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HISTORY OF SETTLEMENT  
AND EARLY LIVESTOCK GRAZING  
IN THE AREA OF THE  
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

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## Abstract

The development of the livestock industry has its origins in the Idaho gold rush. By September of 1863, the population within the Boise Basin had grown to over 14,000 people. Major gold rushes followed to the South Boise mining district in 1863, Atlanta in 1864, and Deadwood in 1867. As the mining population grew, livestock was driven into the territory. At first, cattle were grazed on the Forest near the mining camps; most were butchered for food. Soon ranches were established along the Boise and Payette River Valleys to profit from their high prices of produce. By the spring of 1863, there were several ranches located along the Payette River from Emmett to Horseshoe Bend. The lower and upper portions of Squaw Creek were settled by the fall of 1863. Garden Valley along the South Fork Payette River was first settled in 1864.

The livestock industry continued to grow from the late 1860's through the 1870's as more cattle were being driven into the State. Throughout this period livestock grazing continued to expand from the valley bottoms, to the foothills, and into more accessible summer ranges in the mountains. By 1865, Corder, Turner, and the Danskin brothers were grazing livestock along Willow Creek and the Danskin Division of the South Fork Boise River. By 1872, thousands of cattle, horse, and hogs were repor

HISTORY of EARLY LIVESTOCK GRAZING and SOME OTHER USES

in the Area of the  
CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST

Thiel Kunz

January 1991

GENERAL HISTORY OF LIVESTOCK GRAZING IN IDAHO (Jones 1-10) :

The first livestockmen in Idaho were Native Americans. The Nez Perce and Shoshone-Bannocks were two of the major groups residing Idaho. The Nez Perce territory spanned the Clearwater and northern portion of the Salmon River drainages. The Shoshone-Bannocks inhabited southern and eastern Idaho along the Snake River plains and its tributaries in the mountain valleys (Walker 21). The Sheepeater Indians were a subgroup of the Shoshones. They derived their name from the fact that they subsisted largely on mountain sheep.

The first horses were brought to the southwestern United States by the Spaniards in 1541. Indian tribes of the southwest were the first to obtain horses. The trading of horses progressed north from the Navajos to the Utes, and then to the Shoshones. The Shoshone-Bannocks were the first primary traders of horses to the other northwest tribes, including the Nez Perce. By the early 1700's, the horses were widespread among the major Indian tribes of the western United States. This led to a great cultural revolution among the Plains, Great Basin, and Northwest Indians (Walker 89; Yensen 7).

The Nez Perce Indians were famed for their prized horses and horsemanship. It is estimated that there were five to seven horses for each man, woman and child. Entire families rode horseback on annual migrations to gather roots and berries, to hunt big game, and to harvest fish. Some families owned several hundred horses. The Nez Perce practiced selective breeding of their horses for strength and endurance (Walker 71-72).

The possession of horses made the Shoshone-Bannocks wealthy by Great Basin standards. They could travel eastward to buffalo country and return with meat and hides. Horses were used for war parties and defense of home territory. When the white men first arrived, the Shoshone-Bannocks had from one to two horses per individual. Like the Nez Perce, it was possible for families to own several to several hundred horses (Walker 89; Yensen 7).

Early explorers, including Lewis and Clark and Townsend, reported great numbers of horses in the possession of the Indians (Yensen 7). Trappers for the Northwest and American Fur Companies recalled seeing thousands of horses grazing in Council Valley. Council was named because it was an established meeting place for many different tribes, including the Nez Perce and the Shoshone-Bannocks. They gathered to make treaties, council against common enemies, and race horses (Swarts 1). The Wilson Prince Hunt party, camping on the Wieser River in 1811, killed several Indian horses for food (Harris 32). Grace Eckles, daughter of a pioneer family in Salubria Valley, recalled seeing "the valley up and down the Little Weiser to Indian Valley lined with wickiups and horses" (Marti 3).

Cattle first appeared in Idaho at Fort Boise and Fort Hall, which were founded in 1834. Nathanie J. Wyeth, who founded Fort Hall, left three head of

cattle at the post in 1834. In 1836, the missionary party of the Whitmans and Spauldings was the first to bring a wagon and a small herd of cattle across Idaho along the Oregon Trail. Worn down by the trek, five head of cattle were left at Fort Boise. In 1838, missionaries sent to reinforce the Whitmans left more cattle at these posts (Oliphant 1968: 12-13).

The Indians first possessed cattle in the 1840's. Northwest tribes first obtained their cattle from the Hudson's Bay Company, missionaries, and settlers in the Willamette Valley. However, by 1842, the principal source of cattle was from overland emigrants along the Oregon Trail (Oliphant 1968: 35). Travel along the Oregon Trail peaked in 1852, when approximately 10,000 wagons headed west. Thousands of horses and mules severely depleted the perennial grasses adjacent to the trail. With the lack of available forage, many of the emigrants abandoned or sold their livestock near Boise (Yensen 10).

