

HISTORY

Payette National Forest

James Hockaday 1968



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION • FOREST SERVICE

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CHAPTER I

HISTORY PRIOR TO ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREST RESERVE

GENERAL GEOLOGY OF AREA:

The Payette National Forest is mainly a rough mountainous country varying in elevation from 1500 feet at the mouth of Deep Creek on the Snake River to Mormon Mountain at 9,545 feet in the Salmon River Mountains. Deep canyons and steep rocky slopes with narrow bottoms and a limited acreage of mountain meadows and lakes characterize the major part of the topography. The Weiser and Little Salmon River drainages have an underlying rock formation composed largely of granite, with some limestone in the Hells Canyon area. These formations are broken up and covered with lava flows and metamorphic rock. Extensive granite intrusions are frequent at the higher elevations as well as some places in river canyons. Soils are mostly of lava origin. East from the North Fork of the Payette River the surface, as well as the underlying rock formation, is almost totally granite. There is a small but rather marked transition zone between the granite soils and the basaltic in the Long Valley and McCall areas. The Idaho Batholith covers much of the eastern half of the Forest and its western edge is not clearly delineated.

All of the river drainages are a part of the Snake River System. The principal rivers draining the Forest include the main Snake River on the western boundary, Weiser, North Fork of Payette, South Fork of Salmon, Little Salmon, Middle Fork of Salmon, Big Creek, and the main Salmon River forming the north and northeast boundary.

EARLY INDIANS:

The major Indian tribe that inhabited the area was the Snake. They were known to have occupied most of the main Snake River drainages. The name originated from their sign language. When asked their name by early traders, they replied by making a peculiar snake-like motion with the index finger. Most historical data credit this source for the name Snake River. Under the command of a chief named Cameahwait, they claimed all lands between the Columbia River and the Missouri Valley. There were many sub-tribes and nations. Some of those occupying the Payette Forest area were known as: Bannocks, Weisers, Shoshones, Nezperce, and Sheepeaters. The Nezperce under

Chief Joseph at one time claimed a part of this area north of a line running from the mouth of Brownlee Creek to the mouth of the South Fork of Salmon River. There is not much record of their actual movements except along the main Salmon River in the Riggins area and the Little Salmon River up as far as Meadows Valley.

Early settlers of the Little Salmon River had good relations with the Indians until events leading up to the Nezperce war. Some small parties of raiding young warriors caused trouble not far from Riggins, but there were no regular battles with that tribe in this area.

The Sheepeater Indians were a small band of renegade Bannocks, Shoshones, and Weisers who derived their name from the fact that they subsisted largely on mountain sheep. They were strong, active, and capable of enduring great hardships, and they were not reservation Indians. Their existence had been known since the early 60's at the time of the gold excitement at Florence, Warrens, and along the main Salmon River. They inhabited the isolated and, at that period, scantily settled Council and Indian Valleys of the upper Weiser River. Except for their natural tendency for raiding ranches and running off stock, they were comparatively peaceful.

The Chief Joseph War of 1877 aroused general unrest among the tribal Indians of the entire Pacific Northwest, and this condition was further aggravated by the Bannock War of 1878, under the leadership of Buffalo Horn. With the first defeat of Buffalo Horn in southeastern Idaho, many of his hostiles escaped to the Weiser country and joined forces with Eagle Eye, War Jack, and Chuck, tribal chiefs of the Sheepeaters, thus strengthening and encouraging them to make trouble, with the probable view of inaugurating a distant flank attack necessitating withdrawal of troops engaged in the pursuit of Buffalo Horn.

On June 17, 1878, the Sheepeaters and their renegade Bannock recruits raided ranches in Indian Valley and ran off with about 60 head of horses owned by William Munday, Tom Healey, and Jake Groschlose. Discovering their loss, these men accompanied by Sylvester "Three-Fingered" Smith, a veteran of the Modoc War of 1872-73, pursued the hostiles to recover their stolen stock.

These men were ambushed by the hostile Indians at Payette Falls, near Cascade, with the result that Munday, Healey, and Groschlose were killed. "Three-Fingers" and his mule were badly wounded but escaped to a grove of pine and willows where he remained under cover until he observed the hostile Indians rounding up the stock. He then mounted his crippled mule and headed for the Calvin R. White mail station on the Little Salmon Meadows, finally arriving on his hands and knees.

Later a messenger was sent to Boise to procure a doctor for Smith, and the latter gradually recovered. A party from Indian Valley buried the bodies of the three men where they fell, and later a monument was erected at the point where the murder occurred.

During the month of August, 1878, Dan Crooks and Boone Helm were killed in Round Valley (at that time totally uninhabited), presumably by Sheepeaters, no other Indians being in that country at that time. The two bodies were discovered and buried by a detachment of the Second Infantry from Camp Howard, near Grangeville.

In May, 1879, Brigadier General O. O. Howard, then commanding the Department of the Columbia with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, received the following telegram:

Commanding Officer, Department Columbia San Francisco May 1, 1879, Vancouver, W.T.
Indian Agent at Lemhi states that a murder of five Chinamen in February last in northern Idaho, occurred at Oro Grande (now Casto) on Loon Creek 80 miles northeast of Boise, and, it is supposed, was done by Indians; probably some of the hostiles of last summer, who have been wintering with the Sheepeaters on the Middle Fork of the Salmon. The Division Commander directs that a detachment be sent out from Boise as soon as the trail can be traveled, and ascertain who the murderers were; and, if Indians, to apprehend them, and bring them into Boise.

(signed) Kelton, A.A.G.

In accordance with the above instructions, Captain Reuben F. Bernard and Lieutenant John Pitcher, with 56 men of Company G left Boise Barracks May 31, 1879. At the command of General Howard there also left Camp Howard, near Grangeville, on June 4, a force of 48 mounted infantry under Lieutenant Henry Catley, with directions to form a junction with Bernard as soon as possible. Bernard was the senior officer, experienced in Indian warfare, and would command all the forces in the field. David R. Monroe and Josh Fockler were guides and scouts, and contract surgeon E. J. Pring was medical officer. Bernard had his own guides and scouts, Orlando "Rube" Robbins, Johnny Vose, and later John S. Ramey. General Howard was also authorized to enlist 20 Umatilla Indian scouts. Catley, after repeated efforts on June 16, when he found a mile of snow five to eight feet deep, finally succeeded in getting through to the Rains Ranch, about 100 miles from Camp Howard. He crossed the South Fork of the Salmon River, leaving the Rains Ranch on

July 17, and on July 19 was two marches east, about the head of Chamberlain Creek.

At the mouth of Big Creek on July 29, Catley met defeat. In the retreat, one and a half to two miles, to what was afterwards known as "Vinegar Hill," there were about 15 shots fired at the command, with no result save wounding a mule. Vinegar Hill was so called from the fact that the men slaked their thirst with sips of vinegar, since there was no water. The Indians had fired the brush to burn out the soldiers, but a detachment backfired around the position, and with a fortunate shift of the wind, is credited with saving the command.

At 2:00 a.m. on July 31, they continued the retreat and marched that day to Cold Meadows, estimated at 30 miles. On August 1, they marched to within 8 miles of the South Fork of the Salmon River at Tip Top. They arrived at Warm Springs, 12 miles west of Warrens, on August 5.

The later attack on the Rains Ranch was the legitimate sequel to Catley's defeat at Vinegar Hill. The Indians followed him, found the isolated ranch unprotected, and attacked. James Edwards and Harry Serren, nicknamed "Lemhi," escaped, carrying the news to Warrens. Catley now marched to the mouth of Elk Creek, joining Bernard on August 11. Bernard, Catley, and Lieutenant E. S. Farrow, who came in from the Umatilla Agency in Oregon with 7 soldiers and 20 Indians, were at or near the mouth of Elk Creek. Through Catley's experience it was now known that the enemy was located on Big Creek, somewhere near Vinegar Hill. The command reached the headwaters of Big Creek on August 15.

On the march down Big Creek, Farrow's scouts proceeded about a day's march ahead of the main command as an advance guard. There was a dim Indian trail down this creek. About August 20, Bernard ordered Catley back to Smead's ranch for supplies, while he and Captain A. G. Forse followed Farrow, leaving the trains to pack up and join their respective commands. The latter were several miles from camp when they were attacked by about 15 hostile Indians who had crept down in the rocks above them. The train guards soon repulsed the attack, but Private Harry Eagen, Company C, was shot through both thighs, necessitating the amputation of his legs. He died during the operation and was buried on the spot, now known as Soldier Bar.

In his official reports from Loon Creek, under date of August 26, Bernard says:

Since my dispatch of the 19th and 20th (Aug.) Lieut. Farrow with his scouts has captured 35 head of stock from the hostiles, and caused them to abandon all their baggage. They escaped down the Middle Salmon just above that called the Impassable Canyon.

Captain Bernard was authorized by his commanding officer, Howard, to return to Boise Barracks on September 8. He had been out since May 31; and had marched 1168 miles, mostly over unexplored mountains. He had lost 45 pack mules and 18 horses and had endured hardships from snow and hunger such as were seldom met with, even in those days.

On September 17, Farrow left the Rains Ranch, following Catley's original trail until the afternoon of the 20th, when he turned and struck out for the section south of the Salmon and west of the Middle Fork. The next day he and his men came on a party of two squaws, a papoose, and two boys about 8 and 17 years old. The elder boy made his escape.

After dark on September 23, Farrow and Brown started out on the trail of the hunting party whose presence was suspected, taking with them the squaw who had the papoose. The following day they camped in a gulch now marked on the maps as Papoose Gulch, so called because of the papoose of the squaw, whom they had sent out to bring in her people. Papoose Peak, 8995 feet high, is another reminder of this incident.

On the 25th they discovered a hostile Indian who evidently wanted to parley. He said his name was Tamarmo (War Jack), that he was part Bannock and part Nezperce, and the successor to Chief Eagle Eye. By October 1, 39 had surrendered and later surrenders brought the number to 41. The prisoners were taken to Vancouver Barracks by Lieutenant Farrow and the following year they were sent to the Fort Hall Reservation.

EARLIEST WHITE MEN:

Historians credit Donald McKenzie and a small party of men as being the first white men through the Hells Canyon country. They were a part of the ill-fated Wilson Price Hunt Expedition of 1810-1811. John Jacob Astor and his Pacific Fur Company originated that expedition into the Snake River country. Due to lack of food and many other hardships, the expedition broke up into three parties, one of which was led by McKenzie. His trip through this area started somewhere near Weiser, and historians trace his route as passing along the west side of Cuddy Mountain, along the ridge between the Weiser and Snake River drainages to the head of Rapid River. They traveled from there to Riggins, probably down the White Bird Ridge to the mouth of Rapid River. Near Riggins he met another group of the expedition and they later made their way on to the Columbia and eventually Astoria. They apparently did not follow the old Indian route, now known as the Boise Trail, all of the way.

McKenzie led another large fur trapping and trading brigade into the Snake River country during 1818 to 1822. Some of his trappers penetrated the forested areas as far as Chamberlain Basin. Two of his most trustworthy trappers were Francois Payette, a half-breed from the Canadian territory, and Jack Weiser (or Wazer). The Payette and Weiser Rivers were named after these first fur trappers.

Francois Payette was a member of several fur trapping and trading expeditions into the central Snake River country over a span of eighteen years. He is considered by some historians as the most important personage in the early history of southwestern Idaho.

Jack Wazer later became an important person in the Florence and Warren mining camps.

There are some unverified and sketchy records of Hudson Bay fur trappers working in the Chamberlain country. Captain Bonneville's trapping parties worked through parts of the Forest in about 1833. However, little is known about other white men making their way in to the Salmon River Mountains (Primitive Area) until after 1862 and the rush of miners toward Warren mineral discoveries.

PIONEER TRAILS:

Following the discovery of gold in the Boise Basin in 1862, a rush of excited people from Oregon made their way toward the new strike over an old Indian route called the Brownlee Trail. This trail crossed the Snake River near the mouth of what is now called Brownlee Creek and up that drainage and over to Cambridge. From there it crossed Squaw Creek country and through the Payette River Valley.

(1862)
Also in 1862 gold had been discovered in Warren and the Salmon River and a similar rush of gold seekers started a trail up the Payette River through Long Valley, past Payette Lakes to the Warren and Florence areas.

Another old Indian trail was used by the miners and was later called the Packer John Trail. It crossed the Salmon River near the mouth of the Little Salmon River and followed the river through Salmon Meadows to Goose Creek. Here John Welch (Packer John) built a cabin. Not only was the name of this packer given to the north and south Indian trail, but was further memorialized by the holding of Idaho's first Republican Territorial Convention in his cabin. This historical site is now maintained as a state park.

In 1879, during the Sheepstealer Indian campaign, the United States soldiers entered the region from Grangeville. They were forced to construct a trail in places before passage of their pack train could be secured. Beginning at the location of the old Mountain Sheep administrative site on

Salmon River, they traveled up the Five-Mile ridge to Horse Heaven. From there they made their way under Chicken Peak to Mesquito Springs. This was the first trail into the Chamberlain Basin country from Warren. It was used by miners during the Thunder Mountain boom of 1900 and by the Forest Service from 1907 to 1931, when a shorter and more direct route was developed.

Shortly after the Thunder Mountain boom started, it became necessary to construct a direct route from the Grangeville and Florence areas to the new mining area. In the spring of 1900, money was collected from prospectors, miners, packers, and businessmen to construct the trail. W. A. Stonebraker and James Campbell, transportation owners, were awarded a contract of \$3,000 for location and construction. Starting from the present town of Grangeville, they crossed the Buffalo Hump country through Dixie to the mouth of Trout Creek on the main Salmon River. Here Campbell constructed the ferry. Its location on the river still bears his name. The trail followed up Little Trout Creek to the present site of Burnt Knob Lookout, then along Highline Ridge south by Flossie Lake and crossed Chamberlain Creek at the mouth of Moose Creek, where a winter stop-over cabin was built. This cabin, fast decaying and now known as the Smokehouse, still stands about three miles up Chamberlain Creek from Chamberlain R. S. Through Moose Creek Meadows, the trail climbs the ridge east of Moose Creek and continues on top to Ramey Ridge. From there it goes to the mouth of Ramey Creek, then down Big Creek to the mouth of Monumental Creek and up Monumental Creek. It was named the "Three-Blaze" Trail. Much of this trail location is still a part of the Forest Service trail system and many of the original three-blaze markings are still readily visible on trees along the trail.

Tragedy marked the trail the next winter after completion, when Campbell progressed ahead of his party and became lost in a heavy snowstorm near the head of Lodgepole Creek and was never seen afterwards. Searching parties failed to learn what fate overtook him, but the supposition is that a broken snowshoe spelled his doom in the deep snow.

Jim Moore, who had lived near Campbell's Ferry even before its construction, related that from 1900 to 1902 nearly 1800 men passed Campbell's Ferry going into the Thunder Mountain area. Modes of transportation varied from back-pack and mules during the summer to snowshoes and skis with supplies dragged on elk and deer hides during the winter. Moore had a profitable business supplying hides and meat to these travelers.

Well blazed Indian trails can still be found through many portions of the Forest. In 1942 Ranger Glen A. Thompson counted the growth rings on several trees in the Chamberlain district and found most blazes to be about 95 years old. Others believed to be older have been observed.

HISTORIC POINTS AND MARKERS:

Shortly after gold was discovered in the Florence area, a party of eight men making their way there failed to take the established route up the Payette River. Instead, they started up the Weiser River. They were traveling with wagons and oxen. A route was selected up what is now known as the Little Weiser River in an attempt to reach the main trail in Long Valley. After building considerable road for the wagons through timber and rough steep places, they reached the top of the divide from where they could see Long Valley. No good route for wagons could be found down the steep east slope into Long Valley. It was then decided to break up the wagons and make pack saddles for the oxen out of some of the lumber. After completing that chore and training the oxen as pack animals, they continued on to Long Valley and eventually to Florence. The parts of wagons were left behind in a small basin on the divide. In later years, Indian Valley settlers burned the remains of the wagons as an easy way to salvage the iron. Thereafter, the site was named Burnt Wagon Basin. A marker now identifies the basin as a historic site.

Private Harry Eagan died of wounds received in the skirmish with the Sheepeater Indians on what is now known as Soldier Bar. In 1925 the War Department and his old regiment erected a small monument to mark his grave and the site of that engagement. The monument consists of a five-foot pile of boulders set in cement and surmounted by a soldier's headstone which bears the inscription:

HARRY EAGAN

Private Co. C, Second Inf.

Killed in action here during an attack
by Sheepeater Indians on rear guards
and pack trains of Co's C, 2nd Inf.,
and G and D, 1st Cavalry

August 20, 1879

RAILROADS:

The Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad Company was extending their track from Council through the Weiser Canyon toward New Meadows during the years 1910 to 1912, and the Union Pacific Railroad was being constructed through Long Valley at about the same time. It reached McCall in 1914. This development in transportation aided the early valley settlers in marketing their products and receiving supplies, and improved the economy of the valley population through which the railroads passed. It also created the development of new towns and stopped the growth of others. As examples, Salubria gave way to Cambridge, Meadows to New Meadows, and

Roseberry to Donnelly.

At first, the coming of the railroads had little effect on the resources or management of the National Forests except for a few timber sales for ties and some trespass cuttings for construction material adjoining the rights-of-ways.

WILDLIFE:

Most of the early accounts of wildlife in and near the Forest were about its abundance. One to the contrary came from the records of the Wilson Price Hunt Expedition of 1811 through the Snake River Valley. The lack of game for food caused such hardships that the main purpose of the expedition had to be abandoned and the party broke up into three separate groups.

Early reports about the McCall area stated that game was very plentiful and even by 1910 hunting was excellent close to town. Many deer could be found between town and Lake Fork Ranger Station. Mountain goats ranged in the Slickrock area and in all the mountains close to McCall. No records were made about elk. They did not show up in this part of the Forest until many years later.

There were many early accounts about salmon and trout and their abundance in the Payette and Weiser Rivers. These were mainly looked upon as a source of food rather than a sporting resource.

In "All Along The River" by Nellie Ireton Mills, there are a few accounts of fishing in the Long Valley section of Payette River and in Payette Lake. There is one photograph of people fishing from boats in Payette Lake in 1903. One statement referred to how delighted the Thomas McCall family was with the fish in Payette Lake when they first arrived in 1891. Other accounts spoke of the abundance of red fish (Kokanee) in Payette Lake and how they were seined and salted down and sold at the mining camps. Whitefish were also seined for food in the river above the lake and at Deadhorse Creek by the early settlers. This seining was during the spawning runs of both species of fish in the fall of the year.

The Weiser River was an important salmon spawning stream. Indians came from great distances to harvest these fish. They were easier to catch in this smaller river than in the main Salmon and Snake Rivers. The pioneers did not make a distinction between salmon and steelhead - they were both called salmon.

The "Idaho County Free Press" of August 13, 1886 says:

The salmon are very plentiful this year in all the larger tributaries. Lake and Secesh Creeks are swarming with them and the trout which follow them are of a larger growth than usual.

Big game animals were plentiful in the Salmon River Mountains. Species included deer, elk, moose, black and grizzly bear, bighorn sheep; and mountain goats. Burned over timbered areas as they occurred year after year provided habitat for probably a rather constant population of deer and elk. After the 1910 and 1918 big fires which resulted in more habitat, greater populations of these two species began to appear. White tail deer were not known south of the Salmon River until years later.

Indian writings on rocks along Big Creek and Salmon River refer to the wildlife. The most numerous drawings are of mountain sheep, elk, beaver, fox, bear, and wolf.

Bighorn sheep were the most numerous big game animal on the lower drainages of the South Fork when the white men first came into the area. They suffered severe losses from disease during the ten-year period of 1890 to 1900. Many ram skulls were found for years from that die-off throughout the area.

Meat hunters supplying the Warren mining camps reduced the deer and elk populations considerably throughout the Warren area and as far up South Fork as Buckhorn Creek. A similar reduction occurred in the Big Creek-Chamberlain country during the Thunder Mountain boom.

Warren Smith related that he killed seven grizzly bear in Chamberlain Basin during the period 1900 to 1910.

There is no record of elk in the Weiser River drainage and Little Salmon River country during the early pioneer days. A small number were first introduced into the Little Salmon River area in about 1918 at the lower end of Meadows Valley after being shipped by rail to New Meadows. Deer were common throughout the west side of the Forest, but they were never considered as being abundant after the settlement of the valleys began. During the early 1890's hide hunters took a heavy toll of the deer in this area. E. I. Osborn was familiar with this reduction of deer and said he saw a pack string of 8 or 10 head loaded out for Grangeville with dry hides taken by hunters from the winter range bordering the Little Salmon River. At that time, a deer hide brought about fifty cents.

Bighorn sheep were quite common in the Seven Devils before and during the mining rush days.

The principal fur bearing animals in the interior Forest were marten and fisher with a few beaver. Apparently they were only reasonably abundant because it did not attract any number of Hudson Bay or Northwest Company trappers into the interior. Beaver was the primary attraction for the early trappers and they were more abundant throughout the valleys of the Payette and Weiser Rivers. The mountainous interior supported only limited beaver habitat.

Bear, cougar, bobcats, fox, coyote and wolves were the most common large predators throughout the entire Forest area.

Very little information has been recorded about the up-land game birds prior to the creation of the Forest Reserve. No doubt the grouse were abundant. Apparently some of the early people called the ruffed grouse a partridge; since it is believed Partridge Creek was so named because of the great number of those birds along the bottom lands of that creek.

Of all the small birds that must have been present at that time, only those that pestered the settlers, such as camprobbers and Clark nutcrackers, received enough notice to make recorded history.

ORIGINAL PLANT COVER:

The early settlers as well as the trappers and miners that went before them found excellent pasture for their stock throughout valleys and foothills all along the Weiser and Payette Rivers. The kind and condition of the range land was the main criterion for the location of a home site. These early ranchers cut the native grasses for hay and maintained the stock during the peak winter months until ground could be broken and forage crops raised.

Dunham Wright, writing about his experiences as a member of the Burnt Wagon group of gold miners that was headed for Florence, commented about the grass where they first hit Long Valley: "The most beautiful tall grass I have ever seen in my life. While parting the grass to see how to cross a creek, we stopped on a yellow-jacket nest; they got under our oxen and right there occurred the greatest stampede the world has ever known for the size of it I think."

