mountainous trail for this family of

As Told by ANNA BARNEY

children, the youngest not three years old. Arriving in Happy Camp, she worked at Martin Cuddihy's hotel. The family lived at several different places, for awhile near the old Fritts saw mill on Indian Creek, which Henry Brazille had leased. Then they lived at the Von Drachenfels place, more recently the site of the Buckhorn Lodge. Finally, they built a house on Schoolhouse Flat.

Later, Phoebe Storrs married Albert Whittaker and had one more child, a daughter, Margaret. She sent her children to school, working hard to support them. She died during the summer of 1931, survived by six of her children. Her four daughters were married, three of them living in Happy Camp. The sons lived here, too, although neither of them married. In 1934, Raymond was drowned when the car in which he was riding went into the Klamath River.

The Barney Family . . .

Dewitt C. Barney and his wife, Emma, were living near Bunker Hill Mine when their second son, Chris, was born, May 30, 1881. They had an older child, Oscar, and later had a third son, Levi. They had mining interests at Ferry Point which they sold and then moved closer to Happy Camp. They settled on a mining claim near the mouth of Elk Creek. When Dewitt Barney died, Emma married Lee Effman who lived on a nearby claim. As the years passed, she became "Grandma Effman" to those who knew her.

Chris Barney grew up in Happy Camp and spent his entire life here. He married Anna Storrs and they had a family of nine children — Elder, Sara, Melvin, Emory, Mae, Walter, Carl, Jewell and Ada. He

As Told by ANNA BARNEY

built the school which still stands and at present belongs to the Whitehouse family. When the addition was needed for the high school, he and Peter Grant did this work. He worked at the Davis Mine and then did assessment work for others. Like many men, he worked for the Forest Service and became the forest guard at Sulphur Springs. Here he built the log cabin which served as the station. He died May 12, 1932. Surviving him were his wife, Anna and their nine children.

Mrs. Barney worked on by herself to give her children an education and most of them were graduated from the local high school. She lives in town and when one stops by for a visit, has many interesting stories of the early days in Happy Camp.



GRANDMA EFFMAN WEAVING INDIAN RUGS

—Courtesy of the Barney Family

Peter Grant . . .

By PHIL TOLEMAN

The history of Siskiyou County and Happy Camp, like all other Northern California areas, seems to loosely divide itself into two periods of time. The original pioneers covered 1850 to 1900 and those that followed in their footsteps, whom, for lack of a better term, we might call the second generation pioneers or builders of their communities, during the period of 1900 to 1950. In this second group at Happy Camp, six names stand out to the writer's mind, four of mixed Karok Indian and white pioneer blood and two entirely white. They are respectively, Gorham Humphreys, Peter Grant, Bab Titus and Lee Southard and Judge Brown and Guy Head. They all spent the major part of their lives around Happy Camp.

If we were limited to one descriptive word in the case of Peter Grant, surely it would have to be "builder". He was born



PETER GRANT

—Courtesy of Mrs. Grant



SUSAN ALPHEUS GRANT

—Courtesy of Mrs. Grant

at Butler's Flat, on the Salmon River, the son of Hugh and Ellen Grant. His grandfather, Captain Francis Brazille, was one of the earliest to arrive in the Salmon River country when he led a troop of soldiers over the mountains from Hoopa. He married Queen, an Indian woman, and settled at Brazille Flat, near the Forks of the Salmon. Their eight children lived on the Klamath and Salmon Rivers, rearing families of their own. These children and grandchildren left the effects of their influence on their respective communities, as they were energetic, respected workers.

Peter was the second in a family of seven. With a very limited, formal education but tremendous natural mechanical aptitude and pride in his ability to do a day's work, he worked, in his early years, as a miner, packer, and river boatman in the Salmon River area. He came to Happy Camp about 1907 or 1908, where he was to spend the rest of his life. He married Susie Alpheus, and they reared a family of six girls and



ELLEN BRAZILLE GRANT

—Courtesy of Mrs. Grant

three boys. His wife, Susie, was born at Cottage Grove, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Alpheus. When school was discontinued there, she was sent to Sherman Institute at Riverside to complete her education. Upon returning and finding few opportunities in Cottage Grove, she came to Happy Camp and worked for Mrs. George Bickel until her marriage.

Whether framing an underground set of timbers, packing in supplies on summer forest fires such as the big one in Dillon Creek in 1930, building a penstock, or setting a stationary air compressor, Peter Grant always had a pleasant word for the men with whom he worked and, in later years, those who worked under his direction. His own work with an axe or a foot adz was that of an old time craftsman. On Mondays, after a week-end of dancing, that day's work always seemed a little bit bigger and better than normal.

With added education, Grant would have gone a long way in the field of mechanical engineering. To the writer's knowledge he worked on and supervised the building of four bridges across the Klamath River. The first cable bridge at Happy Camp, erected in 1923 and 1924, through community donations, was largely accomplished by the time and effort that he and Bab Titus donated to it. He also built two bridges for the road to Buzzard Hill Mine and in 1927 the cable bridge for Independ-

ence Mine. Homes, stores, and other buildings in the area carry the mark of his handiwork.

With a deep sense of feeling for community welfare, we find Peter Grant taking his part in Happy Camp as clerk of the elementary school board, serving as deputy sheriff and also constable at various times, and donating heavily of his time for all community enterprises. It was he and Chris Barney who added the second room to the elementary school when Gorham Humphreys obtained the first high school for Happy Camp. Many, many of the logs in the Community Church are witness to his handiwork and time devoted to it's building in 1928. Again in the summer of 1933, it was his axe with those of Alfred (Mike) Effman and Tommy Ince that hewed and fitted the logs for our first high school building.

Hard working, capable craftsman, with pleasant, generous disposition, and a desire to help others are all shining facets of Peter Grant, who dearly loved this outdoor area in which he lived. To have known and worked with him periodically for some thirty years was indeed a rewarding experience.

THE CRUMPTON FAMILY

(Cont'd. from page 60)

.....
vember 27, 1898. He was laid to rest in the Happy Camp Cemetery. He was survived by his six children — George, Truman, Nellie, Mabel, Birdie, and Lulu.

His sons, George and Truman, carried on his mining interests with several claims on the river. In 1905, George Crumpton homesteaded the ground, surrounding and including his father's old home. Then in 1912, he patented the nearby "Steve Colby Placer".

George married Kate England, and here they reared their family of three sons and two daughters. His son Leonard has continued with the mining. He gave up active mining a few years ago, and now, he and his wife, Marjorie, live at the old Crumpton place.

The Attebery Family . . .



THE ATTEBERY FAMILY ABOUT 1901

Left to right: back row—Ben, Dave, Archie; middle row—John, Eva, Dad Attebery, George; front row—Cody, Harry and Arthur.

—Courtesy of Mrs. Cody Attebery

The Attebery family came to Siskiyou County from Applegate, Oregon, Dad Attebery having sold the ranch there after the death of his wife. The family had two teams and a spring wagon and a milk cow, arriving in Yreka in 1900 and settling in Scott Valley for a few years before moving to Happy Camp in 1911. Here they remained the rest of their lives, with only three of the boys left at the time of this writing: Arthur, Harry and Johnnie, all of Happy Camp. The others rest in the Happy Camp cemetery.

Dad Attebery crossed the plains from Illinois and later sent for the family. The older boys, George and John were born in

Illinois and came to the west by boat and were scheduled to board a ship at Portland for San Francisco but baby John got to crying and fearing an illness they waited for another ship, which probably saved their lives, since the ship they were scheduled to take sank off the coast of Crescent City.

Eva, the only sister, and the boys, with the exception of George and John, who were bachelors, married here and reared their families, most of whom have remained to make up a large part of this community. The boys, like their father, followed mining and ranching most of their lives.



MR. AND MRS. AMOS CLAWSON

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler



**JOHN WHITTAKER, CLARA WHITTAKER,
AND GRANDSON, ALONZO**

—Courtesy of Viola Dobbins



H. G. BOORSE AND NATE EVANS

Local merchants checking baseball scores.

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler



JUDGE AND MRS. W. J. BROWN

Early in the 1890s, Judge Brown came to this Klamath River community, looking for good mining prospects. He found several good ones and settled here. Soon he became the Justice of the Peace, serving for twelve years and later for another term of four years. Many problems of the little community were brought to him to solve. This he did very ably. He married Arethusa Frazier, the widow of Jobe Frazier, one of the early settlers. She was the daughter of John Effman, a pioneer who was among the first miners to come to the Klamath River. Judge and Mrs. Brown had a family of four children. One son and the daughter are dead, but the other two sons, Herbert and Andrew, are still living in the county.

—Courtesy of Emma Attebery

The Newton Family . . .

By GENE NEWTON

L. H. (Bert) Newton started freighting with horses from Hornbrook to Klamath River points in 1910. From 1919 to 1930 he carried mail and parcel post from Hornbrook to Happy Camp, buying the freight franchises from Walter Bower and George Howard. During wet weather, the mail was carried by team and wagon, during the summer by trucks, but by 1927 a new era had arrived — the automobile was replacing the horse everywhere, so that spring my father turned 57 head of stage horses loose with the herd of wild horses on the Bogus Range. He couldn't even give them away! Meanwhile, in 1920, he and his partners, his brother, L. S. Newton and Harry Pence had purchased most of the unimproved land in Happy Camp, erecting a store, some cabins, a campground and a saw mill. Lumber, there was only one grade, sold for \$35 per thousand. There was talk of a railroad being constructed down the river, so the area now occupied by the elementary school was reserved by my father as a railroad station site. He built the first building on what is now the Happy Camp Ranger Station and leased it as a headquarters to the Forest Service for many years. He donated the land and helped build the present Methodist Church, and again in 1938 did the same for what was to be the Interdenominational Church, losing his life in the effort. He donated the land and helped to build the Log High School. My father had a firm faith in the future of Happy Camp, but never lived to see it really prosper. Members of the family still living are Mrs. Maria Newton, the widow, Gene L. Newton of Fort Jones, Paul Good (Lefty Newton) of Santa Ana, and Dwight Rulon of Santa Barbara.



MR. AND MRS. L. H. NEWTON AND
INFANT SON, GENE

—Courtesy of Gene Newton

Herbert G. Boorse .

One of the merchants in the early 1920s, Herbert G. Boorse also served as the Justice of the Peace. He had a small homestead on Indian Creek as well as several mining claims. Interested in sports and young people, he trained the local young men who competed in the Indian Marathon from San Francisco to Grants Pass. Twice he had winners, Mad Bull (Johnny Southard) and Flying Cloud (Henry Thomas, Jr.). He helped to organize the ball teams, always finding time to encourage and help. When he passed away in 1932, Happy Camp lost an enthusiastic supporter.

Guy Thomas Head . . .

By VERA & PHIL TOLEMAN



GUY AND ORA HEAD

—Courtesy of Ora Head

Guy Head, a lover of fine horses, cattle and the outdoors, was born in Nebraska. Part of his boyhood was spent in Happy

Camp, where he attended the local school. Soon school days were over and he was making his own way, helping Gorham Humphreys in the store, driving stage and freight wagons, working on flumes, ditches and the road. Probably his love of horses was what influenced his choice of logging as an occupation when he went to Klamath Falls. In 1930, he returned to Happy Camp and, with Arthur Attebery as a partner, took over the management of the Evans Mercantile Store. He had married Ora Evans, daughter of Nathan Evans, and this was her father's old business. It was to be his "business", too, for the remainder of his life along with his ranch up Indian Creek.

