

Cedar City, Utah
January 9, 1961

HISTORY OF THE AREAS NOW KNOWN AS THE DIXIE NATIONAL FOREST FROM ESTABLISHMENT IN 1902 UP TO AND INCLUDING 1960

How the Dixie National Forest came into existence.

The first National Forests (Forest Reserves) established by Presidential Proclamation in Garfield County covered most of the Aquarius National Forest. These lands were withdrawn for forest purposes May 7, 1902 and the Proclamation was dated October 24, 1903. Forest officers who were to take charge were not appointed until 1904. Other adjacent lands were covered in the addition of 1908 and the new forest name was the Powell. The Dixie, including all of the Pine Valley and Enterprise Division, was established September 25, 1905.

Lands within the Sevier National Forest were withdrawn for forest purposes August 20, 1903 and the date of the first Proclamation was May 12, 1905. The Act of March 4, 1907 changed the name of National Reserves to National Forests.

Later additions and eliminations have been made at various times since the above dates. During the period between the withdrawal of lands for forest purposes and the date of Proclamation prominent citizens such as Judge John F. Chidester, James Clove and others were busy explaining to the people the value of establishing national forests. (National Reserves at that time.)

On May 1, 1919 the people of Panguitch witnessed the moving of the supervisor's office from Panguitch as the result of the consolidation of the Eastern Division of the Sevier Forest with the Powell National Forest and the Western Division of the Sevier with the Dixie National Forest which was effective on July 1, 1919. The supervisor's office for the Powell was moved from Escalante to Widtsoe and the

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supervisor's office for the Dixie was moved from St. George to Cedar City. In the fall of 1924 the supervisor's office for the Powell was moved from Widtsoe to Panguitch. This move marked

one of the happiest days in the life of Forest Supervisor Wallace M. Riddle who had previously recommended Panguitch as headquarters for the Powell.

In 1928, a Proclamation withdrew Bryce Canyon National Park from the boundaries of the Powell. The area had been designated a National Monument on June 8, 1923.

Supervisors and Rangers

George H. Barney was supervisor of the Powell from the beginning of 1903 (appointed in 1904) to 1922, when he resigned and Berry Lock from the Regional Office acted as supervisor until Wallace M. Riddle, Forest Supervisor, could move his effects from Provo Headquarters of Uinta National Forest to Widtsoe. Wallace M. Riddle retired December 30, 1934. Leland D. Heywood was acting supervisor until April 1, 1935 when Allen C. Folster took over the supervisorship until he was transferred to the Manti National Forest in the fall of 1941. A. L. Taylor was supervisor until April 1942 when Robert H. Park became supervisor until October 1944 when the Dixie and Powell were consolidated under the name DIXIE with Albert Albertson as Supervisor. The Supervisor's headquarters were established at Cedar City.

The early history of the Sevier Forest centers around the lives of the people of Panguitch and the development of that community.

Beaugard Kenner was the first supervisor in 1905. He moved to Parowan during the winter of 1905-1906 and left the forest in 1906. While he was supervisor only for a short time he left a mark of both advancement and some things to regret. He

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recommended that local Indians be employed and this was done in 1906. (The story of the Indians will be related under "Miscellaneous".) The first rangers on the Sevier National Forest in 1905 were Will Funk and Frank W. Seaman who started to work July 25, 1905, and a Mr. Foster (no record). Wallace M. Riddle started May 10, 1906, Zell Skougaard June 1906; Edmond Forthingham, Albert DeLong, James G. Houston, James E. Gurr, William M. Hurst, Billy Dodds, forest guards; John Chidester, Jose Betenson, James Steel.

The supervisors on the Sevier National Forest were Beaugard Kenner, 1905-1906; T. C. Hoyt, 1906-1908, Orin C. Snow, 1909-1915; J. W. Humphrey, 1915-1919.

The supervisors of the Dixie National Forest have been:

Sylvans Collett, 10/1/05, Forest Ranger in Charge

T. C. Hoyt, 12/13/05, Assistant Forest Ranger

T. C. Hoyt, 10/2/06, Forest Ranger in Charge

Chas. G. Y. Higgins, 12/1/06 to 6/30/08, Forest Ranger in Charge,
title changed to Forest Supervisor early in 1907

Columbus I. Huddle, 7/1/08 to 1/1/09, Forest Ranger – 1/1/09 to
2/1/09 Forest Supervisor

James E. Jewell, 2/1/09 to 10/15/09, Deputy Forest Supervisor –
10/15/09 to 5/15/10 Forest Supervisor

John Raphell [Raphael], 5/16/10 to 5/18/16

William Mace, 7/1/16 to 1/1/26

Orange Olsen, 1/1/26 to 1/14/31

James E. Gurr, 2/16/31 to 3/1/36

Arnold R. Standing, 3/1/36 to 1/16/37

Blaine Betenson, 2/1/37 to 3/1/42

Albert Albertson, 3/1/42 to 3/31/58

Howard R. Foulger, 4/1/58 to present time.

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Leland D. Heywood, Assistant Forest Supervisor 11/15/44 to present time

A timber staff position was set up on the Dixie in 1947. This was in addition to the assistant supervisor position. It was first filled by Leland Carlson who was reassigned from a war mapping project on the East coast. In 1949 Carlson transferred to the SCS. Burt Tucker then took over the staff job in March 1950 and was transferred to the Regional Office in May 1952. Joe Peters followed Tucker in the position and was transferred to the Targhee Forest in April 1953. Boyd Leonard returned to the Dixie in May 1953 to fill this position.