E. I. Osborn and other early settlers state that the hills around Meadows Valley supported a heavy stand of bunch grass. Prior to the period 1880-1886 cattle grazed throughout the valley and most of the foothill country. This was also the case in Middle Valley, Salubria Valley, and Council Valley. He also stated that the sheepmen and

their flocks started to come into the valleys in about 1880 and by 1886 local settlers faced a serious problem due to the encroachment of sheep on the cattle range. The heavy use began to effect a marked decrease in the original plant cover and less desirable plants began to appear.

Writing in 1943, Jim Farrell recorded that the main original wild grass species of the Meadows Valley and Long Valley pastures were: hairgrass, mountain brome, several species of bluegrass, Idaho Fescue, and many species of sedges and rushes.

Most of the foothill range throughout the Weiser, Payette and Little Salmon River valleys were being heavily overgrazed by 1900. The plant cover was changing and the stockmen were beginning to push their stock further into the mountains.

Ellis B. Snow, an early-day resident in Indian Valley, was the first Forest Ranger of that part of the Weiser Forest. He remembered the early cattle use on the Weiser River foothills and the numbers of sheep that grazed through there just prior to the Forest Reserve. He told of tremendous loss of soil and plant cover and the great increase of surface rock throughout the foothill country.

Tree cover on the forested areas close to habitation changed very little during the early settlement period. Open areas were selected for farming and the use of timber products for home and farm building was light, considering the abundance of timber products available to them.

DEVELOPMENT OF RANGE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY:

The rich strikes of gold at Florence, Warren, and later the Thunder Mountain mining boom, and the copper mining activity in the Seven Devils district hastened the early settlement of the country. People seeking homes in the valleys and along the rivers rich in pasture resources were quick to follow the gold seekers who had opened the way. The livestock industry developed on those lands that were most tillable and where there was an abundance of natural forage. In the case of Meadows Valley and Long Valley, a reasonable packing distance to the mining camps was also important. Livestock ranching was well under way along the Weiser River in the early 1870's and by 1880 people were beginning to graze some cattle in Meadows and Long Valleys. C. R. White and G. W. Jennings took up a place where the town of Meadows now stands, and by 1880 they had about 75 cows and 150 horses. Others who arrived in the 1880's and soon began raising livestock were: E. I. Osborn, R. G. Stewart, Charlie Campbell, and Bill Campbell.

Early livestockmen of the Weiser River area were: L. M. Dickerson, A. F. Galloway, Guy Galloway, Frank Townley, W. J. Cousens, George Hague, J. B. Hemenway, Baxter White, C. T. Williams, and I. M. Hart of the Weiser Valley. In Middle Valley and Salubria some of the first were: Thomas Buhl, Alex B. Allison, Thomas Linder, E. H. Wiggins, Frank Towell, Joe Pickett, John Hopper, and Lewis Favre. Two of the earliest stockmen in the Council area were W. R. Shaw and Jim Winkler.

Some of the first sheepmen to range to New Meadows and beyond were: Butterfield, Thompson and Doyle, Brown Brothers, Scott Brundage, McHenry Hand, Clayborn, George Nesbit, George Hartley, John Kimbrough, and John Gillenwater. The base properties of these people were in the lower Weiser River and Snake River valleys.

Meadows Valley and Long Valley enabled the livestock operators to make a mediocre success despite the long hard winters and heavy snows. Some had to abandon their homes, which brought about the settlement on small bars at lower elevation along the Little and Main Salmon Rivers. At these lower elevations, they were able to winter their stock on the range. It was not long until cattle, horses, and sheep were being grazed in these river canyons in great numbers.

The Weiser River Valley stockmen had a somewhat easier time in wintering their stock. They were able to hold their stock in the foothills most of the winter. As this range became depleted through overgrazing, more land was being put under irrigation and more hay being raised.

Uncontrolled grazing of both sheep and cattle in the open foothills prior to 1900 resulted in serious range depletion. Sheepmen began to make their way into the high elevation ranges in the mountains and summer cattle grazing was being pushed further into the mountains above the foothills - now National Forest. Much of the most severely abused range that became Forest Reserve was just inside what is now the Forest boundary. Ranchers did not want their stock to graze far into the mountains because of losses and difficulty in rounding them up. They salted and used every means possible to keep them close to home. That range became exhausted at about the time the Forest Reserve was established.

Scott Brundage told Jim Farrell that during the early period of use near Brundage Meadow (now Brundage Reservoir) he camped along the edge of the meadow for two weeks at a time without moving camp. At the time he made the statement, in about 1929, it was very difficult for a band of sheep to obtain feed for one day within and adjacent to the meadow. In 1894 Scott Brundage grazed sheep in the Goose

Lake area. No livestock had been there before. It is common knowledge among the second generation of sheepmen that many of their predecessors were forced to hold a band of sheep in the head of one drainage the entire summer season. All other range was fully occupied. They credit the break-up of elk sedge sod to that early day use. The lamb crop was less than 80% and top lambs shipped fresh from the range were lucky to go 65 pounds.

The fight for summer range became intense among sheepmen, as each tried to be first to reach the most desirable areas with the result that the range was being overgrazed for the season. After the range became saturated with livestock, the local dependent people became alarmed about the condition of their range, and there were some wars between sheepmen and cattlemen. They also tried to discourage further homesteading. For a time, the settlers in Long Valley posted guards at Lardo and Smith Ferry in the spring to prevent both sheep and cattle from coming into the valley. Homesteaders took turns guarding the bridges and ferries. Some of the same action was taken in Meadows Valley. No record could be found concerning similar action along the Weiser River. Although there were some range wars, the country remained open to all who could fight their way to obtain range for their stock.

The following was written by Idaho Forest personnel in 1941:

The livestock industry in the Chamberlain country was shortlived, with a rapid build-up and in most cases a more rapid breakdown. The industry developed from the need for meat rather than the adaptability of the area for livestock. At first the game animals supplied the miners with their meat, but about 1885 the scarcity of game brought higher prices for domestic stock. Attracted by the possibilities of fancy profits, a number of men located on the meadow lands of the lower elevations, where they believed stock could be wintered on the grass. Fred Burgdorf was one of the first to attempt such a venture. Andrew Nelson, Freeman Nethkin, William Mackay were others operating on the South Fork of the Salmon River before 1900. One man was reported to have lost his entire herd of 125 cattle during a severe winter. Profits from cattle helped maintain the business. A close, unlimited market, with steady high prices, coupled with free grass, made it an attractive industry for the area.

The same procedure followed during the Thunder Mountain boom in 1900. By 1905 nearly every sizable bar and meadow was taken for a cattle ranch. Those upon which improvements were made include Cold Meadows by W.H. Caswell, McCoy Ranch, Roots Ranch, Stonebreaker

Ranch, Hotzel Ranch, John Chamberlain Ranch, Campbells Ferry, Moose Meadows by Ralph Davis, and others. Most of these attempts did not last longer than the mining boom. Scarcity of winter forage, lowering prices, distances to market after miners' demands slackened; and the generally severe winters experienced during that period helped to eliminate them.

MINING ACTIVITIES:

Discovery of gold at Florence in 1861 and at Warren in 1862, followed by extensive prospecting and placer mining for gold throughout the Salmon River mountains opened the way for the many people who actually discovered the territory. Also, in 1862 the Peacock copper and gold mine was discovered in the Seven Devils. This was the first discovery in the Seven Devils mining district. It started the rush that resulted in settlements along the Weiser River and the interior territory throughout the southern portion of the Seven Devils mountains. The Thunder Mountain boom which started in 1902 was the crowning event that, at that time, gave notoriety to this forested area as a great mineralized part of Idaho. Prospectors roamed throughout the Forest during the following years finding mineral rock and filing claims by the hundreds. Other than the mining districts mentioned above, valuable discoveries were made in the Hitt Mountain, Cuddy Mountain, Long Valley, South Fork of Salmon, Yellow Pine, Stibnite, Big Creek, and Chamberlain areas.

In August 1862, James Warren organized a party in Lewiston to prospect the Salmon River basin, and in less than a month had discovered the rich gold deposit at what soon was to be called Warren's Diggings. By November that year, there were approximately four hundred men mining numerous claims in the area. It has been estimated that about six thousand men were working placers there during its best days. By 1880 it was at the height of its prosperity and had attained its greatest population. White men worked the placer ground along the lower hillsides where there was less overburden and more room for disposal of tailings. The Chinese came a few years later, and they worked the flatter ground of the meadows where the overburden was deeper. After about a decade, the easy "high-grading" was over and many of the miners sold their properties to Chinese.

Mining activity in the Warren district started to die in the late seventies, revived in the eighties, and died again in the early 1900's. It was resurrected again in the 1930's through the use of large dredges.

Lode claim mining in the Warren district started in about 1867 and by the mid-1880's it began to die away in importance.

Estimates of the total wealth in gold produced by the district varies considerably because some of the placer gold was packed away and no records made of its sale. Some estimates go as high as eighteen million dollars.

Mining activity started in the Seven Devils district with the discovery of Peacock copper and gold mines in 1862. Shortly thereafter a great number of lode claims were discovered throughout that district. Beside the Peacock group, some of the more important discoveries were the Blue Jacket, Iron Dike, Black Lake, Landore group, Red Ledge, and a gold lode property known as Placer Basin. A large smelter was built at Landore and ball mills were built at Black Lake, Iron Springs, and one called Rankin Mill, which served the properties around the Carbonite Hill area.

The Seven Devils district is quite heavily mineralized but never became a rich producing area. Copper is the most abundant ore found there. Many properties contained considerable low grade ore and others had limited deposits of high grade ore. The Peacock group was the best early-day producer. Its notoriety touched off an enormous stock selling swindle under the ownership of the Idaho Copper Company. The company got entangled with the law and some of the officers were convicted and served penitentiary sentences. The Iron Springs property also developed into quite a community and enterprise by a stock selling promotion without a valid mineral discovery.

It is understood that there is a large deposit of low grade copper ore in the Red Ledge property and that it has possibilities of someday developing into a valuable producer.

Thunder Mountain was another early day mining district that made considerable Idaho history. The first mineral locations date back to the 1860's, but there was little real development until 1896, when the Caswell brothers and A. O. Huntley discovered gold in the soft surface material of a deposit now known as the Dewey Mine. As a result of exaggerated accounts of this discovery, several thousand people were rushing to the area by 1902. The first heavily traveled route into the district was from Grangeville to Florence, Florence to Warren's Diggings, and from there to Thunder Mountain. While the Dewey Mine was in operation, the town of Roosevelt had a population of two-to-five hundred persons.

Total production of the Thunder Mountain district has been estimated to have been about \$350,000, most of which came from the Dewey Mine.

USE OF TIMBER PRODUCTS:

Large quantities of timber were used during the early mining period for all forms of building materials. Log improvements were built on mining claims throughout the Forest and small sawmills were soon making lumber at most of the mining communities. Firewood was the only fuel, and large amounts were used to fire the steam-driven mills. Both wood and coke were used at the Landore smelter, and it apparently took large quantities of wood because one hillside to the east of the town and smelter was clear cut. This hillside became reforested by a dense stand of larch reproduction. Trees were plentiful near the mines and in spite of the heavy use, very little over-cutting resulted except around the mining towns.

It took timber to build home improvements and develop the valley farming and ranching communities. Most of it was harvested from nearby lands that were subsequently cleared for agriculture and had little or no impact upon what later became the Forest Reserve.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL TOWNS:

E. I. Osborn gave the following account regarding the early settlement of Meadows Valley, which eventually resulted in the establishment of the original town of Meadows: The first cabin in the valley was built at the mouth of Goose Creek in 1864. Thomas Cooper and Bill Jolly were the first to come with the determination to settle. They came in 1877 and brought 50 to 60 head of horses with them. Their first cabin was built on Goose Creek on the property now belonging to Henry Clay. Wilson A. Williams, a bachelor trapper and miner, was about the second settler to arrive. His cabin was built on the land now owned by Charles Wallace. Williams is credited with the discovery of the Thorn Creek placer ground. In 1880 the E. I. Osborn family moved from Warrens to Meadows Valley. At that time, there were only four cabins in the valley - Williams, Cooper and Jolly, C. R. White, and Osborn. In 1897, the town of Meadows had a store, hotel, saloon, and blacksmith shop.

Some question exists as to who were the first settlers on Payette Lake. The Forest files indicate that a family by the name of Yorke was the first permanent resident. Many miners and travelers had camped there or passed by the lake during the 1860's and 1870's, and at one time a town called Lake Town was started somewhere in the vicinity of Upper Lake or Squaw Meadows. This way station or town did not last long, and its identity was soon lost.

The Thomas McCall family arrived at Payette Lake in May 1891. They traded a team and wagon to Sam Devers for 160 acres of land, part of which is now the town site of McCall.

Soon afterward, Ben McCall, Albert Goekel, Louis Heacock, and Arthur Roland filed on 160 acre tracts nearby. During their first winter, the Tom McCalls lived in a cabin which was about where the John Sackerman service station is now located.

Anneas Wyatt (Jew's Harp Jack) received patent to some land on the west side of the lake in 1896. He built a wood-fueled steamboat, and was the first man to capitalize, in a small way, on the recreation attractions of Payette Lake. Pleasure seekers were few, but those that came enjoyed rides on his boat.

Tom and Ben McCall built the first sawmill on the lake shore. C. W. Blackwell, N. F. Williams and Tom McCall later organized a company and built a flour mill and enlarged the sawmill. They sold the business to Theodore Hoff's father, and after that mill burned, Theodore Hoff and Carl Brown rebuilt it. Ed McMahon was the town's first storekeeper. Tom McCall was the first postmaster. It cost Tom McCall eighty dollars and about an acre of land to have the Forest Office moved from Meadows to McCall. Doss McCall built the new supervisor's office at a location about where the liquor store now stands.

People started settling the valley land around Weiser in the early 1870's, and by 1880 nearly all the land west of town was taken, mostly by immigrants from other states. The town began to grow at a rapid rate in 1881, and it had then become an assured fact that the railroad was coming. Rail service came to Weiser in 1883, when the first train arrived carrying both freight and passengers.

Upper Valley on the Weiser River included the areas now known as Salubria, Indian Valley, and Cambridge. This area was being settled at about the same time as Weiser. Some of the first settlers were: Harrison Abernathy, Alexander Allison, Ed S. Jewell, F. M. Mickey, John Cuddy, the Shoffner family, and James Colson. The village of Salubria began its existence in 1885, when a man named Pat Hickey started a little store. Soon after, other business houses were built and the town flourished until 1899 and 1900, when the P. & I. N. Railroad reached a point on the opposite side of the river. This site became Cambridge, and spelled the doom of Salubria.

Middle Valley was so named because it lies between upper and lower Weiser valleys. The first permanent settler there was M. H. Reed. Those to immediately follow were: John Saling, John Anderson, John and Levi Keithley, Wiggins and Surdam families, John Roberts, and Tom Mackey. Middle Valley saw its greatest influx of population in 1882. The town of Midvale grew rather fast, and then has mostly stood still since about 1900.

Council Valley was first settled by people who came there to make permanent homes in about 1877. The first people to settle around Council were: George A. and George M. Winkler, the White, Kessler, Moser, Lovelace, Draper, and Groseclose families. At the forks of the road leading up Hornet Creek, the Mosers kept a place for traveler accommodation, and that was the first business establishment in Council. John Peters was the first merchant, and Milt Wilkinson and John Hancock built the first hotel and bar. Council had a good growth during the mining activity in the Seven Devils and the coming of the railroad. During this time, Council was as wild and woolly as a true mining camp. It was not long until the ore quit coming and Council was reduced to a livestock supported town and community. Lumbering was largely confined to small mills in the mountains, manufacturing lumber primarily for local use.

The early history of the town of Warren is all tied up with the mining activity following discovery of gold and the subsequent development of the mining district. It was named after James Warren, who was the leader of a party who made the initial discovery. The immediate area was first commonly known as Warren's Diggin's. After the first months of the mining boom, a camp named Washington was started near Warren's Diggin's. It became the county capital after the election of 1868. After it became a county seat, it jumped in population from five or six persons to nearly two thousand.

Elliott's "History of Idaho Territory" has the following passage about the settlement:

Two towns were started, on the site of the present town, called Washington by loyal men, while the "Secesh Doctrinaires" started a rival town at the mouth of Slaughter Creek and called it Richmond, in honor of the capital of the rebel states. A slaughter house is all that remains to perpetuate the town of Richmond."

According to testimony of old timers and records, there was no trace of the name Washington after about 1877. Thereafter, it was always referred to as Warrens, or Warren as it is now called.

A few of the residents who made and added to the colorful history of Warren are:

William Osborn - the father of Mrs. C. A. Campbell, E. I. Osborn, and Mrs. A. R. Krigbaum, all of whom became settlers of Meadows Valley.

Raymond Saux - who later built and operated the Raymond House in Lewiston.

Sylvester ("Three-Fingered") Smith - Indian fighter, prospector, rancher and merchant of Warren and South

Fork Areas.

Norman Willey - who became governor of Idaho.

Tommy Clay - a miner who later became a settler in Meadows Valley.

"Old Boston" Brown - a picturesque character who lived for many years in Warren.

George Riebold - who owned and operated the Little Giant Mine.

John Bemis and his Chinese wife, Polly - were interesting characters in the Warren country history, who later lived out their lives on the south side of Salmon River across from Crooked Creek and the Shepp Ranch, on what is now called Polly Creek. Several different stories exist on how Bemis acquired Polly. The most colorful was that he won that Chinese slave girl in a poker game. Less romantic, but more truthful story, is that Bemis was injured, maybe in a poker game, and Polly was engaged to take care of him until his recovery. He became dependent upon her and later, for decency's sake, married her. According to Jim Farrell, that is the story that Polly, herself, told him. Being much younger, she lived alone many years at their Salmon River home after John Bemis died.

Otis Morris - came to Warren in 1890. He became the principal merchant and local authority during the "ups and downs" of the community, and after it became a ghost town.

The town of Roosevelt was developed as the trading center for Thunder Mountain. In 1902 it had six mercantile establishments and had six saloons by 1903. The following is an item from the Lewiston Tribune, dated April 10, 1902: "The town of Roosevelt...promises to support a population of thousands within the next six weeks;" and in a November 19, 1902 issue is the following: "The population is declining somewhat at this time because of the exodus of men who expected to make a strike the day they arrived."

Roosevelt remained the principal business center of the district during the period 1902 to 1907. In May, 1909, the town was abandoned as a result of a landslide down Mule Creek, flooding out the town site and forming the present Roosevelt Lake.

Edwardsburg (Big Creek) came into existence in about 1903 as the headquarters of a new mining district which was also called Edwardsburg some time later. It was named after William A. Edwards, who came to that site in 1903 and acquired mining property there. He had been attracted to Idaho by the Thunder Mountain boom. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and their son Napier lived all of their remaining lives there. The mining properties that they were associated with were probably the best in the district, although they have never been developed into paying mines. They are

named "Copper Camp" and the "Dixie Group." Edwardsburg did not grow large enough to become a ghost town.

All of the largest mining towns in the Seven Devils district became ghost towns.

The town of Cuprum, like Warren, has had a few people in occupancy even until today. It was the gateway trading center for the district. The population was not as large as some of the other mining camps, but it was more accessible and had other attractions to keep it alive. The few people that now summer there are dependent upon the recreation trade.

Up Indian Creek a few miles above Cuprum is the location of Landore and Decorah. Landore was the business district attached to the smelter; and Decorah was the residential center. Decorah was also the headquarters for the Decorah group claims. According to John Darland, an early day and long time resident of Cuprum, Landore and Decorah supported a population of approximately two thousand people at their peak. Fire and other depredations have now removed most of the evidence of these towns.

The city of Helena was surveyed and laid out, but only three cabins were built. One, in very bad condition, still existed as of 1965.

Good looking mineral discoveries were made at Black Lake. This started a town and was mainly responsible for the construction of the road from Bear to Black Lake. Even though the area was rich, it proved to be only a shallow deposit. Evidence of the mill and some of the other buildings still exist. No record of the number of people who lived there could be found.

Iron Springs settlement was built on upper Paradise Creek. The company built a townsite on placer claims, constructed about 30 residences, a store, livery stable, sawmill, saloon, and ball mill. Both placer and quartz claims were involved. They sank two shafts about 50 feet deep, but never milled any ore. When the stock selling enterprise was exposed, the town and property were abandoned. Some of this activity occurred shortly after the Forest Reserve was created. Most of the buildings were mashed down by snow or otherwise destroyed. Many of them were in their original location in the late 1940's.

The wagon road was extended from Black Lake to the Rankin Mill site on the West Fork of Rapid River. It passed through the Paradise Creek drainage and the site that later became Iron Springs. Rankin Mill was a small operation, and from all that could be learned about it, only a few people lived and worked there. Some of the buildings were still standing in 1951.

ORIGIN OF NAMES:

The following is a list of interesting names commonly in use throughout the Forest and their origins:

- Sheepeater Ridge - named after the Sheepeater Indians. It was used as a lookout point for them.
- Vinegar Hill - named from the fact that during the Sheepeater War the Indians had the U.S. soldiers surrounded on this hill. They were without water and were forced to drink some vinegar.
- Whimstick Creek - named because there was such an abundance of water-witching willows growing in the vicinity. Prior to 1912 it was known as Lick Creek.
- Chamberlain Basin - named after John Chamberlain, who was the first settler in the locality.
- Ramey Ridge - named after John Ramey, early trapper.
- Eighty-eight Ridge - named after a mining claim located by a woman from Seattle in 1888.
- Suicide Rock - An Indian girl was supposed to have jumped from this rock, killing herself. The rock is located on Monumental Creek below the mouth of Trap Creek.
- Thunder Mountain - named from the thunder-like rumblings caused by the shifting and settling of the mountain.
- Monumental Creek - On this creek is a large geological formation that, following ages of erosion, left a monument-like structure. It is 68 feet tall and 12 feet in diameter at the base. There is a large rock balanced on the top.
- Dewey Mine - one of the first mines in the Thunder Mountain area that produced any dividends.
- Hand Meadows - named after James Hand, early prospector and miner.
- Denny Creek - from Fred Denny, an early-day settler on the Little Salmon River.
- Hazard Creek - This creek was named after a trapper named Hazard, who lived at the mouth of the creek.
- Sheep Mountain - Bighorn sheep inhabited the mountain.
- Dave Lewis Peak - A mountain on the divide between Pioneer Creek and Soldier Creek in the Idaho Primitive Area was named in honor of "Cougar Dave" Lewis, soldier, Indian fighter, pioneer, and hunter, who was well known and lived for many years at the mouth of Pioneer Creek.
- Shorts Bar - After Bill Short, the first owner.
- Three Mile, Four Mile, and Six Mile Creeks - These were named according to their distances from Meadows by way of the old road which used to go across the valley to the north.
- Browns Creek - The Brown brothers used to run sheep in that area prior to the time it was used for cattle.
- French Creek - A group of Frenchmen had and worked a mine on this creek about three miles above the present boundary.