A believer in old-time values of the west, of hard work and that a man's word was his bond, he charted his life on those principles and his love of his fellow men. During the depression years, no man in Happy Camp — friend, acquaintance or



GUY HEAD

Relaxing after a hard day

—Courtesy of Ora Head

stranger — went hungry if he contacted Guy for credit at the store or needed a grubstake. Many acts of kindness and help he extended to persons living here which were known only to himself and the recipient. Perhaps the little boy at school expressed it best, for, when asked who was the father of his country, he replied, "Guy Head."

Operating the town's largest business and growing with the town, he was its banker for more than thirty years. Quietly he took his part in all civic affairs, getting others to take the lead but giving them full cooperation when help was needed. He was one of the first commissioners for the Fire District, and with George Russell, provided the first light plant in Happy Camp. Church, schools, cemetery, as well as individuals in need benefited from what one would almost call his secret generosity.

Deeply loved and respected not only in Happy Camp, but throughout the county, all who knew him were shocked by the unfortunate accident which caused his death in November of 1964. Left to mourn him, besides his host of friends, were his wife, Ora, their four children, and grandchildren. Happy Camp just doesn't seem to be quite the same place now that Guy is no longer with us.

A large, friendly man, unafraid and like the rock of Gibraltar, he stood for those things which he felt to be right, and the whole town benefited from the example of its leading businessman.

FEHELY FAMILY HISTORY

(Cont'd. from page 38)

yard in his absence. Patrick also took out a homestead in Washington and was raising wheat there when his wife became ill and called him to come home. She recovered and bore him one more child, Charles Thomas, August 26, 1869. The same August, their second daughter, Catherine, died of diphtheria. Two years later,

Mrs. Fehely died, probably of scarlet fever. Her and Catherine's graves are in the Catholic Section of the historic Jacksonville cemetery. Around their graves has been lovingly placed a low brick wall.

After the death of Mrs. Fehely, Patrick and his family moved to Del Norte County in 1883, locating a homestead on the Klamath River near Requa. Mary married Christian Russ and they operated a store and post office at Requa where Mary became the first postmaster; John married Martha Brundin at Orleans; William married Ernestine Woodcock at Kerby; Elizabeth Jane married Sam Egger in Southern Oregon; Patrick married Fannie Crystal of Crescent City; James Owen Elmer Fehely spent most of his life in the mining district of the Klamath River around Happy Camp and Seiad. He married a Catherine A. Wood, the daughter of John C. Wood and Ruth Clara Thorpe, pioneers of the area. Elmer, as he was known, took out a homestead at Thompson Creek in the early 1900s. His widow is still living on the property with a daughter, Mrs. Violet Anderson at the time of this writing. Elmer followed the mining industry most of his lifetime and also did considerable hunting and trapping. In 1931, at the age of 66, Elmer died and was buried in the Fort Goff cemetery. He and his wife had seven children, four of whom survive.

Charles Thomas Fehely, the youngest son of Patrick, did not marry, but did leave a notebook of history of his family and events that he had witnessed during his lifetime as carpenter and miner in Southern Oregon and Northern California. He died in Yreka, June 18, 1961 at the age of 91, the last of his family. He is buried at Fort Goff.

Marjorie Crumpton . . .

The Indian had his medicine-man and the pioneer had the herb remedies and the mid-wives who helped during the birth of babies. Doctors were many days ride away from the settlements along the river and by the time help arrived it was too late in some cases to help a patient, and so due to necessity, pioneers had to learn to care for themselves. Most of the mining communities had would-be-doctors who had learned from experience and necessity to set bones, pull teeth, and to do simple operations as was the case in the Happy Camp area until a First Aid Room was set up at the home of Marge and Leonard Crumpton in 1938.

Marge Luddy, a daughter of Jo Anne Bigelow and William Luddy, pioneers of Sawyers Bar, was graduated from St. Luke's



MARJORIE LUDDY CRUMPTON

—Courtesy of Marjorie Crumpton

As Told to HAZEL DAVIS

Training School for Nurses at San Francisco in 1922. She became a registered nurse the same year. Marge married Leonard Crumpton, a native of Happy Camp in 1925 and moved to the Classic Hill Mine in 1931 and into Happy Camp in 1938.

Shortly after they moved into town, a group of interested persons joined together to set up a first aid room to serve the area since medical help was so far away.

With the aid of the Klamath River Chamber of Commerce and the determined efforts of Archie McFarlane, the first aid room was ready for business. The Crumptons were living at the old Evans hotel building and a room was converted by McFarlane for emergency treatment.

According to Mrs. Crumpton, the first aid room could not have been possible without the help of doctors in Yreka who gave orders by phone to Mrs. Crumpton for treatment of patients, especially Dr. Albert Newton, who always was ready with instructions whatever the time, day or night. All nursing services rendered through the first aid room was donated but supplies and maintenance was maintained by the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors and donations of area residents.

During the operation of the Gray Eagle Mine, Mrs. Crumpton was hired, under the supervision of Dr. Newton, to care for mine employees and their families.

The Happy Camp Ambulance Service started about this time also and this service, too, was donated labor. Patients too ill to be treated locally, were sent by ambulance to Yreka, with Mrs. Crumpton or another qualified person in attendance during the trip.

The first aid room gave service to patients as far away as Somes Bar and Orleans and up the Salmon, as well as up river to the Hamburg area and all points between.

Dental clinics and a Well Baby Clinic

was also established and doctors from outside came to take care of the needs in the first aid room during the last years of the service.

Mrs. Crumpton recalled that there were probably more than 25 babies born at the first aid room and more born on the road to the hospital. She did not wish to recall the care of the many other cases which were not so pleasant to remember. She also recalled many trips as far as Orleans Bar and to other remote areas along the river during this period.

The first aid room continued serving the area until Dr. Richard Graun opened his offices about 1950, in the present building now occupied by Dr. George Chambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Crumpton are now both retired, he from mining and sawmilling, and live quietly in their home which they moved from flood danger. They had built a new home in recent years on the site of the original Evans hotel, but the 1955 flood did some damage to the yard and basement, and then the flood of 1964 was about 3½ feet deep inside the house. This prompted Mr. and Mrs. Crumpton to move to higher ground, and now, according to Mrs. Crumpton, the rain in the winter lulls her to sleep rather than to start packing, contented on a beautiful spot overlooking a small valley just off the Indian Creek road where Mr. Crumpton operated a saw mill for many years.

Looking back over the past and the 23 years given in service to her community, she said, "If I had it to do all over again, I wouldn't change a thing," and this sort of explains the character of this native Siskiyou County girl who always found time for her fellow man and never begrudged a second of her time given in those 23 years.

JOHN C. WOOD FAMILY

(Cont'd. from page 37)

Brunt Co., for Horace Gasquet at Wingate Hill; for a Los Angeles Co., at Classic Hill;

for the Seattle Placer Mining Co.; for a Denver Company operating the Minetta B Mine; and many others. He was the best authority in the county in which he lived on placer mining.

"Wood was at one time deputy sheriff at Happy Camp, which at that time was a part of Del Norte County. In 1876 while an officer of the law, he arrested four Chinamen and an Indian suspected of killing Michael O'Mara, Horace Gasquet's clerk, robbing the store and burning the building. He had 80 men under arms during those exciting days. In 1879 he located a homestead at the mouth of Thompson Creek, ten miles upstream from Happy Camp, which was his home for 37 years.

"John Wood was as honest as the sun. He had a cheerful disposition and was strictly temperate. He was a loyal friend and in turn was liked by all who knew him. If among the Argonauts there was a better man than John Christopher Wood, none of them ever came to this part of California."

John Wood was the last of the four children to die. He passed away on December 1, 1916, while visiting his son in Stockton. He was almost 78 years old. His body was returned to the county he loved so much and he was buried near the children who had gone before him. His wife, Clara, passed away in August, 1927 in Seiad and was buried beside her husband and children.

THE SAME OLD FOG

A couple of Indians living along the shores of the Pacific Coast in Oregon became very much interested in the construction of a lighthouse near the reservation. When it was completed, they watched it every night. One evening a heavy fog blew in from the ocean and the fog-horn atop the lighthouse blew continuously.

"Ugh," said one Indian to the other. "Light she shine — bell she ding dong — horn she woo-woo — and fog she come in the same like she always does!"

THE STORY OF INDEPENDENCE . . .

By PHIL TOLEMAN

The early day mining stories of Mark Twain and Bret Harte, dealing with the fortunes found and lost or missed along the Mother Lode in places such as Angels Camp and Rough and Ready, have their unsung counterparts in the Happy Camp and Klamath River area. We can only wonder and speculate why a very successful placer mine and a good size creek twelve miles southwest of Happy Camp were respectively named Bunker Hill and Independence. That the first discoverer or locator of the Bunker Hill gravel channel came from Massachusetts might be considered a reasonable deduction. It is also easy to understand that a small trace of gold at and near the surface of a small quartz vein about a mile above the mouth of Independence Creek was of no great interest to the early gold seekers who worked the river and its higher benches or channels with their more highly concentrated gold bearing gravels. In fact even a second generation of the early pioneers, Lee Southard living at Titus Creek nearby and Judge Brown who lived at the mouth of Independence Creek around 1900, knew of its existence and apparently thought its promise of future riches did not equal the gamble of hard work involved to find out.

It is around 1910 that we find the first hard rock tunnel being driven on the vein by an old Dutch prospector named Joe Beig, who for several years had a log cabin on a flat a short distance above the mine. According to Lee Southard, Beig put in his winters there and prospected mainly up the South Fork of Indian Creek during the summers. For many years, the gold he recovered from small pocket enrichments at Independence gave him his summer "grub stakes" for hunting a real mine that he never seems to have found. One large pocket that he found at Independence contained \$5,000.00 or a little better in it.

Along about 1920-21 when the highway

was being built between Happy Camp and Orleans, Bill Stock of Seiad Valley located the property and interested Claude and Jack Zachary in his mining claim. These brothers who were hard rock miners, were working on the road. Bob McCauley, a pocket hunter from Scott Valley, and Bill Kleaver, a teacher who had taught in Happy Camp, also became interested and part owners of the prospect. Some 100 to 150 feet of tunnel with stoping above and a 14 foot winze were carried on with several small enrichments or "pockets" being encountered and about \$15,000.00 was produced in sinking the winze. Fifty feet below a crosscut tunnel had also been driven into the mountain 30 feet. At 60 feet in, this tunnel would intersect the vein on its hanging wall side, in the area close under



THE GO-DEVIL
One way of crossing the river.

—Courtesy of Phil Toleman

the winze above, that still had about \$1,000.00 showing in a lense of quartz that appeared to be pinching out. The slow six inches a day or less of progress made by hand steel in this tunnel did not appeal to Jack Zachary, who had previously worked in the Coeur D'Alene and other western mining camps, particularly, when it was his single jack that was pounding that hand steel. Perhaps some one else should take on that hard work or at least pay for its being done. Consequently, on July 4, 1924, he called at the Buzzard Hill Mine assay office and exhibited a couple of small highgrade specimens to H. C. Cutting and his assayer, Joe Goodwin, Cutting and associates with a large crew at work were developing and preparing the Buzzard Hill Mine for a cyanide slime treatment plant. This mine was a gossan deposit originally located by Allie Smith, Sam Dunaway and Tony Kenny, all of Happy Camp. H. G. Boorse, Bentley and then Cutting had taken over its promotion and development.