The Chief Clerks or Administrative Assistants on the Sevier National Forest were William Morris, Carl Mattsson, Harry Stremble, J. J. Den. (?)

The Chief Clerks on the Powell (no clerk until 1908) were Bessie Shurtz, Mr. Walgren, Gene Hickman, Ada Gottfredson, O. P. Anderson, Edna Baker, Clifford Emery, Howard C. Baker, Merlin Shipley, John Peterson, Merlin Shipley returned, Max Cluff.

The Chief Clerks or Administrative Assistants on the Dixie since the consolidation with the Sevier in 1919 and with the Powell in 1944 have been Ernest J. Rowett, Alfred Larson, S. W. Gholson, Byron K. Herndon, Howard C. Baker, Leonard Berg, Murray R. Butler and Marlell Christensen.

The district boundaries on the Sevier were changed some as time went by and the number of rangers was reduced from 4 to 2 on the West Division of the old Sevier and from 3 to 1 on the East Division.

The rangers on the Panguitch Lake District were: Edmond Forthingham, Albert DeLong, James E. Gurr, William M. Hurst, Keith Dodge, Earl Storm, Elbert L. Cox, Frank W. Seaman and William M. Hurst, Max Rees 1949, Grant Williams 1950-55, Adrian E. Dalton 1955-58.

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Lowder District: William M. Hurst, Billy Dodds, James E. Gurr, F. W. Seaman.

Harris Flat District (Cedar City District): James G. Houston, F. W. Seaman, William M. Hurst. After the Districts were consolidated about 1923 into the Panguitch Lake District and Navajo Lake District, William M. Hurst was in charge of the Panguitch Lake District until December 30, 1948, when he retired. Frank W. Seaman was in charge of the Navajo Lake District until the close of the field season in 1938 when he retired. David A. Arrivee was on the Navajo Lake District the fall of 1938 and 1939. Wilford Bentley was in charge of the Navajo Lake District from April 1940 until he retired on December 31, 1954. Foyer Olsen became ranger early in 1955. In 1956, the name was changed from Navajo Lake to Cedar City District.

The Cottonwood District on the West Division of the Sevier was administered in 1905 by Will Funk, in 1906 by Frank W. Seaman and Zell Skougaard. All of the East Division was handled together with Jose Betenson, John Chidester for a short period as Forest Guards and then by Rangers Edmond Forthingham, Albert DeLong, Wilford Bentley, Gene Hickman (3 winter

months), Elbert L. Cox and J. Leo Keller. In the spring of 1925, the Cottonwood District was consolidated with the East Fork District and in 1945 the north portion, north of Cottonwood was consolidated with the Widtsoe District.

The East Fork District (Powell District) was administered by Will Funk in 1905, Frank W. Seaman, Zell Skougaard 1906, Elias Smith 1907 to 1915, James G. Houston 1916-1918; Leland D. Heywood, May 1, 1919 to March 1, 1936; S. Bryson Cook, March 15, 1936 to May 1946; Bert H. Tucker, May 1946 to 1950; Max Rees 1950 to 1953; Simon L. Cuskelly, 1953 to 1955; Grant Williams 1955 to present.

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The first districts on the Aquarius were: East End, managed by Ambrose Shurtz and R. H. Liston; North Boulder by Orin C. Snow; West Side (Sweetwater, Widtsoe) by Joseph J. Porter; Upper Valley by O. H. Griffin. Name changed from East Fork to Powell District about 1953.

On the Widtsoe District (Circleville District) the rangers have been Joseph J. Porter, Benjamin Swapp, Wallace Adair, Milo T. Dyches, T. Carl Haycock, Ernest Jorgerson, Dean Phinney, Morgan Park and Phillip Cuyler acting for a short period, James Jacobs, Donald Cox, Allen Pollock acting for short periods, Lowell J. Farmer, Kenneth G. Bower, Thomas A. Phillips and Jackson D. Large 1953 to present. Name changed from Widtsoe District to Circleville District 1956.

Rangers on the Rabbit Valley District (Teasdale District) have been Orin C. Snow, Robert F. Hall, Walter Hanks, Jess Shurtz, Wells Robbins, Gene Hickman, Wilford Bentley, 1922-1940, Robert S. Dalley, 1940-1952; Don Seaman, 1952 to 1956; Hoyle L. Sorensen, April, 1956 to present time.

The rangers on the Escalante District have been Ambrose Shurtz, R. H. Liston, P. O. Barker, Hyrum Porter, Phillip Baker, C. H. Griffin, Joseph J. Porter, Elbert L. Cox, T. Carl Haycock, Deloy Hansen, Walter S. Astle, Boyd Leonard, 1942-1947, R. Reed Thomson, 1947-1959.

Rangers on the Enterprise district have been John C. Benson, John H. Kroenche, Parley P. Peterson, James H. Baldwin, Benjamin Swapp, Bob Williams, Everett Doman, Edsen J. Adair, Bryson Cook, 1946-1960, Ward F. Savage, 1960 to present time.

Rangers on the Pine Valley District have been Angus M. Woodbury, Jos. M. Moody, Martin McAllister, James E. Gurr, J. W. Humphrey, Earl V. Storm, S. A. Macfarlane, James H. Baldwin, Irwin H. Johnson, Floyd Noel 1944-1956.

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There were 9 districts on the Aquarius in 1906. These were reduced to 3 over a period of about 10 years.