- Elkhorn Creek - First named Elk Creek due to the presence of elk in that region. In 1916 it was changed to Elkhorn Creek because there were already too many Elk Creeks on the Forest.
- Partridge Creek - Here there were numerous ruffed grouse, which were called partridge.
- Riggins - Named after John Riggins, an early settler.
- Pony Creek - After Pony Smead, an early settler on the South Fork of the Salmon River.
- Molly's Hole - A deep hole in the South Fork of the Salmon River below the South Fork Guard Station. Named after Molly Smead, an Indian woman who married Pony Smead. She usually went here to do her fishing.
- Smith Creek - After Three-Fingered Smith, who first settled on the ranch now known as the Hettinger Ranch.
- Raines Creek - Named after Claude Raines, who lived at the mouth of the creek. Raines was murdered by the Sheepeater Indians.
- Jeonott Creek - Jeonott first built a prospector's cabin on this creek.
- Savage Creek - A man of that name was murdered at the mouth of this creek.
- China Creek - China Toy, a Chinese, settled here.
- Secesh River - Named during the Civil War, when the secessionists left Warren and stopped on this river.
- Polly Creek - After Polly Bemis, a Chinese woman who lived at the mouth of the creek.
- Alex Creek - Named after Alex Beaton.
- Burgdorf - After Fred Burgdorf, an early settler in that area.
- Schissler Creek - The Schissler Brothers had a mine and sawmill on this creek.
- Houston Creek - Named after an early miner.
- Bemis Creek - After John Bemis, an early pioneer of the Warren mining boom.
- Slaughter Creek - Merchants in Warren went up this creek to slaughter their beef.
- Smith Knob - Named after Three-Fingered Smith, who had a ranch at the mouth of Smith Creek.
- Poverty Flat - A family was supposed to have starved out here.
- Nasty Creek - Named after a fire crew had all become sick from drinking water from this creek.
- Krassel Creek - Named after a Dutchman by the name of Krassel who was killed by Deadshot Reed.
- Willey Creek - After pioneer Sim Willey.
- Deadman Creek - An unidentified dead man was found here.
- Grave Creek - There is a grave at the mouth of this creek.
- Tailholt Creek - So named because miners came here to get small stakes in mining to go on to promote bigger prospects.
- Cuddy Mountain - This mountain was named after John Cuddy, an early settler in Salubria. He was the owner of the first flour mill in Salubria valley.

Kleinschmidt Grade - Albert Kleinschmidt was the builder of the original road. It was to provide a way to take ore from the Seven Devils mining district to the Snake River at Ballards Ferry. From there, he planned to boat it up the river to Huntington, Oregon, and the U.P. Railroad. Albert Kleinschmidt and Levi Allen are given credit as the first discoverers of minerals in the Seven Devils region.

Hells Canyon - was named in 1911 by a government surveyor because of the roughness and great difficulty of access.

Bear Pete Mountain - It is named after Peter Brockenau, who mined in the vicinity of the mountain in the 1880's. He was always telling tall bear stories and thereby earned the name "Bear Pete."

Brundage Mountain, Hartley Meadow, and Sater Meadows - were named after three sheepmen who grazed in the area in the early days.

Seven Devils Mountains - There are several different versions of how this name came about. Some historians give credit to Hudson Bay trappers. Others claim the name was given by some miners who came later, but all versions hinge on the discouragement resulting from the natural resistance to access.

Marshall Mountain - was named after M. D. Marshall, a noted mining man of the Burgdorf and Warren area.

Council - This name originated from a place in the valley where the Indians had their meetings - under the "council tree."

Meadows Valley - It was first known as Salmon Meadows.

Eckles Creek - named after a Bill Eckles, who was first a prospector and later the first settler on Big Bar on Snake River.

Lockwood Saddle - named after E. B. Lockwood, a prospector who had a claim near the saddle.

Hitt Mountain - Received its name from A. F. Hitt, an early Mann Creek settler and stockman.

The following is a list of early settlers prior to the establishment of the Forest, their locations, and the date of settlement:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
3-Fingered Smith	Warren & South Fork of Salmon	1861
Fred Burgdorf	Burgdorf & South Fork	1860's
Leo Hofen	Warren	1865
F. Schissler	Warren	1868
William Bloomer	Warren	1868
Sim Willey	Warren	1869
Norman Willey	Warren	1869
Claude Raines	Warren & Badley Ranch	
Solen Hall	South Fork G. S.	1872
Henry Smith	South Fork	1872

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>
Warren Smith	South Fork	1876
Savage	Moser Ranch	1878
William Warden	Warren Mail Carrier	1881
Pringle Smith	Copper Camp	1889
James Hand	Chamberlain	1890
Pony Smead	Dustin Ranch	1890
A. Nelson	Badley Ranch	1890
Otis Morris	Warren	1890
Bill Shorts	Shorts Bar	1890
Charles Clay	Riggins	1891
Thomas McCall	Payette Lakes	1891
E. I. Osborn	Warren	1871
Thomas Clay	Burgdorf	1865
Thomas Cooper	Goose Creek	1877
Bill Jolly	Goose Creek	1877
Jack Howard	Howard Ranch	1892
Joe Wisdom	Meadows Valley	1893
John Chamberlain	Chamberlain Basin	1895
Jim Moore	Campbells Ferry	1895
Scott Brundage	Brundage Mountain	1893
Harry Donahue	Chamberlain	1898
W. A. Stonebraker	Chamberlain	1898
John Ramey	Ramey Ridge	prior 1899
Charles (Mattie) Mahan	Ramey Ridge	1899
Charles Field	Ramey Ridge	1899
Freeman Methkin	Badley Ranch	1900
F. W. Butcher	Ramey Ridge	1900
China Toy	China Creek	1901
Bill Yates	Ramey Ridge	1901
Dad Thomas	Ramey Ridge	1901
Harry Fritzer	Fritzer Ranch	1902
Jesse Root	Root Ranch	1904
John Bemis	Warren	
Calvin R. White	Meadows	1878
Sadie White LeVander	First white child born in Meadows Valley about	1878
Wilson A. Williams	Meadows Valley	1877
Peter Karleskint	First blacksmith in Meadows Valley	1888
Matt Farrell	Meadows Valley	1888
Esten Freeman family	Meadows Valley	1886

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER II

EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FOREST RESERVE

CONDITIONS LEADING TO ESTABLISHMENT:

Conditions that brought about the creation of the Forest Reserves, including the land now in the Payette National Forest, were the same as those which existed throughout the United States. The Act of 1891 gave the President power to establish Forest Reserves from the public domain. The principal objective was to reserve timber lands and so prevent them from passing into private ownership. Apparently there was very little agitation by the leaders in Idaho for the Reserves. The land involved had to be selected and was no doubt supported by some local people but the main impetus was the national policy and effort during the 1905 to 1908 period. Little could be found in the Forest files and the numerous references reviewed for this writing to indicate that local people, by and large, were very alarmed about timber cutting, overgrazing, fire or floods, and soil erosion. More news and attention was given to those who were opposed.

PUBLIC REACTION:

In J.B. Lafferty's booklet, "My Eventful Years," he wrote: "It was my opinion, when most of the Reserves were organized in 1905 and 1906, that only a few of the local residents were in favor of them and a somewhat larger number were openly opposed. The great majority were either not interested or were non-committal. The attitude of the public press was antagonistic toward the Forest Service at that time and ... lost no opportunity to show it. Stockmen in southern Idaho, especially the woolgrowers, held many meetings during the first few years of the Reserves. Condemnation of the Forest by resolution was the usual result. I attended many of them and, as I remember, they were dominated by about a dozen prominent woolgrowers. I recall the names of former Governor F. R. Gooding, Judge C. O. Stockslager, Dr. Bettis, Andrew Little, L. L. Ormsby, A. G. Butterfield, O. F. Bacon, Worth Lee, Scott Anderson, A. E. VanSicklin, James Farmer, J. E. Clinton, and Thomas Stafford. Governor Gooding was the most fiery and voluminous fighter against the Reserves..." Little, Butterfield, James Farmer, Clinton, and Van Sicklin all were then, or later became, permittees of the Weiser and Idaho Forests.

After the Idaho Forest was created, local backcountry settlers, who were living in areas that were not then National Forests, started petitions for additions. They could see advantages because the Forest Service was building trails and telephone lines. In the Thunder Mountain area, they were having trouble getting recognition of their demands because of the mining interests and Senator Heyburn. Senator Heyburn was opposed to the Forest Reserves from the first, and in supporting the miners so successfully, the proposed Thunder Mountain addition was locally called Heyburn's Forest.

ORIGIN OF FOREST NAME:

The original Payette Forest Reserve was no doubt so named because so much of that Forest was within the drainage of the Payette River, with headquarters in the town of Payette. The name originated from Francois Payette, who was the first trapper and fur trader along the lower Payette and Snake Rivers during the early 1800's. Weiser originated from Jack Weiser (or Wazer), a fur trapper of the same period. The Idaho was named after the state, and because some confusion resulted after the creation of the State of Idaho Department of Forestry, it was deemed advisable to change the name. That change became effective on April 1, 1944 when the Weiser and Idaho National Forests were consolidated and the name changed to Payette. At the same time, the original Payette was consolidated with the Boise and retained the name of Boise National Forest.

The Weiser National Forest was established on May 25, 1905, and the Idaho National Forest was established July 1, 1908. Several additions and subtractions were made by subsequent proclamations and Acts of Congress.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER III

EARLY ADMINISTRATION

FIRST FOREST OFFICERS:

According to Forest and other available records, the first Forest officers were:

Weiser Forest Reserve 1906

Lafferty, J. B.	Forest Supervisor
Jorgens, John	Asst. Ranger
Riggs, B. L.	Asst. Ranger
Robertson, A. V.	Asst. Ranger*
Campbell, W. M.	Asst. Ranger*
Clabby, R. E.	Asst. Ranger*
Erwin, H. F.	Asst. Ranger*
Evans, Thomas	Asst. Ranger*
Johnson, G. F.	Asst. Ranger* *Hired in
Rawson, A. L.	Asst. Ranger* fall, 1906
Snow, E. B.	Asst. Ranger*

1907

Lafferty, J. B.	Supervisor
Campbell, W. M.	Deputy Supervisor
Cope, Mable	Clerk
Cook, Susie	Clerk-replacing Cope
Clabby, R. E.	Ranger
Jewell, J. E.	Ranger
Snow, E. B.	Ranger
Robertson, A. V.	Ranger
Rawson, A. L.	Ranger
Johnson, G. F.	Ranger
Evans, Thomas	Ranger
Erwin, H. F.	Ranger

Idaho National Forest

1908

Bergh, Henry A.	Forest Supervisor
Adamson, Jesse	Ranger
Addington, Jess	Ranger
Allen, George J.	Ranger
Baker, Bill	Ranger
Carey, Tom	Packer
Fields, R. C.	Foreman

Gaekel, Wallis F.	Ranger
Johnson, Ben	
Krigbaum, Ed	Foreman
Mann, Walter	Clerk
Mathias, Don	Ranger
Cook, Warren E.	Ranger
Spaulding, L. F.	Ranger

1909

Bergh, Henry A.	Forest Supervisor
Mann, Walter G.	Clerk
Adams	Ranger
Adamson, J. W.	Ranger
Dustin, Bailey	Ranger
McCall, Jess	Ranger
Mathias, Don	Ranger
Cook, Warren	Ranger
Gaekel, Wallis F.	Ranger

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS AND FIRE DIFFICULTIES:

Administrative problems and difficulties may best be briefly recorded from the account written by early Forest officers:

J. B. Lafferty writes: "I went to Weiser, which was made headquarters, rented a two-room building. With typewriter, home-made table, two chairs, some official forms and the "Use Book," I began organizing the new Reserve... My salary was \$1,000 and my field force was two Assistant Rangers. For \$60 a month, a guard had to furnish two horses, saddle, pack outfit, and board himself and his horses. In 1907 I had a field force of 10 men... About 150,000 sheep and 25,000 cattle and horses grazed on the Reserve... had to prevent grazing of unpermitted stock along 400 miles of unfenced boundary -- look after applicants for timber and protect the Reserve from fire. At one time had 12 small sawmills on the Reserve and many small sales to farmers and settlers... transportation and communication were two problems requiring attention.... Of seven Ranger Stations, only one was near a railroad and only one had access to a telephone... It took days of hard riding that can now be made in an hour.. fortunately, I had a bicycle the first two years--I made trip twice as fast as on horseback, sometimes rode 50 (?) or more miles after office hours... In 1906 Congress passed the "June 11 Act" authorizing homestead entries on land--valuable for agriculture. Examining land applied for required a large part of the Supervisor's time for several years... On the Reserve.. 176 of the 321 applications were approved---less than ten of these tracts are now --50 years later --being farmed. In 1910 the largest fire was on Pollock Mountain and Rapid River - even with as many as 15 men fighting it, it burned more than 20,000 acres--and a scattered band of sheep."

Julian Rothery came to the Idaho Forest in 1910, first as Acting, then as Supervisor, and served until 1912. In a letter in 1940, he wrote: "In the early days, the Idaho was the last frontier, a rocky snow-buried land,... I usually figured about 30 days in the summer to go to Chamberlain Basin and Middle Fork and return--. Perhaps the most significant development in my time was the awakening to the necessity of roads, trails and telephone lines. The fires of 1910--generally were so remote and inaccessible that no substantial effort could be made to control them; and in some cases were never even discovered, and only the next year would a Ranger find the old scar."

Walter G. Mann, who was Supervisor from 1917 to 1921, told of the bad 1919 fire season: "The boys had not returned from the war. Labor was inefficient and hard to get. Fire fighters who were shipped in would stay only a few days and quit. The mountainside opposite Burgdorf Hot Spring burned that year."

Lyle F. Watts became Supervisor of the Weiser Forest in 1920. The following is a brief quote from the writing of his first experiences: "I certainly felt as though someone had played an April Fool joke on me when I first took charge of the office - former Supervisor Lafferty had already left the job - there was no overlap - the Forest Clerk had transferred to Region 3 - the Deputy Supervisor T. V. Pearson had taken several months leave without pay. Thus, on my first Forest as Supervisor, I was not handicapped by any preconceived ideas as to how the office should be run. I was the entire office force."

Watts was also Supervisor of the Idaho Forest from 1922 to 1926. Following are a few of his comments taken from a letter written in 1941: "Prior to the time we could get to the South Fork Station with cars, we purchased hay from the Dustin Ranch - one year we paid \$60 a ton. I recall the only way we could get fresh meat for our many projects in the backcountry was to have the meat killed right on the ground. Development of the country which we call Thunder Mountain Addition (1919) was an interesting job - nothing had been done by way of developing this million acres of new National Forest - we wasted some money in very rapid development.... I credit Bill McCormick, Jess Rutledge, Blackie Wallace and Dan LeVan with having done an outstanding job of opening that country up for fire protection in record time... The first year I was on the Idaho, we did not have much protection in the backcountry. We knew damn little about it. A fire started on Cottonwood Butte, I believe, It was discovered from Chicken Peak or somewhere and assumed to be on the Salmon Forest. We reported it to Supervisor Scribner and there was a day or two when both were trying to hand the fire to the other. Finally we sent a crew back there and found

that it was on the Idaho - our man had not even been able to identify Cottonwood Butte, which is one of the major peaks in the backcountry."

W. B. Rice followed Watts as Supervisor of the Weiser Forest in 1922. In an account of his early days on the Forest, written in 1949, he told of the difficult work in those days trying to control livestock trespass. The livestock industry was hard-pressed during those post-war depression days. People were going broke, banks were taking over big livestock outfits, and in his words: "This was a period of liquidation for the sheep industry and in retrospect was the end of an era in the sheep industry and sheep grazing on the National Forests. When it was over, I believe all but one of the big outfits grazing from 50,000 to 100,000 head of sheep had been broken up or wiped out. Forfeitures and cancellations made it possible to accomplish very heavy reductions in sheep permits on the Weiser Forest, possibly as much as 20,000 to 30,000 head in a three-year period. The Weiser Forest had no roads nor any automotive equipment. In 1923 or 1924, we got our first road money - about \$1500 for improvement of the Mann Creek road and about \$1,000 to build a road down to the Brownlee Station from the jump-off. We had no equipment or "know-how" but borrowed some plows and scrapers, bought a little dynamite and managed to get a road built... Usually the Assistant Supervisor served as fire dispatcher - but after Oscar Mink left, I was without an assistant for more than a year and had to take over the dispatching job myself."

Here are a few quotes from statements by John Raphael, who was Supervisor of the Idaho Forest from about March 1921 to March 1922: "I soon saw that my job was one of organization, building morale, integrity, interest in the work and to make a sufficiently thorough study of the Forest and its problems to enable me to make plans for Ranger District organization, fire control, and development. ... Early in June I got on a saddle horse and started for the backcountry-covered practically the entire Forest-until the "snow flew." For about six weeks of the trip I had the pleasure of having Regional Forester Rutledge with me - and Washington Officer Inspector Major Kelly for about two weeks.

"The sustaining thought in those days seemed to be that the Rangers had to be kept in the backcountry during the winter doing something, if nothing more than shoveling snow - everyone was more concerned about game patrol, keeping in touch with a few settlers and prospectors, trying to get bridges and trails built, rather than building up an effective fire organization -- by the time fire season arrived none of them gave a tinker's damn whether they had a job or whether the woods all burned up. They had soured on the job ---. Everything for the "backcountry" had to be freighted by team and

wagon to the river (South Fork) put across the river on a cable, and then packed in by packstring."

Fred Williams tells of his first experience as Ranger of the Big Creek District: "The next season, 1922, headquarters was established in a set of old mining cabins on Smith Creek - the Station headquarters had been moved from Ramey Ridge - said cabin had been used as a barn, no floor or windows - it was quite a classy place. That fall we moved to Edwardsburg... The move was accomplished with a six horse team and wagons, going up Smith Creek and down Government Creek. On the way, Hubert Knipe, commissary man, lost all of his property records off one of the wagons going around a section of slide rock--. In 1923 we established headquarters at what is now Big Creek headquarters - the Ranger Station was a 7'x9' tent, the warehouse and office consisted of two 14'x20' tents and the cook shack was made of whatever old canvas we could find."

FIRST NATIONAL FOREST HEADQUARTERS:

The town of Weiser was always the headquarters of the Weiser Forest Supervisor's Office from the beginning in 1906. Meadows was the first location of the Idaho Forest headquarters in 1908. It was moved to McCall in 1909 and became the Supervisor's Office of the new Payette Forest after the consolidation of the Weiser and Idaho in 1944.

ORIGINAL AREA OF THE NATIONAL FOREST:

In the very beginning, the Idaho Forest was part of the original Payette National Forest, which was created June 3, 1905. It was subtracted from that area and set up alone as the Idaho on July 1, 1908. A portion of the original Bitterroot Forest was also included. An Act of Congress on December 23, 1919 added part of the Thunder Mountain District and a mid-section of the South Fork of Salmon River area to the Idaho Forest. On March 24, 1925, a transfer of areas from the Idaho to both the Payette and Salmon Forests was approved. The area going to the Payette was that part of the Thunder Mountain addition north of the fourth standard parallel to present (1967) Forest boundary. Transferring to the Salmon was the area east of the Middle Fork including the major drainages of Sheep Creek, Brush Creek and Soldier Creek, also in the Thunder Mountain addition. On April 10, 1928, an Act was approved adding the area south of Salmon River including drainages of Rabbit, Cottontail, California, Bear, Carey, and Fall Creeks. Excluded from the central portion of this addition were the twenty sections known as the Marshall

Mountain Mineral District. The last addition was the 2½ townships in the northwest corner of the Forest. It was officially added to the Forest on June 30, 1932. A portion of the original Idaho Forest, including land along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River in T22N and 23N, R14E, was transferred to the Salmon Forest on February 25, 1940.

The Weiser Forest was established by proclamation on May 25, 1905. Its original area was only 324,964 acres. On May 10, 1906, 734,556 additional acres were added and another 81,600 acres added on March 2, 1907. At the same time, 14,691 acres were eliminated. Records available in the Forest do not describe the exact location of these acres. The boundary as it existed in 1908 is outlined on the supporting map in the appendix, and it is correct except for the parts transferred to the Nezperce and old Payette Forest on July 1, 1908. (They are shown but only in part.) The part transferred to the Nezperce was that portion of the Weiser north of the Adams and Idaho county lines in T22N, R1E and 1, 2, and 3W, which is the present north boundary of that part of the Forest. At the same time, all of the Squaw Creek country and that on the east side of West Mountain divide was added to the Payette. An adjustment of boundary in several places was made by the proclamation of July 1, 1911. It eliminated considerable area on the slopes into Snake River, beginning across the river from Homestead, Oregon, south to the headwaters of Dennett Creek and scattered small areas elsewhere adjoining the Forest boundary. On November 11, 1918, five small parcels along the boundary totaling only about 1,280 acres were eliminated by Executive Order. About seven and one-half sections were added to the Forest in the Mann Creek and Keithly Creek areas by the proclamation of November 19, 1921.

No other changes were made in the exterior boundaries of the two Forests until they were consolidated and made into one Forest on April 1, 1944. The National Forest land on the east-facing slope into Long Valley from Poison Lake to about two miles north of No-Business Lookout was transferred by administrative action from the Boise to the Payette on July 3, 1944. Another 316 acres were added along the boundary and adjoining the Cascade Reservoir on July 17, 1959. It was transferred to the Payette from Bureau of Reclamation ownership for the purpose of maintaining public access and recreation developments. One hundred ninety-five acres of it is under the flood storage area of the reservoir.

All of the above described exterior boundary changes are delineated on a map in the appendix.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION

SPECIAL WORK PROGRAMS:

A rapid rise in improvement and development work started on the Forest with the beginning of the Civilian Conservation Corps program early in 1933 and other emergency make-work programs such as W.P.A., P.W.A., and N.I.R.A.. A great amount of improvement work was accomplished, including roads, Ranger Station buildings lookout buildings, trails, landing fields, campgrounds, Supervisor headquarter buildings, range fences, and some timber stand improvement projects.

At the start, the Forest organization was not manned heavily enough to properly handle such a sudden increase in activities. The program and money to make it go came so fast the Forest was literally swamped trying to lay out projects, locate and organize camps, provide supplies, recruitment of overhead, training personnel, and supervision of entire program. By devotion to the job and long hours of work, noteworthy accomplishment was made during the eight years that CCC camps were in operation on the Forest.

