

HISTORY OF THE CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST

A Compilation



USDA Forest Service
Intermountain Region

Introduction

This is a transcription of the Challis National Forest history cataloged in the R4 History Collection as R4-1680-2006-0238. It is apparent that various people added to the original compilation over a period of several years. Forest Service retiree LeAnn Tracy retyped the document so it could be available to and searchable by a wider audience. We have taken the liberty of correcting spelling and typographical errors, reformatting to improve readability (including the addition of headers), relocating some additions to their relevant sections, and generating a table of contents.

The original compilation referred to appendices in a “separate folder” but we do not have these. They are:

1. Proclamations
2. Newspaper clippings
3. Progress reports
4. Challis fact sheets
5. Bibliography of historical books
6. Miscellaneous publications, periodicals, etc.
7. Old History File Folder
8. Charlie Langer Memorial
9. Photographs (see photo file for additional pictures)
10. Sawtooth Mountains Study Area

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Cover: Supervisor's Office & Ranger Station compound in Challis, Idaho.

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PRE-FOREST HISTORY

History of the Area Covered by Challis and Lemhi Forests Previous to Their Establishment in 1906-1908.

The earliest recorded entry of white men into the Challis country was in 1823 when Antoine Godin and his party of French fur traders and trappers entered the Lost River Area. Other expeditions were those of Jedediah Smith, who led a small band of trappers from the East to Big Lost River in 1824; Alexander Rose of the Hudson Bay Company, whose party trapped the Lemhi, Salmon, Lost, and Wood Rivers in the same year. Melton Sublette and John Wyeth were among the early visitors.

Some authorities credit Peter Skene Ogden with trapping expeditions, going through this section in 1825, 1827, and 1828. In 1830-31 John Work of the Hudson Bay Company headed an expedition to the Salmon, Lemhi, and Lost Rivers. In 1831 trappers of the Rocky Mountain Company led by Kit Carson wintered on Salmon River but the records do not given the exact place.

In 1832 Captain B.L.E. Bonneville of the United States Army led a large expedition into Idaho. From information derived from diaries of early explorers it appears that Bonneville's party entered the country now occupied by the Challis Forest via Trail Creek from Wood River. They traveled down Summit Creek and Lost River to the Chilly Buttes, thence over Willow Creek and on down to Salmon River which they struck at the Challis Hot Springs. The diaries mentioned a Box Canyon, which is undoubtedly Grandview Canyon. From the Hot Springs, they proceeded down the Salmon River to the Pahsimeroi and wintered, or spent a part of the winter of 1832 -33, in Cronk's Canyon. They left the Salmon River area via the Pahsimeroi Valley and Little Lost River. The account does not agree with that given in the Idaho Encyclopedia which credits Bonneville's party with wintering on Carmen Creek below Salmon.

Beaver and muskrat pelts were the lure that led these early expeditions to the West; and the Lost Rivers and the Pahsimeroi apparently were well supplied with these fur bearers.

Records appears to be lacking for the years after Bonneville's expedition until the 1860's when gold was discovered in the Stanley, Loon Creek and Leesburg areas and it is probable that there was little activity by white people during this period.

Big Lost River was known by the early explorers and trappers as Godin's River after Antoine Godin who first discovered it. The Pahsimeroi Valley was known as Buffalo Country from the large number of those animals observed there. Little Lost River was called John Day Creek and the pass between the Pahsimeroi and Little Lost River, Day's Defile.

From the diaries of these early-day travelers, it appears that great numbers of buffalo, deer, elk, and mountain sheep grazed throughout the Big and Little Lost and Salmon Rivers. There accounts mention the dense stands of bunch grass covering the hills and valleys. They also speak of spearing salmon along the main Salmon River in December.

For some thirty years after the Bonneville expedition, as mentioned above, there appears to have been very little white activity. There were several reasons for this: the arid and semi-arid

condition of the country which precluded raising crops except by irrigation, a method which was unknown to most of the people at that time: the unfriendly Indians: the fact that Oregon was then being settled and that travel through southern Idaho was confined to those who were traveling to that Mecca via the Oregon Trail. The route of that trail is through the most uninviting part of Idaho and most of the home-seekers were bent only on getting this part of their journey behind them as fast as possible.

The discovery of gold in California diverted the emigrants to that country and fewer parties attempted the long trip to Oregon. The Indians became increasingly hostile and after the Whitman Massacre in 1847 the travel through Idaho was even more greatly curtailed. The Whitman Massacres as recorded in the History of Idaho Territory is as follows: The efforts of Dr. Marcus Whitman after his return to the United States resulted in obtaining funds and associates for the establishment of two missions in the territory. The missionaries consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, Rev. H. H. Spalding and wife, and W. H. Gray.

Of the five, but one is not living (as of 1884). The remains of Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, gathered from the plains, rest in a common neglected grave at the scene of their murder. Mrs. Spalding, summoned to the reward of the faithful, rests under the sod at Calapooie, in Oregon; and Mr. Spalding, within a few hundred yards of the mission building erected by him on the banks of the Clearwater River in Idaho, lies buried amid the scenes of his life's labor. (Lapwai, Idaho).

The one survivor of that party, W. H. Gray, was later an honored resident of Astoria, Oregon, and among all the labors of his life there was none that so thoroughly fastened his presence upon the generation among which he had been an active and influential element, as the history he has written.

The mines of California and Nevada were fabulously rich and there was little incentive for even the more adventurous to forsake these booming areas for the uncertainties and hardships of an unknown country like central Idaho. However, California soon filled up and in 1860 gold was discovered by Captain E.D. Pierce. This caused a stampede into Idaho. This was the beginning of the real history of the Salmon and Lost River country.

In 1863, a party of miners from the Warren diggings entered Stanley Basin which they named after the leader of the party. (This is some disagreement on this point as some historians say it was named after the oldest man in the party who may or may not have been the leader). In all probability they were the first white men to enter the basin. They found some gold, but difficulty in bringing in supplies, and danger from roving bands of Indians, caused them to abandon their camp and go on to Idaho City.

In 1866, a party of prospectors ventured up the Salmon River as far as Yankee Fork, but they did not remain long and apparently did not find the rich placer and quartz mines later so productive.

In 1869 the placers on Loon Creek were discovered and in 1870 the camp had a reported population of 1500. During the three years this camp lasted, it is estimated that \$500,000,000 in gold was taken out. This town was known as Oro Grande and by 1873 was entirely deserted. At the present time the only signs of habitation are a few rock-edged entrances to what were once cellars or dugouts.

In 1875 the rich mines at Custer and placers at Bonanza were discovered. Bonanza was laid out in 1877 and the first newspaper in Custer County was published there in 1879 – the Yankee Fork Herald. Challis was established in 1876.

Probably the earliest ranching activities in the Challis area were started about 1870 in the Pahsimeroi Valley by a man known as French Joe. The land he settled on is now known as the Sherman Ranch. Shortly afterward Lorenzo Falls, Wilson Ellis and his son George (who died in 1940), Edward O’Neal, J.B. Morrow, and the two men known as Morse and Morgan, for whom the two Morgan Creeks and Morse Creek are named, followed French Joe into the valley. Reliable sources indicate that some of the cattle and ranch holdings were truly enormous and were valued at from \$50,000.00 to \$100,000.00.

Apparently climatic conditions were very favorable for a number of years and the virgin range supported a much greater stand of native grasses than now. The cattle were herded in the hills during the summer and on the valley floor all winter. No hay was raised for winter feeding and only limited amounts of wild hay was cut for saddle stock. This period of extreme prosperity had an abrupt end in the winter of 1889 – 1890 when deep snow and lack of winter feed caused cattle and horses to die by thousands.

Some of those who were here to witness the tragedy have stated that it was possible “to walk the full length of the valley and sep on nothing but cattle carcasses”. This is obviously an exaggeration, but the losses were terrific and many thousands of cattle died in the Pahsimeroi, as well as, elsewhere in the West where the same conditions occurred.

The first ranching operations in the Lost River country started about 1878. The first water filing was made in 1879 by Dan Richardson then owner of what is now the Elkhorn Ranch north of Mackay. Other early settlers on Lost River included Thatcher Kimball, Bob Parsons, Al West, J.P. dickey, and many others.

In Round Valley Farming and cattle raising started in the early 70’s with the discovery of gold on Jordan Creek, Bonanza, and Custer. Among the early pioneers in Round Valley were A.P. Challis, Wm. Treloar, Elden Dodge, S.G. Fisher, James H. VanCamp, Jack Adams, Pat Sexton, Pat Lynch, Mr. Funkhouser, William, Sam, and Jack Bradbury, Tom Chivers, Tom Kerr, Joseph Rodgers, George McGowan, and Arthur McGowan.

[The following is a newspaper clipping with a handwritten date of 1978.]

SEVENTY FIVE YEARS AGO

April 28, 1903

The sad news was received in Challis last Wednesday that Alvah P. Challis and county seat at Custer county was named, died at the home of one of his sisters in Carbondale, Osage county, Kansas, Friday morning, April 17th, 1903, at 8 o’clock, from cancer of the stomach. His death has been looked for at any time for nearly a month past, as the doctors had given him up, but the final news of the ending of his earthly career has cast a gloom of sadness over this

town, and in honor of the old pioneer, the flag over the odd
Fellows' hall at this place was floated at half-mast.

The earliest discovery of gold in the Idaho Territory was in 1860. An Indian from the Nez Perce country found his way into California during the gold excitement in that State, and, chancing one day into a gulch where some miners were at work, made himself friendly and useful, and told them in broken English where he was from and the name of his tribe. He was a rarity, not like the miserable Digger Indians of California, without dignity, cleanliness, or intelligence, and he soon made friends. Among those miners was one named E.D. Pearce, who was a visionary and susceptible man, liable to be strongly impressed with a romantic tale that possessed points of plausibility. Among his strong characteristics was tenacity, and he was disposed to follow an idea that might only be a delusion, with a persistence seldom equaled. To this man one day the Nez Perce Indian told a strange, weird tale of how he, with two companions, had been camping at night in a defile among his native mountains, when suddenly a light like a brilliant star burst forth from among the cliffs. They thought it the Great Spirit's eye, and watched with superstitious awe until the dawn, when, taking courage with the wakening day, they sought the spot from where the night twinkling had looked down upon them, and found a glittering ball that looked like glass embodied in the solid rock. The Indians believed it was a great medicine, but could not get it from its resting-place, and were forced to leave it there.

This was just the kind of tale to make a strong impression upon Captain Pearce, who believed the Indian had found a diamond more valuable than the famed Kohinoor, and he determined to become its possessor. With that purpose he left California and reached the Dalles. With that vision before him he became a resident of Walla Walla. He hoped to find the Indian talisman, or the eyes of their Manitou, he scouted through the mountains east of Snake River, and finally induced a party of men to accompany him, they hoping to find gold, he still searching for the mythical diamond.

In this last-mentioned expedition into the Nez Perce country, he was accompanied by W.F. Bassett, Thomas Walters, Jonathan Smith, John and James Dodge, and one other party, but they were ordered to leave by that tribe who feared the result of finding rich minerals on their reservation, and they obeyed the order. Pearce, however, found a Nez Perce squaw who said she could pilot the, through to the Lolo trail by a route not frequented by her people, and the party again set out under her guidance. They passed to the North Fork of Clearwater through the Palouse country, spent three days cutting a trail through small cedars over a mountain, and found themselves at length in a mountain meadow, where they determined to rest for a while and let their horses recruit.

While there W.F. Bassett went to a stream that ran through the meadow gulch, and tried the soil for gold, finding about three cents in his first panful of dirt. This was the first discovered of that metal in those mountains, and the place where it was found became the noted Oro Fino Mines, in Nez Perce County, Idaho. They constructed a rude sluice from cedar bark, with which they took out some eighty dollars in gold, and then returned to Walla Walla, where the residence of J.C. Smith on Dry Creek became their headquarters. This gentleman, known as Sergeant Smith, determined to risk all he possessed in this new venture, and immediately organized a party of about fifteen men, most of whom were fitted out at his own expense, to return and winter in the newly discovered gold fields. It is worthy of note that, though Mr. Smith asked every merchant

in Walla Walla to donate something towards equipping this party, not one of them would give a cent, and the only person who contributed towards it, except those who went, was Mr. Simms, owner of the Pioneer Flouring-mill, who gave 1,000 pounds of flour out of the stock owned by him in connection with A.H. Reynolds and Captain F.T. Dent.

This party, as fitted out by Sergeant Smith, reached the mines in November, 1860 just in time to send their horses out to be wintered on Pataha Creek, in what is now Garfield County, Washington, before snow shut them in for the winter. The Indians were indignant and disposed to be hostile at this encroachment on their reserve, and the soldiers started from Fort Walla Walla to arrest and remove the intruders, but were headed off by the snows and could not reach them. The Nez Perce, when it was found that the miners could not be reached, consoled themselves with cheering reflection that spring would find them dead from starvation, and consequently were will for the soldiers to return to their barracks.

The winter was spent in erecting the first five log cabins built in Oro Fino, in sawing lumber by hand, and working under the snow for gold. About New Year's, two men made their way out to the settlement on snow-shoes, and in March, Sergeant Smith accomplished the same feat, carrying with him \$800.00 in gold dust, with which he paid Kyger and Reese, of Walla Walla, the balance due them for their winter work in the mines. This gold-dust was shipped to Portland, Oregon, where it ignited a blazed of excitement, that, spreading with the coming spring, sent thousands on their way to the new Eldorado.

The hard winter of 1861 and 1862 raised the price of hay in Walla Walla to \$125.00 per ton and Flour to \$25.00 per barrel.

Prices in Oro Fino in December, 1861 were:

Bacon	per pound	.50	to	.60
Flour	“ pound	25.00	to	30.00
Beans	“ pound	.25	to	.30
Rice	“ “	.40	to	.50
Butter	“ “	.75	to	1.00
Sugar	“ “	.40	to	.50
Candles	“ “	.80	to	1.00
Tea	“ “	1.25	to	1.50
Tobacco	“ “	1.00	to	1.50
Coffee	“ “	.50		

Prices at Florence in February, 1862, were:

Flour	per pound	1.00
Bacon	“ “	1.25
Butter	“ “	3.00
Cheese	“ “	1.50
Lard	“ “	1.25
Sugar	“ “	1.25
Coffee	“ “	2.00

Tea	“	“	2.50
Gum boots	per pair		30.00
Shovels	from		12.00 to 16.00

By the last of May it was estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 persons had reached, or were on their way to and near the mines east of the Cascade Mountains. The yield accounted for of gold in 1862 in this region of country reached \$7,000,000.00 and several millions in addition to this ere shipped through avenues not reported.

Such were the results following in a few short months upon the trail pioneered by E.D. Pearce, W.F. Bassett, and their little party of prospectors whom the Indians had driven out of their country but to return to it again and again, first led by a squaw, then through assistance of J.C. Smith, when pursued as trespassers by a company of United States cavalry. Enough had been given to shown the reader the influence that awoke eastern Washington, Oregon and Idaho from their sleep through the centuries, to a new era of activity and usefulness.

The earliest recorded discovery of gold in what is now the Challis Forest was at the Sturkey diggings on the head of Kelly Creek in Stanley Basin. This was in 1863 and according to the best information available the discoverers were Frank R. Coffin, Dick Douglas, Robinson, Mathew Zipp, and A. P. Challis. These diggings are still worked intermittently but with small success.

In 1869 the Loon Creek placers below Boyle’s Ranch were discovered, a man by the name of Nathan Smith being credited with the discovery. Some accounts place the population of Oro Grande at 800 while others say 1500. The boom lasted until 1873 when the diggings were abandoned by the whites and were taken over by Chinese. In 1878 the Chinese were massacred, either by the Sheepeater Indians or by white men disguised as Indians. According to legend, two Chinamen escaped with what gold there was and made their way toward Bonanza. At China Creek, however, they separated – one going on up Mayfield, the other went up China Creek and was never heard of again. The name, China, as applied to this stream, was thus originated.

The history of Custer County, written by Jesse R. Black, states that there were five business houses at Oro Grande: McNutt & Phillips; J. Gallotin & Cross; Walferson & Peck Brothers of San Francisco, and Mart Obendorfer & Company of Boise.

In 1871 the placers on Jordan Creek were discovered by Varney. Further discoveries of placers and quartz mines occurred in the Jordan Creek-Yankee Fork area in later years the most important being the Charles Dickens, Custer Slide, Lucky Boy, Montana, McFadden and Sunbeam.

In February 1877 the town of Bonanza was laid out by Elden Dodge, James McKim, and I.S. Johnson. In 1879 the Yankee Fork Herald began publication with M.M. Musgrove as editor. The issue of August 28, 1879, contained the advertisements of nine saloons and five lawyers in the city of Bonanza. The leading gambling house was owned by Classy and Hogle.

The townsite of Custer was laid out in 1878 by Mordiff and Black. The first home in Custer was built in the spring of 1878 by Same Homan and Doc Adair. The first ten years of development in Bonanza and Custer was carried on by pack train alone. A road was completed from Challis to

Custer by Alex Toponce in January 1880. This road crossed from Garden to Mill Creeks by way of Klug Gulch and crossed Mill Creek at the West ranch, then climbed by switchbacks up corkscrew Hill to the divide between Mill and Challis Creeks. From there it followed the present Pine Summit road to Fanny's Hole where it connects with the Custer Motorway, which from that point follows the old toll road on up Mill Creek and down McKay Creek and Yankee Fork to Custer and Bonanza.

Challis came into existence in 1876 as a base for various mining centers. The townsite was plotted in 1878. It was named for A.P. Challis as was Challis Creek on which he had a ranch. Ranch Philips ranch owned by A.P. Challis & Blackburn.

Bayhorse owed its existence to mines which were first discovered about 1863 but which were undeveloped until 1877 when, according to old timers, Jack Hood, George Harland, Robert Bearsley, A. P. Challis and Sam Blackburn started operations.

During the 80's and 90's the town was booming and boasted a smelter, mill, lime kiln, school and a number of saloons. Adjacent to it are such productive mines as the Ramshorn which is credited with a production of over \$4,000,000.00, the Skylark with close to \$3,000,000.00, the Beardsley, Riverview and others.

From 1897 to 1917 little work was done as silver was so low in price as to make large scale operation unprofitable. From 1917 to 1925, the company operated the Ramshorn and again the town came to life with a mill and school, but without the saloons. Since 1925 the mines have been operated by leasers only. The Post office name from Bayhorse was Aetna, the Postal Department refusing to use the name Bayhorse.

Clayton came into existence with the development of mines on Kinnikinic, the Red Bird, Livingston, and others in the vicinity. A large smelter was built at Clayton which operated until 1902. ore from the Ramshorn, Skylark, Poverty Flat and other mines was treated there. The Red Bird and other large producers were discovered about 1878. The Red Bird has produced somewhat less than \$2,000,000.00 to date. It is now owned by the Ford Motor Company which obtained it in the fall of 1924 and carried on extensive diamond drilling and development work until 1926 when it exercised its option and purchased the Red Bird and Silver Rule mines and the Clayton Smelter and other properties in the neighborhood. The Company has done no work on these properties since July 1926.

Crystal was a town which gave Challis a close race for the County Seat. In the early 1880's this town started up at the mouth of East Fork and for a number of years prospered through the local mines, freighting, etc.

Custer County was organized in 1880 and in 1881 a popular vote was taken to locate the County Seat. Crystal was the closet contender, losing to Challis by 19 votes. No traces of Crystal remain except the outlines of a few of the old foundations.

The Lost River Division of the Challis Forest has had an equally colorful past. Beginning with the fur expeditions of 1823 to 1835, Godin, Bonneville, Sublette, Wyeth, Kit Carson, and others of equal or lesser fame, the Lost Rivers have had plenty of excitement.

The discovery of gold in the Yankee Fork country brought many people into the country for whom supplies and equipment had to be furnished. With the completion of the Union Pacific to Corinne, Utah, in 1869 freight outfits started hauling supplies northward to the mining camps of Leesburg and others. It is known that considerable freighting was done from Corinne before the Narrow Gauge was built northward to Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) in the years 1877 – 1878 and 1879.

The Idaho Encyclopedia states that Jack Hood drove the first wagon into the Lost River country in 1877 and in 1878 the Indian attack was made on Shelton's outfit in which Jesse McCaleb was killed. Therefore, it seems obvious that the first wagons reached Challis 1877 or 1878.

Old Arco, five miles south of the present town was established in 1879. It was the junction of the Blackfoot – Wood River and Blackfoot – Salmon River stage lines – both using six-horse outfits. In 1881 it was moved to a more advantageous site four miles southeast of its present site where it continued to be an important stage station until the coming of the railroad in 1901 when it was moved to its present location. Another early stage station was established at Powell which was later moved to the Big Butte when a spring was discovered there.

Early day horse thieves made Antelope Creek almost as famous or infamous as the Jackson Hole country in Wyoming.

A few cattlemen and farmers located on Lost River as early as 1879 but the greatest boom occurred in 1884 – 1885, coincident with the development of the mines. White Knob was discovered about 1879 and mining in the area developed into a boom in 1883 – 84. The town of White Knob was established in 1885.

A town called Alder City was started in the fall of 1884 at the mouth of Alder Creek. A mine called Big Cooper Mine was apparently the reason for its existence.

Cliff City was another short-lived town. Located on Cliff Creek about four miles up the canyon from the site of old Huston. It was established in 1884.

Clifton was another boom town in the Mackay area. Its location was eleven miles west of Mackay – seven and one-half miles over the old Shay road and had its day in the 1890's.

Carbonate, another early day town was built about where Mackay now stands. It lasted but a year or so.

Cedarville was located about ten miles north of Howe in the Blackburn mining district. The Daisy Black Mines led to its settlement. There remains only foundations and cellars to mark the spot.

Era was one of the more prosperous early camps while it lasted. It was established in 1885 after the discovery of the Horn Silver Mine by Frank Martin. Three thousand people populated the town and a huge dry crusher was built. It is reported that \$1,000,000.00 was produced in the Horn Silver and other mines in the two and one-half years the camp lasted.

Huston, until the coming of the railroad in 1901 was the metropolis of the Lost River Valley. Located a few miles south of Mackay, it had a population of some two hundred people in 1885. It was the earliest settlement in the valley and but for the coming of the railroad would, no doubt, still be the business center instead of Mackay, which did not come into existence until the railroad arrived.

The following is the history of the creation of Custer County as given in the “History of Idaho Territory.” (1884).

CUSTER COUNTY, was the youngest of Idaho counties, and was formed from Alturas and Lemhi counties. The following is the history in regard to its discovery and settlement: In 1866 or 1867, a number of prospectors from Montana, known as the Richardson party, and headed by Joel Richardson, ventures out into this, at that time, wild, unknown region in search of rich placers. They camped on Yankee Fork, which stream was so named because every man in the outfit was a “Yankee”. They remained but a short time and retraced their steps northward.

In 1870 Capt. D.V. Varney and Sylvester Jordan came in and located a few claims and called the stream, which empties into Yankee Fork just above the town of Bonanza, Jordan Creek. The whole of Jordan Creek for a distance of four miles was located that season, but the claims did not pay, running from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day to the man, while wages were \$6.00. The claim known as the Morrison Bar was located that season by Varney and Jordan, and is the notable exception to the others in that it paid about \$10.00 a day to the man, and is even at present yielding splendidly. (1884).

Quartz was first found in 1875 by W.A. Norton, who located that rich mine, the Charles Dickens, out of which thousands of dollars have been taken in the past three years. (1884). The Charles Wayne was located the following May, and in August the Custer and Unknown were struck. Up to the present time, (1884), nearly 250 locations have been made, and Captain Varney, Deputy Recorder, to whom we are indebted for the above facts, informs us that they are still being recorded daily.

The now populous portion of Custer County occupies what was long known as disputed territory, it being a matter of uncertainty whether Bonanza, Challis, and other camps in the neighborhood were in Lemhi or Alturas County, though Lemhi continued to exercise jurisdiction. The confusion thus arising, however, with the possibility of expensive litigation over valuable mining claims, created a demand to have the boundary lines definitely settled.

In the eleventh session of the Legislature (winter of 1880-81) the Lemhi delegation succeeded in procuring the passage of a bill creating the new county of Custer. The Act was approved January 8, 1881, to take effect on the 10th of the following April. Challis was designated as the temporary county seat; J.M. Shoup, J.S.P. Robinson, and Enos Watson were appointed first Commissioners. The last-named having declined to serve, Mr. Wm. A. Norton was appointed by the remainder of the Board to fill the vacancy. The Board met on the first Monday of April and organized with the following as temporary officers: James Burns, Probate Judge; J.C. Fox,

Sheriff; E.C. Whitsett, Auditor and Recorder; Dr. A.K. Smith, Treasurer; Stephen J. VanCamp, Assessor and Collector, and Rollin Wheeler, County School Superintendent.

The special election was held under the organizing Act on the third Monday in June, 1881, for county seat and permanent officers. The chief interest centered in the contest for the county season, the principal contestants being Challis and Crystal. Out of over 1,100 votes, Challis received a majority of 19. The election resulted in the choice of the following as first officers of Custer County: Commissioners, Messrs. Burton, Fahey, and Ramey; Probate Judge James Burns; Sheriff, E.K. Davis; Auditor and Recorder, E.C. Whitsett; Treasure, A. Hardenbrook; Assessor and collector, John Carroll; School Superintendent, Rollin Wheeler.

The boundary lines of Custer County are natural landmarks, such as mountain ranges, streams, etc., which accounts for the apparently irregular shape presented by the country on the map. It is chiefly mountainous.

Salmon River furnishes the principal water-shed of the county, draining a vast area, receiving the waters of Yankee Fork, Squaw Creek, East Fork, Bayhorse, Pahsimeroi, and other important feeders. It is rushing, picturesque mountain stream, forcing its way between frowning precipices and rugged mountain-sides until, after a serpentine course of several hundred miles, it empties into the Snake about thirty miles above Lewiston.

Lost River is an important river. Rising among the mountains in the northwestern part of the county, it pursues an irregular course, trending generally to the southeast, and finally disappears suddenly in a "sink" in Alturas County. (now Butte County). No outlet has yet been discovered.

Among the valleys, that known as "Round Valley" is the most extensive. It is traversed by the Salmon River, and its land is being rapidly taken up for ranches. It has a productive area of about 16,000 acres. At the head of it is situated the town of Challis. Although known chiefly as a mining county, the agricultural resources of Custer are by no means to be ignored. In spite of its high altitude, Round Valley can display some extensive farms and ranches, which have been the source of profitable incomes to their owners.

Pahsimeroi Valley is partially in Custer County, the river from which the Valley is named forming the boundary line between Custer and Lemhi.

Antelope and Thousand-Springs Valleys are both traversed by the stage-road from Blackfoot to Challis. The last named valley is rapidly being settled with stockmen and ranchers. In fact all the valleys, as well as the adjoining foot-hills are well adapted to stock-raising, both for winter and summer ranges.

Yankee Fork Ranger District

Information related by Bill Sullivan to W.L. Millick on March 2, 1973.

Bayhorse Crossing

The original crossing of the Salmon River was just below the present steel bridge located at the mouth of Bayhorse Creek. The crossing was first a ferry and then a toll bridge in 1886. Later, the toll bridge was purchased by Custer County. The old toll bridge abutments can still be seen on the south side of the present steel bridge. Access to Bayhorse from outside points was via Malm Gulch.

Bayhorse Lake Brickyard

Bricks were kiln-made prior to 1889 by the Ramshorn Company for use in home construction and for smelter use. Quality of the brick was so poor that none of them were ever used. Gus Sargent and one other man operated the kiln.

Ramshorn Mine

Jim Cooper located the Ramshorn Mine prior to 1870. Being a placer miner, he traded his find for a bay horse, a mile and a pair of gum boots. As the story goes, the mile was found dead, the gum boots leaked and the bay horse was no good. The drainage and the town of Bayhorse were named for the “bay horse”.

The Ramshorn Mine got its name from the kill of a mountain sheep ram. The ore body was found by Jim Cooper while he was bringing the sheep off the mountain. The Ramshorn Mine was still producing ore in 1920, and had some 40 men employed at that time.

The Skylark Mine, owned by the Clayton Mercantile Company, had 20 men employed in 1895. This company claimed the Ramshorn Mile, located down hill below the Skylark claim, had undermined their property, and hostilities flared between company officials. Settlement of a lawsuit in the amount of \$50,000 was awarded to the Clayton Mercantile Company.

Early Day Fire

In the year 1888, while construction of the road up the Salmon River was in progress, a fire was started by the road foreman, Mr. Drumiser, at the place now known as “Pinch-‘Em-Tight”. This fire burned for days from the Salmon River, through Beaver Creek, Slate Creek, Silver Rule and Carbonate Creeks, Homan Creek and in to French Creek where it burned itself out. The largest acreage was burned in French Creek.

Sammy Holman

The following was taken from a newspaper account in the January 1971 issue of the *Sawtooth Mountain Star*, published in Hailey, Idaho and written by Esther Yarber, author of *Land of the Yankee Fork*.

Alongside the Salmon River and Highway 93, about halfway between Clayton and Torrey’s Cabins, both a creek and a forest campground bear the name of one Sammy Holman. Who was Sammy Holman? He was one of the prospectors in the Yankee Fork mining district in early

1878, was in his forties at the time, and had the distinction of representing the only law there when the building of Bonanza City first began.

People who knew him termed him a regular man, very outspoken, but kind and gentle, and generous-to-a-fault. He liked his drinks and during his court sessions, could well be likened to old Roy Bean, who called himself “Law West of the Pecos” down in Langtry, Texas during the same era.

The region was wild and raw in those days. Roads were yet to be built, and the only way into the Yankee Fork was by hazardous pack trail. As a result, with prospectors coming in ever increasing numbers, and as new strikes were made, need arose for some form of immediate government to handle legal transactions of recording mining claims and sales of properties. Sammy qualified, and without ado, was elected justice of the peace and to act as judge when occasion demanded.

In conducting his court, Judge Holman, as a rule, would declare time out for drinks for those who wanted them. He usually did, rapping his gavel and saying, “It helps a man to keep up his spirit during procedures.” One day he was trying a man for horse stealing, and asked him how he pleaded. “Guilty, Your Honor,” the man said. “You see, Judge, I was broke and needed to get to Nevada, and I borrowed the horse to get there on. Honest, Judge, I full meant to pay for that horse as soon as I could.” Judge Holman was convinced. “You’re discharged,” he said in way of judgment. “This Court would have done the same thing, had the Court been placed in like circumstances.”

During his term in office, Sammy handled many legal affairs, including that of his own – the founding of the townsite of what is now the ghost town of Custer, that summer of 1878.

Sammy prospected at every opportunity, but because of his inability to manage money, he was often grubstaked with food and supplies by some more responsible individual. Such as the case when he made a rich discovery on Slate Creek. He was being grubstaked by Con Sullivan who had settled at what is still known as Sullivan Hot Springs near Clayton. This made Con a partner in the mine which he and Sammy sold to the Omaha Mining Company in 1894.

At this time, now 59 years old, Sammy moved into a small cabin on the creek that bears his name. Here he had a two-wheeled cart and a horse he called “Ten Cents” to pull it. Apparently the horse was well trained. When Sammy made periodic trips into Clayton for supplies and a few with the boys, on the way home, if he happened to go to sleep and fall out of the cart, Ten Cents would always stop and wait for his master to regain himself.

However, one night Sammy fell forward but not out of the cart. Unaware of the conditions, Ten Cents continued on his way until Sammy’s head, dangling below the seat, caught on a small tree stump left in the trail. The horse pulled, and broke Sammy’s neck in such a way that he suffered no real ill effects other than the fact he was unable to hold his head erect without support. To fix this, he managed to cut a forked stick, secured the long end with belts around his waist and beneath his arms, and wore it that way for several years up until he died.

One of Sammy's sayings was "Tis better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all." In his cups, once in awhile he would talk about his life back in New York where he was born and lived as a young man.

Seems he was the son of a banker, received a good education, and was engaged to the girl of his dreams. Her death just before marriage was to take place was his reason for coming west. "To seek a new life," he said.

While Sammy lived on Holman Creek he was looked after by the Sullivan family and the Small brothers, and when he died December 15, 1911, it was from a severe case of pneumonia. They said his last words were, "Is the door open?"

Mt. McCaleb and a Bannock Attack

How Mt. McCaleb Received its Name or the Battle Ground Indian Fight

Late in the afternoon of August 11, 1879, the freight outfit of Joe Skelton went into camp at the Narrows of Lost River, several miles about the spot where the town of Mackay now stands. A few days before a band of renegade Bannock Indians were known to have taken to the war path and that this path led across the Lost River country.

Skelton had loaded his outfit at Malad, Idaho, the latter part of July and was instructed to proceed to Birch Creek, where at a designated point, a letter would be secreted, tell Skelton whether to go to Salmon or Challis. Skelton was freighting for Geo. L. Shoup & Co., who owned stores at both points and the Shoup interest had scouts out in the territory to keep a lookout for Indians. Had the Shoups known that Indians were in the Lost River country the shipment would have continued up Birch Creek valley to Salmon City.

The freight train consisted of 4 nine-yoke team of oxen, with three wagons to the team, belonging to Joe Skelton. A George Dinamore joined the freighters somewhere in the Snake River country. He had one nine-yoke team and three wagons. The personnel of the outfit consisted of Joe Skelton, wagon boss; Joe Carrier, Henry Skelton, brother of Joe; Will Rush, Daniel D. Wade, Geo. Dinamore and one other whose name we were unable to learn.

While gathering their stock the morning of the 11th of August, the white men discovered the Indians and as soon as possible the wagons were placed in position to withstand an attack and the freight was taken out and made into a barricade.

Not long before, the Indians were discovered a party of men set out from Challis to help the freighters reach their destination. These men joined the Skelton party before the attack. The party consisted of Jesse McCaleb, Dave Woods, Billy Trealor, Joe Rainey (who was a half breed); Mr. Harrington, a party called Jack and another man whose name pioneers do not recall. They had also learned that Indians were in the neighborhood and came to warn their friends.

As evening drew on a few random shots from the brush gave warning that the red skins had located the train. The Bannocks rode in a yelling circle, pouring a hail of rifle fire upon the little band of freighters crouched on their heels behind their flour breastworks.

Jesse McCaleb, partner of Former Governor Shoup, was then in charge of the Challis branch of the stores. He was a fearless man and although constantly admonished by Skelton to keep his head down below the flour breastworks, McCaleb failed to heed the warning and a bullet from an Indian's rifle pierced his brain. In honor of his memory, the highest mountain peak that overlooks the site where this famous Lost River battle took place, was named Mt. McCaleb.

For three days the fight lasted, hotly waged in the day time, but quieting down with darkness. At 1:00 O'clock in the morning of the 13th, Rainey and Trealor, slipped out of camp and road to Challis for assistance. The Indians, in some manner were apprised of their departure, and before the company of U.S. regulars and citizens reached the scene they had left.

Skelton, and most of the men connected with the battle have long since passed to the land of eternal sleep. Skelton especially, was well known among the early day residents and had spent practically his entire life among cowboys, miners, freighters and frontiersmen. Some day the place where the battle took place may be marked. The Mackay reservoir covers the spot where the Bannocks met defeat, but Mr. McCaleb peak stands as a silent sentinel overlooking the "drowned memories" and seemingly protecting the point from which local history is dated.

Place Names

The names of the Mackay Cemetery and the Masonic Lodge in Mackay are taken from the peak overlooking the valley that was named in honor of the memory of Jesse McCaleb who gave his life for the pioneer cause in the Indian battle which occurred a few miles above Mackay in 1878.

Other peaks in the same range at Mt. McCaleb have been named after other pioneers and freighters of the early day. Skelton peak with an elevation of 11,944 feet, was named in honor of Joe Skelton who was boss of the freight outfit in which Jesse McCaleb was killed.

Leatherman peak, with an elevation of 12,230 feet, the second highest peak in Idaho was named in honor of Leatherman, an early day freighter. The pass between these two peaks also bears the name of Leatherman. Mt. Borah, another peak at the north of these in the same range, with an elevation of 12,655 feet, the highest in Idaho was named in honor of the late Wm. E. Borah, veteran Idaho senator and statesman of world-wide fame.

The Big Lost River Range is the highest mountain range in Idaho, having 7 peaks over 12,000 feet. The peaks mentioned above are all part of this range.

The name of Dead Man's Flat, which is located between Arco and Howe along the main highway to Howe, originated in 1880 when a sheep man by the name of Paul Culbert was trailing sheep from Oregon to Montana. His herder, Frank Armstrong, got on a drunk at Hailey quit Culbert who hired another herder at Hailey and started on with the sheep. While camping in the flat now known as Dead Man's Flat, his former herder Armstrong overtook him and shot Culbert at night while he was in bed asleep. The new herder hearing the shot went to investigate and found the old sheep man dead. He reported it to the authorities at old Arco, who picked up the trail of Armstrong and followed him across the desert to Blackfoot where he was arrested and sent to the pen for life, but was pardoned after six years. Culbert was taken to Howe and buried

in his bed. Not being able to find any relatives of Culbert, his sheep were turned over to Alturas County of which Hailey was the county seat.

Briggs Canyon was named in honor of John Briggs who was one of the early settlers on Little Lost River, and who brought the first threshing machine to Little Lost River in the year of 1881.

In 1885 the settlers of Little Lost River applied for a post office, asking that it be named in honor of the Hawley brothers who first settled in Little Lost River in 1878. The Postal department would not approve the name of Hawley for the new post office as it was too near the same as Hailey which already had a post office. They suggested the name of Howe which was accepted.

Names of Peaks

The mountain peaks of the Big Lost River drainage are one of the major attractions to visitors to our area. Many of them have interesting names and a colorful history attached to them. Some of the more prominent mountains area:

Leatherman Peak, Lost River range, elevation 12,230 feet. This was named for an early day freighter, said to have hauled between Blackfoot and Challis.

Mount McCaleb, Lost River range, elevation 11,599. Named for Jesse McCaleb who was killed during the Bannock Indian war; the site of the battle was near where the Mackay Reservoir is now located.

Mount Brietenback, Lost River range, elevation 12,130. This was named for a member of the Idaho Alpine Club living in Jackson Wyoming. He was killed in an avalanche during an assault on Mount Everest in 1964. His body was found washed out from a glacier one spring.

The Devil's Bedstead, Pioneer range, elevation 11,100 feet. Named by early freighters and packers, presumably because from some directions it resembles a large forbidding bedstead.

Hyndman Peak, Pioneer range, elevation 12,078 feet. Said to be named for an early Wood River lawyer and pioneer, who lived in Ketchum.

Smiley Mountain, Pioneer range, elevation 11,508 feet. This is named for an early-day prospector who discovered a vein of silver, so the story goes, which was rich enough to make him a wealthy man with one mule train of the ore taken out. No one has ever discovered his "diggings."

Ryan Peak, in the Boulder range, elevation 11,900. This was named for Mike Ryan, an early Wood River freighter.

Kent Peak, Boulder Mountain range, elevation 11,700 feet. This was named for an early day Big Lost River pioneer family; descendants still live in Mackay, Idaho.

Mackay Peak, White Knob range, elevation 10,273. Several versions of the story on the naming of the peak and the town of Mackay were told; the one most often encountered is that these were named for Clarence Mackay, who was one of the first agents for the Union Pacific Railroad at

Mackay. He was a son of John Mackay, who was a large stockholder in the first mining ventures in the area, in the early 1900's.

White Knob, in the White Knob range, elevation 10,529 feet. This was named by the early miners because of the white granite rock which makes up its distinctive appearance. The name was also given to the town which sprang up while mining activity was in its hey-day. Only the old-timber in the area can remember -- or believe ---the hustle and bustle on "the hill." The few old buildings remaining are a haunting reminder of the school, the post-office, the store, saloons and boarding houses which once flourished.

Mount Borah, highest point in Idaho, 12,655 feet, Lost River range. The peak was named in honor of the late William E. Borah, well-known senator from Idaho during the years 1906 to 1940.

Towns

ARCO had quite a checkered career in its younger days. The present site is the third location it has had since 1879. The first Arco was established five miles south of the present town near what is now known as the John T. Welch ranch. This location was the junction of the Blackfoot – Wood River Stage and the Blackfoot – Salmon River Stage. Isaac Smith operated the station which was quite a sizeable place at that time, consisting of a store, boarding house, express office, saloon and stage stable.

As the community grew in importance, a post office was petitioned for with the request that it be called Junction. The Post Office Department did not look with favor upon adding another "Junction" to its multiplicity of Junctions already on the records. A foreign nobleman known as Count Arco, was visiting in the United States at the time and when the Post Office Department refused to name the community Junction, it suggested the name of Arco. This met with approval by those interested and from that time on, the Post Office carried that name. Many believe that it was named in honor of Arco Smith, instead he was named in honor of the town. Another version is that Arco meaning bow or bend, was so named because of the bend in the river and the mountains near the present town forming a bow, but the Post Office Department undoubtedly is responsible for its name.

The size of the stages in those days, just as the size of railroads nowadays, gauged the importance of the towns. The first and original Arco was the junction for two six-horse stages. Later when the railroad entered the Wood River country the importance of the stage diminished considerably and because of an existing mail contract, the stage continued to operate to Wood River from Blackfoot for a year, but the last year it was known as a two-horse outfit.

Another important stage point in those days was what was then known as Burnett's Cabin near the present Powell. After a spring was discovered at the Big Butte, the stage station was moved to that point and operated by the Vance's. Arco was then moved from the Welch ranch to a point about four miles southeast of the present Arco. Arco Smith was the original locator and moved all of his property to the new location. In April, 1883, the late George Ferris arrived and bought Mr. Smith's interests. This was the first station after reaching Big Lost River Valley and was a very important center.

With the coming of the railroad in 1901, old Arco was doomed. J. E. Smith and the late J. H. Greene formed a partnership in April, 1901, and bought the Ferris Store, moving it to the present town five months later. The first building erected in the present town was the dwelling still occupied by Mr. Smith. The warehouse at the rear of the Arco Commercial Company's Store, was the first business structure in Arco. It was moved to Arco from "Era" and while the rock building was in course of construction was used as a store.

G. W. Powell, who was one of the original residents of the first Arco, and the second, was among the early vanguards to new Arco. He built the store building owned by the late Paul Thomas. The local cheese factory occupied the present site of the Dee Hotel and was built for a saloon. The building across the street from the depot also was one of the first structures in Arco.

With the railroad came more people and it was but a short time before a school was needed. After the stone structure was occupied, Mr. Smith gave the use of part of the warehouse for school purposes while a brick building was being constructed. The bricks were hauled from "Era", the mill there having been dismantled after the bottom fell out of the mining boom.

The railroad's coming brought barbed wire fences and more modern conveniences. The old west was shoved back a few more miles and the up-to-date present community resulted.

BONANZA CITY was established in 1877 by Elden Dodge, James McKim, and I. S. Johnson. In 1879 the Yankee Fork Herald began publication with M. M. Musgrove as editor. The issue of August 28, 1879, contained the advertisements of nine saloons and five lawyers in the City of Bonanza. The leading gambling house was owned by Classy and Hogle and Elden Dodge built and owned the Dodge Hotel. All dinners and dances given at this hotel were very formal.

CHALLIS, the County Seat, the chief town, is built on high ground, at the head of Round Valley, commanding a superb view of the valley and Salmon River below. A stream of cold water from the mountains comes down at the foot of the bluffs that shelter Challis from the winter winds. The altitude is 5171 feet. The site is well chosen, securing the advantages of cool days in summer and protection from winds and snow in the stormy months. Its population is about 800, though the mines and ranches for a number of miles around are tributary to it.

The approach to Challis is through a succession of fenced but vacant town lots, which suggest the cattle pens of the great stock markets. One sees numbers of log and frame houses in process of erection, and tents are not rare.

The business houses are clustered together on the main street, and one is surprised at the size and scope of these establishments. It has a weekly newspaper, the Idaho Messenger, edited by R. A. Pierce; two excellent hotels, the Challis House and the International; several stores, among them those of George L. Shoup and P. Sotrrs, and the usual number of saloons characteristic of a mining town. All professions are well represented.

The store of George L. Shoup of Challis is well deserving of mention. It is a handsome stone building that would do credit to a much larger town. The amount of business done there steadily the year round, judging from official returns, is greater than that of any other business house in the Territory.

Daily stages leave Challis for Blackfoot, Bonanza, Bayhorse, and Sawtooth City, and a weekly mail for Salmon City. Upon the completion of the road now in process of construction between Challis and Ketchum, on the Wood River, it is expected that another line will be established between those points.

Challis is now and must always be the starting point for the Bonanza country, for the Kinnikinic and Bayhorse districts, and for the yet almost undiscovered Eldorado of the Sawtooth Range.

Work was pushed forward rapidly on the new road to Bonanza, and it was finished late in the fall. The road over the divide was necessarily a difficult one, and the efficient engineers engaged upon the work had no doubt as to their ability to conquer every obstacle. It is estimated that the whole cost of the new road will not be above \$50,000.00. The way lies over the roughest of mountain country.

The traveler gets into Bonanza by horse over a trail that is a succession of exciting scrambles up and down hill, with now and then the fording of a brawling brook, the passage of ugly narrow places a hundred feet or two up on the steep sides of a canyon, an occasional gallop over the level and through shady aisles of the forest. Midway, on Mosquito Flat, the trail is in the great timber belt which stretches away for miles upon miles among the summits. Doubling upon itself in many folds, the bridle path zigzags up the sharp ascent. This is not a pleasant place to meet a descending mule train. Near the summit the snow is found in summer time in deep drifts. A gallop over the flat top of the divide, a steep ravine to go down through and the head-waters of Yankee Fork are reached.

CLIFF was a small community established in 1884 as a supply center for the White Knob Mine. This mine was so named because of the white formation, which can be seen for miles when coming up the Lost River Valley. A considerable deposit of high grade lead-silver ore was discovered and later mined. Cliff was located on Cliff Creek and a portion of it remain.

DARLINGTON was named after Wayne Darlington, the mining engineer that examined the White Knob Mine and recommended its purchase by John W. Mackay, one of the "Big Four" of Comstock fame. It is located at the mouth of Antelope Creek just inside the Custer County boundary.

GARDEN CITY was established on Salmon River, near the stream Garden Creek, as the intended distributing point of what is known as the Bayhorse Mining District. The existence of Garden City was of short duration, however, as the "town" was soon removed bodily to a point at the head of Round Valley, about four miles above the river. The name was changed to Challis in honor of Mr. A. P. Challis, one of the oldest pioneers in that section.

In 1878, a number of claims changed hands. Capitalists began seeking investment there. Rich specimens of Salmon River ore had been exhibited among the mining men of Salt Lake City, and great interest was aroused among all classes.

The extension of the Utah and Northern Railroad to Blackfoot early in the spring of 1879 brought Bayhorse District within 150 miles, and the Yankee Fork District within 185 miles of railroad communications. During the spring and summer of 1879, a genuine stampede set in for

the new Eldorado of the Northwest, mining men, prospectors, business men, and speculators flocking from all sections of the country.

A stage line was established between Challis and Blackfoot. The Bonanza Toll-road between Challis and Bonanza was completed in the autumn of the same year, making easy communication for Bonanza with the outside world, with which up to that time it was connected only by trail, and supplies being packed in on backs of animals.

HOWE was the name suggested by the Postal Department when the settlers of Little Lost River wrote in for a Post Office. They wanted it called Hawley in honor of the Hawley Brothers who first settled in Little Lost River in 1878. The Postal Department would not approve the name of Hawley as it was too near the same as Hailey which already had a Post Office. The Department suggested Howe and the settlers accepted that name.

HOUSTON sprang up when the stage line was established to Salmon River area from Blackfoot. It was located on Big Lost River where Cliff Creek empties into Big Lost River and was named after the first settler Mart Houston, a fine person and typical pioneer. The White Knob and Alder Creek ore bodies soon were exhausted and the miners became interested in the copper deposits on the East slopes. When the railroad was constructed and the town of Mackay laid out, the town of Houston was moved to Mackay.

MACKAY was named after John W. Mackay, one of the "Big Four" of Comstock fame, that purchased the White Knob Group from Clark and Brown. After an active development campaign, Mr. Mackay who was sole owner, thought a railroad would be necessary in the operation contemplated and asked the Short Line to construct a line which they did not think advisable. So the White Knob Mining and Smelting Company as it was incorporated by Mackay, placed survey parties in the field and ran three lines – one from Idaho Falls, one from Blackfoot, and the other from Kimama, all of which converged at the present town of Arco. When he outlines his plans to the Short Line that he proposed to construct a smelter with a capacity of six hundred tons per day and that if they would not build he would, they agreed to construct the line provided the surveys were turned over to them, which was done.

The Site of the Smelter having been decided upon, it was agreed that since it was to be the terminus of the railroad, it might as well be the town site, and homesteads covering what is now Mackay was purchased and laid out in town lots. The surveys were begun on the townsite in 1899, sale of lots begun in 1900, and the railroad arrived in 1902. The town of Houston was transferred to Mackay and no trace of it remains.

Mackay is located almost in the geographical center of the famous Big Lost River Valley, on the crystal-clear mountain stream noted for its excellent trout fishing, and which has no outlet nor connection with any other river. The use of the water of Big Lost River for irrigating the rich agricultural lands in the valley, first began in the 1870's and early 1880's, and has been gradually extended by construction of dams, canals and ditches until more than 50,000 acres were brought under cultivation. The principal crops are grains, potatoes, and hay for the support of an important livestock industry, all of which contribute substantially to the prosperity of the town.

Mackay, still being the railhead is also the shipping point and trading center for an area of some 5,000 square miles in Central Idaho, extending to the Salmon River Country, East Fork, Yankee Fork, Stanley Basin, and the Pahsimeroi Valley. The principal products are cattle, sheep, wool and ores.

Lost Mines on the Challis Forest

Like all other mining countries, the Challis area has its full quota of mislaid mines of fabulous wealth. First, of course, came the Lost Cleveland situated, presumably, somewhere in the angle formed by Camas Creek and the Middle Fork in the Woodtick and Grouse Creek area. According to “Tommy” Martindale, who spent several years with Cleveland looking for it, a party of four prospectors including Cleveland was traveling southwestward from the Yellowjacket in the late 1860’s. Cleveland was searching for the lost horses when he found specimens, which were supposed to have contained black litharge (some say cleveite). Not recognizing the value of the ore, Cleveland and his party continued on to Boise Basin. He later had two assays made which showed \$64,000.00 and \$48,000.00 per ton in gold and silver. Martindale found Cleveland on Woodtick Creek in 1903 and nursed him back to health from an injury received from a horse. The two spent three summers looking for the mine before Cleveland died.

In 1915, Martindale returned and devoted his summers to the search from then until his death about 1932. Martindale was well known to most of the Challis personnel and his belief in the existence of the mine was undoubtedly genuine. His search was confined mainly to the area around Martin Mountain and Cache Creek.

The lost Swimm is another legendary bonanza sought by prospectors. As the story goes, it was during the boom days of Custer, Bonanza, and Clayton that Swimm was in the habit of turning up periodically with a pack horse loaded with rich ore which assayed around \$18,000.00 a ton. Many attempts were made to follow him, but all were unsuccessful as he always managed to elude his trackers. He was finally drowned in the Salmon River above the mouth of Yankee Fork. It was assumed that his mine was somewhere in the area taken in by Little Casino, Big Casino, Rough Creek, and Elk Creek or in the Warm Springs Creek watershed above Robinson Bar, which is a big country by any yardstick. There is considerable placer gold scattered throughout that area and the Robinson Bar diggings were exceptionally good. It is probably that Swimm had found a rich outcrop of good ore, which he kept carefully concealed.

The version given on page 373 of the “Idaho, A guide in Word and Picture,” is somewhat different and the reader may take his choice. However, the first account is generally accepted locally.

There are other tales of lost mines, but the Cleveland and Swimm treasures are the most plausible.

Early Fur Trade

See Sawtooth Mountain Area Study (History)

Early Indian Tribes

See Sawtooth Mountain Area Study (History)

Graves

Mouth Big Loon Creek – Buck Culver

Cox Bar – Whitey Cox (has marker)

Mouth of Cougar Creek – Dutch John Cunningham & two unknown

Mouth of Thomas Creek – Jim Volley

Sheepeater Hot Springs (Boise NF) - Elmer Parcell

Mouth of Canyon Creek – Pete Alberts

Boyles Ranch (Loon Creek) – Chinese from Massacre Norton Bar

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE FOREST

General History

The Regional Office (or District Office as it was then called) was established in Ogden July 1, 1908. Prior to that time, Inspectors working out of Salt Lake City coordinated grazing, timber management, improvements, roads, etc. Much of the forest business was handled by direct correspondence with Washington.

When the forests were first organized, it was planned to have a ranger for each township or every 24,040 acres. This policy was never carried out, on the local forests at least, although a great many administrative sites were selected and withdrawn the first few years and quite a few were improved though later abandoned.

The first competitive Ranger's Examination held on the Lemhi was in October, 1907. C. I. Huddle, for a number of years Supervisor of the Lemhi, took the examination that year.

The Lemhi Forest officially came into being in 1906. The Supervisor's Office was opened in Mackay in February 1907 by Guy B. Mains. John W. Hayes, Jr., was the first Lemhi Ranger and was assigned to the lower Lost River District with headquarters at Mt. View. Others who served the first year were:

Carl B. Arentsen, later Supervisor of the Bridger	Guard
Julius Maelzer	Guard
W. J. McDonald	Guard
Harry H. Long	Guard
James Pelton	Guard

These men handled the six Lemhi Districts in 1907.

Sawtooth District #13 took in the west side of Big Lost River and was in charge of S. T. Ezell.

The first year or two the guards were selected and/or approved by the grazing advisory board set up on the Forest by the Supervisor and permittees.

See Sawtooth Mountain Study Area for additional information.

Memorandum from A. G. Nord, dated May 19, 1945:

Location: Central part of State.

Derivation of Name: English. From an old time prospector. Forest named for town near Forest.

Principal Drainage: Salmon River.

Predominating Timber Species: Douglas fir and lodgepole pine.

History:

By Executive Order #840, July 1, 1908, the Challis National Forest was created from parts of the Salmon River and Sawtooth National Forests with an area of 1,161,040 acres.

Area recomputed January 1, 1911: 1,194,000 acres.

Proclamation #1241: May 19, 1913.

Eliminated 18,560 acres.

Transferred to Salmon NF: 40,640 acres

Transferred from Salmon: 16,640 acres

Transferred from Sawtooth: 96,830 acres

Addition by relocation of Thompson Creek: 22,400

Total area of Forest: 1,270,670 acres

Executive Order #1946: May 21, 1914

Elimination 680 acres

Total area of Forest: 1,269,990.

Executive Order, February 25, 1919.

Elimination: 698 acres

Total area of Forest: 1,269,292 acres.

Reduction by recomputation, June 30, 1922: 3,476 acres.

Total area of Forest: 1,265,816 acres

Added by boundary adjustment: 18,234 (June 30, 1922)

Total area of Forest: 1,284,050 acres.

Added by Act of Congress dated 4/10/28: 17,453 (Public #252)

Added by Act of Congress dated 4/10/28 : 58,926 (Public #253)

Total Area of Forest: 1,360,429.

By Executive Order #5925 dated September 21, 1932: 1,680 acres transferred from the Challis to the Sawtooth NF.

Total Area: 1,358,749 acres.

By Executive Order dated October 8, 1938: 1,109,318 acres were added by transfer from the Lemhi NF.

Total area of Forest: 2,468,-67 [*sic*] acres as per area table June 30, 1942

Forest Creation, Additions & Eliminations

1891, March 3d. An Act provided for the establishment of Forest Reserves under the Division of Forestry, Department of the Interior.

1902, June 3d. an Act changed the designation to the Bureau of Forestry.

1905, February 1. An Act provided for the transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

1906, November 6. By Presidential Proclamation a number of Forest Reserves were created, among them being the Lemhi, Sawtooth, and Salmon River. (There were others, of course, but these are the only ones dealing with the present Challis).

1907, March 4. An Act changed Forest Reserves to National Forests.

1908, June 26. By proclamation these three Forests were reorganized into the Lemhi, Challis, Sawtooth and Salmon Forests.

The Lemhi Forest was originally in two divisions known as the Lemhi North and Lemhi South. The Lemhi North included the area on the north side of Salmon River from the Hat Creek divide on up to and including the Yankee Fork drainage; the south side of Salmon River up to and including the Slate Creek drainage; East Fork and Lone Pine Country. The Lemhi south

included the East side of Big Lost River, Little Lost River, Pahsimeroi, the west side of Birch Creek, and the head of the Lemhi.

Guy B. Mains was the first Lemhi Supervisor. He arrived in Mackay on February 1, 1907 and established temporary headquarters in Chase Clark's Law Office, shortly thereafter moving into the Mackay Miner office, then operated by Les and Milt Dillingham, where headquarters were maintained the first winter. Later, the Forest office was moved to the Danils Saloon buildings. Mains was Supervisor of the Lemhi for a year, leaving Mackay in February, 1908, his successor being C. L. Smith.

1907 saw the establishment of the Forest boundaries, creation of Ranger Districts, selection of administrative sites, construction of a phone line to the Mountain View Station, the setting up of advisory boards among the stock men to determine the division of range rights, etc.

The west side of Big Lost River, including Antelope Creek and Copper Basin was included in the Sawtooth and did not become a part of the Lemhi until July 1, 1908, when by Presidential Proclamation the Lemhi, Sawtooth, and Salmon River Forests were reorganized into the Lemhi, Challis, Sawtooth and Salmon and that part of the Sawtooth draining into Lost River was added to the Lemhi.

The Executive Order of 1908 creating the Lemhi National Forest reads as follows:

“It is hereby ordered that on and after July 1, 1908, the land within the boundaries shown on the attached diagram, heretofore set apart, reserved, and proclaimed as part of the Lemhi and Sawtooth National Forest, shall be known as the Lemhi National Forest, shall continue reserved and constitute a part of the Salmon National Forest. It is not intended by this order to release any land from Reservation or to reserve any land not heretofore embraced as a National Forest.”

June 26, 1908

Theodore Roosevelt

/No.859/

A similar order of the same date directed that portions of the Salmon River and Sawtooth National Forests should be known as the Challis National Forest.

Before the Challis was created the Middle Fork drainage, including Camas Creek, Loon Creek, and Rapid River was in the Salmon River Reserve or Forest with headquarters at Salmon. Supervisor Bentz was the first Supervisor on that Forest.

The Stanley country and the south side of the Salmon River down to the and including Cold Spring Creek was included in the Sawtooth. C.N. Woods, the first Supervisor, with headquarters in Hailey.

The proclamation of 1908 gave the Challis its present boundaries with the following exceptions:

1. The west side of Valley Creek up to and including Crooked Creek and the south side of Salmon River down to and including Cold Spring Creek remained a part of the Sawtooth.

2. Silver Creek (tributary to Camas Creek was part of the Challis.
3. Moose Creek and the head of Park Creek were part of the Salmon.
4. Other lands which were not included in the Forest until the additions of 1928 were made.
5. Certain eliminations of small tracts for administrative purposes were made from time. About 19___, large scale eliminations were made which threw out large areas such as the Lone Pine Country.

May 19, 1913: By proclamation the following additions and eliminations affecting the Challis Forest were made.

1. Silver Creek and its tributaries and the slope into the Camas above Yellowjacket Creek were eliminated from the Challis and added to the Salmon.
2. Moose Creek and the head of park Creek were eliminated from the Salmon and added to the Challis.
3. Eliminated from the Challis and restored to the public domain: Block Creek and Gooseberry, head of Spring Creek and a section and half between Darling and Eddy Creek.
4. Eliminated from the Sawtooth and added to the Challis: Cold Spring Creek, Warm Spring Creek, Elk Creek, Rough Creek, Big Casino and all of Little Casino then on the Forest, Crooked Creek, Goat Creek and area south to divide of Redfish Lake. (See map in 0, Challis, Boundaries, 1913 folder for details).

Additions and Eliminations to the Lemhi:

1. The first addition to the Lemhi was made effective July 1, 1910, which transferred a portion of the Beaverhead to the Buck Creek or Medicine Lodge district. The area transferred from the Beaverhead was on the east side of Buck Creek and included 140,160 acres.