Retirements

The following men have reached retirement age and have been retired on the Dixie:

1. Frank W. Seaman	1938	Navajo Lake District
2. James H. Baldwin	1940	Pine Valley District
3. Benjamin Swapp	1944	Enterprise District
4. Edson J. Adair	1946	Enterprise District
5. Wm. M. Hurst	1948	Panguitch Lake District
6. Robert S. Dalley	1952	Teasdale District
7. Wilford Bentley	1954	Navajo Lake District
8. Leland Heywood	1957	Assistant Supervisor
9. Albert Albertson	1958	Supervisor
10. Bryson Cook	1960	Ranger-Enterprise District

Timber Operations

Early settlers report the first sawmill in Panguitch Valley was the Jim Dickinson mill set near the mouth of Panguitch Creek in 1874. The second mill was near the mouth of Butler Creek owned by George W. Sevy, set up in 1875. Both of these mills were run by water power. Later mills were set up at Mammoth Creek by the Cameron Brothers, Wilson Mill at Hillsdale, Smith Mill at Smith Canyon. The first mills in the eastern part of Garfield County were the David Littlefield Mill in Dave's Hollow, Hansen Mill on Williams Bottom at Coyote Spring and Pines, George M. Bybee in Flake Bottom, John Allen at Escalante, Swain Anderson at Sevier Summit, Ezra G. Thornton at Little Creek, Clear Creek, Sanford Canyon, Joe Jackson on East Boulder Mountain,

Chas. Torgerson on West Aquarius, Sam Coleman on north Boulder Mountain. An early day sawmill operation in Pine Valley cut the timber for the pipe organ in the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. This was before the forest was established.

The early timber purchasers on the forest in the adjacent to Garfield County were: Thomas Smith on the Aquarius – 1904; Wm. R. Forsyth and Sam Coleman – 1904; Peter

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Peterson – 1904; Frank E. Smith – 1905; John Smith – 1905; E. J. Torgerson – 1904; Vern Lyman – 1905; G. M. Bybee – 1907 to 1919; J. J. Wilcox in Sanford Canyon – 1907; Fred Worthen – 1908 to 1922; J. W. Cameron (Torrey) from Boulder Mountain – 1905; Thomas Jackson – 1908 and sons up to present time; George Pinney – 1908; Andrew P. Schow – 1908; H. E. Zabriskie – 1908 and son up to present; George Chappel – 1909; John Chidester 1910 up to 1917; H. W. Cullum – 1910; T. H. Alvey purchased timber in 1911 and off and on until present time; Arthus Coombs – 1912; Commodore and Perry Liston – 1913; Jacob Jorgenson and George Pinney, R. W. Pinney, Arza Campbell, had mills in Widtsoe area; L. L. Barton, Tropic Canyon; Shakespear Brothers, Headmasters Draw; J. C. Barnhurst – 1906; James Burrows – 1911 and Owen Orton Mill – 1910. This mill was moved from Myers Valley to Little Coal Pit, Rock Canyon, big Coal Pit, Panguitch Lake, back to Rock Canyon Pass and was operated and run by Owen Orton and Henry Orton, Orton and McCullough, Orton and Heywood, Heywood, Sam Gould, W. T. Owens, Orton and Worthen, Orton and Sons and Orien Orton, Henry Worthen mill in Rock Canyon purchased timber 1910, 1912. Cameron and Worthen purchased timber 1911, 1912, 1913; Heber C. Jensen mill (Jensen Brothers on Mammoth Creek) 1909 to present time. J. E. Crofts began purchasing timber in 1916 and his sons are in the mill business at the present time. J. P. Orton purchased timber each year from 1910 to 1919. Parowan Equitable was active 1911 to 1920. Peerless Lumber Company was active in 1912 to 1918; S. J. Ward 1918 to 1920. Walter C. Mitchell mill operated in Iron County (some timber cut in Garfield County) purchased timber from both Sevier and Dixie National Forest 1907 to present time. Thomas Benson and John W. Benson purchased timber from the Sevier Forest 1908 to 1915. H. A. Porter and Parley P. Porter commenced purchasing timber in 1916 to 1929 and William

Marshall operated a mill 1908 to 1919 near Little Ranch. G. M. Bybee sold his mill in Red Canyon in May 1919 to Lewis J.

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Whitney and Wm. (Billy) Marshall purchased the mill in 1921 and he and his sons and son-in-law, Dan Dutton, operated the mill until 1937 when the mill was moved off the forest to Red Canyon Flat. Syrett and Shakespear and Owen Orton established a mill in East Creek to cut timber for Bryce Canyon Lodge in 1925. Harmon Shakespear purchased the mill in 1928. Jos. A. Cope took the mill over in 1932. This mill was sold to Rappley and Barton. It was run by Leo Barton and Joe Johnson and later sold to Orlin Colvin who was operating the mill in 1954. William Norton operated a shingle mill in Rock Canyon and Red Canyon in 1916-1926. R. C. Syrett set up a mill on his own property about 1929. Jess Wilson started his mill in Wilson Canyon in 1933. The timber production has increased from 1/2 million feet b.m. per year to the sustained yield available of 11 million feet b.m. per year of green timber. In addition, from 2 to 4 million feet of dead spruce has been cut each year, 1943 – 1953. The important mills in 1953 were Crofts Lumber Company on Swains Creek, Pearson and Crofts on East Fork, Paul Steed in Upper Valley, Mammoth Lumber Co. at Hatch, Panguitch Lumber Co. at Panguitch, Alvey Mill on Pine Creek, Jensen Mill on Sweetwater, Zabriskie Mill at Pine Lake, Mitchell Mill near Midway, and five Wayne County mills cutting dead spruce that were owned by Torval Albrecht, W. A. Torgerson, John Larson, Chappell Bros., and J. M. Bagley. Roundy's operated a mill at Alton, Syrett at Ruby's Inn. Western Wood and Excelsior had an excelsior mill in operation at Cedar City having been in operation for several years. They cut only aspen and cut on both private and forest lands. The forest sales were NW of Cedar Breaks near Sugarloaf Mountain. Excelsior Mill in Cedar City about 1944 to 1955. Western Wood Excelsior Co., Don Rosener, Manager.

