FOREST

A HISTORY OF EARLY LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON LANDS OF THE SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

By

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February 1991

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A HISTORY OF EARLY LIVESTOCK GRAZING ON LANDS OF THE SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

A Report to the Forest Supervisor of Information to Support Priority Dates and Claims for Water Rights for Livestock. Bill Little, February 15, 1991.

Introduction

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the earliest known dates of livestock use on the Sawtooth National Forest. The information could then be used to establish priority dates and to support claims for water rights for domestic livestock use on the Forest. Efforts were concentrated on the period prior to 1905-06 when the Forest Reserves were created that later became the Sawtooth Forest.

In 1985, the Idaho legislature passed a law which ratified the Swan Falls agreement between the State of Idaho and Idaho Power Company. As part of this agreement, a general adjudication of the Snake River Basin was also mandated by the legislature. On November 19, 1987, the District Court for the County of Twin Falls, issued an order commencing the adjudication. The Sawtooth Forest is involved in this process.

CREATION OF THE FOREST

Many references in this report refer to the divisions of the present Forest and the various Forest Reserves created first. This section is included to help the reader understand the historical evolution of the Sawtooth Forest.

The present Sawtooth Forest can be viewed as a north half (Old Sawtooth) north of the Snake River and a south half (Minidoka) lying south of the river.

Minidoka

The Cassia Forest Reserve was created by Presidential Proclamation on June 12, 1905. The name was changed to Cassia National Forest by the Act of March 4, 1907. The area is essentially the same as what is now called the Twin Falls Ranger District. At one time there were tow Ranger Districts, Cassia West, with summer headquarters at Frasier Ranger Station and Cassia East, with headquarters at Bostetter. It would later be known as the Cassia Division of the Minidoka Forest. (27)

The Raft River Forest Reserve was created by Pres. Proc. Novembe 5, 1906. It included what are now called the Albion, Sublett, Black Pine and Raft River Divisions. In early times, the Albion Division was called the Goose Creek Division. The Raft River Reserve became a National Forest by the Act of March 4, 1907. (27)

The Minidoka National Forest was formed by Executive Order on July 2, 1908, combining the above two Forests. (27) The Supervisor's office was at Oakley and was moved to Burley on May 1, 1917.

Only minor changes have been made to the area and boundaries of the five Divisions since creation.

Old Sawtooth

The Sawtooth Forest Reserve was established by Presidential Proclamation on May 29, 1905 and contained 1,947,520 acres. On November 6, 1906, the size was increased to 3.3 million acres (Pres. Proc.) comprising much of the present Challis, Sawtooth, Salmon, and Boise Forests. (28)

The Act of March 4, 1907 changed the name to Sawtooth National Forest. By 1908, the Forest was split into two divisions known as Sawtooth East, with headquarters at Hailey and Sawtooth West, with headquarters at Boise. Emil Grandjean was Supervisor of the West Division and C. N. Woods was Supervisor of the East. (28)

An Executive Order of July 1, 1908 eliminated portions to form the Boise National Forest and to transfer some lands to the Payette, Challis and Lemhi Forests. Net acres were now 1,211,920. Another 108,080 acres were added to the Sawtooth on January 1, 1911 increasing the size to 1,320,000 acres. (28). Changes continued to be made up to 197_ when the Sawtooth National Recreation Area was created.

The Sawtooth and Minidoka Forests were combined in 1953 to form the present Sawtooth National Forest with headquarters in Twin Falls, Idaho.

INFORMATION SOURCES

Material was gathered from libraries, old newspapers, personal contacts, and historical records of the Sawtooth National Forest.

Forest Service record-keeping began with creation of the various Forest Reserves in 1905-06. Old documents and maps were surprisingly detailed and supplied much of the data for this report. Unfortunately, most early Forest officers were not too concerned about events prior to creation of the Reserves. A number of men, such as Supervisor C. N. Woods, Asst. Ranger Ray Ivie, and others did make a stab at recording pre-Reserve livestock use and their material was extremely valuable to this report.

There are many books and other materials written about the pre and post-settlement period for the area surrounding the sawtooth Forest. Authors provide good detail on early mining, homesteading, creation of towns and the livestock industry as it relates to events on or somewhat adjacent to the first ranches. Unfortunately, there is only occasional mention of livestock grazing on lands that would later become the Sawtooth Forest. Often, dates and locations of this early grazing were left out. The subject of early livestock use on the Forest has received only limited attention from local authors.

The many old newspapers (three for Hailey) for the area are a good potential source of information. Time limitations prevented even a cursory search. Only a half day was devoted to reading old microfilms.

Letters were mailed to 21 permittees who run livestock on the Forest and to one retired Forest Ranger. Permittees were all descendants of early day stockmen who ran cattle or sheep on various parts of the Forest. About half responded and provided useful information to fill in many data gaps. Many permittees suggested other people who had a knowledge of local grazing history. Unfortunately, time did not permit follow-up to more than just a few of these people.

Institutional sources contacted include, the Idaho Historical Society Library, Idaho Cattlemen's Assn., Idaho Woolgrower's Assn., Idaho Dept. of Agriculture and University of Idaho Extension Service.

After an extensive search, I was surprised to learn that no author has attempted a comprehensive history of the livestock industry in south-central Idaho. The information exists as fragments scattered in many sources. By piecing together these bits of history, it's possible to obtain exact dates of livestock use n some parts of the Forest and approximate dates (within 5 years) on the remainder.

STOCK DRIVES

The western cattle industry boomed in the inflation period following the Civil War, and except for a brief panic in 1873, phenomenal increases in numbers occurred until 1885. (49) The severe winter of 1885-86 caused an immediate collapse. (49) The winter of 1889-90 was even more devastating to Idaho livestock.

During the period 1865-1901, sheep were trailed through southern Idaho in large numbers, first from California and later, Oregon. The herds were trailed to ranges further east or to fattening and marketing points in the midwest. (49)

The first sheep to be driven through southern Idaho were owned by Major Gorham Gates and his partners, George Hoag, and John Burgess. They left California with 3700 head in 1865 with plans to sell them for meat at Boise. They found the market was not so good, so they drove them east the following spring to the Missouri River. (26)

Wentworth (60) gives the following description of early sheep trailing through Idaho:

Decade of the 1870's

"Idaho did not take up sheep raising until it had served for many years as an avenue ...for migrating flocks. About 1870, Idaho proved to be a sheep vacuum into which many small flocks were drawn. The principal trails entered the territory from the west (Oregon and Washington) and south (California and Nevada) and led out to the northeast and southeast.

The trails from Oregon to Montana...crossed Little Camas and Big Camas Prairies, passing the Wood Rivers, it led by the Lost River Sinks to Birch Creek, Medicine Lodge, and on over Lemhi Pass to Montana..."

"Flocks headed east for Wyoming crossed the Owyhee River above it's mouth....and the trail then continued on the south side of the Snake until it reached Port Neuf."

"Sometimes the Wyoming drivers followed the Montana trail on the north side of the Snake as far as Big Wood River, and then went down it until a convenient crossing and cutoff to the Little Wood River and Snake could be reached."

"The trail from California usually entered Idaho along Goose Creek (southeast corner of Cassia Division), struck over to the Raft River and followed south of the Snake, if going to Wyoming, or up the Camas Prairie if headed for Montana."

Decade of the 1880's

"Beginning in the early eighties, bands of two to ten thousand sheep were trailed into and across Idaho. Some came from Utah. Many more came from California through Nevada....covering all the tributaries of the Snake in the southwestern part of the state. However, the trail out of northern Oregon provided as many sheep as the other three sources combined."

Some bands trailed up from Utah and grazed the Snake River plains north of Twin Falls, then wintered around Glenns Ferry or along the Boise River. The following spring, they would start back, circling up into the Big Wood River, perhaps as far north as Hailey. Then they trailed eastward to ship their lambs by rail in Wyoming and return to Utah."

The 1880's and 90's were the peak years of sheep trailing through southern Idaho. (68) The Idaho Statesman of August 25, 1887 reported 100,000 sheep being trailed east to winter on the Great Plains. During this time, some sheep went north to start the sheep industry in Montana. (68)

Mrs Jennie Ferris lived on the Lost River near Arco and told of seeing 20,000 head of sheep in one bunch being trailed from Oregon to Nebraska in 1884. She said droves of five, six or seven-hundred head of cattle and horses were not uncommon.

Prior to 1900, sheepmen realized only secondary income from meat. Ewe lambs were held over for replacement purposes and wether lambs were retained for wool and later sold for meat when no longer useful as wool producers due to age. This practice of retaining ewe lambs, coupled with an abundance of free range, were the primary reasons for the explosion in sheep numbers.

Grover Newman gives this account: (39)

Sheep were first run in Oregon and Washington for their wool which was hauled to Columbia ports, such as Portland and The Dalles, for the long sea

voyage to Boston." Even with the coming of the railroad (to Ketchum) in 1884, there was no market for lambs as freight rates to eastern markets were high and lamb prices low. However, there were angles for making money."

Sheep were good for about six years on the range. Five-year-old wethers could be bought cheap in the fall. Winter them on the lower Snake River of Columbia until April. Make up a band of 2500-3500 and trail east across southern Idaho, usually through Camas Prairie. Shear at Soda Springs in June. Summer them in the high country in Wyoming and trail the now-fat wethers out in September or early October as far east as there was feed available, usually North Platte, Nebraska, and then ship to Omaha or Chicago."

Another angle, even more profitable, was to buy five year old ewes in the fall, winter on the Snake or Columbia, trail east through Idaho in spring, lamb in late April on Camas Prairie, shear in June at Soda Springs and trail out in September or October to Laramie, Cheyenne or North Platte and ship both the lambs and ewes to Omaha or Chicago."