Indians traded their ponies for the emigrants' cattle. In 1844, Mrs. Marcus Whitman reported that Indians were going as far east as Fort Hall to exchange their horses for cattle (Oliphant 1968: 35). In 1853, members of Governor Issac I. Steven's party, scouting a northern railroad route, reported that the Nez Perce, Walla Walla, and Yakima Indians were fairly well supplied with cattle (36-37).

Heavy losses of Indian cattle and horses were reported during the Indian War of 1855-56. Northern Idaho Indians were reported to have suffered the loss of a thousand horses and "a large number of cattle, ... all of which were either killed or appropriated to the use of the United States," when Colonel George Wright from Fort Walla Walla led a punitive expedition against them in 1858 (Oliphant 1968: 37). In 1859, the United States Senate ratified a treaty that would confine the Indian tribes in the eastern Oregon Territory to reservations and open up vast areas to white occupation (38).

Continued western expansion by immigrants led to an increase of tensions between Indians and the white settlers. Raids on livestock occurred on both sides. The Sheepstealer War began on June 17, 1878, when a band of renegades raided ranches in Indian Valley and ran off with about 60 horses owned by William Munday, Tom Healey and Jake Groschlose.

The first major sheep drive into Idaho was recorded in the journal of Gorham Gates Kimball. Major Kimball reported leaving his ranch near Red Bluff, California with 3700 sheep on June 6, 1865. After making 56 camps along the way, he arrived in the Boise area, where he wintered his sheep on the Snake and Boise Rivers (Wentworth 1954: 49-83). Sheep were also driven from Oregon to the Salmon River mines during the early 1860's, to provide mutton for the hungry miners (Wentworth 1948: 287).

The Idaho livestock industry grew from the late 1860's through the 1870's as more cattle were being driven into the state. In 1867, Con Shea, a Silver City blacksmith, brought 1,000 Texas longhorn cattle into Idaho. The cattle were slaughtered for beef and Shea returned with another herd in 1869 (Yensen 1). The Idaho Statesman reported in 1869 that "a great interest is being taken

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in stock grazing in Idaho. Some are selling lands and property and purchasing cows to take up new claims in unoccupied valleys" (qtd. in Oliphant 1968: 88).

The Surveyor General of Idaho reported in 1871 that the grazing lands of nearby states were used up, and cattle were being driven to "the extensive pasture lands of Idaho." He stated that many thousands of cattle had been driven into the territory, "where both summer and winter ranges are excellent, and the raising of cattle highly profitable" (qtd. in Oliphant 1968: 90). From 1870 to 1874, Con Shea, Tom Bugbee, General Philip Kohlheyer, and David Shirk were driving large Texas herds into the region. However, by 1874 a nationwide economic depression provided plenty of cattle for purchase in Oregon and Washington. According to the Gordon Report, which accompanied the 1880 Federal Census, no cattle from Texas entered Idaho after 1874 (107).

During the next few years, a great number of cattle came into Idaho from Oregon and Washington. The Tenth Federal Census reported, "several large cattle owners moved their herds into Idaho in 1875." The Morning Oregon reported in August of 1875 that "the cattle on a thousand hills scattered all over Idaho never looked fatter or better." In 1878, the Governor of Idaho was fearful that encroachment of cattlemen might lead to trouble with the Shoshone-Bannocks. By 1879, the Surveyor General reported that 20,000 head of cattle from western Idaho had been sold to markets in the east (Oliphant 1968: 107-108).

Another important development of the livestock industry was extensive cattle drives through the state from Oregon and Washington to eastern markets. In 1869, the Union Pacific came to Cheyenne, Wyoming, which became the focal point for delivering western cattle to markets in the east (Yensen 18). In the fall of 1877 and the spring of 1878, Lang and Ryan, the largest cattle buyers at the time, bought 16,000 head and trailed them eastward through Idaho (Oliphant 1968: 26). The Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman of May 24, 1879, noting that at least 100,000 cattle would be driven eastward in 1879, commented:

There are several herds of these cattle ranging all the way from 10,000 to 1,000 head now crossing at or near the [Snake] River, and many others coming...All these cattle are driven across Idaho at a heavy expense to the purchasers, and at a serious inconvenience and some damage to the country passed over. They crowd the ferries and crossings, get mixed up with the cattle on the range, requiring much labor and care on the part of the resident stockmen to prevent their own cattle from being driven off. This cattle trade is constantly increasing; and it is safe to say that from this source alone the railroad, when built, would derive a trade worth nearly a million dollars annually.

On October 21, 1879, the Idaho Statesman reported that profiting from the experience of the Oregon cattlemen, Solomon Jeffries of Weiser City had driven 800 of his own cattle to Cheyenne. He reported that the demand for cattle at Cheyenne and at the cattle markets of Omaha and Chicago was immense. Jeffries stated that Idaho cattlemen would save money and make better profits by trailing their own cattle to Cheyenne.

