

SALMON NATIONAL FOREST
LIVESTOCK HISTORY

001 Historical use date: 1881 (Shoup)

Hat creek area named when "Charlie Matt, who was herding cows for the Shoup outfit lost his hat in the creek" (Mulkey p.104). There is not much documented information, refer to Shoup introduction. A claim was filed later by Warren Shephard on Hat creek for agricultural purposes on July 30, 1892 (Water Rights A 449).

002 Historical use date: 1881 (Shoup)

Wilson (Wils) Smith located the first ranch in the Salmon river canyon, at the mouth of Iron creek about 1880 (Shoup p.28). Later Frank Hussy came to Iron creek in 1916. According to O.E. Kirkpatrick, Bat Doody in the year 1884 "returned to Lemhi county, where he and his nephew engaged in raising horses on Iron creek, on the Wilkes Smith ranch which they purchased" (p.124).

003 Historical use date: 1881 (Shoup)

Allison creek was named for John F. Allison who held cattle awhile on Allison and Cow creeks while moving them to purchase (Shoup p.32). David McKim was a pionner rancher on this stream (Mulkey p.126). Again little documented information was to be found.

004 Historical use date: 1872 (Grieber & Minert)

One of the oldest ranches in this watershed is the Hyde ranch. George Hyde in "1878 acquired a ranch started about 1872 by Henry Grieber and Eli Minert. the ranch one of the oldest in the area, ran cattle on public lands before the Forest service or B.L.M. came into existence" (Recorder Herald 8-3-1978).

Wentz and Finster filed on Warm Springs creek (Hot Springs creek) for bathing and irrigation purposes "said springs being about 6 miles southeast from Salmon City" on September 28, 1876 (Water Rights A 157). Joesph Cain also

filed water rights on Warm Springs creek (Hot Springs creek) on November 25, 1878 (Water Rights A 176).

Others locating ranches in this watershed were Lorenzo Falls and Ed O Neal. "Ed O Neal bought cattle with the ranch location purchased in 1874. Mr. O Neal located a ranch above and joining Lorenzo Falls ranch located in 1873. This was on the Salmon river, 15 miles south of Salmon on Falls creek, now called Briney creek" (Shoup p.16). They filed a water rights claim on Falls creek for agricultural and farming purposes March 26, 1886. (Water Rights A290).

Ezra Orn, for whom Ezra creek in 002 is named, filed a claim on Warm Springs creek on the east side of the Salmon river about one mile below Iron creek for irrigation purposes on April 18, 1885 (Water Rights A 273).

Shoup History

As it relates to watersheds 001, 002, 003, 004, 014, 015, 017, 018, 053, and open range cattle.

"In the early 1870's Col. Shoup formed a partnership in the cattle business with L.C. Morse and J.B. Morrow. Cattle were received for store accounts. For unoccupied range the country north of Carmen creek was selected, with headquarters at the mouth of Cherry creek (now called Boyle creek) (now called Tower creek). In a comparatively short period of three years the cattle herd increased to capacity of the range" (Shoup p.18). His cattle ranged through watersheds 017, and 018. Merchants accepting livestock for goods began with the financial panic of 1873 and this would be about right for his sale in 1876 of 800 steers to be shipped east.

The cattle were then moved to the Pasimeroi and Lost river country. "Exact figures aren't possible, but it is estimated that the herd grew to number

10,000" (Crosby, Guest p.40). After losing most of his herd in the winter of 1882-3, Shoup began to expand the old Perreau ranch he had acquired in 1881. His cattle ranged from Perreau creek to Hat creek through watersheds 001,002,003,004,014, and 015. The attached map from "The Shoup Ranch" Patchwork May 1988 shows the Shoup summer range. He also used the area for winter range. "The cows carrying the 'heart' brand. These were well wintered on the Hat creek range...During this winter (circa 1882) Col. Shoup had 500 head of aged steers placed upon Iron creek and range in this vicinity of unused grass" (Shoup 32).

005 Historical use date: 1879 (Hawley)

According to Pearl Oberg early stockmen "claimed the right to the open range, with free access to water, for their stock and discouraged individual settlers from coming into the territory" (Oberg p.55). The Hawley brothers D.B. and Ed early stockmen "claimed the range in the Birch creek valley. They had their home ranches on the Little Lost River, but their herds ranged over a much wider area" (Oberg p. 55).

Around 1882 a company leased fifty thousand acres in Canada under the agreement that they were to put one head of livestock per acre on the land. "Finding themselves crowded for time to meet their agreement. The company bought \$140,000 worth of cattle from the Hawley brothers at forty dollars a head" (Oberg p.56).

Previous to this 1882 cattle sale the Hawley brothers settled in the Upper Lemhi valley. D.B. Hawley freighted dried Salmon, for Tom McGarvey, to Montana. Ed Hawley ranged cattle and horses on the Upper Lemhi valley and later moved to the Little Lost River (Shoup p. 17).

E.R. Hawley claimed water rights on Hawley creek in the canyon at a dam seven miles from the mouth, for irrigating and milling on March 1, 1879. (Water Rights A 179). Hawley also herded bulls across "Bull creek" to winter them (Mulkey).

John Yearian another early locator and stockman also made water rights claims on Hawley creek on March 26, 1879 (Water Rights A 182).