Naturally the highgrade specimens aroused Cutting's interest. A trip to Independence followed and the \$1,000.00 of jewelery shop rock showing in the upper tunnel winze clinched a deal. The winze was to be allowed to fill with water and Cutting could only remove that bait by completing the lower cross cut tunnel, drive east on the vein, and then run a raise to it. Almost 100 feet of real hard rock mining by hand! Price of the mine was \$45,000.00, \$20,000.00 to be paid in December and the balance due the middle of June, 1925. Four of Cutting's miners at Buzzard Hill, Bill Schuler, Emmett Frazier, a son of Happy Camp pioneer Jobe Frazier, Bill Storrs and Jack Patterson moved down to Independence and started work on a two shift basis within the next ten days. Early in September, the tunnel intersected the vein which had a small showing of gold in it.

By this time, for what was then an unknown reason, Jack Zachary had become very much disgusted with himself for having sold the property. A drift east or

up the creek was started and, at 15 feet or just about under the winze a little over \$7,000.00 was taken from its face. An unhappy Zachary then left for his home in Baker, Oregon, and his brother Claude replaced him as the owner's representative along with George Matney, representing Kleaver and MacCauley shortly thereafter. The drift was extended about 100 feet more where it ran into a strong fault. Late in November a small Gibson mill was ready for amalgamating highgrade ore. Early in



TWO OF THE INDEPENDENCE GANG
Henry (Hank) Beck and Alfred (Mike)
Effman

—Courtesy of Phil Toleman

December work started at the crosscut tunnel on the west drift. Right away in back of a serpentine horse a one foot vein on the footwall turned into "picture rock". The writer and Emmett Frazier removed a little over \$15,000.00 from this showing in the next few days. The weather turned bitter cold, two degrees above zero in fact, the mill was frozen up and Cutting went to his home in San Lorenzo for Christmas and to borrow \$20,000 to make the payment due on the mine. Until his return after

the holidays, his secretary, Fred Fleugler, and I slept in Cutting's tent over padlocked pine chests that had \$15,000.00 of high-grade in them.

In May of 1925, the raise from the tunnel below reached the winze above and it was discovered that the \$1,000.00 showing there had disappeared but a new hanging wall lense of quartz had opened up with even a better showing of highgrade in it. In fact, the four feet directly below the bottom of the winze produced \$45,000.00, the price of the mine. Carl Langford, a mining engineer from Somes Bar, on seeing it by carbide light before its removal remarked, "It looks like an old goose had stepped in some yellow paint and then waddled all over that hanging wall". Zachary's share of the price of the mine on the final payment was then lessened \$2,000 for the disappearance of the picture rock showing that had persuaded Cutting to gamble on it.

June of 1925 to December of 1926 saw many changes at Independence. A ferry

boat for crossing the river, then a road to the mine, a flume for water power to drive the machinery installed, consisting of an air compressor, drills, and hoist for sinking a shaft. Also a large rock breaker and six foot Huntington mill for crushing the gold bearing quartz. The usual camp buildings of manager's, boarding and bunk houses were erected, too. Underground a new 40 foot winze and station opened up a new level which was lower than the creek in the V-canyon adjacent to it.

Unfortunately, the owners of Buzzard Hill Mine, Inc., H. C. Cutting, J. E. Merriam, and Bryan-Mulford group could not agree on their individual respective shares of ownership in Independence. This mine during that time held the California production record of over \$500.00 for each foot driven, which surpassed the fabulous Sixteen to One at Allegheny, the former holder of the record. Litigation followed with all parties willing to compromise at various times but never all of them at the same time. Perhaps their attorneys had



THREE GOLD BRICKS FROM INDEPENDENCE — \$45,000

This Amount was taken out in May, 1925.

Left to right the group is: Bill Schuler, Bill Adams, Phil Toleman, Jack Patterson, Harry Attebery, Daisy Jacobs, Al Morehouse, Frank Howe, Fred Fleugler, H. C. Cutting.

—Courtesy of Phil Toleman



THE FERRY BOAT AT INDEPENDENCE

—Courtesy of Phil Toleman

visions of extensive gold mining interests? State Mineralogist Lloyd Root was a court appointed receiver who operated the mine during the litigation. He built a cable bridge and installed a fifteen hundred pound ten stamp mill. No further development work was carried out in depth and a gold prospect still in its "grass roots" stage so to speak was in debt with receiver's certificates issued and the mine closed down.

In 1930, Merriam and Bryan adjusted their differences and an unsuccessful attempt was made by Bryan to reopen both Buzzard Hill and Independence mines. Thereafter in 1938-42, the writer working for Merriam operated a small cyanide leaching plant with zinc box precipitation at Buzzard Hill on the remaining gossan gold ore left from Bryan's attempt at amalgamation. A recovery of over 83 per cent was averaged with the ore being crushed to a minus one quarter inch. The wartime gold order shut the mine down.

Some day, when economic conditions and the price of gold are right, the story of Independence, a mine that produced approximately a half million dollars at the present \$35.00 per ounce price, and where several times a couple of handfuls of drill-

ings on panning, yielded three ounces of gold or better, will be continued. Let us hope its new owners profit from its past history, especially when new shoots of "picture rock" are encountered with depth.



JUDGE PHILIP M. TOLEMAN

—Courtesy of Vera Toleman

THE GRAY EAGLE MINE . . .

By HUGH WRIGHT

The history of this mine has been gathered from personal contacts and records. About 1910, the former Judge Brown of Happy Camp discovered a gold outcrop on the ground which lies about five miles to the north of Happy Camp. He performed some work until 1914 when a man named Dakin took over, and the latter drove three tunnels from the south side of the outcrop into the mountain and discovered a large copper ore body. In 1916, Dakin sold his claims to the Gray Eagle Mining Company, which had been organized to explore the property. It happened that William Koerner, a personal friend of mine, was employed by the Gray Eagle Company to undertake the exploration work and this account of the early work was given to me by him.

In the days of 1916, the roads were merely trails and often deep in mud and the task of bringing heavy mining machinery from the railway at Hornbrook by means of horse drawn wagons was indeed great. A camp had to be established, roads built, and all the other provisions for mining work in a wilderness took so much time that it was 1917 before any progress could be made. While Dakin's tunnels into the ore were extended, most of the work was done with steam driven diamond drills. Then came the end of World War I, which had been the real impetus, and the work was suspended. According to Koerner's records, an ore body of nearly 2,000,000 tons of 31¼% copper ore had been outlined when it was decided to suspend the work, the price of copper having dropped drastically. In the following interval from 1918 to 1942, the Gray Eagle Company performed the annual assessment work by driving a haulage tunnel into the ore-body from the north side, and in driving various drifts and raises to prepare the ore for eventual mining. Most of this work was done under the super-

vision of "Red" Bokkin, a Norwegian giant and mighty worker, who married a Happy Camp girl and who also worked for Wright at Siskon Mine. About 1939, I personally had a good look with "Red" through the underground workings before any ore had been extracted.

Then came World War II. The Gray Eagle had been transferred to Newmont Mining Company and had been prepared for operation. The "gold order" which suspended gold mining for the duration of the war was enforced and Newmont closed its Empire Star Mine on the Mother Lode and transferred much of its crew to Happy Camp to operate the Gray Eagle Mine. A housing project, part of which is still in existence in Happy Camp, was built to accommodate the miners and workers and a flotation mill, power line, and other facilities were erected at the mine. The operation began in 1943 with a bonus price for copper from Uncle Sam, and continued throughout the war and was then terminated in 1946. During this period, some 465,000 tons of ore averaging 3¼% copper were mined and concentrated, then the concentrates having been hauled to Hornbrook to the railway and thence shipped to the Tacoma Smelter. It is interesting to note that the road, now the Highway, from Highway 99 at Klamath River crossing, was first improved — narrow pavement — to Thompson Creek by the Gray Eagle Mine with government aid. Also, the first electric power line into the Happy Camp region was brought to Gray Eagle and still exists to serve Happy Camp.

In 1946, the Newmont Company decided to liquidate the Gray Eagle, no doubt concluding it would have to await another war for a resumption of operations, and it removed the mill and machinery and sold the property to Lester J. Flannigan of Los Angeles. Flannigan lived on the property until 1956, when he sold it to Siskon Cor-

poration of Reno, Nevada, which is the present owner. Several of the homes and houses in Happy Camp were moved from the Gray Eagle by Flannigan and sold to present owners.

It is interesting to note how economics affect mining. The Gray Eagle suspended its exploration work in 1918 because of the remoteness of the mine and because the price of copper fell drastically at the end of the war, and the mine had to wait 25 years until the second World War for the owners to be able to realize a profit, meantime having to expend large sums in assessment work and in preparation for the time it could be operated again. Meantime, the original exploration work was also suspended without having explored the large mineralized area surrounding the mine, and no other such exploration work has ever been accomplished. With the new

methods of mining and changing economics of copper to much lower grade ores, it is more than probable that Gray Eagle Mine will again become a substantial producer.

In like manner, the gold discoveries of Judge Brown have never been fully pursued. The copper miners did not do so because of the gold order suspending production. Siskon Corporation did some drilling after acquiring the property from Flannigan, and proved that the gold structure is much more extensive than anyone had thought, but this work also was suspended because of the inflationary increase in costs and controlled price of gold. Will gold mining ever again become profitable? Quite probably it will eventually and in that event the Gray Eagle could become quite a gold mine as well as a producer of copper.



AT THE GRAY EAGLE MINE

Left to right: Fred Dakin, Judge W. J. Brown, Lee Southard, Indian Frank, Mr. Zoellin, the county surveyor.

—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowler

THE KAROK INDIANS . . .

Compiled by VERA TOLEMAN

"Capping the northern end of the Central Valley were the Chimariko, Karok, Shastan and Yana. Of these the Karok were the most advanced in culture." (*California*, by John W. Caughey). The Karoks were the Indians of the Klamath River Valley from Weitchpec to Seiad Valley. Their culture was similar to that of the Yuroks, living further down the river, and of the Hoopas, those living on the Trinity. The late Dr. Wilborn J. Deason spent many years of research for material for his unpublished book, *Klamath Gold*. In it, he explains the civilization of these Indians. The following will be excerpts from that manuscript.

"These Indians had no chiefs. The government, law making, law enforcement, religious practice, and all things pertaining to the tribe or group were managed by a select or aristocratic group of men and women that had come from high marriages, known as the Talth."

"Native society was built up of several groups beginning with the family. The

family consisted of the man and his wife or wives, their unmarried brothers and sisters or widows, their children and the grandparents. Some of the men had two or more wives. Members of the Talth could have several wives. Also the wealthy men could have a number of wives depending upon their ability or wealth. In the case of the death of a wife, an unmarried sister could take her place as mother of the children and wife to the father of the children. Then there were the half-married women who could be members of the family. The father was the head of the family."

"For each family there were three or more houses or living places. A large house or zonta some twenty or thirty feet square, made of thick slabs, where the food was stored and cooked, meals for the whole family served, and where the women and children slept. The house of next importance, the Ur-Girk, (commonly known by white men as the sweat house) was the sleeping quarters of the men and



A SWEAT HOUSE

—Courtesy of Dr. Deason Collection

the older boys. This house was built over a long cave-like place dug into the ground. The size depended upon the number to be accommodated. The sides and roof were of thick slabs and the construction solid for the protection from storms and cold. This was the smoking-sleeping house and the place where men congregated to tell stories of past and present, and it also served as the place for their gambling games. The third was the house of seclusion or menstrual lodge where the women went for a period of ten days during menstruation, for thirty days after childbirth, and for sixty days after miscarriage. Some families, those of greater wealth, had another house where certain property such as fishing nets and spears and an excess food supply was stored. Then there was the sacred lodge where the high priests met in holy communion."