The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed settlers to claim 160 acres for homesteading. The Timber and Stone act of 1870 enabled settlers to buy 160 acres at \$2.50 per acre. In addition, the Desert Land Act of 1877 allowed settlers to buy up to 640 acres at \$1.25 per acre for agricultural purposes. These acts allowed ranchers to take land out of public domain (Yensen 18).

By 1880, Idaho ranges were well-stocked with cattle and horses. Data from the U.S. Department of the Interior reports 178,319 cattle, not including dairy stock, in Idaho by 1880 (Stoddard and Smith 23). Approximately 30,000 cattle worth \$750,000 were marketed in Idaho during the summer of 1880 (History of Idaho Territory 290). On February 3, 1881, the Omaha Daily Republican provided unconfirmed reports that "Idaho...[had] 450,000 cattle, 60,000 horses, and 60,000 sheep" (qtd. in Oliphant 1968: 108). On December 31, 1881, the Governor of Idaho reported that the state sold 35,000 head of cattle annually (108).

The sheep industry in Idaho developed much more slowly than the cattle industry. In 1870 there were only 1,021 sheep in Idaho (Stoddard and Smith 29). A few ranchers tried their hands at raising both sheep and cattle. Thomas C. Galloway, a livestockman from Weiser, attempted to raise a band of sheep in the 1860's, but lost his flock in a severe winter (Trull 1986: 69). G.C. Johnson brought a breeding flock of sheep to Silver City in 1864 (Yensen 22). Robert Noble, a Boise area sheepman, acquired his first 1,400 sheep in 1874. (History of Idaho Territory 261).

Prior to a well-established sheep industry in Idaho, hundreds of thousands of sheep were trailed across the state from Oregon to the East. The sheep industry in Oregon grew from 318,123 in 1870 to 1,368,162 in 1880 (Stoddard and Smith 29). There were 724,987 sheep in the three northeastern Oregon Counties of Wasco, Umatilla, and Union. The principal trail from Oregon across Idaho originated in Umatilla County and entered the state 10 miles west of Weiser at Olds Ferry (Rinehart 20; Wentworth 1948: 288).

With the advent of the railroad in Idaho, the sheep industry began to boom (Wentworth 1948: 291). The Oregon Short Line was completed to Weiser in 1882, and provided a reliable means to transport sheep and wool to market (Trull 1986: 5). In 1880, the number of sheep in Idaho reached 117,326 (Stoddard and Smith 29; Oliphant 1968: 346).

As the number of sheep on the range increased, the cattlemen felt they were being overrun by the "woolly tide." The sheep encroached on former cattle and horse range. Once sheep had grazed an area, it was deemed unfit for cattle grazing. Because of encroaching sheep, Idaho passed the famed "two mile law" in 1875. This law prohibited the grazing of sheep within two miles of an occupied dwelling (Idaho: An Illustrated History 54).

The "priority rights law," originally applied to the five southwestern Idaho counties, became a general state law in 1887. The law forbade the grazing of sheep upon "any range usually occupied by any cattle grower, either as a spring, summer, or winter range for his cattle." The law stated that the right to use any range was to be determined "by the priority in the usual and

customary use of the range, either a sheep or cattle range" (qtd. in Oliphant 1968: 348).

Beginning in the early 1880's, nomadic bands of sheep from other states, such as Nevada, Oregon, and Utah were trailed into Idaho to graze. These bands contained from 2,000 to 10,000 head of sheep (Wentworth 1948: 290). Local livestockmen with established home ranches were disturbed to find these sheep on their accustomed summer ranges. Some of these "tramp bands" were purchased by people who owned no land and paid no taxes. These nomadic sheep owners simply purchased bands of sheep, hired a herder, and benefited from free grazing on the public domain (Rowley 18). In 1886, the Willamette Farmer reported sheep interests had increased so rapidly in Idaho that they were seriously interfering with ranges previously occupied "exclusively by horses and cattle" (Oliphant 1968: 346).

By 1890, the sheep industry was well established in Idaho. The Census of 1890 showed 357,715 sheep and wool production of 2,119,242 pounds (Wentworth 1948: 292). During this decade, the sheep industry continued to grow so rapidly that serious competition occurred on the range. Sheepmen discovered that they could greatly increase their flocks and grazing lands through seasonal migrations (Stoddard and Smith 29).

The sheep industry became more profitable than the cattle industry for several reasons. First, the sheepmen did not require the purchase of land or an established ranch. Second, sheepherders required only a few horses and dogs to help herd their flocks. Finally, income was produced by two products, wool in the spring and lambs in the fall (Yensen 26). Many cattlemen were forced to swallow their pride as they switched from the "higher" status of cattleman to the "lower" status of sheepmen (Oliphant 1968: 342).

As Idaho moved into the 20th century, the state's rangelands had become severely overgrazed. Several decades of abusive grazing practices on the public domain had seriously depleted the native grasses and forbs (Yensen 39). By 1900 all usable ranges within the state were fully stocked. Though ranges were damaged and carrying capacities reduced, the number of sheep and cattle continued to increase (Yensen 39). The 1900 Federal Census reported 225,207 cattle and 1,965,467 sheep on Idaho farms and rangelands (Stoddard and Smith 23, 29). While cattle numbers had remained fairly steady over the past 20 years, sheep numbers had grown exponentially.