Road construction projects received first attention on both the Weiser and Idaho Forests, as they would provide an abundant opportunity for the use of hand labor. Machinery, building materials, and skilled workmen for overhead were in short supply for the first year or so.

In his 1943 writing about historical events of the Idaho Forest, J. W. Farrell made the following comments about this emergency work period:

During the 'boom' period beginning with 1933 and ending in 1941, considerable improvement work was accomplished.....Forest Supervisor Scribner initiated and accomplished a considerable amount of improvement work, including roads, during this period.

The Salmon River Road was constructed as far as French Creek by 1936. The South Fork of Salmon Road had also been constructed to a point near the Krassel Ranger Station. Building improvements were constructed at Lake Fork, Paddy Flat, Poverty Flat, New Meadows, McCall, and Warrens...The CCC enrollees and their foremen can largely be credited with the foregoing accomplishments. Work was done on landing

fields throughout the Forest and a number of lookout buildings and towers were constructed, largely with NIRA funds.... Henry Shank (Senior) continued the projects pretty much as initiated by Scribner. Shank was responsible for the construction of the Supervisor's Office buildings completed in 1938 and for a number of other station improvements, including the buildings at Krassel Ranger Station in 1938 and 1939.

Great emphasis was put on construction of fire control improvements during Shank's regime and continued until the phasing out of the emergency work programs in 1940 and 1941. Two headquarters camps were located on the Little Salmon River along Highway 95 above Riggins. Other main camps attached to the Idaho Forest were located at Camp Creek on the South Fork of Salmon River, Blacklee Flat, and at the mouth of French Creek on Salmon River. The Salmon River camps were operated in the winter time on construction of the Salmon River Road. In the summer they worked from the other camps in the Forest. The French Creek camp worked down the river while the Riggins crews were working upstream. Supplies were transported to French Creek by tractor-sled and packstrings operating from Lake Creek and Spring Bar.

A State of Idaho operated camp was built in McCall on the lake front property between that now owned by Warren Brown and Paul Drew. This camp contributed to the Forest transportation system by working on the Lake Fork, Paddy Flat, Boulder Creek, No Business, and Brundage Road projects. Except for the lookouts, all work from that camp was outside the Forest.

Several recreation improvements were also built on the Idaho Forest with CCC labor and financing. Campgrounds were constructed at Hazard Lake, Upper Payette Lake, Burgdorf, Paddy Flat, Lake Fork, Four Mile, North Fork, Goose Lake, and Big Creek.

Emergency work project funds other than CCC, such as ECW, ERA, NIRA and WPA were used to work on several backcountry landing strips. Aside from those that were made useful enough for aircraft landings, some were started but never finished. A description of landing strip projects is included in the Engineering Chapter.

In most ways, the emergency work activities on the Weiser Forest were similar to those on the Idaho, but on a somewhat smaller scale. At its start, Supervisor John Raphael was not overly enthusiastic about the CCC program and what he called "the reckless spending of the Santa Claus period," but before the program ended, many fine projects were completed which helped to develop as well as modernize the Forest. At the start of the program, two headquarter camps were assigned to the Weiser. One was located in Council on property belonging to Ranger DeWitt Russell, just east

of the present station. J. B. Lafferty was the camp superintendent. From that camp the Council headquarters buildings were constructed, as well as those at Hornet Ranger Station and the Bear Guard Station. They also built the first ten to twelve miles of the Council-Cuprum Road and thirty-five miles of boundary fence on the Council District. It is believed that the lookout buildings at Peck Mountain, Kinney Point, Horse Mountain, and Smith Mountain were also built with men from that camp.

The other camp at the beginning was set up at Price Valley. Its first superintendent was Ellis Snow. The Price Valley Station buildings were constructed from that camp, as well as road work around Price Valley, the road to Smoky and the campground there and at Lost Valley Reservoir. Later the Price Valley camp was moved to Mann Creek. Considerable road work, campgrounds, and station buildings were constructed by that camp.

In about 1937, the camp at the mouth of French Creek on the Idaho was moved to West Pine Creek, just a short distance out of Cambridge. They did road work on West Pine, Mill Creek, and the Brownlee roads, Brownlee Station buildings and campground. The West Pine camp was moved to a site at the junction of Middle Fork of Weiser with U.S. Highway 95. The main project for this camp was construction of the lower part of the Middle Fork Road. Old mining roads in Indian Creek, Bear to Black Lake and Cuprum to Sheep Rock were probably reconstructed by crews from the Council camp working out of a spike camp at Bear.

Recreation campgrounds that were constructed on the Weiser Forest by the CCC were: Evergreen, Squaw Flat, Spring Creek, Kiwanis, Paradise, Justrite, Fourth of July, Brownlee, Bear Creek, Spring Creek, Cold Spring, and Smoky.

ECW, ERA, WPA, and NIRA-financed fire control projects included the construction of lookout buildings at Council Mountain, Sturgil Peak, Jackley Mountain, Lockwood Point, and a one-room patrolman's cabin at Buck Park. The Weiser Forest made excellent use of emergency funds, especially WPA, in the construction of boundary and drift fences for the control and management of livestock. Most of the exterior boundary facing the Weiser River valleys was fenced through the use of such funds and the CCC.

The period 1933 to 1941 was a very important period for both Forests. All housing improvements and furnishings were modernized and upgraded from the past "log cabin era." More of the Forests were opened by new roads and the development of airplane landing strips started a rapid increase in that form of transportation. The CCC's also furnished a reservoir of fire-fighting man-power. The accomplishments of the period helped the Forests through the following decade of greatly reduced budgets.

Some of the older Forest heads had forecast the coming of hard times again and warned that the Service would be hard-pressed to maintain the many new improvements when appropriations returned to normal. Several kinds of projects did suffer from lack of maintenance during the following ten to twelve years. Hardest hit were campgrounds, roads, trails, and range improvements.

CONSTRUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS:

While Lyle F. Watts was Supervisor of the Idaho Forest, part of the present Forest Service property in McCall was purchased. Prior to that time, the Supervisor's Office had been in rented buildings. In a 1941 letter, he briefly described some details:

I think it was during the winter of 1923-24 that we acquired the site for the Forest headquarters and built the office, warehouse and stable. The buildings were built in the dead of winter, mostly by Ranger labor and under a building limitation of \$1,000 per building. Incidentally, \$1000 wasn't enough to purchase the materials for the office building.. so a few of us bought material for the front porch, the stairway, and for the completion of the second story...and had it installed.

The land was purchased from the Boise-Payette Lumber Company for \$250 and contained 8.94 acres. An additional ten acres were purchased from the same company in 1936 for a tree nursery. The original office building, with some improvement and additions, served until 1936, when a new one was completed. This building housed the headquarters personnel for the Idaho and later the Payette organization until December, 1965, at which time it became too small and was devoted to offices for Rangers and Engineers. The old headquarters warehouse, which had been in use since the early 1930's, was replaced with a new one in 1962. A nursery building was constructed on the nursery addition in 1936. For several years after the abandonment of the nursery, this building was used for a store house, field bed cleaning and carpenter shop. It was moved to the main headquarter site on the north side of Forest Street in 1961.

A headquarters for smokejumping operations started to grow on the nursery addition in 1944. Old CCC barracks buildings were reconstructed on the site for a loft building, barracks, and mess hall. A program to replace these temporary buildings began with the construction of a new barracks in 1956, two additional ones and a smokejumper trailer court built in 1958. A new loft building was completed in 1960 and a modern mess hall in 1963.

The original Lake Fork Ranger Station Administrative Site was located in 1907, which was prior to the establishment of the Idaho Forest. The first buildings were constructed in 1911 and 1912. These buildings consisted of a three-room log house, bunk house, and small warehouse. A barn was built in 1931 and a two-story warehouse in 1932. In 1933-34 a new small summer guard dwelling was built along with a woodshed and garage. As of 1967 the barn and warehouse are the only remaining buildings.

In September 1939 the Krassel Ranger Station dwelling was completed. At that time, there was a Ranger's dwelling and a very small warehouse-garage. In 1955 and 1956 the guard dwellings from Poverty Flat and Lake Fork were moved to Krassel, put together and remodeled into a dwelling for the Ranger Alternate. A small office building was also moved from Poverty Flat to Krassel about the same time. Poverty Flat was again occupied as a Ranger's headquarters for a short time, after a reorganization of the Districts had transferred it from Paddy Flat.

An early-day log dwelling was occupied at Hayes Station in 1909 or 1910. In 1918 it was abandoned and the Ranger's headquarters moved to Warren. A new log dwelling was constructed at Warren in 1922. A barn was built in 1909. An office, warehouse-garage and barn were added in the 1933 to 1936 period with CCC labor. The 1922 dwelling was used until a new modern frame house was constructed in 1959.

The first dwelling at Chamberlain was a log cabin used in 1907 (the old Payette Forest). Another log house was built in 1916. It had two rooms. The old house was then converted into a barn. A more modern log dwelling and a warehouse-storeroom were constructed in 1937 with ERA and ECW funds. Two old log buildings were moved to the station in later years, one converted to a woodshed and the other remodeled inside for a bath and wash house.

According to the best information now available, the first Forest Service-built dwelling at Paddy Flat was constructed from logs sometime prior to 1920. In December 1923, Forest Ranger Lee Kessler wrote to the Supervisor:

The dwelling....is badly in need of beaver board or some inside finish...it was not finished inside when constructed and is very hard to keep clean due to dirt falling from between the logs and also from dirt sifting down from the ceiling...this condition is very unsanitary and does not furnish a good appearance to visitors.

During the 1933 to 1941 CCC period another dwelling, an office, and warehouse-garage were built. After the Ranger's headquarters were moved to Poverty Flat, it was used as a bunk house for crews that were temporarily working in the area.

Burgdorf Station site had administrative approval in 1919. No record could be found as to when buildings were first constructed there. It has always been used as a smokechaser or guard station. A five-room house and a small storage building were built in 1926. Some additional betterment occurred in 1933, 1935, and 1958.

Action to complete a withdrawal of land for the Big Creek Administrative Site began in 1923 and by the end of 1924 a log dwelling and a commissary-storeroom building had been constructed. At the same time, action was underway to clear squatter occupancy on an adjoining area needed for horse pasture, and to file for beneficial use of water. The dwelling was later enlarged and improved and remained as the Ranger's home until 1950. Between 1950 and 1960 it served periodically as quarters for summer employees.

The present warehouse-office building was completed in 1942. Considerable interior changes and remodeling have been done since 1953. A new dwelling was completed in 1945. It was first planned as a home for the station guard or Alternate Ranger, but through a change in site plans in 1950, it became the Ranger's dwelling.

The first development at Bear Ranger Station was a dwelling that was constructed in 1909. Records of this station between then and 1935 have been destroyed. An undated photograph on file shows a house, of a different style of construction, and an office-storeroom. They were probably built in the 1920's. That dwelling was removed and a new small three-room one built in 1936 by CCC crews, along with a warehouse and two-stall barn. The office-storeroom building was in continued use until sometime shortly after 1950.

A five-room dwelling was constructed at the Brownlee Ranger Station in 1917. At that time reference was made to converting the original house to an office-bunkhouse. Between 1934 and 1936 the 1917 dwelling was remodeled and it is still in use, as of 1967. During the 1934-36 period, CCC labor also built a warehouse-garage, woodshed-cellar, office building, oil house and remodeled the barn. In 1961 the office building was remodeled into a modern bunkhouse. This station ceased to be a Ranger's headquarters in 1944 and since then has been used as a guard station.

An early-day Ranger Station site was created at Cold Meadows. No record could be found about buildings until an investment inventory entry dated July 1, 1933 showed a two-room log dwelling. Two other small log one-room buildings were also

on site. One was used as a storehouse and the other as a bunkroom. Since the establishment of the Idaho Forest, the site has been used as a summer Guard Station.

Construction of the Council Office headquarters under the CCC program began in 1933 on property purchased from the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad Company. Prior to that time, office and warehouse space was in rented buildings. By the end of 1934 all the permanent buildings on the site at the present time (1967) had been constructed except the oil house and the old metal garage-storeroom. There were no government-owned dwellings for the Ranger or other personnel built in the town of Council until a house for the Hornet Ranger was constructed in 1958. The 1934 dwelling at Mill Creek Guard Station was moved to Council, remodeled and made into a Forester's dwelling in 1959. A dwelling for the Council District Ranger was constructed in 1967. Up to this time, the various Rangers had lived in rented or privately owned homes.

A Goose Lake Ranger Station Administrative Site was approved in 1908. It joined the north end of the lake. Jesse W. Adamson was the first Ranger. About that same time, a log dwelling was completed. Apparently it was not used as a Ranger Station very long. Some years later, the Meadows Valley Cattlemen's Association was allowed to use it as their rider's headquarters. It became uninhabitable in about 1949 and was destroyed.

Buildings on the Hornet Ranger Station Site in 1909 included a dwelling and a barn. Both were of frame construction. There is no record as to when the second dwelling was built or the status of other buildings on the site between 1909 and 1934. In 1934 a modified Plan 1 Ranger's Dwelling, a woodshed-cellar, office, warehouse-garage, oil house, and barn were constructed with CCC labor and funds. These permanent buildings are in place and the station has been used for guard quarters since 1958.

All early records of the Mann Creek Station buildings have been destroyed. A map of the administrative site drawn in 1908 indicated at least one building at that time. Old photographs show a frame dwelling that was no doubt built considerably after 1908. That building was in use until 1934. In 1934 a new three-room guard dwelling, oil house, and storeroom were completed with CCC men. The storeroom-garage building was remodeled into a modern bunkhouse in 1957. Mann Creek was used as a Ranger District headquarters from 1908 until 1924. Since 1924 it has been a Guard Station.

The Mill Creek Station had the first Forest Service-built dwelling on the old Weiser Forest. It was constructed in 1907 by three or four of the Rangers. This site was

used for several years as headquarters for Ranger Ellis Snow. In later years, it was occupied as a Guard Station. A new dwelling was built by the CCC's in 1934. The station was abandoned in 1948 and in 1961 the dwelling was moved to Council and remodeled.

The original New Meadows Ranger Station Administrative Site consisted of one acre purchased from the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railway Company in 1934. Prior to that time, the Ranger lived in rented quarters. In 1934 to 1935 the following buildings were constructed with CCC labor: Plan 1 dwelling, woodshed, garage, and toolhouse. Early in 1958 a new dwelling for the New Meadows District Assistant Ranger was completed. The Boulder District was created on January 1, 1958, with headquarters also at New Meadows. The Ranger's Office was remodeled to provide space for both Rangers. Also, a separate large lot was purchased at a different location in town and a dwelling for the Boulder Ranger was constructed on it in 1959. Another house was built on the lot in 1961 for Assistant Ranger occupancy.

A two-room frame building was the first Ranger dwelling at Price Valley. It was replaced in 1933 with a dwelling which continued to be used as a summer station for the Ranger until 1953. In 1934 and 1935 a three-room guard dwelling, office, barn and garage-warehouse were constructed with CCC labor. In about 1959 the dwelling and garage-warehouse were remodeled into crew quarters. The guard dwelling and office buildings were moved to the McCall headquarters in 1956. The dwelling was converted into an office for the McCall District Ranger and the office building was made into an office for engineers.

A land exchange with Thomas J. Carrey in 1925 provided 104 acres for the establishment of the South Fork Guard Station Administrative Site. The dwelling was constructed in 1925 and the barn in 1926. These same buildings are still in use to date.

Winter sports got a good start in the McCall area with the opening of the Payette Lakes Winter Sports Area in January, 1938. A lodge building had been constructed along with the development of the hill. That lodge was destroyed by fire in the early winter of 1954. A temporary rough lumber shelter was constructed with contributed material and labor from the community and Ski Club, and served until a new lodge was built in 1955.

Some of the other administrative sites that were called Ranger Stations in the early days of the Forest and which, in most instances, consisted of little more than log cabins, were: Oompaul, Squaw Meadows, Thorn Creek, Blackmare, Indian Springs, Helena, Secesh, Hard Creek, Mountain Sheep, West Pine Creek, Cottonwood, Squaw Flat, Crooked River, Slick Rock, Middle Fork, Pollock, "Out-of-Site," Johnson Creek,

Fall Creek, West Fork, Box Lake, Duck Lake, Lick Creek, Fisher Creek, Buckhorn, Point of Rocks, Marshall Lake, Yellow Pine, Moose Lick, Paradise, Rush Creek, Cold Spring, Disappointment, and King Hill.

GENERAL GROWTH OF APPROPRIATIONS:

Only scattered records are easily available regarding appropriations or expenditures for the years before 1950. However, these early records are interesting, not only for the total amount of money, but also for the simplicity of breakdown. The following are expenditures for fiscal years 1915, 1930, and 1939 taken from voucher register cards (Form 19). Records for both Forests on the same year were not available, but it can be assumed they were similar.

F.Y. 1915 Old Idaho Forest

Statutory Salaries	\$8,209.43
General Expense	9,481.14
Improvements	3,248.08
Silviculture	219.94
Roads and Trails	966.68
Fire (FFF)	104.89
Total	\$22,230.16

F.Y. 1930 Old Idaho Forest

GE (General Expense)	\$52,823.77
GE - Improvements	4,388.00
Roads and Trails	22,321.95
10% Fund	4,354.55
CWFS (available)	4,863.91
Sanitation & Fire Prevention	100.00
S & E - E & S	370.00
Total	\$89,222.18

F.Y. 1939 Old Weiser Forest

S & E, F.S. (P&M)	\$40,937.79
Co-op - Other	1,955.11
Co-op - G-16 (Range)	1,436.20
FR&T	25,397.66
10% Fund	1,000.00
General Administration	40,538.00
ERA (Range)*	8,110.74
ERA (Imps)*	3,347.00
ERA (Recreation)*	718.20
	\$123,440.70

*Emergency Work Funds - Allotment for CCC
not shown

For the purpose of indicating a trend in appropriations, the total funds in operating plans, to the nearest dollar, are shown as follows for fiscal years 1950, 1954, 1958, 1964, and 1968:

F.Y. 1950

P&M	\$239,570
Emergency Reconst.	98,217
Insect Control	15,598
CWFS (Deposit)	105,177
FR&T	110,438
10% Fund	38,059
FRD (068)	19,449
	<u>\$626,508</u>

F.Y. 1954

P&M	\$291,027
Brush Disp. (Deposit)	79,409
CRI (Co-op Range Imp.)	8,333
CWFS (Deposit)	142,515
FR&T	203,061
10% Fund	17,224
Working Fund	3,444
EO&R	11,584
	<u>\$756,597</u>

F.Y. 1958

P&M	\$594,353
FR&T	762,300
Pest Control	21,000
B.D. (Deposit)	124,748
CWFS	38,195
KV	49,777
WCF	1,442
BLM	3,888
Reimbursement I&PC	6,000
	<u>\$1,601,703</u>

F.Y. 1964

P&M	860,030
FR&T	528,600
K.V.	491,030
CWFS	114,359
WCF	62,418
B.D. (Deposit)	241,509
APW	20,080
	<u>\$2,318,026</u>

F.Y. 1968

P&M	\$1,103,648
FR&T	1,010,843
BD	144,455
KV	215,849
EC	25,007
CWFS (Other)	77,875
I&DC	7,588
WRDRA	13,138
WCF	114,737
L&WCF	50,919
BLM	13,932
W.S. Planning	845
	<u>\$2,778,836</u>

DISTRICT CONSOLIDATIONS AND SEPARATIONS:

During the first few years of the Forest, many reorganizations of Ranger Districts occurred involving consolidations and separations. These changes were caused by factors such as the creation of new Forests, transfer of land between different Forests, changes of transportation and communication facilities, and often as the result of experience gained in administering the Forests.

They started to become more stabilized on the Weiser in about 1925. At that time, there were five Districts, namely: Council, Brownlee, Hornet, Bear and Price Valley. In 1933 the Bear and Hornet Districts were combined and the name and headquarters remained with Hornet. No other changes occurred until the Weiser was consolidated with the Idaho. Because the town of Weiser was losing a Supervisor's Office, the Brownlee Ranger's Office was moved to Weiser to maintain contact with the public and the District name was changed to Weiser.

On the Idaho Forest the District sizes, locations, and numbers of them changed frequently until 1930. At that time, there were six Districts with headquarters at New Meadows, Warren, Big Creek, Chamberlain, Paddy Flat, and McCall (called Lake Fork District). Apparently no major changes were made until the Paddy Flat Ranger was moved to Poverty Flat and then to Krassel in 1939. The six Districts then remained the same until 1944 and the consolidation of the two Forests. Only their identifying numbers changed then, and the new Payette Forest started with the ten Districts as follows:

<u>District No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Ranger in Charge</u>
1	Council	DeWitt Russell
2	Weiser	E. Fred Sargent
3	Hornet	Walter T. Berry
4	Price Valley	Frank Youngblood

Continued:

<u>District No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Ranger in Charge</u>
5	New Meadows	Claude Morin
6	McCall (Lake Fork)	Arnold Hanson
7	Krassel	Yale Mitchell
8	Warren	Homer W. Parks
9	Big Creek	Dan LeVan
10	Chamberlain	Gilbert McCoy, Asst. Ranger

A strip of National Forest land on the west side of Long Valley beginning near Poison Lake and extending north to about two miles north of No-Business Lookout was transferred from the new Boise to the new Payette, and added to the Council District in 1944.

In 1953, the Price Valley District was eliminated and its area was divided between the Council, Hornet, and New Meadows Districts. The Lost Creek, West Fork of Weiser, and Warm Spring Creek areas went to the Council District. All drainages of the Snake River Canyon area were added to the Hornet. The Rapid River drainage and that part of the Price Valley District on the Little Salmon River slope became a part of the New Meadows District. The Price Valley elimination was made because of Regional Forester pressure to relieve a P&M financing problem. This change proved to be unsatisfactory from a resource management standpoint, and was one of the factors resulting in several District changes that became effective on January 1, 1958. The 1958 regrouping and shifting of land areas can be briefly, but not too accurately, described as follows:

1. All areas of the old Price Valley District became the the new Boulder District except for the Snake River portion, which had become a part of the Hornet.
2. A small bit of the Hornet District in the No-Business Creek drainage on the west side of Cuddy Mountain was transferred to the Weiser District.
3. That part of the Council District draining into Long Valley was added to the McCall District.
4. All of the land in Loon, Victor, Willow Basket, Ruby, and Josephine Creeks which had been a part of the McCall District was transferred to the Warren District.
5. The upper drainage area of Lick Creek on the north side of the McCall-Stibnite Road down to the Split Creek-Secesh Divide, north to Split Creek Lookout and the mouth of Blue Lake Creek, including Enos Creek, was transferred from McCall to the Krassel District.