"The village consisted of from six to forty families and their several houses. Each village, sometimes called a rancheria, was governed by a head man, which person was a member of the Talth and usually the wealthiest and most able man of the village. There were from four to twenty different villages in each of these groups located from a half mile to many miles apart and consisting from a few hundred to two or three thousand people. Before the coming of the white man, there were probably from six to eight thousand Indians in these three groups, the Karoks, the Yuroks, and the Hoopas."

"Each language group, such as the Karoks, the Yuroks and the Hoopas, had quite definite boundaries and no person from one group could legally cross a boundary line into the domain of another group without permission. At some of the big festivals and religious ceremonies the people of neighboring groups were sometimes invited, and at such times there might be several languages spoken. For the settlement of intertribal complications, the head men met at common council, and usually such differences were adjusted without war."

"The Klamath Indian story of Genesis is

interesting. God, or Wah-pec-wah-mow, created the white deer as the first living thing, thus the white-deer-skin-dance or Oh-pure-ah-wah, which in the Indian meaning is not a dance at all as white people think of it, but a most sacred religious festival. The next thing created was the red eagle (probably the golden eagle) and after this, all other animals were created. After all this was done, God made the first man, He-quan-neck, from the soil and put him in the beautiful valley of Cheek-cheek-alth. This first man blew his nose and a plant, the walth-pay, appeared and turned into a woman. This valley of Cheek-cheek-alth (closely corresponding to our Garden of Eden) was in a far northern clime. The tribe which soon inhabited this wonderful valley was commanded by their Creator to leave and travel south, which they did. These sacred wanderers, the Talth, were to be the high priests and great rulers of all the lands to which they would wander. Upon leaving the valley of Cheek-cheek-alth, the high priests of the Talth carried with them the forked stalk of the walth-pay or sacred plant from which woman had been made. This stalk was their divine rod of strength, endurance and courage that was to guide them. With this staff, the Talth could command food and bring peace, safety and rest. The stalk of the walth-pay remained green and even blossomed during all of their long journey while carried by the high priests of the Talth. This was true because the Talth were the mediators between man and God."

"For years they wandered down a European land always toward the south. Over this land they wandered like exiles, they know not how long. It might have been centuries until they reached the ocean. Upon reaching this salt water they made boats or canoes and paddled over the waves until they reached the opposite shore upon this new continent. They continued their weary years of wandering ever on, far on down this land, always going south as before."

"At every stopping place, or place of



A STONE ALTAR

—Courtesy of Dr. Deason Collection

rest of the Talth, they would plant the herb, walth-pay, and it would grow. At these stopping places some of the people were left and God would give them a language and a new family branch. But the people traveled on till they reached this earthly home on the Klamath, which they call Health-kick-wer-roy, and here they found the white race, the Wagas. This was their final stopping place or home, but some of the wanderers led by high priests of the Talth traveled on south and into South America."

"When the Indians first came to the Klamath, so their legendary story goes, they found the region inhabited by "white people" whom they call the Wa-gas. These were a highly moral and civilized race. "They welcomed us," wrote Che-na-wa, the last member of the Talth, 'and taught us their arts and sciences. We recognized their rights and we all got along well together. There were intermarriages, but we were never promiscuous. These people lived together for a vast period of time and with

never any trouble. Our people still worship the hallowed places where these white people lived. They were of a much higher moral culture than the white people of today. These people disappeared to a distant land we know not where. We have no memory or know no reason for their going. It was not because of wars for we loved them. They went north from whence we came. They left landmarks of stone monuments on the tops of high mountains, places commanding views of the surrounding country. These landmarks we have kept in repair down through the ages in loving remembrance. I have seen many of these landmarks myself, and often repaired them, that they left as a symbol of the mystic ages and the grandeur of a mighty nation that passed in a single season'."

"What is the explanation of these white people? It would be only a guess. The Indians' concept of time is almost nil. A hundred or a thousand years meant much the same. It is possible to believe that a

shipwreck or disablement, as was known to have occurred many times, might have left a number of white people stranded at this place. This could have been two hundred or five hundred years ago and could fit into the Indian legends as well as what little there is of known history of the Wa-gas. Such people might have remained a year or several years and then sailed away on the ship in which they came. Again, it is important to understand that the time factor or time periods meant little to these Indians. It is true that there are stone altars in the valley and on the mountains, the building of which is not known about by the present day Indians. Who built them or when is a mystery. The Indians, however up to the present generation, did keep these altars in repair. But all this concerning an early race of white men who may have inhabited this valley or the adjoining coast is only a wild guess. Their coming and going and their sacred altars too may be wholly mythical. But from our studies, it does seem likely that some altar-building people were here before the coming of the present Indians. This seems probable because such sacred altars, if altars they were, do exist, many of them at the present time, and the older and better informed Indians seem not to know who built them."

"There was a great variation of skin color of the early Indians as there still is, and this was accounted for by the crossing of the early white people or Wa-gas into their stock. No such person, however, nor that of any other crossed stock could become a Talth. This sacred order was kept exclusively for the pure stock of the Karoks, Yuroks and Hoopas."

"There were four classes or castes of Klamath Indian society. First and always of most importance were the Talth, and they were supposedly, direct descendants from the tribe that came out of Cheek-cheek-alth (Garden of Eden). While it is most difficult to obtain full details of this religion, enough has been learned, we believe, to place it among the many other well-known ancient religions."

"Some of the principles of this religion are, first, they held to the idea of one supreme being, the Creator of all things; the true name of God was so sacred that it was never spoken except by the high priests and then only in a whisper from mouth to ear after communion ceremonies in their sacred lodges. Only one other place was the true Klamath Indian name of God mentioned. That was at the ancient altars of the Wa-gas, those secluded, quiet places far back in the mountains where the high priests of the Talth went for their most sacred ceremonies. To mention the name of the creator in a loud or careless way was most sacrilegious and might bring about the death of the person who so spoke. This was the reason for the true name of God being kept secret from all but the most religious, refined and cultured people. Thus the name of God was never used profanely. The true Klamath Indian name of God since the passing of the Talth is probably not now known to any person."

"With the Talth and those who followed their teachings, there was no idea of a universal devil or a hell or other place of eternal punishment. They taught that after death those who had been faithful to their God and who had lived good lives would go to a place of continual peace and rest. There was no place in the religion of the Klamath Indians for bloody or other sacrifices, and their rituals were always beautiful rather than orgiastic and terrible, as was true with some of the less cultured Indians. All of these Indians were, however, extremely superstitious and had many taboos, but this seemed to be no part of their higher religion, their laws or traditions."

"Members of the Talth usually married in their own class for the purpose of retaining their tradition and dignity. A member of the Talth might marry one of another class and, under certain conditions, the children might become members of the Talth and enjoy all of its secrets, traditions and privileges. These people were most careful to avoid inbreeding and never permitted the marriage of relatives even to

fifth and sixth cousins. Careful records were kept by properly naming the children so that their relations to others would be known. Intermarriage, they said, was a crime against posterity and this was a part of their law. It was common practice for men to select their wives from other or adjoining clans to effect better out-crossing. The physical and mental fitness of the prospective husband or wife was also important, especially in the higher classes. Large stature, good physique, good health, and especially a keen mind were important considerations in Talth marriages. They must be of good stature, the priests insisted, to represent and perpetuate their class, and they must be keenly intelligent, for this was necessary in learning the laws, the religion and traditions of their race."

"The marriage ceremony was most sacred and beautiful. First, there was the consideration of payment for the bride, and always with the Talth much money was exchanged, for they were a wealthy class. The monetary unit was the cheek which was a rare, small dentalien sea shell. A string of twelve cheek or caw-ton was the next largest unit and twelve strings or one hundred forty-four cheek were required to be posted by the Talth groom. The bride's



INDIAN MAIDEN, ELIZABETH FRAZIER

—Courtesy of Emma Atterbery

people were also required to match this amount so that the young couple might start among the wealthy class."

"The bride was most beautifully dressed for the wedding ceremony. She wore a nicely tanned buckskin dress trimmed with beads and shells. Her long hair, rolled in strips of otter skin, was parted in the middle and hung to her hips or even lower. There were long strings of beads that hung about her neck and down to her waist. She usually wore an extra fine buckskin over her shoulder that hung down her back. Usually she wore white buckskin leggings and beaded moccasins. She was graceful and spoke with soft, slow voice as became her aristocratic rank."

"The groom was equally well dressed in well tanned buckskins and carried an extra fine, highly decorated bow. At his waist or across his back there hung a quiver of beaver or otter skin of decorated arrows."

"The ceremony consisted of pledges made by both parties, which were managed by one of the high priests. After marriage, the bride was allowed a period of from one to three years before she would go to live with her husband. In marriages of the higher classes, the bride always went to live in the village or sometimes in the home of her husband's people. But usually, the groom had a private home built for himself and his bride."

"The second social class was one of wealthy people who were not of the Talth. The requirements for marriage were much the same as that of the Talth, and they also lived in good houses and, in general, followed the same laws, religion, and traditions as the Talth. But the mere fact of wealth did not qualify a person for membership in the Talth. Before one could be considered for membership in the Talth he or she must come (on one side or the other) from royal birth. Royal birth meant direct descendency from those people who had come from Cheek-cheek-alth stock and without too much a mixture of other and less royal breeding."

"That which constituted wealth and

which set the first two classes apart from the common people was actual wealth. The ownership of the choice fishing places along the river and the smaller streams; the better hunting grounds; the parks in which Indian wheat and other foods grew; groves of acorn and pine nut trees, and the possession of better homes as well as Indian money made them more independent."

"The third social group were the 'half-married' people. In such cases the man was of limited means and usually it was, they believed, because he lacked the necessary intelligence, ability, energy, or ambition to gain sufficient wealth to buy a wife. In such cases, little or no payment was put up for the bride. There was much less dress and perhaps no sacred ceremony. The man went to live in the home of his wife, and she was the absolute dictator, not only of her husband but had complete control of the children and all family affairs. Such things happened, they said, to only the lazy, worthless men. All this, as the Talth believed, was as it should be. It was the law."

"The fourth class were the slaves or Ki-elth. They were those who were too indolent, too careless or who lacked sufficient urge or ability to work but were

willing to live about the homes of the wealthy people in crude shelters and accept what food was given them by their owners. Since the two upper classes owned the best fishing and hunting places, the groves of nut trees, etc., it sometimes happened in times of famine that many of the common people would not have sufficient food. Such people would then offer themselves as slaves that they might have food. The slaves did most of the work and accepted what they were given rather than exert themselves to obtain better positions in the social scale."

"The Klamath Indians had a story of a great deluge. A very old tradition has it that the people became so bad that God decided to destroy the world. Men had lied, deceived their neighbors, they had robbed, plundered, stolen property of others, and had even murdered for *gain* of property; unwedded women had become mothers and had lived lives of shame. God, in his anger, had appeared to the Talth and said that all would be destroyed. He said to a chosen high priest, 'Go forth and find the good people.' Now it happened that this priest found but four who were fit to be saved. They were another priest, himself and their wives. So God commanded these two



THE MARBLE MOUNTAINS

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis

men to build a great raft, they were jeered by the common people. But the rains came, the waters rose, and all was destroyed but the two high priests and their wives and the raven and the dove that were taken with them on this huge raft. So much rain fell that all was a great sea and all living things perished. The raven was sent to determine whether he could find dry land. He found some dead fish and ate them and ever since has been a degraded bird that ate carrion. But the dove brought a green twig. The raft finally settled on the mountain top of Ne-Gam-Alth in the far northeastern part of this region. This part of the mountain turned into white flint and may still be seen glistening in the sun and moonlight. This is supposed to be the Marble Mountains which are high and white and of pure marble. It was from these two Talth and their wives that the present Indian people came."