Later G.E. Chamberlain filed on "Swamp creek" a branch of 10 mile creek situated 10 miles southeast of Junction Post Office and five miles south of Hawley's for irrigation water for ranch (Water Rights A 247).

006 Historical use date: 1884 (Purcell)

According to Clara Proulx, Gray Purcell took up land in 1872 near what is known as "Big Springs" possibly the ones now named Purcell Springs (Proulx p.7). He may have filed a claim on these springs but the description was not clear. He filed for water rights on the right-hand fork of the Lemhi river (Big Timber creek ?) for irrigation on March 24, 1883 (Water Rights A 244). He also filed for water rights on Nes Perse Caution creek (Nez Perse creek) "situated about eleven miles from Junction on right hand side of valley" for irrigation on June 1, 1884 (Water Rights A 267).

Sam Keim was another rancher who settled in this watershed. He filed rights on Tex creek (Texas creek) on March 15, 1890 (Water Rights A 372).

010 Historical use date: 1879 (Walters)

One of the earliest documented claims in this water shed is on Walters creek filed by Jerry Walters for irrigation purposes on August 22, 1879 (Water Rights A 187). Another early right was filed by Thomas Pyeatt and Z.B. Yearian on Elder canyon (Alder creek) two miles below John Bush's sawmill. They also filed water rights on Mill creek for irrigating purposes on May 24, 1881 (Water

Rights A 221). R.G. Rees filed water for agricultural purpose on Mill creek on May 30, 1881 (Water Rights A 222).

Other ranchers were in the area as early if not earlier but did not file until later. George Cottom, for whom Cottom Lane is named, filed water rights on Lee creek for agricultural purposes on May 14, 1883 (Water Rights A 247).

D.C. gulch carries the surname initials of Mark J. David and James B. Cryder early stockmen in this area (Mulkey) also named after them is D.C. Bar. They filed water rights on Mill creek for irrigation on July 20, 1883 (Water Rights A 252). Information indicates that they were in the area several years prior to this. Gladys Pattee Smith tells of her grandfather staying with a Frenchman who was a friend at D.C. Bar around 1869 (Smith p.4). Peter Amonson filed on Mill creek below the ditches of David, Cryder, Yearian, and Pyeatt for irrigation on January 3, 1885 (Water Rights A 269).

Several references have been made to Vern Tingley who had a "dairy ranch on Dairy creek in 'Big Eight Mile' canyon. These places were just squatters rights" (Proulx p.16). I found no documentation but lots of references to him being in the area in the early 1870's.

Several other drainages were named for pioneers, Everson creek for John Everson for example. Jack Smith owned a ranch at the mouth of Big Eight Mile creek and grazed his cattle in the area of Jack Smith gulch. Charlie Lee Wasom was an early rancher on Lee creek and Zeph creek was named for Zephaniah Yearian who patented land there in 1888 (Mulkey).

011 Historical use date: 1868 (treaty)

I could not find much early documented information on the Hayden creek area. According to Mulkey, Mogg creek was named for Frederick Mogg who homesteaded land near here. Bray creek was named for Mark Bray pioneer

settler on this stream. Cooper creek was named for Newt Cooper pioneer stockman in the area. Solon and Siegel Tobias were pioneer ranchers on Tobias creek arriving about 1896. (Mulkey).

The Hayden creek watershed was included in the Lemhi Indian Reservation. A treaty was first made with the Indians in 1868 when they "agreed to cede all their claim to the lands of the Lemhi country outside of" the described reserve, "but the government failed to ratify the treaty" (Sims p.1). In 1875 President Grant set aside the reserve. The Lemhi agency was located on the bench land near the mouth of Hayden creek. According to the Lemhi Indian Agency Papers "the tillable ground in the Reserve, if it were all in one tract, would not make two good ranches" (12/07/1892). In 1899, 503 Indians lived on the reserve. The first census taken in 1900, showed 493 adult Indians living on the reserve. (Sims p.9). In 1907 due to hardships and starvation the tribe voted to accept another treaty and the tribe moved to Fort Hall (Sims p.2).

009 Historical use date: 1872 (Peterson)

William Peterson early explorer of Yellowstone settled in this watershed. In 1870 he bought cows at Bannack Montana.

"I brought them over to the Lemhi valley and started into the cattle business and stayed all that winter with Challis and Blackburn on a ranch which is now known as the Spahn ranch. Next year (1872) I located on what is now the Peter Amonson ranch....I run my cattle in the hills and used the range on a creek which came to be called Peterson creek" (Peterson).

According to Shoup "he was the last of the large early rangemen to run cattle continuously upon the open range without any stored feed" (Shoup p. 17). His cattle even ranged in the lava desert. He did not file water rights at this time.

T.F. Elder filed on Eight Mile creek Northwest of Junction (Little Eight Mile creek) for ranch and agricultural purposes on September 15, 1882 (Water Rights A 237). Mike Spahn "took up the ranch at the mouth of Reese creek now known as the Snyder place (Proulx p.23). He filed claims on the Lemhi river for irrigation on June 10, 1885 (Water Rights A 330).

Rees filed a claim on the Lemhi river one half mile southeast of his land for agricultural purposes. He gave notice on June 20, 1883 but it was not recorded until May 19, 1886 (Water Rights A 293 & 294)

Besides Peterson another prominent family in this watershed were the Yearians. According to Gladys Pattee Smith her grandfather Joesph Pattee "settled the ranch at Lemhi known as the Yearian ranch or the present George Ellsworth ranch. He came to Lemhi county in the mid 1860's and settled on that ranch at Lemhi. He sold it to the Yearians about 1870" (Smith p.4). This is verified by Nora Whitwell (Yearian) "Father had purchased the ranch the year before (1871) from Joesph Pattee (Whitwell p.4). Various Yearians owned property all up and down the Lemhi valley.