No further changes have been made in District areas or boundaries up to 1967.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER V

WATERSHED AND MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT

WATERSHED CONDITION SURVEYS:

As early as 1914, the Forest personnel were concerned enough about soil erosion and watershed damage to make investigations of washouts and floods caused by intensive rain storms. The only existing evidence of these investigations is old photographs, some of which have no descriptions or dates. The first Forest-wide condition survey was made in 1938 and 1939. This was an extensive survey made in most cases by the Ranger. It consisted of field examination and mapping of the land as to the erosion condition classes. In subsequent years, this data became more valuable for Range Management than any other resource activity.

The Range Allotment Analysis program began on the Forest in 1952, and watershed condition became a coordinated part of that survey. During the summer of 1964 an intensive survey (hydrologic analysis) was completed on the Little Weiser River watershed. It included the mapping of each individual area of land, obtaining data on the soil, vegetation, topography, erosion, and water yield.

Similar surveys were made on Lake Fork Creek drainage in 1965 and the Zena Creek Logging Study area in 1966.

HISTORY OF FLOODS:

Since the creation of the Forest, periodic floods have caused localized damage to watersheds and down-stream resources. Those resulting from flash floods during the summer seasons originated, in most cases, on land where the protective vegetal groundcover had been previously removed through man's use.

The floods that were investigated, or which attracted enough attention to be recorded, are briefly described:

Photographs were taken of flood damage to Cottonwood Creek (Council District) which occurred in 1914. Notes on the back of the photos stated that over-land flow of water originated on denuded land on the so-called Red Trail (sheep driveway) which is believed to be around the head of what is now called Cottonwood Basin.

A mud-rock and debris flood occurred in the Kinney Creek drainage (Hornet District) in the summer of 1939. It was caused by a high intensity localized rainstorm that broke over that part of the Snake River Canyon in August. Investigation by Forest officers found that almost 100 percent of the run-off came from the open south and west grass slopes that had been overgrazed by sheep. Heavy loss of soil occurred on those open slopes, and creek channels were scoured to bedrock, which in many places resulted in a ditch as much as thirty feet deep and fifty feet wide. Rocks and debris were of such volume that they temporarily dammed Snake River, creating a much greater and permanent Kinney Creek rapid.

In May, 1942, a prolonged rainy period ended with a high intensity rain over the Cuprum and upper Indian Creek area on the Hornet District. The peak of the storm and run-off came from the open south and west slopes of Camp Creek, Pepper Box Ridge, and the head of Indian Creek. Heavy soil erosion damage occurred on the loose granite slopes. Indian Creek suffered extensive creek bank damage and its entire length was scoured clean. Again, the flood source was overgrazed sheep range.

In the spring of 1948, the entire Columbia River Basin suffered severe flood damage. It resulted from an unusually heavy snow pack, a late cold spring, topped off by heavy warm rains which released great quantities of water at once. Many streams on the Forest "blew out" during this thaw. Bridges, trails, and roads were washed out in many places throughout the Forest. Some of the heaviest damage was on the South Fork of the Salmon River above the mouth of the Secesh. Several small intermittent water courses and dry gulches were scoured to bedrock and large quantities of silt and granite sands ran into the major stream channels, causing extensive damage to the fishery resource.

Following the Huntz Gulch fire in the Salmon canyon in 1949, a September rainstorm washed out the burned-over area in that watershed. There was a terrific amount of soil lost from the drainage area and great quantities of mud, rocks, and timber debris were dumped into Salmon River. It formed a permanent delta and forced the river to form a new channel against the north bank.

A high intensity rainstorm hit a limited area in the Snake River canyon in August, 1952. The main part that fell on the Idaho side of the river was in the upper one-half of the Lime Point Creek drainage. It is a short and very steep drainage with rather deep shaley soils and open south and west slopes that are sparsely vegetated. The water rushed from the open over-grazed areas with such force that gullies of almost unbelievable number and depth were created there. The main creek

channel washed out to bedrock and huge quantities of rock, mud, and debris were deposited at the mouth of the creek and into Snake River. A house and two out-buildings were destroyed on the bar at the mouth of the canyon. It is interesting for the record that the sources of Kinney Creek, Indian Creek, and Lime Point Creek floods all occurred on sheep range allotments used by the same permittees.

During Christmas week, 1954, a heavy wet snow pack below 5000 feet in elevation was quite suddenly melted by several days of warm rain. Several streams of the Forest suffered channel damage, and sections of roads and trails were washed out. Again, the most severe damage on the Forest occurred on the South Fork of Salmon River above the mouth of the Secesh. More sand, silt, logs, and trees were dumped into the main river.

One of the recent mud-rock floods that caused much property damage and threatened life was the Lake Creek flood of June 26, 1964. It was caused by the failure of a small reservoir on State land near the head of one fork of Lake Creek. Approximately 110 acre feet of water were turned loose and ripped down a steep draw, gouging a channel up to 100 feet in slope depth and 200 feet wide in places. It traveled a course of approximately five miles, much of the distance being down the course of the main Lake Creek drainage. An estimated 200,000 yards of material poured into Salmon River just above the Lake Creek bridge that crosses Salmon River. This deposit formed a dam and forced the river against the north side, washing out the north span of the bridge, heavily damaging the south span and flooded the Salmon River road in places up to Ruby Rapids. Two small ranches in Lake Creek were completely wiped out, including several buildings and considerable equipment. The flood channel crossed only a small section of National Forest land, but the bridge and the Salmon River Road are on the Forest road system, as well as the road up Lake Creek, which was completely destroyed. Two men just barely escaped with their lives.

In late December, 1964, a heavy snow pack covered the Forest and temperatures were cold. A warm spell started about December 20, accompanied by a chinook wind and heavy warm rains. The snow melted rapidly below the 4500 foot level and released large quantities of runoff. This storm, known as the "Christmas Flood of 1964," caused extensive damage throughout the lower elevations of the Forest, especially in the South Fork of Salmon River and the main Salmon River canyons. Many landslips or slumps occurred, due to supersaturated soil.

That added debris and surges of water into creek channels and draws, washing out bridges, culverts, sections of road, and dumping large quantities of soil, rocks and logs into the rivers. As in the spring flood of 1948 and the winter flood of 1954, the South Fork of Salmon River area received more damage than any other section of the Forest. The anadromous fish spawning beds from the South Fork bridge to above Poverty Flat were so deeply covered by granite sands as to virtually eliminate them for years to come.

WATERSHED RESTORATION PROJECTS:

Restoration projects began in a rather minor way following the large forest fires of 1949. No money was specifically set up for watershed restoration at that time. A burn could be seeded to grass with Range funds, providing the land involved was within a grazing allotment. The Cuddy Mountain and Corral Creek fire areas were seeded to grass by aircraft that fall, primarily for erosion control. In 1952, the Wickiup Creek fire area was seeded to grass with range re-seeding funds. After 1955, almost every large fire has at least been seeded to grass species as a watershed protection measure.

Watershed restoration funds became available in 1954 or 1955 for what was then called "Soil and Water Restoration Projects." The first project on the Forest was the Bear Creek Multiple Use Demonstration Area. No large erosion control structures were built, but problem areas were deep-plowed with a tractor and road ripper and seeded to grass. Other seedings were on skid trails and logging-disturbed areas. The grass seeding turned out well, and stimulated by that success in treating washed out scab land areas, another similar project was completed on Mill Creek (Council District) in 1956. This project is known as "Little Weiser Demonstration Area." Due to unfavorable soil moisture conditions during the spring and early summer of 1957, the seeding was not very successful. However, enough was accomplished to maintain protection of the area and continued observations.

Another project was started in 1958 at Ferguson Basin on the Horner District. This project was named "Goodrich Creek Soil and Water Management Area." Smaller type contour trenches were built with the corner of the tractor blade on problem areas within the 1160 acre fenced project. All disturbed soil was hand seeded to grass. A secondary purpose of the project was for demonstration purposes. It has been intermittently grazed by cattle since 1964.

In 1961 about 24 miles of old abandoned mining and fire access roads in the Burgdorf area were trenched for drainage and disturbed spots seeded to grass. This project was also financed from Soil and Water Management funds.

The Smith Gulch S&W project and the Poverty Burn project of 1961 were the first on the Forest to have large tractor built contour trenches.

Smith Gulch on the Council Ranger District is a fenced area adjoining the VanWyck Sheep Driveway in the southwest corner of the District. A total of about 228 acres are enclosed, of which 100 acres were trenched. Trenched areas were seeded and some gullies on the untreated land were plugged. This project is also used as a demonstration area.

The Poverty Burn occurred late in July 1961. A restoration project started that fall after salvage logging. Because of the extreme erosion conditions and the potential damage to the South Fork of Salmon River, all areas suitable for control structures were contour-trenched. The entire fire area was also aerial seeded to annual rye grass. Some additional erosion control work was completed and the area replanted to yellow pine the following spring. Good watershed control was maintained until the area was hit by the Christmas flood of 1964. It caused considerable damage to the erosion control structures. The trenches held back large quantities of dirt, but they became filled and broke in many places, and thousands of yards of earth and debris went into the river.

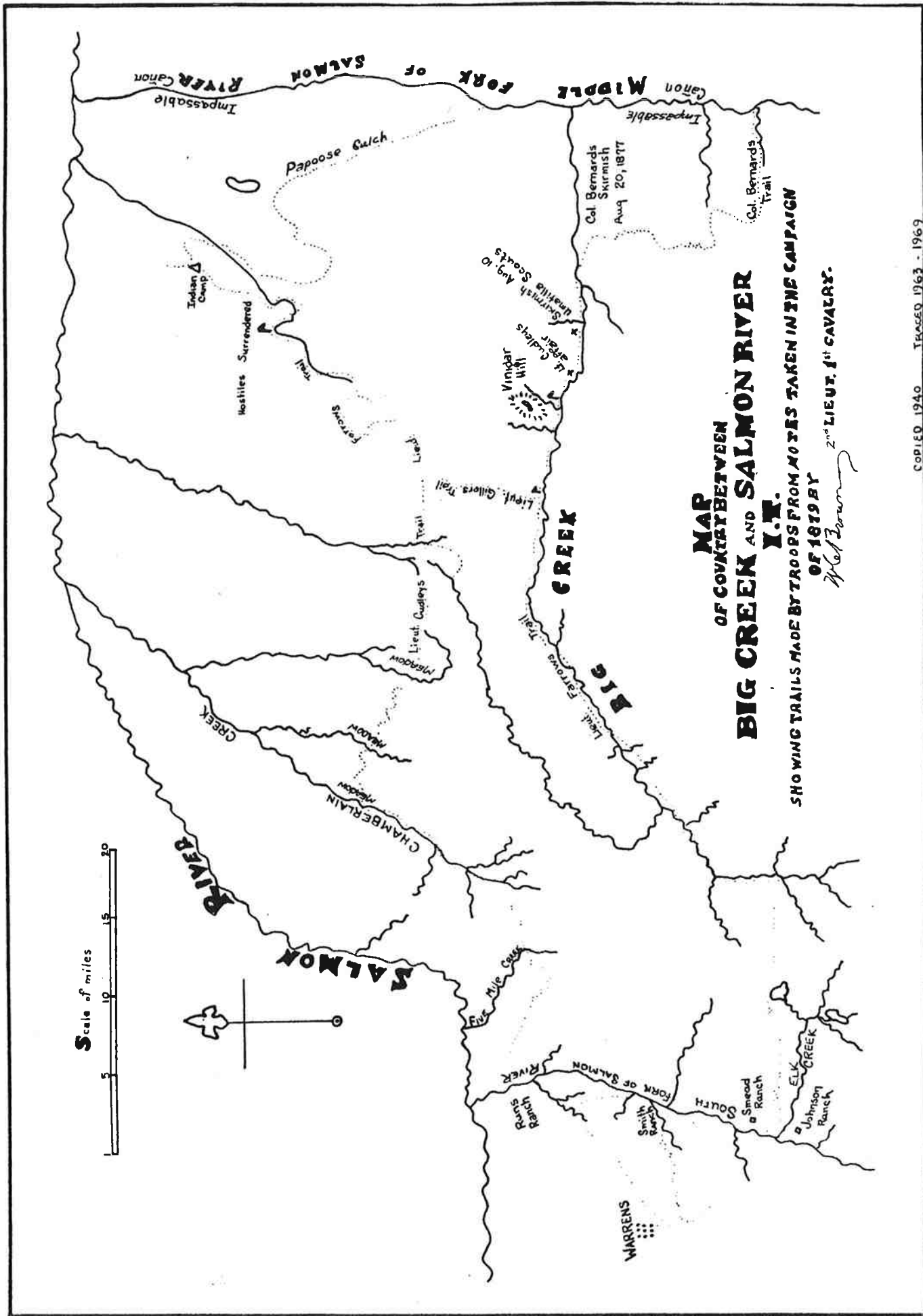
Two small restoration projects on the Little Weiser River watershed were completed in 1966. One area was in the Mill Creek drainage and the other at the head of Four Bit Creek. Both involved depleted range lands adjacent to the VanWyck Sheep Driveway, and had been repeated flood source areas. Contour trenches were built on each area and a mixture of grasses seeded on the disturbed ground. Bulbous bluegrass was broadcast on the untreated areas. Trenches were built on approximately 19 acres on Mill Creek and 52 acres on the Four Bit project.

MULTIPLE USE CONCEPTS AND PLANS:

Since its inception, the Forest Service has had a policy of administering the National Forests for multiple use. Understanding multiple use management and putting it into practice grew, over the years with the Forest Service, as its knowledge of wild land management increased. This Forest was probably no different from others in adjusting to changes in multiple use concepts. More public understanding and the growing need for coordinating all the conflicting resource uses led to the enactment of the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960. It specifically authorized and directed the National Forests to manage the land resources under the principles of multiple use and sustained yields of products and services.

In meeting that mandate, the development of effective plans and guidance in their use became necessary. By the end of 1962, all of the Ranger Districts on the Payette Forest had prepared intensive Multiple Use Plans. In 1964, multiple use surveys and reports were initiated and required for any proposed project involving the disturbance of land. The surveys and study of reports were designed to help insure coordination of the various uses that could be affected by the project.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968



CHAPTER VI

RANGE MANAGEMENT

SURVEYS AND STUDIES:

A Range Reconnaissance was made on the old Weiser Forest in 1924 and 1925. It was of the original extensive type of survey being initiated by the Forest Service during the 1920's and early 1930's. The data and resulting management plan proved to be impractical and no use was ever made of it. A primary weakness was failure of the method used to adequately distinguish range inaccessible to livestock use from that which was considered accessible. Any range accessible to livestock was accepted as suitable and useable. Supervisor Raphael reported that the survey data indicated considerably more livestock on some units than previous estimates of capacity. On other units, it indicated more capacity than was being permitted at that time. The most accessible parts of all allotments were being seriously overgrazed. No range reconnaissance project was ever initiated on the Idaho Forest.

During the mid-1920's and early 1930's, some administrative range studies were started on the Forests. They consisted of establishing range enclosures that were one rod square. Inside the enclosure was a meter square quadrat and one outside on grazed range that was similar in plant composition. Vegetation within the quadrat was charted as to its location and size by species. The charting properly done was by the use of a pantograph. However, in many cases it was done "free hand" after cross-sectioning the plot with string. This was a Service-wide standard type of study and was later found to be impracticable and abandoned because it consisted of only one small sample per site which was subject to a multitude of variables.

During this same period, another charting type study was started, called "Species Plot." It consisted of rod square plots on used range areas where plants were mapped by species for the purpose of showing the effect of grazing on plant composition and density. The records of some of these plots are still on file.

Except for a few range enclosures of the one acre size class, nothing much else was done on the Forest in administrative type range surveys and studies until about 1952. At that time, the Range Allotment Analysis program started, and with it the 3-step transect cluster method of recording

range conditions for future comparison. No range research projects have been undertaken on the Forest by the Inter-mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

CHANGES IN LIVESTOCK GRAZING:

Most of the accessible range was heavily stocked and already damaged by overgrazing by the time the Forests were created. All livestock using the National Forest were not put under permit until about 1915, the latest areas being the interior of the Idaho Forest east of the North Fork of Payette River. Even by 1915, the number of stock under permit was only a part of the total actually grazing. Some of the original permittees were of the opinion that there were as many stock in trespass as there were under permit. This is understandable considering there were no boundary fences, little help on Ranger Districts, and only a limited amount of the boundary surveyed and posted. The first permits were grants to dependent stockmen who had prior use standing; and because most of the prior grazing on any given area was by all classes of stock, much of the Forest range was continued under common use grazing. This condition was especially true of the Weiser Forest.

Supervisor J. B. Lafferty made the following statement in his booklet "My Eventful Years:"

I had a field force of 10 men in 1907...The Weiser Reserve originally contained about a million and a quarter acres, 120 miles from Ola at the south to White Bird at the north and an average of 40 miles from the Snake River on the west to the Payette River on the east...About 150,000 sheep and 25,000 cattle and horses grazed on the reserve that first year. (1906)

Permitted livestock were again substantially increased during 1917 and 1918 as a patriotic movement to increase meat production for the war effort. Some were temporary emergency grants that were later converted to preferences. Many of the beginners of that period sold out of the business by 1920 to older established outfits.

A few large sheep outfits went out of business during the beginning of the post-war depression period. This resulted in permit reductions of about 40,000 head of sheep for the period 1920 to 1925 for the two Forests.

During these early years of the Forests, quite a few cattle and horses owned by settlers inside the Forest or adjacent to it were grazed free as exempt stock. Regulations were very liberal and as late as 1925, over 500 head were of this classification on the Weiser Forest alone.

The need to provide range protection by reducing livestock use was apparent to the very first Forest officers. Substantial reductions were made even during the first few years in spite of the pressure that forced increases during World War I. By 1925 range lands were being managed more effectively and that activity had become the principal job for all personnel involved with what is now called the west one-half of the Forest. In his 1925 annual grazing report, Supervisor Raphael commented:

It appears that the history of the Weiser National Forest range up to the past few years has been one of seriously over-stocked range, and probably not the best management of a considerable portion of it. . . considerable reductions will have to be made over a considerable portion of the Forest before we will have reached the estimated carrying capacity. . . . I believe it can be safely said that material improvement in the range is taking place on range that has not been completely denuded. . . . It is physically impossible for anyone grazing cattle on the outside range to keep his cattle off the Forest entirely.

In 1949, Lyle F. Watts, who was then Chief of the Forest Service, wrote to the Forest Supervisor, Mathews, about some of his experience when he was Supervisor of the Weiser Forest in 1920 to 1922. The following is an excerpt from that letter:

Ranger Elmer Ross, T. V. Pearson, and I had embarked on something of a knock-down and drag-out fight with the Indian Valley Cattle Growers' Association. We were demanding in season the hiring of a rider for salting and herding, tagging of all permitted stock to prevent trespass, and perhaps some other things. . . . The last meeting. . . . was held at Indian Valley. . . . We were able to give them some additional range. . . . We reached agreement and perhaps in anticipation of an agreement, the Association had a dinner and dance that night. We had a whale of a lot of fun.

The following table shows paid permitted livestock numbers by five-year periods, 1915 to 1965. As stated above, the permit records prior to 1915 are incomplete:

CATTLE AND HORSES
Grazed Under Permit (Five Year Periods) 1915-1964

	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964
Weiser	12,020	13,829	11,632	11,042	9,854	10,109					
Idaho	1,398	1,673	2,178	2,026	2,744	3,635					
Total	13,418	15,502	13,810	13,068	12,598	13,744	11,167	10,955	11,557	11,542	11,249
			Total	Animal Months		69,169	59,054	52,410	53,744	51,720	46,152

Payette Forest

PERMITTED SHEEP

Weiser	72,456	57,748	38,165	37,597	34,406	28,243					
Idaho	101,989	114,249	94,456	43,803	66,200	54,634					
Total	174,445	171,997	132,621	81,400	100,606	82,877	64,067	46,078	49,471	45,786	42,330
				Animal Months		229,981	226,269	165,139	151,960	137,113	134,339

Payette Forest

Livestock numbers for the period 1915 to 1935 were taken from the closed grazing card file as annual reports were not available for both Forests until 1940. It is noted that cattle and horse numbers have not changed as drastically as sheep. Some of that difference is due to the fact that, except for the backcountry, cattle replaced sheep on much of the Forest range. Also, more horses were put under permit as the commercial outfitters for big-game hunters increased. The greatest decline in sheep grazing on the Forest was due to periods of poor prices, high costs of operating, lack of good help, sheep losses on the range, and permit cancellations. Forest Service reductions for range protection were considerably less a cause than other factors.

Grazing seasons changed very little during the first thirty years of Forest Service administration. They were originally based strictly upon the availability of forage for livestock and the amount of winter and fall feed produced in permittee ranches. Elevation of the range and the length of snow-free months in the mountains naturally set up a wide spread of grazing dates throughout the Forest. Seasons varied from year-long grazing in the Snake River canyon to a four-month season in the high mountains. Some of the July 1 to October 31 seasons are still in use. From the beginning, the most used season for cattle allotments on the west side of the Forest was May 1 to November 30. These allotments contained some relatively low elevation land and enough intermediate and high country to allow seasonal movement of stock with vegetation readiness.

In about 1941 a region-wide program was initiated to bring stocking of all range allotments into agreement with a new estimated carrying capacity. It was to be completed by the end of the term permit period in 1945. This program was vigorously pushed by the Regional Forester and as a result, some reductions were made on several allotments on this Forest. Almost all of these reductions were taken in spring seasons. This action was one of the stimulating factors which started ranchers into developing and improving pastures on their privately owned land. The Washington County Agricultural Agent and the Soil Conservation Service found a more favorable attitude among the ranchers for the very program they had been advocating for several years. Some excellent pasture examples were developed, and through the use of "Grass Tours" the program was sold. The "Grassman of the Year" program followed, and Washington County had the first Idaho Grassman - Milton Branch's dry land pastures. All of this has made it a little easier for the Forest Service to make needed reductions in grazing seasons. As the mountain range gradually became poorer, the Forest permittees were forced to look back at their neglected, but more productive, valley land. Putting more worn-out crop and pasture land back into improved forage production has helped to about double the cattle

population in Washington and Adams Counties in the past fifteen years.