"The sacred 'dances', (they were never known or considered as dances by the Indians — this name having been given by the whites) or ceremonies or festivals were several and varied somewhat with the dif-

ferent clans. The most sacred of all was the Wah-neck-wel-la-gaw which was known by the white man as the brush dance because pieces of evergreen boughs were carried by the celebrants during the ceremonies. This ceremony was held on alternate years with the white deer skin dance and the fish dam dance. The ceremonies of this festival, which were held at or in the sacred lodge of the high priests, had several parts. Some parts were done only by the high priests in the lodge and away from sight or hearing of all others. A period of two months was necessary for preparation for these ceremonies which lasted ten days. The lodges in which these ceremonies were held were rebuilt every two years, and only members of the Talth or the most devout men of the clan could work at the building of these sacred lodges. The implements with which these lodges were built were carefully kept by the high priests and used for no other purpose. There were several of these sacred lodges. There was one at Big Lagoon; one near the mouth of Redwood Creek near the village of Orick; one at the mouth of the Klamath and several up the Klamath River. Most large villages had such a sacred lodge."



THE DEERSKIN DANCE

—Courtesy of Frances Collins

"Their legends taught that these Indians had traveled on and on, to the whole of North America and into the region of Mexico, Central America and South America and that originally they all came from a similar common stock. From certain known facts this seems not only probable, but it would also seem likely that, after going into South America, where the highest forms of native civilization and culture were developed, some of them returned and brought with them certain of the cultures of that region. Corn, for example, was originated somewhere in the south, perhaps by the Andean peoples, as were a great many other useful plants, including tobacco. Now these two plants, corn and tobacco, were known to many of the northern tribes, who grew them and used them extensively; and it seems probable that all tribes had tobacco. The Klamath Indians had tobacco, Indian wheat, sunflowers; and some claim that they had pumpkins and squash before the coming of the white man."

"The Klamath Indians inhabiting the valley and the coast adjoining the mouth of the Klamath consisted of several thousand before the coming of the white men. Since there was a limitation of the natural food supply, it was necessary to limit their numbers and to establish definite limitations of their tribal or clan territories by definite boundaries. All of the land and other useful property was owned and these boundaries established. The Indian law fully protected all these property rights. At that time, so the old Indians say, there were thousands of acres of open mountain and valley park land which was burned off annually, and in these places extensive fields of Indian wheat (a kind of grain resembling rye) and other seed-producing grasses grew in abundance. There were strict laws concerning the protection of such places. There were also laws for the protection of certain kinds of oak trees that produced the best food-acorns. And any person who destroyed a sugar pine tree was subjected to severe punishment or death. The sugar pine supplied edible

nuts, and occasionally sugar was obtained from burned or injured places on its trunks. There were also flat places where hazel bushes grew. The stems were used for basket material and for making a kind of crude rope used in building houses and fish traps and, of course, the nuts supplied food."

"The ambitious and energetic of the Indians, as well as the most frugal, in time came into possession of such useful lands and others, in time of need or famine, naturally became slaves of the wealthier classes. The Talth, therefore, because they were the most intelligent and had ability, always remained in control. Naturally those of less ambition cared little about the legends or laws and were less well informed. The Talth regarded knowledge of their traditions, laws, and religion as sacred and seldom talked of such things to people outside of their clan. The white people, therefore, got most of their information from the lower classes, and this was, for the most part, incorrect. This explains, so the better class of old natives explains, how the white man's knowledge of the redman was usually wrong. A more careful study of Indian law, their codes of behavior and their religion, convinces one that it is definitely true that the white invaders learned very little of the Indians of this valley and their true state of culture. It is certainly true that the last ninety years, the period of the white man occupation, has destroyed almost every remnant of Indian culture."

"It was, said old Indian law, a crime against posterity to allow the unfit to marry and perpetuate the race. There were laws concerning birth control. Men and women were permitted to cohabit only during certain summer months. This was the 'mating season', and during the rest of the year they must stay apart. This was the law. In some of the clans, there was a limit of children permitted, usually from three to four per man and wife. This was determined by the number of people within

the territorial limits of the clan and the quantity of annual food supply. This was the law, and it must be obeyed."

"There were Indian schools. The boys and young men were required to sit about the fires of the sweat houses in the evenings and listen attentively to the instructions of the high priests who taught the laws, codes of behavior and legends of the tribe. They were also taught methods of hunting, fishing and woodcraft. The girls and young women likewise were taught by their elders, the laws, customs, codes of behavior and their place in Indian society. They were also taught the various arts and crafts, and the girls endeavored to become artisans. While they had no written language, they did learn much, and the training of the memory was quite important. All members of Indian society were taught and re-taught the laws of the tribe by the high priests. These laws were not only their local laws made for local use and protection but there were inter-tribal laws, laws of the river, laws of the forest, many 'natu-

ral laws' good for the welfare of the individual and for the tribe as a whole that must be learned and respected."

"The ability of the Indian to kill game by his crude methods was so limited that game laws for conservation were quite unnecessary. It was, however, quite important that native people make use of every part of the game animal and they did. The meat was all saved, cut into long, thin strips, salted, dried, and smoked for future use. The marrow of the long bones was used in paints, the sinews were useful as bow strings, and the brains used in tanning hides. Meat was cooked by roasting or by boiling in their basket-pots. Oh yes, these Indian artists at basketry could and still do weave baskets that are quite water proof. The boiling was done by placing heated stones into the water-filled basket containing the meat. The meat was served on wooden trays which, for religious reasons, were never washed. After the meal, a wooden bowl was passed for washing the fingers."

"Fishing was done in many ways. The spring salmon run began in April, and there were other salmon and steelhead trout



INDIAN BASKETS

Part of Alice Dunaway's fine collection.

—Courtesy of Alice Dunaway

runs during the summer and autumn. Steelhead trout were always in the river, and small native trout, as well as the young of steelhead trout and salmon, were in the tributaries. The salmon were usually caught in dip nets at the rapids or falls or by means of a long 'pocket' or 'barrel' nets set in the eddies or back-currents of the river. Sometimes log cribs were built out into the river where the fishermen sat concealed and struck the fish with clubs in much the same manner as the bears fished. In the autumn, during the period of the big festivals, open dams made of split willow or fir poles and woven together with hazel withes into mats that would permit the water but not the fish to pass through. Such dams were constructed across the river at shallow places and were effective in the taking of great numbers of fish. Fish, like other meats, were dried, smoked and stored for winter use."

"There were certain limits put upon the different groups, or clans, of Indians as to the amount of fish that might be taken. This was an inter-tribal law that required that fish should not be prevented from going up the streams to their spawning beds or to the fishing places of other groups of natives."

"These natives also practiced exposure of the body for the purpose of increasing their endurance. Each morning it was the man's custom to arise about day-break, to pray for health, long life, and happiness, then after his river bath he would stand nude in the cold wind for a time. Sometimes in the cold, icy weather after coming out of the water, they would lay on wet rocks and pray for luck in their fishing or hunting. They were great believers in luck. Often they went to the sacred altars and prayed for luck."

"One unique and very effective law of the Klamath Indians was that all differences between individuals, between families, between clans and even inter-tribal complications must be settled each year before the autumn hunting festivals or the re-

ligious ceremonies. Any person or group that refused to make such adjustments was not permitted to attend these celebrations. Now, since such festivals were always greatly enjoyed by all, earnest efforts were made to accomplish such adjustments."

"The doctors for the most part practiced witchcraft of shamanism, and a long period of training was necessary for the development of a doctor. Most doctors were women, and they usually came from the higher classes of Indian society. A doctor often took one of her daughters in training while she was yet a young girl. The mother taught her to smoke a pipe, for most doctors smoked, and took her along to attend the sweat-house ceremonies and to visit the sick. A doctor had to go through a long course of training, and she must learn the many secrets concerning the important herbs, minerals and the necessary secret charms and mysterious incantations that were so important in the cure of the sick. The woman doctor was known as Ka-gay and the man doctor as Pe-girka-ka-pay."

"After a certain period of study with an older and more experienced doctor, the young person was then put through the various more strenuous methods of preparation. Then she was given the sweat-house treatment which consisted of heating and sweating for the purpose of driving all the devils and other bad things out of her body. She was made to sing and dance till she was exhausted. After this she was taken to the zonta or women's house where she was bathed and fed, then allowed to rest and sleep. During this part of training there were many taboos. Certain foods were denied her in this period of training, which lasted for months. She was taken into the high mountains for all of the summer months. In the autumn she had to return to the sweat-house treatment, and this preparation continued for from three to ten years. After these years of preparation the young person was taken to the highest mountain peak near the village for finish-



THUNDERCLOUD AND HIS PREY

Using a bow and arrow, Thundercloud (Elder Barney) killed this mountain lion.

—Courtesy Dr. Deason Collection

ing courses. This part of her preparation consisted of various ceremonies, fasting, praying, smoking over a period of many days. Tobacco played an important part in many of their sacred ceremonies. In these last stages of the preparation of the young doctor, from three to five old doctors or priests took part."

"These doctors got big pay for their services. When called to visit a sick person, they would first state their fee and often much bickering was done before the doctor would go. Treatment of the sick when called was not obligatory upon the doctor, but if made an offer for services and the doctor refused the case, she could be made to pay the amount offered for her services in case of the patient's death. Or if a fee was paid and the doctor treated the case, the fee must be returned in case of the patient's death."

"Another noted Indian doctor was Kate Hoadley who lived in Happy Camp until very recently. This doctor enjoyed a very wide reputation not only among the Indians but the white people as well. A great many people of various nationalities

went to her from distant places. Dr. Hoadley enjoyed the reputation of not accepting a case for treatment unless she was sure she could effect a cure, and it was interesting to hear the stories of the 'old timers' of the remarkable cures that she accomplished."

MRS. FRANCES RICE COLLINS

(Cont'd. from page 65)

her morale with his many fantastic stories, true (?) happenings of life in Happy Camp. She was ready to turn around and take the long journey back home when she was met by Mrs. Amanda Roberts McCoy, who had come to take her to the Roberts ranch where she was to board for that term.

After teaching for two years on Indian Creek, she taught the next year at Hamburg. It was here she met William E. Collins who was mining with others in the Hamburg and Scott Bar areas. They were married in 1914. A few years later, they bought a ranch near Happy Camp, the old Ambrose Ranch on the river east of town. This was home for them until they both retired, when they sold the ranch and moved into town.

Mrs. Collins continued to teach and when she retired, all thirty years of teaching had been in schools along the Klamath River. Besides the two mentioned, she taught at the Honolulu (Gottville), Riverside (Walker), Scott Bar, Lowden (Thompson Creek), Dillon Creek (Cottage Grove) and Happy Camp schools, with more years spent at Happy Camp than at any of the others. She saw many changes come in the conduct of the schools. They were better equipped, with books and supplies being furnished to the pupils. The course of study had been enlarged with new subjects being offered. The County Office, too, gave more assistance as well as supervision. However, she was content to retire and enjoy life at home. Since Mr. Collins' death in 1963, she has lived by herself in their home at Happy Camp.

Indian Ned . . .

By HAZEL DAVIS

One of the true natives of this area was "Indian Ned" Rasper, a Karok Indian, who died within 1/2 mile of his birthplace at Clear Creek, March 3, 1944, at an estimated age of 120 years. According to Ned's obituary, he died quickly after eating his supper, falling back upon his bed.

