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STUDIES – Sawtooth
Historical Information

Hailey, Idaho
February 15, 1941

HISTORICAL INFORMATION REPORT
SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

1. History of Area Prior to Establishment of Sawtooth National Forest

(A) General Information.

On March 3, 1863, Idaho Territory was organized. The first session of the territorial legislature met at Lewiston on December 7, 1863. Three counties were created during this session; to wit: Owyhee, Oneida, and Alturas. This made seven counties in the new territory. At this time, ten mining towns and 20,000 people comprised the new territory. The old Alturas County, within which the Sawtooth National Forest is located, included all lands north of Snake River from the mouth of Bruneau to Little Lost River, and as far north as the Sawtooth Mountains.

In 1860, gold was discovered on Orofino Creek by a party of prospectors led by Captain E. D. Pierce of California. In 1861, the Salmon River mines were discovered. In 1862, the Salmon River basin gold mines, lying south of the Salmon River were discovered, and called "Warren's Diggings," for their discoverer. In the same year, the Boise Basin mines were discovered by a party led by George Grimes of Oregon City, Oregon, who was killed by Indians in August of that year. In 1863, prospectors from Boise Basin discovered gold quartz mines near Rocky Bar. The mining camp of Rocky Bar was established, and was one of the earliest in the territory of Idaho and soon developed into a town.

A few prospectors from Rocky Bar filed on and recorded mining claims in what is now within the confines of Blaine County. These mines were called the "Big Camas" and the "Black Cinder." Two of the locaters, N. H. Williams and David Whitmer, were early pioneers of Wood River and lived here until their deaths.

There were no permanent settlers in the Wood River country until 1879. The greatest obstacle to the development of this region until that year was the nomadic bands of bloodthirsty Indians, who regarded the mountain ranges and Camas Prairie as their particular property. At the latter place, they gathered camas roots for food. After they were driven out in the campaign of 1878, white settlers followed almost upon their heels.

The development of mining on Wood River commenced in 1879, and attracted people from Boise Basin, Rocky Bar, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Colorado, the Black Hills of Dakota, and elsewhere. For many years, mining continued to be the principal business in this region.

In 1894, the Wood River Times published the following:

	Wood River Record
1878	Wild Indians
1880	Settled by the whites
1881	Yield of the mines, $1,250,000.
1882	Yield of the mines, $2,500,000.
1883	Yield of the mines, $3,500,000.
1884	Yield of the mines, $5,000,000. (Estimated)

Prospectors were the forerunners of civilization on the area now within the Sawtooth National Forest.

Following closely behind the prospectors and miners were the farmers and stockmen.

In 1879, Joseph Loving and family settled on the ranch still known to old timers as the "Yank" Robinson ranch. They built a house there, and were the first settlers on Wood River. The same year, Charles M. Black settled on Spring Creek and built a house and moved his family there the next spring. Other early settlers moved in rapidly, and stock-raising followed close behind the early settlers.

These early pioneers explored and developed the area heretofore unmolested by man with the exception of Indians. The hills and valleys waved with native wild grasses and weeds in abundance; hills were covered with virgin forests; streams were well stocked with a variety of trout; countless game birds, such as sage hens, grouse, prairie chickens, ducks and geese found shelter within the area; wild game, such as antelope, deer, mountain sheep, mountain goats, and elk, was abundant; fur bearing animals were plentiful. The mountainous area was well supplied with springs, creeks, and rivers running a pure and plentiful supply of water, which was later used for domestic purposes and to irrigate the arable farm lands these early pioneers found in sagebrush, which stretched for miles. The area was rich with mineral deposits. The early pioneer had many hardships to undergo; many luxuries were denied them. They transformed the wilderness area they found into a productive agricultural and stock-raising country; coupled with mining, merchanting, etc.

(B) Hailey.

On December 6, 1880, Hon. John Hailey filed on a desert land entry of 440 acres, for which he was granted a patent on April 5, 1884. This is the land on which the principal part of Hailey is situated. The town was name for him, a pioneer of pioneers, and who served as a delegate to congress

for two terms. His first term began March 4, 1873, and ended on March 4, 1875; and his second term began March 4, 1885, and ended on March 4, 1887.

The eastern part of town is situated on land filed on by Alonzo F. Turner, for which he was granted a patent.

The townsite was laid out by John Hailey, A. H. Boomer, W. T. Riley, and E. S. Chase. It has an elevation at the courthouse of 5328 feet.

Ernest Cramer, S. J. Friedman, J. C. Cox, W. T. Riley, Leon Fuld, J. J. Tracy, and H. Z. Burkhart were some of the early merchants, all of whom came in the spring of 1881. Ernest Cramer erected the first building in Hailey in the spring of 1881, it being a log structure.

The town developed very rapidly as the mines tributary to Hailey were being worked to capacity. Most of the merchants conducted their business in tents until they could have suitable buildings erected.

The post office was established in Hailey on March 21, 1881, with George M. Parsons as postmaster.

Even in the early days, Hailey had good business houses, in which were carried all goods, wares, and merchandise necessary for the community. At one time, there were about twenty lawyers in Hailey. Saloons were plentiful. Faro, poker, roulette, and other games of chance were also numerous.

On September 24, 1883, fire in Hailey caused an estimated lose of $75,000. Frame buildings were replaced by substantial brick buildings. On July 2, 1889, fire caused an estimated loss of $500,000. Before winter, the greater part of the burnt district had been rebuilt.

At the present time, Hailey is a town of approximately 1500 people. It is kept up by mining, agricultural, lumbering and livestock industries. Tourists and recreationists also contribute to it support.

Hailey is the headquarters of the Sawtooth National Forest, and is the largest and most important town adjacent to the forest.

(C) Ketchum.

Ketchum was first call “Leadville.” Late in the fall of 1879, David Ketchum built a log cabin and wintered there during 1879-80. Albert Griffith was also there in the fall of 1879, but left that fall and returned in the spring of 1880, and permanently resided there until his death.

Application was made to the Postmaster General for a post office under the name of “Leadville” and was refused. Application was then made for a post office by the name of “Ketchum” and was granted. The name of the town was then changed to “Ketchum” in honor of David Ketchum. The post office was established April 19, 1880.

Ketchum is the northern terminus of the Wood River branch of the U. P. R. R. It was a prosperous town a few years prior to the advent of the R. R. in 1884, and has continued to prosper. At one time, the population was estimated at from 1500 to 2000. At the present time, it is a town of approximately 1380. It still has the "frontier days" atmosphere, with plenty of saloons, or clubs, and all kinds of gambling games. When first established and continuing for years thereafter, Ketchum was a mining and stockmen's town. Since Sun Valley has been operating, it is pretty much of a "play town" and derives much of it support from tourists and recreationists. At the present time, there are eight clubs, or saloons, and gambling places.

In the early days, Ketchum had two banks, seven daily stages, two hotels, seven stores, seven blacksmith shops, three doctors, three lawyers, several restaurants, six livery stables, two assay offices, a weekly paper, several saloons, etc.

I. I. Lewis came to Wood River in 1880. He was one of the earliest settlers in Ketchum, and did more than any other man in establishing the town. I. I. Lewis, T. E. Clohecy and J. O. Swift were some of its earliest business men. Albert Griffith, Paul P. Baxter, Geo. W. McCoy, William H. Greenhow, Theo Hage and Geo. P. Hodson were among it earliest residents.

William Hyndman was an early resident; a Major in the Civil War, a practicing attorney-at-law, and a prominent mining man. Hyndman Peak is named in his honor. He died in Ketchum on October 1, 1896.

Horace C. Lewis, son of I. I. Lewis organized the Ketchum and Challis Toll Road Company, and was one of its stockholders. This company built the first wagon road over the Trail Creek Summit. He owned the freighting outfit that freighted into Challis, Clayton, Bayhorse, Custer, and Bonanza. His freight wagons were made to order, and were the largest in the state, and were drawn by 20-mule teams. At one time, it is said the freight company owned 800 mules.

The elevation of Ketchum is 5823 feet above seal level. Ketchum is surrounded by mountain peaks ranging up to 12,000 feet.

During the existence of Ketchum, two disastrous fires have occurred, one in 1900 and another in 1911.

Guyer Hot Springs, which is located two miles from Ketchum, is piped into the town and furnishes natural hot water for a swimming pool and heat for some 31 apartments. These springs were purchased by Carl E. Brandt from the Guyer estate. It is said that Mr. Guyer, a retired army captain, first owned the springs.

Ketchum holds the record of being the greatest sheep and lamb shipping station in Idaho.

(D) Galena.

Galena is situated about 25 miles northwest of Ketchum on U. S. Highway 93, at the southern base of the Sawtooth Mountains. It dates from 1879, and is claimed to be the earliest town on Wood River. Adjacent to Galena were the Senate, Gladiator, and other mines.

When Galena was active, it had four general merchandise stores, several restaurants and saloons, a livery stable, a stage stable, a stage line to Hailey, and a shoe shop owned by Martin Barry.

The town of Galena was established when mining was active in a number of mines nearby.

It is said by one of the old pioneers to have snowed twelve inches at Galena on June 19, 1883.

William Galena Barry, now of Ketchum, son of Martin Barry, was the first child born at Galena. He was born on November 14, 1882. At present, he is working for the Sawtooth Forest at Ketchum around the Ketchum Ranger Station doing various jobs.

The town was named after the galena ore found in the various mines nearby. When at its peak, the population of Galena was around 800.

At present, and for several years past, a small store and service station is all that is left at Galena, which is operated under special use permit by C. E. Barber.

(E) Camas Prairie.

Camas Prairie, probably once the bed of a long-forgotten lake, extends thirty-five miles from east to west, and from ten to twelve miles from north to south, and is located in Camas County. Fairfield, located in the center of the valley, is the county seat. It lies at an elevation of over 5,000 feet above sea level, and is surrounded by mountains [*the Soldier Mountains*] which are a part of the Sawtooth Range.

The whole Prairie, in the early days, was covered with wild bunch grass and other native grasses and dotted with a variety of wild flowers during the early summer months. Among these wild flowers was the wild camas for which the Prairie was named. The blue camas are in such an abundance that it gave the appearance of a blue lake.

The camas bulbs were much favored by the Indians, who always came to the Prairie in great numbers to dig and dry these bulbs for winter use.

In the early days, wild game, fur bearing animals, wild ducks, geese, grouse, prairie chickens, sage hens, etc., were abundant. Streams within the area were well stocked with a variety of trout.

At the present time, Camas Prairie is a stock-raising and farming community.

(F) Muldoon.

In April 1882, Muldoon was a new town, established because of the mining activity nearby. It was situated in a narrow valley or gulch, through which all travel to or from the Muldoon group of mines and vicinity passed. The smelter and sawmill sites were conveniently located between the town and mines – the latter being about a mile from the smelter. In length, the town extended from the edge of the sawmill site to the East Fork of Little Wood River, about one mile; in width, it was about half a mile.

The town was about 18 miles northeast of Bellevue. About 200 men worked at the nearby mines for a number of years. At present, all that remains of the old mining town is a post office, where mail is carried from Carey twice a week.

(G) Sawtooth Valley.

Prospectors and miners were the forerunners of the settlement of Sawtooth Valley, coming in from Wood River, Challis, and Bonanza City.

The most extensive mineral bodies were found on the head of the river, in what is now known as Smiley and Beaver Creeks.

The town of Vienna was started in 1880, near the Vienna mine, which was located in 1879. Both mine and town boomed until 1884. After the mill burned, the town rapidly disappeared. The town of Sawtooth City continued until 1892. The Silver King and Pilgrim mines were both contributors to this town. The estimated population of each of these towns was 800 people. During their peak, these towns were served by a daily stage from Ketchum. Like many other thriving mining towns, they have fallen into decay until only a few logs remain to mark their location.

David P. Clark settled on the first ranch in Sawtooth Valley above Stanley. He was appointed postmaster in 1902, and the post office was called "Pierson," later changed to "Obsidian."

Frank W. Shaw was the next to permanently settle in the Valley followed by Dave Williams, and others, until practically the entire valley was taken up.

Sheep were brought into the Valley about 1895 by the Goodings. Other sheepmen followed rapidly.

(H) Spanish Town

A group of Spaniards, who were said to have come from California, appear to be the first to invade the area in quest of gold. No one seems to know just when they came, or left, or how long they stayed, since they had gone back to California before the first of those who stayed left written records. However, it is known that a party of them settled, for a time, just south of the present town of Featherville. Their cabins were still there when the town of Esmeraldo was settled in 1864. (Esmeraldo was the first county seat of Alturas County – later moved to Rocky Bar.) Either the same party of

Spaniards or another built a wagon road into Elk Creek about 14 miles from Featherville and established a camp which still goes by the name of Spanish Town. Parts of their old bull carts and arrastras were still in evidence a few years ago, and the road they built plainly evident, although in places, it is now only a trails width.

(J) Sun Valley.

In 1935, Count Felix Schaffgotsch, an Austrian ski expert, was engaged by the Union Pacific R. R. Company to examine several places that were said to be well adapted for skiing, and report his findings to the company. He recommended the Brass ranch, adjoining Ketchum on the east, with the mountains lying nearby to the north and south of it, as ideal, and the best he had seen in the west.

In 1936, the Union Land Co. purchased from Ernest F. Brass and others the land known as the Brass Ranch, consisting of approximately 3,400 acres of land, together with all water and water rights appertaining thereto.

In due time, the Union Pacific R. R. Company purchased all this real property, including the water and water rights from the Union Land Co.

In June 1936, the building of the Lodge was commenced. It was opened to the public on, or about, December 23, 1936. Its cost is variously estimated at a million to a million and half dollars. The price of rooms renders it an exclusive hotel.

In 1937, the Challenger Inn, which resembles a Swiss Village, was constructed. Room rent is more moderate here. A moving picture theatre; grandstand; and bleachers, capable of seating 11,000 people for rodeos; a dam which forms a small lake; and various other improvements were constructed. Proctor and Dollar ski lifts were built this same year.

In 1938, Ruud ski lift was built.

In 1939, Bald Mtn. ski lift, which is in three separate lifts and approximately two miles long, was built at an estimated cost of $250,000.

During 1938, 1939, and 1940, the Forest Service, in cooperation with Sun Valley, cleared three ski trails from 100’ to 300’ wide from the top to the bottom of Bald Mtn., a total of six miles of ski trails.