LIVESTOCK PERMITTEE ASSOCIATIONS:

The Forest Service played a major role in the early-day founding of livestockmen's associations. Stockmen were encouraged to organize local groups that could represent their industry in dealings with the Forest Service in matters pertaining to management of the range. The forming of local groups on individual Forests led also to the original founding of the state cattlemen's and woolgrowers' organizations.

According to available Forest records, the first local associations were organized in 1914 at Meadows and Weiser. The Weiser group was called the Hitt Mountain Cattle and Horse Growers' Association. The permittees were Weiser Valley and Mann Creek ranchers, and their range was almost the same as the present Mann Creek allotment, except that some of it was grazed in common with sheep. F. H. Lynch was the first president and Frank Lund its first secretary-treasurer. Except for five minor amendments, their constitution and by-laws remain the same as written by J. B. Lafferty and approved by the District Forester. The following is an item taken from Supervisor Raphael's annual report for 1932:

This spring, as a result of factions growing out of an alleged cattle stealing case, the Hitt Mountain Association came near "blowing up." The "pro's," however, finally won out and business was conducted as usual, under protest, however, from the "anti's"...only time will tell the final outcome. I am using every inducement possible to prevent the breaking up of the association...

Cattle permittees of Meadows Valley named their original organization "Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Meadows." Their Forest allotment was the lower slopes along the east side of the valley, much the same as at present, except for the upper Goose Creek and Thorn Creek portions which were added in later years. John Mahan was the first chairman and John A. Wilson the first secretary. The constitution and by-laws were approved on March 6, 1914, and except for minor amendments made in 1947 and 1949, they remain unchanged.

The Forest cattle permittees of the Cambridge area formed their association in 1916, and it was named "Cambridge Cattle and Horse Growers' Association." Their Forest range was in three separate allotments, or divisions as they were once called: Cuddy Mountain Division, now called East Pine-

Rush Creek; Heath-Dukes Creek Division; and Hitt Mountain Division, now known as West Pine-Brownlee allotment. Original constitution and by-laws remain unchanged except amendments in 1918, 1947, and 1948. D. H. Clare was the 1916 president and H. E. Kinney, secretary-treasurer. A permittee named Jim Ward was a secretary-treasurer who served the association in that capacity for over 30 years.

Cuddy Mountain Cattle and Horse Growers' Association was also organized in 1916, but it appears that their constitution and by-laws were not approved until 1923. It was also amended in 1933, 1947, and 1948. Range allotted to the original permittees is almost the same as at present except for some sheep range which has been added to the Johnson Creek and Wildhorse-Crooked River allotments. The North Hornet allotment had a common use sheep hold-over area created within the allotment in about 1926 or 1927. No record could be found about the first officers for their organization. The Association, like the Cambridge group, has members of three separate allotments. Business matters taken up at annual meetings pertaining to the Forest have necessarily been confined to Forest-wide topics, policy, or regulation. Range management issues and plans affecting the individual allotments were handled by separate meetings with permittees involved.

The Council Valley Cattle and Horse Growers' Association was organized in 1916. If they had an original constitution and by-laws, they have been lost in the files. The one now in use was drawn in 1935 and was amended in 1947 and 1948. Range allotted to these permittees in 1935 is presumably about the same as the original. It was essentially one allotment but included two divisions, namely: East Fork-Mill Creek and Middle Fork-Cottonwood. In 1945, the association permittees purchased land owned by the Deseret Sheep Company and were awarded the range in Beaver Creek and East Fork. Shortly thereafter, the total range area was named Council Mountain Allotment. Available records do not reveal who the first officers were.

Cattlemen in Indian Valley having Forest permits organized the Indian Mountain Cattle and Horse Growers' Association. Their organization and constitution, and by-laws were approved by the District Forester on March 29, 1917. The original range allotment was confined to the lower drainages of Little Weiser River and Grays Creek. Most of the upper portions of the Little Weiser River to the top of West Mountain were sheep range. Sometime between 1920 and 1922, while Lyle Watts was Supervisor, they were given additional range by putting the upper drainage sheep range into common use. During the 1950's, four bands of sheep were eliminated through trades, sales and waivers, and negotiations to establish the present Indian Mountain Cattle Allotment.

The Fruitvale Cattle and Horse Growers' Association had a constitution and by-laws approved on April 20, 1933. It is assumed also that the association was organized and approved on the same date. In 1933 this was a small group of permittees with about 750 head of cattle under permit. The range was almost total common use. Common use was eventually eliminated and the cattle permittees received a part of the range formerly used by a community sheep herd. Available records do not show who the Association officers were in 1933.

During the 1947 to 1949 period, all the cattle associations changed their names by dropping the reference to horse raising. All were changed to Cattlemen's Associations, each retaining their locality name.

The Payette National Forest Woolgrowers' Association was organized on March 28, 1945, with constitution and by-laws approved the same year. Members of this organization were all sheep permittees on both the old Weiser and Idaho Forests. The first president was G. E. Stanfield, and Harry B. Soulen was secretary-treasurer. The Association has held regular annual meetings in the early spring each year with representatives of the State Association and Fish and Wildlife Predatory Animal Control Division personnel also taking part in the meetings.

RANGE RESEEDING AND RESTORATION PROJECTS:

Some attempts were being made to restore range land on the Forest as early as the mid-1930's. The first project of any size resulted from a region-wide program to use some Kentucky bluegrass seed inherited from some drought relief program of another agency. The Weiser Forest, among others in the Region, received a good shipment of this seed. On the Forest it was distributed to the Rangers with instructions to broadcast it along beat-out creek bottoms. In most places it was a failure. However, some very good patches were established and have done a good job of sowing up the creek bottom land. One of the best remaining examples is on North Hornet Creek below what is commonly known as the Derrick place.

In about 1940 many people throughout the Weiser River country became very interested in bulbous bluegrass. All the Rangers were trying it in small test plots on denuded range land. Stockmen also cooperated by purchasing it themselves and scattering it over the range, mostly by hand and from the back of a horse. This grass established itself to some degree almost everywhere. It has helped cover many sore spots, but by-and-large has not contributed much to dependable forage production except on certain better soil sites, and then only in favorable moisture years.

Other than a few test plots with other grass species, no real projects were started until 1944 when, with some help from the Experiment Station, a one-acre plot on Stacey Creek was harrowed, fenced, and seeded by Ranger Fred Sargent. On part of the plot a large variety of species were planted in rows (garden style) and the remainder of the acre was seeded broadcast to smooth brome, timothy, tall meadow oat, and bulbous bluegrass. These latter species formed an excellent stand. Smooth brome gradually crowded out the other species until now it is almost a pure stand of brome. The purpose of this project was to study reseeding possibilities on good creek bottom land.

The first erosion control seeding on cut-over timber land was on Middle Brownlee Creek in 1945. The creek bottom timber was rather heavily cut by selective logging and used as decking yards for logs from the adjoining slopes. As a result, bottom land was completely disturbed and reduced to a foot-deep dust bed. Ranger Sargent immediately followed the logging by broadcasting several species of grass seed. It was highly successful and set the stage for grass seeding as an erosion control project on many of the timber sale areas, not only on this Forest, but also on other R-4 Forests. It was held up some at first by the R-4 Fiscal Agent, who would not approve any financing procedure until Edward Cliff came to Ogden from Region Six and taught them how other Regions were doing it.

In 1946, a reseeding project was completed on Rock Flat. It was about twenty acres that were disked and seeded to crested wheatgrass, timothy, bulbous bluegrass, smooth brome, orchard grass, and Kentucky bluegrass. The area was fenced. Success was good and the species mixture was held on for several years. All of the introduced species gradually gave way to native plant cover except smooth brome, which is well established on the most favorable moisture sites.

The following is a list of other projects that are of notable size, or important for other reasons:

Clayburn Creek - Established 1946

Five-hundred sixty-eight acres of depleted sheep range having a thin basaltic soil mantle was seeded following Dixie harrow soil preparation. Mountain brome, smooth brome, timothy, crested wheatgrass, and bulbous bluegrass were the species of grass planted.

There was some initial success, but the project is now rated as a failure. Poor soil conditions and continued use by sheep contributed to the results.

Johnson Park - Established 1947

Seven hundred acres were reseeded and protected by

fence, as a grazing unit. The area was disked, seeded, and covered with a drag harrow.

Production of forage was good until about the third year when competition from Niggerhead and False Hellebore, combined with heavy grazing use, destroyed the stand.

Ecks Flat - Established 1948

Sixty-four acres of dry meadow type were disked and reseeded. Area is protected by fence to limit grazing.

Production is greatly increased. Seeded area produces at least ten times as much forage as surrounding unseeded land.

Blue Bunch Ridge Revegetation - Established 1948

Sixty acres were fenced. Twenty acres were seeded following heavy diskings. Intermountain Experiment Station also had garden plots of different species and methods.

All the seeding was a complete failure. Presence of the tarweed may have been a contributing factor, and failure to compact the soil after diskings may have been another factor.

Aspen Grove - Established 1948

Eighty acres were broadcast seeded in Aspen Leaf mulch. A good stand resulted which survived until the third year. Heavy competition from Niggerhead, False Hellebore, and brush invasion, combined with overgrazing by cattle, destroyed the stand. Area was not fenced.

Wickiup Seeding - Established 1952

A cutover timber type accidentally burned, and 220 acres were broadcast seeded in the ashes.

Results were very good. Production in the twelfth year averaged above 2500 pounds per acre.

The area was restocked to trees in 1961. Good survival of trees was noted, but growth rate may be somewhat limited by grass competition.

Horse Ridge - Established 1952

About 100 acres were broadcast seeded to bulbous bluegrass. Some of the seed sprouted, and in wet seasons, there was some production.

Heavy horse use by cowboys' horses has destroyed most of the reseeding value.

Bear Creek S&W Demonstration Area - Established 1956

Six hundred acres of cutover timber land were fenced. About 100 acres inside the fence on bare ridges was ripped up and seeded to introduced species. Three hundred acres of logging trails and disturbed areas were broadcast seeded. Seeding results were very good and the area was opened to limited annual grazing in 1963.

Goodrich S&W Project - Established 1958

Five-hundred sixty-five acres of denuded range land was fenced to provide protection. One-hundred thirty-one acres were contour-trenched and reseeded to introduced species, mainly orchard grass, intermediate wheat grass, timothy, and smooth brome. Twenty-eight acres were seeded to bulbous bluegrass.

Production was good in 1963, ranging from 800 pounds per acre on weedy types to 1500 pounds per acre in open timber. The area was opened to limited fall grazing in about 1964.

Eckels Creek - Established 1960

As part of the 7000 acres broadcast-seeded by plane after the big Hells Canyon fire, there are about 400 acres suitable for grazing along the upper edge of the burn.

Production in the third year amounted to about 1800 pounds per acre on the better soiled sites.

Indian Creek S&W Project - Established 1961

Large contour trenching covered 78 acres. Thirty-one acres along the trenches were reseeded to orchard grass, timothy, intermediate wheat grass, and smooth brome.

Results looked promising at the end of the fourth season.

Smith Gulch S&W Project - Established 1962

Two-hundred twenty-eight acres were fenced and 182 acres were seeded. One hundred twenty-six acres of the tract were contour-trenched with heavy tractors.

Some good results of seeding are noted on the trench berms, with a partial stand between contours.

The soil is very thin and rocky. Little success is apparent in the areas with less than 10 inches of soil.

The large contour trenches have cured the erosion problem. This project was also developed for demonstration purposes.

Hitt Creek-Keithly Creek - Established 1964

One thousand sixty-six acres were broadcast seeded by plane to bulbous bluegrass. The area is denuded range-land in open slopes, sagebrush, and brushland types. Protection is by deferred and rotation grazing only. No results as yet. This project was undertaken and approved by the Regional Forester to show cooperation and appease a request by the Mann Creek cattle permittees. The project helped the Forest reach an agreement with the permittees on an important range adjustment program.

APPEALS AND COMPLAINTS:

In managing the range resource and in conducting its associated business, the Forest personnel, over the years, have been confronted by numerous complaints against administrative decisions. These complaints have been directed to the Regional Forester, congressional delegation, business organizations, Idaho Governor, and livestock associations. Almost all complaints were settled without growing into hearings or formal appeals. Oftentimes, they were carried to outsiders without first trying to get a settlement with the Forest Supervisor. Many more were easily settled because they were based upon misinformation or the misunderstanding of Forest Service policy or regulations.

Of the few hearings that have been held over grazing matters, probably only three stand out as the most bitter and hotly debated, if not the most interesting. They are:

The Bear Creek hearing was conducted at the town of Bear in 1939. It was stimulated by unhappy cattle permittees and other local people. They were appealing to the Regional Forester for the removal of Ranger Vernon Brewer and Supervisor John Raphael. Almost everyone in the community made statements against them that were sometimes not only heated, but in one case actually threatening violence against the Ranger. Grievances were not all based upon grazing matters, but included policies and decisions made by the officers regarding telephone service, roads, and mining claims. The primary grazing complaint was over alleged favoritism shown Albert Campbell, who was the big cattle operator in that part of the Forest. Shortly thereafter, Supervisor Raphael had a complete breakdown in health and was unable to work for several months. No doubt the hearing was at least partially responsible for the break in his health, because he was a very conscientious man and sensitive to criticism.

Shortly after J. G. Kooch came to the Payette as Supervisor in 1950, several of the local stockmen were very upset about his coming back to the combined Forest as Supervisor. He had been an Assistant Supervisor on the old Idaho and Supervisor of the Weiser just prior to the consolidation. He had also served as Supervisor of the Salmon and Targhee Forests. During his Forest Service career, he had somehow earned a state-wide reputation as a "hard-boiled cutter" of Forest permits.

The permittees asked the Regional Forester for a hearing. Regional Forester C. J. Olsen agreed and notified Kooch of the meeting and purposely did not tell him what it was all about, since he thought it was just a small local affair. The stockmen called in their forces from all over southern Idaho, including both sheep and cattle permittees and non-permittee officers of state associations. Supervisor Kooch went to the meeting totally unprepared, and the stockmen crucified him with exaggerated and some actual untrue charges of events that had happened on the various Forests where he had served in the past. Kooch could not truthfully answer most of the charges without going to records. This was later done, to the complete satisfaction of the Regional Forester, and the whole case was laid to rest. Upon personally questioning some of the permittees about their statements, they would sheepishly admit that it was just a gripe session against the Forest Service and Kooch was set up as the goat because they did not like him.

In 1952, a high intensity rain storm caused a localized flood on Lime Point Creek in the Snake River canyon. The drainage was within a sheep allotment permitted to George Speropulos. The poor range and watershed conditions had been a subject of numerous discussions with Speropulos for several years. The range had previously been classified as unsuitable because of the steep slopes, thin shaley soil, and low plant density. After the flood, it was decided to permanently close the area to livestock grazing. The permittee resisted the decision, but did not appeal it until the Forest decided to close a similar erosion problem area on Indian Creek, which was on another part of the allotment. After Mr. Speropulos could not persuade the Supervisor to over-rule Ranger Ed Maw's decision, he appealed for help from the Payette Forest Wool-growers' Association Advisory Board. The Board asked for a hearing covering both areas that had been closed to livestock use. The hearing was held in Council with a tremendous day-long presentation by the Forest, including photographs, range and watershed classification data, explanation of Range Allotment Analysis procedures, and a flood and soil erosion history of both areas. The Advisory Board was also asked to join the Forest

Advisory Council on a Forest Service conducted field inspection trip of the areas the following summer. A field trip was conducted as scheduled - one day by car and one by horse back. Only one woolgrower and one Advisory Council member made the horseback trip. After the field trip, the Woolgrowers' Advisory Board made their recommendation to the Forest Supervisor in writing. They could not support the Forest Service because they found satisfactory range conditions, no evidence of accelerated soil erosion, and had no faith whatever in the range-allotment analysis data or the Forest Service policy regarding the judging of range and watershed conditions. Their recommendation was rejected by the Forest Supervisor. The Woolgrowers' Advisory Board members involved were: H. G. Soulen, Ivan Stover, G. E. Wilson, and Gerald Stanfield. The Forest Advisory Council supported the Forest, but it was not unanimous because Stanfield was a member of both boards.

Sometime later, H. B. Soulen was asked why they made such a ridiculous recommendation. His reply was that the board felt they should exaggerate the facts as far to the right as the Forest was to the left.

During the period 1920 to 1924 an appeal of a grazing decision was made to the Regional Forester that eventually went on to Washington D. C. It was finished during the time W. B. Rice was Supervisor of the Weiser Forest. He recounted that experience in a letter years later:

During the period Senator Stanfield had a permit for about 19,500 sheep on the Weiser Idaho Forests.. Stanfield was violating the maximum limit regulations by hidden ownership in various sheep companies... My predecessor, Lyle Watts, had tried for two years to get sufficient information on which to base a cancellation case; but from a legal standpoint the ownerships were so well covered up he was unable to get the necessary evidence. Senator Stanfield had his partner, Mac Hand (MacHenry Hand) arrested for an alleged theft of \$50,000 in government bonds. Mac was tried and finally acquitted, but it ended both his partnership and friendship with Stanfield. On the day Mac was acquitted, I was confined to my home with chicken pox, but he came directly from the Court House to my home with all the information and evidence that was needed to cancel the Stanfield permits. The evidence was documentary, including agreements, cancelled checks, etc...we started proceedings to cancel the permit. It finally ended in a session that lasted about eleven days with myself, Rutledge (Regional Forester), Stanfield, Updike, and Ed Coulter, Stanfield's attorney. After the hearing Rutledge cancelled the permit...the case was appealed clear to

the Secretary of Agriculture, but we were sustained on every appeal and the cancellation stuck.

Stanfield was a United States Senator from Oregon and a brother of Gerald Stanfield, who had sheep permits on the old Idaho and Payette until sometime in the early 1950's. MacHenry Hand was also a longtime sheep permittee on the Idaho and Payette Forests, under the name of his wife, Hazel B. Hand. They sold their ranch at the mouth of Sturgil Creek and waived their grazing privileges to George Stover in about 1947.

LIVESTOCK DRIVEWAYS:

Various routes used to move livestock through the mountains were probably well established before the Forest Reserves were created. By the time all the livestock grazing on the Forest was put under permit and allotments made, it became necessary to limit sheep trailing to posted and authorized routes. Between 1918 and 1923, the center line and side boundaries of the main trunk driveways were posted with metal signs, some of which are still in place. These metal signs still allow recognition of old routes long since closed or abandoned. Almost every major divide or long ridge top was at one time used as a route over which to move sheep. The original thin soil and vegetal groundcover on the ridges did not last long. Sheep had to be fed while on the major trunk trails, which caused an ever-widening strip of denudation and a constant trespass problem for the Forest Service. Permittees of allotments adjoining the trails complained about the ever-increasing encroachment by trail sheep and demanded protection.

The heaviest used and the longest trunk trail started at the Forest boundary on Pine Creek west of Cambridge and is now called the Salmon River Stock Driveway. It goes over the top of Cuddy Mountain and continues north along the divide between the Weiser River and the Snake River drainages to near the head of Rapid River, where it forks. One branch continues north into the Seven Devils country, the other goes east down the ridge between Lost Creek and the head of Boulder Creek. Another branch occurs at what is called "Bend of Boulder Creek" with one continuing east between the East Branch and West Branch of Weiser River and Mud Creek on its way to New Meadows. The other fork goes north and east on the east side of Boulder Creek and down over Brush Mountain to the Little Salmon River at the mouth of Hazard Creek. From there, it feeds out one way toward Elk Lake and the other for Grassy Mountain and Hard Creek. Numerous smaller trails lead away from the Salmon River Driveway to various sheep allotments throughout that part of the Forest.

In his 1925 annual grazing report, Supervisor Raphael made some comments about the Salmon River Driveway and the problems they were having in managing it at that time:

Some years ago, the Service, in cooperation with stockmen, built a sheep counting corral near the Forest boundary on Beaver Creek, (later called Beaver Corrals and located at the start of the driveway on Pine Creek) at which we had a man stationed during the month of June for the purpose of counting all the Weiser permitted sheep entering the Forest at that point, and for the purpose of patrolling and supervising the driveway. Some 80,000 head of sheep pass over this driveway, of which in the neighborhood of 25,000 head are Weiser permitted sheep (the other 55,000 were headed for the Idaho Forest)...the driveway has received little or no supervision...even though it is fairly well posted the sheep get off of it... The Cuddy Mountain country is all open...and the sheepmen have a decided tendency to allow the sheep off the driveway under one pretense or another... the country has been seriously overgrazed in the past and this unauthorized grazing is not helping that area.

The 80,000 head of sheep referred to was the number moving on toward Forest allotments in the spring. No crossing permits or supervision was provided for the fall return. The sheepmen had problems which also added abuse to the driveway. Their outside winter and spring range was usually dried up by or before the first of June and their high summer range on the Forest was still under snow and would not be ready for use until after the first of July. In order to feed their sheep and keep the lambs growing, they had to spend as much time on the trail as possible. This meant grazing off the driveway on someone else's allotment along the way, because there was no feed between the trail boundary posters en route. A similar situation existed in the fall also. Cold weather and early snow would move the sheep off the high Forest allotments before their winter range had any feed on it and it was cheaper to kill time on the driveway than to buy farm land pasture in the Snake River valley. As a result, the denuded strip across the country has grown wider over the years. The only thing about the situation, including administration, that has changed since Supervisor Raphael's comment in 1925 is that the 80,000 head of sheep have dwindled away until now (1967) there are only about 14,000 being driven over the route annually. These numbers do not include the lambs, which means 14,000 going over the trail in the spring and about the same number returning in the fall. Some permittees were able to stretch their grazing season on the Forest by as much as two free months. As late as 1952, one Boise Forest permittee used the driveway, in part, for his route from

Brownlee to McCall, through Long Valley to his allotment in Johnson Creek on the Landmark Ranger District.

Another important stock trail that has been used since the early days of the livestock industry is called the VanWyck driveway. It starts at the beginning of the interforest boundary on the ridge between Squaw Creek and the Little Weiser River drainages (also the Washington and Gem County boundary) and follows that ridge to the West Mountain divide. It runs north on that divide to the head of Silver Creek on the Boise Forest and from there to Long Valley-Cascade Reservoir and the west side county road. It was very heavily used in the early days of the Forest, but started dropping off rapidly in importance in the 1930's. Since about 1946 it has been used by only 10,000 to 12,000 head of sheep and possibly a few trail cattle, varying from year to year. Many of the original users went on across Long Valley to several other routes leading into the South Fork of Salmon River and other backcountry allotments on both the old Idaho and old Payette Forests. One other main branch continued north along the West Mountain divide around No Business Mountain and down Red Ridge. This fed sheep outfits into the Goose Creek area and to the country north of Payette Lakes. This trail was closed sometime before 1925 and most of the traffic was forced to continue on the VanWyck trail to Long Valley.