Also some country was transferred from the Salmon in the vicinity of Hahn including part of T. 11 N., R. 28 E., and part of T. 12 N., R. 27 E.

2. In 1923 by Proclamation dated February 9, extensive additions were made as shown on the attached map. A few eliminations were made at the same time.
3. In 1928 the Antelope and Wildhorse Districts were consolidated and known as the Wildhorse.
4. By proclamation of September 25, 1930, the small area in T. 13 N., R. 21-22 E., on the north end of the Pahsimeroi District was transferred from the Salmon to the Lemhi.

In 1934 after the death of the Lemhi Supervisor (E. A. Renner), the administration of the Lemhi Forest was taken over by the Challis and Salmon; the Wildhorse, Pahsimeroi, and Little Lost River Districts by the Challis; the Medicine Lodge District being taken over by the Salmon. The office records were transferred to Challis on May 9, 1934.

While the administration was taken over by the Salmon and Challis as noted above, separate records were kept, which, of course, necessitated the keeping of two complete sets of books. The official designation on Lemhi correspondence was "Lemhi (Challis)".

In that year (1934) the headquarters of the Little Lost River Ranger District was established at Mackay on a year-long basis.

Effective July 1, 1938, the consolidation of the Lemhi with the Challis and the Salmon became official and the three Lemhi and five Challis Districts became the Challis and the Pahsimeroi, Little Lost River and Wildhorse Districts became Challis Districts, numbers 6, 7, and 8 respectively.

District boundary change between the Mackay and Clayton Districts approved by Regional Forester Floyd Iverson on May 17, 1967. (See map in map holder).

The Proclamation of May 19, 1913:

Eliminated entirely	18,560 acres
Transferred from Sawtooth.....	96,830 acres
Transferred from Salmon.....	16, 640 acres
Transferred to Salmon.....	40,640 acres

1928 The Southeastern Addition and the Redfish Lake Additions were made to the Challis.

1942 7.3 acres of Falconberry Ranch donated by Falconberry – Loon Creek Lodge, for use as a guard station. Cabin built, ditch partly completed, considerable fencing done, pasture seeded.

Seafoam Ranger District History

For some time prior to 1923, the present Seafoam District was administered by the Loon Creek Ranger who gave it such supervision as time permitted. A guard was stationed at the old Rapid River station on the east side of Rapid River. This station was about a half mile off the road and was reached by a pack trail. This guard was the only man on the District west of Cougar Creek with the exception of the lookout on Pinyon Peak. (Cougar Creek, until 1925, was included in the Loon Creek District.) From old records in the files, it appears that a part of the present Seafoam country was at one time, administered by the Stanley Ranger but as stated above, for some years before being designated a Ranger District, was under the supervision of the Loon Creek man.

In 1923, the district was designated and Ranger C. I. Daugherty was put in charge. Daugherty was there but the one season, being assigned to the Loon Creek District that fall when the ranger there (Ned Foster) resigned to go into private business. In the spring of 1924, M. G. Markle was

given a temporary appointment to the Rapid River District as it was then known. Markle lived at the old guard station that year, but in 1925, established a camp on the present administrative site, the tents being set about 200 yards up Seafoam Creek from the present barn. Tents were used until 1929, when Ranger Allen who took over the district in the spring of 1928, built a small cabin which was occupied until 1933 when the present dwelling was constructed.

The Rapid River trail was started in 1923 by Daugherty, being built from the road on Float Creek to a point about a mile above Sheep Creek. In 1924, this trail was completed to the Middle Fork and a ford provided to connect it with the Payette NF side. The same year, additional protective guards were provided: Sam Hessen on Greyhound Ridge near the present lookout and Price Copsey on Little Soldier. Late in the fall, Copsey was employed as rockman on the Rapid River trail and had the misfortune to walk back to a delayed blast, which went off when he was but a few feet away, his face and upper body being severely lacerated by the flying rocks and sand, and his sight practically destroyed. In that year, a cabin was built at Cougar Creek, tents having been used previously. In 1925, the Cougar Creek station was added to the Seafoam District. Some years previously, a telephone line had been built from the Falconberry Ranch on Loon Creek to the Cougar Creek station and thence down Cougar Creek to the Cameron Ranch on the Middle Fork so this was one of the few guard stations with means of communication.

In 1924, the only improvements built by the Forest Service consisted of the old one room cabin on the hill east of Rapid River, a small pasture there of about six acres, and the topped tree telephone line from Pinyon Peak to the station, a distance of twelve miles. The road to the Greyhound Mine had been built about 1912 by the mining company, but had fallen into disrepair and was barely passable to Seafoam. Trails on the district were those built by miners and for the most part, were so badly timbered in as to be next to impassable. An old road led to the mines on Harlan Creek which were later developed by the Seafoam Mines Corporation, but which in 1924, was passable only by wagons. A Wagon trail had also been cut to Josephus Lake by miners and was occasionally negotiated by adventurous Model "T's", usually with the lost of considerable paint and hub caps.

An extensive trail program was initiated in 1925, the Duffield-Middle Fork trail from the mouth of Fontex Creek on Upper Rapid River to the Middle Fork opposite the Risley ranch was built and the trail from Seafoam to Pinyon Peak improved and in some places, relocated. In the next two years the following trails were built or reconstructed: Float Creek-Harscrabble from the road above Wagontown, through the Ruffneck Pass and the heads of Falls and Float Creeks to Greyhound ridge; a trail down Fall Creek to the Middle Fork; the Soldier Creek trail and the Muskeg Way; Bernard Creek trail from the head of Feltham down to Duffield Creek. Other trails were improved and maintained.

In 1927, the Seafoam Mines Corporation on Harland Creek started operations on a large scale and in that year, most of their improvements were built including the power house, transmission line, dam, ditch, etc. In 1928, some work was done but in 1929, operations were entirely suspended and since that time, things have fallen in decay. The telephone line from Stanley to Seafoam was completed, construction having been started in 1926.

The Little Loon Fur Farm of Rochling and Roark was started in 1928. In the spring of 1928, Ranger Markle was transferred to Stanley and Ranger Allan was assigned to the Seafoam

District. Allan was there until the spring of 1933, and during that time, a number of improvements were made; the barn, warehouse and blacksmith shop were built as well as the cabin which was torn down in 1933. A telephone line was built to Greyhound Ridge Lookout; the Little Soldier line was built and an emergency line strung to Sheep Mountain which was occupied about 1930. Trails were built up Seafoam Creek to the head of Fall Creek, from the head of Hardscrabble Creek across the Greyhound Creek drainage to Soldier Creek, to Soldier Lakes, up West Fork of Little Loon, East Fork of Thomas Creek, Sheep Creek trail reconstructed and numerous spur ways built.

In 1933, Ranger Allan was retired and C. W. Scribner took over the district. In that year the dwelling, guard station and garage were built and the water system installed. The greyhound and Sheep Mountain Lookout houses were built and a new road constructed to Josephus Lakes.

Ranger Scribner was on the district for two years, 1933 and 1934, and during that time, numerous improvements were made in addition to those given above. A standard telephone line was built to Sheep Mountain; the Seafoam pasture enlarged, a fly shed and pasture constructed at Greyhound Point, a lookout house, flyshed and pasture built on Little Soldier; a tower, lookout house and spring house erected at Cougar Creek. The Greyhound Road was built from Vanity Summit to the Seafoam station, three miles being new construction and two miles reconstruction. The station grounds were partially landscaped.

Big Soldier Ridge was first occupied in 1927, the guard patrolling the ridge from about Iris Lake to Big Soldier Peak. This station was again occupied in 1928, but was then discontinued until 1934, when an emergency guard was posted on Big Soldier and radio communication established, and "M" set being used. In 1935, Ranger Scribner was transferred to the Clayton District and the Seafoam District temporarily taken over by the Stanley ranger. Some trail work was done that year; all trails were maintained and some new construction undertaken. New trails are as follows: Way trail constructed from Soldier Lakes to Muskeg Creek via Cutthroat Lake; a new trail started down Greyhound Creek from the crossing of the cutoff trail from Hardscrabble Creek to Big Soldier Creek; Blue Lake Fork of Little Loon Creek trail improved; a trail from the Cougar Creek Lookout to the head of Red Bluff Creek partially completed; Lincoln Creek Way improved. A ditch from Seafoam Creek to irrigate station grounds built and landscaping of station grounds pretty well completed.

The district was taken over by H. S. Hinkley in the spring of 1936.

Reorganization July 1, 1972

Forest Supervisor Richard O. Benjamin of the Challis National Forest announces reorganization of Ranger Districts and relocation of one headquarters. The changes were made after careful study and analysis of all alternatives. The changes were made as necessitated by the National Economic Policy while maintaining quality management of the environment.

The Sawtooth National Recreation Area includes substantial parts of the Stanley and Clayton Ranger Districts. Consequently, the Challis National Forest reorganization was implemented on July 1, 1972, concurrently with establishment of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area organization.

The former organization consisted of five ranger districts headquartered in Challis, Clayton, Mackay, May, and Stanley. The new organization is four ranger districts, two in Challis, one in Clayton and one in Mackay. The former office in Stanley is within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area.

A new Middle Fork Ranger District was established. It is a back country district, containing the Middle Fork Salmon River-Wild River from Marsh Creek to Camas Creek. The Rapid River and Little Loon Creek drainages and all of the Idaho Primitive Area on the Boise and Challis National Forests are on this District. Summer headquarters will be at Indian Creek, on the Middle Fork Salmon River, with winter headquarters in Challis.

The Challis Ranger District includes Mill Creek, Morgan Creek and Camas Creek drainages. The northern half of the old May Ranger District or Pahsimeroi River drainage is also on this district. The headquarters are in Challis.

The old Clayton Ranger District has been enlarged and renamed Yankee Fork Ranger District. It contains the Marsh Creek, Yankee Fork and Loon Creek to Falconberry drainages. The area around Bowery Peak in the East Fork is also on this District. The headquarters remain near Clayton.

The Mackay Ranger District has been enlarged and renamed the Lost River Ranger District. It includes all of the present Mackay Ranger District, plus the southern half of the old May Ranger District that drains into Big and Little Lost River. The headquarters are in Mackay.

The reorganization has resulted in the Forest Service moving out of May, Idaho. The area will be served from our Challis and Mackay offices.

Consolidation of ranger districts was in line with Forest Service policy to provide quality management for all National Forest lands. Headquarters are located where they will be accessible to the public and where they can provide the most service with existing personnel.

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT CHRONOLOGY, 1956-1974

1956

Pig Creek S&W Project Started in 1956. Located on Pig Creek on the Morgan Creek-Prairie Basin Allotment. Reseeded 103 acres to crested wheatgrass and dry-land alfalfa. Constructed 5 miles of fence to protect the area from livestock use.

1957

An additional 64 acres were reseeded to crested wheatgrass. Constructed 7.3 miles of contours. Contours seeded with smooth brome, timothy, crested wheatgrass and sweet clover.

1958

An additional 2.2 miles of contours were constructed and seeded. This project was installed for demonstration purposes; however, it was on an area that was in need of treatment to stop excessive run-off and soil erosion.

Garden Creek S&W Project: Located at the head of Garden Creek on the Challis Ranger District completed in 1958. The purpose of the project was to improve a watershed that had been damaged from excessive livestock use. Construction included 4.2 miles of contour trenches, 6.7 miles of pits and 45 brush dams. Reseeding was done on 130 acres of which 100 acres were plowed and drilled and 30 acres were hand seeded and included the contours and pits.

1963

Maintenance work continued on the Pig Creek and Garden Creek watershed rehabilitation projects. Plans were made for a watershed project on Navarre Creek and stream channel improvement on West Fork of Yankee Fork.

See Sawtooth Mountain Area Study for additional information.

Slate Creek Flood: On August 9, 1963, it started raining at 11:30 a.m. in the head of Slate Creek and its tributaries. At 2:00 p.m. a wall of water in flood proportion passed the Slate Creek Hot Springs wiping out the bath house which is about eight miles upstream from the mouth of Slate Creek. By 3:15 p.m. the flood reached the mouth of Slate Creek.

An estimated \$25,000 damage was done to private property in the Slate Creek area; with nearly half of this being done on the Art Fritzel property where the property was covered with rocks, mud and debris, the cellar was filled with mud, the water line for his hydro-electric plant was filled with mud and broken in several places. Mrs. Merle Drake, from California, whose trailer house was parked at the Fritzel place, watched the flood from high ground near their trailer. The trailer was surrounded by mud and debris, but sustained no damage. Damage also resulted in deposition of rocks and silt on pasture lands on the property belonging to Mr. Livingston and Mr. Kershaw. At the Cal-Ida mill site, damage resulted in the loss of one electric generator and two log constructed buildings. No official estimate was made, but it appears that considerable damage was done to the fish in Slate Creek and the main Salmon River. Many dead salmon, trout and white fish were found along the banks. Severe damage was done to the Slate Creek channel the entire length of the flood area. Un-measurable amounts of silt and gravel were deposited in the Salmon River.

Two different families were camped at the mouth of Slate Creek. Dr. and Mrs. Wayne Schow, their son Pat and friend, Cleo Barth, all of Twin Falls, heard the flood coming and were able to get to higher ground to avoid being hit by the water, mud, and debris which rushed through the campground nearly four feet high. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Murray, Idaho Falls, and their three children, and Mrs. Murray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Nibert of Malad, were hit by the flood. None of them were seriously hurt, but Mrs. Murray was swept under twice by the flood before being pulled to safety by her son. The Murray and Nibert families were brought to the Clayton Ranger Station. They were all suffering from shock. They received first aid treatment, hot baths and some were put to bed. All were given dry clothing.

On September 9, 1963, work began on restoring the stream channel and continued through October 7, 1963. During this period, 840 feet of channel changes were made, 4011 feet of rip-rap was done by cat work and eight miles of channel clearing was done. Hand seeding was done on 40 acres of the area, 177 trees were felled and removed and 32 Spruce trees were piled for treatment for budworm control.

In the spring of 1964, from April 27th to May 13th, more work was done to stabilize stream banks. During this period, 2285 feet of plank rip-rap and 225 feet of log rip-rap was built along the stream banks and 559 steel posts were used to hold this in place. Vertical banks behind the rip-rap were sloped and planted to willows and grass seeded. Rock was used for rip-rap along the stream channel where access could be accomplished by truck; 385 loads of rock were hauled and 2650 feet of rip-rap was made from this material.

During the high water season in 1964, loose gravel and rocks continued to move, causing further channel encroachment on the road below the hot springs. This resulted in a major channel change and re-construction of approximately ¼ mile of the Slate Creek road. On inspection of the plank and log rip-rap after high water several failures were found. Washing under the structure has caused the rip-rap to tip in toward the stream channel and fill material behind the rip-rap has been washed away.

1964

Garden Creek S&W Project: General maintenance of contour and cross ditches, about 1.5 miles contour and 198 cross ditches were maintained. Rodent damage was serious on the project. The Fish and Wildlife Service inspected the area and offered the poison grain and their technical advice on proper distribution. This area is closed to domestic livestock.

Pig Creek S&W Project: Light maintenance on contours and fence was necessary. Livestock have been grazing this area lightly since 1961 with no damage to the contours or reseeding. Eighty cattle grazed this project for 20 days during 1963.

Little Hat Creek S&W Project: There was no maintenance on this project. Some silting has taken place with many gully plugs filled in on the project. The division fence between Little Hat and Morris Creek will help to obtain better range management adjacent to this project.

Slate Creek Project: The flood that occurred in the Slate Creek drainage (Livingston Canyon) on August 9, 1963, did considerable damage to both watershed and stream channel. This is outlined in the August 9, 1963, Slate Creek Flood Report and Richard Dryland's report. Large deposits of silt ore being dumped into the main Salmon River and this condition will exist for many years.

1965

Three miles of streambank stabilization work was done in Slate Creek, also three gabions were installed to try to prevent sediment from getting to the Salmon and destroying the Salmon spawning beds. The Bureau of Public Roads required liaison on the Idaho City-Stanley Highway.

1966

Burn rehabilitation on Warm Creek, Dry Creek, Range Creek, Thomas Creek and Corley Creek was seeded. The total acres treated were 2,578 acres.

The hydrological analysis was completed on the Garden Creek watershed.

1967

During the summer of 1967, the Challis Ranger District started a Soil and Water Project at the head of Garden Creek. Garden Creek is the municipal watershed for the city of Challis. Approximately 125 acres were plowed, drilled, and contoured furrowed to stabilize the soil. Also, 2-1/4 miles of buck and pole protection fence were constructed. There was an unsuccessful project on the same site completed in 1958. Site deterioration has been caused by overgrazing. The project was allotted \$15,391 during FY 1968. Assistant Ranger Charles Dexheimer planned and supervised the project. The project area will remain closed to grazing until adequate ground cover is established on the site.

1969

Classification for the Middle Fork of the Salmon River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act has been cleared by the Chief of the Forest Service. Wild River status has been assigned to the major portion - approximately 102 miles of the Middle Fork. Scenic River status was given to about 2 miles in the vicinity of Dagger Falls. The Forest Service River Plan has been submitted to the Congress for review and will become effective in 90 days. The Middle Fork of the Salmon River, from its origin to its mouth, was designated as one of eight initial components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. This designation was made by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Middle Fork is one of America's outstanding free-flowing streams and is famous among recreationists and others for its wild and scenic environment.

The Intermountain Region of the Forest Service was charged with the responsibility to determine river area boundaries, to classify the Middle Fork or segments of the river as wild, scenic or recreational and to prepare a plan of development and management.

The Forest Service held three public discussion meetings in Idaho to provide people interested in the Middle Fork an opportunity to discuss and present views on the future management of this important area. After careful consideration of all discussions and written comments received, and after an on-the-ground study of the Middle Fork area, the Forest Service has completed the River Plan. This includes the river classification, boundaries and management objectives. The 104 mile Middle Fork has been classified as a Wild River area, except for a short segment (2 miles), in the vicinity of Dagger Falls which has been classified as a Scenic River area. The Dagger Falls area was classed as scenic because of the improved campgrounds and the public road there.

Within the boundaries of the Middle Fork Wild and Scenic area are some 32,000 acres. The main objectives in managing the river area will be to maintain the natural free-flowing conditions of the river; protect water quality; protect scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, archeologic and other similar resource values; to maintain the essentially primitive

conditions of the shoreline; and to provide recreation opportunities in harmony with the wild and scenic nature of the river.

1970

Slate Creek dumped considerable sediment into the main Salmon River from early June until after July 4th. Source appeared to originate as the stream chose new routes through old cloudburst deposits along much of its route. Heavy rains the night of June 27, on remaining snow banks, aggravated the situation. Several streams were affected by the storm and Slate Creek Road washed out in several places, Yankee Fork again at Ramey Creek and East Fork road at Little Boulder Creek. A deep gully formed in Mill Creek on French Creek Allotment. Overgrazing appears responsible and no restoration work is anticipated until a restoration grazing system is established. Water chemistry was monitored at Frog Lake, Willow Lake, Baker Lake, Castle Lake, Little Boulder Creek, Big Boulder Creek, East Fork, Slate Creek, Thompson Creek and Bayhorse during this period.

1974

An assessment of the spring flooding on the Challis National Forest indicated damage in excess of \$180,000 to bridges, roads and trails.

Forest Service and Federal Highway Administration engineers inspected damage to the Yankee Fork Road and the Salmon River Road and found the record-high flooding washed out the approaches to four newly-constructed bridges on the Yankee Fork above Sunbeam and caused damage to the Jordan Creek Road.

The Middle Fork of the Salmon River Trail was washed out in several places on both the Challis and Salmon NF's.

Most of the top material was washed away on the lower Salmon River Road and repairs are underway. Snook Construction Co. of Salmon is repairing the damage on the Yankee Fork. The road was opened as quickly as possible, with a few detours.

The Forest Service advised the Salmon River was at 4.6 feet at Salmon; a year ago, the level was 2.2 feet.

Record runoff occurred with spring snowmelt on Yankee Fork and Loon Creek. Four out of five new bridges across the new Yankee Fork road washed out in mid-June and traffic had to be routed along the old road for the rest of the recreation season. Several large sections of the Jordan Creek road were washed completely away and an early slide closed Loon Creek Road just below China Creek. Several old timber sale roads on Trail Creek on Squaw Creek were closed. A culvert washed out at Grouse Creek.

Last spring during high water, the spillway at Buster Lake on the Challis Ranger District started to undercut and the lower end of the structure collapsed. With the assistance of Larry Schmidt and John Riley from the Regional Office and John Osborne, Zone Hydrologist, Lee Collett, Engineer on the Challis NF, drafted up a design for the repair of the structure. Since the Forest

Service and the City of Challis are the only two users on the reservoir, a cooperative effort was made to complete the repair with the City furnishing some material and equipment with operator.

The Yankee Fork Ranger District entered the 1974 field season with the highest spring run-off on record. Above average snow pack remained in the mountains until mid-June when two weeks of 80°+ weather brought it all down in a hurry. Few roads and bridges on the district survived. Hardest hit was the new Yankee Fork road, where four out of five newly constructed bridges were closed. USGS personnel manning a gauging station at the mouth of Yankee Fork estimated the run-off as the highest in over 100 years. A very dry, but amazingly fire-free summer followed.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Major livestock associations connected with the Challis National Forest are:

Alder Creek C&H Association

The first meeting of the Alder Creek Stock Association was held at the Alder Creek Schoolhouse, Saturday, March 25, 1916. The Association was organized by electing Charles W. Morrison, President; George Kent, Vice President; Charles Lemon, Secretary-Treasurer; and Petter Donahue and Troy Smith, members of the Advisory Board to serve with the President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer. The constitution and by-laws were submitted by the Forest Supervisor's Office (C. I. Huddle, Supervisor of the Lemhi National Forest). The Advisory Board was instructed in the meeting to act promptly and in harmony with the Forest rules and regulations on all matters relating to the grazing area used by this association. This association grazes on the Mackay District and asked for official recognition by the Forest Service May 1, 1916. The charter members were: Charles W. Morrison, Charles B. Lemon, Augusta Paetsch, Aldew S. Ivie, T. J. Pritchett, Petter Donahue, William Buist, S. M. Miller, H. S. Johnson, W. H. Perkins, George Kent, and M. Russell. This first organization covered both the Antelope and Alder Creek areas.

In 1917, this association was dissolved and a new one was formed for just the Alder Creek with George Kent, President; Petter Donahue, Vice President; and F. M. Woods, Secretary-Treasurer. These three, with Troy Smith and Dick Ivie, were elected to constitute the Advisory Board. At this meeting, salting at the rate of four pounds per head was decided and they complied with the bull law of one pureblood per 30 head of "she-stuff". Also, poison plants and special use for a round-up pasture were discussed and cooperation volunteered for fire suppression. The association also voted to adopt the rule that no round-up or branding be allowed except by special written permission. Resolution was adopted to secure an addition to the Lemhi National Forest which would include the entire natural summer range unit.

The association was officially recognized by the Forest Service on November 3, 1917. A total of 18 permittees, for 843 C&H, were recorded with an assessment of \$67.44 for the association fees @ \$.08 per head. Permits to graze on the Forest were withheld until the association assessments were paid by each permittee.

In 1939, the Challis National Forest was created from the old Lemhi. A total of 550 head of cattle were approved to graze on the allotment in 1943 by 18 permittees. In 1947, the association voted to join the Challis National Forest Cattle Association. No minutes or information are available from 1947 to 1963.

GRAZING

Early Day Permittees

Cattle & Horses

Name		Year	No.	Period	Reserve
Betz, August	East Fork	1907	60	4/1 – 10/31	Sawtooth Reserve
Bartlett, J. K.	Chilly	1907	100	4/1 – 10/31	Sawtooth Reserve
Centaurus, H.	Custer	1907	20	4/1 – 11/15	Salmon River Reserve
Colvin, Charles	Challis	1907	85	4/1 – 10/31	Sawtooth Reserve
Centaurus, Otto	Challis	1907	60	4/1 – 11/15	Sawtooth Reserve
Doty, Cornelius	Bayhorse	1907	20-H	4/1 – 10/31	Sawtooth Reserve
Gossi, Phillip	Clayton	1907	75	4/1 – 10/31	Sawtooth Res. (East Fork)
McGowan, Arthur	Challis	1907	225	4/1 – 11/15	Salmon River Reserve
McGowan, Arthur	Challis	1907	430	4/1 – 11/15	Sawtooth Reserve
Adams, John Q.	Challis	1908	132	4/15 – 11/15	Salmon River Reserve
Blume, Julius	Challis	1908	150	4/15 – 11/15	Salmon River Reserve
Babcock, Wm.	Challis	1908	550	4/15 – 11/15	Salmon River Reserve
Falconberry, R.	Casto	1908	20-H	Yearlong	Salmon River Reserve
Funkhouser, C.	Challis	1908	80	4/15 – 11/15	Salmon River Reserve
Fagan, Charles	Challis	1908	32	4/15 – 11/15	Salmon River Reserve
Kleupfer, Emil	Challis	1908	146	4/15 – 11/15	Salmon River Reserve
Burstedt, Erik	Challis	1909	48	4/1 – 11/15	Challis NF
Brown, D. W.	Challis	1909	20	4/1 – 11/15	Challis NF
Burch, Thomas	Clayton	1909	56	4/1 – 11/15	Challis NF
Burstedt, Peter	Challis	1911	150	4/15 – 11/15	Challis NF

The Challis Woolgrowers Association

A request by the woolgrowers using the National Forests was made January 13, 1917, for a meeting at Shoshone, Idaho. The purpose of this meeting was to form an association and elect an Advisory Board.

The association was formed and the constitution and by-laws were submitted for recognition by the Forest Service, February 23, 1917. The membership was 86 percent of permittees and 93 percent of the stock grazed with preferences. S. P. Newman of Shoshone was elected President; T. C. Bacon of Twin Falls, Secretary-Treasurer; L. S. Vader of Hagerman, Vice President; and James Farmer, representing the Clinton Sheep Company, and J. W. Newman as the Advisory Board.

Due to the joint meeting of the Sawtooth and Challis Woolgrowers, the Challis Woolgrowers Association was not officially organized and recognized until March 2, 1925. A meeting was held in

Stanley on June 24, 1926. T. C. Bacon was nominated as representative for the sheepmen on Challis grazing board. E. G. Gooding was elected President; J. W. Newman, Vice President; and T. C. Bacon, Secretary-Treasurer. A commensurability standard of 100 tons of hay production per 1,000 head of sheep was approved.

In the 1927 meeting, the transfer of land with grazing preferences from the McConnell Sheep Company to the Darrah Sheep Company was approved with further investigation by the Supervisor of the Challis National Forest and the Advisory Board. Mr. Darrah would be given a temporary permit for 3,200 sheep until further recommendations had been made. A. D. Silva was promised range on Casino Creek and Frank Silvers accepted Yankee Fork range. Brownell Brothers were to receive the Rough Creek range, together with the range waived by Frank Silvers on the Sawtooth.

The 1929 meeting was held at Idaho Falls after the State Convention.

In 1930, a list of all the sheep permittees on the Challis was furnished the Idaho Woolgrowers Association Secretary. The list consisted of 30 sheep outfits with a total of 67,741 sheep grazing on the Challis.

After 1933, a joint meeting was held by the Sawtooth and Challis Woolgrowers Associations at Shoshone, Idaho. The Challis set a lower limit of 1,000 and the upper limit of 8,000 sheep in 1939. This was also the same for the Sawtooth.

At the annual meeting of the association held at Shoshone, April 6, 1937, Supervisor E. E. McKee of the Challis introduced C. E. Favre, Inspector of Grazing of the Forest Service. Mr. Favre spoke on applications, distribution, range improvement and game. Under the study of range distribution, Mr. Favre pointed out that the economic survey showed most small operators can make more by running their farm sheep in their own fields than on the open range. This survey was conducted over a wide section of central Idaho. Often small operators let what appears to be a low cost summer grazing fee overshadow the more costly items in range operation such as loss of sheep from predatory animals, poison plants, straying, poor quality wool and such. Under range improvement Mr. Favre pointed out the possibility of range reseeding of certain areas, as offered under the AAA program. Deferred grazing is probably the best and most successful system of range management for the upland areas. Mr. Favre presented the 12-point proposed grazing program as tentatively suggested by the Forest Service subject to the critical analysis of the stockmen.

In the 1940 association meeting, Mr. Favre spoke on the Advisory Boards and carrying capacity. One of the principle functions of the Advisory Boards is the handling of State and national problems as they are a more mobile unit. A new range policy has been set forth by the Secretary of Agriculture and will be available soon. No appreciable changes are anticipated. He also stated that he would like to see an allotment by allotment policy carried out to run the range to its best advantage and use no more severely than the commensurate property that goes to make up the entire circle. Determine the carrying capacity and then adjust to it.

Chairman E. G. Gooding called the 1941 meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary T. C. Bacon and approved. The sheep trail in Stanley Basin on the public domain was brought up for discussion. Mr. Don Cavanaugh had made application to lease certain 40's, which are not included and supposed to have been withdrawn for the stock driveway purposes. The

board and Forest Service agreed to follow up on this. Improvement of the driveway was considered on Lolo and Bernard Creeks. Some discussion then followed as to a clean bill of health on sheep entering the National Forest, and that there might possibly be some foot disease prevailing in the country. No infected animals would be allowed on the Forest, and the stockmen did not believe there would be any problems with this.

At the Advisory Board Meeting in 1954, the commensurability standards were discussed and Assistant Supervisor G. L. Watts set forth the following standards, which were agreed upon by the board:

Production of 40 days feed per head of permitted livestock on lands owned by the permittee. With this feed used by the permitted livestock during the period they are not on the National Forest. The feed may include hay, grains, or other feed, irrigated or unirrigated pasture and/or spring and fall rangelands.

In 1957, a discussion was held on the grazing of sheep on the steep hillsides in the Stanley Basin area at the Advisory Board Meeting. It was suggested by Bill Brailsford that the Forest Service attempt some type of research to see what was necessary to stabilize the soil on these areas. It was agreed that the sheepmen and the Forest Service should get together out on these ranges and work out acceptable solutions.

At the annual meeting held at Shoshone, Idaho, May 14, 1965, a new set of by-laws was presented and adopted. This will consolidate the Lost River Association with the Challis Woolgrowers Association.

Tri-County Cattle Association

On June 1, 1946, at Mackay, Idaho, a meeting of cattlemen, representing the various cattle associations on the Challis Forest and adjacent areas, was called to order for the purpose of establishing a large association to promote and protect the cattle industry, to establish means to counteract the stealing and illegal slaughtering of cattle, and to secure equitable and just grazing regulations between the users themselves and between the Forest and Federal Range Administrations and other interested agencies. E. E. McKee, Forest Supervisor of the Challis National Forest, as temporary chairman, called the meeting to order and gave a brief outline of the purpose of the meeting.

An election of officers was held and Mr. Floyd Bradbury, George Miller, and Harvey Ewing were nominated for President. George Miller was elected and presided over the balance of the meeting. Mr. Harvey Ewing was elected Secretary-Treasurer and Mr. Lawrence Bradbury was elected Vice President. Prior to the meeting, a rough draft of a potential constitution was drawn up by Mr. McKee. This was presented to the members of the association.

An advisory board on executive committee was made up of the President or representative from the following small grazing associations:

1. Jess Amy – Little Lost River
2. Varnell Anderson – Leadbelt

3. G. E. Twitchell – Alder Creek
4. S. M. Dowton – Sulphur Creek
5. George A. Miller – Copper Basin
6. George Yacomella – East Fork
7. Jess Pierson – Stanley Basin
8. Ruben Jensen – Arco Pass
9. William Miller – Antelope
10. Harvey Ewing – Pass Creek
11. Allen D. Ellis – Morgan Creek
12. Jack Leuzinger – Squaw Creek
13. Lawrence Bradbury – Garden Creek
14. Ed Gilbert – Pahsimeroi

A \$500 reward was set up for anyone reporting a cattle thief, which resulted in an arrest and conviction of that person. An assessment was made and set at 5 cents per head to begin with to raise this reward.

The regular membership fee was fixed at \$1.00. A total of 44 cattlemen were present for this meeting.

In the 1950 meeting, the advisory board recommended several things as follows:

1. No transfer reductions be made when exchange of property is between members of an immediate family.
1. The advisory board be contacted before transfer reductions are made.
2. That one hundred head of cattle in Stanley Basin be restored to the permittees on the allotment.
3. Much discussion was made about Val Jones reduction because of trespass.

In 1954, a copy of the revised by-laws of the Challis Cattle Growers' Association was sent to members as approved in the Arco, Idaho meeting, April 10, 1954.

In 1957, the Challis National Forest Cattle and Horse Associations were as follows:

1. Alder Creek C&H Association
2. Antelope C&H Association
3. Arco Pass C&H Association
4. Copper Basin C&H Association
5. East Fork C&H Association
6. Eddy Creek C&H Association
7. Garden Creek C&H Association
8. Leadbelt C&H Association
9. Little Lost River C&H Association
10. Morgan Creek-Prairie Basin C&H Association
11. Pahsimeroi C&H Association

12. Pass Creek C&H Association
13. Squaw Creek C&H Association
14. Stanley Basin C&H Association
15. Sulphur Creek C&H Association
16. Wildhorse C&H Association

In 1958, it was agreed that a member is not in good standing unless he pays the 1 cent per head levy every year. He is also not eligible for a reward from the Association if he does not comply with this.

On November 19, 1965, the association name was changed to the present name of “Tri-County Cattlemen’s Association”.

(See Sawtooth Mountains Study Area for additional information)

Grouse Creek C&H

Located around Tappen Ranch, closed in 1947 for game and recreation use. Tappen had a temporary permit for 25 head C&H 5/1-11/15. The Jones Ranch was the commensurate ranch property used in connection with this allotment. The early records of the use of this allotment seem to be somewhat clouded. Undoubtedly the homesteader, Willis Jones, grazed some free use stock on this allotment prior to 1911 for about this time R. L. Ramey seems to have been issued a permit to use this allotment, probably with his ranch at the mouth of Loon Creek. However, we find that in 1940, Fred Tappen apparently acquired the Jones Ranch at the mouth of Grouse Creek and was issued a permit to graze 5 cattle and 10 horses for a season of 5/1 to 11/15 under a temporary permit. It is probable, however, that this range was also used by William Wilson in connection with his Meyers Cove Ranch long before this. Tappen had held temporary permit for about 25 head of stock from 1940 to 1944, and in 1945 the ranch was leased by L. L. Anderson who held temporary permit for about the same number.

Cottonwood S&G

Located around Cottonwood Point, Loon Creek, Warm Springs Creek, to East Mayfield Creek, closed to grazing in 1949. Game and soil conditions proved it uneconomical. Six hundred sheep – 3000 AM’s – 7/1 to 9/30. Used by cattle as early as 45 years prior to 1946 on small scale, 1919 – 250 cattle permitted. Sheep first used this allotment in 1930 by Cobbley, Shull and Funkhouser for 645 head. After 1930, apparently the permit was issued to Cobbley for 800 to 1000 head. In 1942, Cobbley waived it to Ed Peck for 1000 head but only 817 were actually sold to Peck and the preference was reduced to this number.

Fly Creek S&H

This allotment included Cabin Creek, Kelly Creek, Rock Creek, Hot Creek, Bridge Creek, Snowshoe Creek, Mahoney Creek, and Fly Creek. Closed in 1948, unprofitable and erosion problems. 1000 sheep – 3000 AM’s. 7/1 to 9/30. While allotment was rugged, it had a continuous ridge extending its full length, which formed somewhat of a driveway. Due to many changes in the allotment boundaries at various times, accurate history is difficult. Probably used lightly by cattle as early as

45 years prior to 1946. Sheep use likely occurring since 1916. In 1918, R. W. Philips grazed in common with J. H. Calvin with 650 sheep. Range being available in 1919, Philips was given a temporary permit for 2000 head. In 1920, David A. Philips, son of R. Philips, was granted a preference permit for 900 sheep through prior use on the South Fork. In 1923, David (being a minor) waived this to his father, and preference was increased to 1200 in 1933. Non-use was given for 1942-1944.

South Fork S&G

Located in South Fork Camas Creek, Sheldon Creek, Melvill Creek, and Little White Goat Creek, closed in 1949 due to failure to re-stock and condition and type of range for sheep. 400 for 1200 AM's. 6/16 to 9/15 grazed as long as 54 years prior to 1946, first used by sheep in 1916 as part of the R. W. Philips allotment. A ten-year permit for 350 sheep was issued to Alex Klug in 1937. In 1941, an addition was made to the allotment to allow lighter use of some of the heavier grazed portions of the allotment. The area added was on the Flume Creek side, a tributary of West Fork. In 1943, non-use was granted which was continued to 1946.

White Valley Creek S&G

Located on the north side of Challis Creek, Lodgepole Creek, Bear Creek, all of White Valley Creek and used in conjunction with Cottonwood S&G, the allotment was closed in 1949 as uneconomical to operate. One thousand sheep permitted for 6/1 to 6/30 and 10/1 to 10/31, this range was allotted to sheep for the first time in 1929. Prior to that time, it had been used to some extent by cattle and was a part of the Garden Creek C&H and Eddy Creek allotment. During 1930 to 1946, all permits for this allotment were inter-District. The sheep were supposed to run during June and October on the White Valley allotment and July, August and September on the Cottonwood allotment on Loon Creek District. In 1942, Sam Hessen acquired a preference of 60 head by purchase of sheep and ranch property from Harry Waters. Harry Waters had non-use for 60 head in 1941. Sam Hessen had non-use for 60 head in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

Castle Fork S&G

No record of history.

Woodtick C&H

No description given of the boundary. Six thousand ten acres for temporary horse permits only, use held below 40 AUM's. No record of who used the allotment.

E. Mayfield C&H

Located along E. Mayfield upper section right fork. Closed in 1958 due to watershed damage. Thirty cattle for 60 AUM 7/16 – 9/15, to relieve pressure on Garden Creek C&H. Alex Klug and C. E. Bishop were permittees.

White Goat Creek C&H

White Goat Ridge (Little) does not show as closed. Last year shown on form R4-29 is 1949 except 10 head for 55 AUM's, K. R. Strickler, permittee.

Cold Spring C&H

Located on Cabin Creek allotment, 6 head for 33 AUM (no season given). Closed in 1951. H. G. Vance, Biggs Ranch.

Cache Creek C&H

Located on Middle Fork drainages from Cache Creek Basin to Loon Creek between Little and Big Aparejo Creek. Closed in 1946. About 1911, R. L. Ramey grazed horses on this allotment, probably filing on the homestead at the mouth of Loon Creek. Purchased by Simplot about this time. Beginning in 1916, he was permitted to graze 50 head of cattle and 15 horses, partly on this allotment, but also on Grouse Creek. In 1920, he sold, as did Oscar Ramey, who entered the picture in 1919 with a permit for 32 cattle and horses using the same allotments. We do not find any other records of permits being issued on this allotment until 1938 when a permit for 13 horses was issued to Mrs. Amy Lovell for a season of 5/1 – 11/15. No doubt some horses were run under free use in the intervening years. About 1941, C. W. Warnack was issued a permit for 20 head of horses probably having taken over the ranch from Mrs. Lovell. Twenty-five to thirty head were permitted to him until 1945, when the ranch was sold to Simplot (of dehydrated food fame) and was leased by L. L. Anderson to whom a permit for 40 cattle and horses was issued for a season of 5/1 to 10/31. Since the Cache Creek basin was poor range to begin with and since the forage was needed for elk and deer, it was withdrawn from the allotment early in 1946 and the permittee was notified that no application for the use of this range would be considered. The stock in recent years prior to 1946 was grazed under temporary permits only.

Chronology of Accomplishments, 1948-1977

1948

Reseeding: 495 acres – Webb Canyon – Ireland Canyon. Clearing area of sagebrush by burning – unsuccessful. Job contracted to E. J. Solberg of Arco, Idaho who seeded the project by means of plow, disc and drill. Approximately 1.5 miles of fence was constructed to protect this area from use until new grass is established.

Five miles of betterment of the Challis-Salmon River road was completed.

In September 1948, the Patterson Creek fire broke out, caused by the exhaust of a tractor from the Ima Mine setting fire to dry grass. A total of 850 acres was burned, 825 acres inside the Forest boundary and 25 acres outside. Approximately 200 men were employed in suppressing this fire which cost \$23,181.60. Suit was brought against the Bradley Mining Company for reimbursement.

Regulation T-12 roundups on District 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 resulted in the removal of 118 trespass horses from the Forest. Of these, 110 were redeemed and 8 were sold at public auction.

On June 21, the State Advisory Board conducted a hearing of the case of the Jones Brothers, Val and Verl, versus the Forest Service relative to increases in preferences due to surplus range available and establishment of preferences by five consecutive years of use under temporary permit. The Jones Brothers were represented by Attorney Preston Thatcher of Salmon, Idaho; the Forest Service by Assist. Supervisor Grant A. Morse of the Challis National Forest. The case was decided in favor of the Forest Service.

1951

Reseeding: Approximately 1,000 acres were reseeded on Goosberry Creek. About three miles of fence was constructed to protect reseeded.

January 15, 16, and 17 were devoted to Rangers' Conference. Merle Varner was in attendance from the Regional Office. All subjects and problems were reviewed, but the main topic was the establishment of a "criteria" for determining range capacity and utilization.

Closing order, effective February 1, received from office of Secretary of Agriculture, ordering Sulphur Creek C&H Allotment closed to horses thereon removed by the most humane method.

March 26 and 28, inclusive, Supervisor Bunch was in Pocatello, attending the meeting of Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

The closing order on Sulphur Creek C&H Allotment D-6, results in the following box score for May:

24 horses destroyed
28 horses impounded

The 28 horses impounded netted \$201.88 in redemption fees and proceeds from sale.

1952

Reseeding: The Navarro Reseeding has established an excellent stand and cattle are eating the Crested Wheat in preference to native grasses.

September 15, reseeded of 300 acres additional in Navarro begun.

October 20th, approximately 300 acre addition to Navarro Reseeding completed.

1953

The Little Hat Creek area, totaling 753 acres, on the Morgan Creek Prairie Basin Allotment was reseeded. Treatment was by offset disc and drill. Crested wheatgrass was the species seeded. Area fenced to protect it from livestock grazing.

1954

Reseeding: The Fox Creek area, totaling 605 acres, on the Copper Basin Allotment was reseeded. The ground was gone over twice with an offset disc and drilled with a mixture of slender wheatgrass,

intermediate wheatgrass, and crested wheatgrass. Due to rock outcroppings, about half the area had to be hand planted. The area was fenced to protect it from livestock grazing.

1955-1956

Reseeding: The White Hills area, 1,801 acres, on the Sulphur Creek Allotment. First plowing with Towner disc, second plowing by lighter two-way disc and crested wheat seed drilled behind disc during second plowing operation. Area fenced to protect it from grazing.

1956-1957

Reseeding: Approximately 550 acres were reseeded to crested wheatgrass in Wet Creek Basin on the Pass Creek Allotment. The treatment was twice over with an offset disc and seeding with a rangeland drill. Area was fenced to protect seeding.

As part of the Pig Creek S&W Project on the Morgan Creek-Prairie Basin Allotment, 167 acres were seeded to crested wheatgrass and dryland alfalfa. Twice-over plowing with offset disc. Areas seeded were in scattered section and the total area was fenced.

1957

Sagebrush Spraying: Approximately 270 acres in the North Fork of Lawson Creek on the Sulphur Creek Allotment were treated with power wagon and Bean spray rig. Butyl ester 2, 4-D at the rate of 2# acid equivalent per acre in 15 gallons of water was used. Detergent powder was used as a wetting agent. This spraying was a failure as far as killing the sagebrush; however, the protection given the area resulted in a noticeable increase in native forage.

1958

Sagebrush Spraying: Arco Pass (Maintenance). 750 acres of the former Ireland Canyon-Webb Canyon reseeded was aerial sprayed by converted TBM with 2# acid equivalent of Butyl ester 2, 4-D at the rate of three gallons per acre. The carrier was diesel oil. This project was to control the sagebrush coming in on the reseeded area. The poor success on this project was believed due to lateness in grazing and poor soil moisture conditions. Approximately 2,840 acres in Smelter Canyon on the Copper Basin Allotment were aerial sprayed to eliminate sagebrush. The area was fenced for protection and the barbed wire was spaced so that deer could jump over and antelope go under the wires. Results on this project were excellent with almost 100% kill on sagebrush.

Revegetation: Approximately 230 acres were reseeded in the head of Garden Creek on the Garden Creek Allotment. The treatment was once-over plowing with an offset disc and drilled to intermediate wheatgrass and orchard grass. This project was a part of the Garden Creek S&W project and primarily to stabilize the soil on the Garden Creek Watershed. The seeding was only partially successful. The area was protected by fencing and closed to grazing for at least five years.

1959

Sagebrush Spraying: Approximately 960 acres were sprayed with 3# low volatile 2, 4-D on the Camp Creek area of the Leadbelt C&H Allotment. Application was by TBM. Area was fenced to

provide protection. Low volatile esters were used to prevent damage to willows and the increase in chemical concentration was to control yellowbrush. Some kill resulted to aspen and willows; however, the kill on sagebrush was good.

Approximately 1,200 acres were aerial sprayed with butyl ester 2, 4-D on the Jeffs Flat-Big Hill area of the Garden Creek C&H Allotment. Fencing was done to protect the area. Results on this project were excellent.

Adjustment Programs: Because of the unsatisfactory watershed conditions resulting from sheep grazing on the steep granitic slopes, an adjustment program was started to help solve the problem. A program was entered into with the Bacon Livestock Company on the Soldier Creek and Beaver Creek-East Valley Creek S&G Allotments. The program called for complete closure of the Soldier Creek Allotment at the end of 1963 grazing season and an adjustment to 2,600 AUM's on the Beaver Creek-East Valley Creek Allotment.

1960

Sagebrush Spraying: Approximately 1,344 acres were aerial sprayed with 2, 4-D on the Anderson Canyon area of the Copper Basin Allotment. The area was fenced to protect it from livestock grazing. An excellent sagebrush kill was obtained.

Adjustment Programs: Programs continued on the granitic soil types on the Stanley District. East Basin Creek and Sheep Mountain S&G Allotments were programmed for complete closure at end of 1964 season, and the Swamp Creek portion adjusted to 2,000 AUM's at end of 1964 season.

1962

Sagebrush Spraying: Approximately 600 acres on the Wildhorse area of Wildhorse C&H Allotment were aerial sprayed by helicopter using low volatile 2, 4-D. The area was fenced to protect it from livestock grazing. An excellent sagebrush kill was obtained. Some willow browning was evident but not believed serious.

Approximately 920 acres on the Muldoon area of the Copper Basin Allotment were sprayed by helicopter using low volatile 2, 4-D. The area was fenced. An excellent kill on sagebrush was obtained. Some willow browning was evident but not believed serious enough to kill the plants.

Pilot Wyethia Spraying: In 1962, a five acre area was treated on the Marsh Creek division of the Stanley Basin Allotment by ground spraying to test the effectiveness of 2# 2, 4-D, 4# 2, 4-D, and 2,4,5-T on wyethia. Indications the first year were that 2,4,5-T was the most effective.

Pilot Gopher Control: In 1962, a cooperative project between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service was conducted on Marsh Creek division of the Stanley Basin Allotment and within the pasture of the Capehorn Administrative Site. Approximately 70 acres were treated with a burrowing machine. The bait used was barley treated with 1,080 at the rate of 4# per acre. Results appeared to be very good.

1963

In 1963, there were 19,833 cattle and horses, and 38,370 sheep permitted to graze on the Forest.

Thirty acres of larkspur were treated on five allotments, with Forest Service furnishing the spray and permittees furnishing their time to accomplish the projects.

1964

In 1964, several sheep allotments on the steep unstable granite slope of the Stanley Ranger District were closed to grazing by sheep. Each allotment closed to grazing in 1964, and its permittee, will be briefly mentioned in the following paragraphs:

The East Basin Creek and Sheep Mountain Allotments were grazed by sheep owned by Brailsford Brothers, Inc. The Brailsfords have had a grazing privilege on the Challis National Forest since 1936. The East Basin Creek Allotment will now be grazed by a small number of cattle belonging to Woolley and Sons.

The Soldier Creek and Beaver Creek East Valley Creek Allotments have been grazed by sheep owned by Bacon Inc. Forest records indicate that Bacon was grazing sheep on the Challis National Forest as early as 1915. Bacon Inc. has not only taken closure of the two sheep allotments on the Challis Forest, but have completely retired from the sheep business.

Greyhound Allotment was being used by J. L. Stocking who in 1962 acquired the grazing privilege from Denver Kinyon. Mr. Kinyon has grazed sheep on the Greyhound allotment since 1960.

John Brown, Inc. has been grazing sheep on the Little Basin Creek Allotment since 1918. The use on this allotment will now change from sheep to a small amount of cattle. Tom Ocimeca is the owner of the cattle.

The Flat Top Sheep Company has been grazing on the Swamp Creek – Four Aces Allotment. The Four Aces portion of the allotment was closed to sheep grazing at the end of the 1964 season. The Swamp Creek part of the allotment will be supporting 1,008 head of sheep for 2,000 animal unit months.

The following table shows the number of stock and animal unit months that have been removed from the Forest and the amount of adjustment made in the closing of the allotments:

Permittee	Allotment	1964 Closure		Adjustments	
		No.	AUMs	No.	AUMs
Brailford Bros. Inc.	East Basin Creek	2000	4000		41 cattle
	Sheep Mountain	3000	9000		
Bacon Inc.	Soldier Creek	2000	4000		
	Beaver Creek East	-1700	3700	1700	2600
	Valley Creek				
J. L. Stocking	Greyhound	1750	5250		
John Brown Inc.	Little Basin Creek	1800	4500		74 cattle

Flat Top Sheep Co.	Swamp Creek – 4Aces	2000	5200		
	Swamp Creek			1008	2000
TOTAL		12,550	35,650	2,708	4,600
					115 cattle

There were six trespass cases, 24 bands of sheep counted, with 62% of cattle tagged or dye marked with 93% being counted in 1964.

There were 19,164 head of cattle grazed on the Challis National Forest in 1964. Thirteen miles of fence was constructed in 1964. Basin Flat, Newton Creek, and Dry Canyon areas were sprayed by helicopter with 24D for eradication of sagebrush.

1965

A crew of four students working under the Forest Range Conservationist, and with District personnel, completed the range analysis field work on 234,300 acres of cattle range and 158,800 acres of sheep range. This area is comprised of nine grazing allotments. Five of these were sheep allotments on the Stanley District with granitic soil. These allotments were closed to domestic sheep use because of suitability and soil damage. The RAA field work was completed on the Copper Basin Allotment this year.

The Middle Fork of Lawson Creek, on the May District, comprising 680 acres, was sprayed with 2-4D for sagebrush control.

This year, the Challis National Forest had 24,816 head of cattle and 25,526 head of sheep. They were grazed for a total of 61,803 animal months.

Trespass: As a result of trespass, cattle belonging to Mr. Val Jones, being on the Morgan Creek-Prairie Basin C&H Allotment, Challis Ranger District, a round-up of trespass cattle was made on August 26, 1965. The cattle were impounded and held for three days on National Forest land. They were redeemed on August 28, at which time Mr. Jones paid all trespass fees and impounding costs under protest. This amounted to a total of \$2,369.65. During the course of the impounding operation, Mr. Jones attempted to place two Forest officers under citizen's arrest. At the same time, he released approximately 20 cows from the holding corral and assaulted a Forest Officer. This action resulted in his arrest by two Deputy U.S. Marshals and his appearance before a U.S. Commissioner charging him with unlawfully interfering with a Federal officer in the performance of his duties and committing an assault on a Federal officer. Of those taking part in the round-up, 21 were from the Challis National Forest, six from the Salmon National Forest, one from the Cache National Forest, one from the Boise National Forest, two from the Caribou National Forest, and two from the Sawtooth National Forest.

1966

RAA field work was done on one C&H allotment on D-2, on three C&H allotments on D-3, on one C&H allotment on D-4, and two C&H allotments on D-5. This makes a total of 192,700 acres on C&H and 38,500 on S&G completed.

This year 23,896 cattle and 23,850 sheep were grazed on the Challis for a total of 119,643 animal months.

Four point five miles of fence and 40 ponds were constructed.

Wildlife Habitat: Three gabion structures were installed on Slate Creek with a modified design to provide fish passage. On two of the gabions, pool structures were built, while on the third, a notch was built in the center of the structure.

Log and rock structures were placed on about 20 yards of streambank for channel stabilization.

Increased rodent damage was noted on lodgepole pine, but not significant enough to take corrective action. Since sheep allotments on unsuitable range are being phased out and fewer coyote problems, ten poison bait (1080) stations were eliminated. Only eight stations remain on the Challis National Forest.

1967

Squaw Creek Allotment Management Plan: This WAS THE FIRST ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN to be completed and financed on the Challis National Forest. The plan was made by Glade Quilter, Ranger Marvin Larson, and William Millick with the help of the permittees, Lawrence Bradbury, President; Floyd Bradbury, Doyle Leuzinger, Jake Leuzinger, Fabio Cominotti, Frank Maraffio, C. A. Polson, Selby Hansen, and Norman Vogt. The purpose of this management plan is to improve watershed conditions and provide more forage for livestock.

Range: The S.O. RAA crews and District personnel completed analysis field work on 11 allotments covering 200,849 acres. There were 15 allotment management plans submitted to the Supervisor's Office for Staff review. Of this number, three plans were completed and signed as approved. These were the Squaw Creek C&H and Salmon River Spring Unit C&H on D-3, and Copper Basin C&H on D-5. The Ramey Creek Spray Project (1,400 acres) was completed on the Copper Basin Allotment as well as fencing to protect the spray area and divide the allotment into rotation units.

A number of water developments or ponds were installed on the Copper Basin Allotment also.

Work was begun on the Squaw Creek Allotment to follow the management plan. Twenty-two ponds were completed along with fencing and pipeline.

An agreement was signed by Mr. John Baptie to eliminate sheep use of the unsuitable areas on the Bellas Canyon S&H Allotment on the Mackey District.

1968

Analysis and Plans: The range analysis was completed on 5 sheep and 5 cattle allotments for a total of 139,980 acres. A crew of 3 college boys working under Tom Stinson, Range Conservationist (with District help) completed these allotments and also installed fourteen 3-step trend studies.

Management plan approval progressed to eleven this year. Three cooperative agreements were also signed with permittees. They were Copper Basin and Lake Creek on Mackey District and Hat Creek on the Challis District.

An administrative study was begun in Ramey Creek on D-5. It is 20 acres, part spray on low sage, ripping and seeding.

Management: This year there were 23,683 cattle grazed on the Forest for 69,050 animal months and 22,766 sheep for 54,157 AM's use.

Cooperation: Annual meetings were held for all 15 cattle associations. Also the Challis Woolgrowers and Tri-County Cattlemen Associations.

Administration: The zone meeting for soil and plant relations was held at Salmon in June 1968. Fred Peck and Tom Stinson attended. The annual ASRM national summer tour was hosted by the Stanley Ranger District. The group toured the Bear Valley and Cope Horn areas.

Permits: A total of 196 permits were paid in 1968 to graze on the Forest and approximately 2,544 exempt owners used the Forest. The permit changes were as follows:

1. Ben Howard to Richard Norris
2. Syd Downton (re-issued)
3. Garth Taylor to Jack Hill
4. Bryce Nelson to Richard Baker (new permit)
5. James Ennis to Francis Ennis
6. Harold Sweeney (new permit)
7. Allan Getty to Leonard Bradshaw
8. Francis Ennis to C. A. Polson
9. May's Land & Livestock, Inc. from Little Land & Livestock

Improvements: Fourteen miles of fence was built for protection of spray projects. The Ramey Creek spray job was completed for 1919 acres in June. Five water developments were installed with 8,300 ft. of pipeline. Also 63 watering ponds were installed on Squaw Creek and Copper Basin.

1969

Analysis and Plans: Range Analysis continued to progress with a crew of four working from the Supervisor's Office. The analysis field work was completed on three sheep and seven cattle allotments for a total of 150,983 acres. Also, twelve 3-step trend studies were installed. With this years work, sixty-seven of the ninety-three allotments on the forest have had the analysis field work completed. The Mackay District became the first district with the analysis field work completed.

There were three allotment management plans approved and cooperative agreements were signed on Leadbelt and Crowsnest on D-5 and Pahsimeroi on D-4. Eleven rough draft plans have been reviewed with work continuing on them.

Management: The Forest grazed 23,936 cattle for 70,972 animal months and 23,783 sheep for 55,899 AM's this year.

Permits – There were 190 paid permits on the Forest and approximately 2,776 exempt owners.

The permit changes were as follows:

1. Lloyd Reed to Jess Rankin
2. Norman Vogt to Lewis Carlisle
3. Robert Whitworth (new permit)
4. Little Land & Livestock to Frank Hartmann
5. George Whitworth (new permit)
6. A. M. Hatch & Sons (new permit)
7. Leo Jensen (temp. to term)

Improvements: Two sagebrush spray projects were completed on the Forest in June. The Clayton District sprayed 2000 acres on the Squaw Creek Allotment. The Mackay District sprayed 1784 acres in West Lehman-Little Lake on the Copper Basin C&H Allotment. The Stanley District revegetated 200 acres in Swamp Creek for a water spreading project of 100 acres. D-5 completed 45 stock watering ponds on Copper Basin Allotment. D-3 completed installation of 9 troughs with 14,400 ft. of pipeline. There were 3 cattleguards installed with 5.7 miles of fence constructed.

Cooperation: Annual meetings were held for all 15 cattle associations. On December 17, the Tri-County Advisory Board met. At this time, recommendations were set forth for the formation of a new board under the G-10 regulations. A petition was worked up to circulate in 1970 to formally request the Supervisor to form the board of 10 members (3 sheepmen, 6 cattlemen and 1 nonvoting wildlife representative).

Administration : Training was given to two staff and one assistant ranger by Ranger District personnel on the installation and reading of the old quadrat trend studies. One was read in Muldoon Canyon on the Mackay District.

1969-1970

Range Environmental Analysis Progress: A crew of two students working under the Forest Range Conservationist completed the analysis of 6 grazing allotments. These allotments included an area of 65,770 acres and completed the analysis work on the Stanley, Clayton, and Challis Districts except for a few small areas. This leaves only the May District to finish to complete the Forest.

Total Acres Analyzed

C&H –	1,011,050	153,127 – left	87% complete
S&G -	<u>333,781</u>	<u>174,933 - left</u>	<u>66% complete</u>
	1,344,831	328,060 – left	

Approved Management Plans

S&G -	36	-	24 REA completed
C&H -	<u>57</u>	-	<u>48 REA completed</u>
	93	72	

A one day session on Rest Rotation Grazing was given in Challis on September 9, 1970 by A. L. (Gus) Hormay. This was sponsored by the Idaho Cattlemen's Association and BLM with Forest Service cooperation.

Several meetings were held with permittees on Morgan Creek, BLM, Forest Service, Idaho Fish and Game and one on-the-ground inspection with Gus Hormay to work out a grazing system on Morgan Creek which would improve the bighorn sheep winter range conditions. Morgan Creek Allotment and area set up as a demonstration allotment by Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

The Buffalo Ridge fence on Squaw Creek Allotment was reconstructed with let-down features to cope with snow problems. Considerable reconstruction work was completed on fences at Warm Springs Meadows. Eighteen winter-killed cattle were found at the meadows. Partial restoration of numbers was made on Squaw Creek following development.

1969

The Forest Service completed 1800 acres of sagebrush eradication on the Little Lake-West Lehman Unit, Copper Basin Cattle Allotment and 1500 acres on the Fish Hatchery Unit, Copper Basin Cattle Allotment, Salmon BLM District, plus 2500 acres on the Squaw Creek Cattle Allotment. All spraying was done by helicopter under contract with Interstate Helicopters, Inc., Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The projects on both Forest and BLM lands were laid out in a system of patches and blocks so that only big sagebrush was sprayed, avoiding areas of antelope and sage grouse habitat and other stands of vegetation supporting small game and birds.