J.B. Lafferty, first Supervisor of the Weiser National Forest, reported that from 1890 until the Forest reserves were created competition for range forage became fierce. The number of stock, especially sheep, increased rapidly, requiring grazing higher and higher in the mountains. The fight for summer range became intense, with each sheepman trying to be the first to graze the best pastures. The result was that the range was used too early in the spring and was heavily overgrazed. It became apparent that something must be done (Lafferty, History of the Weiser Forest: n.pag.).

The continued unregulated grazing practices on federal rangeland sowed the seeds of conflict. Confrontations between cattlemen and sheepmen are

documented in Little Salmon River Meadows and Long Valley during the 1890's. Nomadic bands of sheep continued to be a problem. Livestockmen competing over rangeland became increasingly frustrated, and violent acts were committed against both men and their livestock.

The lands on the public domain, which later became the Payette National Forest, reflected the conflict and overgrazing by livestock. J.B. Lafferty reported that in the days before the Forest was established, "the stock industry was being monopolized by a few large owners who were driving the small owners out of business. The range was overstocked with sheep and the settler who tried to gradually build up a herd of cattle or horses was compelled to go out of business or put his stock into pasture" (Lafferty 1909, n.pag.)

Grazing privileges on newly established Forests gave preference to local livestockmen. A department circular issued on January 8, 1902 defined criteria for preference in the following order:

1. Stock of residents within the reserve.
2. Stock of persons who own permanent stock ranches within the reserve, but who reside outside of the reserve.
3. Stock of persons living in the immediate vicinity of the reserve, called neighboring stock.
4. Stock of outsiders who have some equitable claim.  
(Rowley 47)

The result of the issued criteria was that preference was given to local cattlemen over "tramp" sheepmen (Young and Evans 202).

(Lafferty 1909: n.pag.).

All of the area in the area of the Caribou National Forest was part of the area used by the Shoshone\_Bannock Indians, starting hundreds of years ago. Use by the Indians continued until they were dispossessed by white settlement and Indian title was extinguished under various public land laws or the conversion of the land to use of the U.S. through placing it in National Forest or other public domain (Baldwin 1).

In 1868, the United States negotiated a treaty with the Eastern Shoshone Bands and the Bannack. The Eastern Shoshone were by the terms of the treaty promised a specific reservation and this group in return relinquished "all title, claims, or rights in and to any portion of the territory of the United States," except the reservation. The Bannacks were promised that whenever the Bannacks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or wherever the President of the United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country," but the Bannack made no cession by the 1868 treaty (Baldwin 4).

The "period of pleasant contact" came to an end by 1840, when the last great rendezvous was held. The years around 1840 marked the turning point in the history of Idaho Indians. This was about the time when the buffalo had become extinct in southeastern Idaho. This was also the year the first emigrant trains reached the Snake River and headed west on the road to Oregon (Baldwin 15).

By 1870, most Idaho Indians owned land according to white man's principles (Baldwin 17).

The Indians of Fort Hall got their start of cattle from the government in 1876 (Baldwin 22).

By 1877, non-Indian stockmen were grazing their cattle on Fort Hall reserved Indian land (Baldwin 24).

From CARIBOU HISTORY I (Anonymous):

First White Men in Caribou Area:

- 1811 - W.P. Hunt overland party through the area.
- 1812 - Robert Stuart party through the area (1)/
- 1818-1835 - Period of heavy trapping of beaver and other animals by fur companies and others (2).
- 1835 - Beaver, mink and buffalo depleted so Bonneville remarked that area was no longer fit for white men to live (5).
- 1945 - Per year catch of beaver estimated to be about same as in 1920 (9).
- 1860 - By this date buffalo had disappeared from the area (9).
- 1836 - First white woman and first cattle to Fort Hall (12).
- 1834 - Considered real beginning of the westward emigration movement (12).
- 1852 - The big year for people (15,000) using the Oregon trail (12).
- 1857 - Colonel F.W. Lander appointed superintendent of an expedition to survey, locate and build road from South Pass to City of Rocks (south of Twin Falls) (13).
- 1863 - Harry Richards Road, Soda Springs to Eagle Rock (Idaho Falls) was opened (13).
- 1849 - Salt Lake - Fort Hall road opened to travel (13).