There were several sheep driveways on the Sawtooth Forest. The "South Boise" driveway provided access for bands trailing onto the Forest from the south. It followed the South Fork of the Boise River to Big Smokey Guard Station where it forked; one trail going up to the head of the South Fork, another up Big Smokey Creek and a third went up Little Smokey Creek. This trail was closed in 1935.

The largest driveway on the Forest was called the "Ketchum-Stanley" driveway. Sheep entered Wood River below Bellevue and trailed north, over Galena Summit and down to Stanley where the trail forked. There is no exact date when trailing on this driveway began. Only a few bands were grazing in Wood River and Sawtooth Valley by the mid-eighties to early nineties. Once the railroad was completed to Ketchum in 1884, it provided a shipping point for sheep, however it appears this was not significant until the mid 1890's. Within the next twenty-five years there were huge numbers of sheep trailing through to summer range or trailing back to ship at Ketchum. Ranger Ivie (31) estimated 120,000 sheep using the driveway by 1911. Other accounts range up to 200,000.

From Wentworth (60), "America's Sheep Trails".

Map shows the major sheep trails of the period. There were many other minor trails.

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From Wentworth (60), "America's Sheep Trails"

Hartman K. Evans was Trail foreman for three bands of 23,000 sheep going from Union, Oregon to Laramie, Wyoming in 1882, Dots

indicate stops along the trail through Idaho. Numbers in blocks refer to his daily journal and dates for each stop.

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Pioneer sheepman, Ben Darrah (28) states: "About 1900, sheep became so numerous, especially coming into Ketchum to ship, it was almost impossible to operate. Sheep outfits came in from all over as Ketchum was the only (nearest) shipping point at the time.

My Grandfather, Will Cupp, pioneer sheepman from Caldwell, summered sheep at the head of the South Fork, Salmon River (Boise Forest) and trailed to ship at Ketchum via Bear Valley, Stanley and Sawtooth Valley in the 1890's. He was typical of others from all over central Idaho who came to Ketchum to ship. (19) In addition to outside sheep, there were 364,000 sheep permitted on the Sawtooth Forest when the first permits were issued in 1907. (17)

Con Shea, a Silver City blacksmith, brought a thousand head of Texas longhorn steers to Oreana, near Silver City, where they spent the winter of 1867-68. They were later delivered to Silver City for meat. This is thought to be the first large cattle drive into Idaho. (26)

David Shirk brought 1,500 head of cattle from Texas in 1871. He trailed through Raft River, spent several days resting the herd at City of Rocks, and drove them on west to Bruneau Valley. They, too, were destined for Silver City. (26)

By the 1870's, cattle drives from Oregon and Washington followed Goodale's Cutoff across Camas Prairie to eastern railheads like Cheyenne. (59) Oliphant (40) estimates "at least 100,000 cattle trailed through southern Idaho in 1879.

Bannock Indians had reserved rights in Camas Prairie, along with their treaty at Fort Hall. Cattle drives and hog grazing by local farmers were destroying the camas roots used by the Indians. This event helped to set off the Bannock Indian War of 1878.

John F. Ryan (51) stated that prior to 1883, an estimated 240,000 head of stock trailed through Camas Prairie in a single season.

INFLUENCE OF THE RAILROADS ON LIVESTOCK TRAILING

Completion of the trans-continental railroad in 1869 began to change patterns of trailing through southern Idaho. It was now possible to ship from Kelton, Utah or Toano and Winnemucca, Nevada. Granger, Wyoming was another popular shipping point. Development of the Utah and Northern Rail Road from Ogden to Blackfoot, Idaho in 1879 provided another shipping point.

Construction of the Oregon Short Line through southern Idaho began at Granger, Wyoming in 1882 and was completed to Huntington, Oregon by 1884. This caused travel on the Oregon Trail to (almost) cease and eliminated the need for the Kelton-Boise´ stage and freight lines. (55)

The rails arrived at Shoshone and Bliss in 1883. Bliss soon became a sheep shipping center for the surrounding area and parts of Nevada. (6) A branch line was extended to Ketchum in 1884. The original purpose was to serve the mining but it soon became a sheep shipping point. By the late 1890's and into the 1900's, it was known as the largest sheep shipping center in the U.S.. When the railroad was extended into Camas Prairie (about 1911), Hill City rivaled Ketchum as the second largest shipping point. (6)

In 1886, S. E. Todd trailed 7,000 wethers from Oregon to Camas Prairie. He cut out 3,500 and trailed them to Shoshone where they were shipped by rail to Chicago. According to one account, it was the first sheep to be shipped from this point. (46)

A branch of the Oregon Short Line was built to Rogerson (originally called Terminal City) in 1909 to serve as a shipping point for livestock and a supply center for the Jarbridge and Contact, Nevada mining districts.

The coming of the railroads was not always beneficial. At a meeting of the Wyoming Stockgrowers Association on April 3, 1883, members reported 1,000 head of stock were "killed by the Union Pacific road." (64)

MINING, AND THE FIRST TOWNS

Just as Idaho was late to establish a livestock industry, mining also began later than for the surrounding states. The first discovery was by Captain E. D. Pierce near Pierce, Idaho in 1860. Miners and prospectors streamed in from surrounding states and fanned out to make other discoveries in rapid order. The first in the vicinity of the Sawtooth Forest was at Rocky Bar in 1863. (27)

For the north end of the Forest (old Sawtooth), settlement and establishment of towns was closely associated with mining in most cases. This was not true for the south end (Minidoka) where nearly all of the first settlement and towns were associated with livestock and later developments were tied to irrigated agriculture.

Old Sawtooth

Most of the old Sawtooth is highly mineralized. After the first discoveries at Rocky Bar, thousands of claims were staked and worked over much of the Forest. It is safe to say that 80% was prospected.

In addition to the few head of pack and saddle stock owned by each prospector, there were hundreds of horses, mules, oxen and even draft cows used to supply the miners and pack out the ore. I did not find mention of miners or prospectors keeping sheep or cattle on their claims for meat. There are many references to meat being supplied by local ranchers, settlers and butcher shops that sprang up in the many new towns.

A conclusion can be drawn that stock used in association with mining or prospecting was transient and temporary. Commercial sheep and cattle grazing on the Forest began after mineral discovery and was slow to establish on most parts of the Forest.

Sawtooth Valley, Stanley Basin, East Fork Salmon River Area

Stanley, or Upper Stanley as it is locally-known, was named for Captain John Stanley, the leader of a group of miners who discovered gold in the valley in 1863. The strike was in Kelly Gulch, about 15 miles from the mouth of Valley Creek. By 1864, nearly 200 men lived in a tent city near the present town of Stanley. An 1870 census listed 29 people in Stanley. The first settlement on the Stanley townsite was by Arthur McGown Sr. in 1890, with a post office established in 1892. (16)

Stanley served as a stopping place for packers and miners. (67) There were many miners around the Stanley Basin and at the numerous camps and towns that sprang up further down the Salmon River. A post office was established at "Pierson" (later called Obsidian) in Sawtooth Valley in 1903. (20)

Gold was first discovered on the Yankee Fork in 1866 by the Jack Richardson party from Montana. Most were Yankees and named the location for that fact as a counter punch to Secesh Creek near Warren, named earlier by Confederates. (16) Actual mining did not begin until 1871.

In 1867, mining started around Stanley and Robinson Bar on the Salmon River below Stanley. Giant hydraulic operations began in 1868 on a six mile segment of the Robinson Bar placer. River bars for a hundred miles below Stanley also proved attractive. (58)

The town of Custer on the Yankee Fork was named for General George Custer. The name was also given to a highly productive lode found in 1876. By 1878-79, a gold rush attracted many miners to the Yankee Fork. (58) The town of Bonanza was laid out in 1878 and Custer followed in 1879. (14)

Levi Smith made discoveries at the headwaters of the Salmon River that led to the establishment of Sawtooth City in 1879 and Vienna by 1880. (21) Vienna reached a population of 800, but died by 1887. Sawtooth City had a peak population of 600, but declined by 1897.

Mining also occurred in the White Cloud and Boulder Mountains, but was less extensive than the Sawtooth range. Livingston Mine, on Big Boulder Creek, was located in 1882. It was the most successful, producing $2.3 million in silver. (20) Some high grade galena ore was found on Germania Creek.

The first claims in Washington Basin were made in 1882. There were 2 mills but only $50,000 in lead and silver were produced. (20) The first claims in Boulder Basin were made in 1881.

The toll wagon road from Ketchum over Galena Summit was built in 1880 or 81 by the Columbia and Beaver Co. of New York who were engaged in mining at

Sawtooth City. The State Wagon Road from the mouth of the Yankee Fork, upstream to Stanley, was built in 1894-95 (17) to help the supply route from Challis.

-- Wood River Area

Miners from the Boise Basin began exploring for minerals in the Wood River by the mid-to late 1860's. Although the first recorded claims in Wood River were made in 1865, prospects did not look particularly good and fear of Indians prevented serious prospecting until after the Bannock Indian War in 1878. Active mining began in 1879 and the population quickly increased. (28)

David Ketchum, formerly of Idaho City, was the first to discover the upper Wood River mines. (58) The town of Ketchum was born in 1879 and named for him.

The settlement of Galena was established in 1879 and grew to 800 people. (26)

Bellevue was located in 1880 following discovery of the Minnie Moore Mine just west of town. The mine proved to be one of the richest in the U.S..(51) By May of that year, the town had a population of 2000 people and by the fall of 1881, it rose to 10,000. (51)

Hailey was founded in 1881 on land owned by John Hailey, a stage line operator and Territorial delegate to Congress. Hailey became County seat for then Alturas County, after a vote took it away from Rocky Bar.