During 1939, the Round House was built on top of Little Baldy to take care of skiers. In 1940, two dwellings were built, one for a doctor and the other for the head ski instructor.

There are other improvements besides the ones listed above, such as; 18-hole golf course, summer ice skating pond, skeet and trap shooting and rifle range, swimming pools, etc.

All of this property is known as Sun Valley. Skiing is the greatest attraction in the winter. There are annual ski events held, at which prizes are awarded that bring the best professionals of

the continent here. In the summer Sun Valley is a favorite place for conventions. A lot of money has been expended in transforming a summer sheep pasture into a world-famous summer and winter resort.

(J) Important Names Derived from:

Hyndman Peak, elevation 12,078', was named after William Hyndman an early settler who was a Major in the Civil War, attorney, and mining man.

Big and Little Smoky Creeks derived their names from the phenomena of smoke settling over the drainages in late summer.

Carrietown and Carrie Creek were named after Mrs. Carrie Leonard, early settler in old Carrietown.

Soldier Creek, Soldier Mtn., and the old town of Soldier, derived their names from an encampment of soldiers who camped on the bank of the streams. They were stationed here for the protection of early settlers from Indians.

Alturas Lake. This name was first applied to one of the counties of Idaho, and is a Spanish work meaning "mountain heights". It was given to the new county, which was formed in 1864. The county was abolished, but the name still adheres to this lake.

Boise River derived its name from French-Canadian explorers who had been traveling through sagebrush and dust during the summer. They had not seen a tree for many miles. When they saw the trees along the river they exclaimed: "Les bois, les bois! Voyxez les bois!", meaning "The woods, the woods! See the woods!" This river was sometimes called the wooded stream.

The Sawtooth Mountains were name by the immigrants during the 60's and were so called because of the jagged peaks along the range, which, when observed along the sky line, resembled a huge saw blade lying on its back.

2. Events Leading Up to Establishment of the Sawtooth National Forest:

The injury to all persons and industries which result from the destruction of forests by fires, careless use, and other causes, is a matter of history in older counties and was long, and still is, the cause of anxiety in the United States.

Early settlers knew that the welfare of the community was dependent upon a cheap and plentiful supply of timber; that a forest cover is the most effective means of regulating a stream flow for irrigation and other useful purposes; that the permanence of the livestock industry depended upon the conservative use of the range; that the forest cover furnished protection and feed for wild game, birds, fish, etc.; that environment within the forest furnished recreation and was healthful.

The exhaustion of lumbering centers, leaving behind desolation and depression in business, public and private losses through unnecessary forest fires, a decrease in the summer flow of streams just as they became indispensable to manufacturing or irrigation, and a serious decrease in the carrying capacity of summer range, seemed to many of the conservationists one of the most vital problems in the United States.

In 1799, and again in 1817, Congress provided for the purchase of timber lands to supply the needs of the navy. An act of the forty-second Congress for the purpose of administration of forests on public lands failed to pass.

In 1876, $2,000 was appropriated to employ a competent man to investigate timber conditions in the U. S., and on June 30, 1886, an act was approved creating a Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. On June 1, 1901, this Division became the Bureau of Forestry (Now the Forest Service, since the Act of March 3, 1905.)

An Act of March 3, 1891, authorized the President to establish forest reserves, now called National Forests.

The first forest reserve was created by President Harrison on March 30, 1891, and was called "Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve."

The creation of forest reserves, as was the practice at first, without provisions for their administration, was disturbing to local interests dependent upon their resources.

National Forests are now administered under the Act of June 4, 1897.

The Act of February 1, 1905, transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture entire jurisdiction over the National Forests. Until this time, they were under the Secretary of Interior.

The general administration policy laid down by the Secretary of Agriculture must be devoted for the permanent good of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies.

Most of the National Forests were created under the Act of March 3, 1891.

The Sawtooth National Forest was created on May 29, 1905, by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt. It was then Called "Sawtooth Forest Reserve" and contained 1,947,520 acres.

3. <u>Boundary Name Changes and Consolidations</u>:

Since the creation of the forest, the boundary has been changed at various times. (For detailed information in regard to boundary changes, maps, etc., see the atlas folio filed in the Supervision's Office.)

The name of the Sawtooth Forest Reserve was changed to "Sawtooth National Forest" under the Act of March 4, 1907. Since 1907, no change has been made in the name. The forest was named after the mountains of jagged appearance within the forest.

Sawtooth Forest Reserve, created May 29, 1905, area 1,947,520.

By Proclamation of Theodore Roosevelt, dated November 6, 1906, 1,392,640 acres were added. Total area, 3,340,160 acres.

By Executive Order #858, July 1, 1908, 2,128,240 acres transferred.

The Boise Forest as of 1930 was a part of the Sawtooth Forest.

Net area, 1,811,920 acres.

January 1, 1911, 108,080 acres added; total area, 1,320,000.

By Proclamation of May 19, 1913, 3,040 acres were eliminated; 96,830 acres were transferred. Net area – 1,220,130 acres.

Minor additions and eliminations have been made from 1913 to 1940.

On June 30, 1940, the net area of the forest was 1,202,815 acres.

4. Experiences of Forest Officers First in Charge:

During the early administration of the forest, it was necessary that Forest Officers be strong, healthy, and capable of enduring hardships and performing hard labor under trying conditions. It was essential that a forest officer be able to take care of himself and horses in regions remote from settlements and supplies. It was required that he be able to build trails and cabins, ride, pack, and deal tactfully with all classes of people. It was necessary that he know something about surveying, estimating, and scaling timber, logging, land laws, mining, and the livestock business. At the beginning, it was practical men with experience that were needed; however, men were required to make simple maps and write intelligent reports upon ordinary forest business.

In the beginning, forest officers received low wages. A Ranger's salary was $60.00 to $90.00 per month. He was required to furnish his horses, equipment, and to board himself.

Forest officers, as at the present time, were required to give their entire time to the Service.

The following are excerpts taken from a paper prepared by Regional Forester, C. N. Woods, entitled, "Thirty Seven Years in the Forest Service," which is typical of the experiences of the first forest officers on the Sawtooth Forest:

"In July 1902, I was moving sheep camps for John A. and Adam Sharp in the foothills of the Big Horn Mountains in the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming. The year before, I had moved sheep camps

for the Torrey Sheep Co., in the Big Horn Reserve. The year before that, I had ranched on Meeteetsee Creek in the west side of Big Horn Basin.

"A brother of mine came into our camp and told me he had recently talked to Mr. A. A. Anderson, portrait artist of New York City, lately appointed superintendent of the four divisions of the Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve. He told me that Superintendent Anderson was hiring forest rangers, and would give me a job as second class ranger at $75. a month on the Shoshone Division of the Yellowstone Reserve. This joined the east side of the Yellowstone National Park and the south side on Montana.

"I quit my job with the Sharp brothers and rode horseback perhaps a hundred miles across Big Horn Basin to Cody, the Forest Supervisor's headquarters for the Shoshone Division. The last forty miles I cut across country to the Shoshone River, and thence up it to Cody. Supervisor Blakesley was out of town, and I waited nearly a week in Cody for his return. During this time, I did some fishing in the river which runs through Cody, and which was at that time called the Stinking Water River, now Shoshone. The former name was given it on account of the odor of the big sulphur springs at Cody. Fishing right in the edge of the town in this river, it was easy to catch trout of from two to four pounds in weight.

"On the last day of July 1902, I contacted Supervisor Blakesley, got instructions to go to the Palette Ranch on Greybull River, and assume charge of the south district of the Shoshone Division. The Shoshone Division was divided into three districts, and these into sub-districts. My district contained perhaps one-third of a million acres. It was divided into three units with a ranger in charge of each. The three rangers were James Kinney, Ed McLaughlin, and Brown. These men were called third class rangers, and received $60 a month each. There was, a little later in the season, a first class ranger, John Ruff, appointed for the whole Shoshone Division. He received $90 a month and made his headquarters at Cody. Among other things he did most of the clerical work for the supervisor, there being no other clerical help.

"It should be said rangers received nothing except their salaries. They got no travel expenses. They furnished at least two horses each and what little equipment they used. Not even an axe or a shovel was furnished by the Government. I received no travel expenses whatever from the Government until I started on a trip to take charge of the Humboldt Forest in February 1907, with the exception of travel expenses on a trip to Cheyenne, Wyoming, the spring of 1905, to appear before a Federal Grand Jury to give evidence in a timber trespass case.

"No clerks were provided the supervisors, to my knowledge, prior to 1908. At Cody, the supervisor furnished an office in his own residence, free of cost to the Government.

“On the first day of August, 1902, I rode to Meeteesee Creek, about 25 miles south of Cody, having a pack horse and a saddle horse, and carrying a light camp outfit and provisions. I probably carried a total of about 150 pounds on my pack horse. The next day, I proceeded to Greybull River, and then up to the Palette Ranch, where I made my headquarters for the next three months, although I was actually at headquarters but a week or two in the aggregate. The Palette Ranch was owned by Superintendent Anderson, who spent some of this summers there.

“For the next several years, my travel and that of other rangers of the Yellowstone Reserve was by saddle and pack horse, except for winter travel on skis. I carried a few blankets and a quilt or two, in a tarpaulin. Sometimes I took along a bed tent, a teepee about 7 by 7 feet, but often not. In the beginning, we had no cabins of our own in which to stop, and most of the time we camped and slept in the open. The cabins we used in those days were old, abandoned cabins, built by hunters, trappers, and prospectors. In fact, until 1908, we had built very few cabins, and those were generally built of logs, with no expense to the Government, except our time. Any nails, windows, etc., that were used, we bought, or at least, obtained without cost to the Government.

“When the time approached to camp for any night, we looked for available grass for the horses, and wood and water for camp use, and enough level ground on which to make our bed. Sometimes we found everything but the level ground and dug into the hill, making a terrace sufficient to accommodate our bed. The horses were hobbled, or rarely, picketed.

”Our provisions varied, but usually included flour, baking powder, ham or bacon, coffee, condensed milk, syrup, sugar, salt, potatoes, corn, beans, peas, rice, jam, fruit, butter, and cheese. If we camped in one place for a few days or longer, we usually made sour dough and baked sour dough bread. We often caught fish, mostly trout, and in the open season, shot grouse, deer, or elk. There was excellent fishing in many of the streams, and a mess of fish could be caught in a few minutes.

“We carried a few dishes and cooking utensils, and these were usually nested. Plates and vessels were tin, enamel ware, or aluminum, usually tin. A small Dutch oven or reflector was often carried for baking bread. Three or four vessels of from one quart to four quarts capacity with a Dutch oven and frying pan were sufficient cooking utensils.

“On long trips, we carried horseshoes and nails, hammer, pincers, and rasp, and shod our horses when shoes were lost or worn out.

“In the years I have hobbled horses on the open range, I have seldom spent more than an hour or two wrangling them any day, and usually from ten to thirty minutes only.

“In December 1907, I was transferred to Hailey, Idaho, on Wood River, and was made a forest supervisor at $1800 per annum. In Nevada, I had been a forest ranger, functioning as acting forest

supervisor. On January 1, 1908, I opened an office at Hailey on Wood River for a part of the old Sawtooth Forest. The portion I supervised retained the name "Sawtooth," while other portions were called the "Boise" and the "Challis National Forests."

"During the summer of 1908, the following rangers were employed on the Sawtooth under my supervision: Noel Heath, Henry Hintz, J. E. Minear, Wiley Blair, Charles Walters, Elmer Ballard, Melvin McCoy, Ray Ivie, W. N. Horton, Walter Fender, and Wallace McPheters. Herbert McPheters was my assistant forest supervisor.

"I gave a Civil Service examination for forest rangers the spring of 1908. There were no definite educational requirements. Some passed the examination who had never completed the eighth grade in school. If one could read and write and knew a little arithmetic, and if he could ride and pack a horse, run a compass line, and do the simplest surveying, he stood a good chance of passing the examination. Practical experience was the principal requirement. A knowledge of woods work and of the handling of livestock on the ranges helped.

"The new Sawtooth Forest was perhaps the most important forest in Idaho as summer range for sheep and one of the most important in the entire West. In 1910, considering only the area (approximately one and one-fourth million acres) still in the Sawtooth in 1938 and the area still used by sheep in 1938, nearly 300,000 head of sheep were summered in addition to about 6,000 cattle. The Sawtooth furnished excellent forage for sheep – grass, weeds, shrubs. Heavy lambs were produced.

"What controversies we had on the Sawtooth were mostly with wool growers. They wanted more permanency in the use of the ranges than we were willing to give them. There was so big a demand for grazing privileges that we could not nearly satisfy it. New applicants owning a few hundred or a thousand sheep or so each, clamored to be admitted. Many of these owned and lived on ranches. They were called Class A applicants, and it was our policy to admit some of them each year. Since the forest was already very heavily stocked by those having grazing preferences, some of these having used the range for a decade or two, it was necessary to reduce established grazing preferences, and take parts of range allotments away from the old users if new applicants were to be admitted. This reduction in numbers and in ranges caused much complaint.

"In issuing grazing permits during the first few years of forest administration, there was no restriction put on the amount of reduction that might be made for any year. Gradually more protection was given the established grazing preference against reductions for distribution to new applicants. Permits were at first annual. Later they were issued for a five-year period; still later, for a ten-year period. Those term permits provided that certain maximum reductions might be made within the period for distribution of range to new Class A applicants for protection.

"It became clearer and clearer that the greater permanency one is given in the use of a range, the better care he can be expected to take of it. Also, in the case of the Sawtooth at least, it became evident that new Class A applicants generally did not long use the forest range, and were not really being much, if at all, benefited by admission to the forest. On the other hand, distribution to new applicants would decidedly hurt the established forest user who suffered reduction in his range allotment and in the number of stock he had been allowed to graze on the forest.

"Very soon after the Department of Agriculture took over the administration of the National Forest, advisory boards of stockmen were established. These were consulted with reference to range matters of general interest, and their advice obtained and followed, if consistent with National Forest policies. These boards have been of much help in the administration of grazing on the forests.