- 1878 - Wagon road up Montpelier Canyon and down Crow Creek to Star Valley existed (13).
- 1872 - First work on Grays Lake to Caribou City road via Morgan Meadows done (14).
- 1901 - French Shepherd employed by Joe Aichant died and was buried at a corral southwest of the top of Big Elk Mountain (15, 22).
- 1870 - Gold discovered in Caribou Basin (16).
- 1870 - In 1870's Caribou City credited with a population of 1500 (23).
- 1866 - Oneida Salt Works on Stump Creek established (12).
- 1872 - 9,000 cattle trailed from Texas to Upper Portneuf with headquarters at Toponce (25).
- 1836 - Start of cattle trailing over old Lander Trail (25).
- 1863 - Some cattle in the Bear Lake settlements and along the Portneuf and in Malad and Cache valleys (25).
- 1868 - The larger range cattle outfits entered the area from Utah and Nevada (25).
- 1875 - By this date there were large numbers of cattle in Caribou area (25).
- 1883 - First sheep along Snake River (26).
- 1885 - 3,000 sheep brought in area by Ricks Brothers, Thomas and Natan, and Ted Arnold and son (26).
- 1893 - Large numbers of sheep in the area (26).
- 1900 - Area fully stocked by sheep (26).
- 1905 - Areas overstocked by sheep (26).
- 1905 - On June 22, McCammon sheep shearing pens closed after 85,000 sheep had passed through the pens (26).
- 1863 - Soda Springs settled by 325 men, women and children from Utah (27).
- 1884 - Southeastern Idaho entirely grazed by cattle (27).
- 1894 - A.J. Knollin first entered sheep business in Idaho with 10,000 head of lambs that he grazed in 1895, north of Soda Springs. In 1895, A.J. Knollin purchased 60,000 sheep (28).

- 1905 - An estimated 150,000 to 200,000 sheep in the area around Soda Springs (28).
- 1905 - Peak year for shipments of cars of lambs from Soda Springs (28).
- 1917 - Next to highest year for shipments of cars of lambs from Soda Springs (1700 cars) (28).
- 1912 - "Public Domain" north of Soda Springs leased from State by sheepmen association (29).
- 1914 - Major part of country north and east of Soda Springs had been taken by homesteaders (29).
- 1904 - December of this year is first record of authorized grazing on area of Caribou National Forest and was for 500 cows on Pocatello Forest Reservation.
- 1905-1907 Climaxed a 10-year period of overgrazing that made a dust bed out of the Caribou (38).
- 1908 - 387,395 sheep, 10,781 cattle and 438 horses grazed on the seven ranger districts of the Caribou Forest (39).

Some Early Settlement Dates Follow (Anonymous):

- 1870 - About this date first families to Star Valley (41).
- 1886 - By this date few people in Smoot in Star Valley (41).
- 1879 - Mrs. Jacob Miller and parents to Freedom (41).
- 1902 - "Land Rush" on south part of Fort Hall Indian Reservation (42).
- 1882 - Pocatello first established by Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. on 40 acres within Fort Hall Indian Reservation as a townsite (45).
- 1862 - Fort Conner built at Soda Springs (46).
- 1863 - 400 "Morrisites" settled at Soda Springs under protection of troops at Fort Conner (46).
- 1870 - The first settler in Grays Lake Basin was Mr. Garber who established a ranch along the shores of Grays Lake on Willow Creek and kept a few cattle and horses and made his living principally by selling fish caught in small streams to the miners in Caribou Basin (46).
- 1879 - James Sibbett, David Robinson, Gideon Murphy, William C. Simmons and H.B. Simmons settled at Grays Lake (46).

1864 - Malad Valley settled by about four families (46).

From Idaho's Gold Road (Gittins 1976):

1864 - Bill Murphy builds house and bridge at what is now McCammon (14).

1864 - New settlers in Marsh Valley - William W. and Henry Woodland, Henry Wakley, Leander and David Whitaker (14).

1871 - H.O. Harkness has about forty head of cattle in Oxford and harvests wild hay on Marsh Creek.

1873 - H.O. Harkness runs cattle in Marsh Valley from top of west mountains to top of east mountains (60, 61).

1875 - Alexander Toponce has as many as 10,000 cattle on the reservation south to Marsh Valley (61).

1879 - H.O. Harkness had previously sold 1,500 cattle that went to Wyoming (79).

1881 - About this time or not long after Oscar Sonnenkalb, helped with the fall roundup of cattle of H.O. Harkness, Tom and John Sparks, Lorenzo and Charles Evans, Verl Dives, Dave Daniels, Myers Cohn, W.W. Woodland, Rand and Stedman, High and Stout, Major Davidson, Jenkins, Oliver and Long, Ryan, Seright Bros., Kelly and Yates, No. 100 Outfit; and others who had 150,000 cattle and 10,000 horses from Plymouth, Utah, and Curlew, Idaho, to the Snake River near American Falls to Gentile Valley near Grace (77, 78).

1866 - Benjamin Franklin White and J.H. Stump produce salt at Stump Creek. In 1879 they expanded. White is reported to have owned hundreds of horses and oxen to keep this operation going (88).

1885 - H.O. Harkness has about 7,500 cattle, 500 calves, and a large herd of horses and mules in Marsh Valley area (73).

1889 - Through congressional action and Indian approval, an area about 40 miles long and 8 miles wide was sliced off the southern end of Fort Hall reservation and at the same time the small "island" of Pocatello was expanded (109).