Timber Losses

The Engelmann spruce beetle (*Dendroctonus engelmanni* Hopk.) attacked the spruce stands on Aquarius top between 1916 and 1918 after severe winds blew down small

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patches of spruce timber there. By 1928 all of the spruce on 115,000 acres had been killed with the loss estimated to amount to 575 million bd. ft. About 1935 a market developed for mine props from the smaller size classes of dead spruce. About 1948 John Larson started a sawmill in Boulder Swale cutting dead spruce. The lumber proved to be saleable and mills increased in Wayne County to where the cut grew to around 2 million feet a year. Thus, a small percent of the bug-killed timber was salvaged giving a badly needed industry to help the economy of Wayne County.

Black Hills beetle has attacked the Dixie pine stands three times since the establishment of the national forests as follows:

1919 to 1923	13.4 million bd. ft. loss
1936 to 1943	13.7 million bd. ft. loss
1950 to 1956 and continuing	5.0 million bd. ft. loss

Each time control work has been carried out to help minimize the loss. Early treatment was by cutting and burning of infested trees. Later spraying with Ortho dichlorobenzene mixed with diesel oil was used. The 1952 to 1956 treatment consisted of spraying with Ethylene dibromide and water. The larger trees were cut and sprayed, the small trees were sprayed standing.

Forest Service Office in Panguitch

The first office of the Sevier National Forest (Reserve) 1905 was in Parowan and in 1907 was moved to Panguitch and an office was established in the Chidester home (later the W. J. Henderson home). Property is now owned by Alfred Cherrington. The office was moved to the upstairs of the Riley G. Clark Building about 1908. The lower part was used as the post office and Clark's Shoe Repair Shop. This building is the one immediately south and joining the old post office building. The office was moved to the upstairs of the Bank Building (present site of the

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Utah Oil Service Station on the corner of Main and Center Streets) about 1914(?). These offices were used by the rangers after the consolidation of the Sevier with the Dixie and Powell in 1919 until the Powell office was moved from Widtsoe in the fall of 1924. In 1926, the office was

moved to the Benjamin Cameron office building. In 1935 arrangements were made to construct an office building at the site previously occupied by the Garfield County School Building which had burned down. This land was known as the J. J. Page Homestead. The office was completed and occupied in October 1936. In 1945 the supervisor's office was converted into a dwelling for the East Fork Ranger and the Ranger's office was moved back to the Cameron Office Building July 1, 1945. In 1949 a barn was moved from Green R. S. to the Panguitch A. S. and became the present offices.

Improvements

The improvements on the forests for the first few years after the creation of the forest consisted of pastures, ranger stations, telephone lines, trails and roads. Ranger W. M. Riddle and Forest guard W. M. Funk constructed the first ranger station, Blue Spring R. S. near Panguitch, on the Sevier Forest in the fall of 1906. The Little Valley Ranger Station was constructed the following year.

The following men are some of those who were employed on improvement work on the Sevier National Forest previous to 1917: Lynn Brothers (Alma, Ross, Ken), Norman Sargent, Henry Judd, Jack Judd, Herbert N. Worthen, Fred Seaman. The Sargent Brothers (Leonard, Jim and Alex) constructed some of the ranger stations. Jos S. Clark, Samuel Clark, Orin Clark and many others were employed.

Some of the older Ranger Stations were Blue Spring, Wildcat, Little Valley, Jubilee, Cottonwood, Daves Hollow, Widtsoe, Upper Valley, Clayton, Aquarius,

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Lowder, Harris Flat, Boulder. Those torn down and gone by 1956 were Boulder, Cottonwood, Lowder, Harris Flat. Jubilee, though still there, has not been used since the late 1920's. Clayton has practically been abandoned. Upper Valley is seldom used. Daves Hollow and Widtsoe have been used a great deal in connection with the Pines and John's Valley reseeding projects of the late 1940's and early 1950's.

The greatest strides in improvements were begun in 1933 when the (CCC) Civilian Conservation Corps program was launched. The Powell had two camps, one at Hungry Creek about 15 miles north of Escalante. John C. Telton was camp superintendent. One was at Singletree Creek about 15 miles southeast of Teasdale, Camp Superintendent Parley Jensen. The main job was to construct a road from Escalante to Boulder and from Grover, Wayne County, to Boulder. Very heavy construction was involved along the entire route. One outstanding obstacle was to bridge the top of a narrow ridge between Death Hollow and Sand Creek. This is known as Hell's Backbone Bridge. Lionel Chidester was a foreman in charge of the construction. In order to keep the entire crew busy and complete the job so as to reach Boulder the first year, Mr. Chidester's crew started the bridge work months before an approach road was constructed. The Liston Brothers packed in via mule pack train necessary supplies – lumber, cement, and sand – and the bridge was completed before the CCC boys left in October for winter camp in California.