However, the Yearian's descriptions of where they were taking water from is not clear. For example here is a claim filed by J.W. and George Yearian on March 28, 1879. They claim " two ranches on the Middle fork of the Lemhi commencing at the upper end of a ranch owned by A.G. Purcell running up valley on south side of Middle fork of Lemhi claiming water in Middle fork of Lemhi one and one half miles above forks conveyed by ditch for irrigating purposes" (Water Rights A 182). Another claim by John Yearian is on the "right hand fork of the Lemhi river two miles above mouth to ranch lying on the left bank of the Middle fork of Lemhi for agricultural purposes December 11, 1880 (Water Rights A 212).

One that is clear is a claim filed by George Yearian on Yearian creek on April 5, 1883 for irrigation and to run water to his milk house and supply water power for dairy purposes (Water Rights A 245).

012 Historical use date: 1871 (Withington)

"L.P. Withington located at the lower end of Withington creek. He also bought cattle in Utah and brought them to Lemhi and also raised good horses...of Hambletonian breed (Shoup p.16). Withington filed for water rights on March 3, 1871 for ranch irrigating purposes (Water Rights A 125).

George "Bally" Martin also claimed water rights in this watershed. He claimed "water in the creek on the opposite side of the Lemhi from Fort Lemhi for irrigation purposes" on March 21, 1873 (Water Rights A 135). He ran stock in what is now called Baldy basin (Mulkey).

B.F. Price another pioneer rancher filed rights on "Haynes creek on the southwest side of the Lemhi for agricultural and irrigation purposes for ranch one-half mile below said creek" on November 6, 1877 (Water Rights A 165).

Other early pioneer ranchers in this watershed had creeks named after them. Elijah Mulkey, one of the discoverers of Leesburg, bought the ranch on what is now Mulkey creek from George "Bally" Martin. Kadletz creek, Cheney creek, and Joe Moore creek are all named after pioneer settlers. William Baker a pioneer rancher patented land in 1884 on Baker creek. Meil McDevitt another early rancher patented land in 1897 on Mcdevitt creek (Mulkey).

013 Historical use date: 1868 (Geertson)

The Mormons established a settlement on the Lemhi river in 1855. "A ditch conveying water from nearby Pattee creek, was dug for irrigation" (Shoup p.4). It was the first irrigation project in Idaho. Apparently according to Shoup they also built a grist mill on Pattee creek (p.15). Due to hard times, and an

attack on the settlement they disbanded in 1858. After the raid "an inventory showed that 29 horses and 250 head of cattle were missing" (Post Register 9/9/1963).

The next person to inhabit this watershed was Thomas McGarvey. This was around 1862 Shoup says "At this time McGarvey was the only whiteman resident in all of this valley and section of mountains" (p.5). He came from Bannock, Montana and "built a cabin and a fish trap near the 17 mile house. He employed Indians to prepare the fish for packing and sale at Bannock" (Shoup p.4). He later moved down to just above the mouth of the Lemhi river and built another cabin and fish trap. He was here in 1866 when the Leesburg discovery party came through. He "located the land of the lower Lemhi, north of Salmon city" (Shoup p.15).

Many other families settled in this watershed among the more prominent are J.G. Pratt, Joe Pattee, James Whimpy, Isiaah Bohannon, and Lars Geertson all have creeks named after them. The earliest rights were filed by Lars Geertson August 9, 1869. The water rights were for irrigation purposes on a ditch he had been using since the Spring on 1868 (Water Rights A 115). "It was reported that in the late 1870's his (Geertson's) cattle ranged from Salmon to Nicholia" (Smith p.43). Alex "Sandy" Barrack, Isiaah Bohannon, and Lars Geertson all patented their land in 1885. Frank B. Sharkey "acquired the Mormon fort ranch.. and built up a large herd of cattle shipped in from the east a considerable number of fine mares" (Shoup p.17).

Shoup states that the first location on these creeks were ranch settlement (p.12). Isiaah "Tick" Bohannon settle Bohannon creek and in the 1870's "maintained a considerable dairy herd" (Shoup p.13).

John and Sandy Barrack had a "ranch location seven miles east of Salmon city, on the north side of Lemhi stream. They had a flour mill built in 1872 "this was the first mill built in Lemhi....The Barracks accumulated eighteen hundred head of cattle, ranging from Kirtley to Whimpy creeks" (Shoup p.15). John Barrack applied for water rights from Geertson creek one quarter mile above the Beatty house to be used for irrigation on the Beatty and Vanskiver ranch on April 11, 1870 (Water Rights A 119).

N.I. Andrews filed for water from Pratts creek below Pratt's house for irrigation on May 10, 1871 (Water Rights A 126). Andrews also filed for water rights on Fort Lemhi creek (Pattee creek) for irrigation purposes using the old Mormon ditch on December 2, 1872 (Water Rights A 134).

In 1872 A.J. Smith erected some buildings on Agency creek for the Lemhi Indian Agency. There were other streams named after pioneer ranchers in this watershed, but no documentation for them.