"A timber operator had failed to keep his payments for stumpage up to date, and I jumped him about it. His reply, given seriously, was: "See, look. It's just like this, I missed the train,"

"The Sawtooth does not have a high fire hazard. We had little trouble with forest fires during my stay of six years at Hailey, except in 1910, a season of extreme drought. Even that year, fires burned but a few hundred acres, and cost perhaps less than a thousand dollars in the aggregate to suppress.

"Under the act of June 11, 1906, land in the National Forests found to be particularly valuable for agriculture could be opened to homestead entry. There was a considerable demand made for land on the Sawtooth. We were in sympathy with the forest homestead set, but did not believe nearly all the land applied for should be opened to entry. We know much of the open, fairly-level land had but little, if any, value for agriculture and that it had much more value for National Forest purposes. Where the elevation was low, enough water was generally lacking for irrigation. Day farming was out of the question. Where water was available, the climate was severe, the growing season being short and cold; and in some places, the soil was poor.

"A United States senator from Idaho early took the position, on receiving complaints from disgruntled applicants for homesteads, whose applications had been denied, that the applicant himself was the only proper judge of what constituted agricultural land; that the applicant should be allowed to enter a forest homestead, and by experience, determine whether he could make a home thereon.

"We had entirely too much land within the forests open to homestead entry. Many lists were later recalled and the land removed from the possibility of homestead entry. In my experience, there was a very limited number of mistakes made in refusing to open land in the National Forests to entry under the Act of June 11, 1906. I believe 99% of the mistakes that came to my attention made

under this Act were in opening land to entry that was not agricultural in character, or not particularly valuable for agriculture. A policy of allowing applicants to decide for themselves whether land is suitable for agriculture is, I believe, now generally conceded to be wrong. Many would-be homesteaders were not soil experts; knew little of the availability of water in streams that might be entirely covered by water rights; had little information on climate and dry-farming possibilities.

"Much fairly level land in the Sawtooth Valley looks very attractive during the summer. It produces considerable grass. Water for irrigation is abundant and easily diverted onto the land. A plentiful supply of timber quite suitable for building purposes and for fuel is very accessible. But the soil is not fertile, is shallow and underlaid with gravel. The summers are cold and short, and there may be a heavy frost or a freeze any night of the year. On this type of land and with such a climate, a living cannot be made by tilling the soil.

"While we refused to approve a number of applications for homesteads on the Sawtooth, at that we approved more than should have been allowed. This is now very evident.

"On my first trip to a certain forest in 1916, which was after I had been transferred to the Regional Headquarters at Ogden, I checked on some of the tracts recommended by the supervisor for opening to entry under the Act of June 11, 1906. I was riding with a district ranger. He stopped his horse and said; "Here is a tract recommended for listing under the Act of June 11." We were in open, rolling country. The land was quite rough for tilling. There was not enough water available to irrigate more than an acre or two, and dry farming was impractical because of light precipitation. I asked, "Where is the land?" He replied, "We're on it now.", and he pointed out the general location of the 160 acres recommended by the examiner.

"I went to the supervisor's office and examined the report. It stated that at least 50% of the land was agricultural, and the rest grazing land. I interviewed the supervisor and the examiner. I then asked them to go with me to the tract. We went. I asked the examiner to show me 80 acres of agricultural land. He said he appreciated there was a chance for difference of opinion, but he believed that at least 80 acres of the tract was agricultural.

"Later the supervisor was asked whether he would guarantee the lands work of the examiner. He said he would not; that he had not known the character of the land I questioned and had taken the examiner's word for it.

"The examiner, as well as the supervisor, soon resigned from the Service.

"We got along fairly well with the Sawtooth permittees and with the general public, I think, during my term as supervisor. Questions of allotting grazing privileges caused the greatest difficulty by far.

"When in preparation for the grazing season of 1909, I announced a considerable reduction in established grazing privileges to admit new Class A applicants, Frank R. Gooding, the Governor of Idaho, and later, United States Senator, having a permit for some 80,000 sheep on the Sawtooth, appealed from my decision and asked for my removal as forest supervisor of the Sawtooth.

"Secretary James Wilson held some conferences over the West during the season of 1909. I attended one at Pocatello, Idaho. The Secretary desired to meet the forest users and the public and to get first-hand information on the work of the Forest Service. He wanted to know how the Service was functioning and to obtain any constructive criticism that might result in improving forest administration. Mr. A. F. Potter, once Chief of Grazing for the entire Service, and later Associate Forester, accompanied Secretary Wilson. Senator Borah was present at the Pocatello meeting.

"Gooding spoke and had something to say in praise of forest administration, at least he did not criticize the Forest Service. Stanford sat across the aisle from Gooding and listened attentively to his remarks. I sat farther back and could see both of them. When Gooding sat down, Stanford immediately arose, faced toward Gooding, and addressing him in a voice showing considerable emotion, asked, "Brother Gooding, why this change of heart?" I took it that Stanford felt Gooding's change from criticism to praise of the Forest Service might not be based on the best reasons and might be ill-advised.

"In saying forest officers and forest administration were criticized, I do not wish to convey the idea that this criticism was altogether unjustified, nor that complaints were always made without good and sufficient reason. It should be remembered that most forest officers twenty-five to thirty-seven years ago had neither the education nor practical experience to fit them fully for the organizing and operating of a National Forest with its varied activities. They made many mistakes. Some of us were overzealous; thought habits and practices could be changed almost overnight by Government fist; believed that those who did not follow our instructions very closely, nor pretty fully accept our judgment, were very selfish and not very high-minded citizens. We were not too patient; were too sensitive to criticism; too stubborn in our views. We too often failed to put ourselves in the other fellow's place. In handling grazing matters, forest officers who had never handled sheep or cattle on the range sometimes asked permittees to do the impractical.

"While I had many arguments with users of the Sawtooth during my time as supervisor at Hailey, our arguments and contests were in the open with but one exception. A permittee offered me a hundred dollars to transfer a grazing preference to which he was entitled. I am glad to say he was a foreigner. He did not get the preference, no I, any money.

"Some progress in forest administration was made during my six years on the Sawtooth. We local forest officers learned more about the marking of timber for cutting, what trees should be

taken, and what left. Material progress was made in range management. Definite allotments of range were made to individual wool growers, and as far as practical, to individual owners of cattle. Considerable discussion was had relative to methods of handling livestock. Improvement was made in the salting of cattle and horses, in the bedding out of sheep, in deferred and rotating grazing of the ranges.

"Congress was, by this time, making considerable appropriations for the development of the National Forests, for the construction of permanent improvements, for timber and for range estimates and surveys, to determine the amount of these natural resources. We were employing technical foresters. We had, by this time, constructed a number of ranger stations, pastures, trails, telephone lines. Our dwellings were small and cheaply built. The first limit set by Congress with reference to individual buildings was a $500 maximum. Low limits were probably advisable at that time. In a number of cases, ranger stations were built at places where they were not long needed nor used extensively. Generally, we started out with more ranger districts and more rangers than we were willing to continue many years.

"I traveled much on the Sawtooth during the six years I was supervisor at Hailey. I spent about two-thirds of each field season in the field on horseback, largely. I never rode in an automobile or an airplane over the forest during the six years. Hailey was a town of 1200 to 1500 people in 1908. When I arrived at Hailey in December 1907, there was but one automobile owned in the town. That was a high wheel, hard rubber tire, chain drive, single seat, open car. Since cars were lacking and the roads poor, but limited recreational use was made of the forest. The Sawtooth is naturally very inviting to campers, fishermen, and to recreationists generally. Fishing at the time in Upper Wood River was very good, as well as in several other streams on the forest. Sage hens were abundant over the open, leveler parts of the forests and through the adjacent country to the south. Blue grouse were very abundant well over the southern half of the forest. In 1910, I saw as many as fifty in on flock. It was easy to get a few birds along the trails with a pistol. In fact, it was easy to get blue grouse within one or two miles of Hailey. In Copper Basin, between Hailey and Mackay on the old Lemhi Forest, there was a great concentration of sage hens each summer. Flock after flock was flushed as one rode through the basin. They have greatly decreased on the areas mentioned.

"In January 1910, while we Region 4 forest supervisors were in conference in Ogden at the Regional Headquarters, we were greatly disturbed and grieved to learn that Gifford Pinchot had been dismissed as Chief of the Forest Service. But he had already given us an excellent start. He had established policies and set standards which still govern. Besides, we found in the years that followed, he could do more, perhaps, for the Forest Service out of it then as its Chief. He could, as a private

citizen, say and do what he pleased. The country owes him much. He has proved himself a courageous, high-minded, far-seeing, unselfish American. His life has been as inspiration to many."

5. Ranger District History:

Prior to 1908, there is no data available which would indicate that Ranger Districts were established.

Maps available and on file indicate that the forest was divided into three ranger districts in 1908, as follows: All the Wood River and Little Wood River watersheds were known as District #1; the area lying within the Boise River Watershed was known as District #2; the area on the Salmon River watershed within the Sawtooth Forest was district #3. Each one of the ranger districts was divided into from two to five so-called guard districts. During 1908, it is apparent that the men in charge of these districts did not have established headquarters.

Ray Ivie was the first ranger in charge of District #3.

In 1909, the boundaries of the districts remained the same, but were apparently called Deputy Ranger Districts, which were divided into districts called Assistant Ranger and Guard Districts. Headquarters of the men administering these districts at this time were located at Garfield R. S., Adams Gulch, Greenhorn, Big Smoky R. S., Soldier R. S., Slick Ear Creek, Shake Creek, Emma Creek, and Pole Creek. It seems probable that some of the men working on the forest at this time did not have established headquarters.

No change in Ranger District boundaries were made, so far as available records indicate, until about the year 1915, when the forest was divided into five range districts. No material changes in ranger district boundaries have been made up to the present time. For detailed information relative to boundaries, see the following maps:

District Name	District No.	Headquarters
Greenhorn	# 1	Hailey, Idaho
Flowers	# 2	Ketchum, Idaho
Pole Creek	# 3	Sawtooth Valley R. S.
Soldier	# 4	Soldier R. S.
Shake Creek	# 5	Shake Creek R. S.

In 1938, the name of the Pole Creek District was changed to "Sawtooth Valley." In 1931, Flowers District name changed to "Ketchum."

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6. Personnel History Sawtooth National Forest:

1906	F. A. Fenn	Forest Supervisor	Boise, Idaho
	C. E. Dunston	Forest Assistant	Boise, Idaho
1907	Emil A. Grandjean	Act. Forest Supervisor	Boise, Idaho
	C. E. Dunston	Forest Assistant	Boise, Idaho
	C. M. Butler	Forest Assistant	Boise, Idaho
1908	C. N. Woods	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Deputy Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Emil A. Grandjean	Forest Supervisor	Boise, Idaho
	C. M. Butler	Forest Assistant	Boise, Idaho
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Henry C. Hintz *Hinst*	Ranger, Dist. #2	Soldier
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
1909	C. N. Woods	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Deputy Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Frank J. Ryder	Forest Assistant	Hailey, Idaho
	C. F. Wilber	Forest Assistant	Hailey, Idaho
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	John E. Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #2	Soldier
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
1910	C. N. Woods	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Deputy Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Frank J. Ryder	Forest Assistant	Hailey, Idaho
	E. S. Hopke	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #2	Soldier
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
1911	C. N. Woods	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Deputy Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Frank J. Ryder	Forest Assistant	Hailey, Idaho
	Lester E. Hitchcock	Forest Assistant	Hailey, Idaho
	Samuel B. Locke	Forest Assistant	Hailey, Idaho
	E. S. Hopke	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #2	Soldier
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
1912	C. N. Woods	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Samuel B. Locke	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	E. S. Hopke	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #2	Soldier
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
1913	C. N. Woods	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Samuel B. Locke	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	T. F. Neineman	Forest Assistant	Hailey, Idaho

	E. S. Hopke	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #2	Soldier
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
1914	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Samuel B. Locke	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	S. C. Hendrickson	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #2	Soldier
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
1915	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	S. C. Hendrickson	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Alden S. Ivie	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier
	Lester Butler	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek
1916	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	H. G. McPheters	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	S. C. Hendrickson	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Alden S. Ivie	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier
	Lester Butler	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek
1917	H. G. McPheters	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	S. C. Hendrickson	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Alden S. Ivie	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Ray Ivie	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier
	Lester Butler	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek
1918	H. G. McPheters	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Leslie E. Dodge	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	L. R. Walgren	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Alden S. Ivie	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	John Silman	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier
	A. T. Osborn	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek
1919	H. G. McPheters	Forest Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Leslie E. Dodge	Deputy Supervisor	Hailey, Idaho
	Walter L. Priest	Clerk	Hailey, Idaho
	Walter LeFlang	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn
	Martyn Mallory	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers

	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3		Pole Creek
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4		Soldier
	A. T. Osborn	Ranger, Dist. #5		Shake Creek
1920	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Walter L. Priest	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	A. E. Griffith	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	A. T. Osborn	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1921	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	A. E. Griffith	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	A. T. Osborn	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1922	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	A. E. Griffith	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	A. T. Osborn	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1923	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Virgil C. Moody	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	A. T. Osborn	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1924	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	A. T. Osborn	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1925	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Ora J. Shaw	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho

	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	A. T. Osborn	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1926	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	Ora J. Shaw	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1927	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	Ora J. Shaw	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1928	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	Ora J. Shaw	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1929	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	N. C. Jensen	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	W. H. Horton	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	T. H. Van Meter	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1930	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	L. H. Garner	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Flowers	Ketchum, Idaho
	H. H. Van Winkle	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Obsidian, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	T. H. Van Meter	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1931	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	T. H. Van Meter	Assistant Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho

	Richard F. Bowman	Senior Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	L. H. Garner	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Ritter	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Obsidian, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	R. B. Johnson	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1932	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	T. H. Van Meter	Assistant Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	L. A. Dremolski	Jr. Range Examiner		Hailey, Idaho
	Harold Price	Jr. Range Examiner		Hailey, Idaho
	W. J. Prevol	Principal Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Chas. Daugherty	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ed Ritter	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Obsidian, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	R. B. Johnson	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1933	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	L. A. Dremolski	Jr. Range Examiner		Hailey, Idaho
	W. J. Prevol	Principal Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Chas. Daugherty	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	~~Ned Millard~~ *Ed Ritter*	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Obsidian, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	R. B. Johnson	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1934	M. S. Benedict	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	L. A. Dremolski	Jr. Range Examiner		Hailey, Idaho
	W. J. Prevol	Principal Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Chas. Daugherty	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Ketchum, Idaho
	Arthur H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	~~Ned Millard~~	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Obsidian, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	R. B. Johnson	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Featherville, Idaho
1935	F. S. Moore	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	L. A. Dremolski	Jr. Range Examiner		Hailey, Idaho
	W. J. Prevol	Administrative Assistant		Hailey, Idaho
	Al. F. Hays	Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	A. H. Berry	Range, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Chas. Daugherty	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	Ned Millard	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Obsidian, Idaho
	Ed Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfield, Idaho
	R. B. Johnson	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Pine, Idaho
1936	F. S. Moore	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho

	Chas. Daugherty	Assistant Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	W. J. Prevol	Admin. Asst.		Hailey, Idaho
	Al. F. Hays	Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	John T. Stewart	Asst. Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Glen E. Brado	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	L. A. Dremolski	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	A. H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Obsidian, Idaho
	Ed. Minear *Saling*	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfiled, Idaho
	~~Glenn S. Bradley~~ *No*	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Pine, Idaho
1937	F. S. Moore	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Chas. Daugherty	Assistant Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	W. J. Prevol	Admin. Asst.		Hailey, Idaho
	John T. Stewart	Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Donald Grimshaw	Asst. Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Glen E. Brado	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	L. A. Dremolski	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	A. H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #3	Pole Creek	Obsidian, Idaho
	Ed. Minear	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfiled, Idaho
	Glenn S. Bradley	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Pine, Idaho
1938	F. S. Moore	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Chas. Daugherty	Assistant Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	W. J. Prevol	Admin. Asst.		Hailey, Idaho
	John T. Stewart	Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Russel Walston	Asst. Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Glen E. Brado	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	L. A. Dremolski	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	A. H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #3	Sawtooth Valley	Hailey, Idaho
	Wallace M. Saling	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfiled, Idaho
	Glenn S. Bradley	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Pine, Idaho
1939	F. S. Moore	Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	Arthur Potter	Assistant Forest Supervisor		Hailey, Idaho
	W. J. Prevol	Admin. Asst.		Hailey, Idaho
	L. A. Dremolski	Asst. Range Examiner		Hailey, Idaho
	John T. Stewart	Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Russel Walston	Asst. Clerk		Hailey, Idaho
	Glen E. Brado	Ranger, Dist. #1	Greenhorn	Hailey, Idaho
	Orval E. Winkler	Ranger, Dist. #2	Ketchum	Ketchum, Idaho
	A. H. Berry	Ranger, Dist. #3	Sawtooth Valley	Hailey, Idaho
	Wallace M. Saling	Ranger, Dist. #4	Soldier	Fairfiled, Idaho
	Glenn S. Bradley	Ranger, Dist. #5	Shake Creek	Pine, Idaho

There follows a brief history of various employees who have worked on the Sawtooth in accordance with the best records and information available.

Supervisors

*Major?*F. A. Fenn was the first Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest, having served from July to December 1906 in this capacity with headquarters at Boise, Idaho. From the Sawtooth, Mr. Fenn was transferred to northern Idaho.

Emil A. Grandjean was the second Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest, with headquarters at Boise, Idaho. He served in this capacity until a re-adjustment was made in boundaries about 1908. He was then in charge of the Boise National Forest with headquarters at Boise. He served as Supervisor of this forest for a number of years, until about 1922 when he retired from the Service. He is located at present on a small acreage near Caldwell, Idaho.

C. N. Woods, the third Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest, entered the Service on July 31, 1902, as second class ranger on the Shoshone Division of the Yellowstone Reserve. Mr. Woods was given various assignments (see excerpt from his report), and is, at the present time, Regional Forester in charge of Region 4. He served as Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest from 1908 to 1914. During this time, many trying problems of administration were very satisfactorily solved.

M. S. Benedict, the fourth Supervisor of the Sawtooth, entered the Service about 1910 in Nevada. He served as Assistant Supervisor of the Boise National Forest and became Supervisor of the Sawtooth in 1914. He served in this capacity, except during 1917 & 1918, when he served in the army, until 1935. At this time, Mr. Benedict was transferred to the Caribou as Supervisor. In June 1938, he became Supervisor of the Targhee where he is at this time. He relates his experience on the Sawtooth as follows: "I arrived on the Sawtooth in the fall to 1914, with a full head of hair – 4,213 hairs by actual count. Twenty years later, after wrestling with 4,213 problems, each of which took its toll, I left the Sawtooth. These are the bare facts." *Now deceased, died in California*

H. G. McPheters, in charge of the forest in 1917 and 1918, during the time M. S. Benedict served in the army, entered the Service about 1908. He served as Deputy Supervisor and Supervisor from 1908 to 1918. In 1919, he was transferred. The 1924 records indicate he was Assistant Supervisor of the Kaibab. In 1925, he was transferred to the Salmon Forest as Assistant Supervisor. During the spring of 1936, he was killed in a car accident on the Salmon River.

F. S. Moore, sixth Supervisor of the Sawtooth, entered the Service as Clerk on the Payette about 1909. He served as Clerk and Deputy Supervisor of the Payette, and as Supervisor of the

Caribou for a number of years. From 1935 to July 1940, he was Supervisor of the Sawtooth. In July 1940, he was transferred to the Boise National Forest as Supervisor.

Chas. Daugherty, the seventh and present Supervisor of the Sawtooth, entered the Service as trail and telephone line foreman on the Challis Forest in 1918, and served in this capacity until 1921 and 1922, when he was assigned to Assistant Ranger work. From 1923 to 1931, Mr. Daugherty was in charge of various ranger districts on the Challis. From 1932 to 1935, he was District Ranger on the Sawtooth; from 1936 to 1938, he was Assistant Supervisor on the Sawtooth. During January 1939, he was transferred to the Targhee as Assistant Supervisor. In July 1940, he was made Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest.

Clerks:

E. S. Hopke, the first Clerk on the Sawtooth, commenced work in 1910, and served four years on the forest as Clerk. At present, he is in the Regional Office in Portland.

Richard F. Bowman entered the Service as Clerk on the Sawtooth in 1921, *[Guy Henderson Next]* and served in this capacity until May 1931, when he was transferred to the Nevada as Clerk. Later he transferred to the Targhee, *[was on La Sal before Targhee]* where he is at the present time serving as Clerk. *[transferred to Portland, Ore. Now retired]*

W. J. Prevol entered the Service on February 1, 1929, as Jr. Clerk-Stenographer on the Wyoming Forest; was transferred to the Nevada Forest on July 5, 1930; and then was transferred to the Sawtooth Forest as Principal Clerk on May 7, 1931, and is at present Administrative Assistant on the Sawtooth. *[Transferred to Cache, Div. of T.M. [?], Div. of Operations - retired for disability 1963. ARS]*

Al. F. Hays entered the Service as Clerk on the Sawtooth in 1935; was transferred to the Wasatch during 1937; and is at present Clerk on the Humboldt Forest.

John T. Stewart entered the Service as Clerk on the Sawtooth in 1936, and served in this capacity until the spring of 1939, when he was transferred to the Regional Office at Ogden, at which place he is at present.

J. Russel Walston came to the Sawtooth as Jr. Clerk-Stenographer on June 1, 1938. Prior to this, he worked four months in 1935 as Asst. Clerk on the Idaho National Forest. At present, he is an Asst. Clerk on the Sawtooth. *Now with Revenue.*

Harold E. Smith entered the Service as a CCC Voucher Clerk on the Boise Forest on January 11, 1935. He received a Civil Service appointment in March 1937, and transferred to the Challis Forest as Warehouse Clerk on March 10, 1937. On May 15, 1939, he transferred to the Sawtooth Forest as Clerk, which position he still holds.

Donald Grimshaw, who worked during 1937 as Jr. Clerk, resigned.

Rangers:

Henry ~~Hintz~~ *Hinst* was one of the early Rangers on the forest. Records indicate he worked on the forest at Soldier and Shake Creek in 1906, 1907, and a part of 1908. He passed away during 1908. *Died in Boise, May 17, 1910.*

W. H. Horton, one of the earliest Rangers, entered the Service as Guard in 1908. He served on the Pole Creek District until he retired in 1929, due to ill health. He died in California about 1935.

J. E. (Ed.) Minear entered the Service in 1908, working under Henry C. Hintz, during this year. After this year, he was in charge of the Soldier Ranger District until his death in February 1937. His entire time was spent on the same Ranger District, where he rendered loyal, faithful, and efficient service for a long period of years. The following is taken from the Camas County Courier Editorial of February 18, 1937:

"Nature Loses a Friend"

"Another pioneer and citizen of Camas Prairie has gone to a final resting place, his body laid to rest within the shadows of the forest which was under his protection and care for over a quarter of a century.

"His service in the capacity of Ranger cannot be estimated, but was one conservating rather than developing; a guardian of not only the trees but of all wild life contained within the forest. He was willing and anxious that everyone should enjoy nature and not destroy it, and was keenly interested in the program carried out by the Civilian Conservation forces, aiding and directing in many of the Government's projects in this district.

"Probably no man was more steadfast to duty, giving of his time and energy without regard to man's criticism so long as he believed nature would reap the benefits. Characterized as uncompromising and austere as to exclude a wide friendship, he was nevertheless esteemed by everyone and his name and accomplishments held in the greatest respect. Notwithstanding his obedience to duty, he was sensitive to criticism making it doubly hard to continue in the face of it. He enjoyed having his friends about him and often placed his home at their disposal. One of his greatest prides was the new buildings at the ranger station, which are, in a measure, a monument to his success.

"Time will bring other men to carry on the task which he has begun, but his memory and influence should be a constant inspiration to all."

Ray Ivie, one of the earliest Rangers on the Sawtooth, was working as Ranger in 1908. He continued in this capacity until 1917, when he resigned. He is at present on a farm near Carey.

Virgil C. Moody transferred to the Clearwater Forest in Region I, where he is at present working as Technical Assistant.

A. R. Griffith resigned from the Service in 1922. He is at present living at Ketchum.

Ore J. Shaw resigned in 1928, and is running a gas station in Mtn. Home, Idaho.

N. C. Jensen, after a long period of loyal service, resigned in 1929. He is, at present, living near Shoshone, Idaho.

L. E. Garner transferred to the Salmon Forest in 1931.

H. H. Van Winkle, having spent one year on the Sawtooth, transferred to the Lemhi Forest (now Challis Forest), and is at present working on the Boise National Forest as Assistant Forester.

Ed Ritter, after spending three years on the Sawtooth, was transferred to Region 7, where he is located at present.

R. B. Johnson was promoted to Assistant Supervisor of the Challis National Forest in the spring of 1937, which position he still occupies.

Ned Millard, after spending two years on the Sawtooth, was transferred to the Targhee in 1936. He is Ranger on the Targhee National Forest at present.

A. T. Osborn, having spent a number of years as Ranger on the Shake Creek District, resigned.

Arthur H. Berry entered the Service as Guard in 1925. He has served as District Ranger on three ranger districts since 1934, and is, at present, assigned to the Sawtooth Valley District.

Glenn E. Brado entered the Service as Guard at the Hunter Creek Ranger Station on the Sawtooth National Forest, on May 4, 1934. He served as Guard at this station during 1934 and 1935. On July 6, 1936, he was assigned to the Greenhorn Ranger District with headquarters at Hailey. He still holds this position.

Glenn S. Bradley entered the Service on, or about, June 1, 1923, as laborer in a trail crew on the Salmon National Forest. In 1924, he was assigned to road work during June and July on the Challis National Forest, and to a trail crew on the Salmon National Forest, from August to October of this year. From 1925 to 1928 inclusive, during field seasons, he worked on the Salmon National Forest as Guard, Lookout, as laborer on trails, roads, telephone lines, creosote treating plants, and various other field jobs. On December 22, 1929, he was assigned to the Copper Creek District on the Salmon National Forest as Ranger. In the fall of 1936, he spent six weeks on AAA work in North Dakota, on range survey work. During April of 1937, he was transferred to the Shake Creek District of the Sawtooth National Forest where he is at present.

Wallace N. Saling entered the Service in 1923 on the Clearwater National Forest as sheep driveway patrolman.

In 1924, Look-Out and smokechaser, Clearwater Forest.

1925, Trail foreman on Clearwater Forest.

1926, grazing survey crew member on Cache and Uinta National Forests.

1927, on growth studies for School of Forestry, U. of I., and State of Idaho.

1928, student assistant, northern Rocky Mtn. Experiment Station

From 1925 to 1928 inclusive, he spent the winters in school.

On June 12, 1929, he was appointed Jr. Range Examiner on the Boise National Forest, and was detailed to the R. O., on insect control work on the Wasatch National Forest. He also worked on timber surveys on the Idaho and Payette Forests, and was on fire details on these forests. He was on the Weiser Forest as Guard for one summer, and spent one summer on the Ashley Forest on grazing surveys. In October 1934, he was assigned to the Minidoka Forest as Ranger. In April 1937, he was transferred to the Sawtooth National Forest as Ranger in charge of the Soldier District, which position he sill occupies.

Orval E. Winkler first entered the Service in 1922 as road crew member. In 1924, he had summer employment on the Kaibab as timekeeper on a bug infestation project. In 1932, he had summer employment (5 Mos.) for the Great Basin Experimental Station. During 1935, he was employed during the summer season on the Sawtooth Forest in a grazing survey crew. On January 11, 1937 he was appointed as Assistant Range Examiner and was assigned to a Ranger District on the Cache Forest in April 1937. On April 16, 1938, he was transferred to the Ketchum Ranger District on the Sawtooth Forest. Mr. Winkler is a son of Ernest Winkler, who was Assistant Regional Forester in charge of grazing in Region 4 for a number of years.

Technical Assistants:

L. A. Dramolski entered the Service in 1925 as a member of a trail crew on the Wenatchee National Forest, Region 6.

1926, Guard. Wenatchee National Forest.