The Dixie Forest CCC Camp located at Duck Creek had a spike camp at Panguitch Lake (Hyrum Kunz was camp superintendent of the Duck Creek Camp). CCC building programs created new forest buildings as follows:

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1. Teasdale R.S.
2. Wildcat R.S.
3. Aquarius R.S.
4. Cowpuncher R.S.
5. Escalante R.S.
6. Green R.S. later moved - the house to Circleville and the barn to Panguitch which is now the office.
7. Panguitch headquarters buildings
8. Panguitch Lake R.S. – later moved to Panguitch
9. Vermillion G.S.
10. Duck Creek R.S.
11. Little Valley G.S. – Barn later moved to Circleville
12. Cedar City Warehouses
13. Enterprise R.S.
14. Pine Valley R.S. – later moved to St. George
15. Browse Area G.S.
16. Podunk G.S.
17. Bear Valley G.S.
18. Pine Valley Campground G.S. (See Atlas size Dixie improvement plan for photos and narrative accounts.)

Roads

Early day wagon roads underwent considerable improvement with the coming of the CCC. The Pinto-Pine Valley central roads were graveled and drained. The road from Enterprise Reservoir to Moody wash was improved. A new road was built to Oak Grove Campground and along the foot of Pine Valley Mountain to Cottonwood R.S., and to the Browse Area G.S. from U.S. Highway 91. A road was built up second left hand of Parowan Canyon (Center Creek) with CCC and E.R.A. money and over the summit to Castle Creek to connect with another road built from Cedar Breaks and Brian Head to Panguitch Lake. Roads down the Mammoth and into the Little Valleys were improved with CCC labor. A road was built up Strawberry Valley to Strawberry Point lookout. The road up East Fork to Tropic Reservoir was built with CCC labor in the 1930's. Timber access money was used to extend the road up to Crawford Canyon in 1946. Timber operators have since built the road on to Swapp Canyon Ridge. A poor pickup road existed over the summit into Crawford Canyon in 1953 which made it possible to go on through to Kanab. The upper road from Escalante

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to Boulder was built by CCC labor and broken through in 1933. The Calf Creek Road and the road through "The Gap" to Cyclone Lake followed in the next few years of the CCC program. The Calf Creek road is sometimes called "The Million Dollar Road to Boulder." It was completed in 1938. The first known cement bridge that permits floods to go over the top was built on this road where it crosses Escalante River at the mouth of Calf Creek. The road from Grover to Boulder around the "East End" was completed about 1936. The road from Cyclone Lake to Big Lake was improved in 1944 after CCC days, and the timber access road from Roundy Reservoir to Jacob's Valley was built in 1946-47. An old wagon road and very poor pickup road existed on to Spectacle Lake on the Boulder Top at this time. The road to Aquarius R.S. was improved in early CCC days. This was extended up Dark Valley to Jacob's Valley by timber operators between 1949-52. Torval Albrecht did a large part of this road building. Between 1950-52 W. A. Torgerson bulldozed a road out onto Boulder Top from Aquarius R.S., passed by Bluebell Knoll, on past the head of Pleasant Creek, and on to this timber sale area on Bown's point. This opened up the Boulder Top to pickup travel for the first time. Another road

was built by timber operators about this time, off the east side of the Boulder Top at Chokecherry Point. Some of these operators were Young, Black, and Jackson. This road was so steep that only 4-wheel drive equipment could go up it. Small sections of road totaling 10 miles in length were built over the period 1945-1953 toward Mt. Dutton on the Black Mountain division. About 5 miles was built up Cottonwood Creek and 5 miles from the Jones corral end. About 5 miles remains to link these two roads together. This was completed in 1959. Eight miles of this construction was done with 1% wildlife money.

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Other roads built with 1% wildlife funds are:

1. Iron Peg to White Rocks D-2 1944-45 15 mi.
2. Rattlesnake to Colies Flat D-1 1948 8 mi.
3. To head of Slaughter Creek D-1 1945 8 mi.
4. Smith Canyon

Iron County and the Forest Service cooperated to build a road into Pine Park on the Enterprise District in about 1943.

A timber access road about 5 miles long was built from Bower Flat to Uinta Flat on D-3 in 1945.

A timber access road was built onto Griffin Top by Pearson & Crofts Lumber Co. in 1953. This road was rerouted and built to high standard by the Forest Service in 1955-56 with timber access road funds. It connected Escalante Summit to Coyote Hollow beyond Clayton R.S.

The State of Utah worked on and completed the road from Henrieville to Escalante via Upper Valley between 1950-1952. This route used by early pioneers. Cedar City-Long Valley Junction Road was completed and oiled in 1954. Also, the road to Cedar Breaks was oiled.

Range Reseeding

Experimental plots were planted on the Sevier Forest in 1910. These were not successful. However, research and studies were carried on until the days of the CCC when successful plantings were made and by 1938 several successful range reseeding areas had been established. The Upper Valley, Johns Valley, Cameron Wash, Reed Ranch, Duck Creek, Pine Valley, Jones

Corral areas have been established during the ten years (1942-1952). Largest reseeding project ever carried out on any forest up to this time was the Pines Project 1948 to 1950, 75,000 acres.