H. C. Lewis built a toll wagon road over Trail Creek Summit in 1884 and began a freight service called the Ketchum Fast Freight. His wagons served Challis, Clayton, Bayhorse, Bonanza and Custer. He had a series of camps along the route since the round-trip took two weeks. (16)

In 1881, Jessee Elliot located lead prospects n Little Wood River and by February 1882, the town of Muldoon was established. By May of that year, it had a population of 500. Ore was coming from the upper Fish Creek and surrounding mines. (58)

-- Camas Prairie, South Fork Boise River and Vicinity

Placering began on the South Fork Boise River (on the Forest) in April 1863. By May, there were 100 claims at Red Warrior Creek. (58) A census in 1863 showed 560 miners in the South Boise and Feather River areas.

Placering began on Little Smoky Creek in 1873. (58) A wagon road was built from Ketchum, over Dollarhide Summit (also called Smoky Summitt) to haul ore and freight in the 1880's. Carrietown, near the summit, had a peak population of 1000 people about 1887-90, and then quickly declined. (28)

Settlement of Camas Prairie was closely associated with the discovery of Gold at Rocky Bar. Major settlement began in 1880 with the mining rush to Wood River. Camas Prairie offered a site for a major road from Boise to Bellevue

and Hailey. Two rival towns, Crichton and Soldier, began in 1884. They were just 5 miles apart. Crichton was a ghost town by 1896 and Soldier was replaced by "New Soldier" (later named Fairfield) when it was moved to locate near the railroad when it was built through the Prairie in 1911. (11)

Shoshone was established with the coming of the railroad in 1883. Gooding began in 1907.

Minidoka

Mining played only a minor role in the settlement and creation of towns around the Minidoka portion of the Forest. Most settlement was related first to livestock and later to irrigated agriculture.

In 1864, Ben Holliday received a contract to carry mail from the railroad at Salt Lake City to The Dalles, Oregon by way of Fort Hall and Boise. He established a stage station on Rock Creek (south of Hansen, ID.) that year. The site was being used as a watering place and over-night stop for travelers on the Oregon Trail. The station had a huge barn and a blacksmith shop. The Kelton-Boise Freight Road had been in operation since 1863. All three trails converged at what was then called "Rock Creek Station". (53)

In 1865, James Bascom built a store and saloon just west of the station. It was the only trading post on the Oregon Trail between Fort Hall and Boise. When John Hailey later purchased the stage line, he changed the route to the Kelton Road. (53)

In 1876, Herman Stricker and John Botzet purchased the Rock Creek Store, a stable and a dwelling from Bascom and a Mr. Corder. Botzet sold to Stricker in 1884. Stricker went on to develop a ranch on the property and raise cattle. The site is now referred to as "Sticker Store" or "Stricker Ranch". The old log store remains and is considered to be the oldest building in Twin Falls County.

The town of Rock Creek, just above the stage station began later. A post office was established January 10, 1871. The town had a number of businesses and a modest population but declined when the town of Twin Falls began after irrigation was introduced in 1905.

A man named Jamison discovered workable gold placers at Shoshone Falls on the Snake River in 1869. The "flower gold" was extremely fine and found in limited quantities in the bars along the river. Several camps were established in the canyon: Dry Camp (just below Caldron Linn near Murtaugh), Shoshone City (above Shoshone Falls), Springtown (below the present Hansen bridge) (58), and Waltersburg (location unknown). (53) These camps were served by John Hailey's stage line from Hailey. Stages and freight crossed the Snake River at Clark's Ferry near the new Shoshone Falls placers.

Silver was discovered on the Black Pine Division in 1870, but the district never attained any great importance in Idaho's mineral history. (58) Another

account says the first miners came in 1889 and a tent city was set up with about 1900 people. The ore was not enough to pay, so people soon left. (18)

A stage and pony express station was built by Wm. Oakley at a site called Oakley Meadows (or just "The Meadows") on the Kelton-Boise line. The site was 2 miles west of the present town of Oakley. Settlement began when Adam Gibson Smith was sent by the Mormon Church in 1881. The Oakley townsite was laid out in 1882. (51) (66)

The first settlers came to the Marsh Valley (Albion) area in 1868 and the town of Albion was established in 1879. The town was first called "Marsh Basin". The area was originally part of Owyhee County which covered all of what are now Cassia, Twin Falls and Owyhee Counties. Cassia County (including Twin Falls County) was formed in 1879 with the seat at Albion. The town also became a stage and freight stop on the Kelton-Boise road. (51)

The first people to settle at Elba came in 1873. The town was established in 1873 and first called "Beecherville" for a pioneer family. (18) (30)

Settlers began arriving in the Almo area in the late 1870's. The town was named Almo in 1879. (18)

Moulton, near City of Rocks, was established in 1910. It once had a population of 300, but no longer exists.

These are the first towns. Nearly all the other cities and towns surrounding the Minidoka were established after the turn of the century when irrigation was developed. There were quite a number of very small towns or post offices that started in the very early days. These are not mentioned in this report.

THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY TAKES ROOT

The era of the open range in Idaho spanned a 20 year period from 1865 to 1885. With Settlement came competition for the range, rules, and an occasional tragedy.

In 1874, the Territorial Legislature passed the "Two Mile Limit" which prevented sheep from grazing within two miles of any dwelling in southwest and central Idaho. The law took effect in January 1875. As sheep and cattle began to compete vigorously for the remaining range, cattlemen got legislation passed in 1883 that forbade sheep from grazing upon "established" cattle ranges. In 1887, the legislature adopted an enclosure act allowing farmers to fence their lands. Cattle and sheep were still allowed to roam, unrestricted, on unfenced land. (5)

The Two Mile Limit sparked a controversy that caused the death of Gabo Fango, a black sheepherder, in the winter of 1886. Frank Bedke and a companion rode into his camp in Goose Creek Valley north of Oakley and told him to leave. An argument ensued and Bedke shot Fango four times. Bedke reported the incident to the sheriff at Albion, claiming self defense. The first trial ended in a hung jury, but Bedke was acquitted in the second trial. Bedke was not a Mormon. This, coupled with the cattle vs sheep sentiment of the time, had a lot of the local public against him. (54)

The Diamondfield Jack incident of 1896 caused one of the most controversial court cases in Idaho history. A deadline was established on a ridge on the west end of the Cassia Division. Sheep were to stay east of the line and cattle were to stay to west. John Sparks, of the Sparks-Harrell Cattle Company (mentioned later) hired Jack Davis to patrol the line. Sheep from the Oakley area continued to cross the line into cattle territory.

Accused of murdering two sheep herders in their camp in Shoshone Basin, Davis was sentenced to hang. He was twice saved from the gallows by a stay of execution from the Governor. Although two men later confessed (one of the men was James Bower, Sparks foreman and a respected rancher with his own ranch on Dry Creek) eight years passed before Davis was pardoned in 1902. The long course of the trials and numerous appeals pitted cattleman against sheepman, Republican against Democrat and Mormon against non-Mormon. (22)

A second deadline was established south of Oakley at Junction Summit (Lyman Pass) just west of City of Rocks. J. Newell Dayley, pioneer Oakley sheepman, wrote: "Any sheep or herder caught south of that line were treated quite rough. The cattlemen hired a man by the name of Johnson to do their dirty work. Herders were whipped and beat shamefully." (52)

Wentworth (60) gives this overview of the early sheep industry in Idaho. From my research, it fits with events occurring on and adjacent to the Sawtooth Forest at that time.

> "During the decade...(of the 70's) there was little growth in comparison with Montana and Wyoming, though the population had increased to 27,236 (does not include transient herds from other states) by 1880. The panic of 1873 caused hard times in Idaho. Many placers were becoming exhausted... and thousands of miners left..." Others commenced farming and stock-raising in nearby valleys in competition with men already producing a surplus for the local market. The net increase in sheep was greatest in the vicinity of the new mining camps around Bellevue, Hailey and Ketchum."
>
> "Then the intervening region along the the Snake....began to prove attractive. To much of this territory, the first settlers brought both cattle and sheep, but the sheep developed more slowly. It was more convenient to locate the home ranches.....in the valleys and the newly irrigated sections (because of winter conditions), and n summer, to trail to the high mountain meadows."
>
> "By the mid-eighties, a routine of management had developed that persisted, with slight modification, until the present day. For about three months - from mid-December to mid-March, the sheep were grazed on the desert and occasionally fed hay. Lambing began in early February and was completed by mid-March. As the season advanced, they spread over the open country, now public domain, or leased state lands. In the earliest part of June, following shearing, they began the ascent to the mountains to what is now the National Forests, attaining eight to nine thousand feet of altitude and following the retreating snow line. The oldest bands went to the lowest ranges so as to be ready for market first. Each successive age (group) moved to the next (highest)range as it became available, passing through those bands preceding it."

While some lambs were sold to feed lots, they were originally looked upon as smaller, slower to finish and more delicate. Yearling and two year old wethers were preferred until 1892 when the loss of tariff protection destroyed their value for wool production. The emphasis then turned to lambs. An edge was needed for producers in the northwest to compete with producers in warmer climates to the south where lambs could be born earlier. Thus, shed lambing was introduced. Sheds allowed earlier lambing which made it possible to have milk-fat lambs from the mountains ready for the feed lots by mid-summer. This was a tremendous advantage to Idaho producers. It also spelled the demise of the very large wether bands. (60)

The first to use the new shed-lambing technique in Idaho were A. J. Knolin, Soda Springs and Frank and Fred Gooding at Shoshone in 1896. (60)

THE FIRST RANCHES AND GRAZING ON THE FOREST

During the period of the great trail drives, thousands of sheep, cattle nd horses passed near the Forest, but little of it was grazed until after the time of permanent settlement. An abundance of feed and other favorable conditions predisposed south-central Idaho to a booming livestock industry.