1927, Guard, Wenatchee National Forest

1928, Assistant Ranger, Wenatchee National Forest

1929. Field Assistant, grazing survey, Ashley National Forest

1930. Field Assistant, grazing survey, ~~Ashley~~ *Boise* National Forest.

He received an appointment as Junior Range Examiner on September 20, 1930. During the winter of 1930-31, he was on the Powell Forest on grazing survey compilation work. During 1931, he was chief of party, grazing survey work on the Boise and Sawtooth National Forests. He has been working on grazing work on the Sawtooth since 1931, except for two years which were spent on the Ketchum Ranger District ~~1937 and 1938~~. *1936 and 1937* He was promoted to Associate Range Examiner on January 1, 1940.

Harold E. Price, prior to his assignment to the Sawtooth, worked on grazing survey work on the Humboldt. He spent one year, 1931, on grazing survey work on the Sawtooth. At present he is working for the Intermountain Range and Experiment Station in Utah.

Assistant Supervisors:

T. H. Van Meter entered the Service prior to assignment as Ranger on the Shake Creek District. He was assigned to timber sale work on the Targhee for a time, and probably had other assignments. In 1931, he was made Assistant Supervisor of the Sawtooth Forest, which position he occupied for two years. He was transferred to the Wyoming Forest as Assistant Forest Supervisor in 1932. In 1934, he became Assistant Supervisor of the Payette Forest. In 1937 and 1938, he was assigned to the Regional Office in Personnel Management and Fire Control work. During 1939, he was in charge of the Boise River Flood Control Project. In the spring of 1940, he became Supervisor of the Payette National Forest.

Arthur Potter entered the Service as Guard on the Payette Forest in May 1917. After various assignments on the Payette Forest, he was transferred to the Boise N. F. as Assistant Supervisor on May 1, 1925. On May 1, 1937, he was transferred to the Targhee as Assistant Supervisor; and in January 1939, he was transferred to the Sawtooth as Assistant Supervisor, which position he still occupies.

Temporary Employees:

A large number of temporary employees have done their bit in the administration, protection, and improvement of the forest.

C. A. (Art) Bailey, the present Road Foreman on the forest, commenced building roads on the forest about 1925. "Art" is a very dependable and capable road man, and has built and maintained many miles of roads on the Sawtooth.

7. Timber Management:

(a) Timber Resources.

Approximate area of timber types and amount of each species within the Sawtooth National Forest. (Types in acres).

P.P.	D.F.	E.S.	L.P.	A.F.	Aspen	Limber Pine	Total
22,000	200,000	12,000	157,500	9,000	24,000	26,000	430,500

Stand in M.B.M. trees 12" D. B. H. & Over

125,006	529,000	29,000	227,000	9,000	--	30,000	949,006

There has been no material change in the area of timber types since the erection of the forest.

(b) Early Lumbering:

A considerable part of the timber necessary for building purposes in the early days was cut from what is now the Sawtooth National Forest, without charge, administration, or any restriction whatever. Small mills were established within and adjacent to the forest. Joe Jones and Charles Budington had a whip saw outfit on the South Boise River in1876, as what is now known as the "Jones Diggings". They sawed out material for sluice boxes, etc.

In 1881, Gus Glen started a mill in Mill Canyon in the Camas Prairie country. In 1882, the mill was moved to Elk Creek and sold to William S. Currie. It is estimated that two million board feet were cut in Elk Creek, and most of the timber used on Camas Prairie for early development. Other mills were started near the Camas Prairie country in 1882-1884. Lumber sold from these early mills ranged in price from $16. to $20. per M. B. M. at the mill.

About 1900, there was considerable logging along the South Fork of the Boise River. Baker and Anderson (Anderson still lives on a ranch below Pine.) cut around two million board feet of timber along the river, and drove it down the river to the Ridenbaugh Mill at Boise. Old stumps and logs left are still in evidence along the river as far up as Shake Creek.

Frank Gooding furnished ties to the Railroad Company when the railroad was built into Ketchum in 1884. A part of the ties were cut on the Warm Springs Creek side of Bald Mountain, while the remainder was cup up Wood River and driven down the river in the spring.

One of the first saw mills built on Wood River was located in the vicinity of what is now known as "Guyer Hot Springs" by parties known as Corbett and Quantrell. This mill started in 1880.

Nurseries and Plantings:

A small nursery was established at the Flowers Ranger Station, which was located in Adams Gulch, in 1910. Douglas Fir and Yellow Pine were the principal species grown. This was discontinued in 1916 because it was not thought the plants made sufficient growth to make it a practical operation.

Another small nursery was established in 1911 at Shake Creek Ranger Station to raise Yellow Pine seedlings; this was discontinued in 1913. Approximately 140,000 plants were available for planting in the spring of 1914 from the two nurseries.

Most of the planting on the Forest was on the Wood River drainage. Deer Creek, Adams Gulch, and Greenhorn Gulch were the main areas planted. Planting was not deemed a success as on most areas there were sufficient seed trees left to naturally reseed the various areas.

(c) Infestation:

In 1936, a bark beetle (Dendroctonus Monticolae) infestation started in the Lodgepole Pine type over the entire forest as well as on other forests in Southern Idaho. Within three or four years, practically all the mature and over-mature Lodgepole Pine on the forest was killed. This dead timber increased the fire hazard in the Lodgepole type tremendously. No control measures were instituted. The infestation after a few years, six or seven, subsided.

About 1935, a Tussock Moth infestation started in Douglas Fir in Ohio Gulch and moved northward to Eagle Creek. Douglas Fir was killed in patches. No control measures were started. In 1940, no new infestations were discovered. It has apparently run its course for the time being.

The douglas fir beetles have attacked small patches of Douglas Fir over the entire forest. Trees attacked are mature or over-mature. Control measures were started at Redfish Lake in October 1940 by the CCC. Twenty-eight trees were felled, peeled, and burned.

(d) Timber Sales:

Timber sales, since the creation of the forest, have not fluctuated to any great extent, except commencing about 1934, when a considerable amount of timber on Wood River was cut for a few years. The general rule is, and is expected to continue in the future, that sufficient timber will be cut to care for local demand and local communities. The average annual cut of timber on the forest is around 3,500,000 ft. B. M.

In 1934, due primarily to economic conditions, a heavy influx of individuals and self-help cooperative groups made a heavy demand for timber products in the Wood River section.

These groups and individuals kept off relief rolls by marketing the dead material found on the area, which was killed by the bark beetle epidemic of 1926-1932.

These self-help groups, which averaged 15-20 men in each group, came from Twin Falls, Hailey, Jerome, Eden, Wendell, Gooding, and Rupert. In addition to these groups, as many as 250 to 300 individuals were operating in the dead timber in this area and kept off relief by following this vocation during the period of depression.

Because of the need to furnish employment to these needy people, a value to the forest silviculturally to get this dead material cleaned up, and because the use made of the material was not considered as strictly on a commercial basis, no charge whatever was made for the timber.

As these needy people secured employment elsewhere about 1936, the operations were placed on a commercial basis. (Most of the operators left were commercial operators.) Twenty-five cents per M.B.M. *(cord)* was charged for the timber and a like amount per M.B.M. was charged for brush disposal.

In administering this timber removal during the boom period, individuals were given areas with defined boundaries, and were expected to remove all sound dead material. When the area was cleaned up, they were moved to another area.

During this period, Sun Valley was built and the Triumph Mine started operating. This, coupled with people's cutting and disposing of material to keep off relief, brought a boom to the timber business on Wood River for a few years, 1934-1937. In 1946, 4,887,000 ft. B. M. of dead material were removed from the forest, most of which was cut on Wood River.

8. Recreation.

(a) General.

The Sawtooth was considered primarily a grazing forest when first created. In recent years, recreation is one of the primary uses of the forest. The forest was used very little for recreation until about 1917. Since 1917, recreation gradually increased up until 1936. Since 1936, this use increased tremendously. The reason for these conditions was the building of the Sun Valley Resort. This use, and the number of people using the forest, is expected to continue to increase for some time. The trend in recreation use is indicated by the follow figures:

Number of recreation visitors, all classes,	1917	5,400
	1920	9,000
	1925	11,000
	1935	15,000
	1940	69,000.

(b) Camp Grounds and Picnic Areas.

Until 1917, no camp grounds or picnic areas were improved on the forest. During the year 1917, a few improvements were placed on camp grounds in Warm Springs Creek. From 1917 to 1933, a small amount of improvement work was done on camp grounds. During the advent of the CCC program in 1933, considerable work was done improving camp grounds. Areas were cleared, water systems installed, tables, and stoves placed on the grounds, toilet and sanitary facilities erected, camp ground portals erected, swings built, amphitheatre built, boat docks built, etc. $55,000 has been spent on camp ground improvements in the last ten years. Some of the most important and permanent camp grounds built from 1933 to 1940 are as follows:

1. Redfish Lake Camp Ground is located on the west side of Big Redfish Lake and is named after the Lake.

2. Alturas Lake Camp Ground is located on the north side of the lake and is named after Alturas Lake.

3. Easley Camp Ground is located on Wood River near Easley Hot Springs and is named after the Easley Hot Springs.

4. Wood River Camp Ground is located near the forks of Wood River and is named after Wood River.

5. Baumgartner Camp Ground is located on the South Fork of the Boise River and is named after John E. Baumgartner. Mr. Baumgartner settled on three mining claims on South Fork of the Boise River in 1897, and resided there until he was found dead in bed by Charles Roberts on January 29, 1941. He deeded these claims to the Forest Service in 1935; it is upon these claims that the camp ground is located. During Mr. Baumgartner's life on the Boise River, we worked his claims and other mines in the vicinity. He was the first man to act in the capacity of Forest Ranger on the Shake Creek District, during 1906 and 1907. During John's later years, this camp ground and its development was his greatest interest in life.

(c) Organization Camps and Hotels:

Various organized camps, summer homes, lodges, and hotels started around 1936. This class of recreational use has been increasing, and it is anticipated it will continue to increase. In 1940, 20,000 visitors used the forest who were guests at camps, summer homes, lodges, and hotels.

Plans are prepared which correlates recreational use with other uses of the forest.

(d) Recreation as Increased by Sun Valley Development.

Immediately after Sun Valley was built, it was nationally advertised. At present, a number of guests are from foreign countries, and the resort is advertised world-wide. This development has increased the summer recreational use on the forest tremendously. During the summer months, the management has pack strings which pack parties to the inaccessible parts of the forest; also various auto trips are made to distant points within the forest from Sun Valley. The Sun Valley management was instrumental in establishing the Sawtooth Primitive Area. Their publicity has interested various groups and people in the recreational features of the forest. Such groups as The Trail Riders and the Mazamas, which are enjoying the Sawtooth Primitive Area, have probably been attracted by Sun Valley.

Until this development, there were no winter sports activities on the Sawtooth Forest. Since the completion of this resort, approximately 3000 Sun Valley guests are using the forest each month during the winter for sports. In addition to guests, a large number of local people from surrounding towns are enjoying winter sports at Sun Valley during week-ends.

9. Watersheds:

Apparently, at the beginning of the administration of the forest, little consideration was given to the value and importance of the watersheds. As the lower arable lands were put under cultivation and more irrigation water became necessary, dry years were frequent. The importance of the protection of the watersheds is now one of our primary responsibilities. Fires, grazing, and lumbering in relation to run-off are carefully and fully considered, at the present time, in the administration of the forest.

Four important dams and reservoirs have been built to store irrigation water, which partly originating within the forest, and is used for irrigation in the lower valleys.

Arrowrock Reservoir, started in 1911, and completed in 1915.

Maximum height	345.6 ft.
Width at Base	223 ft.
Width at Top	16 ft.
Radius at Curvature	668 ft.
Length at Crest	1100 ft.
Length of Spillway	400 ft.
Depth of foundation below river bed	100 ft.
Acres of foundation of solid rock	3 acres
Storage (in acre feet)	265,000
Length of Reservoir	18 miles
(Includes both the main river and South Fork)	
Cost	$5,000,000.

At the time the Arrowrock Reservoir was finished, it was the highest dam in the world.

Fish Creek Dam; completed in 1920
Cost around $1,000,000.
Storage capacity, 15,000 acre feet.

Magic Dam; completed in 1910;
Cost $2,000,000.
Storage capacity 191,500 acre feet.

Carey Dam, completed in 1940
Estimated cost of $300,000.
Storage capacity, 11,706 acre feet.

Considering the cost of the reservoirs alone, it is readily seen that protection of the watersheds is now an important activity. It is estimated that the value of the Boise River Watershed alone is worth around $31.00 per acre. The value of the Wood River watershed is comparable to that of the Boise River watershed.

10. Wildlife Management

In the early days, and prior to the creation of the forest, wild game, birds, fish and fur bearing animals were plentiful and unmolested except by Indians, until the country was settled.

The following are excerpts from statements of early pioneers:

"Willow Creek, Elk Creek, Deer Creek, Soldier Creek, Three Mile Creek, Corral Creek, Chimney Creek, and Cow Creek were all well stocked with fish (mostly trout). Their willow afforded shelter for countless game birds, sage hens, grouse, prairie chickens, ducks, and wild geese. Antelope, in vast herds, grazed on the sweet, native grasses, and deer and wild sheep were found in bands farther up in the hills and higher timber slopes. Fur bearing animals were plentiful along the streams – beaver, muskrats, weasels, otter, skunks, and other varieties. There is a question as to whether hunting was a sport or necessity for the pioneers of the 1880's. Each year when the snow covered the ground, the young men made bullets for their guns, took wagons, and teams and started on the annual deer hunt to procure the winter supply of venison for the family. Each family tried to have four or five fat deer to hang in their meat house."

It is evident, from statements of early pioneers, that no thought was given to the protection of wildlife until practically exhausted in most places. Settlements have forced the wild game off their winter ranges back into higher country, where it is difficult for them to survive during hard winters. In the early days, they wintered in the lower country, as far down as Snake River, in a more favorable habitat. The winter range of wild game today is mostly within the forest boundary – Warm Springs Creek, north of Camas Prairie, and along the South Fork of the Boise River.

During the early administration of the Sawtooth, it would appear little attention or time was given to game management. Gradually, as time has passed, the management of wildlife on the Sawtooth has become very important from an economic and recreational standpoint. It is now considered an important activity and plans made to correlate the use with grazing and other uses.