Kirtley creek was a heavily claimed creek in this watershed. The majority of claims were for mining. James Kirtley himself filed for water in Prices creek (Kirtley creek) taken out one mile above his house in ditches since 1869 for irrigation and mining on March 31, 1873 (Water Rights A 136). It appears that for a time the name Kirtley creek and Prices creek were both used for the same creek. Evidence for this appears in a claim made by Richard Rouse on March 19, 1874. He "claimed all the water in Kirtley or Price's creek taken out below Kirtley's upper ditch for mining purposes" (Water Rights A 142).

014 Historical use date: 1888 (Goodell)

Williams Lake was used as early as the fall of 1867 when two miners "put a seine in Williams Lake and caught fish which they sold to the miners in Leesburg" (Early Day Indian Troubles p.3). I could not find much early

information for the area. Ransom Goodell filed on Lake creek 80 rods above the mouth to be moved by ditch for irrigating west side 12 miles above Salmon on March 14, 1888 (Water Rights A 335). Henry Williams famous bronco rider for whom Henry creek is named filed for rights on Lake creek for agricultural purposes 100 yards above Challis trail conveyed by ditch to ranch on March 16, 1889 (Water Rights A 355).

015 Historical use date: 1870 (Pereru)

Patrick "Paddy" Brown located a ranch on this watershed. He started a partnership in the cattle business but soon bought out his partner. They "bought about 200 cows from near Dillon" (Shoup p.15). they settled their cattle on the west side of the river. Patrick Brown made a water rights claim on the right hand fork of Perow's creek (Pereru) on March 15, 1876 for irrigation (Water Rights A 153). He also made a claim from Williams creek for irrigating purposes on March 25, 1876 (Water Rights A 153).

The earliest claim was made by John Perow (Pereru). He filed notice in 1870 but did not file a claim until March 13, 1876. He filed it on Perow creek about three quarters of a mile from the mouth for irrigating purposes (Water Rights A 152).

Breckly or Breckly filed water rights on the Salmon river 550 yards in a north west direction from the James Casey residence 3 miles south of Salmon city (Edwards ranch) for agricultural purposes on May 1

016 Historical use date: 1886 (Davis)

Although there is not much documented information on this watershed, G. Davis made a water rights claim in 1886. He filed a claim on Jesse creek on March 31, 1886 for irrigating a small tract of land lying along the west bank of the Salmon river (Water Rights A 291).

According to the Long family history, Bob Long alias Moore, "owned ranches just north of Salmon. Bob Moore owned all the water rights to Jesse creek and much of Bob Moore creek" (Recorder-Herald 8/30/1979). I could not find any documentation supporting this claim. In 1882 the ranch was sold to William Andrews. He filed for rights on water from the Salmon river for agricultural purposes to irrigate land on the west side on October 21, 1887 (Water Rights A 327).

Jacob Finster filed for water from Darrier creek, to be conducted by ditch to his desert land claim, for irrigating and other purposes on October 15, 1888 (Water Rights A 353).

007 Historical use date: 1886 (Haley)

Clara Proulx states that Junction creek, which ran through the town, now known as Railroad creek, had no ranches on it (p.5). The first house built at Junction was built by A.W. Stephenson in 1871.

Water claims were scarce for this watershed. Warren Haley claimed water rights on Canyon creek running past Junction for agricultural purposes on May 11, 1886. He claimed everything "except 10 inches claimed by Susan A Clark and 200 inches by A.W. Stephenson (Stephenson) taken out one half mile above Junction (Water Rights A 292).

Mary Stephenson claimed water from 18 mile creek on September 22, 1888 to be conveyed by ditches and used for irrigating and other purposes (Water Rights A 350).

"Alexander Cruikshank, who was well known around Junction lived in 'Cruikshank Canyon' now Railroad canyon" (Proulx p.25). Proulx states that he later moved to Junction but according to Mulkey he patented land her April 4,

1916 (Mulkey). Cruikshank scouted for the U. S. Army during the Nez Perce war of 1877. He also reportedly raised Arabian horses.

Several creeks in this watershed are named after early settlers. Frank Hall was named for Frank Hall pioneer rancher in this area. Thompson Gulch named for Elmer Thompson another early settler. Baby Joe Gulch was named by Joe Fannin, who came to Junction in the 1880's. Joe found an ore deposit and named it after his son. Italian Gulch is named for the Italian workers whose labor at the charcoal kilns supplied coke for Nicholia. They lived in Italian Gulch (Mulkey).

008 Historical use date: 1879 (Clough & Smith)

Unfortunately, I could not find much documented information on this watershed. The earliest I did find was a water rights claim file by Clough and Smith on Timber creek to be conveyed by ditch for irrigating purpose on August 14, 1879 (Water Rights A 186). Another claim was filed by (Ino ?) Yearian On Timber creek on March 22, 1883 for agricultural purposes (Water Rights A 242).

Staly filed a claim on Timber creek on April 13, 1884 on the east side of creek one mile above ditch now used by John Yearian (Water Rights A 258).

Swan basin is named for a man named Swan who had a ranch in the vicinity and grazed his stock in this basin in 1875 (Mulkey). Swan basin was homesteaded by several families in the early 1900's. The earliest homesteader was Peter Kalish. He homesteaded on November 1910. For more information on the later settlers in Swan valley refer to "Survival in Swan Basin" Patchwork May 1987.