Several events slowed progress temporarily. The panics of 1873, 1884, and 1893 plus severe winters of 1886-87 and 1889-90, coupled with drought, discouraged or broke many livestock men. Indians were always a nuisance, but seldom a serious problem. However, most whites viewed them as a threat. The threat materialized in 1878 when a band of Bannock Indians killed three camp tenders in Camas Prairie to start the Bannock Indian War. Hostilities ended when the Army rounded up the Indians in eastern Oregon and returned them to the reservation at Ft. Hall. This was a major turning point that cleared the way for settlement in south-central Idaho. (23)(38)

It is reasonable to assume that livestock began grazing on lands of the Sawtooth Forest almost immediately after the first ranches were established adjacent to the Forest. This conclusion was endorsed by grazing permittees who are descendants of pioneer stockmen of the area. (4) (15) (1) (42) (62) Names of many pioneer ranchers, dates of settlement, and ranch locations are shown later in the report. We can assume that most grazed the Forest Service lands in the vicinity of the ranch headquarters. For some larger outfits like the Shoesole Ranch at Rock Creek, their herds were very large and grazed a much larger portion of the Forest. (4) (15)

Resident livestock numbers increased rapidly in Idaho. The Idaho Almanac (29) Shows sheep numbers increased from 1,021 in 1870 to a peak of 2.4 million by 1910. Another source shows 178,318 cattle in Idaho by 1880, excluding dairy stock. (49) Figures, by county, were apparently not available for the period prior to 1900.

The first map showing the locations of all sheep and cattle allotments on the Minidoka Forest was prepared in 1910. A similar map for the Sawtooth Forest was made in 1913. The maps show that all suitable grazing lands were obligated at the time. These maps are in an atlas at the Supervisor's office of the Sawtooth National Forest in Twin Falls, Idaho.

A list of all the first grazing permittees for the old Cassia and Raft River Reserves (App. A) gives names, numbers and class of stock permitted for the year each Reserve was created. No such list was found for the old Sawtooth.

When the Reserves were created in 1905 and 1906, Forest Service records show 14,659 cattle and 72,000 sheep permitted on the Cassia and Raft River Reserves (excluding the Raft River Div. which is in Utah) and about 6,000 cattle and 364,000 sheep on the old Sawtooth. (28) (App., A)

The original allotment maps and livestock numbers permitted when the Reserves were formed indicate the entire area of the present Forest was completely obligated at that time.

Minidoka

Some idea of the large number of sheep running on the Minidoka just prior to establishment of the Reserves can be seen from a report by Supervisor Wm. McCoy, dated January 16, 1909: (36)

> This Forest was first used for grazing in 1874 (Date now known to be 1871), the range being entirely used by cattle and horses until 1887 when sheep were brought into the country and gradually increased in numbers until 1905, at which time 150,000 head grazed on what is now the Minidoka National Forest (includes Raft River Division). As the sheep gradually increased, they encroached upon range formerly occupied by cattle and horses." (App. A shows the number was reduced to 103,844 sheep when permits were required at the time Reserves were created. Number would be 72,015 when Raft River Division is excluded.)

--Cassia Division

The first cattle brought to this area was a herd of 300-400 head owned by A. D. Norton and M. G. Robinson in 1871. They had been merchants at Dry Town on Snake River. The idea of running cattle in the surrounding mountains (Cassia Division) had not been considered until now. They turned the cattle loose on Rock Creek and established a ranch on Cottonwood Creek (now called North Cottonwood CreeK) a few miles south of the present Twin Falls city. (56) Later, Robinson sold out to Norton and Norton continued to graze cattle in Rock Creek until his death in 1906. (50)

In 1872, Jasper Harrell sent his foreman, James E. Bower, into the "Goose Creek Mountains" (Cassia Division) with a herd of 3,000 head of cattle from California by way of Nevada. Harrell was establishing ranches in northeastern Nevada and was looking for summer range. Bower had been camped at Goat Springs (northwest corner of Cassia Division) when he rode down to Cottonwood Creek (North Cottonwood) and first met Norton and Robinson at their ranch. (69)

According to Walgamott (56) "These cattle were turned loose for the summer in Trout Creek, Goose Creek and Big Creek." It should be noted there is a Trout Creek on the Cassia Division and another Trout Creek, almost due south, in Nevada. It is likely that Bower placed the entire herd on the Cassia Division rather than splitting the herd ad placing some on Trout Creek in Nevada.

When Bower returned to Nevada and reported the vast amount of unstocked range in south-central Idaho, Harrell made arrangements to buy more cattle and brought them back to he area the following year. (56) Soon after (dates unknown), Harrell established the Shoesole Ranch on Rock Creek just above the Stricker Stage Station and the Winecup Ranch on Goose Creek just across the line in Nevada. These, plus other Harrell ranches in Idaho and Nevada, became known as the "Shoesole outfit." (56) (69)

In 1872, Colonel Snyder and his brother, John, brought a herd of cattle to the area from Wyoming. One account (45) says these cattle were brought to North Cottonwood Creek. Another (69) says the Snyder Brothers delivered "a large herd to a Texan in the northwest corner of Utah on Goose Creek. The Texan was John Tinnin, an ex-Confederate "Colonel" doing business in Utah as Ingrahm Company." It was thought to be a commission company doing business for Jasper Harrell. (69) This latter location would be adjacent to the southeast corner of the Cassia Division.

John Sparks, a wealthy cattleman, arrived from Wyoming in 1881 and began establishing ranches in northeastern Nevada and the area immediately north into Idaho. He formed a partnership with John Tinnin and purchased the Wine Cup and HD Ranches in Nevada from Harrell. (56) In 1882, they bought the Shoesole Ranch at Rock Creek from Harrell for $950,000. (22) The Sparks-Tinnin Company now had ranches in Idaho and Nevada and grazed an estimated 175,000 cattle from Junction Valley (just south of City of Rocks in Idaho) on the east to Bruneau River on the west and from the Snake River on the north to Humboldt Wells in Nevada.(22) (27) (56) From these references, we can safely assume most of the Cassia Division was being grazed by Sparks-Tinnin in 1882.

At this time, the country west of the Bruneau River in Idaho was largely controlled by the huge Miller and Lux Company. They owned a string of ranches from California into eastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho. Their holdings in cattle and sheep were even larger than Sparks-Tinnin. (68)

George Severe, Ranger on the Cassia Division in 1909, said the first sheep on the Cassia came in 1883 with 1500 head owned by a Dr. Cox and John Sharp. The first large herd of cattle brought in were owned by Russell and Bradley. They had a herd of approximately 10,000 head and grazed roughly the eastern half of the Division (no date). He said these men later sold to "Tentent and Harold" (Tinnin and Harrell) and "Tentent" later sold to Sparks to become the Sparks-Harrell Cattle Company. (32)

James Young (69) says that J. R. Bradley, in partnership with the Russell family, developed a huge ranching operation extending from Nevada into the Snake River Valley and lying just west of the Sparks-Tinnin holdings. They had common fall roundups where the city of Twin Falls is now located. From another reference, we know that Russell-Bradley (or some called it Bradley-Russell) had holdings near Oakley. (7)

In his "History of the LDS Settlement of Oakley, Idaho", Wayne Booth says the Bradley-Russell cow outfit had it's headquarters in Oakley Meadows (no

date) and counted it's cattle in the thousands. Their winter range ".....
..encompassed the entire valley (Goose Creek Valley from Oakley to Snake River) from either side to the Snake River. It's summer pastures were the mountains around the valley. (includes Cassia Division) (7)

From references cited and oral communications, we can conclude that all of the Cassia Division was being grazed by cattle by 1882. (4) (15)

Speaking of the Cassia Division, pioneer cattleman, Nephi Larsen of Rock Creek, stated; "From statements of early settlers and Walgamott's history (see bibliography) it is learned that by 1886 this region was overrun with cattle and horses and when the drought set in that year, the range began to break. Sheep began to spread into this country following the drought of 1886." (33)

Dry years, coupled with unusually cold winters in 1886-87 and 1889-90 abruptly reduced the number of cattle and horses. Many outfits, large nd temporary void on the range was soon filled with sheep on all the divisions of the Minidoka except Cassia, where John Sparks established a deadline to discourage sheepmen from coming west into Shoshone Basin. "This statement is true except for the Cassia. Other references show that large numbers of sheep began to build in the Oakley area and moved in from the east side of the Division in large numbers. Also, the proximity of the "Deadline" on the extreme far west end of the Cassia would do little to prevent sheep from using 90% of the Division.

In the spring of 1890, John Sparks, Jasper Harrell and his son, A. J. Harrell bought out Tinnin and formed the Sparks-Harrell Cattle Company. (22) The ownership was: Sparks - 50%, Jasper Harrell - 49%, A. J. Harrell - .08% and the Harrell's wives each had .02%. (69)

Many of the Shoesole cattle had summered on the Cassia and wintered on the desert between there and the Snake River. When spring came, the desert was littered with carcasses. Bones were evident for many years afterwards. (15)

Thousands of cattle, sheep and horses had died in this bad winter. Stockmen finally realized the danger of "wintering out" an were forced to put up hay for supplemental feed. In the case of transient operators (mostly sheepmen), they had to buy property so hay could be developed. Many as old time cowboy suddenly found himself irrigating, putting up hay and nursemaiding cattle on the winter feed lot. It was too much for some and they quit the business. (69)

Some of the first to establish ranches near the Cassia Division are shown below.