1970

Permit Changes:

- Kenneth W. Taylor to E. J. Harrop
- Theodore & Herbert Simmons to Victor Johnson
- Merritt P. Shull to Emma Lou Whitworth
- Milford Evans to Evans & Duke
- Mrs. Roscoe Hamilton to Merle & Ray Hamilton
- Watson Perry to Joe Peck

The Forest grazed 24,433 cattle for 70,488 animal months and 21,312 sheep for 56,526 animal months for 1970. There were 181 paid permits on the Forest that year.

1971

Permit Changes:

Junior G. Pehrson to P. J. Davies
Robert G. Osborn to Melvin Freeman
Mark White to Raymond Fayle
John J. Wagner – Terminated
T. & R. Cattle Co. to E. J. Harrop
Clyde Twitchell to James A. Lord
Harold E. Smith to Smith Ranches, Inc.
Sweeney & Sweeney to Dowton Brothers
Harrold Sweeney to Dowton Brothers
Herbert S. Simmons to Victor Johnson
Frank E. Reed to Clyde Grazing Ass'n.
Homer W. Kelly to Lawson Creek Ranch, Inc.
Rex Jenkins to Norman K. Sowards
Johnson & Cox to Bar 19 Ranch, Inc.
Netta Jones to Frank Wagner
Journal J. Sanderson to George Gentner
Sylvester Dobbs Estate to Marie Dobbs
Everett E. Cantlin to Vaughn Ellis
Lawrence Bradbury to Jan-Mar, Inc.
Dennie V. & Terrance Donahue to Terrance Donahue
Lenard & Kenneth Bradshaw to Kenneth Bradshaw
George W. Adams to Lester & Orvil Adams

1972

Resource values are showing better than expected improvement on Clayton Ranger District's Squaw Creek Allotment following a three-year range development program. Rotation grazing has provided significant improvement to range and watershed conditions. Most cattlemen will be running previously permitted animal numbers for the entire 1972 grazing season and an actual increase appears likely within a few years.

Wildlife, fisheries and recreation are also benefiting from the program. Overall range condition and forage left each fall in ungrazed units adds appreciably to big game feed and creates cover for smaller birds and animals. Heavy grazing in the past had created poor stream bank conditions along Squaw Creek that had an adverse effect on fisheries. Streambanks appear to be stabilizing quite rapidly under the rotation system.

Cattlemen were facing a 50% reduction following range inspections in 1965. Range resources generally were in poor conditions as a result of over 80 years of heavy summer-long grazing. Forage

production was estimated at only 65% of potential. Poor range condition was affecting associated values.

Ranches elected to enter a cooperative development agreement with the Forest Service in a joint effort to improve resource conditions. Cattlemen voluntarily took what amounted to a 60% reduction in cattle numbers and grazing season for the development period.

The development program started in 1968. Improvements completed to date include 21 miles of fence, 34 stock watering ponds and troughs and sagebrush control on 2,000 acres.

Forage response was immediate and better than predicted. Production during 1969 through 1971 was considerably above the potential estimated in 1965.

Permit Changes:

Winston Olsen to Lincoln J. Zollinger
James McAfee to William Harkalis
Jack M. Whitworth to Emma Lou Whitworth
Donald Waymire to William B. Robison
Marie Dobbs to Grant Dobbs
Dan J. Creswell to Emerson Latimer
Donald J. Cook to Emma Lou Whitworth
Fidele Amar to Kenneth Bradshaw
S. K. Hintze to Hintze Farms
Jack R. Hill to Frank Wagner
Phillip J. Davies to Albert McAfee
Anderson Ranches, Inc. to San Felipe Ranch
Richard McDaniel (New Permit)
Middle Fork Ranch (New Permit)
Middle Fork Lodge (New Permit)
Scott McAfee (New Permit)

*The Forest grazed 19,515 cattle for 66,252 animal months and 20,789 sheep for 52,863 animal months for 1972. There were 166 paid permits on the Forest that year.

*Challis National Forest re-organized, boundary changed in July 1972.

1973

Permit Changes:

Aza V. Perkes to Thomas Perkes & Kirby A. Jensen
C. A. Polson to Charles R. Thomas
Richard Norris to Lynn Stevenson
Norman L. Watts to Florin Rose
Cal Worthington to William Ingram
Kenneth W. Taylor to E. J. Harrop
T. Leonard Smith & Sons to Reed Asay

Walter E. Crawford to Alvin W. Crawford
Bar 19 Ranch to San Felipe Land & Cattle Co.
Clyde Baldwin & Richard O. Rush to Graves & O'Donnell
Buell H. Burns to Emerson L. Latimer

The Forest grazed 20,574 cattle for 67,376 animal months and 21,870 sheep for 56,992 animal months for 1973. There were 162 paid permits on the Forest that year.

1974

With the close of the 1974 grazing season, the Morgan Creek C&H Allotment will have completed the first full cycle through a three pasture, rest-rotation system of grazing. The management system was designed and started in 1972 when national attention was focused on the allotment as a result of a bighorn sheep study done by Jim Morgan. He claimed the decline of the bighorn sheep population in the area was a result of over-grazing on their winter range by domestic livestock. The allotment plan includes lands administered by the BLM, State of Idaho, Challis District on the Challis National Forest and the Cobalt District on the Salmon National Forest. The plan was a cooperative effort between these groups and the permittees with assistance from Gus Hormay. Since the system was implemented, a number of groups from the Universities in Idaho and interested outdoor groups have toured the allotment. The range has shown a marked improvement as a result of the system, particularly in the bottoms and around the water holes. A lot of hard work by the permittees and cooperating agencies has gone into the allotment in developing water, building fences and training the cows to follow the new system.

Banner Creek S&G allotment was combined with two Boise allotments to form the Bull Trout Lake S&G Allotment with a three-unit system. The second year of grazing system for the Cape Horn S&G was entered. Two hundred acres of Wyethia on Cape Horn S&G, primarily in Dry-Creek-Knapp Creek area, was sprayed. A cattleguard was installed on the Basin Creek Road, as well as fence and cattleguard on Five Mile grade on Yankee Fork. Boundary fence was completed on Spud Creek with two water troughs installed, one in upper McDonald Creek and one in the old burn on Taylor Creek. The new Spud Creek Allotment was established from remnants of old Marco Creek and Big Lake Creek Allotments. The log worm fence was started around the Cape Horn Guard Station. Herd Creek plan essentially completed, with grazing season to start in 1975.

Permit Changes:

B. E., Ray, Steven Tibbitts to Haroldson & Son
Ray Hamilton to S. M. Dowton
Louis Corgatelli to Harry Crawford

The Forest grazed 23,178 cattle for 68,525 animal months and 19,268 sheep for 48,378 animal months for 1974.

1975

Permit Changes:

Thomas Perkes to Jack McAfee

1977

A grazing increase amounting to a 16% in their permits on the Cow Creek C&H Allotment has been granted to Richard McDaniel and Roy Ellis of Ellis, Idaho. The increase allows an additional 38 head to graze for a four month season.

The Cow Creek Allotment, located on the north end of the Lemhi Mountains, is well suited to an intensive range management program.

At the beginning of the program in 1967, the total allotment was being grazed. Over-grazing occurred on the areas where livestock concentrated. The permittee, then grazing on the allotment, and the Forest Service entered into a cooperative agreement to develop the allotment. Fences were built, dividing the allotment into three pastures. More water developments were constructed and some sagebrush control projects were completed. A rest-rotation grazing system was started, which allowed 1/3 of the allotment to be rested each year.

The permittees substantially increased their expenditures for herding, salting and maintaining improvements. The cooperative effort has resulted in more forage, better watershed and wildlife habitat conditions. The cooperative effort has not only resulted in an increased grazing capacity on the two pastures used, but provides one pasture of reserved feed that can be used in emergency situations.

The additional livestock use is being issued as a temporary permit for a five-year period.

The Forest will monitor the allotment during this period to determine if conflicts with other resource uses develop. If serious conflicts do not occur, the increase will be made a permanent part of the grazing permits. Improvements in the vegetative, watershed and wildlife habitat conditions are expected to continue to improve.

Increased livestock use on the Cow Creek Allotment illustrates a Forest Service permittee effort to meet one of the goals established in the Resource Planning Act; the goal to increase red meat production on National Forest rangelands.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT CHRONOLOGY, 1949-1974

1949

Timber trespass case against Val and Verl Jones was turned over to Regional Attorney for prosecution. Compromise settlement was finally accepted.

1956

Timber survey of the forest was conducted by a project crew from the Division of Timber Management, Regional Office.

Five miles of timber access road was constructed with federal access road funds on West Fork Morgan Creek.

1957

Ten miles of timber access road was constructed with federal access road funds in Sawmill Canyon.

1960

The largest sawtimber sale in the history of the forest was made to the C&H Lumber Company of Bend, Oregon. This was a volume of 8.5 million b. f. in the West Fork Morgan Creek.

1961

The Central Idaho Lumber Company sawmill at Torreys burned down and a more modern electric mill was constructed 1 mile below the Clayton Ranger Station.

Four miles of timber access road was constructed with federal access road funds in Rough Creek and a new bridge was completed across the main Salmon River into the Rough Creek drainage.

1962

A new timber survey of the forest was started by the Regional Office project crew.

1963

Approximately 12.3 million board feet of sawtimber were under sale contract at the end of the year; however, only 3.6 million board feet were actually cut during the year. Five new timber sales, totaling 5.5 million board feet, were made during the year.

A 1963 survey of the spruce budworm infestation showed that 241,120 acres of the Challis National Forest was infested. Defoliation in excess of 75% was found on 97,440 acres. Funds for DDT application to control this infestation will probably not be available until 1965.

See Sawtooth Mountain Study Area for additional information.

1964-1967

Demand for timber has gradually increased for the past three years. The Clayton Mill has increased its capacity to about four million annually. Our main problem is access into areas suitable for logging.

The Challis timber management plan was approved in 1966. It was one of the first plans approved using the economic operability concept.

The sawmill at Clyde quit business due to poor market conditions. K. D. Tomlinson of Minnesota established a mill at Arco in 1967. This mill is getting logs in Sawmill Canyon on the May Ranger District.

The damage case on the West Fork Timber Sale was settled in 1967, with the operator paying the full amount of damages.

1968-1969

The Forest is still struggling in an effort to gain the upper hand in our timber sales program. We have told industry that we do not have the allowable cut as shown in our present management plan. We will continue to be troubled until a new inventory and management plan is developed. Good advanced recon data is still needed for development of a sound five year action plan.

The Rough Ridge Timber Sale (D-1) was sold to Central Idaho Lumber Company. The sale was advertised as an either/or sale, i.e. the bidders were given the option of bidding on a lump-sum or sample load basis. The one bidder bid on a same load basis for the 5 MM bt sale. The Forest cut 6.0 MM and sold 9.9 MM of timber.

The Little Casino Creek Timber Sale was prepared by D-1 personnel. For the first time on the Challis National Forest, a landscape architect was used to help in our block layout. Mr. Burt Little, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, California assisted Dave Mathis, ADFR.

The Central Idaho Lumber Company sold to the Intermountain Company of Missoula, Montana. Clayton Hurless, former owner, has been retained to management the Intermountain Mill at Clayton, Idaho.

The Forest cut 6.5 MM and sold 1.3 MM of timber.

1970

The Tetherow Lumber Company set up a small mill south of Mackay. This mill was established to process cottonwood. They did, however, bid on two of our sales: Fourth Spring (D-2) 301 MBF, \$2.01/M; Bob Cat (D-4) 906 MBF, \$11.91/M.

The Intermountain Company purchased Clayton Hurless' mill near Clayton and third parted all of his sales in 1969. They purchased these sales in 1970:

Kelly Creek (D-1) 5110 MBF, \$2.01/M
Lower Cinnabar (D-3) 480 MBF, \$2.00/M
Cow Camp (D-3) 270 MBF, \$4.00/M

Donald R. Bowman, an independent logger, purchased the South Quigley Creek sale on D-4, 841 MBFD, \$2.00M.

Tomco Lumber of Arco, K. D. Tomlinson, owner, completed the Redrock Creek sale and started cutting the South Redrock Creek sale. This sale expires on 12/31/70. Mr. Tomlinson has requested an extension of at least one year.

TIMBER SALES FOR 1970

	<u>MBF</u>	<u>Sold</u> <u>Value</u>	<u>MBF</u>	<u>Cut</u> <u>Value</u>
1 st Quarter	1,705	\$12,410	794	\$ 7,493

2 nd Quarter	5,287	10,682	595	1,496
3 rd Quarter	598	2,030	1399	16,663
4 th Quarter	<u>480</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTALS	8,070	\$26,082	2788	\$25,652

The May District planted approximately 10,000 Douglas fir seedlings on the old Quigley Creek sale. They also set up a study area.

A special timber sale reconnaissance was conducted on the Stanley district during the summer. The objective of the project was to identify existing timber stands with sufficient volume and continuity to contribute to the timber sale program over the next five-year period. A total of 143 timber stands, 6,122 acres, were identified and examined by the six man project crew. Analysis of the project data will be conducted during the winter and will be reflected in the next revision to the Stanley Five-Year Action plan.

An additional 3-mile section of road was constructed by Forest crews up the Little West Fork of Morgan Creek. The Little West Fork #2 timber will be advertised in December and possibly the timber will be removed in 1971 over this new section of road.

Activities on the Clayton District consisted of marking Lower Cinnabar (sold), Thompson Creek and Upper Cinnabar Creek sales. Recon was also conducted on the Mill Creek-Sink Creek proposed sale.

The May District had three operators in Sawmill Canyon most of the summer – Tomco, Tetherow and Bowman. South Quigley sale was marked and sold; Squaw Creek, Aspen Creek and Bear Creek sales were marked. There is some insect activity, especially in Quigley and Aspen Creeks, which these sales were designed to control the spread of new insect hits. After much internal problems, Tomco Lumber completed the Redrock Creek sale as per the “stipulation”, and started on the South Redrock sale. The district personnel completed slash burning on the Redrock and Timber Creek sales in preparation to plant approximately 50 M seedlings in the spring of 1971.

1971

This year saw a few major changes on the Forest. The Intermountain Lumber Company closed their mill near Clayton. This was the mill they purchased from Clayton Hurless two years ago. Closing this mill initiated activity by the Intermountain Company to third party, two sales to Boise Cascade Corporation. The sales involved were Kelly Creek of 5,110 MBF and Flat Creek of 1,455 MBF, both on the Stanley District. Boise Cascade cut and removed the timber from both these sales plus the Noho sale held by Shepherd Scherer and Porter. Boise Cascade purchased two sales on the Stanley district - Blue Mule and American Creek with a total of 5,460 MBF. Intermountain Company was high bidder on Little West Fork No. 2, Park Creek D-2 and Thompson Creek D-3. These sales totaled 4,740 MBF.

Tremendous interest was shown at the bidding on the Squaw Creek sale of 2,790 MBF on the May District. This sale was appraised at \$2.00 per thousand BF, but when the bidding ended Tomco’s bid of \$18.94 was high. This is a total sale value plus slash of \$51,000.00.

The Challis sold 13.27 million board feet in the calendar year. This does not include post and pole sales.

A small Business Set Aside program was initiated on the Forest. Our first calculation indicated 38% of the volume placed on the market should be for small business firms. The Forest may be divided into two market areas – D-1, 2 & 3 and the other area will probably be D-4 and D-5, then the above percentage will be recalculated.

Two hundred forty-five acres were planted during the spring on three districts. Challis district planted 46,000 DF seedlings on 128 acres by World Wide Reforesters. Clayton district planted 7,500 seedlings of DF on 15 acres, using a force account crew. The May District planted 43,000 DF seedlings on 102 acres by World Wide Reforesters and some by force account crews.

Cutting was completed on Lower Cinnabar timber sale in November on D-3. Brush disposal work was kept current with sale progress. A small amount of old slash remains to be burned. Thompson Creek timber sale was awarded to Intermountain Lumber Company on 6/14/71. Field work has been completed on the Aspen Creek sale.

Trees from the Stanley area may become the first ever to grow on the barren arctic island of Greenland.

Guests of the Stanley Ranger District were Foresters Lars Feilberg and Soren Odum of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University of Copenhagen, Denmark. The Danish Foresters were touring North America to collect tree seed to be used in genetic studies and experimental plantings at the Danish University. They collected cones from lodgepole pine, alpine fir and Engelmann spruce trees. They explained that they are attempting to crossbreed lodgepole pine from different countries and locations in hopes of developing a superior tree. They hope to raise tree species that will survive as street trees in towns on the barren Island of Greenland. The growing season in the Stanley area is very similar to that of Greenland. If their plantings are successful, Stanley area trees will be the first ever to grow on the arctic island.

1972

The Challis sold 13,946,270 board feet of sawtimber, posts, poles and other timber products during 1971. The stumpage value of the timber amounted to approximately \$116,160. Timber purchasers cut and placed on the market 9,363,840 board feet at a stumpage value of \$32,778.

The Intermountain Company purchased 4,740,000 board feet for manufacturing in Salmon. Boise Cascade Corporation purchased 5,460,000 board feet for their Emmett Mill. Tomco Lumber of Arco purchased 2,790,000 board feet for their mill at Arco. The remainder was purchased by several smaller mills such as the Crane Sawmill in Challis and the Tetherow Mill at Mackay.

1974

The No Go and American Creek sales were closed and cutting completed on Blind Summit sale. Forty smaller post, pole and house log sales were made on 2400-4 contracts, plus five small sawtimber sales less than 100 M Board Feet. Marking was completed on Joe's Gulch and the

sale made in December. Compartment examination was completed on all sales on the Five-Year Action Plan. Five thousand lodgepole were planted on Squaw Creek and brush piled and burned on 4135 acres. Forty acres were thinned on Blind Summit Sale.

The Challis NF began a timber inventory with the pre-field work under the direction of Mike Matozevich. Mike and his crew of two completed all the necessary work to begin the field work in June. By mid-June, the entire 25-member crew was assembled and training began. The field crew inventoried over 300 plots scattered throughout the Forest. At the same time, a net volume crew of 3 men and 2 man compartment examination crew were in the field.

The timber inventory was finished on schedule. The crew consisted of 21 men and 4 women. Most were Forestry majors or graduates; others had majors in wildlife, archeology and mathematics. The long, tedious task of compiling, stratifying, and preparing the timber management plan will be down this winter and on into next fiscal year by Mike Matozevich and Marv Rude. Marv is on "loan" from the Salmon National Forest.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT CHRONOLOGY, 1968-1974

1968

Mineral activities on the Forest have increased substantially since last year. American Smelting and Refining Company and Molybdenum Corporation of America have done extensive exploration work in the little Boulder-Big Boulder Creeks area.

Two new ore reducing mills were constructed or under construction on the Clayton Ranger District during 1968. One mill was built above the Slate Creek Hot Springs for the Hoodoo Mine. During 1968, the mine produced about 1000 tons of ore before the vein faulted. The mining company started on a new tunnel late in 1968. A Mr. Noble is the promoter of the Hoodoo Mine.

1969

American Smelting and Refining Company activity in the White Cloud Mountains gained national publicity. Meetings to air public views were conducted in Boise, Idaho Falls, and Challis in May and June. ASARCO currently plans to make ecologic studies only in the area in 1970. Molybdenum Corporation of America (Vernon F. Taylor, Jr.) did considerable work in the Frog Lake-Boulder Chain Lakes area. Residue from drilling operations polluted the first lake on the Boulder Chain. Five men from Pocatello applied for a road permit to Quicksand Meadows to claims in that area. Elmer Swanson continues destruction in Big Boulder Creek, including construction of a very unstable road from East Fork to 0.6 miles inside the Forest boundary. Considerable road construction occurred in Silver Rule by Fletcher Fisher's Clayton Silver Star interests, and a mill was constructed. Hoodoo Mine on Slate Creek completed mill construction and continues underground work. John Lawrence has done extensive work on Estis Mountain, McFadden Mine, and Charles Dickens properties on Jordan Creek. Vernon F. Taylor, Jr., interests supervised by Martin Pollock, have done extensive work on the Sunbeam Mine property. Considerable additional work occurred on Bayhorse, Thompson, Muley, Rankin, and

Warm Springs Creeks, although the above were most extensive. Only mine on the District to ship ore in 1969 is on Thompson Creek.

Extensive exploration work was done at the old King Mountain Mine near Sheep Mountain this year on District 1.

1974

The Yankee Fork District issued 30 Special Use permits relating to mineral exploration or development, including one for geothermal exploration and one for helicopter drilling under Bonanza Peak on Ramey Creek.

Proof of labor was filed on 2583 mining claims for 1973. Exploration was underway on essentially all major drainages except East Fork. Some “stripping” occurred on Woodrat Claims on Rankin Creek.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT CHRONOLOGY, 1954-1974

1954

A Limited Wildlife Management Plan prepared for the forest.

1957

Limited Wildlife Management Plan revised and up-dated.

1961

Installed Cabin Creek Exclosure on the Challis Ranger District. This was a cooperative project between the Idaho State Fish and Game Department and the Forest Service. The objective is to study the long-range trend on winter game range.

Installed Cow Creek Exclosure on the Challis Ranger District. This was a cooperative project between the Idaho State Fish and Game Department and the Forest Service. The objective is to study the long-range trend on winter game range.

Installed Navarro Creek Exclosure on the Mackay Ranger District. The objective was to determine the impact of game (mostly antelope) and cattle on the soil and vegetation. This was a cooperative project between the Idaho Fish and Game Department and the Forest Service.

1962

Installed the Upper Cedar Deer Exclosure on the Mackay Ranger District. The objective was to determine the impact of deer and antelope on the soil and vegetation and to determine the feasibility of planting browse species. Exclosure constructed by the Forest Service with the Idaho Fish and Game Department conducting planting trials.

1963

In 1963, approximately 70,200 visits were made to the Forest by fishermen. About 25,100 visits were made to the Forest by big and small game hunters. A number of studies were made in 1963. These included a two-acre enclosure constructed to provide more scientific data on big game ranges; a trend study along with browse utilization transects was established and measured in cooperation with the Idaho Fish and Game Department. Also, key game ranges were classified to show both the condition and trend of the vegetation and the soil.

Studies were also continued on the fish habitat improvement projects that were installed last year on the East Fork Lost River and Marsh Creek.

See Sawtooth Mountain Study Area for additional information.

1964

Browse on the Middle Fork of the Salmon is still being heavily utilized by wildlife and there is a definite downward trend in the condition. Browse studies for the past year show an average of 50-75% use with 30-52 game days per acre. Within the established enclosures, an increase in vigor of browse species is noticeable, but there is no evidence of seedlings being established. The heavy snow during the past winter forced game to lower elevations than usual, and confined use to a smaller area. It is evident that browse species on the Middle Fork are slowly being eliminated. On the May District, game winter range from Morgan Creek to Big Creek is receiving severe competition between deer and mountain goat. The extended hunting season for deer was tried during the last season, but additional harvested deer was not measurable. Management is being directed toward mountain goats. A two deer unit was recommended and approved for this season's hunt.

Trial planting of browse species with seed furnished by the Idaho Fish and Game Department were continued with bitterbrush planted in small contour trenches and mountain mahogany in rows showing the best survival. Plans have been made to cooperate with the Idaho State Fish and Game Department in tagging deer in the Middle Fork areas to determine immigration routes. Game counts were again continued in this area, but in the future, plans are to put more attention on the browse studies, trends, and conditions.

The 1964 sagebrush eradication project on the summer livestock range was closely coordinated with summer sage grouse and antelope habitat needs. Idaho Fish and Game biologists were consulted on-the-ground for size, shape, and location of leave blocks. Cooperative studies are being planned for the Copper Basin complex. To continue the soil moisture studies in the Little Lost and Pahsimeroi drainages, more coordination is necessary with all agencies concerned. Coordination with the State Fish and Game signing program with our standards has been initiated.

The area system that has been used by the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association, which provides only one outfitter to use a specified area, has created problems as far as increasing kill numbers in remote game areas.

The artificial bitterbrush layering that was tried last year showed successful results. This will be determined for a larger period of time.

The streambank enclosure in Copper Basin has resulted in strong improvement in vegetation and shading along the stream. Cuttings planted last year are showing good survival.

1965

The artificial bitterbrush layering that was tried last year has shown some success, but further observation will be necessary before any final results can be determined. Few studies have been made on cougar and bear habitat on the Challis National Forest. Some mapping and photographs are being made on one District to show cougar scratching logs and winter crossing of big game where winter kill usually occurs. Two big game exclosures have been constructed, one near the mouth of Little Loon Creek and the other on Gooseberry Creek. Studies from these exclosures will provide information on critical winter range. Animal damage conditions of browse on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River is still heavy and the browse is on a downward trend. Browse studies from the past four years show an average of 85% use with 58 game days per acre. Within the study exclosures an increase in vigor is shown by the browse species, but there is no evidence of seedlings being established. With severe winter conditions, the browse plants that were available were used excessively while many of the smaller plants were covered with snow and escaped the winter months use. Several of the bitterbrush plants tagged for studies were so heavily utilized, the tags were chewed and found laying on the ground.

On the Challis National Forest, there are few 1080 poison bait stations and some of these have been eliminated and not needed unless population density increases to warrant additional predator control. There are many stations adjacent to the National Forest and possibly more control is being made than necessary.

In the Idaho Primitive Area several dead calf elk were found that had died from starvation and there was no evidence of predator use. Predators are needed to help keep our wildlife in balance with their food supply. On the Middle Fork herd, the counts made by Idaho Fish and Game personnel indicate a decrease in this year's deer and elk population. Since the method in counting was different from previous years, we did not show a change in our population numbers. Due to heavy snow conditions, the antelope, mountain goat, and big horn sheep counts showed fewer numbers. Increase is shown in all species for harvest except a slight decrease for deer. The migration to winter range was larger this year, which may be the reason for some decrease in the deer harvest. All other species show a slight increase. With ideal winter conditions, antelope, goat and sheep were accurately counted from helicopter, although other population numbers are estimates only.

Four additional high mountain lakes were planted to rainbow trout by the Fish and Game Department: North Fork, which had been previously planted without success; Angel, Airplane, and Arrowhead Lakes, all newly named, all in Wildhorse drainage. No investigation for survival, etc., has been made as yet.

The stream improvement work that was done last year on Slate Creek, which consisted mostly of plant and log rip-rap, has reduced streambank sluffing while the willow plantings have aided to

help establish riparian cover. During the early spring, most of this streambank improvement, with some high water flowing down Slate Creek, was in good condition. Any additional work will be gabion or rock structures.

1966

A slight decrease is noted in antelope, deer, and elk harvests. A small increase is recorded for goat and sheep harvest.

1967

Five hundred bitterbrush seedlings were obtained from Lucky Peak Nursery and divided among D-2, D-3, and D-4. These were planted in the spring. D-5 planted some in Navarro plot. D-3 planted theirs on Norton Bar key game range. D-2 planted theirs in the Middle Fork of the Salmon in game exclosures.

Two District wildlife plans were revised and then reviewed by the Supervisor's Office. These were returned to D-2 and D-3 for further work.

Training was given Forest personnel on the new Cole method of browse use determination in the East Fork of the Salmon area.

Cooperation was given the State Game Biologist in trapping big horn sheep in the Morgan Creek area.

1968

A ten acre bitterbrush planting project was completed on Lower Harden Creek within the Stanley Ranger District. This planting was on key winter range, and because of snow conditions and the fact that stock was lifted at the nursery at an early date, planting site was changed to this location. This planting has proven to be unsuccessful because of unfavorable conditions.

A livestock big game exclosure was installed on Squaw Creek on the Clayton District to determine the effects on bitterbrush competition with livestock and big game use.

A rodent control program on Garden Creek watershed project was done with the cooperation of the Division of Fish and Wildlife Service who furnished the poison grain and trained our crews to do an effective job. The second interagency meeting with the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Division of Wildlife Services was held. Little change resulted in our animal control program as far as coordination with the Forest Service is concerned. Predator control stations have been reduced gradually during the last ten years with nine left on the Challis. Many old stations were moved to the BLM who were not aware of the total program.

Increased mining activity has shown the need for aquatic stream surveys on the Forest. Water samples are being taken on Basin, Thompson, Slate and Bayhorse Creeks.

Joint on-the-ground meetings are being held with Idaho Fish and Game personnel and miners to review settling pond construction and approving pond sites before mills are constructed.

Some twenty or more 3-step studies were established in 1951 and 1952 by the Fish and Game Department to study range conditions in the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and on Bighorn sheep critical kay range. Some of these studies are being relocated and reread by the Forest and F&G.

1968 Harvest Data

	Deer	Elk
Unit 27	806	179
27A	645	146
36	623	127
36B	852	94
36A	1950	
37	381	
37A	1751	

1969

A steady increase in hunter and fisherman visitor days reflects a strong increase in big game harvest. There are three management units where two deer can be taken. Good herd reduction has resulted on East Fork, the Salmon River, and Patterson Unit. While the tougher access to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River has shown a good harvest increase, nearly double from the previous year, range conditions continue to show a downward trend in this back country region. There is still a local reaction against two deer hunts. Nearly 2000 deer were taken from the East Fork Unit. The habitat shows a down trend and some of this is contributed to the livestock use on the lower BLM range.

An Idaho Fish and Game biologist is continuing his research on the Bighorn sheep. This study began in 1967. Good cooperation has resulted mainly because the Forest Service is trying to manage the range for livestock and big game. Rest-rotation plans are being developed but financing is needed for these allotments. Because of a critical winter range condition for the Bighorn in Morgan Creek, a crash program was started recently on the BLM to improve livestock management on the BLM lands. Water development, fencing and sagebrush spraying projects are being developed to improve winter game range conditions.

An extended season and extra deer tags have been installed to reduce the deer competition on the Bighorn winter range. Because of the range condition and down-trend to the Bighorn herd, it was recommended and approved by all agencies, Fish and Game, BLM, and Forest Service, to transplant some of the animals to more suitable range. This transplant was accomplished during the spring of 1969 with seven sheep; four ewes, two lambs, and one young ram being trapped on Morgan Creek and moved approximately seventy miles to the Mahogany Creek drainage, a tributary of the Pahsimeroi River on the May Ranger District. One of the animals was “bugged” with a radio transmitter and will be tracked by plane to study its movements. This will continue for at least 12 months.

A mountain mahogany planting project was completed this spring on Pete Creek, a key winter range area on the Lost River. About 3200 seedlings were planted on this key range. During the

fall of 1967, Forest crews collected mountain mahogany seed along the Big Lost River front. This seed was processed and planted at Lucky Peak Nursery. The planting site was quite dry and some of the plants were watered to aid their survival.

Idaho Fish and Game began a Mountain Goat study on the Lemhi Range, Fall Creek, Patterson Creek area.

CHALLIS NF WILDLIFE REPORT 1969												
	Stanley		Challis		Clayton		May		Mackey		Total	
	Population	Harvest	Pop	Har	Pop	Har	Pop	Har	Pop	Har	Pop	Har
Antelope	-	-	135	40	30	0	2000	300	1000	105	3165	445
Deer	1300	300	2100	525	2000	923	4500	1200	4000	900	13900	3848
Elk	350	110	550	120	250	62	150	-	250	23	1550	315
Moose	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-
Mtn. Goat	50	3	95	2	40	2	200	15	140	10	525	32
Sheep Bighorn	30	-	225	2	45	-	25	-	10	-	335	2
Bear Black	250	28	200	10	60	5	100	10	250	50	860	103
Wolves	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

1969 HARVEST BREAKDOWN ACCORDING TO FEDERAL AGENCIES

SALMON REGION

Unit	Species	SALMON						CHALLIS				
		North Fork	Indianola	Cobalt	Salmon	Leadore	Total	Stanley	Clayton	Challis	M___?	Total
21	Deer	312(37) ^{1/}	531(62)				843(100)					
	Elk	151(41)	218(59)				369(100)					
21-A	Deer	580(90)					580(90)					
	Elk	183(100)					183(100)					
28	Deer	10(1)	30(3)	400(40)	431(43)		871(87)			30(3)		30(3)
	Elk		26(8)	247(75)	43(13)		316(96)			13(4)		13(4)
29	Deer				114(12)	688(72)	803(84)					
30	Deer					446(47)	446(47)					
	Elk					32(70)	32(70)					
30-A	Deer					306(80)	306(80)					
27	Deer			419(37)			419(37)	57(5)		170(15)		227(20)
	Elk			33(18)			33(18)	18(10)		20(11)		38(21)
27-A	Deer			228(40)			228(40)	74(13)		268(47)		342(60)
	Elk			42(24)			42(24)	35(20)		99(56)		134(76)
36	Deer							217(25)	303(35)			520(60)
	Elk							50(30)	17(10)			67(40)
36-A	Deer								431(25)			431(25)
36-B	Deer								990(40)	742(30)		1732(70)
	Elk								55(50)	55(50)		110(100)
37	Deer										172(85)	172(85)
37-A	Deer				260(30)		260(30)				564(65)	564(65)
TOTAL		902(7) ^{2/}	561(4)	1047(8)	805(6)	1440(11)	4756(38)	348(3)	1724(14)	1210(10)	736(6)	4018(32)
		334(21)	244(16)	322(21)	43(3)	32(1)	975(62)	103(7)	72(5)	187(12)		362(23)

Lake habitat surveys were completed on 32 lakes in the White Clouds. Virtually no snow fell during hunting season and game animals stayed extremely high, accounting for poor hunting success and lots of gripes from hunters.

1970

Habitat Management: No extensive habitat improvement work was done on the Challis National Forest this year, although test plantings in the Pete Creek and Navarre areas of fourwing salt bush, cliffrose, curleaf mountain mahogany and true mountain mahogany seedlings were made. No evaluations have been made of these plantings. Big game habitat survey and analysis is continuing in conjunction with the Range Environmental Analysis Program. Game range studies continue to show a downward trend in condition in the back country and heavily used winter ranges. Several key areas were not read this year because of limited finances and personnel.

The Bighorn sheep study by Idaho Fish and Game personnel in the Morgan Creek area has been completed. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Game personnel are in the process of working out a suitable management plan for the Bighorn sheep winter range areas. The Bureau of Land Management has done extensive development work in the area with sagebrush, spray, water developments and fences. Considerable local and national interest has developed because of this Bighorn sheep study.

The seven Bighorn sheep transplanted from Morgan Creek, Challis Creek, and Darling Creek to the May District (Mahogany Creek) in April 1969 seem to be doing well. The last reported sighting of the transplanted sheep was made in November 1969 and all animals were accounted for plus one lamb and another ram. They were located approximately six miles northwest of the release area. Additional transplants are planned for the next several years whenever sheep become available. The Idaho Fish and Game Department have a student hired this summer to study prospective transplant areas on the May District.

The Fish and Game Department also have a big game biologist working on the Mountain goat herd in the Lemhi Range. Attempts to trap and tag these animals are presently being tried using a salt baited, cable operated net trap.

Very poor success was achieved on the mountain mahogany plantings made on Pete Creek of the Big Lost River drainage last year. The seedlings were obtained too late for them to take advantage of the winter moisture. As a result, most of them did not survive even with hand watering.

Stream and lake habitat studies are continuing to be made by our zone fishery biologist, wildlife staff officer and District Ranger. Water sampling continues on important streams endangered by mining activity. A Graduate student from the University of Idaho and hired by Idaho State University, is working on his thesis on fish habitat and population in Little Boulder Creek this year.

Animal Damage: The coyote population has been increasing in some areas. They have been causing some sheep losses in these concentration areas.

Mountain lions have caused considerable damage to permitted domestic sheep in the Little Lost River area with one instance of 70 sheep being killed from one band.

Wildlife Statistics: The harvest statistics reported this year for deer and elk is data from the Idaho Fish and Game Regional biologist. He divided the management units up by percent on each district and proportioned the report cards. The other big game species were estimated from the Ranger's personal observations, and information. Because of this more detailed reporting, harvest figures show an increase for this year's report. See the enclosed summary on the "1969 Harvest Breakdown According to Federal Agencies".

Public concern for big game population caused the Fish and Game Department to make an extensive helicopter census this spring. Some of these figures have been used in this year's reports.

The heavy concentrations of deer on critical winter range of Bighorn sheep and Mountain goats in East Fork of the Salmon River, Morgan Creek drainage and Patterson Creek in Pahsimeroi have resulted in two deer hunts and longer seasons in these units. This is also reflected in the larger harvests on the reports.

A controlled elk hunt was held during Fiscal Year 1970 on Herd Unit 51 located on the south end of the May Ranger District. This was the first permitted elk hunting on this district in fifteen years. Twenty either sex permits were issued, and resulted in a kill of only three head. The herd size is now estimated to be 250 head. Additional permits have been approved for the coming season.

Two additional observations were made on Bald eagles this year but not reported on the 2600-20. One adult eagle spent the winter along the Salmon River between Clayton and Yankee Fork. No nest was seen. Another Bald eagle was seen during the past winter in the Pahsimeroi Valley but no nesting activity has been observed. These two birds seemed to have been migrating through or wintering in these areas, outside the National Forest.

Wildlife Personnel: No technically trained wildlife personnel are assigned to the Challis. A big game biologist even part time would greatly aid our wildlife planning and responsibilities. Local public controversies have been intense at times this year over big game population trends and Fish and Game harvest recommendations. A trained biologist could be a great help in habitat studies that are being undertaken by the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

Other Problems: A new cooperative effort is being made with the Regional Fish and Game manager this year to help obtain production figures on big game. A card has been distributed to all field people on the districts and Supervisor's Office crews to report game observations on and turn in at the end of each week. This includes the location, date, management unit, classification, habitat type, activity and time observed. This information could be an aid to our wildlife management plans preparation also.

A small herd of moose (ten head) is located in the Little Lost River drainage (Herd Unit 51). These animals are protected to increase the herd. During the extended deer hunting season in November 1969, two moose were killed in the Timber Creek Campground near the head of the

Little Lost River. Malicious killing of these animals each year makes it highly doubtful if the herd will ever increase to the point where a legal hunt can be held.

Much local interest has generated in game harvests, because of the Bighorn sheep study and the other two deer hunt areas within the Challis National Forest. As a result, public meetings were held in Challis by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission to hear the problems as expressed by the residents throughout Custer, Lemhi, and Butte counties. An article on the Bighorn controversy was published in Life Magazine and this again caused local resentment, since this publication did not give the complete story to explain what Bureau of Land Management was doing to improve the winter Bighorn sheep range conditions.

1973

A cooperative agreement with the Idaho Fish and Game Department was entered into the fall of 1973, for converting Mill Creek Lake into a fishery as a wildlife habitat improvement project. Mill Creek Lake is a high mountain lake lying within Sawmill Canyon, the headwaters of the Little Lost River.

A study was conducted by an interdisciplinary team including Paul Jeppson, Regional Fishery Biologist, Idaho Fish and Game Department; Bill Martin, Challis NF engineer; Grant Thorson, Challis NF District Ranger; William S. Platts, Zone Fishery Biologist; and Bill Paddock, Challis NF Staff Officer. All agreed the lake improvement project to be feasible and advantageous, not only improving the fishery value but also enhancing scenic and esthetic qualities of the lake as well.

Before the project was begun, the loss of water containment in the lake resulted in a non-existent or low-value fishery when the potential of the 15-acre lake at full water level could support a valuable fish population. The lake varied from about 45 feet in water depth in June to 1-2 feet in October. The shallow water condition in conjunction to winter icing conditions eliminated the opportunity to produce a fishery of any value.

To seal the leaking of Mill Creek Lake, the lake bed was excavated, filled with clay and packed. An impermeable liner of vinyl sheeting was installed and then buried with packed dirt. Natural flow from Mill Creek inlet, snow melt and high subsurface flows provide the water source. The project was equally funded by the Forest Service and Idaho Fish and Game Department. All work was performed by Forest Service personnel and contractors; fish planting was undertaken by the Fish and Game Department.

Deer trapping and tagging operations continue on the Big Lost River winter range. Range Conservationist Tom Stinson, with help from Range Staff Specialist Don Peterson and Wildlife Biologist Hadley Roberts, has been assisting the Idaho Fish and Game Department in a much expanded tagging operation. Six large panel traps are in operation, with eight small portables also being used in one canyon. The deer have had a very easy winter this year, with light snow depths along the valley fronts. This has reduced the expected numbers to be tagged. As of March 1, only 75 to 80 have been tagged. In addition to the two tags put in their ears, the adult deer have had a left lower incisor removed to properly check age and condition of the deer. The main purpose of the program is to determine the migration routes and summer ranges. Of the

past years' tagging in the Pete Creek area, seven tags have been returned. Four have been from the Big Wood River drainage and two from Copper Basin.

1974

Five hundred bitterbrush seedlings were planted at the mouth of Bull Gulch on Herd Creek and five hundred on Burnt Creek and Peach Creek. Constructed 10 new "V" and "K" dams at junction of Yankee Fork and McKay Creek and repaired some of the old "CCC" structures.

W. L. Millick located the grave of "Wm. Coulter," a sheepherder reportedly killed by a bear in 1906 in East Pass Creek.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT CHRONOLOGY, 1957-1979

1957

"Operation Outdoors" was initiated on the forest.

1958

Sanitation facilities provided along the Salmon River at the heavily used areas on the Clayton and Stanley districts.

1959

Sanitation facilities provided at campsites used by boating parties on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

Part of the Stanley Lake Campground was reconstructed.

1960-1962

The "Operation Outdoors" program gained momentum with the result of rehabilitation or construction being accomplished on the following sites:

Lakeview, Inlet, Mormon Bend, Iron Creek, Riverside, Basin Creek, Salmon River, Flat Rock, Polecamp Flat, Sunbeam Rest Stop, Snyder Springs and Iron Bog.

1963

In 1963, 11 campgrounds were built and improved. They were: Holman Creek – 13 family units, Lower O'Brien – 14 family units, Upper O'Brien – 11 family units, Blind Creek – 5 family units, Custer – 6 family units, Morse Creek – 5 family units, Iron Bog – 13 family units, Wildhorse – 24 family units, Park Creek – 17 family units, Tin Cup -17 family units, and Mill Creek – 15 family units. To provide safe water supplies for the new campgrounds, eight new wells were drilled and three chlorinators were installed. These new and reconstructed campgrounds provide facilities for about 700 people.

1964

Intensive studies were conducted in the Sawtooth Primitive Area and adjacent areas to determine the possibilities of establishing the primitive area as a National Park.

Visitor information services and patrols were initiated in the Sawtooth Primitive Area to meet the increasing number of Forest visitors.

To help with the VIS program, three new interpretive signs were erected at the Indian Riffles on the Salmon River. They explain the life history and economic importance for the Chinook Salmon.

To meet the recreation development needs, the Mount Borah and White Clouds areas were carefully studied. These two areas are outstanding back country recreation resources. They received the specialized study of geologists, hydrologists, recreation planners, engineers, and land management specialists. Using the data collected, management guidelines will be made that will lead to the orderly use and development of the two areas.

See Sawtooth Mountain Study for additional information.

Custer Town Fire: The old historic town of Custer was saved from destruction by fire on September 16, 1964, by local citizens and tourists. Through their efforts, the fire was confined to an area east of A. W. (Tuff) McGowan's home and between the road and Yankee Fork. Cause of the fire was determined to have been a carelessly tossed cigarette in the dry grass along the road close to the McGowan home. A brisk wind fanned the fire into a raging inferno, which spread rapidly through the dry grass and sagebrush, burning several sheds, the old jail built during the 1880's, and the Pierce home. All buildings and contents were a total loss.

Forest Service crews arrived in time to help hold the fire from spreading further and did the mop up work. Calls for help to fight the fire were responded to by citizens at the Dredge Camp and Sunbeam. Mrs. McGowan received serious burns about the hands, arms, and face while attempting to save some belongings stored in the old jail, and Tuff McGowan was overcome from exhaustion and heat.

Gallant efforts by these people saved one of the most colorful old mining towns in the Salmon River country, and the museum of western relics established in the old school building by the McGowans, which has become a tourist attraction in the past few years.

1966

Special uses, rights-of-way and land functions were moved from the jurisdiction of the Range Branch Chief to the Recreations Branch Chief function.

The old townsite including artifacts, building, etc, were purchased from Arthur (Tuff) McGowan for \$12,000. The long-range plans include a well-developed site with a new museum building to display the artifacts. This gives the VIS program an added boost.

Loyd Sammons' recreation crew worked on the Phi Kappa Campground. The work will be finished next year.

Two wells were contracted and dug in the Sunny Gulch Campground. Both wells were excellent producers.

1967

Sawmill Canyon and Stanley-Lowman Wells: Two wells were drilled on the rest areas on the Stanley-Lowman Highway and one at the Timber Creek Campground in Sawmill Canyon. They were fitted with drinking fountain hand pumps for the use of travelers and recreationists in the National Forest. Bill E Findley and Richard A. Hendricks were the contractors, and the work was completed on the 21st of September at a cost of \$3,194.39. Richard L. Hockley was C.O.R. and Noel K. Sill was inspector.

Campgrounds: The Timber Creek Campground in Sawmill Canyon was completed by Loyd Sammons and his crew. The finishing touches were also made on Phi Kappa. The Starhope Campground was started, but work plans were delayed due to a very late wet spring. Work should be completed in 1968 provided the weather cooperates.

Funds for construction projects were greatly curtailed for FY '68, with indications that further reductions will be made in FY '69.

1968

The Starhope Campground on the Mackay District was completed. Indications are that this may be the last construction money the Forest may get for several years.

Recreation use on the Forest increased above 8-10%. The new Stanley-Lowman Highway will bring additional visitors into the Stanley Basin-Salmon River country.

Visits to the Custer Museum have increased over last year. This is proving to be a very popular attraction.

Recreation crews did heavy maintenance on the Stanley Basin-Salmon River Campgrounds. Many new grills, tables and toilets were installed.

The Marsh Creek patrolman used a motor bike for transportation for the first time. It proved very successful in handling the heavy bike use by the public.

1969

Highway #93 counters at the Clayton Ranger Station indicate a 33% increase over 1968.

Custer Museum had about 11,000 visitors from 48 states and 13 foreign countries.

The recreation crew was able to concentrate on badly needed heavy maintenance on the Mackay Ranger District.

1970

A 21-year-old graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy has completed what may be the first swim of the treacherous 100-mile stretch of the Middle Fork River and he did it alone. Ensign Falten, an expert swimmer, made the trip in four days. The South Plainfield, New Jersey native is stationed in Twin Falls to assist Naval Academy candidates.

A scuba diving enthusiast and Red Cross swimming instructor, Ensign first decided to swim the Idaho River when he was assigned to the area in 1970. He had accompanied a Boy Scout group down the river by boat and prior to that, made a trip to the Middle Fork and main Salmon junction to pick up boats for another party. Thus, his interest was spurred.

He entered the river in a heavy wet suit, wearing fins and a crash helmet at 9:00 a.m. on a Thursday and climbed out the final time at 4:00 p.m. the following Sunday. He used two large inter tubes to transport his supplies and provide him with transportation when he wanted to take a break in the swimming routine. He reached Pistol Creek ranch the first night and the second day, was able to reach Loon Creek Lodge. The third night was spent alone beside the river.

There were a number of narrow escapes. He originally thought he might walk around some of the more notorious rapids but decided as he reached each to go ahead and swim. The “boils” which occur at the base of the rapids often trap boats making it necessary to pull them out. For a lone swimmer they offered added danger but he managed to swim out of them.

Ensign Falten had arranged to send radio messages at four points along the river to let Boy Scout officials, including his roommate, Darrell Fitzimmonds, know he was still alive. On the third day, he encountered a snow storm. Water temperatures dropped and he suffered leg cramps.

When the trip ended, Ensign Falten said there was no one to meet him so he began walking in his wet suit. He was soon picked up by a somewhat startled hunter. The New Jersey resident said he would like to make the swim again sometime, but never alone.

1972

Following re-organization of the Forest boundaries, the Middle Fork Ranger became responsible for float boating operations on the Middle Fork, with the North Fork District on the Salmon NF administering the main Salmon River. This recreation has ballooned into such proportions that reservations must be made in advance for scheduling trip dates. Special Use permits are secured from one or the other ranger, depending on the river area to be traveled, with assignments made to campsites and launching dates. A maximum of trips as well as numbers of passengers per boat are required to keep the river traffic in a reasonably stable and uncongested condition. Limitations are based on management directions for the river involving protection of unique wilderness or recreation qualities, available campsites, safety and other considerations.

The rivers are regularly patrolled by boat crews who perform recreation cleanup chores and check permit requirements. Commercial boaters number about 32 and must have a valid outfitter license issued by the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board to qualify for a Forest Service special use permit. Outfitter-Guide permits provide for temporary or transient land occupancy and are

issued only on an annual basis. Approximately 4,500 people float the Middle Fork river each year.

1973

Special Uses: Special Use permits were issued to 32 commercial boaters who have valid outfitter licenses issued by the Idaho Outfitters and Guides Board. The special use permit provides for temporary or transient land occupancy and is issued only on an annual basis. The Challis NF issued permits to the following commercial float boaters during their first year of administering the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

Don Hatch	David D. Giles
Dave Helfrich	Leroy Pruitt
Dick Helfrich	Bob and Jay Sevey
Val Johnson	Don and Bob Smith
Kenny King	Roy Taylor
Vladimir Kovalik	Eldon F. Beam
Mackay Bar Lodge	Dave Burk
Kenneth E. Masoner	Jim Campbell
Hank Miller	Martin Capps
Stan Miller	Bob Cole
Dale Ney	Clifford O. Cummings
Roy Nicholson	Jack Currey
Mel Morrisk	John Dorr
Louis A. Elliot	Omer Drury
Henry Falahy	Guth Enterprises, Inc.
Jay D. Foster	Eldon Handy

1974

Custer Museum hosted 11,467 visitors. High water and very poor salmon fishing reduced some recreation use. Hunting pressure remained high in spite of hot, open fall. VIS activities on Yankee Fork increased to include a self-guided tour of Custer using signs and brochures.

Commercial boating accident during high spring runoff took two lives near Torrey's in the Salmon River. Station personnel at Yankee Fork Ranger District were summoned for assistance and pulled remaining survivors to safety.

1976

A record year of recreation use on the Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River has drawn to a close with no fatalities. Almost ideal water conditions from June through August resulted in over 5,800 users so far this year. This is a 24% increase over last year.

1977

Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1977, was marred by the disappearance of two young men from Idaho Falls who attempted to climb Mount Borah. Guy Campbell and Vaughn Howard,

missing nine months since that fateful day, were located by search and rescue groups on August 26, at about the 9,000-9,500 foot level of the west side of the mountain, Idaho's highest peak.

Many searches had been conducted for the missing climbers until heavy snows made it impossible to continue. Another full-scale search was organized on Saturday, August 26 and the bodies of the two men were found on a slide area, about fifty yards apart with the positions of the bodies indicating that they had been caught by an avalanche. The search had been set at this time to take advantage of the period when snow is at a minimum on Mount Borah.

1978

Trailed by national and regional members of the press, President Carter, his wife Rosalyn, sons Chip and Jack and daughter Amy, embarked on a float trip down the Middle Fork of the Salmon River late in August of 1978. They camped each night along the river banks, fished, viewed a fine array of wildlife and swam during the day and marveled at the pristine beauty of the remote area they were traveling through.

The trip progressed smoothly with the exception of a sweep breaking on the raft in which the President was riding. The party landed on the river bank and docked for an hour while Norm Guth, the outfitter and guide, made a repair. The rest of the 71-mile raft trip continued without incident.

Dept. of Interior Cecil Andrus, responsible for promoting the trip, accompanied the Presidential party. The purpose behind the trip was for President Carter to get a first-hand look at the Salmon River breaks and focus attention on the need to preserve some areas from development. After disembarking from the raft trip, Carter described his trip as "terrific" and "about the best three days I have ever had".

The Forest Service initiated the use of camouflaged cameras in 1978 to record the exact type of user passing through the Idaho Primitive Area. The camera's exposures are adjusted to give a poor image so the identity of the person(s) is not revealed. The purpose of the identification of the type of use is to determine the exact types of use – backpackers, horseback riders, size of group, number of entries each day, etc. The information will be used to help develop a recreation management plan for the Primitive Area.

1964-1979

The boat patrol on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River was initiated in the summer of 1964. This patrol was necessary because of the greatly increasing use on the river. In 1968, when the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was passed, recreation use on the Middle Fork of the Salmon exploded. At that time, the Middle Fork was on seven different Ranger Districts on four National Forests. By 1971, it became apparent that a different type of management was needed. A position of River Ranger was created and Dick Estes became the first Middle Fork River Ranger in September of 1971. This move consolidated the river management and river oriented recreation under one individual.

With the creation of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and subsequent realignment of Forest boundaries in 1972, district responsibility for the land areas surrounding the Middle Fork

was reduced to three. With the new District boundaries and work loads, it was decided that the duties of the Middle Fork District and the Middle Fork River Rangers could be combined. This was accomplished in July of 1973 and is a current status of management on the Middle Fork of the Salmon Wild and Scenic River.

Recreation use has increased from less than one thousand people in 1964 to more than thousand people in 1979. Use limitations, required permits, reservations, and other people management as well as resource protection regulations have enabled the Middle Fork to withstand this increased use and still maintain the values which caused it to be selected as a Wild and Scenic River.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

History of Administrative Sites, Supervisor's Headquarters, Ranger Stations and Guard Stations.

The first Supervisor's headquarters at Challis was the old Buster building on the corner just above the City Hall, and was occupied under lease. Supervisor Laing established the Forest Office there in 1908, and it was occupied until 1926 when the office was moved to the newly erected Baxter and Kirk building, the office occupying the entire second floor. In 1933-34, the present offices were built on the Garden Creek Administrative Site.

Garden Creek Administrative Site: Withdrawn from entry in 1908, NW1/4, NE1/4, Sec. 33, T. 14 N., R. 19 E.—40A. The old Ranger Station building was built in 1909 and condemned and sold in 1937. The new station was built in 1933-34.

Clayton Administrative Site: Originally a power site withdrawal, it was taken over by the Forest Service as an administrative site in 1913; Lots 4-7-8, Sec. 29, T. 11 N., R. 17 E.—99.50 acres. The original station buildings consisted of a 3-room dwelling, barn and woodshed, built in 1914. A new #1 dwelling, barn, garage and woodshed, blacksmith shop, workshop, and office and storeroom were built in 1933-34. The storehouse was built in 1930 by Ranger Daugherty.

Loon Creek Ranger Station Administrative Site: The original site consisted of but two acres located on the proposed townsite of McGown, which was laid out when the Lost Packer started extensive development. The first Ranger Station was a house purchased from a Mrs. Cross of Rossiter, Pennsylvania in 1909. No additions to the original 2 acres were made until January 23, 1933, when the withdrawal of the rest of the present site was approved. Area 37.12 acres. The original Ranger Station burned down in 1919 and was replaced in 1920-21. The present station buildings were built in 1933-34. The storehouse and cellar were built by Ranger Buckingham several years before the rest of the buildings were erected.

Seafoam Administrative Site: The original Ranger Station site is located across Rapid River on a high bench on which no withdrawal was ever made. The cabin was built in 1912, and occupied as a guard station until 1923 when the Rapid River District was created and a year-long Ranger appointed. The first Ranger being Charles I. Daugherty. In 1925, the Ranger, M. G. Markle, established his headquarters on the present Administrative Site, which was withdrawn in December 10, 1929. A further withdrawal of 55 acres for pasture purposes was made in 1940. From 1925 to 1927, inclusive, the Ranger lived in a tent during the summer, transferring his

station to Challis in the winter. In 1928, a cabin was built by Ranger Allan, and this was used until 1933-34 when the present dwelling was erected. The storehouse and blacksmith shop were built by Ranger Allan in 1928-29.

Valley Creek Administrative Site: Originally occupied in 1908, the site contained only 34.46 acres, all on the west side of Valley Creek. Subsequently, it was enlarged and when the withdrawal was finally made on June 15, 1914, the site contained its present area of 84.48 acres. The original station was built in 1909-1910 and was used until the present station was built in 1932-1933 by Ranger Markle. The machine shop was built in 1932; the barn in 1933; the oil house in the fall and winter of 1935-36 by E. R. A. labor; the telephone office-garage in 1929; the woodshed-cellar in 1933-34 with NIRA & CCC. The original station was sold and moved to Upper Stanley in 1933 and is now in use as a dwelling.

Wildhorse Administrative Site: 160 acres. This site was obtained by relinquishment of a squatter's claim settled by Eugene M. Bailey and the payment of \$500 for the improvements. This was on July 30, 1908. Bailey had settled on the land in 1902. It was formally withdrawn as an administrative site on March 14, 1908, the formality of the relinquishment and payment for improvements being to clear up any legal questions. Incidentally, the Wildhorse District was then included in what was known as the Lemhi South, Sawtooth Addition. The original Ranger Station dwelling was erected in 1910. The present buildings are some distance from the early ones and were built in 1933-34.

Mountain View Administrative Site: 119.5 acres. Withdrawn 10/14/07. The original dwelling and barn were built in 1909 at a contract price of \$160. (All materials furnished by the Forest Service.) The present buildings were either remodeled or built since the CCC program started in 1933. The station has not been occupied by the Ranger since 1934. He now maintains his residence and office in Mackay.

Pahsimeroi District: The first administrative site for this District was located on Sulphur Creek on the west side of the valley in the E1/2 of the SW1/4 of Sec. 13, T. 14 N., R. 21 E. The withdrawal was approved May 15, 1911. The site was occupied until August 25, 1924, when the station, outhouse and storeroom burned to the ground. Temporary quarters were secured in the Village of May, which were occupied until the fall of 1926 when the site known as the Pahsimeroi Ranger Station was acquired by purchase from Dr. Charles Gilman, and covered the NE1/4 SE1/4, Sec. 1, T. 13 N., R. 22 E., 40 acres, located about 11 miles above May. In 1935, the present site of the May Ranger Station was acquired by donation and the dwelling, office and storehouse erected in 1935-36. The garage and barn were moved from the Pahsimeroi station.

Mackay Supervisor's Office: The first Supervisor, Guy B. Mains, had office room in the law office of Chase Clark. This was in February 1907. Later in the winter, space was obtained in the Mackay Miner office, which was used for the rest of the winter. In the spring, the office was moved to the Daniels Saloon Building, which was occupied until 1924 when the brick building west of the Custer Hotel was leased. In 1931, the office was moved to the building on the southeast corner of Main Street and Highway 27. In 1932, it was moved to the next building south where it was maintained until the consolidation with the Challis and Salmon forests. In May 1934, all the records were removed to Challis and Salmon. The present office, occupied by the Little Lost River District Ranger, was built in 1935-36. The site was acquired by purchase.

Antelope Guard Station: Withdrawn November 6, 1906 as a Ranger Station Site on the Sawtooth National Forest. The site contains approximately 207 acres. It was used as a year-long Ranger Station by the Antelope District Ranger until 192_ [sic], when the Antelope and Wildhorse Districts were combined into the Wildhorse. Since that time, the station has been used as headquarters for the Administrative Guard.

Arco Pass Administrative Site: Application for the withdrawal of this site was made by Supervisor Guy B. Mains in 1907. The withdrawal was approved 10/6/08.

Bell Mountain Administrative Site: This site is located on the east side of Little Lost River and was intended for a permanent station for the Little Lost River Ranger. Recommended for withdrawal in October 1907, it was approved on June 22, 1908. An adjustment of boundaries was made in 1911. How long the site was used as a Ranger headquarters, the records do not indicate. In 1940, the improvements were condemned and sold.

Bonanza Administrative Site: This original site was selected as a Ranger District headquarters in November 1908 by Supervisor Laing and approved the same year. Area about 14 acres. In 1911, an additional 140 acres was taken in as pasture. The site was used as a Ranger Station for District 3 until 1920, when the District was combined with the Clayton District, and since then has been used as a guard station.

In the early days of the Forest Service, a number of Administrative site withdrawals were made. Many of these were never developed, although a few are still held. Forest records list the following undeveloped sites:

Challis Administrative Site: Originally withdrawn January 14, 1908, when the Challis was then a part of the Salmon River National Forest. Located in unsurveyed T. 13 N., R. 18 E., approximately Sec. 3 and described as being about 6 miles west of Challis on Spring Creek, a tributary of Garden Creek. From the files it appears to have been near, or a part of, the Alex Klug ranch. This withdrawal was revoked in 1918.