Ned had out-lived three wives and all his six children, and was buried near his cabin beside the graves of two of his wives and several children.

The death certificate signed by Deputy Coroner of Happy Camp, Harry Rippen, listed Ned as being born in August of 1823. The federal census records, however, showed Ned to be 116 years of age. His relatives and friends who based their knowledge



INDIAN NED

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis



INDIAN NED AND DR. DEASON

—Courtesy of Dr. Deason Collection

upon events which had happened and Ned's knowledge of these events placed him at 120 years old or more.

Ned could remember the first encounter of the Indians here with white men, about 1843, the tribe befriending a group of shipwrecked Nordics who were making their way to Oregon. There were no more whites then until about 1851, when a band of undisciplined gold-seekers came into the area. Tribal history handed from father to son, tells of these miners treacherously turning on the friendly Karoks, driving all the men into the forests, taking over their villages and the women for their own use.

It was said by some that Ned hated the whites, but those who knew him best said that this was untrue although he probably had reason to.

Ned attributed his long life and excellent health to "eating plenty of acorns and meat or fish; drinking whiskey whenever it was available and constantly smoking a pipe filled with tobacco which he grew himself."

Ned's Indian name was Pa-ah-packha-keepoon. He was a noted hunter and fisherman for a span of more than half a century and was in good health, caring for himself until just a few months before he died. Ned never used white man medicines, always relying on Indian herbal medicines and his native beliefs.

Ned came to Happy Camp many times and was very fond of riding in automobiles, one of the white man's inventions which he accepted as were his clothes and a few necessities in later years.

The BENONI SWEARINGEN FAMILY

(Cont'd. from page 46)

and singing alternating nights, since her father loved to sing the old hymns.

Alice also recalls that her father was very close friends with a neighbor, John "Jack" Ince and this friendship endured a drunken fight which cost Swearingen his

eye and Ince a finger, Ince poking out Swearingen's eye with his finger and Swearingen biting off Ince's finger in repayment. Grandpa Swearingen suffered a lot of pain with his eye until it finally dried up.

Alice Swearingen married John Sedros, in Happy Camp, March 4, 1900. Sedros was a native of the Azores Islands and had come to this country as a young man following agricultural work up the Sacramento Valley and finally to Happy Camp to the Minnie Reeve Ranch where he met Alice who was also working at the ranch house. They homesteaded their own ranch not far from the Swearingen homestead and here they raised their family: Mary whose twin brother died at birth, was born December 12, 1900; John, the only son, born June 19, 1902; Alice, born October 10, 1903; Rosie, born March 24, 1905; Grace, born October 5, 1906; Daisy, born October 27, 1909; and Nina, born June 26, 1914.

John Sedros Sr., died at the ranch October 26, 1950; Daisy Sedros Cook Kelley died April 5, 1947; and Grace Sedros Roberts died February 21, 1965.

A great number of descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Swearingen are living here and raising their own families here, their roots are deep.



INDIAN HENRY'S DRUM

—Courtesy Dr. Deason Collection



DAISY JACOBS, A FULL BLOOD KAROK INDIAN

Living at Ferry Point, not far from where she was born on Titus Creek, Daisy Jacobs spends her days caring for her flowers and her garden. No longer does she make the beautiful baskets for which she was once so noted. Those beautiful, beautiful baskets! The materials which she and Sally, her sister, gathered seem too hard to find alone. As she has passed her ninetieth birthday, Daisy is not so active now and spends more time quietly at home. She likes to talk, in Indian, to those whom she meets, and makes them understand by her many expressive gestures. She enjoys having her friends stop in for a visit to recall "old times" on the Klamath, especially the Indian customs and ceremonies.

—Courtesy of Daisy Jacobs



INDIAN HENRY

Indian Henry excelled in hunting and fishing, activities which he loved. Many happy hours were passed in the woods shooting his arrows in true Indian fashion. He was a perfect marksman. After a great sorrow when he grieved many months, he became an Indian doctor. Many of his people came to him for help and he was respected for his willingness and ability to serve them. In his later years, he became "head" man and was the leader for the Indian ceremonies. His last years were spent in Happy Camp with his wife, Julia, the widow of John Titus.

—Courtesy of Alice Dunaway



DAISY AND SALLY JACOBS AND MRS. JACOBS, THEIR MOTHER

—Courtesy of Daisy Jacobs



INDIAN FRANK

—Courtesy of Daisy Jacobs



MRS. MARY COLBY AND BABY, ALICE
 The daughter of Henry Haley, a pioneer. Mary Colby lived on the homestead on Clear Creek. This was her home until the ranch was sold to Dr. Tebbe. Then she moved into town. She spent her last days with her daughter, Alice Dunaway.

—Courtesy of Alice Dunaway



MRS. MARY HUESTIS

Mary Huestis was the daughter of Jack Buzzi, one of the earliest to mine on the Klamath. She married Ben Kenney and they lived at their mine on Patrick Hill. After he was accidentally killed while working on the old Orleans trail, she married Charles Huestis, who was with the construction crew for the down river road.

—Courtesy of Bernice Sutcliffe



SADIE DAVIS

One of the last basket makers

—Courtesy of Hazel Davis



ELIZA ELLIOTT AND NANCY HENRY

Nancy, a daughter of Indian Henry

—Courtesy of Alice Dunaway

SISKIYOU COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



An original drawing for the 1966 Siskiyou Pioneer by Shirley Hobbs Hawley, the great, great granddaughter of John Titus, one of Happy Camp's Pioneers.

ACTIVITIES AND REPORTS 1965

Meetings of 1965 . . .

By HAZEL POLLOCK

Our first meeting of 1965 was scheduled to be held on the ninth of January, but it was cancelled because of the weather.

Gerald Wetzel and his new officers conducted the February 13th meeting. Seventy-five members and friends were present to enjoy movies of two nature films, "The Life of the Salmon" and "The Little Actors, Chipmunks and Squirrels", both compiled and narrated by Robert (Bob) Schultz.

"The History of the Klamath Hot Springs" was given by Mrs. Louis Hessig at the March meeting of the Historical Society with well over 100 in the audience. Lottie Beswick of Ashland, Oregon was present to hear the history of the resort started by her parents in the late 1800s.

On April 10th, the largest number ever to attend a Siskiyou County Historical meeting, came 150 strong. They came to view pictures of flood damage throughout the county from the December flood of 1964. First, slides were shown by Hazel Pollock, program chairman, taken during the field trip in May, 1964 of the Salmon River country. After these, similar photographs were shown by Ralph Smith, showing the fantastic destruction wrought by the storm. Tom Bigelow, field trip chairman told of the plans for a field trip to Jacksonville, Oregon on May 23.

Supervisor Earl Ager was the Speaker for our May 8th meeting. He spoke on the "History of Tulelake". The Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors were invited to be our special guests at this meeting.

"This is My Heirloom" was the topic of our program for the June 12th meeting. Each member was asked to bring an heirloom and comment on it. Mrs. Calla Lukes showed pictures and told of Siskiyou County's heirloom, "The Pioneer Kitchen of the West", that had just been placed

in the Smithsonian Institute. Mrs. Lukes was a special guest, having the honor of cutting the ribbon at the opening. She told of the search for the kitchen which ended in Edgewood, California, where the kitchen of her great grandfather, George Washington Arbaugh, was found.

There were no meetings held during the months of July and August. At our meeting of September 11th, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Wetzel showed color slides of their trip to the Grand Canyon. They had made a tape recording to accompany the slides. The beautiful scenic pictures and the recording were enjoyed by all.

Mr. Jack Sutton, a teacher of Medford, Oregon was scheduled to speak at our October 9th meeting on "The Mythical State of Jefferson", but due to unforeseen circumstances he was unable to keep the appointment. Jim McNeill gave an impromptu talk on the Pic-Aw-Ich (Indian New Year) ceremonies held on the Klamath River.

Mrs. Fred Meamber, who with her husband, will serve as general chairman for the Symposium to be held in Yreka in October, 1966, told of the plans taking shape for the three day session.

An illustrated lecture, "The Mythical State of Jefferson" was given by Jack Sutton. In honor of the Thanksgiving season, Mrs. Maurice Dittner sang "Bless This House" and "Somebody Bigger Than I".

December 11th, our member, Mrs. Vivian Elliott entertained over 100 members by showing slides of her "Trip To The Holy Land". A very old portable organ was loaned for this meeting by the Bray family. Elsa Wetzel played two versions of Silent Night on it. Our traditional old fashioned Christmas tree was on display along with many old fashioned toys and dolls.

1965

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT - - - - - GERALD WETZEL
 VICE-PRESIDENT - - - - - JOSEPHINE KINNEY
 SECRETARY-TREASURER - - - - - January 1 to March 15, HAZEL RIDER
 March 15 to December 31, CLETA PENDLEY
 RECORDING SECRETARY - - - - - ELSA WETZEL
 DIRECTORS - - - - - VAYNE RALSTON, THOMAS BIGELOW
 JAMES HARTLEY, JESS O'ROKE and LEROY BARNES

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

PIONEER BIOGRAPHIES - - - - - HELEN M. FOULKE
 PROGRAM - - - - - HAZEL POLLOCK
 MEMBERSHIP - - - - - MR. & MRS. FRED M. STRATTON
 FIELD RESEARCH - - - - - THOMAS A. BIGELOW
 PUBLICITY - - - - - JENNIE CLAWSON
 CLIPPINGS - - - - - HAZEL N. POLLOCK
 RADIO - - - - - CLETA PENDLEY
 MUSEUM STAFF - - - - - HAZEL N. POLLOCK, *Curator*, January 1 to March 15
 HAZEL RIDER, *Assist. Curator*, March 15, to December 31
 CLETA PENDLEY, *Assist. Curator*

Membership Report . . .

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|-----------------------------|-----|
| | | By CLETA PENDLEY, Secretary | |
| BRAY | 1 | MONTAGUE | 54 |
| CALLAHAN | 8 | Mt. HEBRON | 1 |
| DORRIS | 5 | Mt. SHASTA | 43 |
| DUNSMUIR | 27 | SAWYERS BAR | 2 |
| EDGEWOOD | 3 | SCOTT BAR | 3 |
| ETNA | 54 | SEIAD VALLEY | 4 |
| FORKS OF SALMON | 2 | TULELAKE | 6 |
| FT. JONES | 36 | WEED | 39 |
| GAZELLE | 18 | YREKA | 218 |
| GREENVIEW | 5 | OUT OF COUNTY | 291 |
| GRENADA | 12 | OUT OF STATE | 71 |
| HAPPY CAMP | 17 | FOREIGN | 1 |
| HORN BROOK | 19 | ADDRESS UNKNOWN | 5 |
| HORSE CREEK | 4 | NEW MEMBERS | 12 |
| KLAMATH RIVER | 3 | | |
| McCLOUD | 13 | | 977 |

The President's Message . . .

We feel that our society has had another successful year, thanks to the many people who contributed to that success. Our members added greatly by their regular and enthusiastic attendance. Someone always volunteered to furnish refreshments to climax each meeting and to add to the sociability of our meetings. Our entertainment committee gave us a variety of programs, never failing to provide enjoyable entertainment, though it sometimes meant quick work when the scheduled program failed to materialize. We thought Tom Bigelow had exhausted practically all passable Siskiyou roads for our spring and fall field trips. He must be saving some for future years, because we did go out of the county twice — first we were royally welcomed to the museum in Jacksonville, Oregon, and then at the newly constructed museum at Fall River Mills, with a stop at Burney Falls for lunch and a tour of Fall River Valley. Both Jacksonville and Fall River are rich in history and of interest to everyone.