1875-77: The following settled in Rock Creek and vicinity: Pat Garriety, Tom Canavan, Christian Jensen, Lars Larsen, Strickers (Stage stop), Sam Green. All were ranchers. (27)

1874: Al and Henry Jones settled on Dry Creek (north side Cassia Division) later moving to west side of Division. Dry Creek, first called "Pool Creek." (27)

1895: James E. Bower, General Foreman for John Sparks, owned a ranch on Dry Creek. (22)

1872: One of the oldest ranches was established at the mouth of Cottonwood Creek near Oakley by John Iverson. One account says 1872 (47) and another 1871. (18)

1879: There were ranches established on Goose Creek (below Oakley), Rock Creek, Trapper Creek and Dry Creek. (55)

1879: Jack Fuller settled on Dry Creek (55) Eugene Emery settled on Goose Creek below Oakley. (66) (7)

1871: J. H. and J. F. Caldwell filed for water on Cottonwood Creek. (66)
March 31, 1872: John Iverson filed for water on Cottonwood Creek. (66)

1884: Solomon E. Hale brought the first sheep to Oakley and may have been the first to graze on the Cassia Division on that date. (24) He was one of the Oakley area sheepmen involved in a dispute with Diamondfield Jack by 1896. (22)

1898: Frank C. Bedke bought the Householder Ranch on Goose Creek and later bought the Jew's Harp Ranch near-by from John Clark. This latter ranch has a water right dated 1882. Householder had run cattle and Clark ran sheep on east end of Cassia. After purchasing these ranches, Bedke ran cattle on east end of Cassia where the Goose Creek cattle allotment is now. Both of these ranches are on he east side of the Cassia Division. (4)

Ranches on upper Goose Creek (Utah and Nevada) were settled in the 1870's and 80's. A court decree dated March 30, 1916 for the Twin Falls-Oakley Land and Water Corporation shows the oldest water right for Goose Creek and tributaries was established for the Wine Cup Ranch in 1878. (4) This ranch lays just south of the Cassia Division in Nevada.

W. A. Martindale, a pioneer Oakley sheepman, said that in 1895 there were 85,000 sheep being dipped in a dipping vat near the present Bosletter Guard Station on the Cassia Division. These sheep grazed on the Cassia as well as surrounding areas. Part of the old dipping vat is still on the site. (27)

After initial dominance by cattle, the Oakley area became a major sheep producing center, Most sheep that grazed the Cassia Division came from the Oakley area. (22)

--<u>Albion Division</u>

The first settlers to establish on the east side of the Division, settled in what is known as the Basin, about six miles northeast of Oakley. On

June 1, 1878, James Dayley and his sons (Thomas, Heber and Elishae) each staked out 160 acres but were run off by Indians. Thomas and Heber returned that fall, built a cabin and stayed. James returned in 1879. They secured water rights in 1880. (66)

Frank C. Bedke brought 97 head of cattle from Utah to Goose Creek in 1877. He hired Ted Frost to tend them for the winter and then returned to Utah. He picked up his herd in the spring of 1978 and drove them into Idaho. He settled in the Basin at a site called Bedke Spring. (3) Other settlers arrived in the Basin in 1879 including George M. Scott and a Mr. Welch. (66)

Water in Birch Creek, south-east of Oakley was filed on by E. R. Dayley on March 1, 1885, Jacob Dayley on April 1, 1881 and L. A. Nelson, April 1881. (66)

By the turn of the century, there were 60 families living in the Basin.(66) All brought a few cattle and sheep and it is believed they began grazing the Albion Division by the early 1880's. (61) (4) (13) (66)

In 1881, W. V. Carson settled at the "Island" north of Oakley. He ran 7000 head of sheep in 1881 around Carson Creek which is on the southeast side of the Albion Division. He lost all but 2,500 in the winter of 1889-90. (18)

A large number of Mormon settlers came to the Oakley area from Utah in 1882. The new settlers quickly established a number of large sheep operations. (7)

By 1889, a number of large cattle operations around Oakley began to sell out. They included the Thatcher Ranch, Chapin Ranch, Tatro Ranch, Adamson Ranch and Botzet. (7) Ranch locations and dates established could not be found.

The Russell-Bradley outfit was located at Oakley Meadows. They were a very large cattle company operating from many ranches n Idaho and Nevada. See previous section, "Cassia Division".

Starr's Ferry, located just below the mouth of Goose Creek on Snake River, was built in 1880. It was used by cattle and sheep men in the area who trailed stock to sell in the Wood River mining district. After the Oregon Short Line railroad was built in 1882-84, it was used when stock were taken to ship at Kamima on the new railroad. (66)

The Albion-Marsh Creek area, on the north end of the Division, was also settled by Utah Mormons. Colonel Rice L. Wood brought cattle to Marsh Valley in 1868. He built a home on Howell Creek in 1870. (18) By 1875, there were 14 families settled in different parts of Marsh Valley. (51)

Jonas Chatburn established a ranch on Marsh Creek in 1881 and his brother, John established there in 1882. They ran cattle on he east side of the valley in the spring and began grazing in Howell Canyon, (Albion Division) by 1883. (13)

Vard Chatburn, Cattleman/Permittee from Albion provides the following: (13)

Loveland and Parks (2 outfits) ran sheep up Howell Canyon about the mid-eighties. Their ranches were located on and Creek and Marsh Creek.

A Mr. Holsep (Tommy ?) settled on the upper end of Marsh Creek and ran cattle on the Albion Division about the 1880's.

Mike Whalen, one of the original permittees shown in Appendix A, grazed in Howell Canyon and Broad Hollow (Albion Division) about 1883-84.

Vard feels that settlers around Albion didn't have much to begin with and were slow to stock the Forest.

Arden Wickel, Cattleman/permittee from Elba provided the following: (62)

R. L. Rice ran cattle in Cottonwood Creek and Clyde Canyon (east side of Albion Division) and had a water right on Cassia Creek dated 1873.

Arden's Grandfather came to Conner Creek (near Elba) in 1880. He grazed cattle on Jim Sage Mountain (east of the Albion Division). Arden's father ran cattle in several areas of the Albion Division after the Forest was formed.

Gene Bidler, (App. A) ran on Conner Creek (Albion Division) in 1883.

David Hubbard lived at Elba and began grazing sheep on Albion Division after 1875.

Orville Beecher lived below Conner Creek i 1883. He had a water right on Conner Creek dated 1872.

Joe Udy had a ranch on Conner Creek and was grazing in Howell Canyon, Cottonwood Creek and Conner Creek (all Albion Division) in 1883

E. Biggler, Arden's Great Uncle, was grazing in Conner Creek (on Albion Division) about 1883.

George Hepworth, Arden's Great Uncle, lived at Elba and ran cattle in Clyde Canyon area about 1880.

Squire Hepworth lived between Conner Creek and Elba and grazed on the Albion Division in that vicinity about 1880.

A family named Lowe ran on what are now the Elba and Almo Cattle Allotments on the Albion Division, about 1885.

The first settlers in the Almo area came in the late 1870's. (18) Charlie Ward homesteaded on Grape Creek in 1879 and began grazing on the Albion Division in that area.

Raft River, City of Rocks, Black Pine Division and Sublett Division

The first cattle to arrive in the Raft River country was a herd of 3,000 Texas cattle owned by J. Q. Shirley and driven by Charles Gamble and Sam Howery. (30) Dates vary from 1865 to 1869 (18) (34), but 1868 (30) seems to fit with the sequence of other events. Shirley had planned to summer the herd at Ft. Hall, but when he arrived, the Government ordered hem to keep the cattle off the Reservation. They moved on to summer at Raft River and wintered in the Blackfoot area. (18)

Lou Sweetser, another cattleman, arrived in Raft River soon after Shirley (date unknown) and established a permanent camp at what is now the Pierce Ranch one and one half miles south and three quarters of a mile west of the present Malta, Idaho on the Raft River bottoms. (30) Sweetser later became a partner with Shirley and was prominent in Cassia County history. (18)

Gamble returned to Raft River in May of 1869 and established a permanent camp at City of Rocks (south end of Albion Division). (18)

In 1871, James M. Pierce, 19 years old, brought 2,000 head of Texas cattle belonging to John Sparks and placed them at the Sweetser and Shirley camps on Raft River. (18) Pierce remained at the Sweetser camp for 3 years. At the end of that time he became superintendent of the Sweetser Cattle Company. (30)

In 1872, Charles and Thomas Parke settled on Cassia Creek. (18)

When the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, cattle from this area were shipped at Kelton, Utah. By 1883 they could be shipped by rail from American Falls. (18)

Between 1875 and 1885, there were several large cattle companies operating in the Raft River area: The Land Company, Russel and Bradley (see earlier notations) Company, Stofer Cattle Company, Shirley and Sweetser, Samuel Cole Company, and Millet Brothers Company. (18)

During the 1870's, Russell-Bradley had 2,000 cattle in the east part of Marsh Valley and wintered at Marsh Lake. The Land Company summered their 2,000 head in Marsh Valley and wintered near Oakley. Millet Brothers had their main camp at the mouth of Raft River and ran 3,000 head. In 1878, during an Indian scare, cowboys rounded up over 5,000 head at Marsh Lake. (18)

These "smaller" companies did not last long. Eventually the range was controlled by one large company - Sweetser and Sparks. Sparks later sold his interest to Stofer and the Sweetser and Stofer Company was formed. It operated for several years and then sold to Tinnin, Taylor and Sparks who operated until 1878 when it was sold to S. R. Gwinn. (18)

Note The above two references to John Sparks may be in error. In their book, "Cattle on the Cold Desert", authors James Young and Abbot Sparks researched the life of John Sparks. They make reference to a personal history dictated

Note ..Cont. : by Sparks to Hubert Bancroft which is on file at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, California. On Pg. 79 of their book, they say Sparks got his first look at the Great in 1868 when he drove a herd to north-west Utah for Colonel John Meyers. Pg. 80 says, "In the early 1870's John and his older brother Tom were engaged in the movement of four gigantic herds of cattle. Apparently all were profitable. Tom was influenced by the rich Fort Hall bottomlands to move to Idaho with his herd of 14,000. Tom was later wiped out in the big freeze of 1889-90." John Sparks did not return to the Great Basin (this area) until 1872. Pg. 76 states that John Sparks was hired by the Snyder Brothers in 1872 and delivered a large herd of cattle to John Tinnin "...in the far northwest corner of Utah on Goose Creek." It goes on to say that "John Sparks was to spend most of a decade east of the Rockies before he again returned to the sagebrush/grasslands..." Based on this source, it would appear that John Sparks was not in the cattle business in the Raft River area, but his brother, Tom might have been here.