1898 - By now H.O. Harkness has sheep (likely in the thousands 120) dipping operation at McCammon east of Portneuf River and has sheep as well as others including Myers Cohn. In 1905 200,000 were dipped for "scab". Many of the sheep grazed on the mountains to the northwest while waiting their turn. This is where "Scab" (now Scout) Mountain got its name (119).

- 1903 - H.O. Harkness has only electric sheep shearing plant in the Rocky Mountains at McCammon 50,000 sheep were sheared the first year and in 1905 85,000 (119).
- 1900 - 418,000 acres more land from Fort Hall reservation opened to settlement (109).
- 1908 - Local sheepmen who went to the National Woolgrowers convention were Douglas and Valentine, Walter Cleare, J.H. Daniger, C.W. Gray, Harry Peterson, F.S. Dietrich, P.G. Johnson and others(121).

From Historic files. Caribou National Forest (Caribou Cattlemen's Ass'n.):

- 1913 - Official recognition given by Caribou National Forest to Caribou Cattlemen's Association, since constitution and by-laws met the Forest Service policy (3/25/13 letter)
- 1914 - Following officers were elected at March 7, annual meeting of the Caribou Cattlemen's Association: J.W. Cook, President; G.H. Hall, Vice President; A.L. Berry, J.W. Cook, G.H. Hall, W.J. Hunter and Thos Lauridsen, Advisory Board (3/18/14 letter)
- 1915 - A 4/2/15, letter from the Caribou National Forest to the Caribou Cattlemen's Association lists the names of permittees with number of cattle and horses respectively (all have cattle, but only about 30% have both cattle and horses) approved to graze on National Forest lands (Montpelier-Elk Valley area): A.W. Appliquist 19; Berry Bros. 90, 5; J.W. Cook 150; A.W. Dimick 30; Hall & Sons 335; G.H. Hall 225; Jas. H. Hanson 53; Hunter & Gray 113; Frank Jones 45, 20; C.G. Keetch 75; Thos. Lauridsen 170; Mumford Bros. & Darney 330; Jesse Perkins 17; Wn. R. Quayle 225; R.L. Robinson 188; Chas. Stephens 56, 4; Ike Stephens 19; Thos. N. Stephens 75, 9; Wm. Irving 14; Albert S. Dimick 26; Frank Dalrymple 11, 11; R.P. Nelson 5; Mary A. Lewis 38; Lawrence Lauridsen 45; Elden Cook 38; Alfred Bischoff 19; Edd Bischoff 15; G. Blechert 38; Andy Evans 68; LR. Hart 15; S.W. Hart 15; A.D. Hirschi 30; Fred Evans 8; Jos. Evans 5; Lashbrook Bros. 38.

From Caribou Basin Cattlemen's Association historic files:

- 1918 - Caribou National Forest gave official recognition to the association (3/21 letter).
- 1918 - Caribou Basin Cattlemen's Association officers were: Alma Findlay, President; Wm. L. Rich, J.A. Hymas, Wilford W. Rich, and F.W. Windley, Directors (3/21/18 letter).
- 1920 - Officers as elected 1/27 were: James A. Hymas, Pres.; W. Ezra Allred, V.P.; Silford W. Rich, Sec.-Treas.; Ed A. Austin and Alma Findlay, Sr., Member of Advisory Board (1/28/20 letter).

- 1921 - Tentative allocation of range for 1921 season of Caribou Cattlemen's association members not wanting to run cattle in usual range area, showing allotment, permittee and number of cattle (3/2/21 letter):
- Tin Cup Allotment: Ed. A. Austin 75, Alma Findlay 119, Alma Lane's Creek Allotment: R.W. Wallentine 151, J.M. Ward 50.
- Stump Creek Allotment: E.D. Hymas 56, James A. Hymas 50.
- 1921 - Permittees of Caribou Basin mentioned are: cattle - J.O. Morgan, Heber Skinner, Collins Bros. and sheep J.H. Coumerilh.
- 1921 - Officers elected 4/23 were: J.O. Morgan, Pres.; Mitchell A. Ream, V.P.; Douglas Ream, Sec.-Treas.; J.H. Coumerilh, W.H. Larkin, and Arthur Collins, Advisory Board (4/25/21 letter).
- 1925 - Officers in 1925 included M.R. Swain and Dan Morgan as well as some others who had held office in previous years (1/18/25 letter)
- 1928 - Officers in 1928 included P.C. Petterson, and L.C. Mathews as well as others previously mentioned (2/15/28 letter).

From NF Historic files in Dry Valley Cattlemen's Association file:

- 1914 - Dry Valley Cattlemen's Association approved by Forest Service with the following officers: B.F. Bingham, Pres., Martin Stark, V.P., P.C. Petterson, Sec.-Treas., B.F. Bingham, Martin Stark, Willard Stoddard, W.W. Clark and Abe Anderson, Advisory Board; and members listed other than officers included Louis K. Bitton, E.B. Clark, Frank Pecora, Chris Sorensen, Hans Sorensen, George J. Hoff, Chas. R. Clark, Wm. McCammon, Hyrum Larsen, Horace A. Hayes, Thos. Hayes, Frank Hayes, Hans L. Nielen and James Moore. (5/13/14 letter).
- 1917 - By now Officers were W.W. Clark, Pres., B.F. Bingham, V.P. P.C. Petterson, Sec.-Treas., Louis K. Bitton, Ernest P. Hoff and Ernest H. Smith, Advisory Board (3/26/17 letter).
- 1920 - By this year the association had developed two watering places on the allotment and intended to develop more (4/15/20 letter attached to 4/20/20 letter).