017 Historical use date: 1872 (Hornbeck & Crain)

Carmen creek was named for Benjamin Carmen who built a sawmill on the stream in the 1870's. Hornbeck and Crain filed on the left hand fork of

Bridges creek (Carmen) at a point 400 yards above fork conveyed by ditch to ranch for irrigation on April 1, 1872 (Water Rights A). Anthony Hornbeck "raised a large bundh of cattle" (Shoup p.13). The ranch located by Hornbeck eventually sold to Jacob Feinster at the Carmen bridge crossing the river (Shoup).

W. Cryderman filed on North Carmen's creek two miles above the forks near the canyon for agricultural and mining purposes on October 16, 1878 (Water Rights A 177). James Forge filed on the middle fork of Carmen's creek at mouth of canyon for agricultural and mining purposes on October 14, 1878 (Water Rights A 177).

Carmen creek was called bridges creek for awhile because Colvin had a toll bridge in the area. this is documented in a claim made by E.C. Chase in 1879 (Water Rights A 189).

Carmen creek water for irrigation dried up in the late 1800's. "Big Flat ranchers held most of the water rights on Carmen creek water" (Peck p. 87). In 1892 Carmen ranchers built a ditch to run Salmon River water to the Big Flat ranchers. The ranchers who helped "received water rights" (Peck p.88).

Freeman creek was named for James Freeman pioneer rancher on this stream. Due to extensive mining in the area Freeman creek was once called Oro Cache creek (Mulkey).

018 Historical use date: 1870 (Boyle)

Probably the first person to live in this watershed was Harry Lewis. He "moved his horse herd down to Fourth of July creek and located the ranch on the Salmon river at the mouth of the creek" (Shoup p.15). Unfortunately he was killed by a horse sometime later.

According to Kirkpatrick the Boyle brothers worked at Leesburg "until the year 1870, when Mr. Boyle moved to the Salmon valley and took up a ranch on a creek, which ever since then has been called Boyle creek. They raised dairy cattle and beef cattle on a large scale" (p.88).

Shoup grazed his cattle in the 017, and 018 watersheds in the early 1870's, by 1873 for sure until 1876. "For unoccupied range the country north of Carmen creek was selected, with headquarters at the mouth of Cherry creek (Boyle creek)" (Shoup p.18).

W. Cryderman filed the one of the first water rights in this watershed. He filed on water to be taken from "near the Frank Lewis' old house (Fourth of July) one mile from the mouth of the canyon" to be moved by flume to the North fork of Kriley's creek for mining, and agricultural purposes on September 20, 1883 (Water Rights A 252).

George Thomas and Nighswander filed for rights on Boyle creek (Tower creek) for agricultural purposes for ranch situated at the mouth of Boyle creek on September 13, 1886 (Water Rights A 382).

Charles Reynolds filed on Little Fourth of July creek on August 9, 1897. He had a sawmill up the creek.

Water rights claims for mining purposes began very early in this watershed with claims being filed on Fourth of July creek in 1871 and Waggonhammer creek in 1873.

Side note as relates to history of the area in watersheds 019,020, 021, and 022.

Water rights for mining purposes preceeded settlement in almost all the watersheds in the North fork area. According to Phil Rand in his article "History of North Fork Country, its relation to surrounding territory"

published as a series in the Lemhi County RECORD in 1937, "in the winter of 1866-67 George Thomas, J. M. Nighswander, Wm. Smith, and Bud Martin camped at the mouth of North fork having come up the Salmon river" (Rand 2/17/1937). Things were quiet in this area until 1877 when Anderson and Tingley discovered gold in Gibbonsville. In 1887 "Jim Nighswander and George Thomas had cleared the only ranches on...the North fork. At this time there were no cows in the district... butter came from the Big Hole....In 1889 Ross Dodge locating on Hull creek, brought in a 'string of cows'" (Rand 2/24/1937). Some of the oldest ranches located on the North fork are those of Thomas, Nighswander, Dodge and Yaw.

019 Historical use date: 1895 (Layton)

This watershed was heavily mined. Charley Leighton lives seven miles above Gibbonsville (Achord's ranch) (Rand 2/24/1937). A trail was cut in 1878 up the North fork "thence through the now Achord's ranch up ridge on right hand side of North fork to the right of Moose creek" (Rand 2/17/1937). Charles Layton (leighton) filed a water rights claim on the North fork for irrigating North fork meadows on July 25, 1895 (Water Rights B 133).

020 Historical use date: 1879 (Settlement of townsite)

This watershed contains the townsite of Gibbonsville. Gold was discovered in this area in 1877 by George Anderson and Ira Tingley. By 1879 there were stores, schools, and a butcher shop. "The steers were driven down from Salmon.... By 1880 there were some 100 people in the town" (Rand 2/17/1937). Ten years later in 1887 there were "over two hundred home dwellers and a large floating population" (Rand 2/24/1937). Mail was carried between Gibbonsville and Salmon in 1885.

021 Historical use date: 1881 (Yaw)

In this watershed William Yaw filed for water rights on Sheep creek in July 4, 1881. The water was to be taken from Sheep creek by ditch to the mouth of Hughes creek for irrigation (Water Rights A 223). Thomas and Nighswander filed rights on the North fork on September 13, 1886. It was to be conveyed by ditch to their ranch located three miles up from the mouth of the North fork (Water Rights A 306). Nighswander's ranch was on Trail creek, on the east side of the North fork opposite Spring creek (Hull creek), and George Thomas' ranch was at the mouth of the North fork in watershed 022 (Rand 2/24/1937).