By 1878, Gwinn claimed all the range between Marsh Creek on the west to Rock Creek (east of Sublett Division) on the east and had about 10,000 cattle. (18)

Gwinn later sold to Sweetser and Pierce (no date) who then became the largest land and cattle holders in the area. (18) A 1903 water decree awarded Sweetser and Pierce 130 inches from Raft River just below Cassia Creek dated April 1872 and another for 40 inches from Cassia Creek dated 1874. (57)

Another large ranch was called the Bar M near Idahome. It was owned by Charles Crocker. Supposedly most of a herd of 40,000 cattle owned by Crocker and associates in California perished in the winter of 1886. (30)

Cattle flourished in the Raft River Valley until about 1900 when sheep began to gain prominence. By 1904, sheep began to outnumber cattle. In the book, "A Pause for Reflection", (18) a statement reads, "By 1891, sheep quickly spread over all of the Minidoka units (Forest Service lands) except the Cassia....." This book refers to the same statement in the History of the Minidoka Forest written in 1941 (27). The statement is correct in part. Other sources cited clearly show the Cassia Division was being heavily used by sheep in the late 1800's. (Refer to same explanation under -- Cassia Division)

About 1889, settlements were made by people from Utah along the north side of the Raft River Division near Yost and Stanrod. (44)

Both the Black Pine and Sublett Divisions were considered water-short by early Forest officers and considerable emphasis was placed on developing springs so more livestock could be run on both units. Both were considered to be more suited to sheep than cattle in the early days of the Forest Service. (27)

The first sheep to be brought into the area were owned by a man named Heglar. He brought 3,000 head from Nevada in 1874 and wintered them at the mouth of Heglar Canyon. (Sublett Division) They all died from heavy snows that winter. (27)

Jack Pierce, Malta Cattleman/permittee provided the following information: (42)

Jack feels the big herds of cattle that came in the early days would have grazed all the surrounding hills, including the Divisions of the Sawtooth. The low range in Raft River valley becomes hot and dry by early summer and feed dries up. Cattle would have been moved into the surrounding hills to take advantage of green feed at higher elevations.

Other large ranches included the Keough outfit, near the townsite of Bridge (south of Malta) and the Hitt Ranch above the present Pierce Ranch. There was a very large cattle ranch owned by a Mr. Jones at Almo. They grazed the hills around Almo in the early eighties.

Black Pine Division would have been one of the first to e grazed in the early days since it was close to the old Sweetser and Pierce ranch which is now Jack's home place.

Diaries of travelers on the Hudspeth Cutoff said that Sublett Creek sank into the ground by the time it reached the valley.

Old Sawtooth

Livestock grazing on this part of the Forest came gradually after settlement of the first towns and homesteads in and around the Forest. Had the terrain been gentle, like the Minidoka, it is almost certain that cattle grazing would have begun early and in a big way. However, most is steep, making it more suitable for sheep than cattle. Sheep did not begin to graze in appreciable numbers until the late 1880's. The wooly tide exploded during the 90's, while cattle numbers remained modest.

Although much has been written about this portion of Idaho, the subject of mining was the favorite topic for most authors. The historical picture for livestock use on the old Sawtooth is sketchy.

In 1909, Sawtooth Forest Supervisor, C. N. Woods wrote: "Cattle grazing in the mountains began in the early 80's. The first sheep were brought into the mountains in 1889. The number of sheep grazed in the mountains continued to increase until the Forest (old Sawtooth) was created in 1906. (Actual date was May 29, 1905) Since that time, some reduction in numbers has been found necessary." (63)

A. G. McPheters, Grazing Examiner, wrote the following in 1915; "The first sheep grazed in this area (old Sawtooth) probably 30 years ago (1885). There were but few sheep in the country at that time and they have increased in numbers until at the present time (1914) there are over 300,000 head being grazed during the summer months." (37) Credibility is given McPheters in a footnote that follows his report. "Mr. McPheters has mined and handled stock near Ketchum, Idaho for the past 30 years, with the exception of the past eight years spent in the Forest Service on the Sawtooth National Forest." (37)

Ray Ivie, Assistant Ranger, wrote in a report dated December 15,1911: "There were not many sheep in 1895 and they never went high in the mountains. But it seemed from that time on, up until creation of the Sawtooth National Forest.....sheep started to come more every year. Consequently, the range was soon overstocked and the feed trampled out, not eaten out." (31)

--Sawtooth Valley/Stanley Basin/East Fork Salmon River

A herd of sheep was grazing in the meadows of the Stanley Basin in the fall of 1879, but in general there was little grazing on Forest lands until about 1887 (21) when Frank Gooding brought in the first large bands.

The first cattle to graze in Sawtooth Valley were a herd of Milk cows brought in by Thomas Beech in 1882. He packed milk and butter to the mines in teh Yankee Fork. (67)

There are several accounts of when the Gooding Brothers, Frank, Fred and Thomas arrived and started in the sheep business. (51) (46) (66) Wentworth's (60) appears the more probable:

> One of Idaho's most prominent sheepmen started his flock in the early part of this decade (1880's). "He....purchased a thousand sheep.." His brother,Fred, came to Ketchum also, ad the two started a butcher shop. Both businesses grew. Soon they were operating three or four bands and heading into the Shoshone country for winter. In the spring of 1888, Frank bought out his brother."
>
> "After establishing a band of Oregon Merino ewes north of Twin Falls, Fred decided to go into business for himself. By 1888, L. L. Ormsby had purchased a ranch near Shoshone and placed on it a large flock of mixed wethers and ewes, twenty-five hundred of the latter being yearlings. Fred Gooding cut out a thousand head of young ewes....and then Ormsby sold him the remaining fifteen hundred..." It was not long before Thomas Gooding, another brother, became active. The Gooding Merinos made them the leading breeders in the region."

In 1887, Frank Gooding began grazing the Salmon River bottoms around Stanley and Sawtooth Valley. Other sheepmen rapidly followed and in a few short years, sheep numbers were so great it was almost impossible to operate there. (21)

Lucile Friedman said many sheep died in the winter of 1889. Frank Gooding referred to it's "The Great Equalizer" because everyone started equal again in the spring. (8) Pioneer sheepman, Ben Darrah, recalls seeing three feet of snow in Shoshne that winter. (28) Despite the bad winter, the sheep business in Idaho was firmly planted. The Goodings restocked and were back grazing on the Sawtooth Forest the next year. (60)

Frank Gooding went on to become Governor of Idaho (1905-08), U.S. Senator from Idaho (1921-28), first President of the Idaho Woolgrowers Association when it formed in 1893, and President of the National Woolgrowers Association (1911-1913). The town of Gooding was named for the family.

George McGown began trailing herds of cattle into the Stanley Basin in the late 1880's. They butchered and sold meat to miners in the region. Since access up the Salmon River was bad, McGown trailed up the Salmon to the mouth of the East Fork, Salmon River, up the East Fork to Germania Creek, up Germania and over the top - down Pole Creek to Sawtooth Valley and on to Stanley Basin for the summer. He returned by the same route in the fall. (17)

George McGown formed the McGown Livestock Company and grazed large numbers of cattle from Stanley to Cape Horn Summit. (43)

Tom Chivers, Challis area cattleman/permittee relates the following: (12)

> "However, it is well known that the McGown Company, the largest cattle operation in the area, did use all of the Sawtooth Valley and out north and west of Stanley where the Stanley Basin Allotment is now and also Cape Horn Flats and John Sandy's present sheep allotment." _____ S&G - Allotment.

Chivers (12) ...Continued

> "When I was a youngster, I used to listen to stories told by a man named Frank Cook, who had been cow boss for the McGowns. He said they took about 4,000 head of cattle, mostly two and three year old steers, up East Fork, and up Germania Creek and down Pole Creek into upper Sawtooth Valley and then graze all the way to Cape Horn. I remember him telling about sorting small bunches of steers and driving them over the Yankee Fork where the McGown Company had a pasture and slaughter house and they slaughtered the cattle there for the people of Custer and Bonanza in the boom days of the 1880's. I believe this ranch also used much of the ranges on the East Fork of the Salmon that is now in the Sawtooth N.F. or S.N.R.A." (12)

Bob Piva, Challis Cattleman/permittee feels the large McGown herds would have "definitely" grazed the surrounding mountains in what is now the Stanley Basin Cattle allotment of the Sawtooth Forest. (43)

Yarber (67) says there were few sheep in he area before 1900, but the Challis Silver Messenger reported 60,000 sheep grazing Stanley Basin in August 1901 and 86,000 in the "Basin" by 1905. She, and co-author Edna McGown cite a long list of early settlers in Sawtooth Valley and Stanley Basin in their book, "Stanley-Sawtooth Country". The names, locations and dates of settlement for a few are cited below:

1885: The Tim Coopers were first to settle in Stanley Basin. They lived on a mining claim in the Stanley Creek area.

1889: Dave Clarke thought to be the first to homestead in Sawtooth Valley. Grazed cattle.

1903: Frank Shaw homesteaded near Clarke and established the Pierson (Obsidian) Post Office. He was considered the second to homestead.

1911: Frank Fisher homesteaded on the east side of Sawtooth Valley and accumulated a herd of 200 cattle.

Others, like Fisher, came after creation of the Forest Reserve in 1905.

According to Victor Goodwin (21), most homesteaders in Sawtooth Valley starved out or sold out to sheep men.

Betty Baker, wife of Dick Baker, cattleman/permittee family living on the East Fork of the Salmon River relates this account: (1)

> A lot of old timers came in as miners and then homesteaded and became ranchers. Livestock began grazing what is now the Sawtooth Forest along the East Fork right after people settled on the River. The following names were "about the first" to homestead and begin grazing on the East Fork.