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In 1952 the Panguitch Lake and Pass areas were reseeded. In 1953 the Pinto area was reseeded. This was the first job where pinion-juniper trees were cleared before plowing. Clearing was done by attaching a 200-foot cable between two D-7 tractors. Then the trees were bunched with a dozer and burned. An additional 800 acres were reseeded in the Panguitch Lake area in 1953. This was done with a Dixie Harrow. By this time many of the reseeded flats on the Duck Creek District that had produced large volumes of crested wheat at first had gone entirely back to the native grass species. Nineteen fifty-three was a very dry year in John's Valley, the Pines, and in Upper Valley. Grass volumes were down to 1/3 to 1/2 of that produced in normal years. Grasshoppers were bad in spots and airplane spraying was carried out in the Pines, in Castle Creek, Strawberry and in Swains Creek, by the Bureau of Entomology, Forest Service and stockmen. Hatch mountain was reseeded in 1956.

Tree Planting

Yellow Pine and Douglas Fir trees have been planted on small areas commencing in 1915. The survival has not been encouraging to date. Natural reproduction has been very successful through 1953.

Special Surveys

One of the first timber surveys to be made by the Forest Service was made on the Sevier National Forest in 1911. Members of the crew were: Lincoln Crowell, deputy supervisor; R. W. Taylor, forest assistant; W. A. Spashank, F. A.; L. F. Watts, student assistant (Chief, National Forest, Washington D.C. at later date); Joseph A. Tufts, student assistant; Ralph Wilcox, assistant ranger; Wm. Hurst, assistant ranger; James E. Gurr, A. R.; L. H. Kooyumjiam, forest guard; A. L. Griffin, Cook.

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A grazing reconnaissance was started on the Sevier National Forest in 1916 and 1917. The crew was manned by Theo B. Nichols, H. W. Johnson, Harry E. Malmstone, John Peterson, Arthur W. Stevens, Lawrence J. Palmer, Frank H. Thomas, W. R. Schofield. 1917 – D. A. Shoemaker, T. Aldous, Thos. Lamasson. 1919 – H. W. Johnson, Charles E. Cooley, C. J. Hansen, E. R. Hansen.

An extensive survey of the East Fork-Adams Head District was made in 1927-28-29 by A. L. Taylor, Deloy Hansen, Liter Spence.

An extensive grazing reconnaissance was made of the East Powell in 1930. Party leader was Selar S. Hutchings. Members were DeLoy Hansen, Louis A. Dremolski (winter), Liter Spence, L. A. Stoddard, Chas. Connaughton, E. J. Dyksterhius, Ramond Price.

An intensive grazing survey of the Dixie was made commencing in 1936, completed in 1939. Irwin H. Johnson was chief of the party. Assistants were Richard W. Hougland, Charles S. Spooner, Charles E. Poulten, Everett R. Doman. In 1938, Boyed Leonard was assistant chief of party.

Grazing

The first authorization for grazing on the Aquarius was for 75,000 head of sheep and 12,500 head of cattle to be grazed during the season of 1904. The letter was dated January 6, 1904 and stated “not to exceed 25,000 head of sheep to be allowed to enter the Reserve May 1, 1904 for lambing purposes only and the remainder not before June 1, 1904, all sheep to be off the Reserve by November 1, 1904. The cattle to be allowed in the Reserve the customary period which must be determined by the forest officer in charge and be shown in the application recommended by him.”

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The allowance for the Aquarius Forest for 1907 was 11,000 head of cattle and 55,000 head of sheep. Cattle season April 15 to November 15 and sheep season lambers May 12, others June 25 to October 20. All applications for cattle and horses were approved. All sheep applications were approved except those which applied for more than 3,000 head. The allowance recommended by

T. C. Hoyt, Supervisor for Sevier for 1907, was 123,790 sheep and 10,463 cattle. This was the number reported grazed in 1906. Some applicants for larger numbers of cattle and sheep were disapproved on the Sevier and some ranges were considered overgrazed. The season for cattle was April 1 to November 1. Season for sheep was July 1 to October 31 with provisions to allow an earlier date for lambing if circumstances justified. The total allowance for 1907 on both the Powell and Sevier was 21,463 cattle and 178,790 sheep. The total allowance for the Powell and Dixie in 1937 was 21,847 cattle and horses and 136,213 sheep. There were 20,878 cattle and horses and 56,577 sheep permitted on the whole Dixie Forest in 1953.

From the time the National Forests were established Dixie forest officers have worked long and hard to find out what was actually taking place on the ranges due to heavy grazing use.

Vegetative changes were so very slow that it was always difficult to be sure whether the range was getting worse, holding its own, or in some cases getting better. Differences of opinion were nearly always present. Stockmen generally felt that the range was getting better. World War I brought demand for more meat and as a result permitted stock in 1917 reached the peak numbers on the Dixie Forest. Since that time there has been a sustained effort to reduce numbers. In most cases the productivity of the ranges fell faster than reduction of livestock numbers which resulted in cut after cut with no apparent improvement of the range as a result. Reductions down to 1/3 of the 1917 load were not uncommon. In spite of this there was no apparent upward trend of the range established.

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The depression of 1929 hit the people in the Dixie areas very hard. A large number went on relief. This period 1930-34 was also one of the severest drought periods to hit southern Utah in the knowledge of man. Livestock were being killed to keep them off the market in the early New Deal Days. Stockmen continued to hold their numbers up hoping for better times. They fought reductions in number with all of their organized ability. A group of stockmen at Escalante and another at St. George were especially strong in their opposition to further reduction in number. Deer populations were rapidly building up at this time also, due to buck laws and game preserves. Forest officers knew what was happening but found the opposition to change solidly entrenched against them. Meetings were continually held with stock

associations, some lasting until 2 to 3 A.M. before either side would concede a point. About 1938 Regional Forester C. N. Woods issued an ultimatum that all ranges would be down to carrying capacity by 1946. This brought on a sustained effort in range inspection and an all out effort to try and convince stockmen of the need for reductions. It was during this period that men like Robert H. Park, Blain Betenson, Ben Rice, and others in R-4 broke down their health in their zeal to meet the ultimatum. There was extreme feeling between stockmen and Forest Service during this period and many reductions were forced through regardless of feelings. In most cases these reductions were even yet too small to solve the overgrazing problems and the ranges continued to decline.