022 Historical use date: 1881 (Yaw)

Yaw filed water rights on Sheep creek but ran the water to the mouth of Hughes creek (Water Rights A 223). According to Phil Rand in his article, Fred Carl lists early settlers in the area. George Thomas had a ranch at the mouth of the North fork, He filed water rights with Nighswander for irrigation purposes on September 13, 1886 (Water Rights A 306). Charles Hull lived in Gibbonsville in 1879, later around 1900 he moved to Spring creek which was renamed Hull creek (Randolph p.43).

This watershed was heavily mined, with one of the first water rights claims for mining purposes being made by Barney Hughes in 1867 on Hughes creek.

023 Historical use date: 1887 (Spayd)

There were many early settlers in the Salmon river canyon, but little documentation on them. Rand states that by "1890 every little but well watered draw had a prospector's cabin and perhaps a garden. Settlers took up land on Carmen, Boyle, and Fourth of July as well as North fork, and Indian creek and Shoup" (2/24/36).

Water rights claims for mining purposes in this watershed were filed as early as 1880. Pease and Davis filed for rights on Squaw creek in 1880 (Water Rights A 213).

According to Carrey and Conley a Mr. Layton had a saloon at the mouth of Indian creek in 1886. According to Mulkey C.F. "Free" Buster ran a saloon on Indian creek. Buster gulch is named for him. Carrey and Conley also state that a "Frenchman and his Indian wife lived on this site (Sage creek) from 1887-90" (p.82). Below Hale gulch was the Spayd and Winn ranch. Carrey and Conley state that "Spayd was here at least as early as 1887. Winn had joined him by 1896" (p.85).

James A. Donnelly filed for water rights from Donnelly gulch for irrigation purposes on April 8, 1890 (Water Rights A 372). According to Julia Randolph the Rose brothers "had seen a ranch a mile below Noble (North fork) that took their fancy and they made a deal to buy it from Mr. Donnelly (p.67).

024 Historical use date: 1867 (Glendenning)

This watershed was also heavily impacted by Leesburg miners. In September 1866 another party of miners founded the Sierra District "six miles east of the new town of Leesburg. During the Spring of 1867 James Glendenning surveyed and mapped a small townsite which was named Summit City and is said to have had a population of about four hundred people for a period of several years" (Kirkpatrick p.27). The necessities of civilization followed.

Pine creek was named by two miners who came to the area in 1881. Rose gulch is named for the Rose brothers who purchased the Donnelly ranch. (Mulkey).

028 Historical use date: 1899 (Mapel)

I could not find much documented information on this watershed. Spring creek which flows into the Cobalt townsite was called Hamp creek by the local

people. Oren Hamp was a pioneer who had a stock ranch on this stream (Mulkey p.169).

Mapel filed for water rights on August 12, 1899 on Little Deep creek one mile up from his cabin on Deep creek. The water was for domestic and irrigation purposes on his ranch on Deep creek (Water Rights B 329).

029 Historical use date: 1867 (Townsite & Andrews)

With the discovery of gold on July 16, 1866, the rush for Leesburg was on. Several years after the discovery "the town of Leesburg had a population of three thousand people and there were seven thousand people in the Leesburg basin. It was "estimated that there were in Leesburg one hundred business firms, such as stores, saloons, livery barns, blacksmith shops, hotels, restaurants, and other places of business" (Kirkpatrick p.25). The first general store was opened in the Autumn of 1866 by David McNutt. "1867 and 1868 were the years of the highest population and greatest production in the Leesburg basin" (Smith p.29).

After the season of 1866 N. I. Andrews "gave up mining and purchased a herd of milch cows and drove them to Leesburg. He grazed them at the mouth of Arnett creek and sold milk to the gold miners" (Kirkpatrick p.81). This was in 1867 and 1868, he eventually involved his whole family. He went East and persuaded his brother and family to move west. They arrived in Leesburg in April of 1870.

Laurence Phelan arrived in Leesburg in the Autumn of 1866. "In addition to mining Mr. Phelan purchased a large herd of cattle and ran them on the prairie between Phelan creek and Pony creek" (Kirkpatrick p.108 &109). Phelan had a partner A.J. MacNab. In addition to the cattle "they kept a large herd of

saddle horses and pack horses which were pastured on the Pony creek meadows" (Kirkpatrick p.127 & 128).

030 Historical use date: 1906 (Forest)

This watershed was heavily mined. Gold claims were located at Blackbird about 1888, "however production for cobalt didn't get going until the period from 1902-1908" (E.Smith p.35). The community that supported the later mining activity was located on Panther creek at the Cobalt townsite. I could not find any documentation as to other early uses in this watershed.

031 Historical use date: 1906 (Forest)

There is not much early information documented or otherwise on this watershed. This watershed was part of the Big Creek Game Preserve (on Panther creek) established in 1917. "Serious damage was done in the Clear creek- Big Deer creek range by heavy grazing by sheep during the years 1918-1922" (E.Smith p.103). The Hagel's and several other families lived up Big Deer creek around the 1930's and 1940's.

032 Historical use date: 1878 (Downey)

This watershed was heavily impacted by the mining activity at Leesburg. Water rights for mining purposes were filed as early as 1866 in this watershed. Jureano creek is named for Jules Renard a French prospector in this area. He was filing claims as early as 1866 (Mulkey p.60).