1888: Elias Baker, Dick's Grandfather homesteaded on Blue Creek, a tributary To East Fork. He ran cattle. Ranch is currently owned by Eddie Baker. Date is approximate.

Late 1880's: Phillip Gossi had several ranches on East Fork and grazed primarily sheep in Sparr Canyon, Lake Creek, Big Lake Creek, Herd Creek, and Road Creek.

Late 1880's: Fred and Jake Leuzinger homesteaded at the mouth of East Fork, and were thought to be the first to graze at the head of East Fork.

____: Papworth owned the first ranch at the mouth of the East Fork. He ran cattle in French Creek country and had a butcher shop at Clayton He sold meat to the miners at Custer. (Custer was founded in 1879)

___ Joe Jump and Mr. Zigler were early homesteaders on East Fork.

--Big Wood River/Little Wood River/Muldoon Area

The end of the Bannock Indian War of 1878 and partial recovery of the financial panic of 1873 helped the sheep industry. The net increase was greatest in the vicinity of the mining camps around Hailey, Bellevue, and Ketchum. (60)

Simon M. Friedan, Hailey's first mayor probably brought the first sheep to Wood River Valley in the early 1880's. (51) He had a ranch in the Muldoon country where Laidlaw's located later. (8)

McPheters (34) states: "practically the first sheep grazing within the present boundaries (of the Sawtooth Forest) was on the Wood River watershed and adjacent Ketchum, which was the principal shipping point for sheep that were grazing on the Sawtooth. Bands of ewes and lambs were driven into this locality early in the spring and held within a radius of from 10 to 15 miles of Ketchum until shipping time...."

A paper titled "Early grazing on Sawtooth National Forest" (28) states:

> Prior to 1887, there was very little grazing on the present Sawtooth National Forest. (He's speaking of 1941) Most grazing was confined to the local areas around Hailey and Ketchum by draft and milk stock..."
>
> "About 1887, sheep started using parts of the area now within the Sawtooth National Forest boundary. There were large bands of up to 3,000 head....that followed the snow back and used only the head of Lime Creek, South Boise River flats, Warm Springs Creek bottoms, Wood River bottoms and Salmon River bottoms around Stanley. These were large bands of wethers..."
>
> "Cattle were never much of a factor on the Forest due to a lack of suitable range..." Most of the cattle ranged on Elkhorn Gulch, Lower Deer Creek and the lower hills north of Camas Prairie."

The first settlers in Wood River were the Joseph Loving family who came in 1879 and settled on what is called the "Yank" Robinson Ranch on Spring Creek.

Other settlers quickly followed and stock raising was close behind. (28) In 1880, settlements were made on Deer Creek, Big Wood River, Rock Creek and Indian Creek.

The Gooding brothers were in and out of partnerships during the early days. Tom Gooding bought 5,000 head of sheep in 1896 and grazed the East Fork of Wood River and the head of the Salmon River. (10)

Ivie (31) says Fred Gooding ran sheep on Eagle nd Lake Creeks. He does not give a date, but we can assume it was 1895, since it is in context with other events he was describing for that year.

Katherine Lewis and Agnes Barry (28) relate the following:

> Frank and Tom Gooding were grazing sheep up Warm Springs Creek and in Wood River in the "eighties", but were kept out of Trail Creek. (From other sources already cited we can assume this to be the late eighties.)
>
> Trail Creek water rights were secured by I. I. Lewis in 1881 when he filed on land where Sun Valley now stands. (28) (Establishment of this ranch may have been the reason the Goodings were kept out of Trail Creek since I found no other reference to anyone grazing there. We know this ranch was about 1,000 acres at the time it was purchased by Union Pacific Railroad in the mid-30's. Possibly Lewis prevented <u>all</u> stock from trailing through his ranch and into the head of Trail Creek. We do know that H. C. Lewis built a toll wagon road up Trail Creek in 1884 and had a large number of wagons freighting supplies to the mines on the Salmon River. It would seem plausible that someone from the Challis Forest side might have brought sheep in to graze from the Copper Basin country to the east. We don't know if I. I. Lewis ran cattle or sheep.)

A statement by Albert R. Griffith (28) says: "Between 1896 and 1904, it is safe to say there were 100,000 sheep grazing on Wood River watershed above Ketchum." Griffith came to Ketchum first in 1879 and settled there in 1880. He died in 1920.

Ben Darrah (28) pioneer sheepman from Shoshone, said sheep were grazing on the North Fork of Wood River in 1904. He told how herders who got there first would mix their sheep with the next bunch coming in to discourage them from going on up.

The Shoshone Journal of December 4, 1896 said there were 100,000 sheep wintering in Lincoln County. (46)

Joseph Rogers took a small band of sheep into the Lost River Valley in 1883. His outfit grew to six or eight bands. He marketed much of his sheep locally to butchers that supplied the mines in the Big Lost River drainage. (60)

O. F. Bacon started in the sheep business at Bruneau in 1895. He moved to Twin Falls area (Jerome) and by 1904-05 he was lambing out 12,000 ewes on the

north side of the Snake River. He ranged from Soldier Mountain to the Stanley Basin. (60)

James Laidlaw, Sr. arrived in Idaho in 1892 and began herding sheep. He and a Mr. Coats leased a band and ran them as far north as Cape Horn. (10) No date given, but assume it was shortly after 1892.

A brochure published by the American Panama Registry (41) said Laidlaw started in the sheep business at Muldoon in 1897. He founded the Panama Sheep breed. His ranch was on Muldoon Creek, 18 miles north of Carey, Idaho.

Other than the above, nothing was found of Laidlaw's grazing on the Sawtooth Forest. It is well known he was a large operator and we can assume he grazed the southeast corner of the Forest in the vicinity of Muldoon Creek shortly after 1897.

In 1886, J. W. Ballentine went into cattle raising at Muldoon. (58)

One of the largest sheep operations was the Newman Brothers from Shoshone. They came to Idaho in 1904 and homesteaded south of Shoshone. They began grazing on Baker Creek, Galena Summit and the west side of the Wood River about the time the Forest was created in 1905. (9)

In her book, "Memories of old Alturas County", Lucille Hathaway Hall (25) says her father located at the head of Silver Creek in 1879. By 1883, several families moved into the valley. By 1888 several Mormon families settled where Carey now stands. Because of fencing on the range and competition with other livestock, she says her father took their cattle "high and far into the mountains to a virgin valley where there was an abundance of grass and water. Here we established our summer cow camp." She does not name the place, but it is obviously on the south-east tip of the Sawtooth on the adjacent Challis Forest.

--<u>Camas Prairie/South Fork Boise River and Vicinity</u>

Frank J. Brown (28) describes settlement and early grazing on the Camas Prairie (not a direct quote) :

> The first cattle came to the Camas Prairie in 1874. By 1895 there were about 25,000 head. They began grazing the lower foothills in the 1880's (Would include adjacent Forest lands).
>
> The first sheep were brought in by John Hailey in the 70's. By the late 80's and early 90's , a large number were grazing the hills around Camas Prairie. (Includes adjacent Sawtooth Forest)
>
> By 1884, a large part of the Prairie was settled and by 1898 , the Prairie was considered "eaten out" by many old cattlemen.
> The following was quoted earlier for Wood River area. See (28):
> "About 1887, sheep began using parts of the area within the Forest, such as the Blue Ridge country at the head of Lime Creek, South Boise River

flats, Warm Springs bottoms, Wood River bottoms and the Salmon River bottoms around Stanley."

In 1904, Charles LeMoyne Sheep Company was grazing sheep in Stanley Basin, South Fork of the Boise River and LeMoyne Creek. (10)

Quoting Wentworth (60); "John Hailey expanded his (sheep) operations in 1888 also, in the Boise Basin, while firmly established on his summer range in the Big Wood River country from Hailey, northward."

TYING THE INFORMATION TO THE GROUND

A Map of the Sawtooth Forest accompanies this report showing priority dates of various areas of the Forest relative to information in this report. A code will be shown in the margin of one copy of the report corresponding to coded and dated areas on the map(s)

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APPENDIX A

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Report on Grazing

Cassia National Forest

Season of 1966

7, 500 head of cattle and horses were allowed to graze on the above Forest. 8,700 were applied for. In making the reduction I cut all the applicants from 40 head and up about 10%.

Season of 1907

10,000 cattle and horses were allowed and permits were issued for 8,578.

SHEEP

Season of 1906

50,000 were allowed to graze on the above Forest. 57,000 were applied for. The larger applications were cut down.

Season of 1907

30,000 were allowed on the above Forest. 29,890 were applied for and permits granted for same.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Peter T. Waunotea Waunotea

Forest Supervisor

Cassia National Forest .

Name of Owner	Cattle	Horses
John Adams	75	__
Peter Adams	70	--
Jos. Alexander	40	--
J. Anderson	17	--
Geo. A. Adams	8	--
D. P. Albee	5	10
T. M. Atkins	75	--
W. H. Bunn	5	--
N. G. Bunn	--	10
A. N. Bates	25	--
Oliver Bates	20	20
H. Bolch	8	--
B. L. Briggs	10	--
Frank Bedke	200	--
O. E. Bates	50	5
Orson P. Bates	7	15
R. Brose	120	--
Geo. M. Clark	56	2
Clark & Elquist	75	--
P. Clark	8	--
Geo. Croner	20	--
W. H. Croner	18	--
J. H. Croner	20	--
J. A. Carson	30	--
W. V. Carson	30	--
Geo. Clark	5	10
E. M. Crockett	200	10
Geo. Durfee	75	10
W. Dummer	25	--
J. T. Devaine	150	15
Geo. A. Day	75	--
E. Emery	50	15
C. G. Edison	10	15
A. J. Fuller	175	25
Wm. R. Gray	60	20
O. L. Gee	--	7
R. P. Howells	75	--
L. Hansen	140	--
S. E. Hale	15	--
J. Iverson	150	7
J. N. Jensen	20	--
D. M. John	--	100
A. & H. Jones	730	20
J. Larsen	25	10
L. T. Larsen	40	--

W. R. Lee	100	--
E. M. Larsen	375	--
H. P. Larsen	200	6
W. G. Martin	30	3
Thos. McBride	40	--
A. T. Martindale	20	--
R. G. Martin	12	--
Wm. R. Martin	25	5
S. Nelson	35	--

Cassia National Forest .