11. Summer Homes and Other Uses:

The use for summer homes did not develop on the Sawtooth to any appreciable extent until about 1920. The following table indicates the trend along this line;

Kind of Use	1920	1925	1929	1940
Summer Homes	5	28	51	63
Other Special Uses	52	63	81	101

Other special uses are permits issued for bath houses, cabins, corrals, fences, the cutting of hay, hotels, and roadhouses, resorts, sawmills, stores, telephone lines, etc.

12. Fire Control:

Information from early pioneers indicates that a few large fires occurred on the present Sawtooth Forest before its creation. Those on which reliable information is available are as follows:

The Adams Gulch Fire burned several thousand acres in Adams Gulch a short time before the forest was established.

The East Fork of Salmon River Fire which, it is reliably stated, was started by cattlemen attempting to drive sheep out of this territory. This fire burned over a large area near Bowery Creek just before the forest was created.

Between Smiley and Beaver Creeks a few thousand acres were burned over prior to the creation of the forest.

About 1880, a fire in the Big Smoky and upper South Boise River country burned over a large area.

Since the creation of the forest, records indicate that no serious fires have occurred and that the general hazard on the forest is medium. The terrain is broken and timber more or less patchy.

Since the forest was established, the more serious fires were as follows:

Germania Creek Fire, in 1929, which burned over 1,484 acres and cost $1054. to suppress.

Bench Lakes Fire, on the north side of Redfish Lake in 1933, which burned 350 acres and cost $736. to suppress.

Rocky Bar Fire, near Rocky Bar, which burned 1000 acres the first afternoon it started, and cost $12,000. to suppress. This is probably the most serious of any fire on the forest since the forest was placed under administration.

13. Improvements:

(a) Roads.

As stated elsewhere in this report, prospectors and miners were the early settlers and pioneers. During the early development of the area now within the forest and prior to its creation, transportation routes over which equipment and supplies could be moved were necessary. These routes were low class dirt roads and generally followed on a location of least resistance.

At the beginning of the administration of the forest in 1906, the only improvements within the forest of any consequence which facilitated administration was a road up Wood River and over to Sawtooth Valley; a road up Warm Springs Creek and over the summit to Carrietown, thence to Fairfield; a road up Trail Creek and over the summit into the Lost River country. These were poor roads – narrow, steep, and crooked. During the early administration of the forest, funds with which to build

roads and other improvements were limited. Until 1933, the year the CCC program started, the creation of forest improvements was very slow.

The Trail Creek Road was first built in 1885 at a cost of $25,000 by the Challis Toll Road Company, which was organized by H. C. Lewis. This was a toll road until the spring of 1889, when it was opened to public travel. The toll station was on top of the Trail Creek summit, and was attended by Albert Griffith. This road was reconstructed by the Forest Service in 1923. In 1939 and 1940, the hill section on the Trail Creek side, 4 ½ miles, was rebuilt to double tracked surface standard on a 7% grade by a 50-man CCC crew, supplemented with FRD funds for powder, equipment, and overhead. In the two years, it took eight months of actual working time to complete this section; it was completed on October 20, 1940.

The road over the Warm Springs Creek summit was rebuilt by the Forest Service in 1938. The completion of this section made a through road from Ketchum to Featherville, via Warm Springs Creek and the South Boise River.

Various other roads were built from 1935 to 1940 by the CCC which greatly facilitate the administration of the forest. Among the more important are: South Fork Boise River Road, Alturas Lake Road, Redfish Lake Road, and East Fork Salmon River Road.

Total road mileage, June 30, 1940 – 273 miles.

(b). Trails.

Stockmen, miners, and other horse trails used by the early settlers have been gradually improved by the Forest Service. Other trails needed from time to time have been constructed. Total mileage June 30, 1940 – 1336 miles.

(c) Telephone Lines

During the early administration of the forest, telephone lines were built.

The line from Hailey to Ketchum was built in the spring of 1911 and wire strung on the Mountain States' poles.

The line was built up Warm Springs Creek in 1914 and connected up with the Soldier R. S. in 1915. In 1913, Soldier R. S. and Shake Creek R. S. were connected by a telephone line.

In 1913, a telephone line connected the Ketchum R. S. and the Pole Creek R. S. Since then, other stub lines have been built to temporary stations and lookout points.

In 1936 and 1939, the line from Ketchum to Stanley was completely rebuilt in cooperation with the Mountain States Telephone Line Co., with a pole line and metallic circuit.

There was a total of 197 miles of telephone line on the forest as of December 31, 1940.

(d) Stations:

Until 1933, stations on the Sawtooth were simple and inexpensive. A lot of the work done on these early stations was done by the regular forest force. Funds were limited, and the amount which could be spent on any one building was only $500.

In 1933, CCC funds and other emergency relief funds became available in sufficient amounts to build modern houses, water systems, and other permanent structures at year-long and other stations. These available funds were taken advantage of and stations built as enumerated.

1933

A complete set of new buildings were built at the following stations:
Shake Creek R. S.
Soldier R. S.
Big Smoky Guard Station
Liberal Guard Station
Ketchum R. S.
Sawtooth Valley R. S.
Redfish Lake Guard Station

1934

Supervisor's Headquarters Office at Hailey
Russian John Guard Station

1937

Dwelling for Forest Supervisor at Hailey.

1938

Large warehouse and equipment building at Hailey
Lookout building on Horton Peak

1940

Rubble masonry, deluxe, lookout, 3-story, on Bald Mountain.

Stations yet to be improved are the Bowery Guard Station, the Garfield Guard Station, the Hunter Creek Guard Station, and the Paradise Lookout.

14. CCC Program:

The CCC program was established on April 5, 1933, approximately four weeks after President Roosevelt took office. The purpose of this program was to furnish young men employment in the conservation of our natural resources. It provided for 300,000 men, in camps of 200 men each. It was the army's responsibility to feed, clothe, and look after the general welfare of enrollees, and the technical agency's job to take the men at 8:00 a.m. in the morning and work them on various jobs and return them to camp by 4:00 p.m.

Since the program started, camps have been located on the Sawtooth during the field season as follows:

1933

The Big Smoky Camp was established near the mouth of Big Smoky Creek about June 1. This camp had various men as superintendents this year. The primary work projects were the building

of the Soldier, Big Smoky, and the Liberal Ranger Stations, and road work from Soldier R. S. to Big Smoky and down the river below Big Smoky R. S.

The Ketchum Camp was established on Warm Springs Creek about five miles above Ketchum on about May 15. N. E. Carney was superintendent. The principal work projects were the building of the Ketch R. S., the reconstruction of the Warm Springs Creek Road, and camp ground work.

The Redfish Lake Camp was established about June 1 at Redfish Lake. C. H. Ramage was superintendent in charge. The important work projects were the building of the Sawtooth Valley R. S., the Redfish Lake Guard Station, road construction, camp ground work, and general cleanup work around the lake and camp grounds.

Considerable difficulty was encountered because of politics'entering into the program. When overhead for the camps was employed, no consideration was given to politics; consideration was given only to qualifications and ability to do the job. Democrats and Republicans were hired. Since this was a Democratic program, the forest was severely criticized because some Republicans were employed. In some cases, Republicans were released. This is probably the first time that politics entered into the administration of the Sawtooth Forest.

Within a very short time, the forest was required to place 600 men to work. This necessitated hiring overhead, hiring trucks, purchasing equipment and supplies, planning work, supervision, etc. The regular overhead on the forest worked long hours; and it was a difficult job which was well done, considering circumstances.

1934

No CCC camps were occupied on the forest during 1934, probably because of political reactions.

1935 and 1936

During the field season of these years, the Big Smoky Camp was occupied, and the work consisted mostly of construction of the South Boise Road. C. H. Ramage was superintendent in 1935, and C. R. Engelman is 1936.

1937

Redfish Lake Camp was occupied in 1937, during the field season, and work was done on camp grounds, road construction, cleanup, fire suppression, bridges, etc. C. R. Engelman was superintendent.

1937 to 1940 inclusive:

Redfish Lake Camp was occupied during the field season of these years. In 1938, Jack Evans was superintendent; during 1939 Emmett Steeples was superintendent. During these years, the camp moved in around May 20 and left October 15. The work program was road construction, construction of bridges, camp ground work, telephone line construction, fire control work, clean-up work, and other miscellaneous jobs.

The Ketchum Camp was occupied during the field season these years, and was in charge of Ralph Reed as superintendent. A variety of jobs was completed, among the most important of which are: the hill section of the Trail Creek Road, Warm Springs Creek Road, Baker Creek Road, Trail Creek Camp ground, water system on Wood River Camp ground, telephone line construction work, Bald Mtn. Ski Trails, Bald Mt. Lookout, bridges, maintenance of various projects and many other jobs.

The CCC program has been a God-send for the Sawtooth Forest the past seven years. Without such a program, many of the worthwhile jobs could not have been accomplished because of lack of funds. Besides the various improvements accomplished, the CCC's have been the best fire fighting organization available. Many other worthwhile jobs too numerous to mention have been performed by the CCC's. The Civilian Conservation Corps have improved the health of thousands of boys, provided worthwhile work, trained and taught boys to work, taught the boys discipline, and in many cases, they have learned a trade and secured good jobs. The United States is a stronger nation because of the CCC program.

15. Sawtooth Primitive Area:

An area of 200,042 acres located on the Boise, Challis, and Sawtooth National Forests was designated as a primitive area on October 12, 1937, and has been administered as such since being established.

This primitive area was created, to prevent unnatural alteration or impairment of unique natural values, and to conserve, so far as controlling economic conditions will permit, the opportunities to the public to observe the condition which existed in the pioneer phases of the nation's development; and to engage in the forms of outdoor recreation characteristic of that period; thus aiding in preserving national traditions, ideals, and characteristics, and promoting a true understanding of historical phases of national progress.

It is now in as near a primitive state as it is possible to find an area of this size, there being no roads, but few miles of trails and no human habitation. Half the area is within a state game preserve, and affords an opportunity to see wild game in its national habitat and unmolested.

The area is being visited frequently by such organizations as the Trail Riders, the Mazamas, and other individuals desiring recreation in a wilderness area.

16. Forest Homesteads:

A large per cent of the land filed on and patented under the Act of June 11, 1906, proved to be non-agricultural. Settlers have moved off, and most of the land is now used for grazing purposes. This Act authorized the filing on of 160 acres of land within the National Forests as a homestead in classified as agricultural by local Forest Officers. Local officers apparently were too liberal in their classification reports for the good of the homesteaders and service.

17. Statements of Early Pioneers:

(a) Frank J. Bown – Livestock and game
(b) Katherine A. Lewis and Agnes Barry – General Information
(c) Albert R. Griffith – General Information
(d) John Finch – Early Mining

(a)

Early Livestock History

Statement dictated in the fall of 1940 by Frank J. Bown, who worked with livestock all his life.

I was born in 1862 on December 19, at Waterloo, Iowa. I migrated with my father via wagon team from Iowa in 1865. The train consisted of forty wagons, and they were ferried across the Snake River near Idaho Falls. The stock swam across. The wagon boxes were caulked and floated across. The wagon trail crossed Camas Prairie to within three miles of Boise. Frank Bown returned to Camas Prairie in 1876 to stay. There were no houses on the Prairie and no stock on the foothills. I worked for Jess Baker, who wintered near Clover Creek, and turned cattle loose on the Prairie in the summer. All stock were wintered out. There was grass everywhere.

In 1891, I started to work for the C. W. Moore and Thurston Hutchins Cattle outfit. This outfit ran until 1897, and then sold out. They fed cows with calves and weaners and bulls on a ranch near Bruneau. (Then call Loveridge Ferry.) The remainder wintered out near Mountain Home. The outfit ran about 2,000 head. In the spring, they started gathering at the mouth of the Boise River and the Snake River and worked the cattle toward Camas Prairie, where they were turned loose for the summer. In 1894, they shipped 600 steers – three year olds weighing 1863 each. They had wintered out.

Some of the early stockmen are listed next by periods and approximate number run:

1870's

Ben Rosecramps	6-700
Phil McGinnis	700
Dan and Bill McGinnis	2000
Gus Glen	1000
James Wilson	1500
Bill Young	2000

(Quit when first beef check reached 5 figures)

C. Callin and Frank Robinson 2000

(Robinson drove some to Montana. Callin quit in 1882, and came back in 1898 in the Hunter Creek Area.)

1880's

Newton Uhrlaub and Ed Uhrlaub 700
Aiden Hall 700
Herbert Davis 450
Cal and Ira Shuff 450
Tom. N. Johnson 5-600

(Came from Caldwell. Early settler there.)

Bob and Jack Davidson 700

1887

Criss Terrill 2-300
Fin Yearien 300

(Bought out by Moore and Hutchins)

1882

Colonel Wheeler 3000

(Had headquarters half way between Soldier and Fairfield)

O. P. Johnson 2000

(Later went into sheep business about 1898)

1886

Blackman 1000

Coe & Carter shipped 1600 head in from Nebraska and unloaded at Mountain Home. They sold out about 1893.

1890

Manuel and Tony Silva 1000

The early settlers lived along Snake River to the edge of the Boise vicinity, and there were only a few scattered cabins and corrals on the entire Prairie.

In 1874, the first cattle came to Camas Prairie. Tom Silva, Lath Griffin, Lew Kensler and Jess Baker, with separate brands, etc., brought in about 200 cattle each. They had one camp together. Others followed quite rapidly, and the business expanded.

In about 1895, Bown claims that there were over 25,000 head of cattle on the Prairie. Mrs. Nelson places the number at 100,000 in her history. During the heavy winter of 1889-90, losses were about 50%. Settlers gradually started feeding some stock. Then in the late 90's the stockmen started selling out. The Prairie was heavily grazed. A gradual decline in the stock industry followed.

Stock sold were shipped off the Prairie. No stock wintered on Camas Prairie until the 1880's, when ranches were established.

A few sheep began to make their appearance about this time. Cattle never left the flats and very few grazed on the lower foothills until later. Cattle left the Prairie about October to November 15. John Hailey brought the first sheep in the 70's but the sheep didn't last long. Sheep intermittently crossed the Prairie, and went onto the lower foothills. By the late 80's and early 90's quite a large number were using the hill range.

Frank Corbus was one of the early sheepmen. Bown helped dip, in the 1890, two bands for Corbus at the dipping vat located on Three Mile.

The dipping vat was built on Three Mile in 1890 for scab control. It was used many years, and was finally abandoned.