Morgan Creek Administrative Site: Withdrawn January 14, 1908. Revoked February 2, 1911. Located in T. 16 N., R. 18 E., no section given, containing 97.4 acres, plat location at confluence of Morgan and Station Creeks. Correspondence indicates it was later included in a homestead filing made by Frank Armstrong.

Stanley Administrative Site: 160 acres withdrawn June 24, 1908. The tract was then included in the Sawtooth Forest and was located on Iron Creek within what is now the Cavanagh Ranch. The withdrawal was revoked in 1913.

Camas Creek Administrative Site: Located on the main Camas just above the South Fork, 38.3 acres. Selected by Supervisor Laing as a Ranger Station site in June 1909. Undeveloped.

Cape Horn Administrative Site: Located and surveyed in 1910. Used as a guard station since that time. Another site was selected by Ranger Huffman in 1909. This site was just north of Cape Horn Lake. It was never developed or used.

Challis Powder House Administrative Site: On Cartwright Gulch up Garden Creek—withdrawn August 10, 1934. Used for storage of dynamite and caps.

Copper Basin Administrative Site: Withdrawn January 28, 1908. Used as a stopover by Ranger and Guard as riding headquarters. Not permanently occupied.

Crane Basin Administrative Site: Recommended for withdrawal by Supervisor Mains October 9, 1907, while this part of the old Lemhi was called the Lemhi South National Forest. Never improved or occupied.

Fairview Administrative Site: Recommended for withdrawal by Supervisor Mains in September 1907. Lemhi South N. S.—199 acres. Originally a part of a squatter's claim and purchased by the J. D. Little Company of Howe. As no filing had ever been made, the Company was in trespass and the administrative site was taken over by the Forest Service, payment of \$400 being made by the Forest Service for the improvements.

Kadee Administrative Site: Located on Warm Springs Creek Meadows above and below the mouth of Pig Tail Creek—93.6 acres. Selected and withdrawn in 1908 by the Sawtooth when that area was still a part of the Sawtooth. Apparently, the withdrawal was never revoked, never developed or used.

Mahogany Administrative Site: S1/2 NE ¼, Sec. 15, T. 10 N., R. 23 E. 80 acres. Occupied in May 1910. Used as stopover and riding headquarters by Pahsimeroi Ranger.

Middle Fork Patrol Station: Lots 8 and 12 of Sec. 16, T. 16 N., R. 12 E.—43.44 acres. Selected as a patrol station in 1939.

Park Administrative Site: 26 acres located on flats above Stanley Lake while area was still in Sawtooth Forest. Withdrawal March 3, 1908. Never used or developed.

Rapid River Administrative Site: This is the old Ranger Station site across Rapid River from the present Seafoam Administrative Site. Approximately 30.45 acres. Selected in 1913 by Ranger Huffman and Supervisor Laing. Used as a guard station and temporary Ranger headquarters until 1925, when the Ranger's headquarters were moved to the present site.

Rock Creek Administrative Site: 12 acres located on Loon Creek just above mouth of Rock Creek. Selected and surveyed by Supervisor Laing in May or June 1909. Never used and no developments.

Stanley Lake Administrative Site: 31 acres on north shore of Stanley Lake. Withdrawn while area was still in Sawtooth Forest. Date of withdrawal, March 3, 1908. Park Administrative Site is situated on flats above lake within a couple of miles. No explanation of reason for two sites so close together. Both withdrawals made same date. No development on either.

Summit Creek Administrative Site: 28.7 acres on Summit Creek near Trail Creek Summit on Mackay-Ketchum road. Recommended for withdrawal in 1910. Never developed.

Trail Creek Administrative Site: Approximately 71 acres on Trail Creek, tributary to Morgan Creek in T. 16 N., R. 18-19E. Never developed. At present site of the Morgan Creek Spike Camp. Surveyed May 1911.

Warm Springs Administrative Site: 34.7 acres on Warm Springs Creek, tributary to Loon Creek. Recommended for withdrawal June 10, 1909. Surveyed by Supervisor Laing and used as a guard station until 1924 when the Mahoney Creek camp was established on the head of Mahoney Creek. Since 1923, the Warm Springs station has been used only as a stopover camp.

Additional Information

In 1908, an administrative site was selected at Bonanza for Ranger District headquarters by Supervisor Laing. The first withdrawal, involving approximately 14 acres, was made on December 1. In 1911, an additional 140 acres were withdrawn for use as pasture. The site was used as a Ranger Station until 1920 when the District was combined with the Clayton District.

The Loon Creek administrative site was withdrawn in 1913 and consisted of two acres. The balance of the land was withdrawn in 1933. The original buildings were completely destroyed by fire in 1919. The present buildings were constructed by the CCC in 1933.

The Cape Horn Guard Station site was withdrawn in 1910 and used since that time. The present buildings were constructed in 1933 by the CCC.

The site for the Clayton Ranger Station was acquired as an administrative site in 1913. The original station consisted of a three room dwelling, barn, and woodshed built in 1914. During 1933 and 1934, the present buildings were constructed by the CCC.

The Yankee Fork Ranger District was formed in 1973 with the establishment of the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. The District includes guard stations at Loon Creek, Cape Horn, and Bonanza; fire lookouts on Basin Butte and Pinyon Peak; a Youth Conservation Corps camp at Bonanza; and Custer Museum located in the old mining ghost town of Custer. This museum is the only historical museum owned and operated by the Forest Service; it is open to the public free of charge from June 15 through Labor Day each summer. The District maintains numerous campgrounds, both developed and undeveloped, manages ten cattle and three sheep grazing allotments; provides timber for local industry; and includes spectacular scenery and some roadless areas for public enjoyment.

Apparently Mt. Estes Lookout was not occupied in 1924. Guard moved from the old Warm Spring Creek Station to Mahoney Creek. Twin Peaks Lookout Struck by lightning on July 4, 1924, burning out telephone and knocking out Lookout Elliot for several hours.

Ranger Stations

1912	Old Rapid River R.S. built on bench across Rapid River.
1913	Twin Peaks cabin built.
1913-1914	Clayton R. S. building erected, new buildings, 1934.
1913-1914	Warm Springs R.S.

?

Mackay R.S.

Guard Stations

1910-1911	Cape Horn G.S.	New buildings, 1933.
1910-1911	Bonanza G.S.	New buildings, 1933-1934
1911	Copper Basin G.S.	New buildings, 1940
1912-1913	Old Rapid River Station	
1924	Old Cougar Creek Cabin	
1924-1925	Cache Creek Cabin	
	Fairview G.S.	New buildings, 1940
1941	Indian Creek Patrol Station	

Lookout Houses

Year	Name	District	R-1	R-4
1933	Basin Butte	Stanley	x	
1937	Big Soldier	Rapid River	x	
1936	Cottonwood	Loon Creek	x	
1934	Cougar Creek	Loon Creek	x	
1933	Custer	Clayton		x
1933	Feltham Peak	Stanley	x	
1935	Fly Creek Point	Challis	x	
1934 (?)	Graylock	Clayton	x	
1934	Grayhound	Rapid River	x	
1935	Grouse Point	Pahsimeroi	x	
1934 (?)	Little Soldier	Rapid River	x	
1933	Lookout Mountain	Stanley	x	
1938	Loon Creek Point	Loon Creek	x	
1933	Martin Mountain	Loon Creek	x	
1930 1931	Pinyon Peak	Loon Creek		x
1938	Potaman Peak	Clayton	x	
1932	Ruffneck	Stanley	x	
1932	Sheep Mountain	Rapid River	x	
1939 (?)	Sleeping Deer	Loon Creek	x	
1930 (?)	Twin Peaks*	Challis		x
1935	Wildhorse	Wildhorse	x	

*Rebuilt in 1966

CHRONONOLOGY OF IMPROVEMENTS, 1957-1977

1957

Fire Warehouse burned December 19, 1957.

1958

“FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS”

220 miles of telephone line
57 radio installations
13 Lookout Fire stations
84 Administrative Buildings

New Fire Warehouse built

Bunkhouse (now Engineer office) moved from Wildhorse Ranger Station.

Carpenter shop built

1959

Challis Ranger Station dwelling built.

1961

Small radio building near Airport.

1962

Buildings maintained: 161
New Clayton Ranger dwelling
New water system at Clayton R.S.
New water system for Fairview G.S.
New Radio Building at Twin Peaks
Remodel May R.S. office
Installed portable bathhouse at Stanley R.S.

1963

Roads maintained – 320 miles
Trails maintained – 1090 miles
Buildings maintained – 163
Constructed or reconstructed
Roads – 9 miles
Bridges – 9
Signs – 220
Trails – 6 miles
Helispots – 1

1964

Location, design, and inspection of roads continued as major jobs of our Forest Engineers, District Forest Rangers, and Staff Officers. Our objective is to systematically develop an efficient and economical transportation system to serve the multiple resources and uses of the Forest. Protection of watershed, fishery, and aesthetic values are important considerations in All Forest Service road construction and maintenance jobs.

Improvements Maintained

Roads	263 miles
Trails	1210 miles
Buildings	162

Improvements Constructed or Reconstructed

Roads	6.2 Miles constructed
	5 Bridges replaced or constructed
	183 Signs installed
Trails	3.6 Constructed by contract
	3 Reconstructed
	1 Bridge replaced
	78 Signs installed
Buildings	1 Lookout constructed
Helispots	3 Constructed

Coordination with other Federal agencies, the State, the County, and private landowners is of primary importance in meeting our responsibilities for providing an adequate Forest transportation system. A multiple use survey and report is completed in the early stages of planning on all roads and trails. This insures that all resources, uses, and activities that will be affected are planned for.

The Bureau of Public Roads is continuing its work on relocation and improvement of the Idaho City-Stanley and the Trail Creek Forest Highways. Contracts were awarded this year to build the Stanley-Lowman Highway another 6.3 miles to the Stanley Lake "Y" and the Trail Creek Highway another 6.2 miles to 6 miles below the Forest boundary. Great efforts have been made to coordinate the location of the Stanley-Lowman Highway to cause the least impact on Forest resources yet best serve the highway users, private land owners and the Forest Service. It has been possible to enhance Forest resources with the final location of this important highway.

A work crew under Vivian Ivie worked from March to May on the East Fork of Salmon River Road. Spot reconstruction in the 3.4 miles from Big Boulder Creek to the Forest boundary make the road wider, safer and more easily traveled.

John Ivie supervised the stabilization of the Rough Creek Road with gabions. His crew also constructed a 400-foot extension on this road to a flat area suitable for a road ending. Work began in May and ended in July on both the stabilization and extension.

Two campgrounds were constructed to handle the increased recreation use channeled into the Stanley area by the new Forest highway.

The road for a 19-unit campground at Sunny Gulch was constructed in September by a crew headed by Jim Kopp.

The Lola Creek Campground and Transfer Camp Road was constructed in the period from July to October. Two miles of road, half of which is two lane, was completed by John Ivie and crew. John and his men also reconstructed a 50' bridge across Marsh Creek near this campground on the Seafoam Road.

The continuation of the Squaw Creek Road to just below Martin Creek was completed between October and December. This road is important to serve the resources of this drainage. Bryan Connyers supervised the construction of this 3.6 mile road while John Ivie supervised the construction of two 30' bridges.

A contract was awarded to Jack Hankness of Salmon to construct 3.6 miles of trail from Lola Creek down the Middle Fork. Project Inspector David Neeley reports that 86% of the work was completed before snow forced a shutdown in late October. This trail received extremely heavy use by Forest users. As many as 60 trail machines as well as numerous horse and foot travelers have been counted in one weekend. The new trail will better accommodate this large volume of traffic.

District crews under the leadership of Connie Cummins reconstructed 3 miles of the Loon Creek Trail and replaced the bridge across Rock Creek. Tight areas along the trail were widened and rock slides stabilized to increase the safety of the trail.

Dave Mifflin spent a wind blown summer atop Twin Peaks building a new lookout. The building is two stories high with a cinder block first story storage area and a wooden second story living area.

1966

Attorney General approved title for purchase of the Mackay Administrative Site from Ace Shinderling on September 9, 1966. Cost was \$1000.00 for 1.7 acres.

1977

A five-unit trailer area has been constructed on the southwest corner of the compound. Trailers were picked up on surplus to provide housing for temporary employees. Traffic patterns have been improved. Employees living in the compound are now able to drive directly to the living area from the county road. A new parking and pull through loop has been constructed to handle visitor traffic.

Because of the increased use of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, an additional radio network has been added. It handles the fire and other emergency communication needs, plus the radio communication necessary to administer the boating use. A new radio shop has been constructed, providing space and an inside work area for mobile units. Plans are being made to add two 16-man barracks to the site and move the fire dispatch office to a larger building.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone System Chronology, 1908-1958

Early-day Forest Service lines were on topped trees and untreated poles. All line trees except those large enough to have little sway were topped at the desired height. The line was tied in solid with pony insulators and brackets. Split-tree insulators did not come into use on the Challis until about 1920. Topped tree lines were built as late as 1915. Many of the old topped line trees are still standing, although none are in use.

Untreated poles were used until 1925 when the first creosoting plant was set up on Yankee Fork for treating poles and stubs. For several years, it was standard practice to stub the old pole instead of replacing it with a new pole. This practice was discontinued about 1930 and stubs were no longer used except in cases where it was necessary to carry the poles some distance. The cost of wire and extra labor of wrapping more than offset the saving in transportation costs which was the chief factor in favor of stubs. As much creosote is needed for a stub as for a pole.

1908	Challis-Forney:	This was the first Forest Service line built on what is now the Challis. It followed the old road over the Boneyard and up Morgan Creek to Sawmill.
1908	Antelope-Copper Basin Line:	Mackay to Wildhorse Ranger Station.
1909	Little Lost River Line:	Mackay to Warm Springs Creek Ranger Station.
1911	Challis-Loon Creek Line:	This was called the Challis-Cape Horn Line and was from Challis to Cape Horn via Loon Creek Ranger Station and Creek.
1912	Loon Creek-Stanley Line:	This line is via Bonanza and Sunbeam Dam.
1913	Loon Creek-Seafoam Line:	Via Canyon Creek and Duffield Creek to the old Rapid River Station.
1913	Twin Peaks Lookout Spur Line:	Takes off of the Challis-Loon Creek Line.
1915	Sunbeam Dam to Clayton RS	Down Salmon River.
1915	Warm Springs Creek to Middle Fork:	Via Jack Creek and Cougar Creek.
1917	Valley Creek to Sawtooth NF	Line from Valley Creek Ranger Station to Sawtooth boundary.
1919	Pinyon Peak Spur Line:	Takes off of the Challis-Loon Creek Line.
1923	Cabin Creek-Sleeping Deer Peak:	Line from Cabin Creek to Cache Creek Cabin and Sleeping Deer Peak

1923	Mahoney Creek Line:	Extended to Fly Peak in 1935
1926	Valley Creek-Cape Horn Line:	From Valley Creek Ranger Station to Cape Horn Guard Station
1927	Cape Horn-Seafoam:	From Cape Horn Guard Station to Seafoam Ranger Station.
1928	Trail Creek-Cape Horn Line:	Section from Loon Creek Ranger Station to Cape Horn Guard Station abandoned.
1929-1930	Challis-Clayton Line:	Line from Challis to Clayton Ranger Station via Garden Creek and Squaw Creek.
1929	Ruffneck Peak Line:	Spur from Cape Horn-Seafoam Line.
1929	Bernard Creek Patrol:	Line to Patrol Camp via Beaver Creek and Feltham Creek. (Part of old line from Cape Horn to Loon Creek used).
1930	Bonanza – Loon Creek:	Line abandoned.
1930	Basin Butte Lookout:	Line constructed.
1930	Greylock Lookout:	Line constructed.
1930	Cottonwood Lookout:	Line constructed.
1930	Martin Mtn. Lookout:	Line from Cache Creek Cabin to Lookout constructed.
1930	Aspen Creek Cow Camp:	Spur line to Cabin at Aspen Creek Pasture.
1931	Greyhound Lookout:	Line constructed from Seafoam Ranger Station to Lookout.
1931	Sheep Mtn. Lookout:	Line constructed.
1931	Lookout Mtn. Lookout:	Line constructed via Rough Creek.
1931	Little Soldier L.O. to Rizley Ranch	Line constructed from Little Soldier Lookout to Rizley Ranch on the Payette NF.
1932	Custer Lookout:	Line constructed.
1932)		
1933:	Dickey-Pahsimeroi:	Line constructed.
1933	Cabin Creek-Sleeping Deer Peak:	Line abandoned.
1933	Martin Mtn. Lookout:	Line abandoned.

1934	Falconberry – Loon Creek:	Line constructed from Falconberry's to Mouth of Loon Creek.
1935	Wildhorse Lookout:	Line constructed.
1937	Falconberry – Warm Springs Creek:	Extra line built from mouth of Warm Springs Creek to Falconberry's Guard Station. (Switching system installed at old Cabin Creek Patrol Camp).
1939	Loon Creek Point L.O.:	Line constructed from Cougar Creek Lookout to Loon Creek Point Lookout.
1940	Greyhound-Little Soldier:	Line constructed from Greyhound Lookout to Little Soldier Lookout.
1940	Greylock Lookout:	Line abandoned.
1940	Pistol Creek Patrol:	Line constructed on Challis side.
1941	Little Creek Patrol:	Line constructed on Challis side.
1941	Indian Springs – Cold Spring Creek:	Spur line built to Indian Springs from head of Cold Spring Creek.
1942	Sheep Mtn. Lookout:	Line abandoned.
1943	Basin Butte Lookout:	Line abandoned.
1943	Cottonwood Lookout:	Line abandoned.
1944	Wildhorse Lookout:	Line abandoned.
1944	Bernard Creek Patrol:	Line abandoned.
1945	Greyhound Lookout:	Line abandoned.
1950	Custer Lookout:	Line abandoned.
1952	Lookout Mtn. Lookout:	Line abandoned.
1953	Sunbeam Dam – Clayton R.S.:	Line abandoned.
1953	Challis – Clayton:	Line abandoned.
1953	Aspen Creek Cow Camp:	Line abandoned.
1954	Greyhound – Little Soldier:	Line abandoned.
1954	Pistol Creek Patrol:	Line abandoned.
1955	Dickey-Pahsimeroi:	Line abandoned.
1955	Antelope-Copper Basin:	Line sold to Cooperative.
1956	Valley Creek – Sawtooth NF:	Line taken over by Mt. States Tel. & Tel. Co.
1958	Challis – Forney:	Line sold to Cooperative.

Radio

1956

Built radio and generator building on Twin Peaks near Lookout. Completed in October.

Work began today, October 9th, installing equipment in the Twin Peaks Radio House which was completed this past week. Francis Woods, Ronald Leavitt from Regional Office, Lloyd Sammons from Challis, O'Dell Reams from Salmon, made installations.

1958-1962

Since 1958, nearly all back country telephone lines have been discontinued, with installation of new 160 M. C. VHF radio net in 1961 on D-1, D-2 and D-3 and part of D-5. Installation was completed on D-5 and D-4 in 1962, bringing our forest radio net to a near complete status. Plans for 1963 are to install an air net repeater on Twin Peaks, which will tie us in with adjoining forests for air traffic.

SPF radio remains our primary communications with back country stations during pre- and post-fire season.

TRAILS

General History

The first trails through the Challis country were, of course, those made by Indians on their migrations to and from hunting and fishing grounds, more favorable dwelling places, etc. All of those followed the lines of least resistance and were located with an eye to the least possible labor in construction and maintenance. Most of them were, in all probability, originally game trails. The Indian had plenty of time to get to wherever he was going and the up and down and roundabout course followed by game apparently suited his purpose as well as would a modern highway.

The early pioneers were forced to improve these trails somewhat to permit passage of loaded pack stock but they too did as little work as possible. This is borne out by the remnants of the old trails still to be found in various places on the forest. No really good trails existed until the Forest Service took over.

The earliest trails used by the white men were through routes from one gold camp or settlement to another. One such route was from Leesburg to Loon Creek via Meyers Cove, or Three Forks as it was known until very recently, West Fork of Camas Creek, Liberty Creek and Cabin Creek and thence up Loon Creek to Oro Grande as the early placer camp was known. Much of the original trail up the West Fork of Camas is still in use but the old route up Liberty Creek or Liberty Pole as the old timers called it, and down Cabin Creek has been entirely rebuilt and much of it relocated. From Oro Grande, the trail to Boise Basin led up Trail Creek, down Beaver Creek, up Cape Horn Creek to the mouth of Banner Creek and thence up Banner Creek and over the divide to Warm Springs or Deadman Creek, which it followed down to the South Fork of the

Payette and on to Boise Basin to the town of Bannock City (Idaho City) and Banner to the northeast of Idaho City. Until very recently, in fact until the road up Banner Creek was built in 1932, the forest officers and old timers referred to the trail up Banner Creek and down Warm Springs Creek as the “Banner Trail” the designation it originally held for its entire length.

With the discovery of gold on Jordan Creek and Yankee Fork the trail over the Loon Creek summit from Oro Grande came into being. Travelers between Boise Basin and the Yankee Fork-Jordan Creek diggings started a route via the West Fork of Yankee Fork and Knapp Creek to connect with the Banner Trail at the mouth of Cape Horn Creek. Most of the latter trail is still in use.

Another early day trail was between Bonanza and Stanley Basin via Sawmill Creek, Hay Creek, Kelly Creek and Stanley Creeks. This was later known as the “Hay Trail” and received its name from the fact that prior to the construction of a road to Bonanza hay was baled in Stanley Basin and packed over this trail to Bonanza for work and pack stock and a few milk cows kept there. A few of the old homemade hay presses are still to be seen in Stanley Basin and one in the small meadow on the head of East Basin Creek near the summit between East Basin and Sawmill Creek. The name “Stanley Basin” was originally applied only to Stanley Creek itself and is still known as such by old timers.

Another early day trail was the route from the Yellowjacket Mines, which connected with the Three Fork – Oro Grande trail near the Woodtick Summit. This trail followed Woodtick and Yellowjacket Creeks. The Cache Creek trail connected these routes with the Middle Fork of the Salmon at the mouth of Loon Creek and during the Thunder Mountain boom in the 90’s and early 1900’s was on the main route from Three Forks, the end of the road then as now, to Thunder Mountain. Quite a few old timers who handled pack trains to Thunder Mountain via this route are still alive.

With the discovery and development of quartz in the 70’s and 80’s in various parts of what is now the forest; the Ramshorn, Skylark and others on Bayhorse Creek, the Redbird on Squaw Creek, the Kinnikinic Mines, Livingston, Custer, Greyhound, Mountain King and various others; trails were built to tap their wealth. The trails to Bayhorse went up Garden Creek and over the ridge via Altham Gulch and Beardsley Gulch. From Bayhorse other trails led to the mines on Kinnikinic and Squaw Creek. From Challis to Custer and Bonanza the trail followed the present location of the Custer Motorway.

The original trail to the Greyhound Mine and Bulldog Mine was via what is known as the Bulldog Trail which took off at the Beaver Creek Campground and followed up the ridge between Halstead and Laidlow Creeks and around the head of Shake Creek and Bear Creek to the head of the South Fork of Fall Creek, thence down that stream to Fall Creek, thence up Fall Creek to the head of Float Creek and around the ridge between Soldier Creek and Sulphur Creek to the mines.

A trail was made to Seafoam and Greyhound on the same location as the present Greyhound road, which in turn was supplanted by the road in the early 1900’s.

Ore from the Mountain King Mine was packed to Bonanza via Fontez Creek, Bernard Creek, Winnemucca, Knapp Creek and West Fork of Yankee Fork.

Prior to the creation of the Forest Reserves in 1905, good trails, as we now know them, were practically non-existent, especially in the back country.

The Camas Creek trail below Three Forks (Meyers Cove) was not built until 1908 and 1909. Supervisor Laing, in his diary of August 1908, relates that in company with Engineer Kramer of the Regional Office he left Three Forks on August 29th with three days supplies on their backs to look over a route for a pack trail down the Camas. The first day they made about 7 miles, the second day five miles, and the third day reached the Middle Fork at noon. The total distance is 14 miles as determined by the U.S.G.S. All this time was not spent traveling, of course, as they were determining the location for a trail, but the going without a trail must have been extremely difficult. The trail, which was built in 1908 and 1909 was used without much betterment until 1925 when the Salmon Forest started improving it. Merle Markle traveled this trail in 1921 and reported it was an extremely slow trail by present standards with long stretches of coarse slide rock, steep grades, and short switchbacks. The present trail is an oiled highway by comparison.

The Warm Springs Creek trail below the Parker Mill was built at the same time, Charles C. Shaw being in charge of construction. The trail from the Sawmill on Bear Creek over Twin Peaks and down to the Parker Mill was built by the Parker Mountain Mining Company in 1907 and 1908.

Sections of the Loon Creek trail were fairly good between the mouth of Canyon Creek to the Falconberry Ranch on account of the numerous flats. From there to the mouth of Loon Creek, the going was extremely rough, and while passable to sure-footed animals and optimistic travelers, was about as bad as it could be and still be called a trail. Originally an Indian trail used by the Sheepeaters it was bettered as time went on by prospectors, soldiers chasing the Sheepeaters, and later by the settlers who took up the shoestring flats along Loon Creek and the Middle Fork. During the early days of Loon Creek when Oro Grande was operating the flats above the mouth of Warm Springs Creek were occupied by Chinese who raised vegetables, which they sold at Oro Grande. The traffic being fairly heavy the trail was fairly good.

In 1915, a bridge across Loon Creek at the mouth of Cottonwood was built. In 1919, the trail was improved for some distance below the Falconberry Ranch. The crew consisted of some 7 to 8 men in charge of Ranger Charles C. Shaw. Considerable progress was made that year but 1919 was a bad fire year and the crew put in a large part of their time fighting fire. The first bridge below Falconberry's was built the same year. In 1920, work was resumed and the trail was constructed to Cow Creek below the mouth of Loon Creek. The 1920 work included the construction of two bridges across Loon Creek, the Yellow Pine bridge and the next one below.

The completion of this project also completed the trunk trail system on the Loon Creek District. Numerous spur and connecting links have been constructed since then and many more remain to be built before it can be said that the transportation system is completed.

Prior to 1923, there was no trail down Rapid River below Sheep Creek and the trail from Float Creek to Sheep Creek was very slow. The original location was on the west side of Rapid River from Float Creek down to Pearl Creek where it crossed Rapid River and went up and down and

around till it reached Sheep Creek. From there it went up Sheep Creek on about the same general location as now. In 1923, funds were allotted for a trail from Float Creek to the Middle Fork. At that time, no heavy traffic was anticipated and the project was classified as secondary. Ranger Daugherty's crew built to a point about a mile above Sheep Creek that year. In 1924, work was resumed and the project completed to the Middle Fork. A bad accident occurred on the rock work below Cabin Creek. Price Copsey, an old timer of much experience, was in charge of the powder work. A faulty fuse delayed a shot so long he thought it had missed and went back just in time to receive the full effect of the blast. His eyes were so badly injured that he was almost totally blind.

The Loon Creek – Camas Creek and Rapid River trails were the two most important trail projects on the forest from an administration and protection standpoint. Prior to their construction, trail building on a project basis had been very limited.

Stanley Ranger District

Rough Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1930
Big Casino:	Old trail improved by F.S.
Little Casino:	Old trail improved by F.S.
Alpine Way:	Built by F.S. in 1931-1932
Stanley Lake Creek:	Old trail improved by F.S.
Elk Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1929
Swamp Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1929
Trap Creek:	Old trail improved by F.S.
Bench Creek:	Old trail improved by F.S.
Lolo Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1930
Marsh Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1934
Halstead Creek:	Old Bulldog trail improved by F.S.
Ruffneck Peak:	Built by F.S. in 1926
Winnemucca Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1930
Knapp Creek:	Old Banner trail improved by F.S.
Valley Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1929
East Valley Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1934
Sunday Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1930
East Basin Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1929
Coal Creek	Built by F.S. in 1930
Basin Creek:	Old trail improved by F.S.
Little Basin Creek:	Old trail improved by F.S.
Kelly Creek:	(Old Hay Trail) old trail improved by F.S.
Hay Creek:	(Old Hay Trail) old trail improved by F.S.

Loon Creek Ranger District

Loon Creek – Camas Creek	Section from Loon Creek Ranger Station to Falconberry's Ranch – Old trail improved by F.S.
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First Cottonwood Bridge built by Charles Shaw in 1919.
Rebuilt by Arthur Buckingham in 1932.

Section from Falconberry's Ranch to mouth of Loon Creek
– built by Charles Shaw in 1919 – 1920.

First bridge below Falconberry's built in 1919.

Yellow Pine Bridge built in 1920 and rebuilt by Arthur
Buckingham in 1932.

Bennett Creek Bridge built in 1920 by Charles Shaw.
Rebuilt in 1939 by Archie Murchie.

Yellow Pine Bridge and one above eliminated in 1940 by
construction of trail on east side of Creek.

Section from Ramey Ranch to mouth of Camas Creek –
Ramey Ranch to Cow Creek built in 1920 by Charles
Shaw.

Cow Creek to mouth of Camas Creek in 1921 by Charles
Shaw. The building of this trail necessitated a great
amount of rock work. T.N.T. was used instead of regular
dynamite as the War Department had large surpluses left
over from the War. All drilling was done by hand.

No power drills for trail work were available until 1940
when a trail unit consisting of a small Hercules Engine and
Schramm Compressor mounted on wheels was secured.
This outfit assembled weighed about 1800# and could be
dismantled for packing on mules.

Warm Springs Creek –
Parker Mill to Loon Creek: Built by F.S. in 1908

Warm Springs Creek –
Camas Creek via Mahoney
and Fly Creek: Old trail improved by F.S. (Fly Creek until 1932 was
known as Trail Creek – name changed because of many
Trail Creeks on forest).

South Fork of Camas Creek: Built by F.S.

Flume Creek: Built by F.S.

Woodtick Way: Built by F.S. in 1937-1938-1939

Cabin Creek: Old trail improved by F.S. Part relocated.

Cache Creek: Old trail improved by F.S.

Grouse Creek Way: Built by F.S.

Martin Mountain: Built by F.S.

Jack Creek: Old trail built by Falconberry and improved by F.S.

East Mayfield: Built in 1914 by Leslie Dodge.

Trail Creek: Built in 1914 by Leslie Dodge.

Pioneer Creek Built by F.S.

Whites Creek Suspension Bridge Built by F.S., Ranger R.E. Allen in charge.

Challis Ranger District

Eddy Creek – Camas Creek: Built by F.S. in 1914 by Charles C. Shaw, Joe Moats, Elbert Colter.

Clayton Ranger District

Slate Creek –
White Cloud Peaks: Built by F.S. – Charles Daugherty and Joe Keyser.

Pig Tail Creek Trail
First trail to be constructed to standard for trail machines on the Challis Forest. It was staked by Richard Hockley and Ranger Marvin Larson, by July 15, 1967. The construction workers were Joe Ziegler, Foreman; Steve Fisher, Charles Boyd, Michael Jackson, and Bryan Connyers, cap operator. This is an all-purpose trail to provide access to the White Cloud area from U.S. Highway 93. It connects to a trail up Williams Creek on the Sawtooth Forest. A trail tractor was tried out for the first time on the Challis Forest on this trail. Four permanent bridges were installed.

Rapid River Ranger District

Rapid River – Float Creek
To Middle Fork: Built by F.S. in 1923-1924.

Middle Fork: Mouth of Rapid River to Suspension Bridge – built by F.S. in 1932.

Indian Creek Landing Field Bridge:	Built by F.S. in 1950.
Pistol Creek Suspension Bridge:	Built by F.S. in 1932. Eliminated in 1950.
Middle Fork – Thomas Creek To Red Bluff Creek:	Old trail used in Thunder Mountain days improved by F.S.
Little Creek Suspension Bridge:	Built by F.S. in 1947-1948.
Dagger Creek Suspension Bridge:	Built by Payette NF in 1934 and rebuilt in 1958 by the Boise NF.
Float Creek Bridge:	Built in 1933 by F.S.
Sulphur Creek Bridge	Built in 1933 by F.S. and refloored in 1938.
Pearl Creek Bridge:	Built in 1933 by F.S. and refloored in 1938.
	Sulphur Creek Bridge and Pearl Creek Bridge were both eliminated when trail was relocated and built on east side of river in 1950-1951.
Cougar Creek:	Built by Dutch John Helmke – lower end rebuilt by F.S. in 1939-1940-1941 by Suppression Squads.
Little Loon Creek:	Old trail improved by F.S. (Blue Lake Fork built by Nephkin to supply beef and vegetables to Lost Packer Mine in 1911-1912). Rebuilt by Boy Scouts under F.S. supervision in 1951-1952.
West Fork Thomas Creek:	Old trail used in Thunder Mountain days.
East Fork Thomas Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1929-1932.
Hardscrabble Trail:	From Greyhouse Mine to Rapid River and up Cabin Creek to head of Lake Creek, down to Middle Fork built by General Land Office during big fires on Payette in 1919. Improved by F.S. since then.
	Another section is down Hardscrabble to Rapid River, up Rapid River to Potter Vine Creek, up Potter Vine to ridge

	and down the West Fork of Thomas Creek – Old trail used during Thunder Mountain days.
Duffield Trail:	Seafoam Ranger Station to head of Canyon Creek – Old trail improved by F.S.
Duffield – Middle Fork Trail:	Built by F.S. in 1925 (Mouth of Fontez to Middle Fork).
Bernard Creek:	Old trail improved by F.S.
Ruffneck Pass to Head of Float Creek:	Built by F.S. in 1926.
Seafoam Creek to Fall Creek:	Built by F.S.
Soldier Creek Trail:	From Helldiver Lake to Mouth Muskeg Creek built by F.S. in 1927.
Muskeg Way:	Mouth Muskeg Creek to Big Soldier L.O. built by F.S. in 1927 and improved in 1958.
Middle Fork Trail:	From mouth Marsh Creek down to Fall Creek built by F.S. in 1938-1939-1941. Heavy rock work. Compressor used in 1941. Improved in 1958.

Trail Bridges, 1950-1976

1950

Completion of Indian Creek Pack Bridge.

1964

The first two stages of the Stanley-Lowman Forest Highway from Banner Creek to Trap Creek were completed in September, 1964. The Bureau of Public Roads let the contracts and supervised the two contractors, McGregor Triangle Co. and Karl Woodall & Sons Construction Company. The next section was let from Trap Creek to Stanley Lake Creek in November, 1964, and clearing work started. The contractor on this section was Tor Lyshany, President of Engineers and Constructors, Inc. These sections will be a part of the vital highway network that will move resources and Forest visitors to other areas in the State.

Surveys have been completed into Stanley and U.S. 93.

1967

Middle Fork Trail #4001 Reconstruction – On the 15th of September 1967, Calf Creek Company finished reconstruction of 6.94 miles of the Middle Fork Trail (M.F.K.). The cost of the trail was \$34,127.92. The section completed was from the Dagger Creek Bridge south to about ¼ mile north of Jose Creek. Improved trail now exists between Lola Creek Campground and the Dagger Creek Falls. Richard L. Hockley was the C.O.R. on the project, David M. Neeley was Inspector during the 1966 season, and Noel K. Sill was the Inspector during the 1967 season.

1966

Force account projects during 1966 were primarily campgrounds and bridge replacements – 1.8 miles of timber access road at Hawley Creek was the only force account road constructed. Three campgrounds, Phi Kappa, Timber Creek, and Star Hope were built by force account. Seven bridge replacements; Starhope, Muldoon, Antelope Creek, Kane Creek, Seafoam, Bear Creek, and Iron Bog Campground Bridge; along with 300 miles of road maintenance filled out the 1966 season for our road crew.

Redrock road was completed by contract during 1966. The contractor was Bill Clark of Missoula, Montana. A change in Forest Engineers in January of 1966 resulted in two C.O.R.'s, Hank Clow and Rick Hockley, on the first and last part of the job. Dick Hathaway was Inspector. The job consisted of clearing grading and drainage to construct a SL-12 standard road.

Test pilings for the proposed Casino Creek Bridge were driven in December of 1966 by McGregor Triangle Company of Boise. Three steel J beams were driven some 20 feet into the river bed to determine bearing capacity of piles and feasibility of designing a piling foundation structure. Results were favorable and a design for a single land treated timber bridge was to be completed in 1967 by Floyd Nelson, Regional Bridge Engineer.

Surveys were completed in 1966 for Casino Creek, Copper Basin, Horseheaven, Yankee Fork, Kane Canyon, and Pine Summit Roads. Bridge sites, campgrounds, special project sites surveys completed the season for our survey crews.

Marshall Fulkerson spent the majority of the field season doing land line location work. This is a systematic effort to locate and remonument property and Forest boundary corners, which would otherwise be lost.

1967

Force account activities for 1967 were centered mainly around bridge replacements. Eleven bridges including Trealar Creek, Hawley Creek, Knapp Creek, Baldwin Creek, Vanity Creek, Float Creek, Antelope Creek, and Crystal Creek were replaced in 1967. A short section of Kane Creek road, Seafoam Sewer System, Rough Creek Stabilization, breaching Spruce Lake Dam, and other special projects along with the maintenance of 400-450 miles of road, completed the road crew's season.

The first three miles of Yankee Fork Road from Sunbeam to Polecamp Campground were completed at a cost of \$162,000.00 by Karl Woodall and Sons, Inc. of Boise. The concrete bridge in the middle of this project was completed under a separate contract by Kimberly Construction Company of Twin Falls at a cost of \$55,000.00. The C.O.R. on both projects was Rick Hockley; the Inspector was Dick Hathaway.

A contract for construction of about nine miles of Copper Basin Road was advertised. The low bidder was Karl Woodall and Sons, Inc. for \$146,067, but the contract could not be awarded because of a freeze in funds.

The road system for the Stanley Administrative Site was surveyed, designed, and sent to the R.O. for contract action during the late summer and fall. The road was designed with a 24-foot wide plant mixed asphalt surface at an estimated cost of about \$115,000.00.

A plat and description of the R.O.W. across patented claims in the Yankee Fork area for 8.9 miles of road from Polecamp Flat Campground to Custer was completed early in 1966. R.O.W. negotiations for the section up to Bonanza should be completed this year, but legal problems may delay the section from the section from the old dredge to Custer.

A survey was completed in November, which will allow R.O.W. acquisition for the first eight miles of Copper Basin road. This is the section from the Trail Creek Highway to the beginning of the project advertised this year.

Marshall Fulkerson devoted almost full time in 1967 to land line location work. Through his efforts and interest since he entered the program in 1966, this program has one of the highest accomplishment records in Region 4. Increased land values and uses have demanded that this program be accelerated sharply.

1968

The last stage of the Stanley-Lowman Forest Highway on the Challis Forest was completed. The oiling job was done by the Nelson-Deppe Company under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads.

Experimental road cut-and-fill slope stabilization projects were done on the Stanley-Lowman Highway just north of Stanley Lake Creek.

The Stanley Administrative site well was deepened another 100 feet, but no water was found.

Forest road crew constructed 2.5 miles of new road between Pine Summit and the Mosquito Flat Reservoir. Five new bridges were constructed along Mayfield Creek on the Loon Creek Road.

1969

The first stage construction on the new Stanley Administrative Site was started this summer. Mike Ivie Construction Company completed the road system.

Morgan Williams, Stanley, put in the water and sewer system for all trailer court and built three trailer shelters with utility rooms.

Slavin and Shafer Construction Company from Salmon, Idaho completed the new bridge across the Salmon River near Big Casino Creek.

1970

The new Stanley District Office was completed and the personnel moved in the early part of December. The new office was constructed by Dick Chapman, Contractor, Lewiston, Idaho.

The Livingston Mill-Castle Peak trail was completed by the Swauger Construction Co., Evanston, Wyoming.

Bridge over West Fork of Big Lost River was constructed by Robert P. Jones, Boise, Idaho.

Little West Fork of Morgan Creek road was completed by Forest Service crew. 3.2 miles mostly done in 1969.

Jeff Flat & Leaton Gulch roads were repaired as erosion had made both impassible.

Clearing on Stanley Lake road was started late in fall of 1970, 3.3 miles.

Bridges were built at Montana Gulch & Stanley Lake Creek.

½ mile of road built up Flat Creek on Stanley District.

1971

1.5 mile of road was completed for approach to new bridge on West Fork of Big Lost River.

Stanley Lake Creek road is well toward completion with 1 month work in spring of 1972 to complete project.

Preliminary survey completed from Beaver Creek bridge to top of Vanity Pass for reconstruction in near future, approx. 7.1 miles.

Red Rock extension nearly completed approx. 2.1 miles. Two weeks will complete the project in 1972.

½ mile of road built in Mill Creek to campground for D-5.

A new bridge was built on Bull Creek with approx .5 mile of approach road to new bridge.

The first stage of the new sanitary land fill for Stanley and surrounding territory was completed and the use to begin in the spring of 1972.

New head gate installed in ditch on West Fork Camas Creek at Meyers Cove for pasture.

1974

The \$553,481.50 Yankee Fork road and bridge project was completed in the fall. The project was under a joint venture contract with Slavin and Shafer, Inc., and Q. Snook Construction, all from Salmon, Idaho. Bridges were constructed by Shafer and Quinton Snook performed the road work.

The project consisted of the construction and surfacing of 5.5 miles of road and six major bridge structures. Approximately 4 miles of this unique project is constructed on dredge tailing, consisting of washed road and gravel. Bridges are all concrete structures, set on steel "H" beam piles. Altogether, 95 piles were driven nearly 1,000 cubic yards of concrete placed, 36 pre-stressed concrete girders set in place and 150,000 lbs. of reinforcing steel went into the six monolithic bridge structures. Bridges vary in length from a 30-ft. bridge crossing Jordan Creek to a 110 ft. bridge spanning the Yankee Fork of the Salmon River.

1976

In October 1976, the south 1,500 feet of the Indian Creek Airport was closed for repairs. The repairs involved rock removal, reshaping the runway and reseeded of the area. Over the past few years, the fines from the runway have been blown away from prop "backwash" by aircraft on take-off.

The Indian Creek Airport is within the Idaho Primitive Area where Federal regulations prohibit use of power maintenance equipment. The Forest activated an old retired Adams grader with a 4,000 lb. matched team of horses. The team with the grader, graded and re-compacted the runway surface to the required smoothness.

The closed portion of the airport was re-opened in the spring with a new, smooth runway provided by Buck and Bill, the matched team, and the retired Adams grader.

A Travel Plan for the Challis NF became effective December 31, 1976. The Plan is for the management of travel on roads, trails and cross-country, with primary emphasis on motorized vehicles.

The rough draft of this plan was made available to the public in January of 1976. Input received from the public was used in the preparation of the final plan.

The plan was prepared in accordance with direction set forth in Executive Order #11644, and the USDA Off-Road Vehicle Regulations (36 CFR 295) established in 1973. The intent is to ensure that public travel on National Forest land is managed in such a way as to protect the resources, promote safety and minimize conflicts between user groups.

ROADS CHRONOLOGY, 1948-1962

1948

Five miles of Betterment of the Challis-Salmon River Road was completed.

1950

Approximately 2.5 miles of flood control damage on Jordan Creek repaired.

Completed Valley Creek Bridge.

Replaced pier on Robinson Bar Steel bridge.

1951

Work was begun on May 16th widening and surfacing the Challis-Salmon River Road.

On August 11th, the Challis-Salmon River Road was practically done. All hired equipment (dump trucks and shovel) was released. The remaining work consists of grading and installation of head walls.

1952

May 26th, the bids for the construction of the Clear Creek-Stanley Road were opened. Only one bid was received, which was from E. Strand, Challis, Idaho. The bid was for \$93,453.72 and the award was made.

October 20th, E. Strand, local contractor, finished 6.5 miles of Clear Creek-Stanley Road (Fir Creek Summit). He was commended by the engineer for the excellent job, the total cost of which was \$92,236.52.

1956

Completed construction on West Fork of Morgan Creek timber access road 5.5 miles at cost of about \$50,000.00. Work was completed in September.

Completed construction of Pinyon section of Beaver Creek road. An administrative road, 12.4 miles at approximate cost of \$7,000.00. Work completed in October.

Started work on 12 miles of timber access road in Sawmill Canyon in late fall.

Relocated and built .5 mile of road below Bonanza Guard Station.

1956

Pinyon Peak Road completed 11 miles (Approx.)

West Fork Morgan Creek Road completed 5 miles

1957

Bonanza Bridge and Road completed 1.5 miles

Sawmill Canyon Road completed 10 miles

1958

Beaver-Loon Creek Road completed

1959

Starhope Road completed 18 miles

1960

960 miles of road on system.

1,834 miles of trails on system.

85 administrative buildings.

Iron Creek Road started.

Mill Creek and McKay Creek culverts installed.

Jordan Creek and Loon Creek bridges completed.

1961

Iron Creek Road and Rough Creek Road completed.

Rough Creek Bridge and Custer Bridge on Yankee Fork completed.

1962

Forest Engineer Henry Clow replaced Roy Wise.

Roads:	325 miles maintained	6.0 miles constructed
	7 bridges replaced	100 signs installed

Trails:	1,180 miles maintained	10 miles reconstructed
	1 bridge replaced	50 signs installed

Bayhorse Lake Road completed: 2 miles

Surfaced 8 miles Stanley-Clear Creek Road

Copper Basin Road completed

Campground roads:

Work was started on Stanley-Lowman Highway

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire Organization to 1920

Prior to 1920, the fire organization on the forest was decidedly sketchy. The usual organization was more administrative than protective and consisted of guards at the following points:

Twin Peaks Cabin	Lookout (Went on top each day)
Warm Springs Guard Station	Guard
Bonanza Guard Station	Guard (To and including 1919 was Headquarters for Ranger D-5 And the Ranger lived there)
Cape Horn Guard Station	Guard
Cougar Creek Guard Station	Guard
Rapid River Guard Station	Guard

In 1920, the organization was as above with the following men occupying the various stations:

Twin Peaks	William Eddy
Warm Springs Creek G.S.	James Bruce
Bonanza Guard Station	(Handled by Clayton Ranger)
Cape Horn Guard Station	Roy H. Sutton
Cougar Creek Guard Station	Charles McClure
Rapid River Guard Station	(Handled by Stanley Ranger)
The Clerk A. L. Moats, acted as fire dispatcher.	

In 1920, a 7' x 7' building was put on Twin Peaks as protection for the lookout and fire finder (alidade). It had no lightning protection whatever. The lookout lived at the Twin Peaks Cabin and went on top each day. A telephone line was built to the lookout in 1913.

The lumber for this shack was packed on top by Ranger Charles C. Shaw, Charles Daugherty, Henry Daugherty, and M. G. Markle in July 1920. The trail led to within 300 yards of the top and from there the material was back packed.

Chronology of Fires, 1920-1925, 1948-1979

1920

No large fires on forest during year. No statistics available.

1921

Rapid River	
Name of Fire:	Seafoam – Baldwin Creeks
Location:	On ridge between two creeks
Area:	75 Acres
Date of Origin:	August 2, or 3. – Controlled Aug. 6 th , Out Aug. 10 th

Cause: Lightning
 Number of Men Employed: Guard and three men
 Approximate Cost: \$71.00

No other statistics for 1921.

1922

<u>Name of Fire</u>	<u>Area Burned</u>	<u>Class</u>
Goat Creek (D-1)	1A	B
Joe Jump (D-4)	5A	B
Buckskin Mtn.	3A	B
Grouse Creek (D-2)	160A	C
Jordan Creek (D-4)	5A	B
Vanity Lake (D-2)	Spot	A
Fall Creek (D-2)	40A	C
Scotch Creek	Spot	A

Total Number of Fires: 8 – 2A; 4B; 1C; & 1C
 Total Lightning Fires: 3 – 2A and 1C
 Total Man-caused Fires: 5 – 2 Campers; 3 Smokers; - 4B; 1C
 Total Acres Burned: 214 A.

Two large fires on forest during year:

District: Loon Creek
 Name of Fire: Grouse Creek
 Location: Forks of Grouse Creek-Secs. 2-3-10-11; T17N; R14E
 Area: 160 Acres
 Date of Origin: 9/30/22; Controlled 10/3/22; Out 10/8/22
 Cause: Stockman or Hunter
 Number of Men Employed: Ranger Foster and 2 Men
 Approximate Cost: \$85.00

District: Rapid River
 Name of Fire: Fall Creek
 Location: On ridge between Soldier Lakes & Fall Cr. on Fall Creek side. Sec. 26; T14N; R10E.
 Area: 40 Acres
 Date of Origin: 8/19/22; Controlled 9/26/22; Out 8/28/22
 Cause: Lightning
 Number of Men Employed: Two Guards and two others
 Approximate Cost: \$67.00

This fire was on the Lemhi National Forest but three forest officers were on it.

District: Little Lost River

Name of Fire: Sands Canyon
Location: Secs. 8-17; T7N; R27E. In Creek Bottom.
Area: 80 Acres
Date of Origin: July 28, 1922; Controlled 7/29/22; Out 8/2/22.
Cause: Camper
Number of Men: 3 Forest Officers, 19 others
Approximate Cost: \$244.00

1923

<u>Name of Fire</u>	<u>Area Burned</u>	<u>Class</u>
Camas Creek (D-2)	Spot	A
Sullivan Creek (D-4)	Spot	A
Indian Creek (D-2)	Spot	A
Slate Creek (D-4)	Spot	A

Total Number of Fires: 4 – 4A
Total Lightning Fires: 2 – 2A
Total Man-caused Fires: 2; 2 smokers; 2A
Total Acres Burned: All Spot fires.

1924

<u>Name of Fire</u>	<u>Area Burned</u>	<u>Class</u>
Jim Creek	60 A.	
Cape Horn		
Marsh Creek	200 A.	
Sulphur Creek		
Lodge Pole Ridge	1 A.	
Yellow Butte		
Bear Creek		
White Valley Creek		
Sawmill Creek		
Lower Loon Creek	4 A.	
Mahogany Ridge		
Basset Point		
Anderson Ridge		
Greyhound Creek		
Soldier Creek		
Fawn Creek		
Bridge Creek		
Elk – Trap Creek Ridge		
Stanley Creek		

Birch Creek	
Bear Valley Creek	
Lake Creek	
McDonald Creek	
Bonanza Creek	
Loon Creek	6000 A.
Wood Creek	2 A.
West Fork Yankee Fork	8 A.
Bell Creek	220 A.
Stanley Lake Creek	1 A.
Elk Creek	
Stanley Lake Ridge	8 A.
Murney Creek	60 A.
Thompson Creek	200 A.
Elkhorn Flat	
Sunbeam Dam	
Silver Creek	
Stanley Lake Creek	2 A.
Josephus Lake	50 A.
Yankee Fork	
Stanley Lake #2	120 A.
Elk Mtn.	2 A.
Camas Creek	8 A.
Seafoam Creek	
Bulldog Trail	
Castle Rock	
Mayfield Creek	
Deer Creek	
Warm Spring Creek	30 A.
East Mayfield Creek	

Total Number of Fires: 49 – 26 A; 13 B; 10 C.

Total Lightning Fires: 32 – 16 A; 12 B; 4 C.

Total Man-caused Fires: 17 – Campers 8 A; 2 C; Smokers 2 A; 1 B; 3 C; Misc. 1 C

Total Acres burned: 6976 A.

Seven large fires on the Challis National Forest during year:

1. District:	Stanley
Name of Fire:	Stanley Lake #2
Location:	Upper end of Lake
Area:	120 Acres
Date of Origin:	9/13/24; Controlled 9/14/24; Out 9/17/24.
Cause:	Smoker
Number of Men Employed:	Ranger Huffman, Guard Bruce, and 6 others.
Approximate Cost:	\$245.00

2. District: Loon Creek
Name of Fire: Loon Creek – Cottonwood
Location: Cottonwood, Loon Creek, & Peanut Cr.
Area: 6000 Acres
Date of Origin: 7/31/24; Controlled 8/12/24; Out 8/23/24.
Cause: Smoker (U.S.G.S. Crew)
Number of Men Employed: 6 Forest Officers – 65 to 70 Men.
Approximate Cost: \$5,484.00
3. District: Loon Creek
Name of Fire: Mearney Creek
Location: Head of Mearney Creek, Sec. 9; T16N; R14E.
Area: 60 Acres
Date of Origin: 8/16/24; Controlled 8/17/24; Out 8/23/24
Cause: Lightning
Number of Men Employed: Ranger Daugherty, 2 Guards and 3 others.
Approximate Cost: \$137.00
4. District: Clayton
Name of fire: Jim Creek
Location: North side Jim Creek near Livingston Mill
Area: 60 Acres
Date of Origin: 6/26/24; Controlled 6/26/24; Out 6/28/24
Cause: Burning fuse from blast
Number of Men Employed: Two Rangers and 28 others
Approximate Cost: \$136.00 – Temporary labor paid by Livingston Mine
5. District: Clayton
Name of Fire: Thompson Creek
Location: Between Buckskin Creek and Thompson Creeks
Sec. 2-3; T11N; R16E.
Area: 200 Acres
Date of Origin: 8/16/24; Controlled 8/18/24; Out 8/24/24.
Cause: Smoker
Number of Men Employed: Ranger, Guard, and 7 others
Approximate Cost: \$227.00
6. District: Rapid River
Name of Fire: Bell Creek
Location: Head of Bell Creek, Sec. 27; T15N; R11E.
Area: 220 Acres
Date of Origin: 8/9/24; Controlled 8/11/24; Out 8/17/24.
Cause: Campfire – Bacon Sheep Outfit
Number of Men Employed: 3 Forest Officers and 14 others
Approximate Cost: \$259.00

7. District: Rapid River
 Name of Fire: Josephus Lake
 Location: At Josephus Lake, Sec. 16-17; T14N; R11E
 Area: 50 Acres
 Date of Origin: 8/28/24; Controlled 8/30/24; Out 9/6/24.
 Cause: Campfire – Sheep Outfit
 Number of Men Employed: 3 Forest Officers and 19 others
 Approximate Cost: \$347.00

This fire was on the Pahsimeroi District, Lemhi National Forest. There were four Forest Officers on fire.

District: Pahsimeroi
 Name of Fire: Double Springs
 Location: Sec. 25-26-35-36-30-31, T11N; R22E
 Area: 700 Acres
 Cause: Smoker
 Date of Origin: 8/4/24; Controlled 8/5/24; Out 8/17/24.
 Number of Men Employed: 4 Forest Officers and 12 others
 Approximate Cost: \$339.00

1925

<u>Name of Fire</u>	<u>Area Burned</u>	<u>Class</u>
1. Cape Horn		
2. Fall Creek	30 A.	C
3.		
4. Cinnabar Creek		
5. Seafoam Creek		
6. Opal Creek Ridge		
7. West Fork Yankee Fork		
8. Castle Creek		
9. Saturday Mtn.		
10. Powder Creek		
11. Beaver Creek		
12. Buster Lake		
13. Dodge Hill		
14. Blind Creek		
15. Sunbeam Dam		
16. Castro Creek		
17. Soldier Creek		
18. Greyhound Creek		
19. Soldier Ridge		
20. Cold Spring Creek		
21. Cottonwood Creek		
22. Neon Ridge		

- 23. Bulldog
- 24. J. Fell Creek
- 25. Upper Hardin Creek

Total Number of Fires 25, - 19A; 5B; 1C
 Total Lightning Fires 22, - 16A; 5B; 1C
 Total Man-caused Fires: 3, 2 Campers 2A; 1 Smoker 1A
 Total Acres Burned:

One large fire on the forest during year.

District:	Rapid River
Name of Fire:	Fall Creek
Location:	Head of Fall Creek under Mt. Mills Sec. 29-30, T14N; R11E.
Area:	30 Acres
Date of Origin:	7/13/25; Controlled 7/14/25; Out 7/20/25
Cause	Lightning
Number of Men Employed:	Ranger, Guard, and 8 others.
Approximate Cost:	\$150.00

1948

In September, 1948, the Patterson Creek fire broke out, caused by the exhaust of a tractor from the Ima Mine, setting fire to dry grass. A total of 850 acres were burned, 825 acres inside of the forest and 25 acres outside. Approximately 200 men were employed in suppressing this fire, which cost \$23,181.60. Suit was brought against the Bradley Mining Company for reimbursement.

1949-1962

In 1949, the Challis District had the Cache Creek fire, which burned 1000 acres. From then until 1953, fire occurrence and sizes were very small. In 1953, the Simplot Ranch fire on the Challis District burned 1160 acres. During the period of 1954-1959 there was not much outstanding activity. The period of 1960-1962 produced some of the worst drought conditions the forest has ever experienced and number and sizes of fires increased with 3 class E fires on the Forest during 1961 – Taylor Creek on the Clayton District, Blue Bunch on the Stanley District and Meridian Creek on the Mackay district. In 1962, occurrence was very high with 74 fires on the forest. Fortunately only 2 were over 100 acres with the majority spot size. Undoubtedly sizes have been reduced with expanding use of aircraft for suppression with contract airtankers on the forest since 1960 and Helicopter since 1961.

1963

The 1963 fire season was moderate except for short periods of critical conditions in the lower elevations. Forty-one fires were reported on the Forest, with total acreage burned amounting to three. This was the smallest acreage burned in any one season since 1950.

See Sawtooth Mountain Study Area for additional information.

1965

16 fires – 4 man-caused and 12 lightning

21 acres burned

D-1 – 4 lightning

D-2 – 2 lightning

D-3 – 1 lightning, 2 man-caused

D-4 – 2 lightning

D-5 – 3 lightning, 2 man-caused

The largest fire was seven acres. It was man-caused on D-3 in the Bull Gulch area of East Fork.

1966

Fire conditions in 1966 proved to be the worst in recorded history. Weather records showed we had the driest fire season ever recorded. The number of thunder storms, however, seemed to be fewer. The two largest fires occurred on the May Ranger District which has a history of no large fires. Following is a tabulation of the fires for 1966:

64 fires – 11 man-caused – 53 lightning

4,255 acres burned

D-1 – 15 lightning, 5 man-caused

D-2 – 21 lightning

D-3 – 6 lightning, 2 man-caused

D-4 – 4 lightning, 2 man-caused

D-5 – 7 lightning, 2 man-caused

The largest fire occurred July 19 on the May Ranger District in the Warm Creek area; 2,900 acres of Forest and 3,500 acres of B.L.M. lands were burned. This was a man-caused fire.

The East Fork of Thomas Creek fire occurred on August 25 on the Stanley Ranger District, It covered 305 acres and was lightning caused.

1967

This year, although not as critical in Region 4 as 1966, proved to be a disaster in Regions 1 and 6. The Challis had a total of 51 fires burning 246 acres. Most of this acreage was consumed by the Fall Creek fire on the Stanley Ranger District which burned 225 acres.

1968

The 1968 fire season was very slow. The Forest record on 21 fires indicates them to be fairly small in size. The Stanley District had only seven fires, which is one of the lowest totals they have had.

The 21 figures are not the lowest ever recorded, however, for in 1945 the Forest had 10 fires and in 1965, we recorded only 16 fires for the year.

1969

1969 proved to be another extremely slow fire season. The Forest had only 23 recorded fires. This trend held true for the entire Region. Having two low occurrences in consecutive years makes it very difficult to maintain a good efficient fire organization. Acreage burned was quite small.

1970

A total of 61 fires for 1970 consisted of 9 man-caused and 52 lightning with 56 class A, 1 class B, 3 class C, 1 class D, with a total of 206 acres burned on the Forest with 4 acres burned outside the Forest. One class D fire of 145 acres occurred at Mormon Bend on October 18, 1970. Man caused fires burned approximately 15 acres of National Forest lands immediately north of Torrey's Cabins May 4. Two men paid trespass fees for starting the fire while burning ditchbanks. Hunters started a 16-acre (plus 4 acres private) fire at the mouth of Treon Creek October 4.

The use of Big Soldier and Lookout Mountain Lookouts were discontinued in the 1970 season. The Big Soldier Lookout position was replaced by the Soldier Basin Patrolman.

Several of the Challis personnel were sent to other regions on fire detail during the 1970 season.

1971

The 1971 Fire Season turned out to be a very light one for the Challis. There were a total of 28 fires with 22 A class, 4 B class, 2 C class. Of this total, 9 were man caused. The total acres burned was 60 acres.