#2

Name of Owner	Cattle	Horses
L. A. Nelson	--	20
A. B. Norton	240	10
L. H. Norton	1050	50
M. Okleberry	20	--
M. Pickett	12	--
Petersen & Larsen	350	10
W. H. Ponlton	50	--
J. B. Rice	40	15
P. A. Show	100	10
Wm. Severe	--	15
H. H. Severe	--	25
J. Smith	10	10
H. Session	8	--
J. Smith	50	--
Spark & Harrell Co.	1560	90
Wm. C. Tanner	20	5
F. J. Terrill	250	--
S. R. Worthington	25	75
A. C. Worthington	40	--
C. O. Workman	12	--
Wm. Whittle	25	--
J. Worthington	50	75
W. M. Worthington	--	25
Wm. Warr	40	2
D. B. Wilson	10	--
Total	7811	767

Cassia National Forest .

SHEEP

Name of Owner	Number of Sheep
Thos. H. Clark	1800
J. Curtis	1550
Wm. Elquist	1800
John McMurray	4020
Oliver Pickett	4000
M. Pickett	250
Hyrum Pickett	2500
R. Poulton	850
James Port	900
A. A. Poulton	1400
R. R. Land & Live Stock Co.	4300
J. I. Tolman	1820
Geo. W. Walker	1850
David Walker	2850
Total	29890

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Report on Grazing

Raft River National Forest

This is the first season the above Forest has been under administration. All stock which had grazed regular on the Forest were granted permits and grazing fee charged.

Goose Creek Division.

Cattle and Horses	3042
Sheep	14665

Sublett Division.

Cattle and Horses	1974
Sheep	5000

Black Pine Division.

Cattle and Horses	2143
Sheep	1550

Raft River Division.

Cattle and Horses	1516
Sheep	31329

Respectfully submitted,

Forest Supervisor.

Raft River National Forest .

Goose Creek Division.

Name of Owner	Cattle	Horses
Mary Alcanta	30	--
S. H. Barker	50	16
P. A. Beecher	125	8
J. T. Bristow	32	--
F. Brackenbery	20	10
F. C. Badker	--	10
Wm. H. Braden	--	6
E. L. Bates	3	4
O. L. Beecher	30	--
S. E. Baker	20	--
S. M. Beecher	100	5
M. E. Beecher	25	--
J. J. Bruesch	30	--
E. Bigler	21	6
S. J. Barker	8	5
B. O. Barker	26	9
H. R. Cahoon	20	5
J. Chartburn	100	--
W. J. Cole	10	4
W. W. Chartburn	30	--
Thos. Dayley	70	--
J. N. Dayley	8	--
P. D. Dayley	8	--
J. Darrington	27	--
J. W. Durfee	11	--
J. W. Durfee	95	--
E. Durfee	3	5
H. M. Durfee	2	4
H. D. Durfee	15	5
Wm. L. Eames	25	3
E. J. Fairchilds	8	22
Geo. Graham	12	6
O. A. Gee	12	--
S. E. Gary	35	5
A. T. Hoagland	15	--
Geo. Hepworth	5	--
R. M. Harper	20	--
Geo. Hepward	10	--
S. Hepworth	2	2
David Hubbard	15	--
E. T. Homer	9	2
Thos. Harsley	40	--

L. Hogue	9	--
R. M. Howell	11	8
G. S. Hodfieldk	45	3
Wm. E. Johnston	70	15
S. H. Jones	12	10
Thos. O. King	20	--

Raft River National Forest .

Goose Creek Division.

#2

Name of Owner	Cattle	Horses
N. Leavitt	19	6
J. Livingston	4	1
R. K. Lessey	30	--
John Lowe	150	--
C. R. Lowe	25	--
R. J. Marshall	50	--
S. Mahoney	85	5
B. Mahoney	65	3
J. G. Martin	100	10
J. J. Millard	20	--
T. Mathews	25	--
S. P. McIntosh	12	--
H. R. Mathews	15	--
H. M. Moon	25	--
Fred H. Ottley	37	2
J. H. Ottley	22	4
A. H. Parke	70	--
C. D. Pierson	40	--
E. W. Parish	10	3
Wm. S. Poulton	20	--
J. C. Pettingill	14	4
T. Poulton	14	--
E. Pettingill	10	2
Thos. Robinson	--	12
Wm. Rasmessen	24	6
Adam Sagers	19	3
M. D. Savage	22	5
Joseph Savage	14	--
Jess Stevenson	4	4
J. H. Stothard	15	--
E. J. Stokes	38	--
Thos. Taylor	17	1
A. A. Tanner	10	--
Harry Taylor	60	3
James T. Taylor	12	--
W. F. Tracy	25	20
Joseph Udy	110	12
Chas. R. Ward	50	--
H. L. Wickel	55	6
D. H. Ward	30	10
W. Wickel	5	5

E. D. Whitaker	6	5
Mike Wheyland	35	--
James Wake	15	10
Total	2722	320

Raft River National Forest .

SHEEP

Goose Creek Division

Name of Owner	Number of Sheep
Cook & Payne	1930
J. K. Dayley	450
P. D. Dayley	250
Thos. Dayley	575
Emma J. Fairchilds	980
David Hubbard	1300
Thos. Horseley	1200
Don C. Loveland	1600
H. R. Mathews	2100
Tim Mathews	1500
Parke Bros.	2000
James Palmer	200
Jesse Stevenson	80
Total	14665

Raft River National Forest.

Sublet Division

Name of Owner	Cattle	Horses
Chas. Arbon	100	--
Andrew Anderson	25	--
R. A. Blaisdell	25	--
L. A. Corey	135	--
Mrs. Agnes Conant	300	7
james Cottam	100	--
O. L. Cleveland	20	--
D. B. Dille	25	3
Burt Fliason	50	--
Mrs. Sara Gamble	70	--
Frank Galliher	80	20
R. V. Hitt	40	--
J. B. Hitt	380	15
H. P. Houtz	--	35
John Hartley	--	50
James hartley	100	--
Edward hunter	75	--
Fernando Hanson	--	6
Dan'l. Horn	12	10
Geo. H. Hansen	100	--
J. J. Larkin	25	--
A. Lounsbury & Son	160	--
H. L. Walker	1	5
Total	1823	151

SHEEP

R. R. Land & Live Stock Co.	5000

Raft River National Forest.

Black Pine Division.

Name of Owner	Cattle	Horses
Wm. Barnes	70	15
Phil. Burrows	80	--
F. Burrows	125	--
L. D. Barnes	14	5
C. S. Christopher	21	--
Oscar Gustaveson	15	--
W. J. Gunnell	100	19
Higley Bros.	12	20
Robt. Hutchison	110	15
A. W. Huston	--	21
J. E. Hugentabler	3	2
Geo. B. Jones	70	--
Thos. B. Jones	33	--
Chas. L. Kempton	10	--
Adam Larsen	150	--
A. O. Lee	45	--
O. D. McIntire	40	--
Jesse Mayne	30	--
J. F. Manfield	29	--
Mortenson & Carroll	450	50
J. S. McGill	80	--
Andrew Olson	--	6
Orson Platte	34	16
E. Parke	115	6
R. L. Rice	150	5
E. J. Showell	150	--
James A. Tracy	25	2
Total	1961	182

SHEEP

Neddo & Osterhout	1550

Raft River National Forest.

Raft River Division.

Name of Owner	Cattle	Horses
Ed. Bartlett	20	--
John Blyth	25	20
J. B. Brown	50	--
Jos. H. Burton	52	--
J. W. Badger	14	2
S. Badger	8	4
George Badger	10	--
Mrs. D. R. Chadwick	9	--
M. E. Colman	9	--
C. W. Carter	82	--
John M. Carter	42	--
E. F. Carter	55	--
O. Chadwick	8	--
J. W. Callahan	10	--
John A. Eckerley	8	--
J. F. Holley	65	--
David Hirchi	60	--
W. A. & Floyd Holly	90	--
D. James	15	12
Thos. B. Jones	--	8
J. Kunzler	120	13
Dell & Roy Kempton	45	--
A. C. Lee	3	4
Oscar Larsen	70	--
A. J. Larsen	70	--
O. D. McIntire	--	9
F. C. Mecham	16	3
J. A. Montgomery	8	5
Robt. Montgomery	7	6
James Montgomery	25	1
W. M. Newman	8	--
Gustave Oman	5	2
James W. Palmer	25	3
Henry Rose	75	--
Oscar Rose	5	7
E. H. Taylor	15	--
Geo. A. Tracy	20	5
C. B. Tracy	10	--
David S. Tracy	14	3
Wm. E. Tracy	50	--
R. Wolter	18	4
John N. Whitaker	--	5

Absolam Yates	35	--
Maria Yost	40	--
H. B. Yates	100	7
Geo. H. Young	11	14
Total	1367	149

Raft River National Forest

SHEEP

Raft River Division

Name of Owner	Sheep
John Blyth	3000
Leroy Badger	1330
E. W. Carter	990
E. F. Carter	990
J. W. Callahan	725
J. M. Carter	654
Andrew Duncan	4000
E. H. Jones	4850
Jacob Kunzler	60
H. P. Larsen	5000
Jesse Mayne	60
J. N. Norris	2200
Roy Pugsley	2600
Oscar Rose	2100
Henry Rose	170
T. L. Wright	1300
R. Wolter	1800
Total	31829