Frank Fordyce was another early sheepman. His sheep stayed on the foothills and came on the Prairie a little, generally quite late in the fall, but mostly for crossing to the lower country where the owners lived.

By 1894, a large part of the Prairie was becoming settled. There were bad grasshopper and cricket plagues about 1886-1891, and many ranchers left. Some ranchers were mortgaged heavily, and the ranches were turned over to the companies, but a few hung on. Then along about 1905-07, a heavy settlement was started. By 1907, practically all available homestead lands were taken.

The population of the Prairie hit its heaviest peak about 1910, when there were about 3500 settlers. Then wheat farming started, and after experimentation with spring and fall wheat, machinery gradually cut down the number of ranchers because the more prosperous ones were farming more land.

Bown took over the Camas Cattle Unit on the forest range in 1919. He ran 900 head on Big Smoky. Then in 1920, he took over the present area. In 1920, he ran about 1500; in 1924, about 3300 head. This was a very bad dry year. The forest took some extra cattle to help some non-permittees in 1934. He ran 2000-3500 head for several years. Lewis (old Edgerton outfit), was the biggest with 1000 head. Jones was the next largest with 535 head in the Camas Unit.

Before Bown took over, each permittee took cattle up and salted them where they pleased or were handy. Bown started systematic salting, distribution, etc., and systematic gathering of beef and fall roundup.

The Prairie was of typical meadow-grass type. In the early 1870's hay was cut on the Corral Creek area and hauled into Rocky bar. Camas was everywhere, and when in full bloom the Prairie looked, from a distance, like water. By 1898, the flat was considered eaten out by many of the

old cattlemen, but there was still plenty of forage. Sage was very light on the adjacent foothills with much grass everywhere.

For early store, hotel history, etc., see Mrs. Nelson's "Brief History of Camas Prairie."

William Bashford started the first store in Soldier in 1884. Marin came in as partner, and after Bashford's death, continued to operate the store at Soldier until 1931. Waring and Baxter, about 1887, established a store in Soldier. Later Baxter bought out Waring.

Capt. D. C. Daugherty started the first store at Creighton. He built the first real store building in 1884, and in 1892, moved to Soldier, where he built another store building. Frank Houseman bought out Daugherty in 1905 and operated the store until 1909. He then sold to Leeper & Jones. (See "Brief History of Camas Prairie" for additional dates.)

GAME

During the 80s, sage hens, grouse, etc., were very plentiful. Great flocks of sage hens were everywhere adjacent to the actual Prairie. In the fall and spring, great hordes of wild ducks, geese, brants, cranes, and other water fowl stopped on the Prairie. Many even stayed in the spring and nested. In fact some of nearly all species could be seen. Antelope were abundant everywhere on the Prairie, and elk and deer were in the low foothills. All of the deer, elk, etc., crossed the Prairie and wintered out south of the Prairie.

Heavy hunting and rapid settlement decreased the game very rapidly. A Dr. Higgs would shoot sage hens to see how many could be killed in a certain time, and many times counted over 200. There were left where piled.

When Frank Bown arrived on the Prairie in 1876, there were very definite signs of buffalo everywhere. Old trails, heads, etc., were evident. An old Indian, Buckskin Joe, told Frank Bown that his father told of a period when there were too many buffalo, and they died for lack of food.

During the '80s and '90s everyone killed much game. By 1900, the elk were gone. Deer were very scarce. The antelope had entirely disappeared. Deer came back after complete protection. Sage hens are still decreasing. Wild ducks, etc., are quite scarce in this vicinity. A few nest here still, but there isn't any heavy migration. Large number of wild sheep also roamed the foothills. But these disappeared when domestic sheep introduced scab, etc.

(b) Statement by Katherine A. Lewis and Agnes Barry

The history of the Upper Wood River country rotates around the settlement and development of the town of Ketchum. It seems that a trapper, David Ketchum, had a camp established

in some “meadows” above the present site of the town, probably in the neighborhood of the Darrah ranch. One, Darius Newland, who as a youth of sixteen, crossed the prairies to Portland, and then with pack stock came through the country, stopped at the Ketchum camp. “Darius,” as he was known, later spent a number of years around Ketchum. He was a packer, adventurer, and trapper. The town, when established as such, was named “Leadville,” but later the name was changed to “Ketchum.”

Among early travelers, through this part of the country, was Mr. Isaac Ives Lewis who first struck Silver Creek bottoms in September 1877. At that time, there was not a cabin on the Wood River drainage. Many ducks and geese were observed on Silver Creek. Grouse were killed for meals. The streams were full of large fish. At a point below Bellevue, about forty pounds of fish were caught one afternoon and twenty-five salted down in a powder keg.

In the spring of 1880, there were a few settlers (prospectors) in the vicinity of Bellevue. One, Jim Hort, was trying to establish a town and had a tent with a barrel of whiskey and a tin cup. The sign at the tent was to the effect that whiskey was 35 cents a drink, and drink all you could. The first party known to have built a cabin, built at the mouth of Quigley Gulch. One, C. P. Croy, was living in the vicinity of what is now Hailey.

On the first of May 1880, a party was working up Wood River towards Ketchum. From what is now known as Gimlet to Ketchum, the snow was belly-deep to a horse, and progress was slow. It is reported that on the Third of May, the party reached Ketchum. A man by the name of Sterling had headed a group which arrived the day previous, and marked out a townsite on a piece of brown paper. Sticks were stuck up in the snow to mark corners of lots and the main street of the town. On the Third, when Mr. Lewis’s party arrived, a meeting was held, and the person by the name of Sterling was elected secretary and recorder. It was agreed that lots would sell for $2.00 each. Mr. Isaac Ives Lewis bought the first four lots. The following list of persons was present at the founding of the town: I. I. Lewis, Al Griffith, E. R. Moffet, William Erwin, William Thompson, James Fort, _____ Sterling, John F. Boyle, John H. Lewis, Charles Swan, A. R. French, B. X. Boone, and _____ Corbett. [*Blanks in original text*] Milt Mourning and Wm. H. Greenhow arrived on the Fourth, and the team and wagons made it through on the Tenth.

The first cabins constructed in Ketchum were near the present site of the Utah Oil Company service station. Mr. I. I. Lewis built these. One served as his residence, and the other served as an assay office. Charcoal was burned locally to serve in the smelting operations of the assay office.

A saloon was opened by a Mr. Kellogg. This, with the assay office constituted the first business ventures in Ketchum. The town and streets with lot locations etc. were surveyed by Mr. I. I. Lewis.

John Rasmussen, a Norwegian and adventurer who had sailed the seven seas, with John Keeler, a Dutchman, had located the same spring in Elkhorn Gulch. The gulch was so named because of a set of elk horns which had been found and used to stake their first claim. A venison was purchased from these men for $5. by Mr. I. I. Lewis when he went out to the claim to look at it and get some ore for assaying. No mention can be found of elk being in the country in 1880.

Claims were staked out at North Star in May 1880. Both the Elkhorn property and the North Star claims were very productive in their early operations. Wages in the mines were $5.50 per day for surfaces work and $4.00 per day for underground work. It was interesting as a matter of costs that three-fourths of a mile of mountain grade road at that time cost $725. for construction.

The first sawmill in the country was located in the neighborhood of the hot springs, later known as Guyer, by parties known as Corbett and Quantrell. This mill started in June 1880.

Most of the early settlers camped along Trail Creek in the cottonwoods. By the middle of June 1880, the town was booming. A stage line made connections the same year from Bellevue, via Big Lost River, Challis and Blackfoot.

Captain Guyer came to Ketchum in July 1880, and took up the hot springs location with Mr. I. I. Lewis and another party.

In the fall of 1880, parties went to Boise with freight outfits and hauled in fruit, etc., for winter. On December 1, 1880, there were three feet of snow at Ketchum.

The Trail Creek water rights were taken out by Mr. I. I. Lewis in April 1881. To establish filings and check flow etc., the party walked on the crust of the snow up the canyon. The same year, the ranch now owned by Sun Valley was filed on under the Desert Land Act, by Mr. I. I. Lewis. During the summer, 700 acres were put under fence.

The first hay crop was harvested in 1885, which would make it appear that the area was plowed and seeded to alfalfa. The hay brought $40.00 per ton. From this high price for hay, the value of the crop was scaled downward until 1891, when it brought $12.00 per ton. In 1891, the first grain crop was harvested from 35 acres. The yield was 850 bushels of wheat and barley.

The Ketchum-Keystone Press was started by George Lewis in 1881-82.

The grand opening of the Guyer Hot Springs was on July 4, 1882, with Judge Prickett, orator for the day. Whiskey receipts were some $250.

In 1883, Mr. I. I. Lewis and associates opened the First National Bank of Ketchum.

Frank, Tom and Fred Gooding all brought sheep into the country in the eighties. Fred established and operated a butcher business in Ketchum. The sheep were not well received. Due to prior right, it seems, sheep were kept out of Elkhorn and Trail Creek, but fed up Warm Springs Creek

and Wood River. There was much forage in the bottoms of the canyons, but it is said a dust bed was made out of these areas after a few years. Apparently Warm Springs canyon bottom is again approaching its original condition. The lower hills around Ketchum are remembered as flower-covered and with much grass.

The railroad came into Ketchum in 1884. Frank Gooding had the tie contract, and cut on the Warm Springs Creek Side of Bald Mountain. He also cut ties up Wood River, and ran them down the river in the spring.

Horace C. Lewis, O. T. Salisbury, and associates, established the Trail Creek Toll Road and Freighting Lines. These freight lines had connection with all railroad companies and contracted for hauling from mines chiefly located n Custer County. Large freighting wagons were used. Teams of mules in numbers from sixteen to twenty-four furnished the power on these long hauls. It is stated that one year some 117,000 pounds of silver and gold bullion came over the Trail Creek Summit.

Mr. Horace C. Lewis developed further the ranch were Sun Valley is now located. The animals used on the freight lines, together with a considerable number of cattle, were run in Elkhorn and Trail Creek. Sheep were not run on these areas while Mr. Lewis had the ranch.

Katherine A. Lewis and Miss Agnes Barry have checked the information submitted.

(c) Statement by Albert R. Griffith.

In October 1879, Al Griffith came to Wood River and met Dave Ketchum, at what is now known as Ketchum, Idaho. They were together at Dave Ketchum's camp two days, both leaving the same day. Mr. Ketchum went up Wood River to Stanley Basin and on to Idaho City, and Mr. Griffith went back to his home at Phillipsburg, Montana. In May 1880, the latter returned to Ketchum and made this his home until his death in 1920.

Ketchum was named for Dave Ketchum, and in the following years, from 1880 to the late nineties, was the center of a great mining boom, having a large smelter and many good mines in the near vicinity. It was also a big shipping point, after the railroad came in, in 1883, to adjacent mining districts. Large freighting outfits hauled over Trail Creek, Galena, and Smoky Summits, over roads which were built in the eighties. It seems that roads were built in preference to trails, as there were no known trails in this section.

This was a prospector's paradise. He could find abundant feed for his horse and game for himself. The valley in and around Ketchum was a waving meadow, and many hay presses were operating where hay could be obtained.

I can remember in 1896 to 1904 here in Ketchum, several families having from four to six cows each, which they grazed within a mile of town in an abundance of feed. Also from fifty to sixty head of horses could be seen in the same area. All creeks and streams were a mat of green grass, but the sheep had now started to come in and kept increasing in number until it is safe to say there were a hundred thousand head grazing on Wood River watershed and above Ketchum.

In 1906, the Forest Service was created. In 1907, sheep allotments were made, and in 1908, allotments were made in district No. 4 for fifty-two thousand sheep, fifteen hundred to two thousand cattle, and several hundred horses. When I entered the Forest Service in 1908, there was yet an abundance of grazing, but due to lack of control and overgrazing, also shortages of moisture, our range has become practically a thing of the past – of erosions, thistles, and inferior weeds and grasses. Meadows along streams are entirely lacking, and there is no feed along the roads for a prospector's horse now.

Being born at Ketchum, Idaho, I have seen the mining boom and the waving meadows and an abundance of feed. I have seen the sheep industry in its land of paradise, and now in a land of over-grazed and dust-blown trails and ridges. From this time forward, I believe I can see the beginning of what will eventually be one of the largest recreation and sports forest in the world. This may give our range the rest it must have if it is ever to come back.

(d) Mining History Statement by John Finch

John Finch came to Camas Prairie in 1883. His mother and John delivered vegetables to Carrietown. He later worked at the mines and the sawmill.

The following mines were working then: Carrie Leonard, King of the West, Silver Star, Stormy, Galore, Dollar Hide, Isabelle, and Tyrannis. Carrietown reached its peak in about 1887-90, when 1001 votes were cast. Then after Cleveland's election, it rapidly went down.

Worswick Hot Springs reached its peak about 1887-1890, with a saloon, hotel, bathhouse, and plunge, and ran until the Carrietown burst. Practically all of these old buildings are gone now. During the summer of 1939, an old fellow from Boise dug out the old swimming pool, and in the bottom, there was found a $5.00 gold coin minted in 1867. It was just like new. It had been there for over forty years.

Since this big boom, there has been spasmodic spurts of mining activity, including the El Oro, Five Points, and many others.

Morris, an early miner in the South Boise Area, developed and patented the Morris Water Wheel, a huge flanged wheel about 30 feet wide and 10 feet high, for power development, but it failed. Some dredging activity on Little Smoky and the South Boise–Big Smoky area has been drilled, tested, and retested. At the present time, some activity with a dragline is starting on Little Smoky.

Dave Harness, early pioneer, came to the Prairie in 1885. He hauled ore down from King of the West to Willow Creek over the road through the Devil's Dive for $10.00 a town. An additional $10.00 per ton was charged to haul if from Willow Creek to Hailey.

All of the freight, etc., came through Willow Creek into Little Smoky for Carrietown, Worswick, etc. An old road ran from Worswick over the high hill back of Worswick Hot Spring and dropped down on Smoky. It was impossible to get through the "Narrows" of Little Smoky. Later, roads were built by the early mill operators over the Wells and Couch Summits and improved by the Forest Service.

The road up Wardrop Creek over the Wells Summit was built by Sampson.

Newton Rivers, in 1885, was working the placer on Little Smoky (where the dredge worked, just below Liberal R. S.). He had previously worked this area in the 1870's, and had to sneak in then to dodge the Indians.