About this time the philosophy of range reseeding began to gain ground and during the years 1942 – 1950 the Upper Valley, John's Valley, Cameron Wash, Pines, East Fork, and Pine Valley areas were reseeded. An all out effort of developing the last trickle of water was made in order to spread the stock out. Zone fences were built to hold stock back and later opening dates were established to give early growth some protection. Many trades and improvements were made to the benefit of everyone concerned.

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Many petitions were drawn up by associations to get forest officers removed during the 1930's and 1940's. The Escalante Livestock Association petitioned against nearly every ranger they had over a period of 20 years. These efforts by stockmen though sometimes successful did not change the policy of the Forest Service to get the facts and proceed to instigate reductions on the basis of factual information.

By 1950 buck and doe deer were being killed in large numbers. Game preserves had all been opened to hunting. Special hunts were being held. Reseeding areas though greatly inadequate had tended to relieve pressures in some areas. Transfer reductions, exchanges, association purchases with cancellations, and outright reductions had gone a long way toward easing the pressures and improving the relationships of stockmen and Forest Service on the Dixie ranges.

Supervisor Albertson, who saw a great many of these struggles through from start to finish, used to say that "the best friends the Forest Service had were those stockmen who had plenty of feed."

Mr. Albertson probably did more than any other one man to bring this condition about on the Dixie and though in 1956 there is still a long way to go it will not likely be as rough as in the past.

By 1954 a system for establishing Forest advisory boards had been created to permit representatives of stockmen, lumbermen, sportsmen, businessmen, labor, etc. to sit in and assist in formulating over-all forest policies. In 1955 the Dixie Forest Advisory Council was formed. The National Cattle Association had adopted a policy of cooperation. The National Woolgrowers, however, were still fighting for range rights instead of privileges along with other special considerations.

Efforts through congressional investigation to wipe out the Forest Service had proven unsuccessful yet there were still new bills being formulated to establish

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grazing as a primary use of the National Forests and to give stockmen special privileges.

1956 found the Dixie in a strong position to hold the gains that had been made and, with emphasis on watershed, timber, wildlife, recreation, reseeding, and farm pasture, further inroads into livestock numbers on overgrazed ranges may be affected.

Fire

The Dixie Forest has long been considered one of the less hazardous fire forests of Region 4. One reason for this is due to the summer rains in July and early August which occur most years.

The occurrence varies from 20 to 40 fires a season. The larger fires have occurred in June and October when the fire danger becomes very critical. Some of the larger fires are listed below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Size (Acres)</u>
Spring Hollow	6/24/19	125
Water Canyon	7/7/24	25
Braffets	9/16/26	200
Calf Spring Ranch	7/2/26	201
Corral Hollow	8/3/23	27
Harris Flat	6/26/28	25

Mill Creek	10/21/29	20
Maple Creek	7/14/34	269
Levanga Lake	6/28/34	36
Lydia's Canyon	7/16/34	305
Roundy Reservoir	6/22/35	850
Big Spring	6/15/36	40
Quail Creek	6/21/36	1600
Wet Sandy #1	10/26/37	145
Wet Sandy #2	10/29/37	34
Calf Spring	6/28/39	28
Alton	9/2/39	37
Jacobsen Ranch	6/11/40	40
Cherry Creek	7/8/42	26
Showalter Creek	9/27/42	90
Little Enterprise Res.	7/9/42	38
Ox Valley Road	6/22/42	41
Calf Spring	8/26/44	50
Batty Ranch	9/7/44	200

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Williamson Canyon	7/2/47	25
Lich Wash	10/1/47	50
Henderson Canyon	5/7/48	72
Horse Bench	7/1/50	62
Dry Sandy	8/23/52	80

WILDLIFE

Deer

Deer herds increased during the 1920's and 1930's creating overpopulation in the Dixie division, the Mt. Dutton range, and the area east of Paragonah (Little Creek area). The struggle with the sportsmen and State Game officials was long and hard to open the season to doe killing, then to get extended seasons and special hunts where two or more deer could be taken. In 1953 a 30-day season was established on the Mt. Dutton range but the deer were thin and small and the kill was relatively low. Many hunters found deer and refused to kill them because they were too poor. Three thousand head of deer were killed from the Dixie division in 1953, but 1954 spring counts indicated no decrease in the herd in and around Pine Valley Mountain. There were an estimated 34,000 deer on the forest in 1953. No significant decreases showed up by 1955 though many special hunts had been staged.

Elk

Elk were planted on the Mt. Dutton range in 1936 by the State Fish and Game Department. The record shows 18 head present in 1937. Newell B. Cook was the State Game Director at that time. These elk increased until special hunts were held in 1952 and 1953 for bulls only. The hunts were held early and hunting was difficult. Very few elk were killed. The number was believed to be around 300 head by 1956.

Fish

Panguitch Lake has long been the most productive water from a game fish standpoint, however, other reservoirs have become quite important in the 1940's and up to 1953.