1973

Fire season began early and explosively on the Challis NF this past season. Twenty-five fires had occurred on the Forest by July 16. In addition, Forest personnel and equipment helped contain five Salmon BLM fires, located in the Challis area. The major fire during this period was the Blue Mountain fire located on BLM land about three miles southwest of Challis. It burned some 250 acres before being contained by combined BLM-FS efforts. The fire and activity by retardant aircraft created quite a display from downtown Challis. The Forest Service yard was turned into a fire camp.

An unusually severe lightning storm on August 22 started 25 fires. The situation was complicated by the fact that several primary fire control people and the regular contract helicopter were on fire details off-Forest. Alert, aggressive action by dispatchers and initial attack crews contained all fires to Class "A" size.

Seventy-nine fires occurred on the Challis NF. This occurrence is above average. However, due to the performance of local Forest personnel, excellent help from neighboring Forests (Salmon, Boise, Payette and Sawtooth) and some timely assists by weather conditions, burned acres were below average.

1975

Control Sagebrush Burn: Area residents were startled in October to see billowing smoke rolling off the mountainside, high above the east side of Round Valley. The Supervisor's Office was deluged with telephone calls reporting a fire on the mountain. Actually the burn was set by Forest Service crews as a sagebrush control project on 140 acres in the Camp Creek area of the Challis Ranger District.

The burning project was done to determine if fall burning could be accomplished without damage to the grass. The burned area will not be grazed for a year to give the grass a rest.

1979

Three Idaho men were cited with violation of Federal regulations that allegedly resulted in the July 26 Mortar Creek fire. L. Douglas Slatter of Fruitland, Idaho; Hubert S. Williamson of Payette, Idaho and Duane Raymond Melcher of Fruitland, Idaho were issued citations for building a campfire without removing all flammable material from around it adequate to prevent its escape and for leaving a fire without completely extinguishing it.

An investigation revealed that the men had built a fire in a rock ring at a camping spot along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River between Dome Creek and Artillery Creek. The fire ring was determined to be the origin of the Mortar Creek fire.

A campfire had escaped the rock fire ring and burned in the duff and ground litter around the campsite before igniting the conifer trees and heavier fuels. The three men had camped at the site the night of July 24 and departed the morning of the 25th. Approximately 30 hours later, a small fire was spotted at the camp location by a routine Forest Service aerial fire detection patrol.

Within ten to fifteen minutes, the fire had burned 50 to 60 acres on the steep face of the river canyon. Smoke jumpers, a helitack crew and aerial retardant tankers were dispatched to the scene shortly after the fire was reported. By the time the first men arrived on the fire, the fire was too large and dangerous to control with the available forces. The smoke jumpers were unable to jump as the only suitable place to jump was in front of the fast moving fire. The tanker drops were ineffective due to the high velocity winds.

Within 1½ hours the fire had spotted across the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. The fire was controlled on August 16 after burning over 65,000 acres. Suppression costs exceeded five million dollars.

Norton Ridge Fire: On October 5, the Norton Ridge Fire was started by a hunter who became lost in the back country. Due to the extreme dry conditions and low humidity, the fire reached uncontrollable proportions before smokejumpers could build a fire line around it. It was finally declared officially controlled by October 9. Suppression costs exceeded \$500,000 and more than 350 fire overhead and support people were involved in suppression.

LANDS USES, 1966-1980

Boundary Change, 1966

A boundary change was made between the Clayton and Mackay Ranger Districts in 1966. The area involved lies on the East Fork Salmon River drainage, which can more closely be administered by the Clayton Ranger District.

Red Bluff Ranch Purchase, 1966

Attorney General approved title to the purchase of the Red Bluff Ranch (Old Phil Lewis property) on September 21, 1966. The total cost was \$47,000 with funds being supplied by the Land and Water Conservation Act (46.39 acres, R.17N., R13E., Sections 32 and 33).

Special Uses, 1974

In 1974, a road permit was issued to Diamond D Ranch for snow removal, five were for hunting camps and one was for cross-country skiing at Basin Butte

Administration Trip, 1974

Late summer [1974], visitors to the Middle Fork Salmon River country were John R. McGuire, Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, Rexford A. Resler, Assistant Chief and Robert W. Long, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for conservation, research and development. The party floated the Middle Fork River, accompanied by Regional Forester Vern Hamre, Supervisors Dick Benjamin and John Emerson. After portions of two days and one night on the river, the group flew out of the Flying "B" Ranch airstrip.

Questions that the officials hoped to find answers or solutions for included (1) What the Forest Service should recommend as to the future classification of the Idaho Primitive Area, (2) If the IPA is added to Wilderness, should the Middle Fork River be included or be a separate entity, and (3) Is the present Forest Service management adequate for the future? What the Forest Service recommends as future classification of the Idaho Primitive Area will go to the Secretary of Agriculture Butz and, in turn, will go to the President.

Previous to the Middle Fork River float trip, the Washington D.C. emissaries toured the Sawtooth NRA, visited Custer and Bonanza on the Yankee Fork, following the Salmon River down as far as Sun Beam, to look at boating problems and the fishery.

Pioneer Mountains Land Planning Unit, 1976

The Land Use Plan and final Environmental Statement have been developed through a comprehensive study that began in 1970 to determine the best use of lands within the unit, consistent with public needs, existing laws, land capability and regulations and policies that apply to National Forest lands. The proposed Land Use Plan and draft Environmental Statement were released to the Council on Environmental Quality and made available to the public on June 3, 1975. The plan has been modified as a result of the review and comment by many agencies, organizations and individuals.

The 696,000 acre planning unit includes National Forest land within the Challis and Sawtooth National Forests. Portions of the major drainages in the unit include the East Fork of the Salmon River, the Big Lost River, Antelope Creek, the Little Wood River and the Big Wood River.

The Plan and Statement are available to the public. The Plan will be approved October 8, 1976 and implemented during the next 20-year period as the anticipated needs develop and funds are available.

The final Environmental Statement and Land Use Plan for the Pioneer Mountains Planning Unit, Challis and Sawtooth National Forests, were completed and filed September 8, 1976 with the Council on Environmental Quality.

As a result of comments received from the public during the formal review period, some significant changes were made:

1. The enlargement of Wilderness Study Areas from 108,200 acres, an increase of 72,200 acres.
Specifically the enlargement includes:
 - a. Addition of approximately 14,500 acres to the Pioneer Mountains Wilderness Study Area.
 - b. Addition of approximately 4,800 acres to the Boulder Mountain Wilderness Study Area.
 - c. Creation of two separate Wilderness Study Areas, East Pass Creek (34,700 acres) and South Pioneers (18,200 acres).
2. The elimination of the proposal to construct 16 miles of permanent public access road into East Pass-Meridian Creek area.
3. Reduction of the level of timber harvest amounting to approximately an annual average of 150,000 board feet. The level of timber harvest under the plan will be an average of approximately 650,000 board feet per year.

River of No Return Wilderness, 1980

“President Carter, fondly recalling a white-water raft trip he took down the Middle Fork of Idaho’s Salmon River, signed a bill on July 23, 1980, creating the River of No Return Wilderness there.”

“If I had to pick out the three or four best days of my life in politics, it would be the time I spent going down the Middle Fork of the Salmon River on a raft two summers ago.”

These remarks were printed in local papers following the signing of the Wilderness Bill by Carter. The Act will add more than 2.3 million acres to the Nation’s Wilderness System, declare 2,239,000 acres in Central Idaho - largest such area in the 48 contiguous states – to be the “River of No Return Wilderness” and add 125 miles of the Salmon River to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Idaho Senator Frank Church was sponsor of the legislation and says the bill paves the way for the release of over 900,000 acres of adjacent roadless land for multiple use development, assuring a stable base for our timber and mining industries.

Falconberry Ranch Purchase, 1980

In July 1980, the Forest Service purchased a 192-acre ranch within the River of No Return Wilderness Area from Dr. John Hatch of Idaho Falls. Called the Falconberry Ranch, the property is divided into three parcels along Loon Creek in Custer and Lemhi counties. The ranch was purchased to prevent incompatible development in the Wilderness area and to permit public access to about three miles of stream banks along Loon Creek, a popular salmon, steelhead and trout stream.

Hatch, who once operated a hunting business from the ranch, is leasing the right to continue using two acres and 12 buildings. He is also continuing livestock grazing and hay production under special use permits. The lease allows him lifetime occupancy.

The recently enacted River of No Return Wilderness bill calls for a complete inventory and management plan for all cultural resources in the wilderness.

Land and Water Conservation Funds were used to buy the ranch. These funds come from offshore oil leases, motorboat fuels taxes, campground users fees and the sale of surplus public lands.

PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisors

David Laing was the first Supervisor of the Challis National Forest, occupying that position from July 1, 1908, to the spring of 1923. Mr. Laing was one of the oldest employees of the Forest Service, his official diaries showing that he was a Forest Guard on the Idaho in 1905. From the

Idaho, he went to the Salmon River Reserve and came to the Challis as Supervisor when it came into being by Presidential Proclamation in 1908. From the Challis, Mr. Laing went to the Boise National Forest.

Ernest A. Renner, became Supervisor of the Challis National Forest in the spring of 1923, being transferred from the Salmon National Forest where he was Assistant Supervisor. Mr. Renner started his Forest Service career on the Targhee as a Forest Guard. Mr. Renner was transferred to the Lemhi at Mackay as Supervisor in April 1931 which position he occupied until his death in April 1934.

James W. Farrell became Supervisor of the Challis National Forest in April 1931, coming to the forest from the Idaho National Forest where he had held the position of Assistant Supervisor. Mr. Farrell remained on the Challis National Forest until the spring of 1935 when he was transferred to the Regional Office at Ogden.

From 1934 through 1936 the position of Supervisor on the Challis National Forest was something of a puzzle. In June 1934, Floyd W. Godden was appointed Supervisor of the Challis National Forest. At the same time, Supervisor Farrell was appointed Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest. Supervisor Godden spent four days on the forest and was then detailed to the Targhee National Forest retaining his title as Supervisor of the Challis National Forest.

Supervisor Farrell remained on the Challis National Forest on detail although officially Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest. On January 16, 1935, Floyd Godden was appointed Supervisor of the Targhee National forest.

Supervisor Farrell remained on the Challis National Forest until March 11, 1935, when he was detailed to Ogden although paid as the Challis National Forest Supervisor to July 31, 1935. No Supervisor was then appointed to the Challis National Forest until January 16, 1936, when Henry M. Shank was appointed. This appointment was in force until February 28th. Mr. Shank did not take over during that time.

On March 1, 1936, Supervisor Godden was transferred back to the Challis National Forest. Records show that he was then on detail to the Targhee National Forest until March 11, was on the Challis National Forest from the 11th to the 26th, was detailed to the Salmon National Forest from the 27th to May 16th, on which date he was formally transferred to the Salmon National Forest as Supervisor.

Effective May 16, 1936, Arthur G. Nord became Supervisor and was on the Forest until June 30, 1936, when he was transferred to the Cache National Forest. On December 1, 1936, Ernest E. McKee officially became Supervisor by promotion from Assistant Supervisor.

From June 1934 to January 1937, the Supervisor-ship changed hands five times with only two of the incumbents actually spending enough time in the position to take an active part in forest affairs. These were Supervisor Farrell and Supervisor McKee. Supervisor Godden spent four days in 1934 and sixteen days in 1936, Supervisor Nord was on the forest about one month, and Supervisor Shank spent no time at all. Supervisor Farrell was actually on the forest from April 1931 until March 1935. Mr. McKee was actively in charge after March 1935 the other men not

having time enough to get into the job. The sequence reads like a multiple baseball play – Farrell to Godden to Shank to Godden to Nord to McKee.

During this period, 1934 through 1936, the work load on the Challis National Forest was exceedingly heavy. In addition to the CCC, ERA, NRA, and other emergency programs, which were shared to a greater or lesser degree by other forests, the consolidation of the Lemhi and Challis National Forests took place. This was a considerable job in itself as the business of the two forests was handled separately making it necessary to keep two sets of accounts and all the attendant time-consuming details.

This extra work was handled with no increase in the Supervisor's Staff and only minor increased clerical aid. From the time Supervisor Farrell left in the spring of 1935, the two forests were handled by Assistant Supervisor McKee and Executive Assistant Smith. In June 1936, a ranger was called in to assist in handling the fire organization (M. G. Markle, Stanley District Ranger). This organization carried the load until January 1937 when an Assistant Supervisor was appointed. However, the load was not appreciably lightened by the appointment of Assistant Supervisor Johnson as he was on detail elsewhere on AAA work during most of 1937.

In 1934, the Challis-Lemhi National Forests had several NIRA Camps and one CCC Camp.

In 1935, they had three CCC Camps and several ERA Camps.

In 1936, they had four CCC Camps and several ERA Camps.

Thus, from May 1934 until July 1938 the forest actually functioned as two separate units but with the supervisory and clerical staff of one ordinary sized forest, no additional personnel being furnished to assist in carrying the load.

On April 30, 1948, Supervisor McKee retired.

May 2, 1948, Andrew L. Bunch was appointed Supervisor of the Challis National Forest and served in this capacity until December 31, 1957, when he retired.

On December 29, 1957, John W. Deinema was appointed Supervisor of the Challis National Forest. Supervisor Deinema transferred to the Challis National Forest in August, 1950, from the Payette National Forest and served as Assistant Ranger on two Districts, Ranger on two Districts, then transferred to the Teton National Forest. In October 1955, he was appointed Assistant Supervisor of the Challis National Forest and Supervisor in 1957.

P. Max Rees transferred to the Challis as Supervisor on 10/30/60. At the time Rees was Staff Officer on the Uinta National Forest. He was reassigned as Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest 12/1/63.

G. Wesley Carlson was promoted to Supervisor on 1/5/64 from the Regional Office, Division of Watershed and Multiple Use. On 9/18/71, Carlson was promoted and transferred to the Division of Watershed, Washington, D.C.

Richard O. Benjamin was promoted from Supervisory Forester on the Uinta NF to the position of Supervisor on the Challis NF on 9/19/71.

Jack E. Bills 1974 - 1984
Jack C. Griswold 1984 - c.1990
Charles C. Wildes c1990

Assistant Supervisors

No regular position of Assistant Supervisor was assigned the forest until 1927 when Ranger Ira Latham was transferred from the Targhee National Forest as Assistant Supervisor. Mr. Latham remained on the Challis National Forest until the spring of 1928 when he was transferred to the Idaho National Forest.

Ernest E. McKee came to the Challis National Forest in the spring of 1928 as Assistant Supervisor and held that position until December 1, 1936, when he became Supervisor.

Robert B. Johnson was appointed Assistant Supervisor of the Challis National Forest effective January 1, 1937, but spent little time on the Challis until February 1938, being on detail to other parts of the region on AAA work. Mr. Johnson entered the Forest Service as Ranger on the Old Lemhi in 1914. In 1927, he resigned to take a Forestry Course at Moscow after which he was reinstated on the Sawtooth and came to the Challis as noted above. On March 16, 1942, Mr. Johnson was transferred to the Bridger National Forest.

J. Deloy Hansen was appointed to the Challis National Forest on March 16, 1942. He served as Assistant Supervisor from 1942 until July 21, 1946 when he was transferred to the Caribou National Forest.

Grant A. Morse transferred from the Black Hills National Forest on August 10, 1947, as Assistant Supervisor of the Challis National Forest. Mr. Morse served on the Challis from 1947 to February 6, 1950, when he was transferred to the Targhee National Forest.

On March 18, 1951, Gordon L. Watts was appointed Assistant Supervisor on the Challis National Forest and transferred to the Targhee National Forest as Supervisor August 28, 1955.

John W. Deinema was appointed to the Challis National Forest as Assistant Supervisor October 2, 1955, and on December 29, 1957, was promoted to Supervisor of the Challis National Forest.

Since 1957, the Challis National Forest has had a Range Staff Officer instead of an Assistant Supervisor and Culver D. Ross was appointed to this position on January 12, 1958.

Administrative Assistants

Albert L. Moats was the first clerk appointed to the Challis National Forest. He was appointed July 1, 1910, and remained until the spring of 1925 when he transferred to the Boise National Forest. Harry E. Wade succeeded Mr. Moats but stayed only until August of the same year.

Henry L. Smith transferred from the Idaho National Forest to the Challis National Forest in August 1925 and succeeded Mr. Wade as Principal Clerk, Executive Assistant, and Administrative Assistant. He retired August 30, 1949.

Frank E. Braman was promoted from Chief Clerk to Administrative Assistant when Mr. Smith retired and acted in that capacity until July 15, 1956, when he was transferred to the Boise National Forest.

Bert H. Opheikens transferred to the Challis National Forest from the Uinta National Forest as Administrative Assistant on July 15, 1956. Mr. Opheikens transferred to the Manti-LaSal National Forest July 13, 1958.

Blaine Bowen succeeded Mr. Opheikens. He transferred from the Regional Office July 13, 1958, and took over the duties of the Administrative Assistant.

Personnel Lists, 1907-1971

CHALLIS (SALMON RIVER RESERVE)

1907

David Laing	Deputy Forest Ranger, appointed September 1, 1907 Salary \$1000.00 per annum
Ross S. Tobias	Forest Guard, appointed April 22, 1907 Salary \$720.00 per annum
Wm. H. Shanafelt	Forest Guard, appointed May 17, 1907 Salary \$720.00 per annum Resigned September 30, 1907
H. D. Gerrish	Forest Guard, appointed April 5, 1907 Salary \$720.00 per annum Promoted to Ass't. Forest Ranger September 1907 Salary \$900.00 per annum

1908

CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST WAS CREATED JULY 1, 1908

Laing, David	Deputy Supervisor – Transferred on July 1, 1908, from the Salmon River Reserve where he was Deputy Forest Ranger to the Challis National Forest as Deputy Supervisor at a salary of \$1400.00.
Pearson, John A.	Ass't. Forest Ranger – Transferred on July 15, 1908, from Salmon Forest where he was Forest Guard to the Challis National Forest as Ass't. Forest Ranger. Promotion effective October 20, 1908. Salary \$900.00 per annum.

Hoffman, B. P. Ass't. Forest Ranger – Transferred on July 1, 1908 from Lemhi (South) where he was appointed Forest Guard in April 1908, to the Challis National Forest as Ass't. Forest Ranger at a salary of \$900.00.

Tobias, Ross S. Ass't. Forest Ranger – Transferred on July 1, 1908, from Salmon River Reserve where he was Forest Guard to Challis National Forest as Ass't. Forest Ranger at a salary of \$900.00.

Gerrish, H. D. Deputy Forest Ranger – Transferred on July 1, 1908 from Salmon River Reserve to the Challis National Forest at \$1000.00 per annum. E.O.D. on Salmon River Reserve as Forest Guard April 5, 1907, and was promoted to Deputy Forest Ranger January 1, 1908.

Shanafelt, Wm. H. Forest Guard – Transferred to the Challis National Forest on July 1, 1908 from Lemhi (North) at \$900.00 per annum. E.O.D. on Lemhi May 17, 1907, and resigned September 30, 1907. Reinstated May 1, 1908, and resigned November 10, 1908.

Walter, Paul Ass't. Forest Ranger – Transferred from Salmon Forest to Challis National Forest on July 1, 1908 at \$900.00 per annum. E.O.D. on Salmon Forest May 1, 1908.

Thompson, John H. Forest Guard – Employed on Sawtooth (East) (Stanley Basin) May 1, 1908 to November 1, 1908, at \$900.00.

No record of Ranger Districts were assigned to the above men but believe they were about as follows:

Pearson: Challis Office
Tobias: Loon Creek Area
Gerrish: Challis Area
Walter: Bonanza and Custer Area
Shanafelt: Slate Creek and Squaw Creek Area
Thompson: Stanley Basin (Thompson has told Merle Markle of scaling logs and measuring cord wood for the Stanley Dredge in 1908).

1909

Laing, David Supervisor Promoted January 1, 1909 from Deputy Supervisor to Supervisor at \$1500.00 per annum.

Pearson, John A. Deputy Supervisor Promoted to Deputy Supervisor May 20, 1909. Salary \$1200.00.

Huffman, E. P. Ass't. Forest Ranger Stanley District, Salary \$900.00
Gerrish, H. D. Deputy Forest Ranger Challis District, Salary \$1000.00
Walter, Paul Ass't. Forest Ranger Bonanza District, Salary \$900.00
Tobias, Ross Ass't. Forest Ranger Loon Creek District, Salary \$900.00

Guards

Kyle Trousdale	Appointed 5/15/09	Office Clerk, Salary \$900.00
Allan Williams	Appointed 6/28/09	Salary \$900.00
C.S. Thompson	Appointed 7/7/09	Stanley District @ \$900.00
George W. Smith	Appointed 7/8/09	@ \$900.00
Wallwin T. Job	Appointed 7/20/09	Challis District @ \$900.00
E. N. Kasbrouch	Appointed 7/23/09	Cape Horn @ \$900.00
Arch Howell	Appointed 8/1/09	Sheep Mountain @ \$900.00

As near as can be determined from the records, the forest was divided into eight (possibly more) districts or as many as there were administrative sites. Thus, the Loon Creek District had four administrative sites – Loon Creek, Rock Creek, Warm Springs Creek, and Camas Creek. It will be noted that Ranger Tobias had districts #2 - #3 - #4. Probably the Loon Creek, Rock Creek, and Warm Springs Creek; Ranger Walter had districts #1 & #7 which included Bonanza and some other division of which we have no record; Ranger Gerrish had districts #5, #6, & #8 which probably included the Challis, Morgan Creek and Camas Creek administrative sites. What district the Stanley, Seafoam and Clayton districts included is not known from the available records. The list of guards would indicate that each Ranger had about two apiece. These men were administrative rather than fire control employees.

1910

Laing, David	Supervisor	
Pearson, John A.	Deputy Supervisor	Transferred to Salmon National Forest April 1910
Moats, A. L.	Clerk	Appointed July 1, 1910

Ranger Districts

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Appointment or Promotion Date</u>	<u>Salary</u>
Gerrish, H. D.	Ass't. Forest Ranger	Challis	1/1/10	\$1100.00
Huffman, E. P.	Ass't Forest Ranger	Stanley	1/1/10	\$1000.00
Walter, Paul	Ass't Forest Ranger	Unknown	1/1/10	\$1100.00
Wood, John T.	Ass't. Forest Ranger	Unknown	5/1/10	\$1000.00
Job, Wallwin T.	Ass't Forest Ranger	Bonanza	6/1/10	\$1100.00
Smith, George W.	Ass't Forest Ranger	Clayton	6/1/10	\$1100.00
Williams, Allan	Ass't Forest Ranger	Loon Cr.	6/1/10	\$1100.00

Apparently Job, Smith, and Williams passed the Ranger Examination in 1909 and received appointments in 1910.

1911

Laing, David	Supervisor	
Moats, A. L.	Clerk	Salary \$1100.00 per annum

Ranger Districts

Huffman, E. P.	Ass't. Forest Ranger	District 1	Salary \$1200.00
Williams, Allan	Ass't Forest Ranger	District 2	Salary \$1100.00
Gerrish, H. D.	Ass't Forest Ranger	District 3	Salary \$1100.00
Smith G. W.	Ass't Forest Ranger	District 4	Salary \$1100.00
Wood, John T.	Ass't Forest Ranger	District 5	Salary \$1100.00
Job, W. T.	Ass't Forest Ranger	District	Salary \$1100.00
Billings, A. A.	Forest Guard (Hunter)		Salary \$ 900.00

Forest organized into five ranger districts: D-1 Stanley; D-2 Loon Creek; D-3 Challis; D-4 Clayton, D-5 Bonanaza. The present Seafoam District formed part of Stanley and Loon Creek District.

1912

Laing, David	Supervisor
Moats, A. L.	Clerk

Ranger Districts

Huffman, E. P.	Forest Ranger	District 1	Salary \$1300.00
Williams, Allan	Ass't. Forest Ranger	District 2	Salary \$1100.00
Gerrish, H. D.	Ass't. Forest Ranger	District 3	Salary \$1100.00
Smith, G. W.	Ass't. Forest Ranger	District 4	Salary \$1100.00
Wood, John T.	Ass't. Forest Ranger	District 5	Salary \$1100.00
Job, W. T.	Forest Ranger		
Billings, A. A.	Forest Guard (Hunter)		

John T. Wood assigned to Idaho Cooperation in connection with school lands lieu selections (Section 16 & 36). John J. Boyle and LeRoy Tracht passed Ranger Examinations in 1911 and assigned to Challis National Forest in 1912.

1913

Laing, David	Supervisor
Moats, A. L.	Clerk

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Allan Williams	Ass't Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	H. D. Gerrish	Ass't Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	G. W. Smith	Ass't Forest Ranger
D-5	Bonanza	John J. Boyle	Ass't Forest Ranger
		LeRoy Tracht	Ass't Forest Ranger
		W. T. Job	Forest Ranger – Transferred to Humboldt National Forest

Leslie Dodge and George L. McGowan passed Ranger Examinations in 1913.

1914

Laing, David	Supervisor	
Moats, A. L.	Clerk	
Work, Herman	Forest Examiner	Land Classification

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Alan Williams	Promoted to Forest Ranger From Ass't. Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	H. D. Gerrish	Ass't Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	George W. Smith	Promoted to Forest Ranger from Ass't Forest Ranger
D-5	Bonanza	John A. Wood	Promoted to Forest Ranger from Ass't Forest Ranger
		LeRoy Tracht	Ass't Forest Ranger – Resigned
		Leslie Dodge	Ass't Forest Ranger
		George L. McGowan	Ass't Forest Ranger

John J. Boyle transferred from the Challis National Forest to the Humboldt National Forest.

1915

Laing, David	Supervisor	
Moats, A. L.	Clerk	
Work, Herman	Forest Examiner	Land Classification

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Leslie Dodge	Forest Ranger – Promoted from Ass't Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Alan Williams	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	G. W. Smith	Forest Ranger
D-5	Bonanza	J. A. Wood	Forest Ranger
		H. D. Gerrish	Ass't Forest Ranger – Resigned
		G. L. McGowan	Ass't Forest Ranger – Resigned
		C. C. Shaw	Forest Guard – Appointed

Guards

Twin Peaks Lookout		Forest Guard
Cape Horn G. S.		Forest Guard
Warm Spring Creek	James Bruce	Forest Guard
Rapid River		Forest Guard

1916

Laing, David
Sanford, E. C.
Moats, A. L.

Supervisor
Deputy Supervisor
Clerk

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Leslie Dodge	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Alan Williams	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	George W. Smith	Forest Ranger
D-5	Bonanza	Charles C. Shaw	Forest Ranger
		John A. Wood	Forest Ranger – Resigned

Guards

Twin Peaks Lookout	Keith Dodge	Forest Guard
Cape Horn G. S.	Preston Thatcher	Forest Guard
Warm Springs Creek	James Bruce	Forest Guard
Rapid River G. S.	Charles McClure	Forest Guard

1917

Laing, David	Supervisor	
Sanford, E. C.	Deputy Supervisor	Transferred to Idaho
		National Forest as Supervisor
Moats, A. L.	Clerk	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Leslie Dodge	Forest Ranger – Promoted to Deputy Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest
D-2	Loon Creek	Alan Williams	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	George W. Smith	Forest Ranger
D-5	Bonanza	Charles C. Shaw	Forest Ranger

Guards

Twin Peaks Lookout	Forest Guard
Cape Horn G. S.	Forest Guard
Warm Spring Creek	Forest Guard
Rapid River G. S.	Forest Guard

1918

Laing, David
Moats, A. L.

Supervisor
Clerk

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
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D-2	Loon Creek	Ned Foster	Forest Ranger (Temporary)
D-3	Challis	Charles C. Shaw	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	John R. Smith	Forest Ranger
D-5	Bonanza	Jesse G. C. Elgan	Forest Ranger

George W. Smith furloughed for military duty and his brother, John R. Smith appointed in his place. Alan Williams, D-2, Forest Ranger, resigned.

Guards

Twin Peaks Lookout	Forest Guard
Cape Horn G. S.	Forest Guard
Warm Spring Creek	Forest Guard
Rapid River G. S.	Forest Guard

1919

Laing, David	Supervisor
Moats, A. L.	Clerk

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Ned Foster	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	Charles C. Shaw	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	John R. Smith	Forest Ranger
D-5	Bonanza	Jesse G. C. Elgan	Forest Ranger

Guards

Twin Peaks Lookout	Forest Guard
Cape Horn G. S.	Forest Guard
Warm Spring Creek	Forest Guard
Rapid River G. S.	Forest Guard

1920

Laing, David	Supervisor
Moats, A. L.	Clerk & Fire Dispatcher
Shaw, Charles C.	Ranger at Large – R&T & Imps.

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Ned Foster	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	Willard Frost	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger

Bonanza District (D-5) consolidated with Clayton District. Jesse G. C. Elgan, Forest Ranger on D-5, resigned and John R. Smith on D-4 resigned.

Guards & Lookouts

Twin Peaks Lookout	William Eddy	Lookout
Cape Horn G. S.	Ray H. Sutton	Guard
Warm Spring Creek	James Bruce	Guard
Cougar Creek	Charles McClure	Guard & Lookout

1921

Laing, David	Supervisor
Moats, A. L.	Clerk & Fire Dispatcher
Shaw, Charles C.	Ranger at Large – R&T & Imps.

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Ned Foster	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	Willard Frost	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger

Guards

D-1	Charles D. Daugherty	Adm. Guard	Cape Horn
	Webb Lanier	Guard	Marsh Creek
	Kaden Brewer	Patrolman	Motor Cycle Patrol
	Edgar Huffman	Horse Patrol	Stanley Lake
	William Wey	Horse Patrol	Upper Valley Creek
	Earl Wey	Horse Patrol	Basin & Little Basin Cr.
D-2	J. H. Thompson	Horse Patrol	Casino Creeks
	Willard (Bud) Zilkey	Forest Guard	Loon Creek R. S.
	A. R. Smith	Forest Guard	Rapid River R. S.
	James Bruce	Forest Guard	Warm Spring Creek
	Charles McClure	Forest Guard	Cougar Creek
	Jack Ferguson	Forest Guard	Sleeping Deer Peak
D-3	John Metcalf	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Dennis Saunders	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Cleone Ellis	Forest Guard	Yankee Fork & Warm Spring Creek

1922

Laing, David	Supervisor
Moats, A. L.	Clerk & Fire Dispatcher
Shaw, Charles C.	Ranger at Large – R&T & Imps.

Ranger Districts

D-1	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-2	Ned Foster	Forest Ranger
D-3	Willard Frost	Forest Ranger
D-4	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger

Guards

D-1	C. D. Daugherty Will Rose W. L. Paul Webb Lanier	Adm. Guard Patrolman Horse Patrol Horse Patrol	Cape Horn G. S. Park & Elk Creeks Tennel & Thompson Creeks Swamp-Vader & Martin Creeks
	H. Lund	Horse Patrol	Casino & Four Aces Creeks
D-2	James Bruce Jack Ferguson “Bud” Zilkey Sam Hessen R. T. New K Whitcombe	Guard Guard Horse Patrolman Horse Patrolman Horse Patrolman Lookout	Warm Spring Creek R. S. Rapid River R. S. Loon Creek R. S. Cougar Creek Cache Creek G. S. Pinyon Peak
D-3	Fred E. Davis	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Cleone Ellis McConnell Brothers Frank Marker	Guard Horse Patrolman Horse Patrolman	Clayton R. S. Boulder & Wickiup Creeks Bayhorse – Kinnikinic – Squaw & Thompson Creeks
	Alex Boyle	Horse Patrolman	Sullivan – French – Holman & Slate Creeks
	Mr. Wade	Lookout	Mt. Estes

1923

Laing, David	Supervisor	Transferred to the Boise National Forest
Renner, E. A.	Supervisor	Transferred from Salmon NF to the Challis NF
Moats, A. L.	Clerk	Also Fire Dispatcher
Shaw, Charles C.	Ranger at Large	R&T & Imps.
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Ned Foster	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	Willard Frost	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	C. I. Daugherty	Forest Ranger (Temporary)

Rapid River D-5 created and Charles I. Daugherty placed in charge. Daugherty was transferred to D-2 Loon Creek in November 1923.

Guards

D-1	James Bruce Hugh Bradford	Adm. Ass’t Fire Guard	Cape Horn G. S. Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Willard “Bud” Zilkey Robert T. New	Ass’t Ranger Lookout Patrolman	Warm Spring Creek Pinyon Peak Cougar Creek

	Merle G. Markle	L.O. & Patrolman	Sleeping Deer
D-3	Vernon Elliot	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Cleone Ellis	Adm. Guard	Bonanza G. S.
D-5		Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
		Lookout	Little Soldier

1924

Renner, E. A.	Supervisor	
Rustay D. M.	Deputy Supervisor	Timber Studies
Moats, A. L.	Clerk	Also Fire Dispatcher
Shaw, Charles D.	Ranger at Large	B&T & Imps. – Resigned
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	E. P. Huffman	Forest Ranger – Resigned in late fall
D-1	Stanley	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger – Transferred from Salmon National Forest
D-2	Loon Creek	C. I. Daugherty	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	Willard Frost	Forest Ranger – Resigned in February 1924
D-3	Challis	Lewis D. Koch	Forest Ranger – Transferred from Humboldt National Forest
D-4	Clayton	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger – Appointed 6/1/24 (Temporary)

Guards

D-1	James Bruce	Adm. Ass't	Cape Horn G. S.
D-2	Robert T. New	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Garner Warner	Guard & Lookout	Sleeping Deer
	Dave Kelley	Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Webb Lanier	Guard	Mahoney Creek
D-3	Vernon E. Elliot	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Silas O. Davis	Guard	Bonanza G. S.
D-5	Sam Hessen	Lookout & Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
	Price Copsey	Lookout & Patrolman	Little Soldier

Apparently Mt. Estes Lookout was not occupied in 1924. Guard moved from the old Warm Spring Creek Station to Mahoney Creek. Twin Peaks Lookout Struck by lightning on July 4, 1924, burning out telephone and knocking out Lookout Elliot for several hours.

1925

Renner, E. A.	Supervisor	
Moats, A. L.	Clerk	Transferred to Boise National Forest in Spring 1925

Wade, Harry	Clerk	
Smith, Henry L.	Clerk	Transferred from Idaho National Forest in August 1925

James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	
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Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	C. I. Daugherty	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger

<u>Fire Dispatcher</u>	Henry L. Smith	
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Guards

D-1	Earl Shields	Forest Guard	Cape Horn G. S.
D-2	Webb Lanier	Forest Guard	Mahoney Creek G. S.
	Jess Pierson	L. O. & Patrolman	Sleeping Deer
	Frank Daugherty	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Sam Hessen	L. O. & Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Carl Kennedy	Patrolman	
D-3	Vernon E. Elliot	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Silas O. Davis	Forest Guard	Bonanza Guard Station
D-5	Dave Kelley	Lookout	Little Soldier
	Howard McCall	Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge

1926

Renner, E. A.	Supervisor	
Smith, Henry L.	Clerk & Fire Dispatcher	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	C. I. Daugherty	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger

Franklin Nickerson hired as Truck Driver in 1926.

Guards

D-1	Garner Warner	Forest Guard	Cape Horn G. S.
	Glen Randall	Forest Guard	Hindman Lake
	F. M. Trexler	Lookout	Feltham Peak
	Wallace Ellis	Forest Guard	Casino Lakes
D-2	Frank Daugherty	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Henry H. Holverson	Guard	Mahoney Creek

	F. M. Trexler	L. O. & Guard	Sleeping Deer
	Lloyd Kelley	Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Leslie & Roger Miller	Guards	Loon Creek R. S.
D-3	Clyde Shaeffer	Lookout	Twin Peaks
	David Pierson	Guard	Garden Creek R. S.
	Glen Randell	Guard	Garden Creek R. S.
D-4	Edward Jensen	Lookout	Custer L. O.
	James Cearley	Guard	Bonanza G. S.
D-5	J. R. Lund	Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
	Dave Kelley	Lookout	Little Soldier
	Fred Paulsen	Packer & Guard	Rapid River R. S.

1927

Renner, E. A.	Supervisor	
Latham, Ira	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred from the Targhee National Forest
Smith, Henry L.	Clerk	Also Fire Dispatcher
Allen, K. C.	Forest Ranger	Construction of Telephone Lines on Challis NF
Tevebaugh, Jack	Truck Driver	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	C. I. Daugherty	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger

Guards

D-1	Rolland Hall	Guard	Valley Creek R. S.
	Robert Rentoul & W. E. Newman	Guards	Cape Horn G. S.
	Wallace Ellis	Guard	Casino Lake
	D. H. Bentley	Lookout	Basin Butte
	Egbert Herrick	Lookout	Feltham Creek
D-2	Geo. A. Criser	Guard	Sleeping Deer
	Charles Horn	Guard	Mahoney Creek
	Lynn Crosthwait	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Lloyd Kelley	L. O. & Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Clay Cherry	Tel. Opr. & Guard	Loon Creek R. S.
	Siebe & Walch	Trail Crew	
D-3	Vernon E. Elliot	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	James Cearley	Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Charles Crawford	Lookout	Custer
D-5	Phillip Chapin	Lookout	Little Soldier
	J. R. Lund	Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge

1928

Renner, E. A.	Supervisor	
Latham, Ira	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred to the Idaho National Forest
McKee, E. E.	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred from the Bridger National Forest
Smith, Henry L.	Executive Assistant & Fire Dispatcher	
Allen, K. C.	Forest Ranger	Construction of Telephone Line
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger – Transferred from D-5
D-2	Loon Creek	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger – Transferred from D-4
D-3	Challis	Lewis B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	C. I. Daugherty	Forest Ranger – Transferred from D-2
D-5	Rapid River	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger – Transferred from D-1

Guards

D-1	Earl Shields	Ass't Ranger	Cape Horn G. S.
	Fred Pearson	Lookout	Basin Butte
	Robert H. Tschudy	Patrolman	Casino Lake
	Myron Jeppesen	Guard	Feltham Creek
D-2	Robert Melville	Guard	Mahoney Creek
	George Frinklin	Guard	Sleeping Deer
	Lloyd Kelley	L. O. & Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	F. M. Trexler	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Mrs. John Malm	Tel. Opr.	Loon Creek R. S.
D-3	Frank M. Hurdle	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	S. C. Jacoby	Adm. Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Charles R. Crawford	Lookout	Greylock L. O.
	(Changed to Greylock)		Custer
D-5	Ellis Chapin	Lookout & Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
	Phillip (E. P.) Chapin	Lookout	Little Soldier

1929

Renner, E. A.	Supervisor	
McKee, E. E.	Ass't Supervisor	
Smith, Henry L.	Executive Assistant & Fire Dispatcher	
Allen, K. C.	Forest Ranger	Transferred to Teton Nat'l

			Forest – Buffalo District
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver		
<u>Ranger Districts</u>			
D-1	Stanley	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	John S. Malm	Forest Ranger – Resigned 9/30/29
D-2	Loon Creek	Warren K. Bolles	Forest Ranger – Appointed 9/23/29
D-3	Challis	Lewis B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	C. I. Daugherty	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger

Guards

D-1	Sidney Ray	Adm. Guard	Cape Horn G. S.
	Myron Jeppesen	Guard	Feltham Creek
	Robert H. Tschudy	Patrolman	Casino Lake
	Sam Sibbetts	Guard	Basin Butte
D-2	Robert Melville	Guard	Mahoney Creek
	Lloyd Reed	L. O. & Patrolman	Sleeping Deer
	Ray S. Packer	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Norman Peck	L. O. & Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Mrs. John Malm	Tel. Opr.	Loon Creek R. S.
D-3	H. L. Lemmer	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Clay Cherry	Adm. Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Charles Crawford	Lookout	Mt. Greylock
D-5	Sam Hessen	L. O. & Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
	Bartlett, James R.	Lookout	Sheep Mt.
	Phillip Chapin	Lookout	Little Soldier

1930

Renner, E. A.	Supervisor
McKee, E. E.	Ass't Supervisor
	Also Fire Dispatcher
Smith, Henry L.	Executive Assistant
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Warren H. Bolles	Forest Ranger – Transferred To Region 6
D-2	Loon Creek	Art Buckingham	Forest Ranger – Appointed
D-3	Challis	Lewis B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	C. I. Daugherty	Forest Ranger – Transferred to Sawtooth National Forest
D-4	Clayton	L. H. Garner	Forest Ranger – Transferred

D-5	Rapid River	R. E. Allen	from Sawtooth Nat'l Forest Forest Ranger
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Guards

D-1	Sidney E. Ray	Adm. Guard	Cape Horn G. S.
	Leonard Tubbs	Guard	Feltham Creek
	Arthur Burnel	Lookout	Basin Butte L. O.
	Leon Olivier	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.
	R. G. Schumaker	Lookout & Patrolman	Casino Lakes
D-2	Robert Melville	Guard	Mahoney Creek
	Bert Mecham	Guard	Cache Creek
	Ray Packer	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
D-3	Frank M. Hurdle	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Herman Schut	Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	C. Crawford	Lookout	Mt. Greylock
	E. Grey	Motor Patrolman	Sundeam Dam
D-5	H. L. Blume	Lookout	Greyhound L. O.
	P. Giampedraglia	Lookout	Sheep Mtn. L. O.
	Sam Hessen	Lookout	Cougar Cr. L. O.
		Lookout	Little Soldier

1931

Renner, E. A.	Supervisor	Transferred to the Lemhi NF April 1931
Farrell, J. W.	Supervisor	Transferred from the Idaho NF April 1931
McKee, Ernest E.	Ass't Supervisor Also Fire Dispatcher	
Smith, Henry L. Ireland, Ward C.	Executive Assistant Sr. Clerk	Detailed from Uinta NF to assist in handling fire work – Rabbit Creek & Loon Creek Fires
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Art Buckingham	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	L. H. Garner	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger

Guards

D-1	Sidney E. Ray	Adm. Guard	Valley Creek R. S.
	O. H. Oylear	Guard	Cape Horn G. S.
	Sam Hessen	Lookout	Basin Butte

	Grover Millard	Lookout & Guard	Feltham Creek
	“Bud” Critchfield	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.
	J. Lorene Pine	Lookout	Lookout Mtn.
	Mrs. K. Markle	Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	James M. VanCamp	Patrolman	Loon Creek R. S.
	Robert Melville	Guard	Mahoney Creek
	Bert Mecham	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Herman Schut	L. O. & Patrolman	Sleeping Deer
D-3	Frank M. Hurdle	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Elden Gray	Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Charles Crawford	Lookout	Custer L. O.
D-5	Paul Thomas	Guard	Rapid River R. S.
	Fred Peters	Lookout	Little Soldier
	Henry Blume	L. O. & Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
	Paul Giampedraglia	Lookout	Sheep Mtn.
	Ray Packer	L. O. & Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Mrs. Ray Packer	Tel. Opr.	Cougar Creek

1932

Farrell, J. W.	Supervisor
McKee, E. E.	Ass’t Supervisor
Smith, Henry L.	Executive Assistant
Reed, Lloyd	Fire Dispatcher
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Art Buckingham	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	L. H. Garner	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger

Guards

D-1	Sidney E. Ray	Adm. Guard	Valley Creek R. S.
	Clarence Oylear	Patrolman	Cape Horn G. S.
	J. Lorne Pine	Lookout	Lookout Mtn.
	Sam Hessen	Lookout	Basin Butte
	“Bud” Critchfield	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.
	Mrs. K. Markle	Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Don Crawford	Lookout	Pinyon Peak L. O.
	Herman Schut	Lookout & S. C.	Sleeping Deer L. O.
	Ralph Ivie	Lookout & S. C.	Martin Mtn. L. O.
	Robert Melville	Guard	Mahoney Creek
D-3	Lloyd Reed	Lookout	Twin Peaks
	Mrs. Lloyd Reed	Ass’t Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Glen Crawford	Guard	Clayton R. S.

	Elden Gray	Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Chas. Crawford	Lookout	Custer Mtn. L. O.
D-5	Del Larter	Guard	Seafoam R. S.
	Paul Giampedraglia	Lookout	Sheep Mtn. L. O.
	Paul Thomas	Lookout	Cougar Cr. L. O.
	Fred Peters	Lookout	Soldier Mtn. L. O.
	Henry Blume	Lookout	Greyhound L. O.

1933

Farrell, J. W.	Supervisor	
McKee, E. E.	Ass't Supervisor	
Smith, Henry L.	Executive Assistant	
Moretine, Elsie	Clerk	Appointed 11/21/33
Calvin, Deane	CCC Clerk	5/1/33 to 11/30/33
Kelley, Edna	CCC Clerk	7/6/33 to 10/31/33
Larter, A. V.	Warehouse Clerk	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	A. Buckingham	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	L. H. Garner	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	R. E. Allen	Forest Ranger – Retired
D-5	Rapid River	C. W. Scribner	Forest Ranger

Guards

D-1	C. H. Oylear	Motor Patrolman	Cape Horn G. S.
	“Bud” Critchfield	Lookout	Basin Butte L. O.
	Frank Scharff	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.
	W. H. Wall	Lookout	Lookout Mtn. L. O.
	Ray Ost	Lookout	Feltham L. O.
	May Waters	Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Jack Boyle	Lookout	Pinyon Peak L. O.
	Herman Schut	Lookout & S. C.	Sleeping Deer L. O.
	Ralph Ivie	Lookout & S. C.	Martin Mtn. L. O.
	Robert Melville	Guard	Mahoney Creek
D-3	Lloyd Reed	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Glen Crawford	Guard	Clayton R. S.
	Don Crawford	Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Chas. Crawford	Lookout	Custer L. O.
D-5	Robert Hammond	Guard	Seafoam R. S.
	Merritt VanCamp	Lookout	Sheep Mtn. L. O.
	Lorne Pine	Lookout	Cougar L. O.
	Clifton Connyers	Lookout	Soldier Mtn. L. O.
	Henry Blume	Lookout	Greyhound L. O.

Fire Dispatcher

Del Larter

1934

Farrell, J. W.	Supervisor
McKee, E. E.	Ass't Supervisor
Smith, Henry L.	Executive Assistant
Moretine, Elsie	Clerk
Calvin, Deane J.	CCC Clerk
Larter, A. V.	CCC Clerk
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	A. Buckingham	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	L. H. Garner	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	C. W. Scribner	Forest Ranger

Floyd W. Godden was appointed Supervisor of the Challis National Forest on June 1, 1934, and on the same date Supervisor Farrell was appointed Supervisor of the Targhee. Godden spent four days on the Challis then was detailed to the Targhee retaining his title of Supervisor of the Challis, while Supervisor Farrell remained on the Challis on detail retaining his title of Supervisor of the Targhee.

Fire Dispatcher

Del Larter

Guards

D-1	Archie Savage	Adm. Guard	Valley Creek R. S.
	C. H. Oylear	Guard	Cape Horn G. S.
	Clyde Johnson	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.
	Ray Ost	Lookout	Feltham L. O.
	William Wall	Lookout	Lookout Mtn. L. O.
	Willard "Bud" Zilkey	Lookout	Basin Butte L. O.
	Mary Waters	Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Robert Melville	Guard	Mahoney Creek
	Herman Schut	L. O. & Patrolman	Sleeping Deer
	Ralph Ivie	Lookout	Martin Mtn.
	Jack Boyle	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	J. Lorne Pine	L. O. & Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Dan O'Connor	Packer & Guard	Loon Creek R. S.
	Bessie Pine	Tel. Opr.	Cougar Creek
D-3	Lloyd Reed	Lookout	Twin Peaks
D-4	Glen Crawford	Adm. Guard	Clayton R. S.
	Don Crawford	Adm. Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Warren Dickson	Lookout	Custer L. O.

D-5	Henry Blume Merritt VanCamp Clifton Connyers Lester Garner	Admn. Guard Lookout Lookout L. O. & Patrolman	Seafoam R. S. Sheep Mtn. Little Soldier Greyhound Ridge Big Soldier L. O.
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Lemhi National Forest

		<u>1935</u>	
Godden, Floyd W.	Supervisor		On detail to the Targhee Nat'l Forest. Appointed Supervisor of the Targhee on 1/16/35.
Farrell, J. W.	Supervisor		Supervisor of the Targhee Nat'l Forest on detail to the Challis. Detailed to the R. O. 3/11/35.
McKee, E. E.	Ass't Supervisor		Acting Supervisor of the Challis & Lemhi Forests from 3/11/35.
Smith, Henry L. Livsey, Robert	Executive Assistant Sr. Clerk		Appointed to Challis 7/1/35. Transferred to LaSal National Forest as Ex. Ass't 11/15/35.
Tate, W. J. Pfeiffer, F. N. Larter, A. V.	Sr. Clerk Warehouseman CCC Clerk		Appointed to Challis 11/1/35. Working as Ass't Warehouseman and Ass't Fire Dispatcher.
Oldham, Sam R.	Clerk		Appointed to Challis 6/1/34 to 2/6/35.
Chaney, J. M. Calvin, Deane J.	Clerk Clerk		CCC Clerk at Mackay. Transferred from Ashley Nat'l Forest 5/1/35.
Foley, Beatrice Papworth, Ruby	Clerk Clerk		Appointed to Challis 7/25/35. Appointed 11/1/35 – Resigned 12/31/35.
Moretine, Elsie James, Gurney R.	Clerk Truck Driver		

The Lemhi National Forest was put under the supervision of the Challis Supervisor's Office after the death of Supervisor E. A. Renner in 1934.

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	M. G. Markle	Forest Ranger
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D-2	Loon Creek	A. Buckingham	Forest Ranger – Transferred to the Targhee Nat'l Forest as Ass't Supervisor 5/1/35.
D-2	Loon Creek	J. B. Hann	Forest Ranger – Transferred from Wasatch National Forest 5/1/35
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	C. W. Scribner	Forest Ranger – Transferred from D-5 to D-4.
D-5	Rapid River		Handled by Stanley Ranger until new Ranger was assigned.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	A. M. Cusick	Forest Ranger
D-7	Little Lost R.	Geo. A. Miller	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	C. P. Cusick Harry Hinkley	Forest Ranger Jr. Forest Ranger

Guards

D-1	C. H. Oylear P. G. Snedecor W. Wall Henry Blume Mary Waters	Guard Lookout Lookout Lookout Tel. Opr.	Cape Horn G. S. Ruffneck L. O. Lookout Mtn. Basin Butte Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Ray Wendlick Jack Boyle Herman Schut Robert Melville Merritt VanCamp Frank Wideman J. Lorne Pine Dan O'Connor Bessie Pine	Adm. Guard Lookout Lookout Lookout Lookout L. O. & Patrolman L. O. & Patrolman Packer Tel. Opr.	Loon Creek R. S. Pinyon Peak Martin Mtn. Cottonwood Peak Loon Creek Point Sleeping Deer Cougar Creek Loon Creek R. S. Cougar Creek
D-3	Lloyd Reed Ralph Ivie	Lookout Lookout	Twin Peaks Fly Peak
D-4	Don Crawford Warren Dickson	Adm. Guard Lookout	Bonanza G. S. Duster L. O.
D-5	Sidney E. Ray Clifton Connyers Lester Gardner Iveston Hupfer C. A. Gregory	Adm. Guard Lookout L. O. & Patrolman Lookout Lookout	Seafoam R. S. Little Soldier Greyhound Ridge Big Soldier Sheep Mtn.
D-6	Fred A. Holmes Ernest H. Taylor Mrs. Al West	Adm. Guard 1 st Lookout on Peak Tel. Opr.	Pahsimeroi R. S. Grouse Peak Dickey
D-7	Louis Ferris	Adm. Guard	Pass Creek G. S.
D-8	Walter Kahler H. A. Peterson	Adm. Guard Patrolman	Wildhorse R. S. Wildhorse R. S.

Chas. Kessinger	Lookout	Wildhorse L. O.
<u>Fire Dispatcher</u>	Del Larter	
	<u>1936</u>	
McKee, E. E.	Acting Supervisor	Appointed Supervisor 12/1/36.
Smith, Henry L.	Executive Assistant	
Markle, M. G.	Adm. Ass't Fire Control	Appointed 8/6/36. In Challis on detail from 6/1/36.
Graves, Joseph W.	Sr. Clerk	Transferred from Boise Nat'l Forest 7/1/36.
Moretine, Elsie	Clerk	Transferred to the R. O. 11/1/36.
Calvin, Deane J.	CCC Clerk	
Foley, Beatrice	CCC Clerk	
Tate, Wesley J.	Clerk	Transferred to the Boise National Forest 7/1/36.
McIllhenney, T.	Jr. Clerk & Steno	Telephone Operator and Typist during fire season – Appointed Jr. Clerk – Steno 9/1/36.
Allman, John E.	ERA Clerk	Detailed to the Challis as ERA Clerk 11/15/36.
Wilmot, Hugh E	ERA Clerk	Appointed to Challis 9/1/36.
Gholson, Sydney	Clerk	Detailed from Dixie National Forest 10/15/36.
Larter, A. V.	CCC Clerk	Working as Ass't Warehouseman and Ass't Fire Dispatcher.
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Henry M Shank was appointed Supervisor of the Challis National Forest January 16, 1936 to March 1, 1936. He did not take over during that time. Floyd Godden was again appointed Supervisor of the Challis on March 1, 1936 and detailed to the Targhee National Forest until March 11, 1936. He was on the Challis from March 11th to March 26th and then detailed to the Salmon National Forest where he was appointed Supervisor on May 16, 1936.

Arthur G. Nord became Supervisor of the Challis National Forest on May 16, 1936 and was on the forest until June 30, 1936 when he was transferred to the Cache National Forest.

Ranger Districts

D-1 Stanley	M. G. Markle	Transferred to Supervisor's Office as Adm. Ass't Fire Control 8/6/36.
D-1 Stanley	C. J. Langer	Transferred from the Teton Nat'l Forest 11/16/36.

D-2	Loon Creek	J. B. Hann	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	C. W. Scribner	Transferred to the Wasatch Nat'l Forest April 1, 1936.
D-4	Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Transferred from D-6 to D-4 on the Challis Nat'l Forest 4/16/36.
D-5	Rapid River	H. H. Hinkley	Transferred to Soil Conservation Service 10/8/36.
D-5	Rapid River	A. A. Murchie	Transferred from Wasatch Nat'l Forest 12/1/36.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	J. M. Hockaday	Transferred from Inter. Mtn. Experiment Station 4/16/36.
D-7	Little Lost R.	Geo. A. Miller	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	C. P. Cusick	Transferred to the Payette Nat'l Forest – Garden Valley District.
D-8	Wildhorse	S. R. Justice	Transferred from the Cache Nat'l Forest 3/16/36.
S. O.	Lloyd Reed Lloyd J. Astle Ted McIlhenney	Fire Dispatcher Telephone & Radio Technician Tel. Opr.	

Guards

D-1	Sidney E. Ray C. H. Oylear J. H. Wall James Seagraves Andrew Singley Mary Waters	Adm. Guard Guard Lookout Lookout Lookout Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S. Cape Horn G. S. Lookout Mtn. Basin Butte Ruffneck L. O. Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Fred Gardiol Bert Buckanan Merritt Van Camp Robert Melville Herman Schut Bud Weatherill Joe Fallini Art Pivi Lee Melvin J. Lorne Pine Verl Jones Floyd Hedrick Perry Knapp Bessie Pine	Adm. Guard Patrolman Lookout Lookout Lookout L. O. & Patrolman L. O. & Patrolman Lookout Lookout Lookout Patrolman Tel. Opr.	Loon Creek R. S. Loon Creek R. S. Pinyon Peak Cottonwood Peak Martin Mtn. Martin Mtn. Sleeping Deer Sleeping Deer Slide Rock Cougar Creek Cougar Creek Meyers Cove Pt. Phillips Creek Cougar Creek
D-3	Oliver Davis	Lookout	Fly Peak

	Lester Gardner	Lookout	Fly Peak
	Joe Shull	Lookout	Twin Peaks
	Chas. Forger	Patrolman	Garden Creek R. S.
	Ed Cummins	Patrolman	Mouth of Camas Cr.
	S. F. Woodard	Patrolman	Morgan Creek
D-4	Don Crawford	Adm. Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Earl Crawford	Lookout	Greylock
	Joseph Fox	Lookout	Custer
	Robert Montgomery	Lookout	Custer
D-5	Roy Cobbley	Adm. Guard	Seafoam R. S.
	Clifton Connyers	Lookout	Little Soldier
	Iveston Hupfer	Lookout	Big Soldier
	Mead Haskins	L. O. & Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
	L. Sharp	L. O. & Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
	Warren (Dewey) Dickson	Lookout	Sheep Mtn.
	Henry Blume	Patrolman	Pistol Creek
	Ted Williams	Patrolman	Little Creek
	Mr. Sykes	Patrolman	Mouth of Cougar Cr.
D-6	John Preston	Lookout	Grouse Peak
D-7	Clee Shinderling	Adm. Guard	Mr. View G. S.
D-8	H. L. Jones	Adm. Guard	Antelope G. S.
	William Hayes	Guard	Wildhorse R. S.
	Chas. Kessenger	Lookout	Wildhorse L. O.

1937

McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	
Johnson, Robert	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred from the Sawtooth NF. Detailed to other parts of region of AAA.
Markle, M. G.	Adm. Ass't	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	Clerical
Graves, Joseph W.	Sr. Clerk	
Allman, John E.	ERA Clerk	Detailed to Challis 11/15/36 to 1/15/37
Wilmot, Hugh E.	ERA Clerk	Resigned 6/7/37
Calvin, Deane J.	CCC Clerk	
Foley, Beatrice	CCC Clerk	
McIllhenney, T.	Jr. Clerk & Steno	
Gholson, Sydney	Sr. Clerk	Appointed Sr. Clerk 1/1/37. Resigned 1/31/37.
Larter, A. V.	CCC Clerk	Resigned 6/30/37.
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Porter, Anna E.	Clerk	Appointed to Challis 7/1/37.
Dodge, Virginia	Clerk	CCC & ERA – Appointed 7/1/37.
Smith, Harold E.	Clerk	Appointed to Challis 3/1/37.

James, Gurney R.

Truck Driver

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	C. J. Langer	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	J. B. Hann	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	A. A. Murchie	Forest Ranger
D-6	Pahsimeroi	J. M. Hockaday	Forest Ranger
D-7	Little Lost R.	George A. Miller	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	S. R. Justice	Forest Ranger.

Fire Dispatcher

Don Crawford	
Lloyd J. Astle	Tel. & Radio Tech.
Andy Singley	Ass't Dispatcher
Fenton Roskelly	Tel. Opr.

Guards

D-1	Sidney E. Ray	Alt. Ranger	Valley Creek R. S.	
	Neil Owens	Adm. Guard	Cape Horn G. S.	
	William Hayes	Lookout	Feltham L. O.	
	Roy Grubb	Lookout	Lookout Mtn.	
	Clifford McMurdie	Lookout	Basin Butte	
	Pete Snedecor	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.	
	Ella V. Boyle	Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S.	
	Dick Lightfoot	Patrolman	Valley Creek R. S.	
	Fred Banning	Patrolman	Cape Horn G. S.	
	Patrick Wick	Checker	Stanley	
	William Rose	Checker	Stanley	
	D-2	John Miles	Adm. Guard	Loon Creek R. S.
		Merritt VanCamp	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
Herman Schut		Lookout	Cougar Creek	
Orville Dutton		Ass't Lookout	Cougar Creek	
Ralph Ivie		Lookout	Martin Mtn.	
H. H. Holverson		Ass't Lookout	Martin Mtn.	
Leo Jarvis		Lookout	Cottonwood L. O.	
Joe Fallini		Lookout	Loon Creek Pt.	
Walter Ray		Patrolman	Cabin Creek	
Marie Ray		Tel. Opr.	Cabin Creek	
Audrey Spears		Lookout	Sleeping Deer	
D-3	Paul Neff	Patrolman	Cache Creek Cabin	
	Sam Lovell	Patrolman	Mouth of Loon Creek	
	Dan O'Connor	Packer	Loon Creek R. S.	
	Dudley Cameron	Lookout	Twin Peaks	
	Joseph Shull	Lookout	Fly Peak	
	Val Jones	Lookout	Meyers Cove Pt.	