John Downey filed for water rights from Big creek (Panther creek) on July 20, 1878. The water was to be taken to one mile above the mouth to Beaver creek and used for irrigation purposes (Water Rights A 173).

033 Historical use date: 1886 (Camp Dynamo)

According to Hazel Rood there were many families that settled in this area. Boyles' and Gilliespies' settled on Clear creek. The Rood's had several

places on Panther creek. Other families living along the creek were the Gilberts', Hines', and Bevans'. I could not find documented dates as to when these families occupied the area.

Garden creek was named because of the gardens there that supplied vegetables to the settlers and miners. "Three miles up Panther creek at the mouth of Clear creek, was a community known as Camp Dynamo. A hydro-generator had been installed there in 1886, and lights lit up the country all the way to the sawmill on Beaver creek (Carrey p.96 & 97).

034 Historical use date: 1882 (Rose & Taphan)

This watershed was also heavily mined. Gold was discovered near Shoup in 1882. Pat O'Hara discovered the Grunter mine and Sam James discovered the Kentuck mine.

Rose and Taphan filed water rights on Spring creek for irrigating purposes on November 6, 1882. The water was to be conveyed by ditch to their homestead near the mouth of Spring creek about two and one half miles above the Gruneler (Grunter) mill on the Salmon river (Water Rights A 240).

035 Historical use date: 1889 (Bowden)

Carrey and Conley describe several settlers as living in this watershed in the early 1900's. "A Mr. Walton took up the Owl creek property around 1900" (p.97). "Joe Groff patented a 40-acre mining claim here (near Poverty Flat) which he worked around 1900" (p.98). They go on to describe Pat Leonard and Charlie Putt as homesteading a ranch at the mouth of Lake creek below Dome Lake. "Mr. Pope lived at Colson creek in the early 1900's" (p.102). I could not find exact dates to verify when these families lived in the area.

Samuel Bowden filed for water rights on December 27, 1889. He filed for "agricultural purposes to be carried on at Suny Flat (Poverty Flat) to be taken

from the creek known as Suny Flat creek." The said creek is located about one and one half miles from the mouth of Owl creek down the Salmon river on the north side of the river (Water Rights A 369).

Turner filed for water rights on Colson creek for mining, milling, and agricultural purposes on January 30, 1890 (Water Rights A 370).

036 Historical use date: 1896 (Meyers)

This watershed was heavily impacted by mining. The earliest water rights claims are for mining purposes on Yellowjacket and Silver creeks.

Meyers cove is named for "the Honorable B.F. Meyers of Pennslyvania who took up land ca 1896. He also had mines on Arrastra creek" (Mulkey p.130). Meyers cove was formerly known as Three-forks because this is where Camas, Silver, and the West fork of Camas creek met.

Silver creek placers were found in 1869. "John Ramey acquired the Silver creek placers and in later years his son Lee was manager of the Rabbit Foot mine on Silver creek. At one time there were over 30 buildings at this camp" (E.Smith p.30). The Rabbit Foot and the Singheiser mines were large enough to have employed many people. The Singheiser mill was in operation in the early 1900's. (Sparling p.106).

037 Historical use date: 1893 (Post Office)

Yellowjacket creek placers were found and mined in 1869. The quartz lode properties were mined in 1895. At one time there was a 60 stamp mill at Yellowjacket. (E.Smith p.30).

Gold was discovered in the Yellowjacket area by Nathan Smith and Doc' Wilson. Yellowjacket was in "full swing in the 1890's" (Sparling p.105). It had a huge five story hotel and a boarding house. "At its peak (1890-1900)

Yellowjacket probably never exceeded a population of 200-400, although one estimate places that number at 1,000" (Miller p.69).

"When the post office was first established there on March 3, 1893, the name was given as 'Yellow Jacket,' but about 1895 the name changed to the one word form 'Yellowjacket' (Mulkey p.190).

Side note as relates to history of the area in watersheds 025,026,and 027.

There was a community at Forney at the mouth of Porphyry creek around the turn of the century. There was heavy travel through the area to get to the Yellowjacket and Silver creek claims. "By 1895 a wagon road was completed from Salmon to Forney, through Leesburg, reaching within 12 miles of Yellowjacket mining camp" (E.Smith p.51).

025 Historical use date: 1893 (Yellowjacket)

According to Mulkey, Eli Minert had the first sawmill in Sawmill gulch which later became the Copper creek Ranger District. McGowin Basin was named for George McGowin who had a slaughterhouse there in the early days and sold beef to the people of Yellowjacket. The local people wanted Cabin creek to be named Ramey creek in honor of John Ramey who had land near here, and was the first sheriff of Lemhi County. (Mulkey).

Edward Treloar had a homestead on Treloar gulch. He filed for water rights on Panther creek on May 16, 1900. The water was to be taken out one quarter mile above where Fourth of July creek enters Panther creek. It was for irrigation of his homestead on the east side of Panther creek (Water Rights B 362).

Eli Minert had a sawmill on Copper creek. His water right claim is filed on Panther creek near Prairie Basin. The water was to be taken out near the ditch

to Silver creek dug by Charles Barclay. He filed his claim on April 18, 1892 for mining, sawmill, and other purposes (Water Rights A 439).