The old Woodland driveway was forcibly closed in about 1952 over the objections of the Woolgrowers' Association, even though only one of their members was using it at the time. It branched off from the Salmon River driveway near the head of Grouse Creek and followed a ridge on the southwest side to the West Fork of the Weiser River. From there it followed ridges to the east, across Lost Creek and to Woodland on the Weiser River. For a time, it was a fairly heavily used route, mainly at lamb shipping time. The P.I.N. Railroad maintained a shipping corral at Woodland for several years. That service had been discontinued for several years before the driveway was closed.

All other driveways that are no longer in use were either abandoned or discontinued through negotiations with the using permittees.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER VII

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

TIMBER SURVEYS AND PLANS:

Timber surveys or reconnaissance projects were being made in small localized areas soon after the Forest was established. A reference to a reconnaissance made of Meadows Valley timber in 1912 and 1913 showed that some use was still being made of that data as late as 1940. During the late 1920's and early 1930's, surveys were being made of most of the forested areas that were reasonably accessible at that time. Most of it was by 10 percent cruise using 1/4 acre plots. The survey data was used to establish working circles and for management planning.

The first southwestern Idaho timber survey project was made during the winter months of 1943 and 1944. This was done in the various offices of the Forests involved using all the available data from past surveys and plans, and adjusting volumes to the current time. Estimates, by the most experienced people, were also made of volumes on unsurveyed land. The project was directed by the Regional Forester's timber staff with Clark Miles in charge. Apparently little value was derived from this project because reference to it soon disappeared.

In 1950, a timber management planning survey was initiated. This analysis (The Southwest Idaho Timber Management Study) was the first Forest-wide field inventory and was conducted by the Regional Office and the Intermountain Range and Forest Experiment Station. The survey consisted of aerial photo interpretation of type, size and stocking classes; these strata were sampled by 347 random locations of two one-quarter acre circular plots. In 1959, the first management plan for the entire Payette Working Circle was approved. This plan was based on the 1950-53 survey and provided for an allowable annual cut of 91.5 million board feet. Although this plan provided for conversion to even-aged management through unit area control, there was not an immediate departure from individual tree selection. The allowable annual cut was increased to 95.1 million board feet in 1962 based on "Interim Allowable Cut Adjustments" by the Regional Forester.

Another management plan inventory was completed for the Forest in 1965.

HISTORY OF TIMBER SALES:

For the first decade following the establishment of the original two Forests, timber cutting was largely confined to private lands. Several small mills operated in and adjacent to Long Valley, New Meadows Valley, and throughout all the valleys along the Weiser River. These small mills provided lumber for local farming communities and railroad ties, which were in demand during construction of the Pacific and Idaho Northern and the Union Pacific Railroads.

The earliest recorded sales from the old Idaho Forest were for house logs issued to Charles DeGrundy on April 5, 1906; to B. A. Chisholm, December 4, 1907; to Sing Fong, March 30, 1908; and to E. I. Osborn, October 30, 1908. The first sawtimber sale on record was for 150 MBF of ponderosa pine issued to H. T. Hoff on October 21, 1910. Another sale of historical value was a tie sale made to the Pacific and Idaho Northern Railroad on April 29, 1911. These ties were used to extend the railroad from Evergreen to New Meadows. The building of that railroad and the extension of the Union Pacific through Long Valley and to McCall in 1911 gave brief impetus to local lumber production.

The Lowe Brothers had a sawmill on the Weiser River just east of Evergreen in 1908, and they built another one on the south end of Rock Flat, west of McCall, in 1914. The Rock Flat mill produced railroad ties as well as a small amount of lumber for the local market. The first sizeable Forest Service sale was issued to the Lowe Brothers, and they did most of the early cutting in Little Goose Creek as well as the Rock Creek area. Much of this area was again cut over by Hoff and Brown Tie and Lumber Company in the 1923 to 1927 period. The LaGrande Box Lumber Company also cut timber in the Little Goose Creek area about the same time. William Freeze operated a sawmill in Meadows Valley as early as 1905.

The following is quoted from J. B. Lafferty's writing of early-day timber use on the Weiser Forest:

Timber sales and free use permits made up a large part of our work the first year or two. At first we issued free permits for green as well as dead timber. But after the first year, we permitted the removal of dead timber without permission. An early regulation provided that farmers and settlers could buy timber at cost for use on their own lands. The price was 75 cents for 1000 board feet. This resulted in many small sales and urgent demand for small custom sawmills. At one time, twelve small mills were operating on the Weiser Reserve. We soon ran into difficulty with sales for custom sawing. Many purchasers wanted to trade lumber of unwanted

dimensions to mill operators for lumber they could use. Others wanted to pay operators in lumber cut from timber they had purchased at cost. The regulation provided that all lumber purchased at cost be used on land owned or leased by the purchaser. At first, we treated the question...as purely technical and allowed some exchanges. However, we learned that mill operators were taking advantage of purchasers and soon restricted the trading of lumber to the purchasers, and then only after they had received their lumber from the mill. These restrictions soon changed the practice of buying timber to that of buying lumber directly from the mill operator.

During this period (1914 to 1922), cutting increased in other areas. Ties were cut and hewed by hand near Burgdorf. Dawson McCall, a former Ranger on the Idaho National Forest, was one of the first to attempt to manufacture railroad ties with portable mills. His first mill was set up near Squaw Meadows. Operations around Burgdorf were hampered by the costly haul to the railroad at McCall and the overmature condition of the timber. An outbreak of the Mountain Pine Beetle was one of the main factors which finally brought this tie operation to a close in 1929.

In McCall, Hoff and Brown were milling both lumber and ties also during the 1914 to 1922 period, and two mills were operating in Price Valley - one called Hawkeye and the other called the Bloomfield mill. Bloomfield's first sawmill was about midway up Price Valley. Nord and Company replaced Bloomfield and moved the mill to the site of the present Tamarack mill. (Nord was the father of A. G. Nord, a Region 4 Forester who finished his career as Acting Regional Forester of Lands-Recreation and Watershed).

One of the earliest local mills was constructed on Payette Lake by Thomas and Ben McCall. Soon afterward, it burned and was rebuilt by Theodore Hoff in 1913 where the Boise-Cascade mill now stands. It burned in 1940 and was reconstructed again by Carl Brown and Theodore Hoff in 1941. It was taken under lease contract by Boise-Cascade in 1964 and is currently cutting about 30 million board feet annually.

Brief history of some other mills dependent upon National Forest timber follows:

A single headrig band mill was constructed by Boise-Payette Lumber Company in Council in 1937. This plant burned in 1958 and was replaced by one that is electrically operated. It was built by Boise-Cascade Company and designed to handle logs up to 34 inches in diameter. The larger logs and almost all of the ponderosa pine are shipped to their Emmett mill.

In 1936 a mill was built on Lake Fork Creek where it is crossed by State Highway 55. It has burned several times, and has not been rebuilt since the last time it was destroyed by fire in 1963.

The Tamarack mill, which was first built by Nord and Company, operated periodically until about 1940 when it was purchased and modernized by Jerry McCatron. He sold out to W. I. Moffitt in about 1960, who in turn sold to M. G. Hitchcock in 1964. This mill has not operated during the peak winter months. Its annual production is only about 20 million board feet, of which about 50 to 60 percent is from National Forest timber.

A rather early day mill owned by a man named Scheloski operated at two different sites in the Mann Creek area. Its last setting was on Fourth of July Creek, where it was purchased by Stanley Cuttler sometime in the early 1940's. He operated at that site until about 1952, when the mill was moved to Cambridge. This was the last sawmill operating under special use permit inside the National Forest.

Much of the area around McCall was cut over during the period 1923 to 1929. Most of the sawtimber was processed at the Hoff and Brown's Tie and Lumber Company mill at McCall. Other areas of the Weiser and Idaho Forests were showing increased logging activity about this same period.

Logging operations declined somewhat during the early 1930's, but started to increase rapidly in 1940 with the beginning of the Boise-Payette Land Exchange cuttings. Stimulated by wartime economy, the timber harvested from exchange cuttings and commercial sales reached a peak of approximately 29 million board feet in 1942. After 1942, timber harvesting declined until 1952, when the cut was up to 20.5 million board feet, and continued to increase until 1960, when 83 million board feet were harvested from National Forest lands. The cut in 1963 was 85 million, and it increased to 113 million board feet in 1966. During the period 1959 through 1966, a total of 648 million board feet was harvested from the Forest.

Boise-Payette Land Exchange Cases 1, 3, and 6 are of some historical importance about timber harvesting on the Forests because they were the beginning of large scale and modernized logging operations. It was the start of better road construction, the passing of railroads in the woods, hauling of 32 foot logs greater distances, and the advent of power saws for felling. The harvesting of timber in more remote places suddenly became economically possible.

From a land use and silvicultural standpoint, there was considerable controversy and criticism among Foresters which helped to defeat the proposed Case 4, which would have given the Forest all the Boise-Payette holdings in Middle Fork of Weiser River drainage.

Following is a summary, briefly, covering some of the important features of timber harvesting under those land exchange projects:

The agreement for Case No. 1 was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 23, 1935. The company conveyed to the United States 22,760 acres of land inside the Boise National Forest, 2,744 acres in the old Payette Forest, and 935 acres in the Idaho Forest. National Forest timber granted in exchange included all trees of all species over 17" in diameter, up to a total of 67,000,000 board feet, standing upon the selected 40-acre tracts on the Idaho and Weiser Forests; briefed here to the enclosing townships, as follows:

T17N, R1E	1,466.84 acres
T17N, R2E	80 00 acres
T18N, R1E	2,880.00 acres
T18N, R2E	79.34 acres
T19N, R2E	2,355.54 acres
T20N, R1E	2,227.17 acres
T20N, R2E	1,035.88 acres
T20N, R1W	200.00 acres
T21N, R1E	120 00 acres

Total 10,444.77 acres

The Forest Service could mark for leaving trees over 17 inches in diameter to a total volume of 2500 board feet per acre on the 40-acre units. In lieu of disposing of brush and other debris, the Company was to deposit, when called for by the Forest Supervisor, a total of \$23,450 to cover cost to the Forest Service for disposing the brush. The deposit was based upon 35 cents per M on an estimated cut of 67,000 M. ft. B. M. An additional deposit of \$3,350 (based on 5 cents per M) was made to cover cost of removing undesirable trees from the cut-over land.

It was agreed that the Company would remove all the timber it was entitled to by December 31, 1953, or it would forfeit all timber not removed by that date unless the time was extended by the Secretary of Agriculture. Agreements were also reached on logging methods, fire precautions, occupancy and improvements, and one long section on "other conditions." According to the last cutting report dated 10/31/53, 40,150 M bd. ft. had been harvested from the Weiser and 27,305 M bd. ft. from the Idaho Forest, making a total of 67,455,000 board feet.

About the time the Company got started cutting timber on Case No. 1 land exchange, number 3 was being developed. The agreement was approved on January 25, 1940, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Case 3 agreement became much more detailed and complicated than Case 1. After timber harvesting operations started under Case 1, the Forest Service discovered weaknesses in the agreement that influenced the writing of more rigid conditions in Case 3.

The proponent (Boise-Payette Lumber Company) was granted the right to cut 25,035 M feet B.M. of timber from selected land of the Weiser National Forest. For that timber, the company conveyed to the United States a total of 14,041 acres of its land within the Weiser and Idaho Forests. Five-hundred ninety three acres were on the Idaho, and 13,448 acres were on the Weiser. The Company had previously logged the "offered land" that was on the Idaho Forest. On the Idaho Forest, the 593 acres of offered land are located in the following townships:

T.16N., R.4 E.	200.17 acres
T.17N., R.4 E.	280.00 acres
T.19N., R.2 E.	112.50 acres

For the Weiser, the offered land is within:

T.16N., R.1 E.	42.48 acres
T.17N., R.1 E.	5,202.91 acres
T.18N., R.1 E.	3,005.24 acres
T.18N., R.2 W.	240.52 acres
T.18N., R.3 W.	3,038.14 acres
T.19N., R.2 W.	480.00 acres
T.19N., R.3 W.	318.67 acres
T.20N., R.2 W.	960.00 acres
T.20N., R.3 W.	160.00 acres

The deeds to the offered land held a reservation for the Company allowing it until December 31, 1958, to cut and remove all merchantable timber which was at least 17 inches in diameter, except certain ponderosa pine over 17 inches selected for "leave" by the Forest Service. Total volume in marked "leave" trees could not exceed 1,517 M board feet. Trees of any species over 17 inches that were judged as too rough to have a merchantable log 26 feet in length would also be left. A standard for judging merchantability was agreed upon, and a sample area demonstrating that standard was held for review through the cutting period. The Company was required to provide slash disposal equal to 40 cents per M board feet of timber cut, with a provision that if they failed to equal that requirement, their reservation would be null and void and all remaining timber would become the property of the United States. All of the 8,529 acres of selected land was on the Weiser Forest, located in T.18N., R.2 & 3 W. and T.19N., R.3W.

If less than 25,035 M feet was available on the selected lands, the Forest Service was required to make it available on other land accessible to the operation. Timber on existing valid claims would not be cut. In marking the timber, the Forest Service could select and reserve for "leave" thrifty ponderosa pine trees larger than 17 inches in D.B.H. in the amount of 175 board feet per acre, or to no more than a total of 1,493 M board feet from all the selected land. This volume could be reserved anywhere within the areas selected for cut. After timber was marked for cutting, all losses due to disease, insects, wind, lightning, theft, or fire would not be replaced in determining the volume due the Company. The Company agreed to deposit a total of \$8,762 (based on 35 cents per M) for slash disposal. All rights to cut timber on the selected land would expire on December 31, 1958. Merchantable volume was determined by tree measurement using tables derived from Scribner Decimal C Log Rule.

Other sections of the agreement too lengthy to be briefly described here covered conditions for merchantability, logging methods, penalty and compensations, fire precautions, occupancy and improvements.

Boise-Payette Land Exchange No.5 was a tripart case wherein the Company gave title to approximately 5,711 acres of land inside the Boise National Forest for timber on the Boise and Payette Forests. The case was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture on March 23, 1944, and by the Secretary of Interior on May 4 of the same year.

For its share of the selected timber obligation, the Payette Forest sold timber on Middle Brownlee Creek to Vegetable Cover Company of Weiser and on Fisher Creek to Brown Tie and Lumber Company for the amount of \$3,776. The Boise Forest contributed \$10,500 from timber sales, making a total of \$14,276, which was the agreed upon price for the 5,711 acres of cutover land.

TIMBER STAND IMPROVEMENT:

In the early days of the Forests, there was little work done in the way of stand improvement. It was not until about 1958 that significant accomplishments were being made in planting or pruning. Records indicate that up to 1958 only about 1,150 acres had been planted on the Forest. Few records are available of some of the first plantings, all of which were more or less simple efforts to see what might happen.

Some western white pine seed was sown in Chamberlain Basin in the fall of 1910.

In 1912, 65 acres of land on East Fork of Lake Fork was planted to Scotch pine by the use of corn planters and hoes. It was a burned area without living trees. A 6' x 6' spacing was used and the area was treated with poison grain for rodent control. The cost of the project was \$264.08. On June 22, 1914, the area was examined by Warren E. Cook. He inspected 200 seed spots and found a survival of 15 percent. A June 16, 1915, inspection failed to find any living trees. The area was being restocked naturally by lodgepole pine.

Some time in the 1915 to 1917 period, a planting of ponderosa pine was made on Peck Mountain on the Hornet District. The site is on an open west-facing grass slope. Nursery stock was planted in contour trenches made with a plow. Nothing is known about the percent of survival, but there are some scattered trees on the site which probably originated with that planting. It was an off-site planting and the growth rate of the existing trees has been very slow.

A small area was planted to an imported variety of ponderosa pine sometime in the 1930's. It has had good survival, but the growth rate is slow. These trees now form a small grove just west of the highway and inside the Rock Flat pasture fence. In the spring of 1944, these trees were about waist high, and in 1950, they were heavily hedged and topped by trespass sheep.

A burned area east of Evergreen in the Weiser Canyon was planted with ponderosa pine nursery stock by Ranger Youngblood in 1955, shortly after it burned. The survival and growth has been excellent and for several years the area was used for demonstration and training purposes.

Frank Youngblood planted some ponderosa pine stock near Cold Spring Ridge on the Anderson Creek sale area (Little Weiser River) in 1954. Survival was good on some of the better sites, and by 1965 some of the trees were eight feet tall.

In 1958, development of two ponderosa pine seed production areas was started, one near the Circle C Ranch on the New Meadows District and the other at Camp Creek on the Krassel District.

After 1958, reforestation programs were accelerated and by the end of fiscal year 1964, the total area successfully planted to date had increased to 6,656 acres. The 1964 report listed as accomplished to date: 34 net acres of seeding and 7,995 acres prepared for natural regeneration. Also during 1964, there were 429 acres of release and weeding, 149 acres of precommercial thinning and 14 acres of pruning. The first project-size pruning job was in 1944 on the West Branch of Weiser River above Price Valley station.

When the CCC crews were working on improvements in the Mann

Creek area a thinning project was completed about midway up Stacey Creek. On this area, trees of all species were removed, leaving only certain thrifty young ponderosa pine. The "leave" trees were all tagged and measured. It is understood that periodic measurements were made until about 1944. After the consolidation of the Forests, all interest in this area was lost. Until recently, at least, many of the trees still carried these numbered metal tags.

The first precommercial thinning of practical size was started on the Hornet District in the Summit Creek sale in 1963. About 180 acres were thinned in 1963 and 1964. The first thinning contract on the Forest was awarded to Emmett Woody in 1964. This project was in the Larkspur sale on the Council District; about 30 acres were thinned.

INSECTS AND DISEASE:

Except for reference to needlecast by Korstian and Baker on Big Pine Creek between 1913 and 1920, there is no record of significant insect and disease infestations or infections prior to 1922. However, the following is an excerpt from a history written by J.W. Farrell in 1943:

The period from 1922 to 1930 was apparently favorable to the Forest insect population, but whatever the cause, whether it was due to summer droughts, warmer winters, deeper or lesser snowfall, the destruction of timber by insects from the year 1922 to 1930 was enormous. The pine butterfly (*Neophasia menapia*) was evident in large numbers during the summer of 1922. Ponderosa pine trees throughout the ponderosa pine type were stripped of their foliage during 1922 and in greater severity during 1923. Ponderosa pine trees by the end of the summer of 1923 gave the appearance at short distance of being dead. The subsequent loss by the attack of the western pine beetle (*Dendroctonus brevicornis*) or in some cases by secondary beetles on the trees weakened by the pine butterfly was considerable. This latter statement is particularly true of the overmature ponderosa pine trees within the Long Valley and Meadows Valley areas. During the same period, that is, 1923-1927, several concentrated attacks of the fir tussock moth were evident throughout the Idaho National Forest. Several relatively small areas within the Douglas-fir type surrounding Meadows Valley give examples of the work of this insect. At least ninety percent of the trees were destroyed on areas located near Section 2, Township 18 North, Range 1 East, and Sections 15 and 23 in Township 20 North, Range 1 East. The area covered by the infestation in Section 2 was burned over almost completely in 1941.

Infestations of the spruce budworm (*Cacoecia fumiferena*) had reached epidemic proportions over wide areas within and surrounding the Forest by 1928. The spruce budworm was especially destructive to Douglas fir, white fir, and spruce reproduction and was no doubt a fore-runner to the subsequent heavy loss in the latter two species. Engelmann spruce beetle (*Dendroctonus engelmanni*) did considerable damage to Engelmann spruce stands. Likewise, the white fir beetle (*Scolitis ventrolis*) was responsible for a high mortality in white fir trees. Infestations of the Douglas fir beetle were quite evident from 1927 to 1942.

The loss of timber from all these insects was most alarming, but it was slight compared to the widespread destruction of timber throughout the lodgepole pine type from 1927 to 1930 inclusive by the mountain pine beetle. In some sections of the Forest, eighty to ninety percent of the lodgepole pine and white bark pine trees were killed by this beetle. It should be mentioned here, perhaps, that the extremely dry and explosive condition of the foliage on dead lodgepole and white bark pine trees was largely responsible for the disastrous forest fires in 1931 and the beetle-killed trees are as yet a very substantial and contributing factor to our fire control problem. The large number of dead trees throughout the Forest are a constant menace during the fire season and increase the cost of trail and telephone maintenance almost beyond comprehension.

This infestation by the mountain pine beetle was common to all lodgepole and white bark pine stands throughout southern Idaho, western Montana, and eastern Oregon during the same years. Some people thought it really started in Montana and rapidly worked its way westward.

The following statement appeared in an undated report, probably made in about 1953: "In 1925 the disease (*Elytroderma deformans*) was so severe in ponderosa pine over an area of about 600 acres near McCall, Idaho, that a salvage cut of over 30 percent of the total volume was made."

Another outbreak occurred during 1950-54. It was found in some degree throughout ponderosa stands on the Forest. Salvage cuttings were made on the South Fork around the Buckhorn Creek area and near Corral Creek on the Middle Fork of Weiser River.

This disease was reported again in 1962-63 in several areas on the Forest from Buckhorn Creek on the Krassel District to Johnson Creek on the Hornet District. A control project on the Johnson Creek sale was initiated in 1963. The infected overstory was removed and all ponderosa pine seedlings over 10 years were weeded from a mixed understory. Apparently infected overstory trees were also cut on a 300 foot area around the clearcut. This strip area had very little understory.

Spruce beetle started building up in the Goose Lake to Hazard Lakes area in 1944. The heaviest infestation was from the north end of Goose Lake to Hard Creek. That area was treated for control in 1949.

Spruce budworm again reached epidemic proportions in 1956 in the Douglas fir and white fir stands in large sections throughout the Forest. In that year, a large scale aerial spray project using DDT and oil treated approximately half a million acres on the Hornet, Boulder, and New Meadows Districts. The following year (1957) approximately 500,000 acres were sprayed by aerial tankers. Most of the area treated was on the Big Creek drainage in the Primitive Area. That year the defoliation was so complete in the fir stands that extensive timbered areas in the lower Big Creek country had a grey dead appearance. The infestation was successfully controlled in all areas treated those two years.

There was a small buildup of spruce mealy bug around the Hazard Lake-Elk Lake area in 1958. The damage has been slight from this insect. At present, there is no known control.