	Grover Oyler	Checker	Morgan Creek
	Chas. Foeger	Checker	Garden Creek
D-4	Ernest Taylor	Adm. Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Earl Crawford	Lookout	Greylock L. O.
	Virgil Frazier	Lookout	Custer L. O.
	William Cobbley	Lookout	Redwing L. O.
	A. D. Kelley	Patrolman	Bonanza G. S.
	William Fleming	Checker	Sunbeam Dam
	Howard Davis	Checker	Sunbeam Dam
	David Bricker	Checker	East Fork
D-5	Don McIlhenney	Adm. Guard	Seafoam R. S.
	Clifton Connyers	Lookout	Little Soldier
	Dick West	Ass't Lookout	Little Soldier
	Melvin Shepard	Lookout	Big Soldier
	Lessil Sharp	Lookout	Greyhound Ridge
	William Spears	Lookout	Sliderock L. O.
	Darrel Sharp	Patrolman	Little Soldier
	Fred Gardiol	Lookout	Sheep Mtn.
	Iveston Hupfer	Packer	Seafoam R. S.
	J. Lorne Pine	Guard	Little Creek
	Bessie Pine	Tel. Opr.	Little Creek
	Henry Blume	Patrolman	Pistol Creek
	Fred Tappen	Patrolman	Middle Fork
D-6	Ralph Beard	Lookout	Grouse Peak
	Mr. Al West	Tel. Opr.	Dickey
D-7	Fred Williams	Lookout	Big Windy L. O.
	Vernon Anderson	Checker	Sawmill Canyon
	Clee Shinderling	Adm. Guard	Mt. View G. S.
D-8	Bert Jones	Adm. Guard	Antelope G. S.
	R. Max Rees	Guard	Wildhorse R. S.
	Chas. Kessenger	Lookout	Wildhorse L. O.

1938

McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	
Johnson, Robert	Ass't Supervisor	Returned from AAA Detail 2/1/38.
Markle, M. G.	Adm. Ass't	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	Clerical
Graves, Joseph W.	Sr. Clerk	
Maughan, Roy H.	Clerk	Detailed from Fishlake Nat'l Forest to Challis 11/1/38. Transferred to Challis 12/1/38.
Calvin, Deane J.	CCC Clerk	
Foley, Beatrice	CCC Clerk	Resigned 1/10/38.
McIlhenney, T.	Jr. Clerk	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	

Porter, Anna E.
Dodge, Virginia
Smith, Harold E.
James, Gurney R.

Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Truck Driver

Resigned 11/30/38.
CCC & ERA Clerk

Ranger Districts

D-1 Stanley
D-2 Loon Creek

C. J. Langer
J. B. Hann

Forest Ranger
Transferred to the Cache Nat'l
Forest 3/16/38.

D-2 Loon Creek

A. A. Murchie

Transferred from D-5 to D-2 on
the Challis.

D-3 Challis

L. B. Koch

Forest Ranger

D-4 Clayton

A. M. Cusick

Forest Ranger

D-5 Rapid River

Herbert J. Freece

Transferred from the Cache
National Forest 5/1/38.

D-6 Pahsimeroi

J. M. Hockaday

Forest Ranger

D-7 Little Lost River

Geo. A. Miller

Forest Ranger

D-8 Wildhorse

S. R. Justice

Forest Ranger.

Fire Dispatcher

Don Crawford
William Hovey
Lloyd J. Astle
Fenton Roskelly

Ass't Dispatcher
Tel. & Radio Technician.
Tel. Opr.

Guards

D-1 Neil Owens
William Hayes
Virgil Frazier
Roy Grubb
Clifford McMurdie
Pete Snedecor
John Paul
Ella V. Boyle
D-2 Joseph Fallini
Merritt VanCamp
Herman Schut
Gene Hansen
Ralph Ivie
Dick West
Leo Jarvis
Lessil Sharp
H. H. Holverson
Alden Morrow
Walter Ray
Marie Ray
Sam Lovell

Alt. Ranger
Guard
Lookout
Lookout
Lookout
Lookout
Patrolman
Tel. Opr.
Alt. Ranger
Lookout
Lookout
Ass't Lookout
Lookout
Ass't Lookout
Lookout
Lookout
Ass't Lookout
Lookout
Patrolman
Tel. Opr.
Patrolman

Valley Creek R. S.
Cape Horn G. S.
Lookout Mtn.
Basin Butte
Feltham L. O.
Ruffneck L. O.
Marsh Creek P. S.
Valley Creek R. S.
Loon Creek R. S.
Pinyon Peak
Cougar Creek
Cougar Creek
Martin Mtn.
Martin Mtn.
Cottonwood L. O.
Loon Creek Pt.
Loon Creek Pt.
Sleeping Deer
Cabin Creek
Cabin Creek
Middle Fork

	Dan O'Connor	Packer	Loon Creek R. S.
D-3	Dudley Cameron	Lookout	Twin Peaks
	Joseph Shull	Lookout	Fly Peak
	Verl Jones	Lookout	Goat Lake Pt.
	Joseph Miles	Lookout	Meyers Cove Pt.
D-4	Ernest H. Taylor	Adm. Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Earl Crawford	Lookout	Greylock L. O.
	Arthur Piva	Lookout	Potaman Peak
		Lookout	Custer L. O.
D-5	Andrew Singley	Alt. Ranger	Seafoam R. S.
	Clifton Connyers	Lookout	Little Soldier
	Ray Laverty	Ass't Lookout	Little Soldier
	Melvin Shepard	Lookout	Big Soldier
	William Spear	Lookout	Greyhound Ridge
	Fred Gardiol	Lookout	Sheep Mtn.
	J. Lorne Pine	Guard	Little Creek
	Bessie Pine	Tel. Opr.	Little Creek
	Dick Lightfoot	Patrolman	Rapid River
	Jack Kirtley	Patrolman	Upper Middle Fork
	Henry Blume	Patrolman	Pistol Creek
	Iveston Hupfer	Packer	Seafoam R. S.
D-6	O. Caskey	Lookout	Grouse Peak
	Mrs. Al West	Tel. Opr.	Dickey
D-7	Vernon Anderson	Lookout	Iron Creek Pt.
	Clee Shinderling	Adm. Guard	Mt. View G. S.
D-8	P. Max Rees	Adm. Guard	Wildhorse R. S.
	Bert Jones	Adm. Guard	Antelope G. S.
	Kilby Perkins	Lookout	Wildhorse L. O.

By Executive order dated October 8, 1938, the entire Lemhi National Forest was divided between the Challis & Salmon National Forests. Up until this time, the Pahsimeroi, Little Lost River, and the Wildhorse Ranger Districts were just under the Supervision of the Challis but not a part of the Challis.

<u>1939</u>		
McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	
Johnson, Robert	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Adm. Ass't	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	Clerical
Graves, Joseph W.	Sr. Clerk	
Maughan, Roy H.	Clerk	
Brown, O'Cee G.	Ass't Clerk	Transferred from the Boise NF 7/17/39.
Calvin, Deane J.	CCC Clerk	
McIlhenney, T.	Jr. Clerk	Transferred to Salmon NF 9/25/39 as CCC Clerk.
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	

Dodge, Virginia Smith, Harold E.	Clerk Clerk	CCC & ERA Transferred to the Sawtooth NF 6/16/39.
Steele, John	Mechanic	Supervising Mechanic for CCC from 1933 to 1939.
James, Gurney R. Crawford, Don Peterson, Pete Leaton, Beatrice	Truck Driver Fire Dispatcher Tel. & Radio Technician Tel. Opr.	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	C. J. Langer	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	A. A. Murchie	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Herbert J. Freece	Forest Ranger
D-6	Pahsimeroi	J. M. Hockaday	Forest Ranger
D-7	Little Lost River	Geo. A. Miller	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	S. R. Justice	Forest Ranger.

Guards

D-1	William Hayes Irvin W. Spencer Joe Miles Roy Grubb Pete Snedecor Clifford McMurdie Dewey Dickson	Alt. Ranger Guard Lookout Lookout Lookout Lookout Lookout Patrolman Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S. Cape Horn G. S. Lookout Mtn. Basin Butte Ruffneck L. O. Bulltrout Point Feltham Marsh Creek P. S. Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Ella V. Boyle Joseph Fallini Merritt VanCamp J. Lorne Pine Henry Holverson Alden Morrow Ralph Ivie Leo Jarvis Walter Ray Harry Hice Dan O'Connor Bessie Pine Marie Ray	Alt. Ranger Lookout L. O. & Patrolman Lookout L. O. & Patrolman Lookout Lookout Patrolman Lookout Packer Tel. Opr. Tel. Opr.	Loon Creek R. S. Pinyon Peak Cougar Creek Loon Creek Point Sleeping Deer Martin Mtn. Cottonwood L. O. Cabin Creek Flume Creek Point Loon Creek R. S. Cougar Creek Cabin Creek
D-3	Dudley Cameron Joseph Shull Verl Jones	Lookout Lookout Lookout	Twin Peaks Fly Peak Goat Lake Point
D-4	Andrew Singley	Guard	Bonanza G. S.

	Earl Crawford	Lookout	Greylock
	Arthur Piva	Lookout	Potaman L. O.
	Darrell Sharp	Lookout	McGowan Peak
		Lookout	Small Peak L. O.
		Lookout	Custer L. O.
		Lookout	Deadwood L. O.
D-5	Herman Schut	Alt. Ranger	Seafoam R. S.
	Clifton Connyers	Lookout	Little Soldier
	Melvin Shepard	Lookout	Big Soldier
	Richard West	Lookout	Greyhound Ridge
	Fred Gardiol	Lookout	Sheep Mtn.
	Henry Blume	Patrolman	Pistol Creek
	William Spears	Patrolman	Little Creek
	Iveston Hupfer	Packer	Seafoam R. S.
D-6	Glen Lahey	Lookout	Grouse Point
	Frances Smith	Tel. Opr.	Dickey
D-7	J. H. Chaney	Clerk – Dispatcher	Mackay Office
	Clee Shinderling	Guard	Mt. View G. S.
	Vernon Anderson	Lookout	Iron Creek Pt.
	Robert Hammond	Patrolman	
	Kilby Perkins	Patrolman	
D-8	Clinton Whitney	Guard	Wildhorse R. S.
	Bert Jones	Guard	Antelope G. S.
	William Taylor	Lookout	Wildhorse L. O.

1940

McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	
Johnson, Robert	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	
Graves, Joseph W.	Sr. Clerk	
Maughan, Roy H.	Sr. Clerk	
Brown, O'Cee G.	Clerk	
Calvin, Deane J.	CCC Clerk	Transferred to the Payette NF 10/31/40.
McIllhenney, T.	Jr. Clerk	Transferred back from Salmon NF 6/1/40.
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Dodge, Virginia	Clerk	CCC & ERA
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	
<u>Dispatcher's Office</u>		
Crawford, Don	Fire Dispatcher	
Donkin, Lester	Tel. & Radio Technician	
Leaton, Beatrice	Tel. Opr.	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	C. J. Langer	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	A. A. Murchie	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Herbert J. Freece	Forest Ranger
D-6	Pahsimeroi	J. M. Hockaday	Transferred to Weiser NF – Hornet Dist. 4/1/40.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Claude Morin	Transferred from Targhee NF 4/1/40.
D-7	Little Lost River	Geo. A. Miller	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	S. R. Justice	Forest Ranger.

District Personnel

D-1	William Hayes	Alt. Ranger	Valley Creek R. S.
	Irvin W. Spencer	Guard	Cape Horn G. S.
	Joseph Miles	Lookout	Lookout Mtn.
	Roy Grubb	Lookout	Basin Butte
	Pete Snedecor	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.
	John Miles	Lookout	Bulltrout Point
	Lester Lewis	Lookout	Feltham L. O.
	Ella V. Boyle	Patrolman	Marsh Creek P. S.
		Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Joseph R. Fallini	Alt. Ranger	Loon Creek R. S.
	Merritt VanCamp	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	J. Lorne Pine	L. O. & Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Ralph Ivie	Lookout	Martin Mtn.
	Darrell Sharp	Lookout	Cottonwood L. O.
	H. Holverson	Lookout	Loon Creek Point
	Walter Ray	Patrolman	Cabin Creek
	Wm. Wilkinson	Lookout	Flume Creek Point
	Chris. Koch	Patrolman	Phillips Creek
	Dan O'Connor	Packer	Loon Creek R. S.
	Bessie Pine	Tel. Opr.	Cougar Creek
	Marie Ray	Tel. Opr.	Cabin Creek
D-3	Dudley Cameron	Lookout	Twin Peaks
	Joseph Shull	Lookout	Fly Peak
	Verl Jones	Lookout	Goat Lake Point
D-4	Andrew Singley	Guard	Bonanza G. S.
	Ralph Beard	Lookout	Custer L. O.
	George Grubb	Lookout	Deadwood L. O.
	Warren Dickson	Lookout	Potaman L. O.
	James Ennis	Lookout	Juliette L. O.
D-5	Leo Jarvis	Alt. Ranger	Seafoam Ranger Station
	Clifton Connyers	Lookout	Little Soldier
	Melvin Shepard	Lookout	Big Soldier

	Richard West	L. O. & Patrolman	Greyhound Ridge
	Fred Gardiol	Lookout	Sheep Mtn.
	Iveston Hupfer	Packer	Seafoam R. S.
	Richard Hess	Patrolman	Pistol Creek
	Bud Spears	Patrolman	Little Creek
D-6	Glen Lahey	Lookout	Grouse Point
	Frances Smith	Tel. Opr.	Dickey
D-7	Vernon Anderson	Lookout	Iron Creek Point
	Clee Shinderling	Guard	Mt. View G. S.
D-8	Bert Jones	Guard	Antelope G. S.
	Clinton Whitney	Guard	Wildhorse R. S.
	Gene Hanson	Lookout	Wildhorse L. O.

1941

Supervisor's Headquarters

McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	
Johnson, Robert	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	
Graves, Joseph W.	Sr. Clerk	
Maughan, Roy H.	Sr. Clerk	
Brown, O'Cee G.	Clerk	
McIllhenney, T.	Clerk & Steno.	Transferred to the Grazing Service – 7/1/41.
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Dodge, Virginia	Clerk	Transferred to Sawtooth NF 6/16/41.
	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

Crawford, Don	Fire Dispatcher
French, Eugene	Tel. & Radio Technician
Welker, Agnes	Tel. Opr.

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	C. J. Langer	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	A. A. Murchie	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Herbert J. Freece	Forest Ranger
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Claude Morin	Forest Ranger
D-7	Little Lost River	Geo. A. Miller	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	S. R. Justice	Forest Ranger.

District Personnel

D-1	Roy Grubb Irvin W. Spencer B. W. Silcock Ralph Beard Pete Snedecor Lester Lewis	Alt. Ranger Guard Lookout Lookout Lookout Lookout Lookout Patrolman	Valley Creek R. S. Cape Horn G. S. Lookout Mtn. Basin Butte Ruffneck L. O. Bulltrout Point Feltham L. O. Marsh Creek P. S.
D-2	Ella V. Boyle Dan O'Connor Merritt VanCamp J. Lorne Pine Fred Tapan Robert Melville Henry Holverson J. Amos Williams Walter Ray Francis H. O'Keefe Richard West Marie Ray	Tel. Opr. Alt. Ranger Lookout L. O. & Patrolman Lookout Lookout Lookout Lookout Patrolman Patrolman Packer Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S. Loon Creek R. S. Pinyon Peak Cougar Creek Martin Mtn. Cottonwood L. O. Loon Creek Point Flume Creek Point Cabin Creek Phillips Creek Loon Creek R. S. Cabin Creek
D-3	Gilbert Sykes Joseph Shull Wm. Wilkinson	Lookout Lookout Lookout	Twin Peaks Fly Peak Goat Lake Point
D-4	C. W. Kimpton Richard Bruno Kenneth Crawford James Ennis	Guard Lookout Lookout Lookout	Bonanza G. S. Custer L. O. Deadwood L. O. Potaman L. O.
D-5	John Killough Clifton Connyers Melvin Shepard Paul Riggs John Ivie Robert Spears Jacob Messer G. Alice Killough	Alt. Ranger Lookout Lookout L. O. & Patrolman Lookout Patrolman Patrolman Tel. Opr.	Seafoam Ranger S. Little Soldier Big Soldier Greyhound Ridge Sheep Mtn. Pistol Creek P. S. Little Creek P. S. Seafoam R. S.
D-6	Theron Smith Frances Smith	Lookout Tel. Opr.	Grouse Point L. O. Dickey
D-7	C. H. Chaney Robert B. Hammond Raymond W. Coffman Gerald J. Hall	Clerk Guard Lookout Patrolman	Mackay R. S. Mt. View G. S. Iron Creek Point Pass Creek
D-8	Bert Jones Clinton Whitney Robert Roskelly	Guard Guard Lookout	Antelope G. S. Wildhorse R. S. Wildhorse L. O.

1942

Supervisor's Headquarters

McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	
Johnson, Robert	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred to Bridger NF 3/16/42.
Hansen, J. Deloy	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred from Cache NF – 3/16/42.
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	
Graves, Joseph W.	Sr. Clerk	Transferred to the Boise NF – 1942.
Bosen, Leland J.	Sr. Clerk	Transferred from Manti NF in 1942.
Fuller, J. Deane	Clerk	War Em. Appt. 7/1-8/31/42.
Brown, O'cee G.	Clerk	Transferred to Boise NF in 1942.
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Maughan, Roy H.	Sr. Clerk	Also Ass't Warehouseman
Corrigan, Wm. B.	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

Crawford, Don	Fire Dispatcher	
Smith, Verald A.	Ass't Dispatcher	
French, Linwood E.	Tel. & Radio Technician	Called to U.S. Navy 8/22/42
Parker, DeRay	Tel & Radio Technician	Appt. 8/16/42 to Replace French
Bishop, Ethelella	Tel. Opr.	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	C. J. Langer	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	A. A. Murchie	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Herbert J. Freece	Forest Ranger
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Claude Morin	Forest Ranger
D-7	Little Lost River	Geo. A. Miller	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	S. R. Justice	Forest Ranger.

District Personnel

D-1	Joseph J. Nemanic	Alt. Ranger	Valley Creek R. S. Called to U.S. Navy 8/4/42.
	David L. Miffen	Alt. Ranger	Valley Creek R. S. 8/4/ to 9/30/42.
	Lester L. Lewis	Guard	Cape Horn G. S. 6/8 to 8/27/42

Warren C. Wiley	Guard	Cape Horn G. S. 8/23 to 9/30/42
Dean B. Chandler	Lookout	Lookout Mtn.
Burton W. Silcock	Lookout	Basin Butte
Ernest C. Hirsch	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.
Ronald L. Nugent	Lookout	Bulltrout Point
Ruel H. Barrus	Lookout	Feltham L. O.
Wm. B. Riggs	Checker	Beaver Creek
Robert T. New	Checker	Lolo Creek
William E. Jones	Patrolman	Marsh Creek P. S.
Ella V. Boyle	Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S.

Suppression Squad on Vanity Summit

	Dan O'Connor	Foreman	
	Ward Hendrick	Packer	8/4/ to 9/3/42
	Marion U. Gale		6/15 to 9/15/42
	Howard Yeadon	Ass't. Forest Guard	8/7 to 10/17/42
	Charles Hoelzle	Ass't Forest Guard	8/10 to 10/17/42
	Jack Niece	Jr. Forest Guard	8/3 to 8/29/42
	Fred T. Harding	Ass't Forest Guard	8/10 to 8/23/42
D-2	McBride, Grant W.	Alt. Ranger	Loon Creek R. S.
	John J. O'Brien	Guard	Loon Creek R. S.
	John Ivie	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Keith Ewers	L. O. & Patrolman	Cougar Creek
	Byron Shull	Lookout	Martin Mtn.
	Henry Holverson	Lookout	Loon Creek Point – Called into U.S. Army 8/24/42
	Robert Melville	Lookout	Loon Creek Point – 8/13/42
	Leo Jarvis	Patrolman	Indian Creek G. S.
	Byron A. Schottelius	L. O. & Patrolman	Cottonwood L. O.
	Rex W. Scouten	Patrolman	Phillips Creek
	Robert B. Terrell	Lookout	Sleeping Deer
	Richard C. West	Packer	Loon Creek R. S.
	Fred H. Tappan	Patrolman	Middle Fork
	Ed. S. Hanes	Patrolman	Middle Fork
	Laura L. Jarvis	Tel. Opr.	Indian Creek G. S.

Suppression Squad on Indian Creek

	Horace A. Fortney	Foreman	Inducted into Army 8/20/42.
	V. Angus McGowan		
	Wm. Wilkinson		
	Blaine Mackley		
	Lyell Thomas		
	Robert N. Weichbrodt		

Richard James
Ralph Black

D-3	Keith Bradley	Lookout	Twin Peaks
	Warren E. Eldridge	Lookout	Fly Peak
	William J. Amos	Lookout	Goat Lake Point
	Melvin C. Johnston	Lookout	Goat Lake Point - Inducted into Army 7/18/42.
	Lewis W. Campbell	Lookout	Goat Lake Point Double to replace Johnston.
	Verne A. McGowan	Checker	Challis Creek
	Arthur D. Kelley	Checker	Morgan Creek
D-4	C. W. Kimpton	Guard 6/12 to 8/26	Bonanza G. S.
	Laverl E. Kimpton	Guard 8/20 to 9/4	Bonanza G. S.
	Herbert E. Holmes	Lookout	Custer L. O.
	Winton R. Tipton	Lookout	Potaman L. O.
	Not Occupied	Lookout	Deadwood L. O.
	Not Occupied	Lookout	Greylock L. O.
	Lee E. Melvin	Guard	Clayton R. S.
	Charles Turpin	Patrolman	Warm Springs Meadows
	Thomas R. Marshall	Checker	Robinson Bar 8/3 to 8/12
	Elbert H. Colter	Checker	Robinson Bar 8/12 to 8/24
	Paul C. Thomas	Checker	Robinson Bar 8/24 to 8/29
	Charles F. Wilcox	Checker	East Fork
	Howard W. Davis	Checker	Sunbeam Dam
D-5	Melvin C. Shepard	Alt. Ranger	Rapid River R. S.
	Jay K. King	Guard	Rapid River R. S.
	Clifton Connyers	Lookout	Little Soldier – Called into U.S. Army 6/1/42.
	Jasper E. Heller	Lookout	Little Soldier 6/15 to 9/9.
	Clayton I. Duffy	Lookout	Little Soldier 9/9 to 10/4
	Vernon L. Gillespie	Lookout	Big Soldier
	Aubrey Spears	Lookout	Greyhound Ridge
	Daniel T. Romney	Lookout	Sheep Mtn.
	Marvin H. Larson	Patrolman	Little Creek G. S.
	Fern Larson	Tel. Opr.	Little Creek G. S.
	Richard L. Koch	Patrolman	Pistol Creek P. S.
	William L. Scott	Patrolman	Pistol Creek P. S.
	Fred H. Paulsen	Packer	Rapid River R. S.
	Edith L. Shepard	Tel. Opr.	Rapid River R. S.

Suppression Squad on Little Creek

Thomas E. Jose Foreman
Clayton I. Duffy
Homer C. Dyer
Halsey M. Gridley Jr.

Franklin Mackley
Donald B. Mitchell

Suppression Squad on Josephus Lake

Thomas R. Marshall Foreman
Richard L. Hodder
Christian B. Koch
John O. Herron
Robert Miller

D-6	Kenneth H. Crawford	Lookout	Grouse Point L. O.
	Lloyd E. Mabe	Guard	May R. S.
	Frances Smith	Tel. Opr.	Dickey
D-7	Roman W. Kinney	Guard	Mackay R. S. – 6/1/ - 9/5
	James Chaney	Guard	Mackay R. S. – 9/5 – 9/30
	Robert B. Hammond	Guard	Mtn. View G. S.
	Laverne L. Hughes	Patrolman	Mackey R. S.
	John E. Phillips	Patrolman	Sawmill Canyon
	Edward D. Shimek	Lookout	Iron Mtn. L. O.
D-8	Gerald J. Hall	Guard	Wildhorse R. S.
	Herbert L. Jones	Guard	Antelope G. S.
	David L. Evans	Lookout	Wildhorse L. O. (Discharged)
	Irae Bascom	Lookout	Wildhorse L. O.

1943

Supervisor's Headquarters

McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	
Hansen, J. Deloy	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	
Bosen, Leland J.	Sr. Clerk	
Maughan, Roy H.	Clerk	Transferred to Humboldt NF in 1943.
Beattie, Phyllis	Jr. Clerk	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Corrigan, Wm. B.	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

Crawford, Don	Fire Dispatcher
Milton E. Deschamps	Night Dispatcher
Donald E. Cooper	Tel. & Radio Technician
Bishop, Ethelella	Tel. Opr.

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	C. J. Langer	Killed in airplane crash 4/5/43 – Searching for fliers.
D-1	Stanley	P. A. Grossenbach	Transferred from Sawtooth NF 6/1/43.
D-2	Loon Creek	A. A. Murchie	Transferred from D-2 to D-8 on Challis NF 1/1/43.
D-2	Loon Creek	H. J. Freece	Transferred from D-5 to D-2 on Challis NF 4/1/43.
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Herbert J. Freece	Transferred to D-2 on Challis
D-5	Rapid River	Gerald J. Hall	Acting Ranger
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Claude Morin	Transferred from D-6 to D-7 6/1/43.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Milton C. Sill	Transferred from the Boise NF to Challis NF 8/1/43.
D-7	Little Lost River	Geo. A. Miller	Resigned to go into Private Business.
D-7	Little Lost River	Claude Morin	Transferred from D-6 on Challis.
D-8	Wildhorse	S. R. Justice	Transferred to the Toiyabe NF 1/1/43.
D-8	Wildhorse	A. A. Murchie	Transferred from D-2 on Challis 1/1/43.

District Personnel

D-1	Lester Lewis	Alt. Ranger	Valley Creek R. S.
	Francis H. O'Keefe	Guard	Cape Horn G. S.
	Perry D. Promley	Lookout	Ruffneck L. O.
	Richard L. Koch	Lookout	Basin Butte
	Neil Barrus	Ass't Lookout	Basin Butte
	Richard James	Lookout	Lookout Mtn.
	Jack T. Edwards	Ass't Lookout	Lookout Mtn.
	Harry T. James	Lookout	Bulltrout Point
	William Riggs	Patrolman	Marsh Creek P. S.
	Ella V. Boyle	Tel. Opr.	Valley Creek R. S.
D-2	Melvin Shepard	Alt. Ranger	Loon Creek R. S.
	John M. Pilash	Guard	Loon Creek R. S.
	Mary Frances Nixon	Lookout	Pinyon Peak
	Robert Melville	Lookout	Loon Creek Point
	Thayne R. Hicks	Ass't Lookout	Loon Creek Point
	Wm. W. Wilkinson	Lookout	Martin Mtn.
	Wayne R. Johnson	Ass't Lookout	Martin Mtn.
	Robert N. Weichbrodt	Lookout	Cottonwood L. O.
	Leo Jarvis	Patrolman	Indian Creek G. S.
	Laura Jarvis	Tel. Opr.	Indian Creek G. S.

Ruel H. Barrus
Mary Jo Scott
Labelle Scott

Patrolman
Lookout
Ass't Lookout
L. O. & Patrolman

Phillips Creek
Cougar Creek
Cougar Creek
Sleeping Deer

1944

Supervisor's Headquarters

McKee, E. E.
Hansen, J. Deloy
Markle, M. G.
Smith, Henry L.
Bosen, Leland J.
Scherer, Delton I.
Beattie, Phyllis
Clark, Lois
James, Gurney R.
Corrigan, Wm. B.
Kerley, Ted

Supervisor
Ass't Supervisor
Staff Officer
Adm. Ass't
Sr. Clerk
Sr. Clerk
Jr. Clerk
Jr. Clerk & Typist
Truck Driver
Mechanic
Mechanic

Fire Control

Inducted into Navy
Transferred from Weiser NF

Resigned

Dispatcher's Office

Crawford, Don
Perkins, Joseph
Bishop, Ethelella

Fire Dispatcher
Tel. & Radio Technician
Tel. Opr.

Ranger Districts

D-1 Stanley
D-2 Loon Creek
D-3 Challis
D-4 Clayton
D-5 Rapid River

D-5 Rapid River

D-6 Pahsimeroi
D-7 Little Lost River

D-7 Little Lost River

D-8 Wildhorse

Paul A. Grossenbach
Herbert J. Freece
L. B. Koch
A. M. Cusick
Gerald J. Hall

Marvin H. Larson

Milton C. Sill
Claude Morin

John M. Wick

A. A. Murchie

Forest Ranger
Forest Ranger
Forest Ranger
Forest Ranger
Acting Ranger inducted into
Army.
Transferred from Little Creek
G. S. as Acting Ranger.
Forest Ranger
Transferred to the Payette NF
3/16/44.
Transferred from the Idaho NF
3/16/44.
Forest Ranger

1945

Supervisor's Headquarters

McKee, E. E.
Hansen, J. Deloy
Markle, M. G.
Smith, Henry L.

Supervisor
Ass't Supervisor
Staff Officer
Adm. Ass't

Fire Control

Scherer, Delton I.
Pfeiffer, F. M.
Kerley, Ted
James, Gurney R.

Sr. Clerk
Warehouseman
Mechanic
Truck Driver

Dispatcher's Office

Miles, Beatrice
Perkins, Joseph
Ebberts, Aileen

Fire Dispatcher
Tel. & Radio Technician
Tel. Opr. & Clerk

Ranger Districts

D-1 Stanley

D-2 Loon Creek
D-2 Loon Creek
D-3 Challis
D-4 Clayton
D-5 Rapid River
D-6 Pahsimeroi
D-7 Little Lost River
D-8 Wildhorse

Paul A. Grossenbach Resigned – 11/21/45 to go into
Cattle Business.
Herbert J. Freece Resigned – 7/1/45
Otto H. Tschamp Acting Ranger
L. B. Koch Forest Ranger
A. M. Cusick Forest Ranger
Marvin H. Larson Acting Ranger.
Milton C. Sill Forest Ranger
John M. Wick Forest Ranger
Archie A. Murchie Forest Ranger

1946

Supervisor's Headquarters

McKee, E. E.
Hansen, J. Deloy

Supervisor
Ass't Supervisor Transferred to Caribou NF –
7/21/46
Ass't Supervisor (no one appt. in 1946 to take
Hansen's place.)
Staff Officer Fire Control
Adm. Ass't
Clerk Resigned
Clerk Transferred from the R. O. in
1946.

Markle, M. G.
Smith, Henry L.
Scherer, Delton I.
Braman, Frank

Bush, Phyllis B.
Clark, Lois
Pfeiffer, F. M.
Booth, James
James, Gurney R.

Clerk
Clerk
Warehouseman
Mechanic
Truck Driver

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons
Theron Smith
Joseph Perkins
Aileen Ebberts

Fire Dispatcher
Ass't Fire Dispatcher
Tel. & Radio Technician
Tel. Opr. & Clerk

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Dean C. Rowland	Transferred to the Challis NF from the Cache NF – 4/1/46.
D-2	Loon Creek	Otto H. Tschamp	Acting Forest Ranger until 5/16/46.
D-2	Loon Creek	R. E. Latimore	Transferred from Boise NF – 5/16/46.
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-7	Little Lost River	John M. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	A. A. Murchie	Forest Ranger

1947

Supervisor's Headquarters

McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	
Morse, Grant A.	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred from Black Hills NF – Region 8 – 8/10/47.
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	
Braman, Frank	Clerk	
Bush, Phyllis B.	Clerk	Resigned
Clark, Lois	Clerk	
Oregan, George	Clerk & Steno.	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Booth, James	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher
Joseph Perkins	Tel. & Radio Technician
Aileen Ebberts	Tel. Opr. & Clerk
Theron Smith	Ass't Dispatcher

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Dean C. Rowland	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	R. E. Latimore	Forest Ranger
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-7	Little Lost River	John M. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	A. A. Murchie	Transferred to Nevada NF 6/1/47 – Ely District.
D-8	Wildhorse	Allen H. Wheeler	Transferred from Salmon NF – 6/1/47.

1948

Supervisor's Headquarters

McKee, E. E.	Supervisor	Retired April 30, 1948.
Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	Transferred from Boise NF to Challis NF – 5/2/48.
Morse, Grant A.	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	
Cooley, Sadie	Clerk & Steno	
Heidel, Betty	Clerk & Steno	Transferred to Int. Rev. June 1948.
Love, Verda	Clerk	Appointed in June – Released 7/31/48.
Braman, Frank	Sr. Clerk	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Booth, James	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

Roger F. Marsh	Fire Dispatcher	
Don Cooper	Tel. & Radio Technician	
Aileen C. Ebberts	Tel. Opr. & Clerk	Received perm. Appt. 10/18/48 and transferred to S. O.
Don Campbell	Ass't Fire Dispatcher	
Fauntella Smith	Tel. Opr.	

Ranger Districts

D-1 Stanley	Dean C. Rowland	Forest Ranger
D-2 Loon Creek	Robert E. Latimore	Forest Ranger
D-3 Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4 Clayton	A. M. Cusick	Transferred to Toiyabe NF Austin District – 4/11/48.
D-4 Clayton	Geo. Lafferty	Transferred from the Payette NF – 4/11/48.
D-5 Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6 Pahsimeroi	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-7 Little Lost River	John M. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-8 Wildhorse	Allen H. Wheeler	Forest Ranger

1949

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	
Morse, Grant A.	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Smith, Henry L.	Adm. Ass't	Retired June 30, 1949.

Braman, Frank E.	Adm. Ass't	Promoted from Clerk to Adm. Ass't.
Jutkins, Dwight L. "Pinky"	Sr. Clerk	Transferred from the Toiyabe NF 6/30/49.
Cooley, Sadie	Clerk & Steno	
Ebberts, Aileen C.	Clerk	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Cronk, Jack	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher
Don Cooper	Tel. & Radio Technician
Bessie Reynolds	Tel. Opr.
Don Crawford	Ass't Dispatcher

Ranger Districts

D-1 Stanley	Dean C. Rowland	Forest Ranger
D-2 Loon Creek	Robert E. Latimore	Forest Ranger
D-3 Challis	L. B. Koch	Forest Ranger
D-4 Clayton	Geo. Lafferty	Forest Ranger
D-5 Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6 Pahsimeroi	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-7 Little Lost River	John M. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-8 Wildhorse	Allen H. Wheeler	Forest Ranger
D-8 Wildhorse	Bill Cooperrider	Ass't Forest Ranger Temp. Appt. 7/5 and Perm. Appt. Nov. 1949.

1950

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	
Morse, Grant A.	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred to the Targhee NF - 2/6/50.
	Ass't Supervisor	(Position not filled in 1950.)
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Braman, Frank E.	Adm. Ass't	
Jutkins, Dwight L. "Pinky"	Sr. Clerk	Detailed to R-2 from 6/6 to 10/4/50 - Insect Control.
Cooley, Sadie	Clerk & Steno	
Ebberts, Aileen C.	Clerk	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Cronk, Jack	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher
William Ebberts	Ass't Fire Dispatcher & Ass't Warehouseman
Arnold Eldridge	Tel. & Radio Technician
Ruby Piva	Tel. Opr. & Clerk

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Dean C. Rowland	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Robert E. Latimore	Transferred to D-6 on the Challis NF from D-2 – 6/29/50.
D-2	Loon Creek	R. E. Newcomer	Transferred from Teton NF to Challis – 6/29/50.
D-3	Challis	L. B. Koch	Retired March 31, 1950.
D-3	Challis	Geo. E. Lafferty	Transferred from D-4 on the Challis NF to D-3 – 4/2/50.
D-3	Challis	Richard N. Hickman	Jr. Forest Ranger – Temp. Appt. as Ass't Forest Ranger.
D-4	Clayton	Bill Cooperrider	Transferred from D-8 to D-4 on the Challis NF – 4/4/50.
D-5	Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Milton C. Sill	Transferred to D-7 from D-6 on Challis NF – 6/29/50.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Robert E. Latimore	Transferred from D-2 to D-6 on the Challis – 6/29/50.
D-7	Little Lost River	John M. Wick	Transferred to D-8 from D-7 on the Challis NF – 7/18/50.
D-7	Little Lost River	Milton C. Sill	Transferred from D-6 to D-7 on the Challis NF – 6/29/50.
D-8	Wildhorse	Allen H. Wheeler	Retired June 30, 1950.
D-8	Wildhorse	Bill Cooperrider	Transferred to D-4 – 4/4/50.
D-8	Wildhorse	David V. Swenson	Jr. Forest Ranger given Temp. Appt. as Ass't Ranger.

George E. Lafferty recalled to U. S. Army 8/17/50. Richard N. Hickman assumed general responsibility for the Garden Creek District. (D-3) John W. Deinema transferred to the Challis from the Payette NF in August, 1950 to assist with Garden Creek District and other work.

1951

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	
Watts, Gordon L.	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred from Boise NF to Challis NF – 3/18/51.
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Braman, Frank E.	Adm. Ass't	
Jutkins, D. L. "Pinky"	Sr. Clerk	Detailed to R-2 Kremling, Colo. For 2-1/2 Mo. On Insect Control.

Palmer, Dorothy M.	Clerk & Steno.	Transferred to Challis NF from Bureau of Indian Affairs 10/29/51.
Cooley, Sadie	Clerk & Steno	Resigned 11/2/51.
Ebberts, Aileen C.	Clerk - Typist	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Cronk, Jack	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher
William Ebberts	Ass't Dispatcher
Robert Randall	Tel. & Radio Technician
Dorothy Kirkpatrick	Tel. Opr.

Ranger Districts

D-1 Stanley	Dean C. Rowland	Forest Ranger
D-2 Loon Creek	R. E. Newcomer	Forest Ranger
D-3 Challis	Geo. E. Lafferty	Still in U. S. Army.
D-3 Challis	Richard N. Hickman	Detailed to Eagle, Colo. On Insect Control 8/29/51.
D-3 Challis	John W. Deinema	Ass't Forest Ranger
D-4 Clayton	Bill Cooperrider	Forest Ranger
D-5 Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6 Pahsimeroi	Robert E. Latimore	Forest Ranger
D-7 Little Lost River	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-8 Wildhorse	John M. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-8 Wildhorse	David V. Swenson	Ass't Forest Ranger

1952

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	
Watts, Gordon L.	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Braman, Frank E.	Adm. Ass't	
Jutkins, D. L. "Pinky"	Sr. Clerk	Transferred to the Wasatch NF - 8/11/52.
Wiatrowski, Joseph	Sr. Clerk	Transferred from the Boise NF September, 1952.
Palmer, Dorothy M.	Clerk & Steno.	Resigned 4/19/52.
Hughes, Beverly	Clerk & Steno.	Appt. 4/23 and Resigned in June, 1952.
Bartlett, Joan	Clerk & Steno.	Appt. in June, Resigned in August, 1952.
Swauger, Joanne	Clerk & Steno.	Worked from 8/8 to 8/28/52.
Fuller, Dean	Clerk	Appt. September 2, 1952.

Ebberts, Aileen C.
Pfeiffer, F. M.
Cronk, Jack
James, Gurney R.

Clerk - Typist
Warehouseman
Mechanic
Truck Driver

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons

Fire Dispatcher
Ass't Dispatcher
Tel. & Radio Technician
Tel. Opr.

Robert Randall
Helen Burstedt

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Dean C. Rowland	Transferred to the Bridger NF – 4/13/52 – Cokeville, Wyo.
D-1	Stanley	R. E. Newcomer	Transferred from D-2 to D-1 on the Challis NF – 4/13/52.
D-2	Loon Creek	R. E. Newcomer	Transferred to D-1 on Challis.
D-2	Loon Creek	John W. Deinema	Transferred from D-3 to D-2 on 4/13/52, then transferred from D-2 to D-6 on 6/15/52.
D-2	Loon Creek	Richard N. Hickman	Transferred from D-3 to D-2 on 6/15/52.
D-3	Challis	Geo. Lafferty	Forest Ranger returned from U.S. Army 1/19/52.
D-3	Challis	John W. Deinema	Transferred to D-2 – 4/13/52.
D-3	Challis	Richard N. Hickman	Transferred to D-2 – 6/15/52.
D-4	Clayton	Bill Cooperrider	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Robert E. Latimore	Transferred to R. O. 6/1/52, Div. Of Wildlife.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	John W. Deinema	Transferred from D-2 – 6/15/52.
D-7	Little Lost River	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	John W. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	David V. Swenson	Resigned

1953

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.
Watts, Gordon L.
Markle, M. G.
Braman, Frank E.
Wiatrowski, Joseph
Ebberts, Aileen C.
Fuller, Dean
Boge, Janeice

Supervisor
Ass't Supervisor
Staff Officer
Adm. Ass't
Sr. Clerk
Clerk - Typist
Clerk
Clerk
Fire Control
Detailed to Sawtooth NF.
Resigned 5/20/53.
Resigned

Corrigan, Bonnie	Clerk	Resigned
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Cronk, Jack	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher
Jack Wilcox	Ass't Dispatcher
Blaine Hansen	Tel. & Radio Technician
Helen Burstedt	Tel. Opr.

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	R. E. Newcomer	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Richard N. Hickman	Transferred from D-2 to D-6 on the Challis NF 3/11/53.
D-2	Loon Creek	Melvin Shepard	Challis Alt. Ranger D-2 – to be handled by Challis D-3.
D-3	Challis	Geo. Lafferty	Forest Ranger
D-4	Clayton	Bill Cooperrider	Forest Ranger
D-5	Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	John W. Deinema	Transferred to the Teton NF 3/8/53 – Buffalo Dist.
D-6	Pahsimeroi	Richard N. Hickman	Transferred from D-2 to D-6 on the Challis NF.
D-7	Little Lost River	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	John W. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-8	Wildhorse	Harvey W. Gissell	Ass't Forest Ranger

1954

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	
Watts, Gordon L.	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Braman, Frank E.	Adm. Ass't	
Wiatrowski, Joseph	Chief Clerk	
Ebberts, Aileen	Payroll Clerk	
Fuller, Dean	Clerk & Steno.	Appt. to Challis
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Cronk, Jack	Mechanic	
Savage, Archie	C & M Foreman	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher
Jack Wilcox	Ass't Dispatcher Called for Military Training
Blaine Hansen	Radio Technician

Ella V. Boyle	Tel. Opr.	Transferred from Stanley.
<u>Ranger Districts</u>		
D-1 Stanley	R. E. Newcomer	Forest Ranger
D-2 Loon Creek	Alt. Melvin Shepard	D-3 Handling D-2 Adm.
D-3 Challis	Geo. Lafferty	Transferred to Boise NF 6/6/54 – Cottonwood Dist.
D-3 Challis	Bill Cooperrider	Transferred form D-4 to D-3 on the Challis NF 6/6/54.
D-4 Clayton	Bill Cooperrider	Transferred to D-3.
D-4 Clayton	Robert B. Allison	Transferred from the Salmon NF to Challis NF 6/6/54.
D-5 Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Acting Forest Ranger.
D-6 Pahsimeroi	Richard N. Hickman	Forest Ranger
D-7 Little Lost River	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-8 Wildhorse	John W. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-8 Wildhorse	Harvey W. Gissell	Ass't Forest Ranger

1955

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	
Watts, Gordon L.	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred to the Targhee NF as Supervisor – 8/28/55.
Deinema, John W.	Ass't Supervisor	Transferred from the Teton NF to the Challis NF 10/2/55.
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Braman, Frank E.	Adm. Ass't	
Wiatrowski, Joseph	Chief Clerk	Transferred to R. O. on 8/1/55.
Pfeffer, Roman	Chief Clerk	Transferred from Ashley NF to Challis NF 8/1/55.
Ebberts, Aileen	Payroll Clerk	
Strunk, Ethel	Clerk – Steno.	Appt. May 1955
Fuller, Dean	Clerk & Steno.	
Ross, Ray B.	Mechanic	
Phillips, Veron	Mechanic	
Savage, Archie	C & M Foreman	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher	
Blaine Hansen	Radio Technician	Left to go into the U.S. Air Force.
Jensen	Radio Technician	
Ella V. Boyle	Clerk	
Jack Wilcox	Ass't Dispatcher	

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	R. E. Newcomer	Forest Ranger
D-1	Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Ass't Forest Ranger
D-2	Challis	Bill Cooperrider	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Melvin Shepard	Alt. Forest Ranger
D-3	Clayton	Robert B. Allison	Transferred to Cache NF 6/1/55 from the Challis NF
D-3	Clayton	Lowell E. Horton	Transferred from the Uintah NF to the Challis NF.
D-4	May	Richard N. Hickman	Forest Ranger
D-5	Little Lost River	Milton C. Sill	Forest Ranger
D-6	Wildhorse	John W. Wick	Forest Ranger
D-6	Wildhorse	Harvey W. Gissell	Ass't Forest Ranger

Districts D-1 & D-5 were consolidated in D-1 and the Ranger Station will be Stanley Ranger Station instead of Valley Creek Ranger Station. Districts D-2 & D-3 were consolidated in D-2 and the Ranger Station will be Challis Ranger Station instead of Garden Creek Ranger Station. Pahsimeroi Ranger Station was changed to May Ranger Station.

1956

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	
Deinema, John W.	Ass't Supervisor	
Markle, M. G.	Staff Officer	Died March 7, 1956.
Deshler, Wm. O.	Staff Officer	Transferred from Payette NF 5/7/56 to the Challis NF.
Braman, Frank E.	Adm. Ass't	Transferred to the Boise NF 7/15/56 from the Challis NF.
Opheikens, Bert H.	Adm. Ass't	Transferred from the Uinta NF to the Challis 7/15/56.
Pfeffer, Roman	Chief Clerk	
Ebberts, Aileen	Payroll Clerk	
Strunk, Ethel	Clerk – Steno.	
Hamilton, Rose	Clerk	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Franklin, Charles V.	Mechanic	
James, Gurney R.	Truck Driver	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher
Jay LaJeunesse	Ass't Dispatcher
Odell Reams	Radio Technician
Ella V. Boyle	Clerk
Savage, Archie	C & M Foreman

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	R. E. Newcomer	Forest Ranger
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D-1	Rapid River	Marvin H. Larson	Transferred to Salmon NF 6/4/56 – Mineral Exm.
D-1	Rapid River	Clifton Connyers	Alt. Ranger at Seafoam.
D-2	Challis	Bill Cooperrider	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Melvin Shepard	Alt.Ranger
D-3	Clayton	L. E. Horton	Forest Ranger
D-4	May	Richard N. Hickman	Forest Ranger
D-5	Mackay	Milton C. Sill	Transferred to the Bridger NF 6/3/56 – Bedford Dist.
D-5	Mackay	Lester Fluckiger	Transferred from Nevada NF to the Challis NF 7/15/56.
D-6	Wildhorse	John W. Wick	Transferred to the Wallawa- Whitman NF – 7/15/56 – LaGrande Dist.
D-6	Wildhorse	Harvey W. Gissell	Transferred to the Bridger NF – 11/4/56.

Wildhorse and Little Lost River Districts D-6 & D-5 have consolidated and the Ranger Station will be the Mackay Ranger Station D-5.

1957

Supervisor's Headquarters

Bunch, Andrew L.	Supervisor	Retired December 31, 1957
Deinema, John W.	Supervisor	Promoted to Supervisor December 29, 1957
Deshler, Wm. O.	Staff Officer	Transferred to R. O.
Opheikens, Bert H.	Adm. Ass't	
Pfeffer, Roman	Chief Clerk	Transferred to R. O. 1/12/57 Div. Personnel Management From 1/12/57 to 9/8/57.
Ebberts, Aileen	Chief Clerk	Transferred from Uinta NF to Challis NF 9/8/57.
Hoover, G. W. "Bill"	Chief Clerk	
Hamilton, Rose	Payroll Clerk	
Hammond, Joyce	Clerk-Typist	Resigned
Niece, Hazel	Clerk	Appt. 4/12/57
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	
Brown, H. L.	Clerk	Ass't Warehouseman Appt. 3/4/57.
Franklin, Charles V.	Mechanic	
Savage, Archie	C&M Foreman	
Ebberts, William	Truck Driver	
James, Gurney R.	Sr. F. S. Worker	

Dispatcher's Office

J. Lloyd Sammons	Fire Dispatcher	On Sick Leave 8/2/57 until end of season
Ella V. Boyle	Acting Dispatcher	8/2/57 until end of season

Dan Bartnicki
Odell Reams

F. C. Aid
Radio Technician

Acting Ass't Dispatcher

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Robert E. Newcomer	Forest Ranger
D-1	Stanley	Sam Warren	Ass't Forest Ranger
D-1	Seafoam	Clifton Connyers	Alt. Ranger
D-2	Challis	Bill Cooperrider	Forest Ranger
D-2	Loon Creek	Melvin Shepard	Alt. Ranger
D-3	Clayton	Lowell E. Horton	Transferred to the Uinta NF – 12/18/57. No one Appt. in 1957.
D-3	Clayton		
D-4	May	Richard N. Hickman	Forest Ranger
D-5	Mackay	Lester Fluckiger	Forest Ranger
D-5	Mackay	Paul Leger	Transferred from Roseburg, Oregon – 6/17/57

District Personnel

D-1	Stanley	Don Klopfenstein	Alt. Ranger – Stanley R. S.
	Seafoam	Clifton Connyers	Alt. Ranger – Seafoam R. S.
	Stanley	DeVon Nelson	F. C. Aid – Stanley R. S.
	Cape Horn	John Crandall	F. C. Guard – Cape Horn G. S.
	Marsh Creek	Dan Pence	F. C. Patrolman – Marsh Creek P. S.
	Seafoam	Elmer Huston	G. C. Guard – Seafoam G. S.
	Little Creek	Robert E. Bobek	F. C. Guard – Little Creek G.S.
	Ruffneck	Robert Sass	Lookout – Ruffneck Peak
	Lookout Mtn.	James Hintze	Lookout – Lookout Mtn.
	Big Soldier	Marx Hintze	Lookout – Big Soldier L. O.
	Little Soldier	Dan J. Bartnicki	Lookout - Little Soldier – Shot in Leg & taken off L. O.
	Little Soldier	E. Curtis	Lookout – Replaced Bartnicki
	Seafoam	Ed Budell	Packer – Seafoam G. S.
	Seafoam	Mrs. E. Huston	Tel. Opr. – Seafoam G. S.
	Little Creek	Mrs. R. Bobek	Tel. Opr. - Little Creek G. S.
D-2	Loon Creek	Melvin Shepard	Alt. Ranger – Loon Creek G. S.
	Challis	Donald E. Vaughn	F. S. Guard – Challis R. S.
	Loon Creek	Ivan Thornton	F. C. Guard – Loon Creek R. S.
	Indian Springs	I. H. Hupfer	Packer – Indian Springs G. S.
	Falconberry	Geo. H. Phelps	F. C. Guard – Falconberry G.S.
	Pinyon	Gary Thornton	Lookout – Pinyon
	Martin Mtn.	Phillip Persons	Lookout – Martin Mtn. L. O.
	Loon Creek Pt.	Archie Paul	Lookout – Loon Creek Point L.O.
	Fly Peak	James R. Howell	Lookout – Fly Peak L. O.
	Twin Peaks	Henry Holverson	Lookout – Twin Peaks L. O.

D-3	Falconberry Clayton Bonanza Custer Clayton	Mrs. G. Phelps Steve Rushton Keith Slane Edward Behling LeRoy Kline	Tel. Opr. – Falconberry G. S. F. C. Guard – Clayton R. S. F. C. Guard – Bonanza G. S. Lookout – Custer L. O. Recreation Guard – Clayton R.S.
	Clayton	Neil Slane	F. C. Aid & S. C. – On Const. & Maint.
	Clayton	Emanuel Will	F. C. Aid & S. C. – On Const. & Maint.
D-4	May	Byron Shull	F. C. Guard – May R. S.
	Mt. View	Donald Hooper	F. C. Guard – Mtn. View G. S.
D-5	Mackay	Lou Campbell	F. C. Guard – Mackay R. S.
	Antelope	Walter Waldron	F. C. Guard – Antelope G. S.
	Wildhorse	Jim Cobia	F. C. Guard – Wildhorse G. S.
	Copper Basin	Norman Wiseman	F. C. Guard – Copper Basin G.S.

Road Crews

Boyle, John J.	Powderman	Ivie, John V.	Foreman
Broadbent, L. R.	Laborer	Maag, Quinton	Laborer
Bruce, Dale F.	Equipment Opr.	Marker, Frank D.	Equipment Opr.
Clark, George	Laborer	Millick, Earl	Sr. F. S. Worker
Connyers, Bryan L.	Equipment Opr.	Millick, Lillian	Cook
Cordray, Earl B.	Equipment Opr.	Nippin, D.	Laborer
Hice, Harry	Equipment Opr.	Persons, Charles	Equipment Opr.
Pritchett, John	Laborer		

1958

Supervisor's Headquarters

Deinema, John W.	Supervisor	
Ross, Culver D.	Range Staff Officer	Transferred to Challis NF from Humboldt NF 1/12/58.
Hyatt, Melvin T.	Staff Officer	Fire Control – Transferred from Caribou NF 12/29/57.
Opheikens, Bert H.	Adm. Ass't	Transferred to Manti-LaSal NF 7/13/58.
Bowen, Blaine	Adm. Ass't	Transferred from the R. O. to Challis NF 7/13/58.
Hoover, G. W.	Chief Clerk	
Ebberts, Aileen	Payroll & Voucher Clerk	
Hamilton, Rose	Typist & Mail Clerk	
Niece, Hazel	Receptionist	
Pfeiffer, F. M.	Warehouseman	Retired 7/1/58.
Brown, H. L.	Warehouseman	Promoted from Ass't.
Bradford, Joseph	Ass't Whsm.	For season of 1958.

Franklin, Charles
Savage, Archie
Ebberts, William
James, Gurney R.
Sammons, J. Lloyd

Mechanic
C&M Foreman
Truck Driver
Sr. F. S. Worker
Mineral Examiner
Retired 2/28/58.

Dispatcher's Office

M. A. Cutler
Ella V. Boyle
Odell Reams
James Ellswood

Fire Dispatcher
Ass't Dispatcher
Radio Technician (Salmon)
Ass't Radio Technician (Salmon)

Ranger Districts

D-1	Stanley	Robert E. Newcomer	Forest Ranger
D-1	Stanley	Sam Warren	Ass't Ranger – In Military Training
D-1	Stanley	Steve Rushton	Ass't Ranger during season
D-1	Seafoam	Clifton Connyers	Alt. Ranger – Seafoam G. S.
D-2	Challis	Bill Cooperrider	Transferred to the Boise NF – Emmett Dist. – 3/8/58.
D-2	Challis	Richard N. Hickman	Transferred from D-4 to D-2 on Challis NF 3/9/58 and to R. O. 11/29/58.
D-2	Challis	Reid Jackson	Transferred from the Targhee NF to Challis NF 12/14/58.
D-2	Challis	Donald Hooper	Ass't Ranger appt. to Challis NF in June and transferred to Manti-LaSal NF 12/14/58.
D-2	Challis	Steve Rushton	Transferred from D-1 to D-2 on Challis NF as Ass't R.
D-3	Clayton	Lowell E. Horton	Transferred to the Uinta NF – 12/18/57.
D-3	Clayton	Marvin H. Larson	Transferred from Salmon NF to Challis NF – 3/3/58.
D-4	May	Richard N. Hickman	Transferred to D-2 – 3/9/58.
D-4	May	Melvin G. Long, Jr.	Transferred from the Teton NF – 3/9/58.
D-5	Mackay	Lester Fluckiger	Forest Ranger
D-5	Mackay	Paul Leger	Ass't Ranger – Transferred to Manti-LaSal NF – 12/13/58.
D-5	Mackay	Wm. Price	Transferred from R. O. to the Challis NF – 12/14/58.

John Hurd – Mineral Examiner was on the Challis from 1/13/58 to June, 1958.

District Personnel

D-1	Stanley	Don Klopfenstein	Alt. Ranger – Stanley R.S.
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	Cape Horn Seafoam	Ned Pence Larry McDowell Donald E. Vaughn M. Edward Budell	F.C. Guard – Stanley R.S. F.C. Guard – Cape Horn G.S. F.C. Guard – Seafoam G.S. Packer – Seafoam G.S.
	Marsh Creek	Ivan R. Thornton	F.C. Patrolman – Marsh Cr. P.S.
	Little Creek Ruffneck Lookout Mtn. Little Soldier Big Soldier Trail Crew Trail Crew Seafoam Little Creek Stanley	Wayne K. Adamson James F. Pepcorn Shirley J. Hintze Ronne Blaschke Geo. B. Buckway Dan J. Bartnicki Marvin E. Wolf Mrs. D. Vaughn Mrs. W. K. Adamson Sadie Ann Critchfield	F.C. Guard – Little Creek G.S. Lookout – Ruffneck L.O. Lookout – Lookout Mtn. L.O. Lookout – Little Soldier L.O. Lookout – Big Soldier L.O. F.C. Aid & S.C. F.C. Aid & S.C. Tel. Opr. – Seafoam G.S. Tel. Opr. – Little Creek G.S. Clerk-Typist – Stanley R.S.
D-2	Loon Creek Loon Creek Challis Indian Springs Falconberry Pinyon Martin Mtn. Loon Creek Pt.	Melvin Shepard Paul Scabelund Charles Arnold I. H. Hupfer Geo. H. Phelps Charles Dexheimer Carl Berreckman Bjerregaard, D.	Alt. Ranger – Loon Creek G.S. F.C. Guard – Loon Creek G.S. F.C. Aid - Challis R.S. Packer – Indian Springs G.S. F.C. Guard – Falconberry G.S. Lookout – Pinyon Peak L.O. Lookout – Martin Mtn. L.O. Lookout – Loon Creek Point Was called home.
	Loon Creek Pt. Fly Peak Twin Peaks Falconberry	Willis Whitney Frank Snook H. H. Holverson Mrs. G. Phelps	Lookout – Loon Creek Point Lookout – Fly Peak L.O. Lookout – Twin Peaks L.O. Tel. Opr. – Falconberry G.S.
D-3	Clayton Clayton Bonanza Custer Sunbeam	John J. Boyle Dan Pence Keith Slane Richard Bunch Gilbert Boren	F.C. Guard – Clayton R.S. F.C. Aid Gen'l – Clayton R.S. F.C. Guard – Bonanza G.S. Lookout – Custer L.O. Recreation Guard – Sunbeam Dam
	Clayton	A. Bryan Kelso	F.C. Aid)) Const. & Maint.
D-4	May Mt. View	Emanuel Will Byron Shull William Millick	F.C.Aid) F.C. Guard – May R.S. Alt. Ranger – Mountain View G.S.
D-5	Mackay Antelope Wildhorse Copper Basin	Lou Campbell Walter Waldron Russel Snook Norman Wiseman	F.C. Guard – Mackay R.S. F.C. Guard – Antelope G.S. F.C. Guard – Wildhorse G.S. F.C. Guard – Copper Basin G.S.

Trail Crew	Allen Hardman	F.C. Aid & S.C.
Trail Crew	Bob Caskey	F.C. Aid & S.C.

Road Crews

Broadbent, L. R.	Laborer	Hice, Harry	Equipment Opr.
Bruce, Dale F.	Equipment Opr.	Ivie, John	Foreman
Clark, George	Laborer	Marker, Frank D.	Equipment Opr.
Connyers, Bryan L.	Equipment Opr.	Millick, Earl	Sr. F.S. Worker
Cordray, Earl V.	Equipment Opr.		