026 Historical use date: 1893 (Yellowjacket)

There was little documented information available on this watershed. According to Elizabeth Smith "there were several cattlemen in the Forney-Middle Fork area in the early days" (p.100).

Moyer Basin was named after an "old prospector, Charles Moyer who was killed by Jake Painter to save Jimmie Gore from being killed by Moyer....Moyer was supposedly buried on the east side of Moyer creek in 1900 (Mulkey p.135).

027 Historical use date: 1890 (Post Office)

Several creeks in this watershed were named after early settlers and miners. Musgrove creek was named after H.P. Musgrove a miner. Forney was an old way station and there "was a post office named for Hank Forney an oldtimer in the area" (Mulkey p.95). Elsie Schmuck estimates that the post office in Forney began between 1890 and 1900. Mrs. Belle O,connor was the postmistress of the Forney post office, for awhile she ran it out of her home. The O'connors were early settlers in the Forney area. They had a ranch at the mouth of Porphyry creek. Mrs O'Connor sold milk and butter to the miners.

Ostrander creek was "named for Horace E. Ostrander, the discoverer of gold on Musgrove creek, who patented the land here on May 4, 1893" (Mulkey p.141).

038 Historical use date: 1893 (Yellowjacket)

There was not any documented information available on this watershed. It was probably impacted by the developments on the Yellowjacket District.

Sidenote on watersheds 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, and 046.

These watersheds were influenced by the heavy mining going on in the Yellowjacket (037) and Thunder Mountain areas. Settlement mainly occurred after

the Sheepeater wars. There was little documented information to be found on the early settlers who settled in the Middle Fork canyon.

039 Historical use date: 1900 (Laing)

"There were two brothers (unnamed) living at Brush creek when the Laing family came through in 1900" (Carrey p.85).

Bernard creek was named for Captain Nernard who commanded the army chasing the Sheepeater Indians in 1879. The Laing family settled at Bernard creek in the fall of 1900. (Carrey p.86 & 87).

Tom Brummet was a miner who had a cabin on Survey creek which he worked about 1900.

040 Historical use date: 1869 (Davis & Ramey)

An early documented claim on this watershed was made in 1869. Albert Davis and J. Ramey claimed a 160 acres on the left-hand fork of Wilson's gulch in the Yellowjacket mining district. They filed for water rights for grazing and ranching purposes on October 18, 1869 (Water Rights A 113).

Another early settlement was the Mormon ranch on Warm Springs creek. According to Mulkey "a Mormon named George T. Broadbent owned the ranch and supplied vegetables, which were very scarce at this time, to miners and residents of Thunder Mountain (p.134). Carrey and Conley state that in "1900 the Beagle brothers were farming the place, raising vegetables for the mining trade (p.83).

041 Historical use date: 1894 (Lewis)

There was not any early documented information available on this watershed. Just out of the watershed boundary live Cougar Dave Lewis. He lived off Big creek at the mouth of Goat creek (Carrey p.93). "From, 1894, he

lived most of the time on Big creek with only his two dogs and horses for company" (Elsensohn p.88 & 89).

042 Historical use date: 1906 (Forest)

No documented information on use of this watershed before the forest reserve date of 1906.

043 Historical use date: 1906 (Forest)

Earl K. Parrott was a hermit who lived on Nugget creek. He was a "native of Iowa who came to the Middle Fork from Florida around 1900 with two horses, a cow, and prospecting equipment (E.Smith p.125). Carrey and Conley state that "Earl Parrott apparently went into Impassable Canyon in the spring of 1917 (p.98). They also talk about a man named Nolan who "was an early placer miner (pre-1900) who worked from Survey creek to this creek (Nolan creek)" (p.105).

044 Historical use date: 1885 (Colson & others)

Water rights on Horse creek for mining purposes were filed as early as August 22, 1885 by Rice and others (Water Rights A 279). Jess Reynold built a cabin on Reynolds creek, a branch of Horse creek in the winter of 1891. According to Mulkey there are two stories of how Horse creek got its name: "In the early days the Horse creek drainage was known as Big Sheep creek. A man by the name of Reynolds, who had a little store in Shoup, went into the area with a halfbreed Indian by the name of Allen in 1891....They turned quite a herd of horses out on the south slopes of Big Sheep creek. (Later Allen killed Reynolds) This left the horse on Big Sheep creek without any owners. They wintered on the open hillsides for several winters" (Mulkey p.107).

"The other story is that the Gattin brothers, who had the ranch on what is now Horse creek, were horse thieves operating in the states of Oregon, Idaho,

and Montana. This all took place about the time that Virginia City was booming and Lloyd Magruder was murdered" (Mulkey p.107).

045 Historical use date: 1885 (Colson & others)

Water rights were filed on Horse creek for mining purposes by Rice and others on August 22, 1885 (Water Rights A 279).

There were water rights claims made in this watershed, but it is not clear from the description exactly which creek is being referred to. Colson and others filed for water rights on July 29, 1885 for mining and agricultural purposes on water from Rock creek "said creek is about thirty four miles down the Salmon river from Shoup P.O. on right bank of Salmon river" (Water Rights A 276).

046 Historical use date 1906 (Forest)

No indication of historical use for water rights other than mining before this date.

048 Historical use date: 1884 (Purcell)

Refer to information on watershed 006 for historical use.

053 Historical use date: 1881 (Shoup)

Refer to information of watershed 001 - 004 for historical use.

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