Our other committees functioned quietly and efficiently, all adding to the smooth running of the Society.

Our hearty thanks to everyone who contributed so much in attendance, in help,



GERALD WETZEL
President

and in constructive advice. Let us all continue the good work to record our history, because Siskiyou is changing, and our past is slipping away from us.

It has been fun to come home and visit with old friends and to make new acquaintances.

Gerald Wetzel

Publicity Report . . .

The monthly meetings and the two field trips by the Siskiyou County Historical Society during the year of 1965 were given coverage by five county papers — The Siskiyou Daily News (Yreka), Butte Valley Star (Dorris), Weed Press, Dunsuir News, Mt. Shasta Herald and the Medford (Oregon) Mail Tribune.

Advance notice of the meetings and field trips were furnished the newspapers through

By CHARLOTTE DAVIS

the Siskiyou Nugget, the Society's monthly bulletin. Complete accounts of the activities, accompanied by pictures when possible, were sent to and printed in the above named papers. Excellent cooperation was given by all of these papers.

I am indebted to Jennie Clawson for reporting for me while I was ill and to Elsa Wetzel for taking notes for me when I could not attend otherwise.

REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN SISKIYOU

Know Your Heirlooms Group . . .

Officers for 1965 were president, Isabel Schrader; vice-president, Donna Brooks; secretary, Helen Bliss; treasurer, Alice Pipes; librarian, Katie Roush; program chairman, Donna Brooks.

The year's activities were planned at our January meeting. We also continued the study of dolls, begun at the final meeting of the previous year.

In February, Isabel Schrader gave a very comprehensive and well-illustrated program on lacquer ware. She traced its use from as far back as 400 B.C. when lacquer was obtained from the lac tree, a native of China, to the cheaper processes of the present.

Mrs. Erna Bean was our hostess in March. She displayed her many family heirlooms and souvenirs of her sister's travels throughout the world. Many of her heirlooms are from Germany and she described their use as dictated by German custom of that time.

Sun-colored glass was the subject of the program given by Ellen Tupper and Shirley Hammond in April. We learned how to color glass and why some glass will color and some will not.

With the traditional month of weddings close at hand, it was fitting that the title of our May program was "Wedding Traditions". Donna Brooks prepared a very comprehensive paper on the history of wedding customs throughout the world.

In June, with Isabel Schrader as narrator and Donna Brooks as projectionist, we were taken on a color slide tour of Old Sturbridge Village, New England's center of living history, located at Sturbridge, Massachusetts. There were more than 40 slides showing the way people lived and worked and traded during the first 50 years of American independence.

Our annual picnic was held in July at the City Park, Mount Shasta. We dispensed with business and study and en-

joyed a good old-fashioned picnic.

A program on antique jewelry was presented by Leona Hunter in August. Mrs. Hunter exhibited many pieces from her extensive collection which consists of heirlooms as well as pieces she found in shops in California and Oregon. Members added to the display with family heirlooms.

In September, it was our privilege to tour the Siskiyou County Museum with Mrs. Hazel Pollock, curator of the Museum, as our guide. A visit to the Museum is always an interesting experience and this one was especially so with Mrs. Pollock to tell us so much more than space allows on the labels of the cases and the articles therein.

Our October meeting was at the home of Mrs. Eldon Poe, Mount Shasta. Mrs. Poe displayed her wide variety of family heirlooms including china, lacquer ware from the Orient, furniture, jewelry, books, pictures, fans, fine laces and linens. This meeting concluded our year's activities and we adjourned until January of the coming year, when we will continue our quest for knowledge of our heirlooms.

By Helen Bliss

Clippings Report . . .

By HAZEL POLLOCK

Our Scrapbooks grow in numbers year by year. At present we have fourteen of them. Four books contain clippings pertaining to our Historical Society meetings, six have clippings of historical nature and four contain obituaries. We are very grateful to the Pacific Power and Light Company for the newspapers which are a source of supply for these clippings.

These books are available to the public for reference.

In Memorium

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Mabel Vance Carter | November 9 | Saratoga, California |
| Herbert A. Coburn | October 26 | Orange, California |
| Fred Clawson | Date unknown | Corning, California |
| Fred J. Davis, Sr., M. D. | August 23 | Susanville, California |
| O. A. Deter | November 16 | Grenada, California |
| Mrs. Amy E. Derham | Date unknown | Etna, California |
| Fanny Dexter | December 20 | Montague, California |
| Hazel Eller | July 22 | Montague, California |
| A. W. Evans | April 1 | Yreka, California |
| James Farraher | May 26 | San Francisco, California |
| Helen Foulke | November 16 | Yreka, California |
| Earl Greene | February 4 | Yreka, California |
| Anna Hovenden | December 5 | Etna, California |
| Clarence B. Kay | November 2 | Montague, California |
| Mr. Leslie Kegg | February 22 | Weed, California |
| Kenneth C. Gillis | July 19 | Oakland, California |
| Sarah Wolford Luttrell | June 16 | Yreka, California |
| Mrs. Carrie Lee Maplesden | March 19 | Etna, California |
| George C. Noonan | June 10 | Yreka, California |
| Charles H. Orr | August 14 | Yreka, California |
| John C. Rohrer | April 27 | San Jose, California |
| Roy Soule | September 8 | Yreka, California |
| Louie Wacker | May 24 | Yreka, California |
| Mrs. Bessie Babcock Watts | June 28 | Grants Pass, Oregon |
| Mrs. Rosamond Westover | April 18 | Yreka, California |
| Arthur P. Williams | March 8 | Gazelle, California |

Curator's Report . . .

By HAZEL POLLOCK, Curator

Visitors from 47 states and 21 foreign countries helped to make up the large number of people who visited the Siskiyou County Museum during the year 1965. Many school classes, Boy and Girl Scouts along with other groups visited our museum also.

Many special displays were on exhibit during the year. There was a special display at the County Fair in August, an old photographer's shop along with many old photographs which we asked the public to help identify.

Pictures, children's clothing, shoes, musical instruments, cattle brands, books, toys, dresses, along with 500 arrowheads and tools were loaned during the year. Among the gifts were furniture, dolls, bottles, Indian artifacts, sled used to carry parcel post over the Salmon Mountains, carved miniature covered wagon, pharmacist scales, microscopes and toys to mention only a few.

We appreciate receiving these gifts and loans, as they are part of our American Heritage.

Helen Ferguson Foulke . . .



HELEN FOULKE

Helen Foulke, the second child in a family of nine children, was born Helen May Means on July 14, 1893 in Keyapaha County Nebraska. At age four, Helen traveled with the family in a spring wagon from Martinsburg, Nebraska to Oregon and down through Northern California to Marysville where they lived for many years. After attending Parochial School in Marysville, and later completing grammar school in Sweetland, Nevada County, Helen went to reside with paternal aunts in Los Angeles where she attended Polytechnic High School. Her decision to become a nurse took her to Arizona and Texas for study and training.

In 1915, Helen Means married Alexander Ferguson at Tonopah, Nevada. This marriage ended in divorce in 1923 and Helen again turned to nursing and a business career.

Helen visited Yreka often during the 1920s and 1930s before the death of her

father, George Means, in 1934. She spent some time during the 1930s assisting former resident, Dr. Victor Hart, as nurse in his office on North Oregon Street before he moved to Oakland, California. She moved to San Francisco shortly after the start of World War II.

After several years of residence in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas, Helen returned in 1948 to Grenada, Siskiyou County, as the bride of Lewis M. Foulke. The couple later moved to Yreka for their permanent home where they spent their remaining years endeavoring to participate in all activities for the betterment of their beloved city, county and state.

Helen joined the Siskiyou County Historical Society in 1948 and became one of its most active members. As chairman of the Pioneer Biographies committee for 14 years, she succeeded in bringing the total collection of Pioneer forms to 1,045 and the Member biographies to 550. For five years she served on the Museum Board of Governors and helped bring about many improvements in the museum. Active on the Membership committee, she personally provided many gift memberships to relatives and friends. The Food committee was another for which she consistently volunteered her services.

Faithful, not only in attending the monthly meetings of the local society, she traveled the length of the state to meetings of regional and state-wide historical organizations. Well known for having served as one of the Regional Vice-Presidents of the Conference of California Historical Societies, she was also a charter member of the Jedediah Smith Society and the California Heritage Council.

In other fields, Helen was an organizer of the Yreka Business and Professional Women's Club and a member of the Siskiyou County Cowbells and the Yreka Garden Club. Gardening was one of her favorite

(Continued on page 105)

Keneth G. Young . . .

In the death of Keneth G. Young in Redding, California on October 21, 1965, the Society lost a valued member as well as a former member of the Board of Governors.

Doctor Young was born in Burns, Oregon on March 23, 1916 and worked to earn his way through college. He attended Linfield College in Oregon and Columbia University where he received his Doctorate in Education. He taught at Chico State College and was Director of Audio-Visual Education and Curriculum Co-ordinator in the Siskiyou County School System. At the time of his death he was a Professor at Shasta Junior College in Redding.

He will be particularly remembered by the beautiful slides which he took in this country and in Europe and, which he was always happy to show to any interested group.

He is survived by his wife, Olive, also a teacher, a foster son, Anthony Atkins of Redding, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence N. Young of Burns, Oregon; three sisters, Mrs. Walker Hudkins, of Portland; Mrs. Robert Ackerman of Lakeview; and Mrs. R. E. Shonk of Yreka and a brother,



KENETH G. YOUNG

Walter I. Young of Portland. The Society and the Museum are also indebted to him for his having edited the School Issue of our Yearbook in 1955.

Financial Report . .

By CLETA PENDLEY

HELEN FERGUSON FOULKE

(Cont'd. from page 104)

hobbies and she generously shared her flowers with her friends, and kept the museum decorated with attractive arrangements. Her hobby of cooking resulted in a gourmet cookbook which she edited as a benefit for the Cowbellas.

A generous, witty person with a great enthusiasm for all of her many activities, Helen will be greatly missed.

DECEMBER, 1965

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Cash in Bank..... | \$7087.19 |
| General Fund..... | \$4499.91 |
| Publication Fund..... | \$ 916.18 |
| Yreka Heirloom..... | \$ 25.41 |
| Museum Fund..... | \$ 93.10 |
| Memorial Fund..... | \$1382.50 |
| Food Fund..... | \$ 36.64 |
| Map Fund..... | \$ 133.45 |
| Total..... | \$7087.19 |



SUGAR PINE, HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN, HAPPY CAMP

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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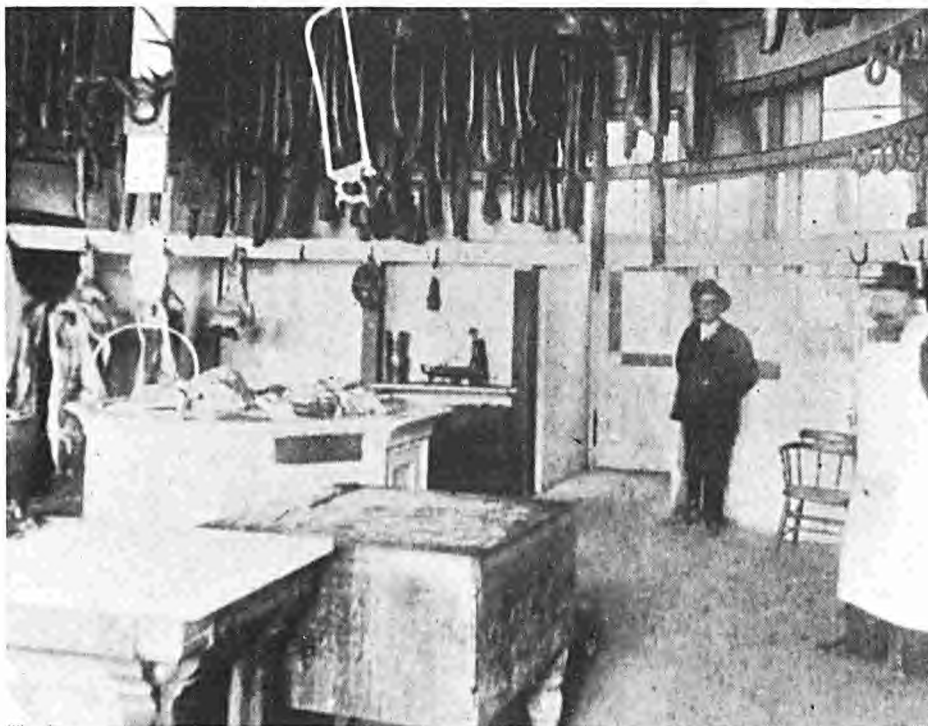
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WADSWORTH PACKING COMPANY, NOW THE CITY MEAT MARKET.