1959

Supervisor's Headquarters

Deinema, John W.	Supervisor	
Ross, Culver D.	Range Staff Officer	
Hyatt, Melvin T.	Staff Officer	Fire Control
Bowen, Blaine	Adm. Ass't	
Hoover, G. W.	Chief Clerk	Transferred to the R.O. 7/13/59
Shrake, Robert	Chief Clerk	Transferred from the Sawtooth NF 7/12/59
Ebberts, Aileen	Payroll & Voucher Clerk	
Niece, Hazel	Resource Clerk	
Steele, Franzetta	Typist – Mail Clerk	Also Receptionist
Brown, H. L.	Warehouseman	Resigned 7/31/59
Ebberts, William	Warehouseman	Appt. 8/1/59
Hamilton, Rose	Typist & Mail Clerk	Resigned 2/6/59
Bennett, James	Ass't Whsm.	For Season
Franklin, Charles	Mechanic	
Savage, Archie	C&M Foreman	
Sammons, J. Lloyd	Mineral Examiner	
Rushton, Steve	Project Leader RRR	Transferred to Toiyabe NF – Austin Dist. 11/4/59
Pfeiffer, Tom	Custodian	Resigned
Wise, Roy	Acting F. Engineer	Received Perm.Appt. 8/23/59

Dispatcher's Office

M. A. Cutler	Fire Dispatcher	
Ella V. Boyle	Ass't Dispatcher	
Odell Reams	Radio Technician	(Salmon)
James Ellswood	Ass't Radio Technician	(Salmon)

Ranger Districts

D-1 Stanley	Robert E. Newcomer	Forest Ranger
D-1 Stanley	Sam Warren	Ass't Ranger – Returned from Military Service
D-1 Stanley	Don Klopfenstein	Alt. Ranger – Stanley R.S.
D-1 Stanley	Clifton Connyers	Alt. Ranger – Seafoam R.S.

D-2	Challis Challis	Reid Jackson Steve Rushton	Forest Ranger Ass't Ranger – Transferred to the Toiyabe NF 11/4/59
	Challis	Melvin Shepard	Alt. Ranger – Loon Creek G.S.
D-3	Clayton	Marvin H. Larson	Forest Ranger
D-4	May May	Melvin G. Long, Jr. William Millick	Forest Ranger Alt. Ranger – Mtn. View G.S.
D-5	Mackay Mackay Mackay	Lester Fluckiger William Price Lou Campbell	Forest Ranger Ass't Forest Ranger Alt. Ranger – Mackay R.S.

John Hurd – Mineral Examiner was on the Challis from 1/13/58 to June, 1958.

District Personnel

D-1	Stanley	Wayne Adamson Gary Adamson Larry McDowell Ivan Thornton Allen Wisdon Lee Hoopes M. Edward Budell James F. Pepecorn Gary Oliverson Paul Harmer William Brooks Emanuel Will Marvin E. Wolf Mrs. S. Thornton Mrs. Lee Hoopes Neil Slane David K. Turk Leo Wilson Frank Snook I. H. Hupfer Richard Bunch Willis Whitney Jack Hammond H.H. Holverson Mrs. F. Snook John Pritchett Keith Slane Dan Pence Dallis Bouy	F.C. Guard – Stanley R.S. Recreation Guard – Stanley R.S. FC. Guard - Cape Horn G.S. F.C. Guard – Seafoam G.S. F.C. Patrolman – Marsh Creek P.S. F.C. Guard – Little Creek G.S. Packer Seafoam G.S. Lookout – Ruffneck L.O. Lookout – Lookout Mtn. L.O. Lookout – Little Soldier L.O. Lookout Big Soldier L.O. Laborer 111 Laborer 111 Tel. Opr. – Seafoam G.S. Tel. Opr. – Little Creek G.S. F.C. Guard – Challis R.S. F.C. Guard – Loon Creek G.S. F.C. Guard & Packer – Indian Springs F.C. Guard – Indian Creek G.S. Lookout – Pinyon Peak L.O. Lookout – Martin Mtn. L.O. Lookout – Loon Creek Point Lookout – Fly Peak L.O. Lookout Twin Peaks L.O. Tel. Opr. – Indian Creek G.S. F.C. Guard – Clayton R.S. F.C. Guard – Bonanza G.S. F.C. Aid Gen'l – Clayton R.S. Lookout – Custer L.O.
D-2	Challis		
D-3	Clayton		

	Gilbert Boren	Recreation Guard – Sunbeam Dam
	A. B. Kelso	Laborer 111)) Const. & Maint.
D-4 May	Jerry Ennis	Laborer 11)
D-5 Mackay	Byron Shull	F.C. Guard – May R.S.
	Walter Waldron	F.C. Guard – Antelope G.S.
	Russel Snook	F.C. Guard – Wildhorse G.S.
	Bob Caskey	F.C. Guard – Copper Basin G.S.
	Charles Arnold	F.C. Guard – Mackay R.S.
	Allen Hardman	F.C. Aid – Trail Crew

Road Crews

Broadbent, L. R.	Laborer 111	Connyers, Bryan L.	Equipment Opr.
Bruce, Dale F.	Equipment Opr.	Cordray, Earl V	Equipment Opr.
Clark, George	Laborer 111	Hice, Harry	Equipment Opr.
Ivie, John	Foreman	Lewis, Alfred	Powderman
Maag, Q.	Laborer 111	Marker, Frank D.	Equipment Opr.
Millick, Earl	Sr. F. S. Worker	Quigley, Roy	Laborer 11

1960

Supervisor's Headquarters

Permanent Personnel

Deinema, John W.	Supervisor	Transferred to RO 10/16/60
P. Max Rees	Supervisor	Transferred from Uinta 10/16/60
Culver, D.Ross	Forester	Range
Hyatt, Melvin T.	Forester	Fire Control
Wise, Roy L.	Civil Engineer	
Bowen, Blaine	Adm. Ass't	
Shrake, Robert	Adm. Ass't	Transferred to Teton 6/25/60
Davis, Byron R.	Adm. Ass't	Transferred from Cache 6/25/60
Ebberts, Aileen	Clerk	
Niece, Hazel J.	Accts. Mtnce. Clerk	
Steele, Francetta	Clerk-Typist	
Ziegler, Lorena M.	Clerk-Typist	
Ebberts, William W.	General Supply Clerk	
Elswood, James D.	Elect. Tech.	
Cutler, Myron A.	Fire Dispatcher	
Nielsen, John W.	Civil Engineer	
Sammons, James L.	Forestry Aid	
Savage, Archie	C&M Foreman (Gen.)	
Anderson, Phyllis M.	Laborer I	
Connyers, Bryan L.	Equipment Operator II	

Temporary Personnel

Bruce A. Baldwin	Laborer II
Laremie J. Cloward	Eng. Aid (Gen.)
Delbert L. Coates	Laborer II (Rec.)
Donald E. Edmiston	Eng. Aid
Fred L. Edmiston	Eng. Aid (Gen.)
Ralph A. Fisher	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Floyd C. Gambrel	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Boyd M. Gutebier	Eng. Aid (Gen.)
Fred H. Hebdon	Laborer III
Ida Fay Holland	Laborer I
Medie Horton	Laborer I
Charles L. Kirtley	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Donna L. Leaton	Laborer I
Franklin A. Leaton	Fire Control Aid (Gen.)
Alfred Lewis	Truck Driver II (Rec.)
Stanley L. Mecham	Eng. Aid (Gen.)
Melvin J. Meyers	Laborer II
David L. Mifflin	Carpenter
Guy R. Miller	Eng. Aid
Kenneth M. Miller	Eng. Aid
John L. Munson	Eng. Aid
Frank A. Pfeiffer	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Billy J. Reed	Eng. Aid
Howard E. Reed	Eng. Aid
Eleanor L. Sommer	Laborer I
Spencer D. Strand	Eng. Aid
Clifford E. Turner	F.C.A. (Gen.)

Road Crew

Leland S. Broadbent	Laborer II
Dale F. Bruce	Equipment Operator II
George Clark	Laborer III
Earl V. Cordray	Equip. Operator II
Clearcie Hice	Cook Helper II
Harry D. Hice	Equipment Operator II
Bertha M. Holloway	Camp Cook I
John V. Ivie	C&M Foreman Equipment Operations
Vivian W. Ivie	Truck Driver II
Nancy J. Jenks	Cook's Helper
Kathleen L. Markle	Camp Cook I
Earl Millick	Sr. Forest Worker
Frank D. Marker	Equipment Operator II

Stanley Ranger District (D-1)

Permanent Personnel

Robert E. Newcomer	District Forest Ranger
Donald Klopfenstein	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Ella V. Boyle	Clerk
Clifton W. Connyers	Fire Control Officer

Temporary Personnel

Gerald E. Adamson	Forestry Aid (Rec.)
Gerald L. Bean	Forestry Aid
M. Edward Budell	Packer Full String
Clark B. Call	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Michael B. Clausen	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Kenneth L. Edmiston	Laborer II
James O. Eubanks	F.C.A. (Lookout)
John C. Frederick	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Leland Hoopes	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Robert C. Hull	F.C.A. (Gen.)
James L. Jernigan	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Raymond Keppner	Sr. Forest Worker
William K. Lucas	F.C.A. (Gen.)
D. Stanley Moulton	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leland J. Muir	F.C.A. (Gen.)
James W. Nielsen	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Paul J. Nissen	F.C.A. (Gen.)
James F. Pepcorn	F.C.A. (Lookout)
William C. Rember	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Bud S. Sims	Sr. Forest Worker
Jarold Swafford	Sr. Forest Worker
Emanuel Will	Sr. Forest Worker
Leo A. Williamson	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Jay L. Ostler	F.C.A. (Gen.)

Challis Ranger District (D-2)

Permanent Personnel

Reid H. Jackson	District Forest Ranger	Transferred to Boise 11/13/60
Howard R. Koskella	District Forest Ranger	Transferred from Uinta 11/6/60
Mary G. Williams	Clerk-Typist	
Melvin C. Shepard	Fire Control Officer	
Sam E. Warren	Ass't District Ranger	

Temporary Personnel

Marie M. Bals	Clerk-Typist
Glen R. Bennett	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Connie M. Cummins	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Charles A. Dexheimer, Jr.	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Johnny M. Gerbitz	F.C.A. (Gen.)

Esther Holverson	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Henry Holverson	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Iveston H. Hupfer	F.C.A. (Lookout)
David K. Jones	F.C.A. (Gen.)
John L. Mickel	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Lewis L. Pence	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Lester K. Rosenkrance	F.C.A. (Gen.)
K. Neil Slane	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Larry L. Smith	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Loring F. Snook, Jr.	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Jack D. Swafford	F.C.A. (Gen.)
J. Tom Waldroup	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Willis A. Whitney	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leo R. Wilson	Packer Short String

Clayton Ranger District (D-3)

Permanent Personnel

Marvin H. Larson	District Forest Ranger
Fern E. Larson	Clerk-Typist

Temporary Personnel

Bruce C. Boren	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Robert R. Boren	Forestry Aid (Rec.)
Lenard Bradshaw	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Ralph E. DeKlotz	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Jerry L. Ennis	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Byron A. Kelso	Straw Boss
Tom H. McFadden	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Louis B. Olaso	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Gordon P. Parker	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Dan T. Pence	Forestry Aid
Larry J. Phillips	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leon R. Powers	F.C.A. (Gen.)
M. Keith Slane	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Russell R. Snook	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Benny R. Vaughn	F.C.A. (Gen.)

May Ranger District (D-4)

Permanent Personnel

Melvin G. Long, Jr.	District Forest Ranger
Charlene C. Long	Clerk
William L. Millick	Forestry Aid (Gen.)

Temporary Personnel

Byron B. Shull	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Clarence D. Stilwill	Forestry Aid (Gen.)

Mackay Ranger District (D-5)

Permanent Personnel

Lester Fluckiger	District Forest Ranger	Transferred to Bridger 11/13/60
Philip S. Moffett	District Forest Ranger	Transferred from Targhee 11/13/60
William C. Price	Ass't District Ranger	Transferred to Manti-LaSal 11/13/60
James M. Mayo	Ass't District Ranger	
Lewis W. Campbell	Fire Control Tech. (Gen.)	
Virginia L. Moore	Clerk-Typist	

Temporary Personnel

Larry K. Bradshaw	Laborer II
Issac H. Hardman	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Maurice C. Hardman	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Bobby L. Hunter	Laborer II
Gary Lambson	Laborer II
Paul B. Maykuth	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Ellis I. Reay	Laborer II
Jerry L. Sollender	Laborer II
Max E. Wall	Laborer II
Walter G. Waldren	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Henry L. Williams	Laborer II
Ronald F. Williams	Laborer II
Allen J. Wisdom	F.C.A. (Gen.)

1961

Supervisor's Headquarters

Permanent Personnel

P. Max Rees	Forest Supervisor	
Culver, D.Ross	Forester	Range
Hyatt, Melvin T.	Forester	Fire Control
Wise, Roy L.	Civil Engineer	
Bowen, Blaine L.	Administrative Officer	
Davis, Byron R.	Administrative Ass't	Transferred to RO 6/25/61
Hubbard, Hale M.	Administrative Trainee	Appointed 6/12/61
Ebberts, Aileen C.	Clerk	
Ebberts, William W.	General Supply Clerk	
Niece, Hazel J.	Accts. Mtnce. Clerk	
Steele, Francetta	Clerk-Typist	
Ziegler, Lorena M.	Clerk-Typist	
Anderson, Phyllis M.	Laborer I	
Baird, Thomas B.	Civil Engineer	
Broyles, Gerald E.	Civil Engineer	

Cutler, Myron A.	Fire Dispatcher
Elswood, James D.	Elect. Technician (Gen.)
Murdock, Clarence M.	Range Conservationist
Nielsen, John W.	Civil Engineer
Sammons, James L.	Forestry Tech. (Gen.)
Savage, Archie J.	C&M Foreman (Gen.)
Schmidt, Ronald E.	Civil Eng.
Connyers, Bryan L.	Equipment Operator II

Temporary Personnel

Laremie J. Cloward	Eng. Aid
Delbert L. Coates	Laborer III
Leon J. Dowty	Laborer II
Donald E. Edmiston	Eng. Aid
Fred L. Edmiston	Eng. Aid
Ralph A. Fisher	Eng. Aid
Floyd C. Gambrel	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Jack S. Hammond	Eng. Aid (Civil)
Mona James	Laborer I
Ralph R. Leaton	Laborer II
Alfred Lewis	Equipment Operator I
Thomas H. McFadden	Eng. Aid
David L. Mifflin	Carpenter
Frank A. Pfeiffer	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Billy J. Reed	Eng. Aid
Howard E. Reed	Eng. Aid
Charles H. Reynolds	Truck Driver II
Clinton W. Shaw	F.C.A.
K. Neil Slane	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Eleanor L. Sommer	Laborer I

Road Crew

Dale F. Bruce	Equipment Operator II
George Clark	Laborer III
Earl V. Cordray	Equipment Operator II
Harry D. Hice	Equipment Operator II
John V. Ivie	C&M Foreman (Equipment Operations)
Vivian W. Ivie	Equipment Operator I
Frank D. Marker	Equipment Operator II
Earl Millick	Sr. Forest Worker
Bernard F. Sommer	Laborer III
Elmer W. Stephens	Laborer III

Stanley Ranger District (D-1)

Permanent Personnel

Robert E. Newcomer	District Forest Ranger	Transferred to RO 10/1/61
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Harold E. Wadley	District Forest Ranger	Transferred from Wasatch 12/10/61
Donald Klopfenstein	Forestry Technician (Gen.)	
Ella V. Boyle	Clerk	
Clifton W. Connyers	Fire Control Officer	

Temporary Personnel

David R. Bailey	Sr. Forest Worker
Daniel J. Bartnicki	Sr. Forest Worker
M. Edward Budell	Packer Full String
Ronald S. Dean	F.C.A. (Lookout)
James O. Eubanks	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
John C. Frederick	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leland Hoopes	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Steve Howard	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Robert C. Hull	F.C.A. (Gen.)
James W. Nielsen	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Jay L. Ostler	F.C.A. (Gen.)
James F. Pepcorn	F.C.A. (Gen.)
John C. Read	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Vic L. Roberts	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Frank E. Stilwill	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Emanuel Will	Sr. Forest Worker
William C. Rember	Forestry Aid (Rec.)
Wallace A. Ogden	F.C.A. (Lookout)

Challis Ranger District (D-2)

Permanent Personnel

Howard R. Koskella	District Forest Ranger	
Sam E. Warren	Ass't District Ranger	Transferred to Toiyabe 7/23/61
Mary G. Williams	Clerk-Typist	
Charles E. McGlothlin	Range Conservationist	
Melvin C. Shepard	Fire Control Officer	

Temporary Personnel

Bruce A. Baldwin	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Dean Bradley	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Jack D. Cloward	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Billy R. Cobbley	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Ernest E. Cobbley	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Connie M. Cummins	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Charles A. Dexheimer Jr.	Forestry Aid
Donald H. Fuller II	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Denny E. Hawley	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Esther Holverson	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Henry Holverson	F.C.A. (Lookout)

Iveston H. Hupfer	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Robert J. Jacobson	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Charles M. Kruse	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Merritt E. Lanier	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Paul B. Lippott	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Lewis L. Pence	F.C.A. (Gen.)
William D. Sharp	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Loring F. Snook, Jr.	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leo R. Wilson	Packer Short String
Gaylen A. Williams	Forestry Aid (Gen.)

Clayton Ranger District (D-3)

Permanent Personnel

Marvin H. Larson	District Forest Ranger
Fern E. Larson	Clerk-Typist
William L. Millick	Forestry Technician (Gen.)

Temporary Personnel

Bruce C. Boren	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Robert R. Boren	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Lenard Bradshaw	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Jack M. Exon	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Byron A. Kelso	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Gene F. Maraffio	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Louis B. Olaso	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Gordon P. Parker	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leon R. Powers	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Michael J. Rovetto	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Benny R. Vaughn	F.C.A. (Gen.)

May Ranger District (D-4)

Permanent Personnel

Melvin G. Long, Jr.	District Forest Ranger	Transferred to RO 1/7/62
Rollin W. Leaton	Clerk-Typist	

Temporary Personnel

Byron B. Shull	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Merle P. Shull	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Ford Ziegler	F.C.A. (Gen.)

Mackay Ranger District (D-5)

Permanent Personnel

Philip S. Moffett	District Forest Ranger	
James M. Mayo	Ass't District Ranger	Resigned 9/15/61
Stephen A. Scott	Ass't District Ranger	
Lewis W. Campbell	Fire Control Technician	

Bertha Marie Joseph Clerk-Typist

Temporary Personnel

Larry K. Bradshaw	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Robert E. Gilbert	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Issac A. Hardman	Forestry Aid
Kelly D. Hardman	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Maurice C. Hardman	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Ivan L. Hardy	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Lin F. Hintze	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Gary G. Lambson	F.C.A. (Gen.)
James L. Lawson	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Paul B. Maykuth	F.C.A. (Gen.)
William L. Schmidt	Fire Control Aid (Gen.)
Keith R. Tweedie	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Thomas R. Vosper	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Walter G. Waldren	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Max E. Wall	F.C.A. (Gen.)

1962

Supervisor's Headquarters

Permanent Personnel

P. Max Rees	Forest Supervisor	
Culver, D.Ross	Forester	Range
Hyatt, Melvin T.	Forester	Fire Control
Wise, Roy L.	Civil Eng. (Gen.)	Transferred to Region I 5/27/62
Clow, Henry B.	Civil Eng. (Gen.)	Transferred from RO 5/27/62
Bowen, Blaine L.	Administrative Officer	Transferred to Fishlake 2/4/62
Taylor, Lewis E.	Administrative Officer	Transferred from Fishlake 2/5/62
Hubbard, Hale M.	Administrative Assistant	
Clark, Beryl	Administrative Trainee	
Ebberts, Aileen	Clerk	
Ebberts, William W.	General Supply Clerk	
Niece, Hazel J.	Accts. Mtnce. Clerk	
Steele, Francetta	Clerk-Typist	
Maag, Lorena M.	Clerk-Typist	
Anderson, Phyllis M.	Laborer	
Baird, Thomas B.	Civil Engineer	Transferred to Ashley 10/14/62
Connyers, Byran L.	Grading Equipment Operator	
Cutler, Myron A.	Fire Dispatcher	
Elswood, James D.	Elect. Technician (Gen.)	
Hammond, Jack S.	Civil Engineer Tech.	
Holland, Idaho Fay	Clerk Typist	
Leaton, Rollin W.	Engineering Aid	
Murdock, Clarence M.	Range Conservationist	On Military Furlough 5/62

Nielsen, John W.	Civil Engineer (Gen.)
Sammons, James L.	Forestry Technician (Rec.)
Savage, Archie J.	Equipment Operations Foreman
Schmidt, Ronald E.	Civil Eng.

Temporary Personnel

Everett A. Baxter	Forest Worker
Mayanna J. Chivers	Clerk-Typist
Laremie J. Cloward	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Delbert L. Coates	Forest Worker
Sidney L. Cuthbert	Forest Worker
Fred L. Edmiston	Eng. Tech.
John C. Fredericks	Forestry Aid (Rec.)
Boyd M. Gutebier	Eng. Aid
Stanley S. Hintze	Eng. Aid
Gene E. Hutchens	Forest Worker
Z. Joy Ivie	Laborer
Harry T. James	Laborer
James W. Kelly	Eng. Aid
Gene C. Kerr	Forest Worker
Thomas E. Kerr	Eng. Aid (Gen.)
Jim T. Kopp	Forest Worker
Rollin Ralph Leaton	Laborer
Robert F. Lehman	Eng. Aid
Alfred Lewis	Forest Worker Leader
Thomas H. McFadden	Eng. Aid
Douglas L. Meyers	Laborer
David L. Mifflin	Carpenter
Charles S. Newkirk	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Michael O'Connor	Laborer
Frank A. Pfeiffer	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leon R. Powers	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Billy J. Reed	Eng. Aid
Howard E. Reed	Eng. Aid
Charles H. Reynolds	Forest Worker Leader
Dennis W. Schwarting	Eng. Aid
Clinton W. Shaw	Eng. Aid
K. Neil Slane	Fire Control Tech. (Gen.)

Road Crew

Dale F. Bruce	Grading Equipment Operator
George Clark	Truck Driver
Earl V. Cordray	Grading Equipment Operator
Harry D. Hice	Grading Equipment Operator
John V. Ivie	Equipment Operations Working Leader

Vivian W. Ivie	Grading Equipment Operator
Frank D. Marker	Grading Equipment Operator
William D. Merritt	Forest Worker
Bernard F. Sommer	Truck Driver
Morgan C. Williams	Forest Worker

Stanley Ranger District (D-1)

Permanent Personnel

Harold E. Wadley	District Forest Ranger	
Ella V. Boyle	Clerk	
Clifton W. Connyers	Fire Control Officer	
Donald Klopfenstein	Forestry Technician (Gen.)	Resigned 7/14/62
Jay L. Sevy	Forester	

Temporary Personnel

Lee R. Adler	Range Aid
M. Edward Budell	Animal Packer
Richard B. Corrigan	Forest Worker
Andrew Jay Critchfield	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leon Ronald Eddins	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Gary R. Evans	Range Aid
Virgil M. Greenwood	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Scott E. Hassett	Forest Worker
Robert C. Hull	Forestry Aid (Rec.)
William W. James	Forest Worker
Wallace A. Ogden	F.C.A. (Lookout)
James F. Pepcorn	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Louis Piva	Forest Worker
William C. Rember	Forestry Aid (Rec.)
Vic L. Roberts	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Emmett C. Rosenkrance	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Sterling J. Sanders	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Frank E. Stilwill	Fire Control Technician (Gen.)
Riley R. Walters	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Walter E. Whitaker	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Emanuel Will	Forest Worker
Norman L. Wiseman	F.C.A. (Gen.)

Challis Ranger District (D-2)

Permanent Personnel

Howard R. Koskella	District Forest Ranger
Charles E. McGlothlin	Range Conservationist
Melvin C. Shepard	Fire Control Officer
Mary G. Williams	Clerk-Typist

Temporary Personnel

Don Anderson, Jr.	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Bruce A. Baldwin	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Gene H. Baxter	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Billy R. Cobbley	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Ernest E. Cobbley	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Jay E. Cresto	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Kay E. Cresto	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Connie M. Cummins	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Robert E. Duea	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Donald H. Fuller II	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
John T. Heimer	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Esther Holverson	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Henry Holverson	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Iveston H. Hupfer	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Robert J. Jacobson	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Leroy P. Lee	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Quentin G. Maag	Truck Driver
Leslie P. Nancolas	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Ronald A. Niemi	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Fred C. Pence	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Lewis L. Pence	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Joseph J. Ries	F.C.A. (Lookout)
William D. Sharp	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Terry B. Tibbitts	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Gaylen A. Williams	Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Leo R. Wilson	Animal Packer
Richard A. Wilson	F.C.A. (Gen.)

Clayton Ranger District (D-3)

Permanent Personnel

Marvin H. Larson	District Forest Ranger
Fern E. Larson	Clerk-Typist
William L. Millick	Forestry Technician (Gen.)

Temporary Personnel

David R. Bishop	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Robert R. Boren	Forestry Aid (Rec.)
Lenard Bradshaw	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Leo Cominotti	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Gene F. Maraffio	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Louis B. Olaso	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Gordon P. Parker	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Carl L. Phillips	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Nola R. Phillips	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Max D. Polson	F.C.A. (Gen.)
Michael J. Rovetto	F.C.A. (Gen.)

Benny R. Vaughn F.C.A. (Gen.)
Phillip B. Whitehead F.C.A. (Gen.)

May Ranger District (D-4)

Permanent Personnel

George T. Zuggler, Jr. District Forest Ranger
Charles A. Dexheimer, Jr. Forester
Byron B. Shull Forestry Technician (Gen.)

Temporary Personnel

Floyd W. Alder F.C.A. (Gen.)
Jacqueline Herrin Clerk-Typist
William Robert Loftus F.C.A. (Gen.)
William J. Mackley F.C.A. (Gen.)
Merle P. Shull F.C.A. (Gen.)

Mackay Ranger District (D-5)

Permanent Personnel

Philip S. Moffett District Forest Ranger
Stephen A. Scott Assistant District Ranger
Maurice C. Hardman Forestry Technician (Gen.)
Bertha Marie Joseph Clerk-Typist

Temporary Personnel

Larry K. Bradshaw F.C.A. (Gen.)
Robert E. Gilbert F.C.A. (Gen.)
Donna C. Hardy Cook
Ivan L. Hardy Forestry Aid (Gen.)
Lin F. Hintze F.C.A. (Gen.)
Lawrence E. Kent, Jr. F.C.A. (Gen.)
Gary G. Lambson Forestry Aid (Gen.)
James L. Lawson Fire Control Aid (Gen.)
Dennis R. Nelson F.C.A. (Gen.)
William L. Schmidt F.C.A. (Gen.)
Keith R. Tweedie F.C.A. (Gen.)
Thomas R. Vosper F.C.A. (Gen.)
Walter G. Waldren Forestry Aid (Gen.)
David R. Wright F.C.A. (Gen.)

1963

Supervisor's Headquarters

Permanent Personnel

P. Max Rees Forest Supervisor Transferred to Sawtooth
National Forest, 11/23/63
Culver, D.Ross Forester Transferred to RO Operations,
6/9/63

Hack, Norman H.	Forester	Transferred from Payette National Forest, 6/24/63
Hyatt, Melvin T.	Forester	
Clow, Henry B.	Civil Eng. (Gen.)	
Taylor, Lewis E.	Administrative Officer	Transferred to Bridger National Forest, 12/8/63
Turner, Scott O.	Administrative Officer	Transferred from Operations, RO, 12/22/63
Hubbard, Hale M.	Administrative Assistant	
Clark, Beryl	Administrative Trainee	
Johnson, Bobby J.	Administrative Trainee	Assigned to Challis National Forest, 6/10/63
Ebberts, Aileen C.	Payroll & Voucher Clerk	
Ebberts, William W.	General Supply Clerk	
Niece, Hazel J.	Accts. Mtnce. Clerk	
Steele, Francetta	Clerk-Typist	
Maag, Lorena M.	Clerk-Typist	
Holland, Ida Fay	Clerk-Typist	
Baxter, Evelyn M.	Clerk-Typist	Employed on Challis National Forest, 4/23/63
Pfeiffer, Frank A.	Supervisory F.C.A.	
Nielsen, John W.	Civil Engineer (Gen.)	Transferred to Dixie National Forest, 6/8/63
Neeley, David M.	Civil Engineer	Transferred from Ashley National Forest, 6/10/63
Ickes, Eldon J.	Civil Engineer	Assigned to Challis National Forest, 6/11/63
Hammond, Jack S.	Civil Engineer Tech.	
Schmidt, Ronald E.	Civil Eng.	Transferred to RO, 1/27/63
Shaw, Clinton W.	Civil Engineering Aid	
Leaton, Rollin W.	Engineering Aid	
Savage, Archie J.	Equipment Operations Foreman	
Ivie, John V.	Equipment Operations Working Leader	
Hice, Harry D.	Grading Equipment Operator	
Bruce, Dale F.	Grading Equipment Operator	
Connyers, Byran L.	Grading Equipment Operator	
Elswood, James D.	Electronic Technician	
Cutler, Myron A.	Fire Dispatcher	
Sammons, James L.	Forestry Technician	
<i>Temporary Personnel</i>		
Brent C. Bailey	Surveying Aid	
L. Roger Bitton	Surveying Aid	
Daniel Bruggenkamp	Surveying Aid	
George Clark	Forest Worker	

Laramie J. Cloward	F.C.A
Rodger H. Harp	Surveying Aid
Stanley L. Hintze	Surveying Aid
Richard E. Karr	Surveying Aid
Rollin Ralph Leaton	Laborer
Larry G. Lee	Surveying Aid
Robert F. Lehmann	Surveying Aid
Alfred Lewis	Forest Worker Leader
Thomas H. McFadden	Surveying Aid
Frank R. Mann	Surveying Aid
Douglas L. Meyers	Forest Worker
David L. Mifflin	Carpenter
Charles S. Newkirk	F.C.A.
Leon R. Powers	F.C.A.
Howard E. Reed	Engineering Aid
Charles H. Reynolds	Construction and Maintenance Leader
Paul O. Riggs	Carpenter Helper
Bill N. Savage	Surveying Aid
Dennis W. Schwarting	Surveying Aid

Road Crew

Fredrick R. Baugh, Jr.	Forest Worker
Delbert L. Coates	Truck Driver
Earl V. Cordray	Grading Equipment Operator
Fredrick H. Cox	Forest Power Tool Operator
Orville J. Henry	Truck Driver
Vivian W. Ivie	Grading Equipment Operator
Jim T. Kopp	Grading Equipment Operator
Donald T. McKelvey	Forest Power Tool Operator
Quentin G. Maag	Truck Driver
Gary W. Rovetto	Forest Worker
Bernard F. Sommer	Truck Driver
Benny R. Vaughn	F.C.A.
Earl A. Woodman	Forest Worker

Stanley Ranger District (D-1)

Permanent Personnel

Harold E. Wadley	District Ranger
Jay L. Sevy	Assistant District Ranger
Frank E. Stilwill	Supervisory F.C.A.
Clifton W. Connyers	Fire Control Officer
Bonnie M. Stilwill	Clerk-Typist

Temporary Personnel

Lee R. Adler	Range Technician
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Thomas J. Blair	Lookout
M. Edward Budell	Animal Packer
Andrew Jay Critchfield	Forest Worker Leader
Gary R. Evans	Range Aid
Kirk V. Harding	Range Aid
William W. James	Forestry Aid
Gary G. Lambson	Range Aid
Orlin W. Nelson	Forest Worker
Wallace A. Ogden	F.C.A.
James F. Pepecorn	Forest Worker Leader
William C. Rember	Forestry Aid
Emmett C. Rosenkrance	F.C.A.
Sterling J. Sanders	Lookout
Richard E. Summerfield	Lookout
Thomas R. Vosper	F.C.A.
W. Gary Waldron	Forestry Aid
Walter E. Whitaker	Lookout
C. Riley Walters	Lookout
Emanuel Will	F.C.A.
Norman L. Wiseman	F.C.A.
David R. Wright	Lookout

Challis Ranger District (D-2)

Permanent Personnel

Howard R. Koskella	District Ranger	Transferred to RO, Fire Control, 6/23/63
Donis W. Owen	District Ranger	Transferred from Salmon National Forest, 7/1/63
Charles E. McGlothlin	Assistant District Ranger	
Melvin C. Shepard	Fire Control Officer	
Mary G. Williams	Clerk-Typist	

Temporary Personnel

Terrell D. Anderson	Lookout
Gene H. Baxter	F.C.A.
Gary W. Bitton	F.C.A.
Ernest E. Cobbley	F.C.A.
Jay E. Cresto	F.C.A.
Connie M. Cummins	Supervisory F.C.A.
Sidney L. Cuthbert	Lookout
Michael A. Cutler	F.C.A.
Ron C. Green	F.C.A.
Isaac Allen Hardman	F.C.A.
Esther Holverson	Lookout
Hank Holverson	Lookout
J. Robert Jacobson	F.C.A.

William L. LaMunyan	Lookout
Leslie P. Nancolas	Animal Packer
Robert Bruce Nelson	Lookout
Lew J. Olsen	F.C.A.
Lewis L. Pence	Forestry Aid
Fred Carl Pence	Forestry Aid
Gary P. Riggs	F.C.A.
Michael J. Rovetto	F.C.A.
William D. Sharp	F.C.A.
Terry B. Tibbitts	F.C.A.
Gaylen A. Williams	Forestry Aid
Michael B. Williams	F.C.A.
Leo R. Wilson	F.C.A.

Clayton Ranger District (D-3)

Permanent Personnel

Marvin H. Larson	District Ranger
William L. Millick	Forestry Technician
Fern E. Larson	Clerk-Typist

Temporary Personnel

Noel C. Alocco	Fire Control Aid
Robert R. Boren	Forestry Aid
Lenard Bradshaw	F.C.A.
Jay R. Giampedraglia	F.C.A.
Ferdie V. Luthy	Lookout
Gene F. Maraffio	F.C.A.
Jennie R. Nelson	Clerk
Steve L. Nelson	F.C.A.
Louis B. Olaso	F.C.A.
Cleto Yacomella	F.C.A.

May Ranger District (D-4)

Permanent Personnel

George T. Zuger, Jr.	District Ranger
Charles A. Dexheimer, Jr.	Forester
Byron B. Shull	Forestry Technician
Jacqueline Herrin	Clerk-Typist

Temporary Personnel

Floyd W. Alder	Fire Control Aid
Merle P. Shull	F.C.A.

Mackay Ranger District (D-5)

Permanent Personnel

Philip S. Moffett	District Ranger
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Stephen A. Scott
Maurice C. Hardman
Bertha Marie Joseph

Assistant District Ranger
Forestry Technician
Clerk-Typist

Temporary Personnel

Larry Keith Bradshaw
Robert E. Gilbert
Ivan L. Hardy
Lin F. Hintze
James L. Lawson
Jackie D. Nafus
Dennis R. Nelson
William L. Schmidt
Keith R. Tweedie
Walter G. Waldren
Dennis G. Wall

F.C.A.
F.C.A.
Forestry Aid
F.C.A.
F.C.A.
F.C.A.
F.C.A.
Forestry Aid
Range Aid
Forestry Aid
Forest Worker

1965

Supervisor and Staff

Permanent Personnel

G. W. Carlson
N. H. Hack
H. B. Clow
Orville L. Daniels
Scott O. Turner

Forest Supervisor
Forester
Forest Engineer
Forester
Administrative Officer

Business Management Section – Supervisor’s Office

Hale M. Hubbard
Beryl Clark
Bobby J. Johnson
E. H. Hufstetler
W. W. Ebberts
A. C. Ebberts
E. M. Baxter
H. J. Niece
D. L. Leaton
B. C. Brown
R. M. Camacho
Francetta Steele
L. W. Decker
Bonnie M. Stilwill
Anne DeWitt
Harry T. James
F. H. O’Keefe
Pete W. Bradshaw
M. J. Rovetto

Administrative Assistant
Administrative Assistant
Administrative Assistant
Administrative Assistant
Purchasing Agent
Payroll and Voucher Clerk
Payroll and Voucher Clerk
Accounts Maintenance Clerk
Personnel Clerk
Clerk-Typist
Clerk-Typist
Clerk Dictating Machine Transcriber
Clerk-Typist
Clerk-Typist
Clerk-Typist
F.C.A.
F.C.A.
F.C.A.
F.C.A.

M. J. Schultz
Sandra S. Cloward
Laddie E. Schiess
Terry R. Driver
Gary G. Lambson

F.W.
C.T. (ST)
R.A.
R.A.
R.A.

O.H.P. Permanent

Francis D. Peacock
Myron A. Cutler
James L. Sammons
Richard J. Hathaway
Jack D. Herklotz
Bill N. Savage
F. Marshall Fulkerson
Rollin W. Leaton
William B. Osborn
Bryan L. Connyers
David M. Neeley
Archie J. Savage
Jack S. Hammond
Clinton W. Shaw
Howard E. Reed
Charles A. Dexheimer
David C. Stacey

Elec. Tech.
Fire Control Officer
Forestry Tech.
Civil Engineer
Landscape Architect
Civil Eng. Tech.
Civil Eng. Tech.
Eng. Aid
Hv. Equip. Mech.
Grading Equip. Oper.
Civil Engineer
C&M Foreman
Civil Eng. Tech.
Eng. Aid
Civil Eng. Tech.
Forester
F.W.

All Other

Robert H. Daniels
Bernard F. Sommer
Leo R. Wilson
Charles H. Reynolds
David L. Mifflin
Earl A. Woodman
Raymond Burstedt
Larry G. Lee
Byron P. Bailey
Richard L. Baker
Roger Bitton
Jackie L. Bridges
Delbert L. Coates
Dow L. Dean
Jan H. Ebeltoft
John H. Goldson
Donald L. Johnson
Richard E. Karr
Lenard J. King
Barney D. Lanier

Lbr.
Blaster
T.D.
Carpenter
Carpenter
F.P.T.O.
S.A.
F.C.A.
S.A.
S.A.
S.A.
Lbr.
T.D.
Lbr.
S.A.
S.A.
S.A.
S.A.
Lbr.
F.W.

Quentin G. Maag	T.D.
Gordon P. Parker	Carpenter Helper
Paul O. Riggs	Carpenter Helper
Marvin T. Rust	S.A.
<i>O.H.P. – W.A.E</i>	
John V. Ivie	Equip. Oper. W.L.
Harry D. Hice	Grading Equip. Oper.
Dale F. Bruce	Grading Equip. Oper.
Quentin G. Maag	Grading Equip. Oper.
Jim T. Kopp	Grading Equip. Oper.
<i>All Other</i>	
Vivian W. Ivie	Grading Equip. Oper.

(D-1) - Stanley
Permanent Personnel

Harold E. Wadley	Forester
J. L. Sevy	Forester
Clarence Murdock	Forester
Clifton Connyers	Fire Control Officer
William W. James	Forestry Tech.
Deanna B. Murdock	Clerk-Typist
V. Jylene Steele	Clerk-Typist
Frank E. Stilwill	Forestry Tech.

All Other

Michael F. Barron	F.C.A.
John W. Berggren	F.C.A.
Robert P. DeLong	F.W.
Gary D. Eichelberg	F.C.A.
Dale L. Wells	F.A.
Thomas J. Blair	F.C.A.
Wallace H. Cole	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Charles R. Edinborough	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Joel S. Howes	F.A.
Lee D. Jensen	F.C.A.
Kim N. Robinson	A.P.
Philip T. Siarkowski	F.A.
Spence K. Sims	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Patrick C. West	F.C.A.
Emanuel Will	F.C.A.

D-2 - Challis
Permanent Personnel

Donis W. Owen	Forester
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Charles E. McGlothlin	Forester
Melvin C. Shepard	Fire Control Officer
Mary G. Williams	Clerk-Typist

All Other

Gaylen A. Williams	S.F.A.
Connie M. Cummins	S.F.C.A.
John E. Fleming	A.P.
John W. Hill	F.C.A. (Lookout)
J. David McIntosh	F.C.A.
Larry T. Stewart	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Vernal W. Bitton	F.C.A.
Jerald C. Carney	F.C.A. (Lookout)
David L. Christopherson	F.C.A.
Steven R. Cobbley	F.A.
Frank D. Halverson	F.C.A.
Isaac A. Hardman	F.C.A.
Gordon Johnson	A.P.
C. Gary LaMunyon	F.C.A.
William L. LaMunyon	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Jerry R. Moore	F.C.A.
Leslie P. Nancolas	A.P.
Thomas H. Olsen	F.C.A.
Ben Allen Tibbitts	F.C.A.

D-3 - Clayton

Permanent Personnel

Marvin H. Larson	Forester
William L. Millick	Forest Tech.
Fern E. Larson	Clerk-Typist

All Other

Robert R. Boren	F.T.
Richard J. Maraffio	F.A.
Lenard Bradshaw	F.C.A.
Ralph D. Bricker	F.C.A.
Marvin C. Fultz	F.C.A.
Dale E. Gossi	F.A.
Gene F. Maraffio	F.A.
Louis B. Olaso	F.C.A.
Thomas G. Reed	F.C.A. (Lookout)
Cleto Yacomella	F.A.

D-4 – May

Permanent Personnel

George T. Zuger	Forester
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Byron B. Shull Forestry Tech.
Jacqueline Herrin Clerk-Typist

All Other

Floyd W. Alder F.C.A.
M. P. Shull F.A.
Glenn H. Wheelock F.A.

D-5 - Mackay

Permanent Personnel

Philip S. Moffett Forester
John D. Campbell Forester
Maurice C. Hardman Forestry Tech.
Ilene E. Murray Clerk-Typist

All Other

Michael F. Anderson F.A.
George H. Hinds F.C.A.
Jackie D. Nafus F.A.
Walter G. Waldron F.A.
Dennis G. Wall F.W.
Jerry T. William F.W.
Ronald L. Swafford F.W.

1966

Supervisor and Staff

G. W. Carlson Forest Supervisor
N. H. Hack Forester
Orville L. Daniels Forester Transferred to Curlew
Job Corps Center 3/66
R. L. Hockley Forest Engineer Transferred from Boise
NF 2/66
H. B. Clow Forest Engineer Transferred to Payette NF
2/66
J. R. Moorhead Forester Transferred from DFR
Bridger NF 3/66
Scott O. Turner Administrative Officer

Business Management

E. H. Hufstetler Admin. Assistant
D. E. Blackner Admin. Assistant Transferred to North
Tongass NF 11/66
J. V. Boyd Admin. Assistant Transferred from the
Malheur NF, R-6 11/66
W. W. Ebberts Purchasing Agent
A. C. Ebberts Payroll & Voucher Clerk

H. J. Niece	Accts. Mtnce. Clerk
E. M. Baxter	Payroll & Voucher Clerk
D. L. Leaton	Personnel Clerk
B. C. Brown	Clerk Dict. Mach. Trans.
R. M. Camacho (Sommer)	Clerk-Typist
B. Cobbley	Clerk-Typist
M. E. Yacomella	Clerk-Typist
K. O. Meyers	Clerk-Typist

Other Headquarters Personnel

Permanent Personnel

Ralph E. Allison	Forester	Transferred to the Isabella NF 5/66
Ronald D. Wardleigh	Forester	Transferred from the RO – R&L 5/66
Rollin W. Leaton	Civil Eng. Tech.	
F. Dale Peacock	Elec. Tech.	
G. G. Quilter	Range Conservationist	
James L. Sammons	Forestry Tech.	
Myron a. Cutler	Fire Control Officer	
David M. Neeley	Civil Engineer	
Jack D. Herklotz	Landscape Architect	
Richard J. Hathaway	Civil Engineer	
Bill N. Savage	Civil Eng. Tech.	
F. M. Fulkerson	Civil Eng. Tech.	
Jim T. Kopp	C&M Foreman	
Byron L. Connyers	Equip. Oper. W.L.	
William B. Osborn	Hv. Equip. Mech.	
<i>W.A.E.</i>		
John V. Ivie	Equip. Oper. W.L.	
Harry D. Hice	Grading Equip. Oper.	
Vivian W. Ivie	Grading Equip. Oper.	
Benny M. Ferro	Surveying Aid	
Dale F. Bruce	Grading Equip. Oper.	
Bernard F. Sommer	Grading Equip. Oper.	

All Other

Larry G. Lee	S.A.
Roger Bitton	E.T.
Leo R. Wilson	T.D.
C. H. Reynolds	Carpenter
D. L. Mifflin	Carpenter
Ronnie G. Hocking	F.A.
E. A. Woodman	F.P.T.O.
R. S. Burstedt	F.W.

A. D. Skeen	F.W.
Jack L. Ebberts	F.W.
D. L. Christopherson	F.W.
Dow Dean	Lbr.
L. McFarling	E.A.
D. Smythe	F.W.
D. Schwarting	F.W.
T. Chivers	F.W.
G. Sant	E.A.
W. LaMunyan	F.W.

All Other Business Management

A. DeWitt	Clerk-Typist
Pete Bradshaw	F.C.A.
Gary R. Piva	F.C.A.
Dan O'Connor	Lbr.
L. E. Schiess	R.A.
J. Wagner	R.A.
E. Hammond	R.A.
G. Lambson	R.A.
H. T. James	S.F.C.A.

(D-1) - Stanley

Permanent Personnel

Harold E. Wadley	Forester
Clarence Murdock	Forester
Fred L. Peck	Forester
W. W. James	Forestry Tech.
C. Connyers	Fire Control Officer
V. Jylene Steele	Clerk-Typist

All Other

M. Sanderson	A.P.
E. Will	F.C.A.
W. Whitaker	Lookout
J. S. Howes	F.A.
J. E. Piva	F.C.A.
T. J. Blair	F.A.
J. W. Berggren	F.C.A.
R. P. DeLong	Lookout
W. F. Johnson	Lookout
J. W. Hill	Lookout
J. L. Brown	F.W.
J. L. Ebberts	F.W.
T. E. Gibbs	F.A.
G. D. Eichelberg	F.C.A.

D. E. Gabert	F.W.
S. J. Crumley	Lookout
B. B. Braswell	F.C.A.
W. H. Cole	Lookout
M. F. Barron	F.A.
D. W. Finkelburg	Lookout

D-2 - Challis

Permanent Personnel

Donis W. Owen	Forester
C. A. Dexheimer	Forester
M. C. Shepard	Fire Control Officer
B. M. Stilwill	Clerk-Typist
C. M. Cutler	Clerk-Typist
G. W. Williams	WAE Supvry. Forestry Aid

All Other

J. Fleming	A.P.
C. Cummins	S.F.C.A.
B. Hamilton	A.P.
I. A. Hardman	F.C.A.
D. L. Christopherson	Lookout
A. D. Skeen	Lookout
F. Holverson	F.C.A.
C. G. LaMunyon	Lookout
J. D. McIntosh	F.C.A.
L. T. Stewart	Lookout
D. W. Finkelburg	Lookout
V. W. Bitton	F.C.A.
K. K. Perrenoud	F.C.A.
R. W. Stauffer	Lookout

D-3 - Clayton

Permanent Personnel

Marvin H. Larson	Forester
William L. Millick	Forestry Tech.
Fern E. Larson	Clerk-Typist
Mary E. Williams	Clerk-Typist (temp.)

All Other

E. F. Maraffio	F.A.
L. Bradshaw	F.A.
J. E. Howard	F.A.
K. N. Slone	F.A.
R. R. Boren	F.T.
R. J. Maraffio	F.A.

G. W. Rovetto	F.C.A.
E. L. Smith	F.C.A.
I. F. Funkhouser	F.W.

D-4 – May

Permanent Personnel

G. T. Zugger	Forester
B. B. Shull	Forestry Tech.
J. Herrin	Clerk-Typist

All Other

M. P. Shull	F.A.
F. W. Alder	F.A.
T. W. Halverson	F.A.
C. M. Larson	F.A.

D-5 - Mackay

Permanent Personnel

P. S. Moffett	Forester
John D. Campbell	Forester
M. C. Hardman	Forestry Tech.
I. E. Murray	Clerk-Typist

All Other

M. F. Anderson	F.A.
G. H. Hinds	F.C.A.
J. D. Nafus	F.A.
J. T. Williams	F.A.
W. L. Schmidt	F.A.
S. R. Ellis	F.A.
W. L. Campbell	C.H.
R. L. Rukavina	F.A.

1967

Supervisor and Staff

G. W. Carlson	Forest Supervisor	
N. H. Hack	Forester	
R. L. Hockley	Forest Engineer	
J. R. Moorhead	Forester	
S. O. Turner	Administrative Officer	Transferred to Dixie NF 12/67
H. M. Hubbard	Administrative Officer	Transferred from Caribou NF 12/67

Business Management

E. H. Hufstetler	Admin. Assistant	Transferred to Dixie NF 12/67
J. V. Boyd	Admin. Assistant	
W. W. Ebberts	Purchasing Agent	
A. C. Ebberts	Payroll & Voucher Clerk	
E. M. Baxter	Payroll & Voucher Clerk	
D. L. Leaton	Personnel Clerk	
B. C. Brown	Clerk Dict. Mach. Trans.	
R. M. Sommer	Clerk-Typist	
K. O. Meyers	Clerk-Typist	
P. M. Wilson	Clerk-Typist	
M. E. Yacomella	Clerk-Typist	
M. P. Dutson	Clerk-Typist	
H. J. Niece	Accts. Mtnc. Clerk	
J. D. Herklotz	Landscape Architect	Transferred to Bureau of Indian Affairs 3/67
Frank Shull	ST.	
Mickey Verbeck	ST.	
Dan O'Connor	Lbr.	
Pete Bradshaw	F.C.A.	
Mike Schultz	F.C.A.	
F. H. O'Keefe	F.C.A.	
C. L. Harrison	R.A.	
G. L. Lambson	R.T.	
J. C. Ostler	R.A.	
J. E. Wagner	R.A.	
E. W. Hammond	R.A.	

Other Headquarters Personnel

Permanent Personnel

Ronald D. Wardleigh	Forester
Rollin W. Leaton	Civil Eng. Tech.
F. Dale Peacock	Elec. Tech.
James L. Sammons	Forestry Tech.
Myron a. Cutler	Fire Control Officer
Bill N. Savage	Civil Eng. Tech.
Noel K. Sill	Civil Engineer
M. F. Fulkerson	Civil Eng. Tech.
Richard J. Hathaway	Civil Engineer
Jim T. Kopp	C&M Foreman
Byron L. Connyers	Equip. Oper. W.L.
William W. Osborn	Heavy Equip. Mech.
Thomas M. Stinson	Range Conservationist
Donald D. Brown	Civil Eng. Tech.
Richard L. Milburn	Civil Eng. Tech.
John V. Ivie	Equip. Oper. WL. WAE

Harry D. Hice	Grad. Equip. Oper. WAE
Bernard F. Sommer	Grad. Equip. Oper. WAE
Vivian W. Ivie	Grad. Equip. Oper. WAE
Robert H. Daniels	Surveying Aid WAE
Harry T. James	Supvry. Fire Con. Aid
Ralph K. Hall	Eng. Draftsman WAE

All Other

Larry G. Lee	S.A.
Leo R. Wilson	T.D.
Charles H. Reynolds	Carpenter
David L. Mifflin	Carpenter
Ronnie G. Hocking	F.A.
Earl A. Woodman	E.P.T.O.
Wayne L. Campbell	F.A.
Howard Rosenkrance	T.D.
A. Dale Skeen	F.W.
Jack L. Ebberts	F.W.
Frank D. Stevenson	F.W.
Raymond D. Burstedt	F.W.
R. S. Siebe	E.A.
J. D. McIntosh	E.A.
G. W. Fulton	E.A.
K. M. Bussio	E.A.
D. P Rusch	E.A.
M. G. Rukavina	F.W.

(D-1) - Stanley

Permanent Personnel

Harold E. Wadley	Forester	Resigned his position as District Ranger to rejoin the United States Marine Corp.
George L. Presley	Forester	
Fredrick L. Peck	Forester	
William W. James	Forestry Tech.	
V. Jylene Steele	Clerk-Typist	

All Other

Mell J. Sanderson	A.P.
Richard J. Cutler	F.W.
Bert B. Braswell	F.C.A.
Dale L. Wells	F.C.A.
Walter E. Whitaker	F.A.
John W. Hill	F.A.
John W. Berggren	F.C.A.
Keith B. Hill	F.C.A.

Michael F. Barron	F.A.
J. Steven Diers	Lookout
Jimmy L. Brown	F.W.
Robert D. Dougherty	F.W.
Alvin S. McCoy	F.W.
William F. Johnson	Lookout
Robert P. DeLong	Lookout
Gary D. Eichelberg	F.C.A.
Melvin Perry	F.A.
Lloyd D. Perrenoud	F.A.
Daniel L. Freeman	Lookout
John M. Perkins	Lookout
Michael O. Hess	F.C.A.
Isaac F. Funkhouser	Lookout

D-2 - Challis

Permanent Personnel

Donis W. Owen	Forester
Charles A. Dexheimer	Forester
Melvin C. Shepard	Fire Control Officer Retired November 18, 1967, after 35 years of Service on the Challis National Forest.
Cheryl M. Cutler	Clerk-Typist
Gaylen A. Williams	WAE - S.F.A.

All Other

John E. Fleming	A.P.
Burl L. Hamilton	A.P.
Connie M. Cummins	S.F.C.A.
Gary D. Young	F.C.A.
M. Ferrel Decker	Lookout
Thomas E. Chivers	F.C.A.
John B. Smith	Lookout
Donald E. Knichrehm	Lookout
James E. Melton	F.C.A.
William L. Wells	Lookout
Denver E. Erickson	F.C.A.
Larry T. Stewart	F.C.A.
Thomas W. Sullivan	F.C.A.

D-3 - Clayton

Permanent Personnel

Marvin H. Larson	Forester
William L. Millick	Forestry Tech.
Fern E. Larson	Clerk-Typist

All Other

Lenard Bradshaw	F.C.A.
L. K. Bradshaw	F.A.
L. E. Schiess	F.A.
Joe E. Ziegler	F.A.
K. N. Smith	Lookout
Sterling L. Nelson	F.A.
Robert R. Boren	F.T.
Michael T. Jackson	F.A.
Richard J. Maraffio	F.A.
James B. DeMaux	F.A.
Owen J. Bruno	F.C.A.
C. N. Boyd	F.A.

D-4 – May

Permanent Personnel

George T. Zugger	Forester
Byron B. Shull	Forestry Tech.
Jacqueline Herrin	Clerk-Typist

All Other

Wesley Evans	F.A.
Donald Blatz	F.A.
C. N. Boyd	F.A.
J. H. Miller	F.A.
S. J. Harcourt	R.A.
T. W. Halverson	F.A.

D-5 - Mackay

Permanent Personnel

Philip S. Moffett	Forester
G. Glade Quilter	Range Conservationist
M. C. Hardman	Forestry Tech.
Ilene E. Murray	Clerk-Typist

All Other

W. G. Waldron	F.A.
J. T. Williams	F.A.
H. A. Muffett	F.A.
S. R. Ellis	F.A.
M. F. Anderson	F.A.
J. D. Nafus	F.A.
W. L. Campbell	F.A.
G. H. Hinds	F.A.
D. G. Wall	F.A.

Robert Lindburg

F.A.

1968

1968 Gains

Dale Armstrong	Civil Engineer	New Employee	1/2/68
Burl L. Hamilton	Animal Packer	Challis RD	1/28/68
Leo R. Wilson	Truck Driver	SO	3/4/68
Connie M. Cummins	Suprvsy. F.C.A.	Challis RD	4/1/68
Howard F. Rosenkrance	Grdng. Equip.	SO	4/15/68
Helen B. Riggs	Clerk-Typist	Clayton RD	6/3/68
John F. Taylor	Civil Engineer	Payette to Challis	12/15/68
Helen J. Edge	Clerk-Typist	SO	12/23/68

Losses

Noel K. Sill	Civil Engineer	SO to RO	1/21/68
Donald D. Brown	Civil Engineer	Resign-SO	4/5/68
Fern E. Larson	Clerk-Typist	Clayton RD-Resign	6/30/68
Katherine O. Meyers	Clerk-Typist	RO to Caribou	10/28/68
Richard J. Hathaway	Civil Engineer	Challis to Dixie	11/17/68
Maxene P. Dutson	Clerk-Typist	SO – Resign	11/27/68

Temporary 1968 Engineers

David L. Mifflin	Carpenter (Rec)
A. Dale Skeen	Forest Worker
Byron E. King	Forest Worker (RC)
Ronnie G. Hocking	Forestry Aid
Charles H. Reynolds	Carpenter (Rec)
William L. Saul	Civil Eng. Aid
Guy W. Fisher	Forest Worker (RC)
John C. Mulder	Forest Worker (RC)
Richard S. Siebe	Civil Eng. Aid
Gordon W. Fulton	Civil Eng. Aid
Jack L. Ebberts	Forest Worker
Ronald G. Yacomella	Civil Eng. Aid
Bruce T. Butler	Civil Eng. Aid
Stephen L. Chivers	Forest Worker (Rec & PC)
William R. Spears	Forest Worker (Rec)
Dannie A. Strand	Civil Eng. Aid
Kirt M. Bussio	Civil Eng. Aid
Sammy R. Ellis	Civil Eng. Aid

R. A. A.

Jack C. Ostler	Range Techncn.
Claire A. Simmons	Range Aid
Terry R. Taylor	Range Aid

S.O.

Dan O'Connor Laborer

Helitack

Kenneth L. Smith Fire Control Aid
Francis H. O'Keefe Fire Control Aid
Michael J. Schultz Fire Control Aid

D-1

Walter E. Whitaker Forestry Aid
Richard D. Cutler Forest Worker
Bert B. Braswell Fire Control Aid
Dale L. Wells Forestry Aid
Gary D. Eichelberg Fire Control Aid
Larry J. Wells Fire Control Aid
Raymond D. Kent Forestry Aid
Daniel L. Freeman Lookout
J. Steven Diers Forestry Aid
John W. Hill Forestry Aid
Jimmie L. Brown Forest Worker
D. Earl Skeen Fire Control Aid
David R. Coburn Lookout
Frank E. Shull Lookout
C. Steven Doe Fire Control Aid
Kenneth G. Bingham Lookout
Roger A. Maki Lookout
Sandra K. Abbott Summer Tr.

D-2

Donald R. Gossi Animal Packer
Melvin C. Johnson Animal Packer
Wayne L. Campbell Fire Control Aid
Thomas E. Chivers Fire Control Aid
Robert J. Van Cott Lookout
Sherrod J. Osterman Fire Control Aid
Thomas W. Holverson Lookout
Gary L. Kimble Lookout
John B. Smith Fire Control Aid
Frederick C. Tilly Lookout
Harvey R. McKelvey Fire Control Aid
Frank D. Stevenson Fire Control Aid
Virjole F. Minter Fire Control Aid

D-3

Joe A. Ziegler Forestry Aid
Larry K. Bradshaw Fire Control Aid

Larry D. Whittier	Forestry Aid
Richard J. Maraffio	Forestry Aid
Robert R. Boren	Forestry Techncn.
Wayne H. Nelson	Forestry Aid
Susan N. Nelson	Forestry Aid (Int.)
Guy W. Pence	Lookout
Michael T. Jackson	Forestry Aid
Ronald E. McCurry	Summer Tr.
James C. Landon	Lookout
Scott A. Santee	Lookout

D-4

Donald A. Blatz	Forestry Aid
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D-5

Walter G. Waldron	Forestry Aid
Jackie D. Nafus	Forestry Aid
Jerry T. Williams	Fire Control Aid
Michael F. Anderson	Forestry Aid
James L. Anderson	Forestry Aid
Randy D. Sayer	Forestry Aid
Bobby M. Daniels	Summer Tr.

Larry Van Renselaar was killed in Viet Nam in September 1968, while on a bombing mission. Larry worked on the Clayton Ranger District for two summers. One summer he was on Custer Lookout and he worked another summer on the Trail Crew. Larry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Renselaar, are half owners of the Sunbeam Resort.