From NF Historic files in Rasmussen Valley Cattlemen's Ass'n. file:

- 1924 - Officers of ass'n.: Alma Findlay, Pres.; Abe Soderman, V.P.; Bud Weaver, Sec.-Treas. (2/6/24 letter).
- 1924 - Signers of the constitution of the ass'n. were: Alma Findlay, Alma Findlay Jr., Budd Weaver, August Branford and John Stoor Sr. (attachment to 2/8/24 letter).

- 1924 - Official recognition given by Forest Service to the ass'n. (2/8/24 letter).
- 1926 - Johnson Bros. were a permittee at this time (2/2/26 letter).
- 1928 - Officers were: August Branford, Pres.; Abe Soderman, V.P.; John Soderman, Sec.-Treas.; Asaac Vias and Vias Bros. were present at the annual association meeting (2/7/28 letter).

From NF Historic files in Caribou Woolgrower's Association file:

- 1924 - Caribou Woolgrower's Association approved by Forest Service. Officers were J.E. Lau, Pres.; J.C. Orme, V.P.; R.W. Brown, R.C. Rich and H.S. Crane, Advisory Board (in constitution & by-laws attached to 11/24/24 letter).
- 1924 - At meeting of 5/22/24, about 50 sheepmen attended with H.L. Finch as meeting chairman with D.A. Taylor, one on a special committee that hasn't previously been mentioned (5/24/24 letter).
- 1926 - John S. Houtz and J.T. Torgesen were officers not previously noted (6/9/26 memo for files).

From NF Historic files in Grays Lake (later Bridge Creek Ass'n) Cattleman's Association file:

- 1916 - Here names of people who signified a willingness to be part of the proposed Grays Lake Cattlemen's Association: Fred J. Muir, John Stoor Jr., James Sibbett Jr., James Sibbett Sr., W.W. Call, Dubach Bros., William Stephens, Ashley Crane, W.W. Tingey, Clarence Corett, P.G. Tingey, H.G. Sibbett, Nels Fallstine, Henry Dubach, Isaac Vias, Abe Soderman, E.L. Reese, Budd Weaver, John Stoor Sr., Wiley Call, August Wakeman, William Lewis, Edmund Lewis, Mrs. A.M. Hansen, H.E. Heath, Sam Sibbett Jr., J.O. Morgan, Louisa Dubach, George H. Muir, George Muir Frank Greger and Otto Petersen (2/15/16 letter).
- 1916 - Since the constitution and by-laws met all the requirements of Forest Service policy, the official recognition was given (4/10/16 letter).
- 1917 - Bridge Creek and Gravel Creek cattle allotments mentioned as at least part of the area covered by the association (Resolution attached to 3/17/17 letter).

From NF Historic files, Pocatello Cattlemen's Association file, Caribou NF:

- 1920 - Farmers (later Pocatello) Cattlemen's Association constitution and by-laws adopted (2/2/20 letter).

1921 - Farmers Ass'n. officially recognized by Forest Service with following members and number of cattle (& horses) under permit: Elkhorn L.S. & D. Co. 95, J.B Munn 12, David Phillips 35, Max K. Cohn ?, R.F. Facer 12, James J. Facer 12, James V. Facer 12, C.G. Hedberg 12, Theodore Swanson 55, James H. Woodland ?, T.A. Swanson 12, C.R. Butterfield 16, Alfred E. Pederson 10, H.S. Woodland 43, D.C. Thacker 3, C.T. Wrensted 10, Toston Bros. 80, and Henderson & Woodland 60 (in by-laws attached to 2/9/21 letter).

From NF Historic files, Portneuf C&H Assn.:

1917 - Officers and members of ass'n. listed on the by-laws are:  
Officers: B.Y. Green, Pres.; Geo. A. Whitworth, V.P.; D.A. Monroe, Sec.-Treas.; T.J. Nipper, and Walter Kelly, Board Members; Member of assn.: James Byington, T.m. Edwards, J.A. Eldredge, Elkhorn Livestock & Dairy, W.J. Fife, Dan Gilbert, J.T. Gittins, B. Y.Green, Royal T. Hale, J.P. Hudson, P.R. Hudson, E.F. Kelly, W.J. Kelly, Nels Larson, Claude Lish, D.A.M. Martin, P.S. Moss, Edw. Murphy, Calvin Newland, T.J. Nipper, W.C. Ormond, C.C. Peoples, F.A. Reed, Charles A. Romriell, G.H. Romriell, B.T. Rowe, Jos. E. Smith, M. Whitworth, and G.O. Wolford. (by-laws).