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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KLAMATH RIVER BETWEEN GORDON'S AND SISKIYOU MINES COMPANY, NEAR HAPPY CAMP.

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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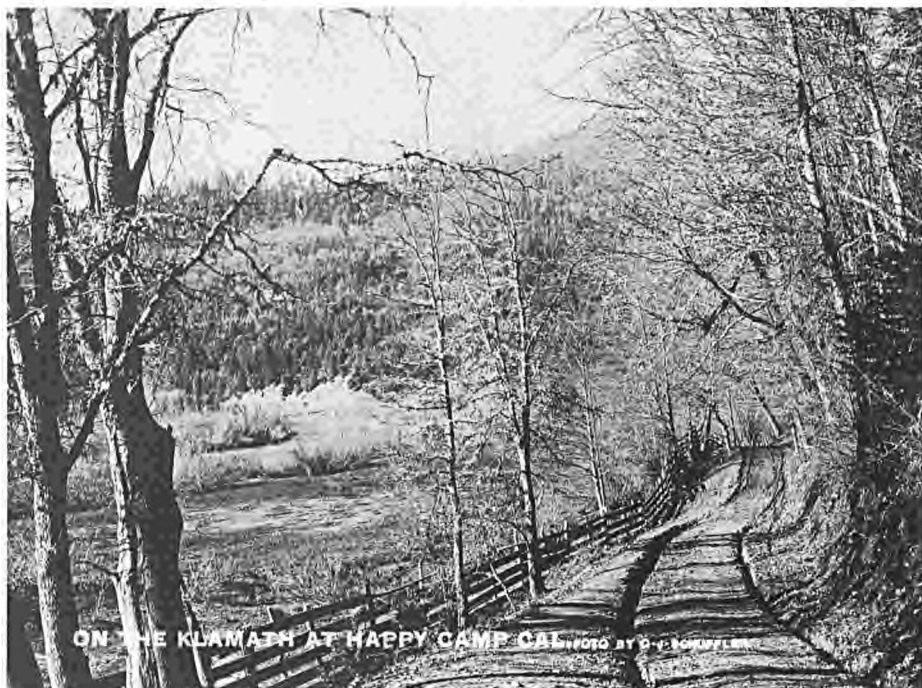
KLAMATH CANYON NEAR WALTON. THOMPSON CREEK

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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ON THE KLAMATH AT HAPPY CAMP CALIFORNIA BY G. J. COLLETT

THE ROAD TO HAPPY CAMP ALONG THE KLAMATH RIVER.

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

Randolph Collier

STATE SENATOR



FREIGHT TEAMS, HAPPY CAMP

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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—Courtesy of Aurelia Fowier

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LOGGING IN SISKIYOU

Latin Type of log wheel at loading ground with a trainload of logs in background.

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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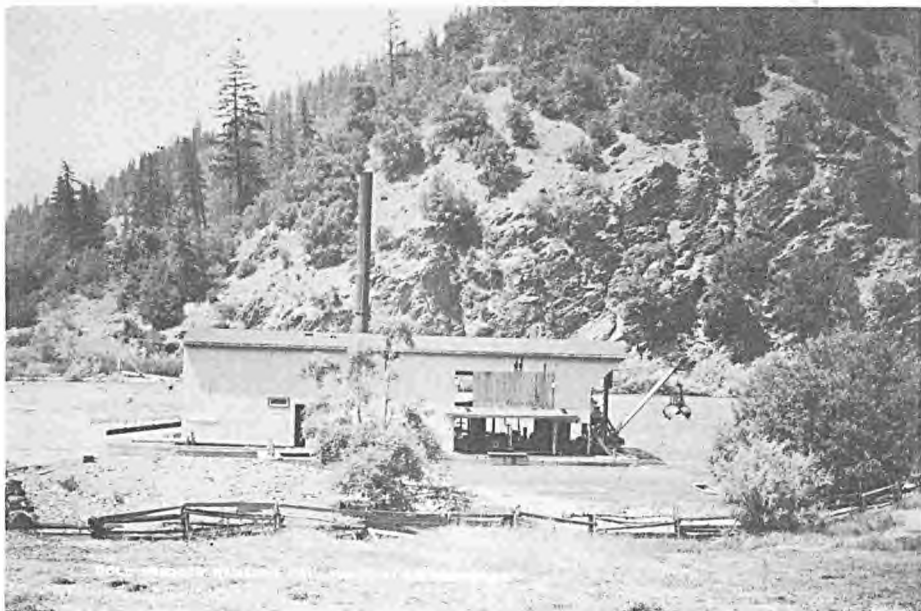
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GOLD DREDGER, HAMBURG, CALIFORNIA

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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HAPPY CAMP HOTEL OWNED NOW BY DORA BAKER.

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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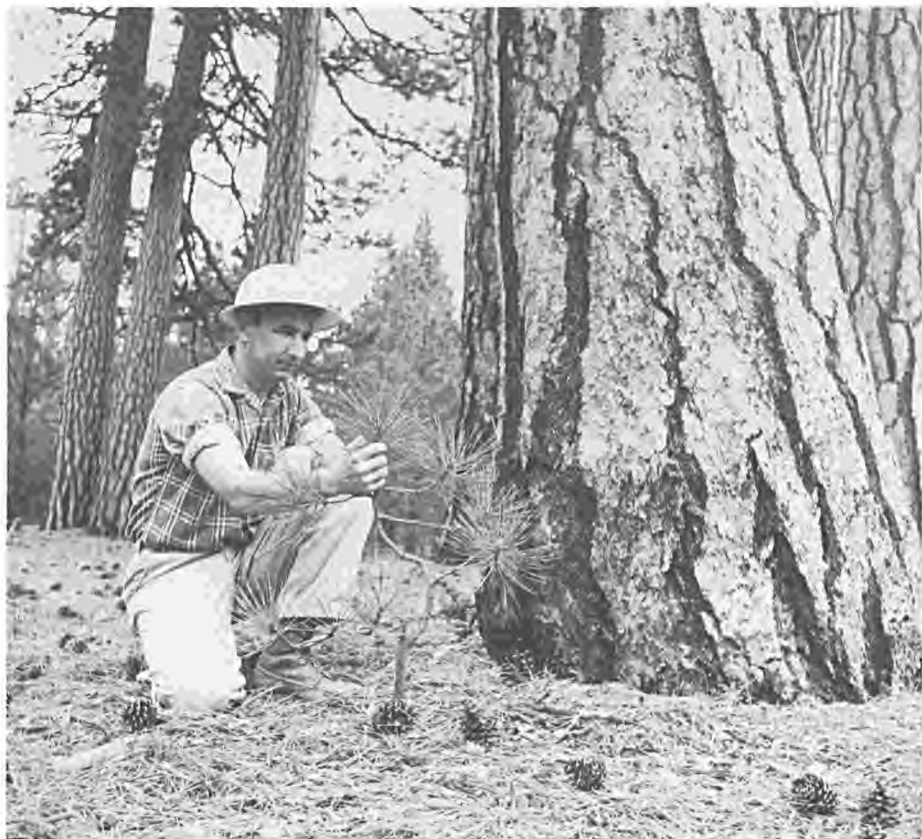
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Phone 493-2341

FALLING A PINE

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum





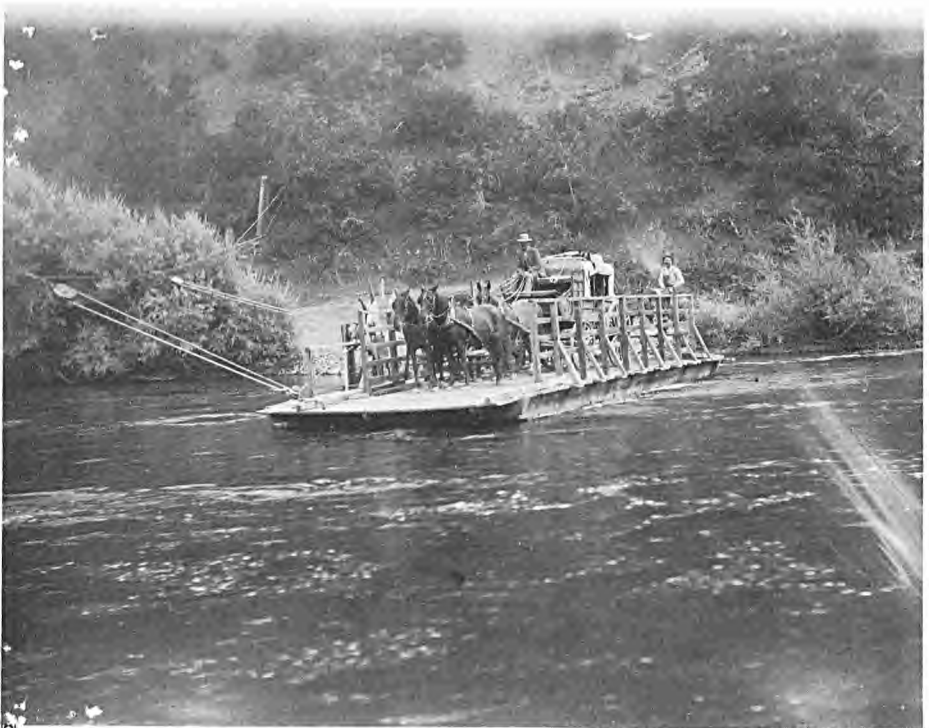
an important birthday

This year marks the 25th anniversary of tree farming, celebrating a quarter century of scientific forest management that produces timber harvests, protects watersheds and wildlife, and provides recreation. International Paper manages three tree farms in this area . . . the Grass Lake, Scott Valley and Klamath River Tree Farms. These multiple-use woodlands are a primary source of raw material supplying the Weed operations which were founded by Abner Weed before the turn of the century. Forests such as these are now the byword in America with more than 67 million acres of taxpaying private forestlands found in all 48 contiguous states.



INTERNATIONAL PAPER

LONG-BELL DIVISION/WEED, CALIFORNIA



YREKA STAGE ON WAY TO HAPPY CAMP, CROSSING THE KLAMATH RIVER
ON THE FRESHOUR FERRY.

—Courtesy of Siskiyou County Museum

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HEART OF SCENIC SISKIYOU

For Information, Call or Write

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