The Smoky Bullion was the first mine operated in the Little Smoky area. It had the first ore mill freighted from Hailey, Idaho, by ox team.

In the 1880's, considerable ore was shipped from Free Gold, near Soldier Creek. It proved to be a pocket, and was later abandoned. John Flannigan located it in 1886, and Tommy Cobert and Billy Castro bought out Flannigan and shipped the ore. Some of these early ore mills were put together with pegs and rawhide thongs.

18. <u>Miscellaneous:</u>

(a) Telephone System:

On October 1, 1883, the telephone system went into effect in Hailey. The exchange was in the Wood River Times building, and is said to have been the first telephone exchange in the Territory of Idaho. On November 1, 1883, the telephone line to Ketchum was completed. In October 1901, the telephone line from Boise to Hailey was completed.

(b) Electricity:

On May 13, 1887, the electric light works were started up on a trial run in Hailey. Some 62 lights were in operation. Everything worked satisfactorily. On May 19, 1897, there were 215 lamps in operation. They gave such general satisfaction that 50 additional lamps were ordered put in the next

day. The plant was located on the present site of the First Security Bank. Hailey was the first town in the Territory of Idaho to have an electric light plant. The earliest electric light plant in the Territory was at the Ketchum Smelter.

(c) Newspapers Published:

Hailey once had three daily papers. They were: Wood River Daily Times, published by T. E. Picotte, first issue April 3, 1883; Wood River Daily New-Miner, published by Harding & Clay, first issued July 8, 1882; Daily Inter-Idayo, published by C. H. Clay, first issue July 9, 1884.

(d) Mail and Stages:

On June 15, 1881, the following appeared in the Weekly Wood River Times: "Carrying the United States mails, Wells Fargo & Co., express, passengers, and fast freight, are running a daily stage line from Hailey to Kelton, Utah, Boise City, and Silver City, Idaho, and Winnemuca, Nevada. Making close connection as follows: east and west at Boise City with daily coaches for all points in Oregon and Washington Territory. Rates of fare: Hailey to Kelton, $25.00. Hailey to Boise, $22.50.

From the above and previous statements it is evident that the early administrators of the forest could ride on a train, conduct a part of their business over a telephone, get their mail daily, read the newspapers by electric lights; and before retiring, take their bath in natural hot water at the Alturas Hotel (now Hiawatha Hotel), which was opened to the public on May 25, 1886. The hardships encountered by the early administrators of the Sawtooth were not so hard when compared to our first pioneers.

(e) Radios:

Short wave radios were first placed in official use on the Sawtooth in 1932. One set was placed at Hailey, and the other at Bowery R. S. Since 1932, radios have been used at places and stations where telephone communications were not available. At the present time, we have twelve sets for use at various places on the forest.

19. Sawtooth Forest, 1940:

From a grazing forest of 1905, the Sawtooth Forest has gradually become one of multiple uses. It is so administered at the present time. As time goes on, recreation is expected to increase materially. Looking into the future, it is our conclusion that all uses of the forest will be closely correlated, a place found for each use, and administered for the greatest good to the greatest number in the long run.

The forest is of vital importance to local communities, Idaho and the nation, and is so regarded by the general public.

20. Bibliography:

The following is a fairly complete bibliography of the books consulted and the names of the persons from whom information was received in the preparation of this report:

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Brief History of Camas Prairie, Idaho. By Lucy M. Nelson

Idaho History Books. Property of Jos. W. Fuld.

C. N. Woods, Regional Forester, Ogden, Utah

Chas. Daugherty, Forest Supervisor, Hailey, Idaho.

Frank J. Bown, Pioneer, Fairfield, Idaho.

Katherine A. Lewis, Pioneer, Ketchum, Idaho.

Agnes Barry, Pioneer, Ketchum, Idaho.

Albert R. Griffith, Resident, Ketchum, Idaho.

John Finch, Miner, Farifield, Idaho.

Arthur H. Barry, Forest Ranger, Hailey, Idaho.

Wallac M. Saling, Forest Ranger, Hailey, Idaho.

Glenn E. Brado, Forest Ranger, Hailey, Idaho.

Glenn S. Bradley, Forest Ranger, Hailey, Idaho.

Orval E. Winkler, Forest Ranger, Hailey, Idaho.

L. A. Dremolski, Associate Range Examiner, Hailey, Idaho.

Russel Walston, Assistant Clerk, Hailey, Idaho. And others.

Various Government publications and pamphlets.

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Arthur Potter

Acting Forest Supervisor

(Statement by Ben Darrah, Shoshone, Idaho. 3/6/41)

"I came to the Shoshone area in 1894 from Nevada, bringing about 3,000 head of sheep with me, was shot at twice when coming into Idaho by cattlemen but other than that had very little trouble.

Sheep at that time were sold as weathers when about 2 years old and brought about 90 cents per head. Good ewes cost $1.25 per head and were small fine wool Merino sheep.

About 1904 we began to raise and sell lambs instead of weathers lambing on the open range. Our lamb crop was around 90% 68# lambs and sold on the Chicago market for around $2.00 per head. Percent of fat lambs was around 90% or about the same as now.

We sheared about 5# of wool per ewe which sold for 5 cents per lb.

Pelts were of no value, I remember in 1902 I ship 100 to Ogden, Utah and received a freight bill for $3.12 from the company, the pelts were not worth the freight.

We ran about 3,000 weathers in a band and 2.500 head of ewes and lambs in our lamb bands. These lamb bands were as easy to handle as our bands of 1,600 now, as the sheep were more easily herded than the ones we run now.

~~Horses~~ *Losses* were no more than now.

Herders were paid $30.00 per month, food costs were very low and we had no equipment excepting a tent, pack outfit and horses. We owned no property and just traveled with the sheep. We had no feed costs but ran the year around on the open range. Cost of production was about $1.50 per head sold.

For about 5 years I ran my sheep around what is not the Jerome, Gooding and Shoshone irrigated tracts then about 1902 started up around Camas Prairie and the Big Smoky country and about 1904 to the North Fork of Wood River where I have run sheep ever since. (Still runs on this area).

A little trouble was had with cattlemen on Camas Prairie, but not for long.

No financial accounts were kept in the early days, but we all made money, because we had no expense, but our sheep.

We paid 10% interest on borrowed money.

I don't believe there were any more coyotes then, than now, but we lost more lambs then because we lambed on the open range and coyotes hit the night drop bands pretty heavy. We built fires, shot off rifles and most every thing we could think of, but it didn't do much good.

There were some deer and antelope in the lower country, but game was scarce up where the forest is now located.

Bounties, trapping and poisoning were undertaken to remove coyotes, but didn't seem to do much good, one area might be reduced but they were building up in another so that the total number hasn't varied much.

The summers of 1888 and 1924 were the poorest I can remember and the winters of 1889 and 1917 the hardest. There was 3 feet of snow in Shoshone the winter of 1889 and thousands of sheep died from starvation. I don't remember, however, that we ever had such dry years, both summer and winter, as we have had about the last 15 to 20 years.

We didn't have drought then as we have now, so it was no concern, the few bad winters we had, nothing could be done as there was no food available.

The Idaho Woolgrowers Association started about 1906 and is the oldest organization of its kind.

Very few wanted government regulation, but most of us knew we needed it and eventually all fell in line. It got so we would shear as early as possible and then race for the high country following the snow back, trying to get to some pet area before the other outfit. It got so there were so many outfits coming up to the mountain areas that it was almost impossible to operate, the lower country was overgrazed and almost useless and the higher country was fast getting in the same shape. If the National Forest had not been created the area it now embraces would soon have been a dust bed and good range no longer available. Also due to the overgrazed condition of the lower country we found that we were going to need hay for winter use.

I think the Forest Service and also the Taylor Grazing Act set up were necessary and will eventually work out for the good of all. The way we were ruining the country, due to some more than others, some sort of regulation is necessary. If the individuals will not do it themselves then the Government must help.

The range in the early days was good. The lower country was covered with bunch grasses which served as dry feed throughout the winter. Now there is nothing left but cheat grass. The high forest ranges were very good with bunchgrass and weeds. On the higher ranges we used only the more open range and it very hard, staying in one place most all summer. If the forest had not been created these better ranges would have been ruined and no doubt still show the results from such heavy use.

The operation now is different than the old days in that we feed during the winter, have large cross bred ewes, shed lamb and go in for early fat lambs. No one owned property at first and now we all own a lot of ranch property in order to have hay for winter. This hay raising was started by the

sheepmen due to the necessity for winter feed, but is not so necessary to the operation now as there is plenty of hay available produced by straight ranchers.

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 shipping point at that time.

The nomads had it over the property owner, as they had investment in sheep only and could come and go as the pleased anywhere.

Shed lambing started about 1910, mostly due to lack of food on the open range for lambing and due to increased price for early fat lambs.

Lack of feed on open range was greatest factor of starting early lambing.

The development of irrigation projects helped the sheep industry. The area taken up were so overgrazed, that they were no longer good for grazing and it was necessary for irrigation projects to come in and raise supplemental forage to make up for the lack of forage on the overgrazed areas. This did not influence the methods of operation, because winter feeding was necessary.

Prices are the big factor in future live stock business. We feed our sheep all winter and spring at a fixed cost, not knowing what price we are to obtain for our wool and lambs, also when we ship our lambs we do not know what price we will receive, but must take the price they are selling for the day they reach the market.

We should not run more sheep in the state than we have feed for, as it is detrimental to our ranges and causes higher cost for supplemental feeds through competition.

Some good grass should be found for reseeding our lower ranges and old homesteads, which should produce many times the forage they now produce."

I
STUDIES – Sawtooth March 6, 1941
Historical Information

EARLY GRAZING ON SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST

Up to about 1887 there was very little grazing on the present Sawtooth National Forest and this was confined to local areas around Hailey and Ketchum by draft and milch stock.

Sheep and cattle used the lower area of Camas Prairie and Snake River Plains which are now settled by irrigated farms.

As these lower areas were very heavily used, they soon became useless for grazing thus the area for grazing was materially reduced and livestock were forced farther back into the mountains for summer grazing.

About 1998 sheep started using parts of the area now within the Sawtooth Forest Boundary. These were large bands of weathers up to 3,000 head in a band, that followed the snow back and used only the more open and accessible areas such as the Blue Ridge country at the head of Lime Creek, South Boise River flats, Warm Spring Creek bottoms, Wood River bottoms and Salmon River bottoms around Stanley, Idaho and Sawtooth Valley.

These bands of weathers were trailed along over these routes, according to statements by old timers, with the camps being moved every day or two in the direction of the shipping points, arriving at such places about the time the sheep were ready for market. Numerous bands traveled the same routes.

This early season and heavy use of our higher, more open ranges at that time, is no doubt the reason for its' present condition of showing heavy over use in the past.

Old timers state, that the sheep owners would literally race each spring for these more desirable areas following the snow back and remain there all summer trailing back and forth over the area until fall snows drove them out. The object then was not to produce fat lambs, as today, but to keep the weathers growing and increasing in size as they were not put on the market until almost 3 years old.

Domingo Altechos, foreman for John Archabal says he can remember seeing as many as six outfits on the big hill near Guyer Hot Springs on Warm Springs Creek, waiting to go into Ketchum to ship.

Cattle were never much of a factor on the forest due to lack of suitable range for cattle use. Most of the cattle ranged on Elkhorn Gulch, lower Deer Creek and the lower hills just north of Camas Prairie.

After the forest was created, allotments were set up and sheep grazing has steadily been reduced since that time excepting around 1918 when some increases were made as a result of the World War.

The following table shows the permitted use on the Forest by sheep from 1907 to 1940 inclusive:

1907	364,000	**1924**	216,000
1908	348,000	**1925**	211,000
1909	334,000	**1926**	206,000

1910	334,000	**1927**	206,800
1911	327,000	**1928**	205,900
1912	333,300	**1929**	202,900
1913	325,900	**1930**	180,900
1914	310,900	**1931**	169,400
1915	307,900	**1932**	166,500
1916	306,700	**1933**	166,600
1917	301,400	**1934**	163,800
1918	305,000	**1935**	162,000
1919	271,000	**1936**	155,000
1920	246,800	**1937**	158,000
1921	224,800	**1938**	157,000
1922	217,500	**1939**	153,000
1923	211,000	**1940**	145,000

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO
Boise Meridian

Location: Central part of State.

Derivation of Name: English. For range of mountains of jagged appearance in the Forest.

Principal Drainage: Salmon, South Fork Boise and Wood Rivers.

Predominating Timber Species: Douglas Fir and Lodgepole Pine

History:

Created Sawtooth Forest Reserve by Proclamation of May 29, 1905. Area 1,947,520 acres.

By Proclamation November 6, 1906 added 1,392,640 acres. Total 3,340,160 acres.

By Act of March 4, 1907, changed to "National Forest".

By Executive Order #858, July 1, 1908, - 2,128,240 acres eliminated by transfer as follows:

1,147,360 acres transferred to Boise
132,800 acres transferred to Challis
321,920 acres transferred to Lemhi
526,160 acres transferred to Payette
Total area of Sawtooth 1,211,920 acres.

Area recomputed January 1, 1911 – 1, 320,000 acres.

By Proclamation of May 19,1913 – 99,870 acres eliminated. 96,830 acres transferred to Challis, 3,040 released to Public Domain. Total area 1,220,130 acres.

By recomputation June 30, 1918, reduced 42,309 acres. Total area 1,177,821 acres.

By act of Congress (Public #252) dated April 10, 1928 – 8,724 acres were added. Total area 1,186,545 acres.

By recomputation – June 30, 1931 – area increased 5,389 acres. Total area 1,191,9334 acres.

By Executive Order #5925 dated Sept. 21, 1932, additions and elimination were made as follows:

54,205 acres were added to transfer from the Boise N. F.
1,680 acres were added by transfer from the Challis N. F.
4,546 acres were eliminated by transfer to the Boise N. F.
Area 1,243,273 acres.

By recomputation June 30, 1935, area increased 3,081 acres. Area 1,246,354 acres.

Area increased 82 acres by purchase. Area 1,246,436 acres.

By recomputation because of new surveys, area was decreased 464 acres. Area 1,245,972 acres (1942).