1917 - Portneuf C&H Ass'n. given official recognition by the Forest Service (10/9/17 letter).

1918 - Portneuf C&H Ass'n. officers: B.T Morris, Pres.; David Gemmell, V.P.; W.H. Philbrick, Sec.-Treas.; W.H. Philbrick, K.D. Houtz, and Fred Corbett, Advisory Board members (3/11/18 letter).

From NF Historic files, Marsh Valley C&H Association files:

1919 - The following people signed the by-laws on 12/27/19, of the ass'n.: W.C. Underwood, Dan Ware, Peter Christansen, Fred L. Barnes, J.J. Barnes, Will Evans, Erastus Bloxham, Henry H. Wakley, T.M. Barnes, J.J. Wakley, Lorenzo Barnes, Geo. E. Webb, O.E. Barnes, John W. Wakley, E.J. Phillips, John L. Evans, T.J. Bloxham, Fred Bloxham, H.W. Magment, Ray H. Underwood, J.F. Hartvigsen, Geo. W. Ware, B.L. Underwood, Willard Wakley, D.J. Phillips, Geo. Nathani Wakley, J. H. Hillman, J.A. Jensen, R. J. Bloxham, Wm. Bloxham, and J.L. Hartvigsen.

1920 - Ass'n. got official Forest Service recognition (1/9/20 letter).

From NF Historic file, Star Valley Cattlemen's Assn. (Stump Creek C&H Allot.):

1915 - At least the following people were permittees when application made to Forest Service for by-laws approval: L. John Tolman, John Reeves, Charles Leavitt, Samuel E. Draney, C.j. Bagley, Heman Hyde, Chester Sessions, Crester Campbell, William Child and Wm. Bagley (3/20/15 letter).

From NF Historic file, Salt River Livestock Assoc. (Tincup C&H Allot.):

- 1916 - Officers of the ass'n. were: J.F. Jenkins, Pres.; J.T. Lucky, V.P.; Alvin Robinson, Sec. Treas.; J.F. Jenkins, J.T. Lucky, Frank Linholm, John P. Robinson and W.P. Robinson, Advisory Board. The allotment covered an on the east side of the forest from between Smith Canyon on the south, and Trout Creek on the north (2/15/16 letter).
- 1916 - Official recognition by the Forest Service was given to ass'n. (2/24/16 letter).
- 1920 - Charles Weber, J.W. Brower and James Miller are listed as directors of the ass'n. (2/7/20 letter).
- 1921 - Officers were: John J. Haderlie, Pres.; J.P. Robinson, V.P.; Alvin Robinson, Sec. Treas.; David Larsen, John Luthi, J.F. Jenkins, Advisory Board (1/28/21 letter).

From The Forest Ranger on Horseback (Justice 1967):

- 1908 - The higher country of Portneuf District (what is the east division of Pocatello Ranger District of 1991) had 20 herds of 1200 to 2000 sheep per herd (2).
- 1908 - About this year, the area of Portneuf District was divided into grazing allotments (4).
- 1918 - Cattle usually were turned onto the Pocatello District (west division of Pocatello District of 1991) early in April (26).
- 1919 - Road for recreation built in East Fork of Mink Creek (27).
- 1920 - Fence built around Corral Springs to keep cattle out (33).
- 1920 - 140 horses removed from north part of Pocatello District (35).
- 1922 - Construction of first building of Camp Tendoy, BSA on Scout Mountain (49).
- 1924 - Summer homes started on north side of Scout Mountain (64).
- 1924 - Forest Service horse pasture built at Toponce (65).
- 1924 - Water line constructed from spring to Scout Mountain summer homes (67).
- 1924 - East Fork of Mink Creek cattlemen's pasture built (68).
- 1924 - Eightmile Station in use (68).

- 1925 - Continued construction on a Scout Mountain summer home pipeline at base of mountain (81).
- 1927 - Pebble Basin Forest Service horse pasture built (88).
- 1927 - Reservoir constructed at head of Left Fork of Toponce Creek for sheep water (88).
- 1927 - Wooden tent frame built at Forest Service Toponce Camp (90).
- 1928 - Meadowview Station in use (99).
- 1929 - Deep Creek Station being use (105).
- 1929 - Summit Creek Station in use (106).
- 1930 - Water troughs being constructed by Forest Service at unspecified locations of Elkhorn and Oxford Districts (basically the National Forest portion of Malad District of 1991) (117).
- 1933 - Start piping water from West Fork of Mink and Corral Springs to valve house in Mink Creek (137).
- 1933 - Water piped from a distant spring to Cherry Springs Campground which was developed this year (138).
- 1933 - A new pipeline and water system developed at Bannock Station (138).
- 1933 - Pebble Station building is constructed (141).
- 1933 - A number of campgrounds with water piping on Pocatello District are constructed by CCC (141).
- 1934 - Water piped to Pebble Station (148).
- 1935 - Some range water developments made in Pebble-Toponce area (155).

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