1969

1969 Gains

Eugene J. Toland	Civil Eng. Techncn.	Dixie to Challis	1/26/69
Grant Thorson (D.F.R.)	Forester, May RD	Dixie to Challis	1/26/69
David O. Mathis	Forester, Stanley RD	Payette to Challis	3/9/69
Dan T. Pence (D.F.R.)	Clayton RD	Salmon to Challis	3/31[?]/69
Burl L. Hamilton	Forestry Techncn	Challis RD	
		Conv. From A.P.	5/18/69
David L. Mifflin	Carpenter SO	Conv. From Temp.	6/15/69
Melvin M. Simpson	Accountant	Payette to Challis	7/13/69
Sam E. Warren (D.F.R.)	Forester, Challis RD	Toiyabe to Challis	8/24/69
Gardner M. Bacon	Admin. Assist.	Uinta to Challis	9/7/69
Cindy M. Muscutt	Clerk-Typist	Clayton RD	
		New Employee	9/10/69
Helen B. Riggs	Clerk-Typist	Clayton to SO	
	Receptionist		9/15/69
John J. Miller	Grdng. Equip. Operator		

New Employee 10/5/69

Losses

George T. Zugger (D.F.R.)	May RD	Challis to Dixie	1/26/69
Fredrick M. Fulkerson	Civil Eng. Techncn.	Challis to RO	1/26/69
Richard L. Milburn	Civil Eng. Techncn.	Challis to RO	1/26/69
Fredrick L. Peck	Forester, Stanley RD	Challis to RO	1/26/69
Marvin H. Larson (D.F.R.)	Forester, Clayton	Retired	3/21/69
William C. Reinsch	Accountant	Challis to RO	6/8/69
John V. Ivie	Equip. Oper. Wrk. Ldr.	Disability Retirement	6/6/69
Jack V. Boyd	Admin. Assist.	Challis to Sawtooth	6/22/69
Bernard F. Sommer	Grdng. Equip. Opr.	Resign (School)	7/11/69
Donis W. Owen (D.F.R.)	Forester, Challis RD	Challis to Toiyabe	8/24/69

Temporary 1969 Engineers

Ronnie G. Hocking	Forestry Aid
Cleto Yacomella	Forest Power Tool Operator
George L. Caudill	Forest Worker
Ronald G. Yacomella	Civil Eng. Aid
Jack L. Ebberts	Civil Eng. Aid
Richard S. Siebe	Civil Eng. Aid
Gordon W. Fulton	Civil Eng. Techncn.
William L. Saul	Civil Eng. Aid
Bruce T. Butler	Civil Eng. Aid
Carl F. Siebe	Civil Eng. Aid
Guy W. Fisher	Forest Power Tool Operator
John C. Mulder	Forest Worker
Michael L. Anderson	Forest Worker
George B. Berntsen	Forest Worker
Raymond S. Burstedt	Civil Eng. Aid
Michael G. Rukavina	Civil Eng. Aid
Douglas L. Corgatelli	Surveying Aid
David S. Hill	Surveying Aid
James F. Williams	Forest Worker
Jackie H. Johnston	Forest Worker
Richard L. Wooster, II	Surveying Aid
Robert A. Little	Surveying Aid
Malcalm G. McIntosh	Surveying Aid
James M. Miller	Surveying Aid

Recreation

Charles A. Reynolds	Carpenter
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Range Environmental Analysis

Gregory L. Higgs	Range Aid
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Michael T. Jackson	Range Aid
Daryl A. Trotter	Range Aid

Helitack

Michael J. Schultz	Fire Control Aid
Gary L. Kimble	Fire Control Aid
Deon R. Powers	Fire Control Aid

Supervisor's Office

Irene B. Chivers[?]	Clerk-Typist
Dan O'Connor	Laborer
Beatrice Woodbridge	Clerk-Typist

D-1

Bert B. Braswell	Fire Control Aid
Dale L. Wells	Forestry Aid
Larry J. Wells	Fire Control Aid
Jerry G. Cloward	Forestry Aid
William D. Murphy	Forestry Aid
J. Steven Diers	Fire Control Aid
Gary D. Eichelberg	Fire Control Aid
Dale W. Luke	Forestry Aid
John W. Hill	Forestry Aid
C. Steven Doe	Fire Control Aid
D. Earl Skeen	Forestry Aid
John V. Rember	Forest Worker
Roger A. Maki	Lookout
Randolph Corgatelli	Forestry Aid
David A. Johnston	Lookout
Kelly J. Stevenson	Forestry Aid
Joseph B. Kellum, Jr.	Lookout
Stephen M. Taylor	Lookout
Rickie E. Williams	Lookout
Sandra K. Abbott	Summer Tr.
Stephen R. Lawley	Lookout
Bill B. Wright	Forest Worker
James H. Welch	Lookout

D-2

Donald R. Gossi	Animal Packer
Blaine J. Sanderson	Fire Control Aid
Virjole F. Minter	Fire Control Aid
Wayne L. Campbell	Fire Control Aid
Walter E. Whitaker	Forestry Aid
John B. Smith	Fire Control Aid
[illegible]	Fire Control Aid

Daniel B. Hansen	Fire Control Aid
Robert H. Bankhead	Fire Control Aid
Guy R. Archambault	Lookout
Ronald W. Hampton	Lookout
Janice L. Hayse	Lookout
Orville J. Rice	Fire Control Aid

D-3

Joe A. Ziegler	Supvry. Forestry Aid
Maxey B. Keele	Fire Control Aid
Larry K. Bradshaw	Fire Control Aid
Larry D. Whittier	Forestry Aid
Denver R. James	Forestry Aid
Wayne H. Nelson	Forestry Aid
Susan N. Nelson	Forestry Aid (Int.)
James B. Demoux	Forestry Aid
Brent E. Sayer	Fire Control Aid
Charles E. McAbery	Forestry Aid
Robert R. Boren	Forestry Techncn.
Geoffrey B. Middaugh	Lookout
Ronald E. McCurry	Summer Tr.
Franklin J. Neumann	Fire Control Aid

D-4

Charles D. Albert	Forestry Aid
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D-5

Jerry T. Williams	Fire Control Aid
Walter G. Waldron	Forestry Aid
Randy D. Sayer	Forestry Aid
Fred S. Salinas	Forestry Aid
Jackie D. Nafus	Forestry Aid
John L. Powers	Forestry Aid
Bobby M. Daniels	Summer Tr.
Daniel D. Bartel	Forestry Aid
Jerry B. Newbern	Forestry Aid
Terry J. Towsley	Forestry Aid

1970

1970 Gains

Tom J. Kovalicky (DFR)	Forester, Stanley RD	Bridger to Challis	5/17/70
George A. Thomas	Electronic Technician	Humboldt to Challis	5/3/70
Garth E. Baxter	Forester, Mackey RD	Bridger to Challis	5/17/70
Craig H. Green	Civil Engineer	Uinta to Challis	5/3/70
Norman B. Kaufman	Forester, Stanley RD	New Hire	6/21/70
Michael L. Talley	Forester, Challis RD	New Hire	6/21/70

Gary N. Rahm	Hydrologist	Manti-LaSal to Challis	6/28/70
Ron G. Hocking	Forestry Aid	Temp to WAE	6/28/70
Melanie J. Wall	Payroll Clerk	New Hire	6/28/70

Losses

Cheryl M. Cutler	District Clerk D-2	Resigned	2/2/70
James R. Wales	Electronic Technician	Disability	3/20/70
George T. Presley	Forester D-1	Challis to Toiyabe	4/9/70
	District Ranger		
Dale C. Armstrong	Civil Engineer	Challis to Wasatch	5/3/70
Phillip S. Moffett	Forester D-5	Challis to Bridger	5/17/70
	District Ranger		
Charles A. Dexheimer	Forester D-2	Challis to Targhee	5/31/70
Hazel J. Niece	Accounts Mtn. Clk.	Challis to R-1 Kalispell, Mont.	8/23/70

Temporary 1970

Engineers Road Crew

Cleto Yacomella	Truck Driver
Michael L. Anderson	Forest Worker
Denzil E. Marker	Forest Worker
Ronald G. Yacomella	Civil Engineer Technician
Jack L. Ebberts	Civil Engineer Technician
Douglas L. Corgatelli	Engineering Aid
William L. Saul	Civil Engineer Technician
Carl F. Siebe	Engineering Aid
Richard S. Siebe	Civil Engineer Technician
Gordon W. Fulton	Civil Engineer Technician
William L. LaMunyon	Forest Worker
John E. Ruffing	Engineer Aid
Guy W. Fisher	Engineer Equipment Operator

Recreation

Charles A. Reynolds	Carpenter
Jack A. Ivie	Forest Worker

Range

Donald A. Trotter	Range Aid
Nicholas G. Montoya	Range Aid

Fire Control Supervisor's Office

Daniel B. Hansen	Fire Control Aid
Kenneth L. Smith	Fire Control Aid
Leon R. Powers	Fire Control Aid, Asst. Dispatcher

Supervisor's Office

Kenneth D. Corsi
Irene E. Chivers

Youth Opportunity Campaign
Clerk Typist

Stanley District

Bert B. Braswell	Fire Control Aid
Bill B. Wright	Fire Control Aid
Dale L. Wells	Fire Control Aid
Jerry G. Cloward	Forest Worker
Phyl Johnson	Forest Worker
John V. Rember	Forestry Aid
Kelley J. Stevenson	Forestry Aid
Steven J. Diers	Fire Control Aid
David A. Johnston	Forestry Aid
Dale W. Luke	Fire Control Aid
Bruce A. Williams	Fire Control Aid
Roger A. Maki	Lookout
John E. Laursen	Lookout
Sandra K. Abbott	Youth Opportunity Campaign
Melvin Perry	Lookout
Gilbert R. Dickerhoof	Forestry Aid
Duane A. DeFoggi	Forestry Aid
Douglas W. Austin	Forestry Aid
James A. McMahan	Forestry Aid
Terry R. Vernon	Forestry Aid
Earl D. Skeen	Fire Control Aid
Loren T. Niklason	Forestry Aid
Steven R. Lawley	Lookout

Challis Ranger District

Donald R. Gossi	Animal Packer
Virjole F. Minter	Fire Control Aid
Wayne L. Campbell	Fire Control Aid
Orville J. Rice	Fire Control Aid
Walter E. Whitaker	Lookout
Ronnie D. King	Fire Control Aid
Robert C. Taylor	Fire Control Aid
Bruce M. Hayse	Lookout
Jerry W. McGee	Lookout
Michael G. Booth	Lookout

Clayton Ranger District

Marvin W. Rock	Forestry Aid
Joe A. Ziegler	Supervisory Forestry Aid
Larry K. Bradshaw	Supervisory Forestry Aid

Denver R. James	Forestry Aid
Larry D. Whittier	Forestry Aid
Brent E. Sayer	Forestry Aid
Charles W. Ebersole	Forestry Technician
Maxey B. Keele	Fire Control Aid
Daniel D. Bartel	Lookout
Kevin C. Bundy	Fire Control Aid
Wayne H. Nelson	Forestry Aid
Susan M. Nelson	Forestry Aid
Gregory D. Landon	Forestry Aid

May Ranger District

Charles D. Albert	Forestry Aid
Joseph H. Miller	Forestry Aid

Mackay Ranger District

Jerald T. Williams	Fire Control Aid
Fred S. Salinas	Forestry Aid
Jackie D. Nafus	Forestry Aid
Walter G. Waldron	Forestry Aid
Bobbie M. Daniels	Forestry Aid

1971

1971 Gains

Marjorie Anita Southwick	Clerk Typist	New Hire	
		Clayton RD	2/14/71
Cindy M. Madsen	Clerk Typist	Clayton RD to SO	2/14/71
Susan R. Luce	Clerk Typist	New Hire, Challis RD	6/9/71
Burl L. Hamilton	Forestry Tech.	WAE to Full Time	6/13/71
Mel J. Sanderson	Forestry Tech	WAE to Full Time	
		Stanley RD	6/13/71
Leland A. Matheson	Range Cons.	WAE to Full Time	
		May RD	6/13/71
William R. Paddock	Forester	Payette to Challis	8/18/71
Dave R. Kimpton	Forester	Humboldt to Challis	8/8/71
Richard O. Benjamin	Forest Supervisor	Uinta to Challis	9/19/71

Losses

Pauline J. Mulder	Clerk Typist SO	Resigned	1/8/71
Larry J. Wells	Draftsman SO	Resigned	5/30/71
Peggy M. Wilson	Clerk Typist	Resigned, Challis RD	6/11/71
David O. Mathis	Forester	Stanley RD to Payette	6/28/71
Norman H. Hack	Forester	Challis SO to	
		Ashley NF	7/25/71
Glade G. Quilter	Range Conserv.	Mackay RD to	
		Caribou NF	9/5/71

G. Wesley Carlson

Forest Supervisor

Challis NF to
Washington O.

9/19/71

Temporary 1971

Stanley District

Robert J. Becker	Forestry Aid
Robert F. Bisom	Forestry Aid
Bert B. Braswell	Forestry Aid
Irene E. Chivers	Clerk Typist
Richard D. Cutler	Forestry Aid
Steven J. Diers	Forestry Aid
C. Steven Doe	Forestry Aid
John E. Laursen	Forestry Aid
Steven R. Lawley	Forestry Aid
Dale W. Luke	Forestry Aid
Roger A. Maki	Forestry Aid
Ted L. Malone	Forestry Aid
Melvin Perry	Forestry Aid
John V. Rember	Forestry Aid
Earl D. Skeen	Forestry Aid
Kelley J. Stevenson	Forestry Aid
Terry R. Vernon	Forestry Aid
Dale L. Wells	Forestry Aid
Bill B. Wright	Forestry Aid
Craig R. Sheely	Forestry Aid
Steven C. Wilson	Forestry Aid
Robert B. Grace	Forestry Aid

Challis Ranger District

Eugene G. Blackwell	Forestry Aid
Michael G. Booth	Forestry Aid
Wayne L. Campbell	Forestry Aid
Donald R. Gossi	Animal Packer
Bruce M. Hayse	Forestry Aid
Jack A. Ivie	Forestry Aid
Verjole F. Minter	Forestry Aid
John M. Muska	Forestry Aid
Michael D. Niermeier	Forestry Aid
Orville J. Rice	Forestry Aid
Clinton D. Stevens	Forestry Aid
Paul Throckmorton	Forestry Aid
Walter E. Whitaker	Forestry Aid
Ford Ziegler	Forestry Aid
Denver R. James	Forestry Aid
Bouglas Baker	Forestry Aid

Richard L. Lockyer

Clayton Ranger District

Daniel D. Bartel	Forestry Aid
Larry K. Bradshaw	Forestry Aid
Charles W. Ebersole	Forestry Aid
Raymond E. Griggs	Forestry Aid
John C. Neal	Forestry Aid
Susan M. Nelson	Forestry Aid
Wayne H. Nelson	Forestry Aid
James S. Palombi	Forestry Aid
Brent E. Sayer	Forestry Aid
James S. Schmidt	Forestry Aid
Donald A. Siebe	Forestry Aid
Joe A. Ziegler	Forestry Aid

May Ranger District

Charles D. Albert	Forestry Aid
Kenneth Madsen	Forestry Aid

Mackay Ranger District

Larry R. Manly	Forestry Aid
Jacki D. Nafus	Forestry Aid
Fred S. Salinas	Forestry Aid
Walter G. Waldron	Forestry Aid
Jerald T. Williams	Forestry Aid
Nolan G. Sayer	Forestry Aid
James W. Rich	Forestry Aid

Engineers Road Crew

Jack L. Ebberts	Civil Engineer Technician
Guy W. Fisher	Equipment Operator
Walter D. Galloway	Forestry Aid
O. Roy Inskeep	Civil Engineer Technician
Denzil E. Marker	Forest Worker
James M. Miller	Forestry Aid
John C. Mulder	Forestry Aid
John E. Ruffing	Forestry Aid
Boyd C. Warjack	Forestry Aid
Cleto Yacomella	Truck Driver
Ronald G. Yacomella	Civil Engineer Technician
Norman D. Doll	Forestry Aid

Recreation

Charles A. Reynolds	Forestry Aid
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Helitack

Daniel B. Hansen	Forestry Aid
Ronnie D. King	Forestry Aid
Leon R. Powers	Forestry Aid (Ass't Dispatcher)

Range

Alton C. Lenwick	Forestry Aid
Nicholas G. Montoya	Forestry Technician

Supervisor's Office

James Broadbent	Youth Opportunity Campaign
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CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC)

The Civilian Conservation Corps was an organization established by Act of Congress in 1933 and recruited chiefly from unemployed youth for carrying on public works involving forest conservation, building of parks, paths, and fire lanes, control of plant pests, and the like, on national and state domain. It was liquidated by the 77th Congress (June 30, 1943).

Forest Service Personnel was furnished by the various forests as camp superintendents, foremen, carpenters, machine operators, mechanics, plumbers, engineers, etc., to teach the boys and work with them.

The following is the Challis National Forest Personnel according to year, camp, location, and position. Besides the regular camps, there were twenty-five man spike camps located at Stanley Lake, Shake Creek, Loon Creek Ranger Station, Grouse Creek, Morgan Creek, and Dickey. Regular camps had two hundred men to the Camp.

[These have been reorganized to group information together, rather than group information by year.]

Challis Headquarters Personnel, All Camps

1933

Warehouse Clerk	A. V. Larter
Clerk-Stenographer	Edna Kelley
Clerk-Stenographer	Deane Calvin

1934

Warehouse Clerk	A. V. Larter
Clerk Stenographer	Deane Calvin

1935

Warehouseman	F. M. Pfeiffer
Warehouse Clerk	A. V. Larter
Clerk – Stenographer	Deane Calvin
Clerk – Stenographer	Beatrice Foley

Supervising Mechanic
Mechanic
Blacksmith

1936

Warehouseman
Warehouse Clerk
Clerk-Stenographer
Supervising Mechanic

1937

Warehouseman
Warehouse Clerk
Warehouse Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Clerk
Supervising Mechanic
Mechanic
Mechanic
Blacksmith
Interior Decorator

1938

Warehouseman
Warehouse Clerk
Clerk
Junior Clerk-Stenographer
Junior Clerk-Stenographer
Clerk
Supervising Mechanic
Mechanic
Mechanic
Mechanic
Blacksmith

1939

Warehouseman
Clerk
Clerk
Supervising Mechanic
Mechanic
Mechanic
Blacksmith

1940

Warehouseman
Clerk
Clerk
Mechanic

John W. Steele
James Bennett
S. Posey Morrow

F. M. Pfeiffer
A. V. Larter
Deane Calvin
John W. Steele

F. M. Pfeiffer
A. V. Larter
Sam Oldham
Deane Calvin
Beatrice Foley
Virginia Dodge
Ted McIlhenney
John W. Steele
Walter Jensen
James Bennett
S. Posey Morrow
Adolph Reimers

F. M. Pfeiffer
Sam Oldham
Deane Calvin
Beatrice Foley
Virginia Dodge
Ted McIlhenney
John W. Steele
Jim Bennett
Walter Jensen
Maurice Hardman
S. Posey Morrow

F. M. Pfeiffer
Deane Calvin
Ted McIlhenney
John W. Steele
Vernon Phillips
Jim Bennett
S. Posey Morrow

F. M. Pfeiffer
Deane Calvin
Ted McIlhenney
Jim Bennett

1941

Warehouseman	F. M. Pfeiffer
Clerk	Ted McIlhenney
Ass't Clerk-Stenographer	Virginia Dodge
Mechanic	Jim Bennett

Lemhi – Wildhorse Camp F-81

Occupied for one season only.

1933

Camp Superintendent	J. Roy Weber
Foreman	George Bruno
Foreman	James L. Jacobs
Foreman	A. J. Muffett
Foreman	V. B. Phillips
Foreman	Oscar Wornek
Foreman	Alex Burnett
Foreman	John Andreasen
Foreman	E. C. Braswell
Foreman	E. H. Hammerly
Foreman	Claude Woods
Foreman	S. R. Oldham
Blacksmith	Ed Phillips
Machine Operator	Maple Lundberg
Carpenter	M. E. Roy
Carpenter	Harry Decoria
Carpenter	Mann Sutton
Carpenter	A. H. Weddle
Carpenter	R. A. Strunk

Principal Project

Construction of Wildhorse Ranger Station Buildings.

Beaver Creek Camp F-82

Occupied for one season only.

1933

Camp Superintendent	Sydney E. Ray
Foreman	John C. Connyers
Foreman	Alfred H. Anderson
Foreman	Herbert Johnson
Foreman	Clyde Myers
Foreman	Ethan A. Thompson
Foreman	Wallace Lightfoot
Mechanic	John Fountain
Saw Filer	Charles Taylor

Blacksmith	J. J. Gregory
Machine Operator	Webb Lanier
Machine Operator	Arch J. Savage
Teamster	Garner Warner
Teamster	Carrol Wells
Truck Owner – Operator	Dave Bell
Truck Owner – Operator	George Adams

ARMY – Company Commander – Major McCormick
 Second in Command – Captain McCormick

Principal Projects

1. Construction of Cape Horn Guard Station Buildings
2. Construction of Seafoam Ranger Station
3. Bulltrout Lake Road
4. Beaver Creek Road
5. Greyhound Road

Bonanza Camp F-83

Established in 1933 as a summer camp only (June to October)

1933

Camp Superintendent	R. S. Walker
Foreman	Marion Mahoney
Foreman	John J. Boyle
Foreman	Lloyd Boyle
Foreman	Edward Jensen
Foreman	Barney Lanier

Skilled & Semi Skilled

Carpenter	Arthur Fox
Carpenter	Julius Larsen
Carpenter	Jim Marker
Carpenter	A. V. McGowan
Blacksmith	Harry Van Horn
Machine Operator	H. B. Tingle
Machine Operator	Fred Pierson
Teamster	H. J. Strom
Teamster	E. K. Dodge

Principal Projects

1. Bonanza Guard Station Buildings
2. Loon Creek Ranger Station
3. Yankee Fork Road
4. Jordan Creek Road

1934

Spike camp from White Valley CCC - June to October
Camp Superintendent Lester Gutzman

June-October, 1935

Camp Superintendent	Ernest Gutzman
Foreman	John J. Boyle
Foreman	Arthur V. McGowan
Foreman	Art Smith
Foreman	Thomas Jose
Engineer	Gordon Kirtley
Machine Operator	Edward Jensen
Machine Operator	Howard Tingle

June-October, 1936

Camp Superintendent	R. S. Walker
Foreman	John Connyers
Foreman	Tom Donahue
Foreman	P. G. Snedecor
Foreman	Elmer Small
Machine Operator	Howard Tingle
Machine Operator	Amos Cummings
Machine Operator	Edward Jensen
Mechanic	William Corrigan
Engineer	Gordon Kirtley
Engineering Aid	William D. Leaton

June-October, 1937

Camp Superintendent	H. B. Tingle
Foreman	Arthur V. McGowan
Foreman	Albert Muffett
Foreman	Ivan Hughes
Foreman	Edward Jensen
Foreman	Lester Zeigler
Foreman	William Spraker
Machine Operator	Amos Cummings
Machine Operator	James Muffett
Jr. Ass't to Technician (J.F.)	Erling H. Nelson
<u>Semi Skilled:</u>	
Randall Herman	
Mack Dalton	
Lucues Bolton	

June-October, 1938

Camp Superintendent	H. B. Tingle
Foreman	Edward Jensen
Foreman	Lloyd Reed

Foreman	Lester Zeigler
Engineer	Gordon Kirtley
Machine Operator	Amos Cummings
Mechanic	Walter Jensen
Semi Skilled	Chester Wiggington

June-October, 1939

Camp Superintendent	H. B. Tingle
Foreman	Lester Zeigler
Foreman	Thomas Jose
Foreman	Lloyd Reed
Foreman	Amos Cummings
Foreman	Lloyd Sammons
Foreman	Herbert Lester

June-October, 1940

Camp Superintendent	H. B. Tingle
Foreman	Lester Zeigler
Foreman	Thomas Jose
Foreman	Lloyd Reed
Foreman	Amos Cummings
Foreman	Herbert Lester
Foreman	Lloyd Sammons
Mechanic	Leonard Kinyon

June to August, 1941 (when camp transferred)

Camp Superintendent	H. B. Tingle
Foreman	Amos Cummings
Foreman	Lloyd Reed
Foreman	Lloyd Sammons
Foreman	Thomas Jose
Foreman	Vernal Ivie
Foreman	Herbert Lester
Mechanic	Leonard Kenyon

White Valley Camp F-85

June-October, 1933

Camp Superintendent	George Smith
Foreman	Gus Welin
Foreman	Anthony Bruno
Foreman	Pierce Dorgan
Foreman	Ivon Hughes
Foreman	Jim Kerr
Foreman	Perry Knapp
Foreman	Frank Pfeiffer

Mechanic	John Steele
Machine Operator	Walter Jensen
Teamster	Lester Zeigler
Teamster	Bert Buchanan
Teamster	Cal Bruno
Carpenter	W. K. Hunington
Carpenter	Vern Ivie
Carpenter (Foreman)	Don Rowles
Carpenter	Eric Burstedt
Carpenter	Arthur Baxter

ARMY – Company Commander, Captain Ferree
Second in Command, Lieut. Lackerie

Principal Projects

1. Construction of Challis Headquarters Buildings
2. Sleeping Deer Truck Trail

June-October, 1934

Camp Superintendent	Emmett Steeples
Foreman	William Archer
Foreman	Charles McGee
Foreman	Marion Mahoney
Foreman	Ernest Gutzman
Foreman & Technician's Ass't	Charles Crawford
Machine Operator	Walter Jensen
Machine Operator	Amos Cummings
Machine Operator	Webb Lanier
Carpenter	W. K. Huntington
Carpenter	Don Rowles
Carpenter	William Taylor
Mechanic	John W. Steele

ARMY – Company Commander, Captain Burton
Second in Command, Lieut. Shapel

September to December 31, 1935

Permanent camp built in spring and summer of 1935 by Captain Button

Camp Superintendent	Louis B. Koch – Sr. F.R.
Foreman	John Connyers
Foreman	Tom Donahue
Foreman	R. S. Walker
Foreman	Jack Detty
Machine Operator	Amos Cummings
Machine Operator	William Corrigan
Machine Operator	Howard Tingle

Machine Operator
Machine Operator
Carpenter
Carpenter

Elmer Small
Edward Jensen
W. K. Huntington
O. D. Bartlett

ARMY – Captain Iceburg
Lieut. Bradford

January 1 to December 31, 1936

Camp Superintendent
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman (Squad Foreman)
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman
Engineer

R. S. Walker
John Connyers
Tom Donahue
Elmer Small
Jack Detty
Amos Cummings
Edward Jensen
William Corrigan
Gordon Kirtley

ARMY – Captain Bell
Lieut. Snakel

January 1, 1937 to May 1938

Camp Superintendent
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman
Engineer
Mechanic

H. S. Tingle
John C. Connyers
Edward Jensen
Thomas Jose
Lloyd Reed
Amos Cummings
Harvey Nelson
Gordon Kirtley
Arthur McGowan

Semi Skilled:

Jr. Ass't to Technician
Jr. Ass't to Technician
Jr. Ass't to Technician

Lucues Bolton
Jones Kinser
Lloyd Sammons

ARMY – Captain Bell

May 1938 to May 1939

Camp Superintendent
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman
Foreman

H. B. Tingle
John Connyers
Lester Zeigler
Lloyd Reed
Lloyd Sammons
Amos Cummings

Camp not occupied from May 1939 to October 1940

October 1940 to May 1941

Camp Superintendent	Howard Tingle
Foreman	Thomas Jose
Foreman	Don Crawford
Foreman	Lester Zeigler
Foreman	Lloyd Reed
Foreman	Amos Cummings
Foreman	Herbert Lester
Foreman	Lloyd Sammons
Foreman	Vern Ivie
Mechanic	Leonard Kinyon

Pass Creek Camp F-404

1935 (built and occupied in October 1935)

Camp Superintendent	Ray Strunk
Foreman	Al. S. McCoy
Carpenter	Edward Phillips
Carpenter	Albert Muffett
Carpenter	Jack Dewitt
Carpenter	Louis Ferrie
Carpenter	William Hewitt
Carpenter	Orville John
Carpenter	Verron Phillips
Carpenter	Elmer Zeigler
Carpenter	L. D. Zeigler
Carpenter	Don Rowles
Carpenter	O. D. Bartlett
Powderman	Ben Robinson
Machine Operator	George Bruno Jr.
Machine Operator	O. Warnek

1936 (occupied yearlong)

Camp Superintendent	Ernest Gutzman
Foreman	Al McCoy
Foreman	Alex Burnett
Foreman	Holger Petersen
Foreman (Carpenter)	William Hewitt
Blacksmith	Edward Phillips
Mechanic	Verron Phillips
Engineer	Gordon Kirtley
Machine Operator	Oscar Wornek
Warehouseman	J. H. Chaney

1937 (occupied yearlong)

Camp Superintendent	Ernest Gutzman
Foreman	Al McCoy
Foreman	Alex Burnett
Foreman	Holger Petersen
Blacksmith	Edward Phillips
Carpenter	Don Rowles
Carpenter	William Hewitt
Machine Operator	Oscar Wornek
Mechanic	Verron Phillips
Jr. Ass't to Technician	Ulrich Von Hutton
Semi Skilled	Oval Caskey
Semi Skilled	Raymond Atkins
Warehouseman	J. H. Chaney

1938 (occupied yearlong)

Camp Superintendent	Ernest Gutzman
Foreman	Al McCoy
Foreman	Alex Burnett
Foreman	Holger Petersen
Foreman	William Spraker
Foreman (Carpenter)	William Hewitt
Blacksmith	Edward Phillips
Mechanic	Verron Phillips
Engineer	Gordon Kirtley
Machine Operator	Oscar Wornek
Extra Mechanic	Don Woodbridge
Warehouseman	J. H. Chaney
Semi Skilled	Oval Caskey
Semi Skilled	Raymond Atkins
Jr. Ass't to Technician	Ulrick Von Hutton

1939 (occupied yearlong)

Camp Superintendent	Ernest Gutzman
Foreman	William Hewitt
Foreman	Al McCoy
Foreman	Edward Phillips
Foreman	William Spraker
Foreman	Ulrick Von Hutton
Foreman	Oscar Wornek
Engineer	Gordon Kirtley
Warehouseman	J. H. Chaney
Mechanic	James Booth

1940 (occupied yearlong)

Camp Superintendent	Ernest Gutzman
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Foreman	Al McCoy
Foreman	Harold Bahm
Foreman	Raymond Coffman
Foreman	Albert Muffett
Foreman	Edward Phillips
Foreman	Lloyd Sammons
Foreman	William Spraker (Quit in Oct.)
Warehouseman	J. H. Chaney
Mechanic	James Booth
Mechanic	Verron Phillips (Quit in July)
Mechanic	Albert Sherman (Sept. & Oct. Only)
Machine Operator	Ulrick Von Hutton

1941

Camp Superintendent	Ernest Gutzman
Foreman	Al McCoy
Foreman	Harold Behm
Foreman	Raymond Coffman
Foreman	Albert Muffett
Foreman	Edward Phillips
Foreman	Lloyd Sammons
Foreman	Ulrick Von Hutton
Warehouseman	J. H. Chaney
Mechanic	James Booth
Machine Operator	Raymond Atkins

Clayton Camp F-407

1935 6 (built and occupied in October 1935 6)

Camp Superintendent	R. S. Walker
Foreman	George Smith
Foreman	Thomas Donahue
Foreman	William Smith
Foreman	Harvey Nelson
Foreman	Thomas Jose
Foreman	Vern Ivie

1936

Camp Superintendent	R. S. Walker
Foreman	Tom Donahue
Foreman	William Smith
Foreman	George Smith
Foreman	Harvey Nelson
Foreman	Vern Ivie
Foreman	Wayne Dunn
Foreman (Carpenter)	W. K. Huntington

Engineer (Stone Mason)	W. D. Leaton
1937 (occupied yearlong)	
Camp Superintendent	R. S. Walker
Foreman	Thomas Jose
Foreman	George Smith
Foreman	Tom Donahue
Foreman	Vern Ivie
Foreman	William Smith
Foreman	William Spraker
Foreman	Roy Busby
Mechanic	William Corrigan
Engineer	W. D. Leaton
Carpenter	W. D. Lightfoot
Mason	Wayne Dunn
Semi Skilled	Robert Jackson
Semi Skilled (Tractor Opr.)	John Garrels
Jr. Ass't to Technician	Ed Scholes
Plumber	S. E. Ray (2 Months)

1938

Camp transferred to ~~Redfish Lake~~ [*crossed out, something illegible written*] in June 1938; Camp buildings removed in 1939.

Camp Superintendent	Thomas Jose
Foreman	William Spraker
Foreman	Roy Busby
Foreman	Tom Campbell
Foreman	Don Crawford
Foreman	Vern Ivie
Foreman	Wallace Lightfoot
Foreman	William Smith
Engineer	W. D. Leaton
Mechanic	William Corrigan
Semi Skilled (Machine Opr.)	John Garrels
Jr. Ass't to Technician	Ed Scholes

MISCELLANEOUS

Weather Observations

The weather station was established at Mackay in December 1907. Observations were made by Forest Service personnel until July 1934. From then until March 1936, the station was at the home of Mr. Fred Diers, at which time the station was returned to the Forest Service.

1949

Challis set a record of 62 consecutive days when the temperature was never once above zero.

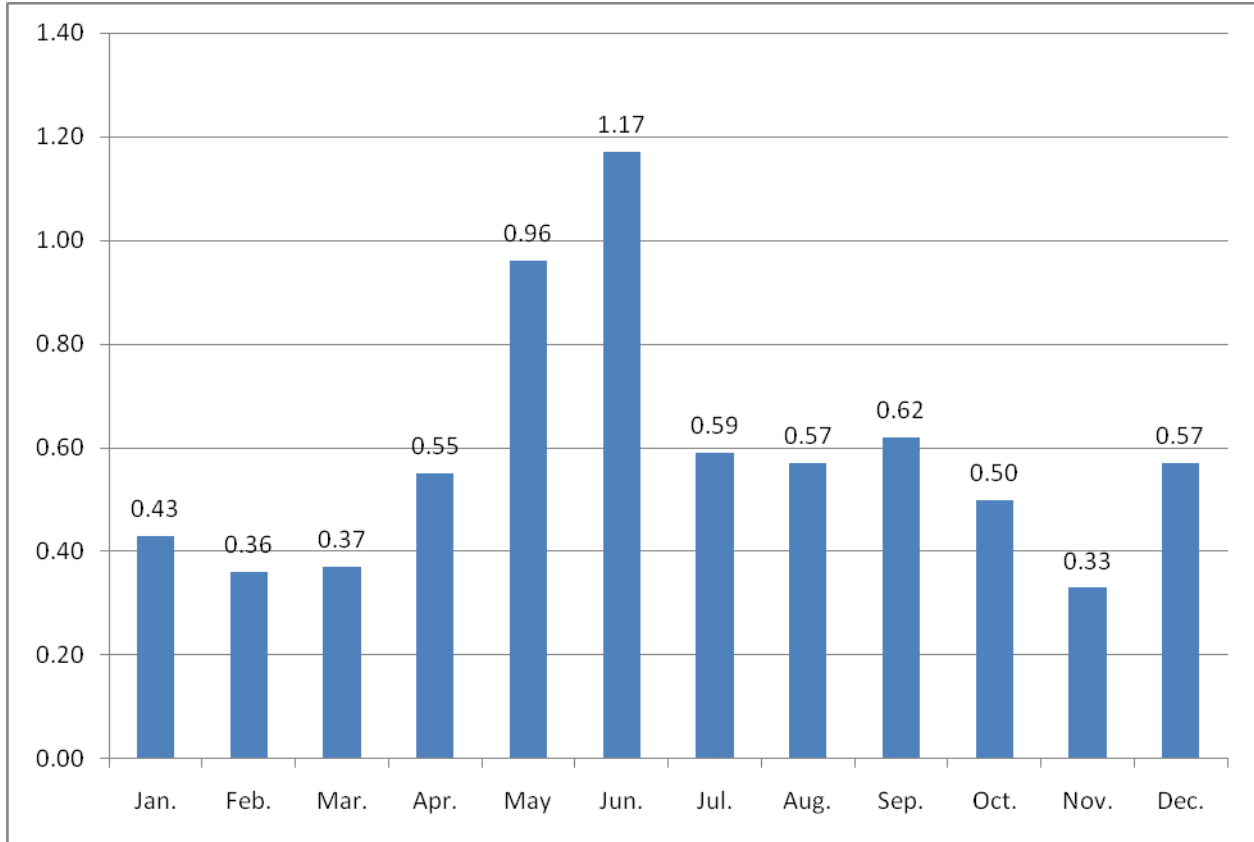
1951

The winter was extremely moderate until January 27th, when the temperature dropped to -12; on January 28th and 29th it was -27; on January 30th -25.

1955-1959

These years were about average as far as temperature and precipitation are concerned. 1960 had above average temperatures with an all time high of 102 and 5.57 inches of rainfall contributing to a drying trend that continued through 1961 and 1962 to present. The temperatures are on a steady up trend with a high of 103 in 1961 and 104 in 1962. Annual average temperatures have increased about two degrees each year. 1962-1963 snowpack is the lightest we have ever had. The summer of 1963 was very dry.

Thirty-Five Year Average Precipitation Per Month In Inches And Hundredths, 1955



1964

December was an unusual month as far as weather is concerned. The Challis National Forest weather station reported nine inches of snow fell in a comparison with four inches that fell in 1963. There was 3.72 inches of rainfall as compared with .28 inches in 1963. The average rainfall for December has been .47 inches.

To illustrate the amount of snowfall at higher elevations on the Forest for December, the 1963 and 1964 snow measurement will be compared. At the Morgan Creek snow course in December, there was 63 inches of snow and the water content was 14.6 inches this year. In December 1963, there was 20 inches of snow and the water content was 4.3 inches.

The effects of the heavy snowfall followed by heavy rainfall left the Forest and the streams in a potential flood condition. One known landslide occurred on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, south of Jose Creek at the elbow. The main Salmon River washed away a portion of Highway 93 about two miles south of Ellis, Idaho. Unseen damage is expected to have occurred in several areas which will not be accessible until next spring, 1965.

1965

		<u>Departure from Normal</u>
January	1.04	.56
February	.11	-.22
March	.10	-.25
April	.30	-.23
May	1.12	.01
June	1.36	.18
July	.49	-.09
August	1.30	.77
September	.67	.07
October	.00	-.46
November	.57	.26
December	.20	-.27

1966

		<u>Departure from Normal</u>
January	.33	-.15
February	.47	.14
March	.32	-.03
April	.10	-.43
May	.34	-.77
June	.84	-.34
July	.00	-.58
August	.39	-.14
September	.84	.24
October	.17	-.29
November	.40	.09
December	<u>.61</u>	<u>.14</u>
	4.81	-2.12

Airplane Crashes, 1943

The following is a transcription of a 6-page memo.

0

SUPERVISION – CHALLIS
General

Challis, Idaho
April 20, 1943

To: John N. Kinney, A. R. F.
From: M.G. Markle, Admin. Assist.
Subject: Airplane Crashes of March 30 and April 8

On the night of March 30 I was attending a Ration Board meeting at the Challis Courthouse. At about 10:00 P.M. the B-17-F was heard over the town and valley. Lewis B. Koch, Jesse Jarvis and Frank Burstedt were also present at the time.

We watched the plane for some minutes and remarked that it seemed to be in trouble. The structure of the plane itself could not be seen but there was a light aboard which we could follow. It appeared to be circling over the ridge between Round Valley and the Pahsimeroi. After approximately 10 minutes and at about 10:10 P.M. it headed southeast and crashed into the ridge between Crane Basin and Antelope Flats. These circumstances were observed by a number of Challis people and H. L. Smith put in calls to the various air bases and reported the matter.

Sheriff Shull, Conservation Officer Lee Clark, Dan O'Connor and Leroy Drake left during the night for the scene of the crash and arrived there the next morning.

Starting out at daylight on the 31st Clerk Bosen, Verald Smith, David Hughes and R. Weichbrodt back-packed rations and first-aid supplies to the scene of the crash. Supervisor McKee, myself and others spent the 31st searching the area over which the bomber had flown looking for survivors who might have parachuted from it before the crash. As subsequent events proved, this search was useless. Reports from the men who went to the plane indicated there were no bodies in it.

Telephone inquiries and reports revealed that the bomber had been seen and/or heard at various places the evening of the crash. Milt Hood reported that it had circled his place around 9:00 P.M. for some time. Mrs. O'Connor stated it had passed over Forney about 9:30 heading N. E. and had returned about 9:50 headed in the direction of Challis. The Blackbird Mine reported it sometime about 9:30-40. These reports fixed its location and the time element with reasonable accuracy.

On April 1st several Army officers (including Lieut. Sid Schleimer) and enlisted personnel from the Pocatello Air Base visited the wreckage. One of our employees, Dave Mifflin, guided them. We provided this party with one of our SPF sets which was set up at the wreck. This was done in order to expedite their reports to the Pocatello Air Base. I remained on standby at Challis and relayed their reports by telephone to Pocatello. Their investigation revealed that the bomber was

a B-17-F from the Walla Walla Base and also that there was no evidence of bodies in the wreckage. I telephoned this information to Captain Kelly at Walla Walla and was informed that he would fly to Pocatello that night and arrive at Challis on the morning of April 2nd.

On the morning of the second, a number of Army and Civil Air Patrol planes arrived at Challis to begin the search for the crew members. We were requested to furnish some local men who knew the country to act as navigators or guides for the pilots.

In view of the fact that the bomber had last been reported (before reaching Challis) around Forney and Blackbird, the search was first directed in that area. The Army planes did most of the long range flying covering the country in the angle of the Middle Fork and the Main Salmon and as far south as the Morgan Cr. Summit. The small C.A.P. planes covered the area closer in. It was presumed that the men had bailed out somewhere between the scene of the crash and the Blackbird Mine as the plane had seemed under control when passing over Forney.

As the days passed the search widened and by Sunday, April 4th, the Army C-78's were flying the country as far up at Pistol Creek. Forest Service employees, and other local men who knew the country well, including Sheriff Shull and Lee Clark, accompanied every flight made by the Army planes. During the first four days of the search the weather was good and tracks of game animals and coyotes were readily discernable in the snow.

On the morning of the 5th the Beachcraft biplane (C-43) piloted by Captain Bill Kelly arrived from Hill Field to assist with the search. I accompanied Captain Kelly in the Beachcraft on his first assignment which was an area around the Hoodoo Landing Field on the Salmon.

It may be pertinent at this time to state that the search was conducted systematically and the areas to be flown were marked out on a map and were by townships. After the flight was made these areas were crossed out to indicate they had been covered.

I was out with Captain Kelly for 3-1/2 hours on this trip, about 2-1/2 hours being spent in covering the area (one township) assigned to us. The procedure we used where the topography permitted it, and this was followed in most cases by the other pilots, was to fly the perimeter of the area to pick up our landmarks. Then, starting on one side, to fly back and forth by cardinal directions until the area was covered thoroughly and then start over again on a course at right angles to the original one.

Captain Kelly was a very proficient pilot and handled his ship well. In order to get a good view of the ground it was necessary to fly fairly close to it, within a few hundred feet, but at no time did it appear to me that he took unnecessary chances. The plane was apparently under perfect control at all times. We returned to Challis about 1:00 P.M. from this trip.

I might add here that as soon as a plane returned to the field it was immediately gassed up by the Army tankers. I made a total of 21 trips and noted that the gas gages always showed full at the take-off.

Ranger Langer was on the field Monday (the 5th) and in the course of our conversation he gave it as his opinion or theory that if was possible that the bomber may have crossed through the Cape Horn and Fall Creek-Soldier Creek area. He also said that if the Army contemplated

extending their search to that area he would like to make the trip since part of it was on his District and he felt it was his duty to go. His belief that the bomber might have been over this area was bolstered by the fact that a Fortress had passed over Stanley about 4:00 P.M. on March 30. He believed that it was possibly the same one that crashed. The time element and speed of the Fortresses would not substantiate this.

The failure of the search up to that point influenced the Army to make a search of the upper East Fork, Slate Creek, Warm Springs Creek, Sawtooth Valley and the Cape Horn area. A flight of four two-motored (C-78) planes and the single motored C-43 ship was arranged and took off about 2:45 P.M. All the Army planes were equipped with radio and it was agreed that they would keep in touch by radio during the flight.

The four two-motored planes returned by 5:30 P.M. No alarm was felt about the Beachcraft until sometime later as it carried fuel enough for four to five hours and it could safely have stayed out until 7 or 7:30 P.M. By that time it was close to dusk and no search could be made that night.

Reports on the movements of the plane were meager the first evening. Pilots of the C-78's said the last reports from it were around 4:00 O'clock when all the ships were in the vicinity of Castle Peak. It was last reported heading west toward Sawtooth Valley.

Supervisor McKee called Stanley and contacted people in the Sawtooth Valley and also Webb Lanier at the Cape Horn Lodge. Lanier reported late that evening having seen two planes; one at about 4:15 and the other sometime later around 4:45 or 5:00 P.M. The first was a two-motored plane which was identified as the one in which Ranger Freece was riding. Lanier was quite certain the second ship was a single engined biplane which was flying low and fast toward the Marsh Creek Canyon.

Other reports from up the river indicated that the plane had been seen going up Slate Creek and later was observed in Champion Creek. Time factors were uncertain but the route of the plane was determined quite definitely. Challis, Slate Creek, head of East Fork, Sawtooth Valley, Stanley Basin and Cape Horn.

Early Tuesday morning plans were made to fly the country in which Ranger Langer was interested and also the surrounding areas on the chance that the plane may have gone farther than was originally planned. Each plane was assigned a definite area to cover and each had a local man who knew the country.

I accompanied Captain Keith Kelly as guide and H.L. Smith went along as observer. We flew Marsh Creek, the Bulltrout Lake area, Bear Valley, Morehead Mtn., the Big Soldier Peak, Fall Creek and the Sawtooth range as far as Stanley Lake Creek.

Other planes were assigned to Challis country over which the plane would have passed on its return trip to Challis from Bear Valley. The entire area between the Middle Fork and Salmon River as far north as Camas Creek was covered intensively that day. In addition, the East Fork and the Sawtooth Valley were flown.

Initially, it was the consensus that the plane had been forced down by engine trouble and we would have no difficulty in locating it by smoke or other signals.

On Wednesday the search was widened to include the Sawtooth range, South Fork of the Payette, Pistol Creek, Indian Creek, etc. on the assumption that the men may have lost their bearings and gotten farther away than we had at first supposed.

Webb Lanier wanted to go down Marsh Creek Tuesday to look for the plane. However, it was felt that it would be located from the air that day if the men were able to make a smoke signal and it would be well for him to wait a day. On Wednesday he left the Lodge and started down Marsh Creek on snowshoes. He arranged to signal by smoke if he found anything and planes were over Marsh Creek and the Middle Fork almost continuously Wednesday and Thursday. Lanier found nothing and connected up with the Middle Fork ground crew Thursday nite at the cabin at the mouth of Big Soldier Creek.

After Wednesday no real hope was held out that a safe forced landing had been made but the search was continued both in the area which they would logically have flown across and other areas adjoining.

Practically every Army plane, as well as several C.A.P. planes, flew the head of Fall Creek not once but several times. The fact that it was not detected sooner was due in part to weather conditions.

On the day of the crash (Monday April 5th) the weather was somewhat cloudy with a high overcast. It is possible that a light snow may have fallen that night.

Tuesday was clear and flying conditions were good as was Wednesday but at high altitudes it was cool enough that it is doubtful that much melting occurred.

On Thursday it clouded up and but little flying could be done because of the low ceiling. I made two trips that day and both rain and snow was encountered.

Friday was a very bad day and no planes could leave the ground.

Saturday was also stormy and only one or two ships took off and these were restricted to low levels.

Sunday was a clear day and the search renewed vigorously. I noted that there was a complete new mantle of snow at the higher elevations and estimate that less than six inches had fallen.

Monday, the 12th, was also clear and the search was continued with particular attention to the Middle Fork area.

On the 13th it was decided to again concentrate on the area which Ranger Langer had desired to cover, i.e., Marsh Creek, Cape Horn, Fall Creek, Soldier Creek, Sulphur Creek, Bear Valley and the upper Middle Fork. The plane was located that morning by Dan O'Connor who was with the C.A.P. pilot Jenkins in the latter's Stinson cabin plane. A ground crew was immediately organized. The snowplane from Jackson and the crawler type snow-toboggan belonging to Wm. Swigert of Challis were sent to Stanley to transport the men and their supplies and equipment to the foot of Vanity Summit where the Ruffneck Pk. Trail takes off and from where the balance of

the way would be by snowshoes. The ground crew and equipment left Challis shortly after 1:00 P.M.

All the men, equipment and supplies were ready to leave Stanley at about 4:00 P.M. The snow had softened up to the point where the snowmobiles had heavy going and could only carry one extra man each and this condition prevailed until late in the evening. The distance from Stanley to the Cape Horn Lodge is about 21 miles. Webb Lanier and Ranger Freece went on the first trip. The snowplane made three trips during the night and delivered a total of five men at the Lodge by 2:00 A.M. The snow-toboggan made but the one trip to the lodge and remained there to transport the men from there to the trail above Wagontown about seven miles beyond the Lodge.

It had been foreseen that this method of travel might be slow and arrangements had been made with Penn Stohr to fly the men from Stanley to Beaver Creek if this would expedite matters. There were 14 men in the ground crew and it was evident early in the evening that it would take until at least noon the next day to get all the men to Cape Horn lodge by snowmobile. Stohr was requested that night to be at Stanley as early as possible the next morning to fly the rest of the men in. He arrived at Stanley about 9:00 A.M. and flew the remaining eight men to Beaver Creek by 10:00 A.M.

Lanier and Freece left the Lodge about 10:30 P.M. with Swigert's snow-toboggan and started up the Ruffneck trail about midnight. They reached the plane at about 20 minutes of five. They packed a radio in and gave me a report at 5:15 A.M. They reported all three men in the plane and no sign of life.

The three Army men, Dr. Hockley and Lieutenants Hammond and Schleimer, guided by Charles LaMarr, left the road about 8:00 A.M. and arrived at the plane around 2:30 P.M.

The other eight men left the road at 11:00 A.M. with toboggans, canvas, rope, etc. to bring out the bodies and arrived at the plane 3:30 P.M.

All men and the bodies arrived back at the road at about 3:00 A.M. Stohr returned at 8:30 and flew the bodies and most of the men to Stanley. The Army ambulance met the plane and took the bodies to Challis.

On Monday evening (April 5th) about 8:00 P.M. a telephone call came from Milt Hood on the Middle Fork reporting that five men of the bomber crew had called in from the Middle Fork ranger station. It appeared that they had been there for several days but were unable to get the telephone working until one of them discovered the open switch.

On Tuesday, April 6th, I was at the airport and overheard Lieut. Schleimer giving instructions to someone by phone in regard to getting these five men out of the Middle Fork. He specifically authorized Penn Stohr to fly the men out from the Indian Creek Landing Field. They were to be flown to Cascade where ambulances from Gowen Field would meet them and take them to Boise. I do not recall whether the Lieut. Was talking directly to Stohr or to some other person but I do recall clearly the gist of his instructions. Stohr ferried these men out the same day.

On the evening of the 6th a ground crew was organized to search for the four other men of the bomber crew. Arrangements were made to fly these men in by C.A.P. planes on Wednesday. Ranger Freece was placed in charge of the Challis men with Ranger Morin as a second in command. All these men (10) were ferried in as planned; three men joined the Challis part on the Middle Fork and four came in from the Payette making a total of 17 men. This ground crew brought in three more of the bomber's crew but could not locate the 4th.

These three men were brought out by plane to Challis on the instructions of Captain Keith Kelly of the Walla Walla Base who was more or less in charge of the combined Army, C.A.P., and ground crew search. Incidentally, I overheard Kelly give Stohr specific instructions not to fly any more of the bomber's men to Cascade without clearance from him. Apparently there was some misunderstanding between the Army officers as to just who was responsible for the first five men being taken out to Cascade before they could be questioned and some seemed to be under the impression that Penn Stohr had acted without instructions. This I know to be untrue since I had heard Lieut. Schleimer give these instructions as mentioned above.

The matter of sending out ground crews to search for the C-43 plane was broached several times but as there was no means of telling within 40 miles of where it might be, this action was abandoned.

The C.A.P. planes did excellent work. They did all the ferrying of men and supplies to the Middle Fork as the Army planes could not use these fields. Glen Nolte of Nampa found the man Pope at Soldier Creek. It was Jenkin's plane that finally located the wreck of the C-43 in Fall Creek.

The Army planes were too heavy, too fast and gave too poor visibility to be of much value for an Aerial search and accomplished exactly nothing so far as detection was concerned.

M.G.M.

cc – Forest Supervisor

Earthquake of 1944

On Tuesday, July 11, 1944, Marvin Larson was riding sheep range near Sheep Mountain on Fontes Creek. Several times he heard rumblings resembling distant thunder and one earth tremor. He thought little of this, however, at the time. It was not until the next day, (Wednesday), July 12 at 1:35 that the first heavy shock was felt at Seafoam Ranger Station. It came suddenly and was accompanied by very heavy rumblings. The buildings shook so hard that the occupants thought they were coming apart. The new packer's cabin, in which Mr. Black was working, and which is set above the ground on cement piers, was nearly displaced. In fact, Mr. Black was sure that it was coming apart during the first shock and moved his tent outside that afternoon, refusing to sleep in the house after that.

The next quake came about 1:55 and was somewhat less severe. The quakes continued until about 10 o'clock that night, at which time 17 all had been felt. From 10 o'clock until 5:00 the next morning, five more were felt, all of them being quite severe and the last one being particularly strong, thought not as strong as the first one on Wednesday afternoon.

The first shock was a very strong one. Mr. LaMarr reported that the mountain on which he was working moved at least a foot. When he first felt the shock he was bent over. To keep his balance, he had to brace himself and was unable to rise during the tremor. Mr. Clark was working on a fault several miles up Seafoam Creek. It must have been particularly severe there, for he reported that the rocks rose at least a foot into the air and that it looked like someone had set off a series of blasts all the way up the hill. He swears that the ground rose at least a foot along the hill. He managed to get behind a big fir tree and avoid the boulders that crashed down where he was working.

John Grubb and Fern Larson were going down Rapid River and had just climbed out of the canyon when they heard a terrific roar behind them. Upon their return two days later they found that a whole section of the canyon wall and trail just below Lime Creek had caved into the River. They experienced extreme difficulty in returning over this obstacle and had they been in the vicinity they would surely have been killed.

Clarence Kimpton and Buck Allen were on Soldier Creek early that morning. The earth must have been trembling during the night for the next morning they discovered that the three mules which ordinarily stay with the bell mare had left. Try as they did, they could not drive the mules back into the canyon where they had camped. The mules became frightened and started for Seafoam. After a run of six miles, they were headed back, but instead of stopping at camp (Brockman's Cabin) the mules continued to the Middle Fork and did not stop running until they reached the end of the trail below Sheepeater Springs. Buck Allen was following them at the time of the quake and reports that he had just driven them under a high cliff. When he had passed about a hundred yards there was a terrific roar and the entire cliff caved off into the river. The mules were not corralled until 6:30 in the evening. Clarence Kimpton, after riding in the chase of the mules when they started for Seafoam turned up at the Muskeg trail and was clearing it at the time of the quake. He had just climbed to a high trail above Muskeg Creek and was able to see the rocks rolling down below him on the trail. Fortunately, he was not in the bottom. Rocks continued to roll from the sides of the mountains until 6:30 that evening.

Greyhound Lookout felt the quakes and reported same. Walt Armeson was sitting on the ground at Little Soldier and reported that he could not rise during the quake. Being above most of the country, he reported that he could follow the line of the quake over the mountains and that Seafoam was in the direct line of the quake. A rock weighing at least 5 ton crashed into the road over Vanity Summit, making an 18 inch impression in the middle. Rocks also crashed across the trail for several days on Fontes Creek near Sheep Mountain and cracks were opened in the trail up Duffield over 100 years long. Along the road below Seafoam, cracks from one inch to three inches wide were opened. These extended for several hundred yards in a continuous crack.

Those at Seafoam felt that this quake must have been centered near Sheep Mountain. Both before and after the quake rumblings were heard in this vicinity. These sounded like underground thunder. Apparently, great damage was done at the mouth of Lime Creek which is in a direct line from Sheep Mountain. It seemed like the atmosphere was very heavy and that the sun was shadowed just before the quakes. All seemed to be accompanied by the rumblings which at times were very loud.

Following the quake at five o'clock Thursday morning, several more were felt that day and the next (Friday). These were not severe, but were enough to rattle windows. Up until 2:40 Saturday they were mild, but we had experienced 35 separate and distinct shocks. At 2:40 Saturday, we felt another severe shock, though not as bad as the first one at 1:35 Wednesday. Two shocks were felt near Sheep Mountain on Saturday by Buck Allen and Clarence Kimpton. Things were comparatively quiet on Sunday, but on Monday at 9:30 p.m. a moderate shock was felt, followed by one at 9:51 which was severe and another lighter one at 10:30.

On Tuesday, at 6:50 a.m. a shock was felt accompanied by heavy rumblings. Another was felt at 7:30. Again, in the evening at 5:35 and 5:45 two shocks were felt, not as strong as the ones in the morning, but accompanied by distant rumblings.

International Women's Year Conference, 1975

The first International Women's Year was recognized by the Challis and Salmon National Forests with a conference in Salmon, December 11, 1975. Dr. Judy Smith, Coordinator, Women's Resource Center, University of Montana, Missoula and Brenda Holland, EEO Counselor with the Equipment Development Center, USFS, Missoula were featured speakers for the event. Topics covered ranged from education, Government careers, volunteer work role changes and homemaking. There was a good attendance by women employees of both Forests as well as other agencies and businesses. Attendees were enthusiastic over the program and hope to have future opportunities to attend similar meetings.

YCC Camp Established on Challis National Forest, 1976

Under the provisions of Public Laws 91-378 and 92-597, the USDA and Interior, and the State of Idaho, are currently finalizing plans to begin the fifth summer of the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) Program. The USFS is the primary host for the program within the USDA.

Word was recently received that because of the success of the program, the Congress has authorized additional camps to be established. One of these camps will be located at Bonanza on the Yankee Fork Ranger District.

The Bonanza YCC Camp will be funded for 24 enrollees, twelve boys and twelve girls. The camp is scheduled to start on June 21, 1976 and terminate August 13, 1976, thus allowing the enrollees eight weeks of work and education. The YCC Program is open to young men and women who are at least 15 years old, but not yet 19 years old, and are residents of the State of Idaho. The Bonanza YCC camp will be a seven-day residential camp which means that each enrollee will live at the camp seven days a week for the eight week duration.

Names of all enrollees will be drawn at random from among the names of all qualified applicants. An alternate list will also be established the same way. Participants must be physically qualified to perform manual labor and participate in various training projects. The YCC Program is designed to serve young men and women of all social and economic backgrounds.

The YCC is designed to fill three vital needs: (1) gainful summer employment for the Nation's youth, (2) accomplishment of needed conservation work designed to enhance, improve and protect our natural resources, and (3) the development of a reserve of environmentally trained young citizens, with a knowledge of their Country's irreplaceable heritage of natural and historic resources.

Each participant will be paid approximately \$66.00 a week from which a deduction of \$2.00 per day will be made for room and board provided at the camp. All work will be supervised and strict safety programs will be enforced.

Young Adult Conservation Corps, 1978

On September 18, 1978, the first YACC (Young Adult Conservation Corps) residential camp on the Challis National Forest was opened at the Devils Bedstead Ranch. Twenty-four young men and women were enrolled with a staff of 12 adults. Each enrollee can stay with the program twelve months or two years maximum. The purpose of the program is to provide employment and work experience for youth in areas where there is a high youth unemployment rate.

Middle Fork Plan Crash, 1979

In early August, a Middle Fork plane crash claimed six lives. Five people and the pilot of the chartered plane crashed enroute to the Indian Creek airstrip from Boise. The party chartering the plane, three women and two men, were on their way to meet the rest of their group where they were to launch for a float trip down the Middle Fork river. The pilot was pulled from the wreckage still alive, but died four days later at the University of Utah Medical Center.

The plane crashed 11/2 miles short of its destination. The crash caused a small forest fire, just five miles north of the Mortar Creek fire. The blaze was brought under control by smokejumpers parachuting to the fire.

Patricia Sue Bell, Lewiston, Idaho; Joan Louise Fulton, Spokane, Washington; Jacolyn D. Junker, Vancouver, Washington; Guy Cook, Garden City, Idaho; and Carl T. Torrey were killed instantly. Max Sandborn of Boise was the pilot who died later at the Burn Center.