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These are Enterprise Reservoir, Yankee Reservoir, Oak Creek Reservoir, and Bown's Reservoir on the east end of Boulder and Donkey Reservoir. The North Creek Reservoir produced some fishing in 1953 and the Willow Bottoms, Barker and Joe Lay Reservoirs have long been good fishing spots. Pine Lake, which is also artificial, was drained in the late 1940's to kill the trash fish. It was then refilled and restocked. The water now belongs to the State of Utah and fishing is good.

Boulder Creek and the streams on the east end of Boulder Mountain which always supported large numbers of fish were more heavily fished in the early 1950's than previously and are not as good as before. Other streams that support fish are Pine Creek, East Fork of Sevier above the Tropic Reservoir, Cow Creek, Cottonwood Creek, Duck Creek, Mammoth, Blue Spring, Parowan Creek, Castle Creek, Louder Creek, Asay Creek, and Upper Santa Clara River in the vicinity of Pine Valley.

Natural lakes that provided good fishing in the early 1950's are Navajo, Pine Lake, Deer Lake, Blind Lake, Fish Creek Lakes, Hidden Lake on Boulder Top, Posey Lake, and Panguitch Lake.

Fishing pressure is increasing. The daily limit has recently been reduced from 15 to 12 fish. This was again reduced to 10 fish in 1956.

Birds

Ducks come into the lakes and reservoirs all over the forest in large numbers in the fall. This has always been the case. Geese seem to follow the main drainages but are not too plentiful. Sage grouse which once were almost extinct appear to be making a come-back in 1953 and 1954, especially in the reseeded areas of the Pines. A “booming” ground discovered by Ranger Buck Cuskelly near Johnson Bench on the East Fork revealed a population of about 50 birds in the spring of 1954.

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Sage hens were also seen in Little Valley at this time. Very few ruffed or blue grouse exist although there are a few scattered around the forest. Hunts on sage hens were held in 1954 and 1955 with limited permits issued.

Recreation

The recreation available is unsurpassed. The scenery has always been superior and is outstanding in its beauty and novelty. The number of people visiting the forests has increased from a few hundred in 1905 to 320,000 in 1948. In 1953, 389,445 people visited Zion, 242,820 people visited Bryce Canyon. Most of these people passed through the Dixie or camped at her various campgrounds. The parks reported over 700,000 visits in 1955.

Areas developed in CCC years were:

Posey Lake	D-7
Oak Creek	D-8
Pine Lake	D-6
Red Canyon	D-5
Duck Creek	D-3
Navajo Lake	D-3
Spruces	D-3
Vermillion Castle	D-3
Panguitch Lake	D-4
Mammoth	D-4
Aspen Mirror Lake	D-3
Enterprise Reservoir	D-1
Oak Grove	D-2
Cedar Canyon	D-3

No areas of significance have been developed since that time although tables and/or garbage pits have been installed at Barker Reservoir, Deer Lake, and Pine Park. The Enterprise Reservoir development turned out to be in the wrong place and as a consequence was seldom used and by 1953 had been abandoned.

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Miscellaneous

The Indians hired by Supervisor Kenner in the spring of 1906 and dismissed by Forest Inspector Raymond E. Benedict in the fall of 1906 were more trouble than good. Frank W. Seaman says the Indians would get lost and were always hunting for competition. They wanted to wrestle or race. The Indians' names were Benjamin Avery, Pigeon George, Charley Bullets, Foster Charles. One of the Indians came onto a permittee cutting timber without his permit with him. He said, "What's matter now, you no carry permit in hand all time?" Pigeon George rode up to John C. Miller one fine sunny day and said, "Is it going to rain today?" John C. Miller looked up and not a cloud was in sight and said, "Why you ask it going to rain today?" The Indian said, "Supervisor say when it rains hard, me no have to work." One of the Indians went up to Hyrum Elmer who was herding W. J. Henderson's sheep on East Fork Creek. The Indian said, "Me and Teddy Roosevelt wants you to get these _____ sheep off this creek bottom right now."

Jos. C. Clark passed the ranger examination. He got an appointment, bought a good outfit, made one trip and came back and resigned, saying the job was too lonesome, work too strenuous for the amount of pay, \$60.00 per month.

S. A. Worthen and Ralph DeLong received probational appointments, purchased outfits but later decided to return to mercantile business and farming.

Samuel Henrie accepted a ranger job on the Fillmore. He was credited with answering the question, "What is wood? Why, wood is a woody substance."

Thomas Henrie Haycock worked as a guard on the Sevier and Kaibab Forests.

The first oil well was drilled east of Upper Valley in approximately section 12, T. 36 S., R. 1 E. by California Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California

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in 1948-49. Low grade oil was struck. A second well was drilled but no oil was reported to have been struck in a branch of Horse Spring draw about a year later.

Siesmographic tests were made in John's Valley in 1950-51 and a well drilled by Standard Oil of California in 1951-52 in Cameron Wash. It is not known whether or not oil was struck there at that time.

An oil well was drilled on the Browse area road in 1951-52, but so far as is known, no oil was discovered.

Uranium activity in and around the eastern portion of the Dixie began in the early 1950's with more or less of a uranium rush taking place in late 1953 and 1954. The bulk of the area between the Henry Mountains and Boulder Mountain was prospected and staked by 1954. All of John's Valley had been taken up under uranium claims by that time and 500 claims had been staked out in the vicinity of the head of Horse Creek. No known rich strikes had been made inside the forest boundaries of the Dixie by 1954 though many had been found on the Colorado plateau to the east. By 1956, the uranium rush had begun to subside, although there were many producing properties on the Colorado plateau.