Also in 1958, a spruce bark beetle was noted in the Fisher Creek drainage. This developed from continuous selective logging of spruce and the buildup of slash. Each year the bugs would move into new slash, until 1957 when the area burned and eliminated the new slash, which resulted in the bugs moving into live timber. Salvage logging was done in the area, which saved about 1 million board feet. Ten thousand pieces of insect infested material were treated with ethylene dibromide.

A similar situation existed in Brown's Creek, of which one thousand pieces were treated; and on the Goose Lake Road right-of-way, which was salvaged.

Douglas fir beetle has been sporadic over the years. There was a small buildup on the South Fork due to the 1956 blowdown, which is fairly endemic at present. The mountain pine beetle was discovered on the Payette River drainage in 1962. Most of the land infected was State and privately owned; some National Forest land in the Paddy Flat area. From December 1962 to June 1963, 13,270 trees were treated at the cost of \$5 per tree, of which the Forest Service paid 100 percent on public lands and 25 percent on State and private lands. The treatment proved very effective. The re-check made in the fall of 1963 found 1,900 infected trees and these were treated, which brought an end to the epidemic.

The first black headed budworms on the Payette Forest were reported above the Upper Payette Lake in 1964.

Since 1964, a detailed aerial reconnaissance, with ground-check followup has been made to detect serious insect and disease problems. This survey is conducted by a Division of Timber Management (Regional Office). Survey findings are submitted to the Forest Supervisor.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

During the period immediately following establishment of the Forests and until about 1923, cutting was limited to relatively small volumes of house logs and railroad ties. Marking guides were not necessary because trees were selected for these special products. About 1923, a significant shift in demand from State and private lands to National Forest lands was made. One of the significant factors brought about by this shift was that Forest Service utilization standards met with opposition from the loggers. This change focused attention on timber cutting practices. It was at that time when J.W. Farrell, Frank Gray, and Lyle Watts established marking rules based on Dunning's tree classification. The rules applied to individual tree marking, but they were at a disadvantage because logging methods then being used could not handle the largest logs. It was not until the advent of the crawler tractor in the 1930's that loggers were equipped to skid the larger logs. This period was generally characterized by economic selection. Only the better portions of the highest value species were marked and cut. The increased logging activity did stimulate management planning and allowable cuts were estimated for portions of the Forests. A letter from Kenneth Wilde to the Regional Forester listed the following working circles and their allowable cut: Payette Lake - 5,549 MBF, South Fork - 10,063 MBF, Cascade - 625 MBF, and Meadows Valley - 4,452 MBF. However, there were no approved timber management plans on the Forest until much later.

From the first years of World War II, calculations of allowable cut showed increases up to 83 million feet by 1958. Access roads were constructed into large bodies of timber in the Bear-Cuprum, the Middle Fork of the Weiser, and the South Fork of the Salmon Rivers during this period. Management practices were built around individual tree selection based on various "risk" factors. This resulted in cutting 30 to 80 percent of the stand. Efforts to establish regeneration were limited because of the remaining stand.

Regional and Forest guidelines for application of unit area control were adopted in 1961. By 1963 even-aged management was well established in the sales program. This is reflected in the planting and scarification accomplishments through this same period. Unit area control provided a systematic approach to conversion and management of old growth stands but the control, or regulation, of the cut phase was not developed to a functioning stage. In 1964 on the Council

District, development of a compartment organization for records keeping and regulation was initiated. Thus, the present management system is essentially unit area control in the conversion phase with compartment records planned to provide control or regulation of the cut through management plan objectives.

A STUDY AND RESEARCH PROJECT:

Development of a 15,000 acre logging study area on the lower Secesh River started in 1958. The main purpose of establishing the study area was to determine logging and road building methods that would be acceptable from a multiple-use standpoint in the South Fork of Salmon River drainage. Earlier timber harvesting projects had shown that numerous and serious resource management problems needed to be overcome before the large volumes of mature timber could be safely harvested in the South Fork drainage, as well as throughout the granite soil areas of the Boise and Payette River drainages. The logging area selected for study was named Zena Creek Logging Area. A 60 million board feet sale was made to Brown Tie and Lumber Company, which was large enough to secure their cooperation in the study venture. A skyline cable system and other specialized logging equipment were to be used. Special emphasis was given to research and study of road construction techniques.

To help the Forest with this study, specialized personnel from the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station and the Regional Forester's staff received assignments to this project. Top direction was provided by a committee composed of:

Krassel District Ranger
Payette Forest Supervisor

A representative from each of the following
Regional Office functional divisions: Timber
Management, Watershed Management, Wildlife
Management, and Engineering.

A representative from each of the following
Research Divisions: Watershed, Timber and Engineering.

The Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station was to conduct studies in:

1. Water yield and soil loss before and after logging.
2. Effectiveness and efficiency of the various types of logging equipment used.
3. Conduct experiments with reforestation methods for the severe site conditions found on the area.

Administration personnel were to supplement and apply research findings and work toward achievement of the objectives of the study by:

1. Determining logging and hauling costs.

2. Determining road construction costs.
3. Developing techniques for treatment of slash concentrations on clearcut areas.
4. Trying out and, if possible, developing equipment suitable for site preparation, tree planting, and erosion control.
5. Determining suitable K.V. and E.C. techniques for treatment of area and actual costs for doing the job.

Road building started in 1959 and logging started in 1960, using a highline system with an 800-foot main line and a Skagit SR-7R power unit. A radio controlled carriage operated from the main line with a pickup line from the carriage to the chokers. Logs were decked on prepared road sites and loaded on trucks by the Skagit power unit.

Some time after the start of operations, the 60 million board feet of the original sale was reduced to 45 million, as the result of a reappraisal of cruise data and the elimination of the Tailholt Creek drainage from the area to be logged. Tailholt Creek was reserved for a control area for water yield.

The timber species making up 88 percent of the volume sold for 50 cents per thousand plus \$2.60 for slash disposal, \$3.15 for K.V. and 11 cents for erosion control.

As the study progressed, some changes were made in study methods and techniques, especially those involved with road design and stabilization of cuts and fills.

In 1965 all road building was stopped because, up to that time, no construction or maintenance method had been developed which could assure stabilized cuts and fills. Due to the steep slopes, character of soil and underlying rock structure, soil erosion problems originating on roads became insurmountable.

Timber harvesting continued into 1966 from areas accessible from roads already built, after which all operations stopped with full agreement with the purchaser. Total volume cut from the sale area during the seven-year cutting period was 32,640 M board feet.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER VIII

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

STATE GAME PRESERVES:

Back as far as 1917 (earliest annual wildlife reports that were preserved) the Rangers and Supervisors were concerned about the need to increase deer and elk population. They reported decreasing numbers in places on the Forest and recommended closed seasons and establishment of game preserves. Even where deer were increasing, they felt that many more could and should be produced. Typical of the thinking is the following quote from the Idaho Supervisor's annual report of 1922 when they were trying to get a preserve established:

As stated above, perhaps the best way to protect the game and aid in their increase would be the establishment of a game preserve. We believe that the portion of this Forest and the Thunder Mountain area between the fourth standard parallel on the south and the Salmon River on the north, and between the Middle and South Forks of the Salmon River, is admirably adapted to a game preserve....From what information we have concerning game preserves...particularly in the vicinity of the Yellowstone Park, the number of game, the opinion of game cranks notwithstanding, will ultimately have to be reduced to a point where the winter range will support them. Such a state of affairs would never occur in the proposed reserve, since there is ample, if not more than sufficient, winter range to support all of the game that can find summer range in the vicinity. This would be true if all the slopes into the Middle Fork on the Salmon and Challis Forests and all of the slopes into the main Salmon River on the Salmon and Nezperce...were included in the preserve.

The Middle Fork State Game Preserve was established in 1925. It was confined to the drainages into the Middle Fork, from both sides, beginning somewhere near the mouth of Pistol Creek and ending at the mouth of Big Creek. It included parts of the Idaho, Payette, Challis and Salmon Forests. The original acreage on the Idaho was 78,720 acres. About half of this acreage was transferred to the Salmon Forest later that same year.

Records indicate that somewhere around 1928 or 1929 personnel of the Forests involved suddenly realized that they had a serious winter range problem in that very area. Apparently the poor conditions had been in existence for

several years and the declining deer population which was of concern before the preserve, was due to starvation on the winter range. Forest Service and Fish and Game Department personnel were untrained and inexperienced in judging range conditions or in recognizing big game winter concentration areas. The creation of the Preserve served only to compound an existing resource problem.

One criterion for those early-day game preserves was remoteness, to help enforcement of the non-hunting provision. There was also an effort to control predators after the preserves were established, when in reality more of them were needed.

The Preserve was abolished by the 1932 State legislature after several years of campaigning effort by the Fish and Game Department and the Forest Service. Since that time, the Fish and Game Department has periodically tried two deer bag limits, longer seasons, and publicity in an effort to increase deer harvest. The Middle Fork canyon is still too remote and the big game winter range is still in poor condition.

A map showing the approximate boundaries of the Preserve, on this Forest, is included in the Appendix.

In 1912, a 67,200 acre preserve was established on the Weiser Forest. It was named the Black Lake State Game Preserve. A description of the area was found in Forest Service correspondence as including all of Township 22 N., Range 1 East, 1 West, 2 West, and those Sections in 3 West east of Snake River. In 1919 some additional area in the Nezperce was added. This area was established by land subdivisions rather than topographic features. For several years, the Forest Supervisors tried to change the boundaries to land forms but were never successful. It was abolished by an act of the State legislature in 1935.

Apparently, that area was selected primarily because of its remoteness from civilization. Deer populations, as recorded in annual reports for that general area of the Forest, fluctuated considerably.

Very little information could be found to show if any real deer population increase resulted during the 23 years protection. However, a serious winter range condition was discovered in Rapid River in about 1942. Very heavy winter losses occurred and browse plants were almost all eliminated, and conifer trees hedged as high as a deer could reach. The Rapid River section of the game preserve was the principal winter range area for the deer herd on the Salmon River side of the preserve. The problem winter range was on both the Nezperce and Weiser Forests, part of the Rapid River drainage, and quite a little acreage outside the preserve area. Part of the deer wintered on the lower Snake River slopes.

Like Rapid River, it was not a good deer winter range, being short of palatable browse species. Fewer deer wintered on that side and less losses occurred there, even though the range was heavily damaged during the same period.

IDAHO FISH & GAME DEPARTMENT - RELATIONSHIP OF MANAGEMENT TO FOREST:

One of the first laws enacted by the Territory of Idaho concerning the big game animals of the state was in 1864. That act made it unlawful to kill or destroy buffalo, deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep or goats after the first day of February and before the first day of July. It also set a penalty for conviction under that act of not less than five dollars nor more than two-hundred dollars.

The Idaho Fish & Game Department was created by an act of the fifth session of the State Legislature in 1899. Governor Steunenberg appointed Charles Arbuckle as Game Warden. A limit was set of not more than four each of deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and goat per year, and a season of September 1 to December 30 was established. That legislature also set the first season of May 1 to November 1 for catching trout and made it a felony for taking fish by the use of drugs, dynamite, giant powder or other violent means.

An act passed by the 1903 State legislature included a section dealing with seasons and related regulations, and created the first hunting and fishing licenses with fees to provide operating funds for the Department. Resident fish and game license was \$1, non-resident bird and fish license was \$5, and \$25 for non-resident fish and game.

The ninth session of the legislature (1908) passed a law providing for the extermination of wolves, coyotes, wildcats (lynx) and cougar.

In his report of 1918 Warden W. H. Thorpe mentioned the assistance given the Department enforcement program by the U.S. Forest Rangers, who were deputized for that purpose. He also stated that a total of 200 elk were shipped into Idaho for release into Black Lake Preserve in Adams and Idaho Counties, and Minidoka, Bannock, Elmore, and Boise Counties. His report mentioned an increase of elk in Chamberlain Basin to a total of 610 head, in addition to abundant numbers of deer.

According to Forest records, 50 elk were unloaded in New Meadows, and horsemen were hired to herd them down the Little Salmon River and onto the Black Lake Preserve. That was more of a job than first contemplated, but they did manage to drive most of them into the Mud Creek

drainage. On their own, the elk found Brush Mountain a suitable habitat and became established there.

Even before 1918, Forest officers were appointed as Deputy State Game Wardens, but apparently there was no formal written agreement until 1923. The agreement was signed by R. E. Thomas, State Fish and Game Warden, and R. H. Rutledge, District Forester, District 4. The following brief quotations are subtracted from that agreement:

- (2) Forest officers because of their familiarity with the areas in which a large portion of the game and fish of the state are found, can and should assist by their own personal action and attitude, in securing proper respect and enforcement of State game laws. All Forest Rangers and other Forest officers, who can...be of assistance in the enforcement of the State game laws, upon recommendation by the Forest Supervisor, will be appointed by the State Fish & Game Warden as Deputy State Game Wardens, authorized to enforce the game and fish laws. All Forest officers appointed shall assume the following prescribed duties:
 - (a) ...shall pay strict attention to game laws, etc.
 - (b) ...shall make arrests in flagrant cases coming under their direct personal..attention.
 - (c) They shall, at once, report to the nearest Game Warden or County Sheriff all violations, etc.
 - (d) They shall furnish all available information to the State Warden.. etc.
 - (e) They may, if authorized, issue fish and game licenses.
 - (f) The Rangers shall keep records...of numbers of game killed in their Districts.
- (3) State Fish & Game Wardens will furnish the Forest Supervisor a list of all Deputy Wardens in the State.
- (4) Each Supervisor will supply the local Deputy Warden... with diagrams showing telephone connections to Forest Service headquarters and of men appointed as Deputy State Game Wardens.
- (5) ...State Wardens will notify Forest officers of any fires within or contiguous to the...Forest.
- (6) State Fish & Game Warden agrees to report to the District Forester any instances in which the Forest officers fail to carry out the terms of this agreement, etc.

A complete copy of that agreement can be found in the Appendix material.

During the early development and growth of the Idaho State Fish & Game Department, the State Warden's position was appointive. Its management and policy-making was politically directed. Until the 1930's, very few of the Department's personnel had any wildlife management background or professional training. Beginning in about 1937, Forest Service field personnel were becoming better trained in judging big game range conditions and were discovering winter range problem areas that had been developing for years. This was also the beginning of about a fifteen-year period during which time there was conflict in thinking and considerable debate between the field men of both agencies about deer and elk habitat conditions. By the late 1940's the Foresters began winning some converts among the Department personnel, leaders of local wildlife organizations, and the State Wildlife Federation. It was not until about 1952 that a professionally trained Wildlife Biologist was assigned by the State to field work in the district which included the Payette Forest. Since then, there has been good understanding and agreement among personnel of both agencies regarding big game range conditions and management objectives.

Major turning points for the future growth and management of the State's fish and game resources began with the establishment of the Idaho Fish & Game Commission in 1938 and State Civil Service status for Department personnel in 1939. Forest Service personnel, including officers of this Forest, working with influential individuals, local Wildlife Clubs, and officers of the State Wildlife Federation had a "behind the scenes" and strong influencing hand during the promotion period for establishment of the State Fish & Game Commission.

WILDLIFE ORGANIZATIONS:

Groups of local citizens began forming wildlife clubs in the larger towns around this area in the early 1920's. People in Weiser organized the Washington County Rod and Gun Club in 1920, and a Council Rod and Gun Club was founded in 1923. The Payette Lakes Rod and Gun Club was organized at about the same time, and similar clubs have been active for short periods in Cascade and Meadows Valley. Most of the clubs that later became affiliated with the State and National Wildlife Federation adopted the Wildlife Federation name. The Weiser and Payette Lakes organizations have been continuously active in the State Federation as well as locally since about 1945. The others have been active only periodically. All the clubs have found it difficult to maintain membership and stay alive except during periods when local subjects or major state-wide controversial issues were up for decision.

Generally speaking, the local groups have had very little influence on the management of the Forest wildlife resource.

However, they have been another user-group that the Forest and Fish & Game Department could meet with to explain management policies or problems, and to secure a sample of public opinion. Although the agencies' work and policies were more often criticized, they probably have been the one user-group most susceptible to education.

TRENDS IN WILDLIFE POPULATIONS:

Estimates of wildlife populations as reported by the Forests from 1917 to date show many surprising fluctuations and interesting comments. The year to year variations in animal populations can probably be credited to frequent personnel changes, their experience and training, interest in wildlife, and their accuracy in observations. However, the population increases for most big game animals on the Forest since 1917 is impressive, even considering the use of improved census methods by better trained personnel. People interested in wildlife who have lived through much of this period have confirmed the increases in deer and elk numbers on the Forest.

Figures in the following table were taken from those annual reports of the Weiser and Idaho Forests that were available for the same years, and at four to five year intervals. The same breakdown is used, beginning in 1944, for the combined Forest. Population estimates of smaller animals were made for many of the early years, but are not considered accurate enough to show in a table or graph form.

BIG GAME POPULATION TREND
From Annual Wildlife Reports

Year	Mule Deer		White Tail		Elk		Black Bear		Bighorn Sheep	Mtn. Goat	No. Hunters	
	Weiser	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Weiser	Idaho	Weiser	Idaho	Idaho	Idaho	Weiser	Idaho
	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill	No. Kill
1917	700	3400	200	-	45	300	4	-	375	275	-	-
1922	730	62	5950	337	10	426	8	-	55	72	1	470
1928	1765	66	9135	441	175	497	23	148	285	295	16	665
1932	1050	166	7300	352	145	614	20	297	340	282	7	576
1937	1325	149	8200	520	60	772	35	228	460	270	34	750
1941	2100	385	10540	982	60	1765	171	250	605	470	5	2316

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST

Year	Mule Deer		White Tail Deer		Elk		Bear		Bighorn Sheep		Mtn. Goat		Hunters
	No.	Kill	No.	Kill	No.	Kill	No.	Kill	No.	Kill	No.	Kill	
1944	12,000	850	670	-	2,700	191	850	130	600	-	450	5	2,200
1948	18,000	1,210	1,800	-	6,700	209	750	138	700	-	500	-	4,200
1953	18,000	1,500	1,600	30	6,300	660	1,100	110	760	-	500	-	7,500
1958	19,000	2,000	1,500	230	10,000	1,000	1,600	150	900	15	550	-	15,000
1962	29,500	5,100	1,890	150	11,030	1,130	1,850	150	1,000	28	510	10	-
1966	25,176	4,236	1,920	116	9,172	1,097	1,875	245	850	15	670	9	-

The 1917 report for the Idaho Forest mentioned increases in both deer and elk since the Thunder Mountain mining days. It was felt that market hunting to feed the miners had depleted the herds of deer in the Big Creek drainage and elk in the Chamberlain country. They also reported a rather heavy winter deer loss. Apparently they did not associate the loss with any weakening in range conditions. It was also first noted that Chamberlain elk were crossing Salmon River to winter on the Nezperce side. The Forest Rangers were providing all of the game law enforcement in the back country. The Supervisor was becoming concerned over the hunting pressure and was advocating a buck law. However, he did not record an estimate of the number of hunters that year. According to the report, large numbers of yellow perch and eastern brook trout were planted in Payette Lake that year by the Fish & Game Department.

On the Weiser Forest in 1917, the Supervisor reported that approximately 100,000 trout fry had been planted in the streams by the Forest Service. There were fewer deer in the Black Lake Preserve. In 1922, he reported a decrease in grouse from the abundance of previous years. There were some people planning to petition the State to close the season. Forest officers had sold 126 fish and game licenses. In 1924 the Fish & Game Department closed the grouse season. Fish populations were declining and they proposed stream closures and other restrictive measures. Ten thousand perch were planted in Lost Valley Reservoir and 285,000 rainbow fry planted throughout the Forest. From 1917 to 1932 bighorn sheep had been reported on the Weiser in numbers varying from 25 to 40, but the Supervisor questioned it in his report: "Some sheep have been reported in the Seven Devils, but no Forest officer has been able to corroborate such reports."

In 1936, one Ranger reported that: "Open season on Sunday is depleting the Adams County deer herd."

The Supervisor's 1919 report for the Idaho Forest made comment on the increase of coyotes and their damage to the deer population. A brief quotation was taken from that discussion: "I do not believe there will be any great increase in deer in the near future unless the State or the U.S. Biological Survey assigns trappers to catch the coyotes that infest the winter range in the South Fork and Salmon River canyons."

From about 1919 to 1925, there was considerable study and discussion about the need for game preserves. Proposals and considerations were given to one called the Cottonwood Creek Preserve, which covered several townships west of the Salmon River on the east side of the Forest; another to include the Thunder Mountain area and Upper South Fork; and one in the Chamberlain area. All of these proposals were studied and dropped from consideration prior to the establishment of the Middle Fork Game Preserve in 1925.

Objectives in those proposed preserves are interesting in that the topics of the plans have some similarity to present-day wilderness area objectives. Part of a paragraph from the 1919 annual report is quoted here to show the thinking prevalent at that period:

There is no game preserve on the Forest. But the winter range along the South Fork and the Salmon River canyons and Chamberlain District has been designated by the Forester (District Forester) as a game area on which no grazing by outside domestic stock will be allowed...It should be made a State or federal game preserve as it is a natural breeding ground with abundance of summer and winter range. Its remoteness from settlement, and the topography of the country make it a natural game area.

The Chamberlain Ranger reported 100 white tail deer in his 1925 report. The Supervisor and the District Forester's office questioned it. This was the first official report of white tail south of the Salmon River anywhere in Idaho. Probably they were there before 1925 but had not been identified by any official making reports.

First evidence of a Forest Service project for salting big game ranges appeared in the 1932 report for the Idaho Forest. Apparently the program was continued because by 1940 and until about 1952 a big salting project each fall was handled by the back country Rangers. The Fish & Game Department furnished block salt and the back country pack strings hauled it out and distributed it on the range according to a salting plan. In about 1945 and 1946, new salting plans were developed in cooperation with Department personnel. The salt grounds were located back away from the winter range in the Salmon River breaks to the bench lands on the lower sections of the summer range. It was thought that the salt had kept elk and deer on the winter range too long; in fact, it started a trend for many of the animals to summer there. At about that same time, the Forest started dropping the block salt from aircraft, using the Trimotor Ford. The State's big game salting program was under research study by the Cooperative Research Unit at the University of Idaho. At the completion of that study, the Fish & Game Department was denied the use of Pitman-Robinson funds for salting game ranges because it was proven that the animals did not need extra salt and its use had little or no effect upon distribution.

Personnel on the Idaho Forest started becoming alarmed about the rapid increase in elk and deer in the Chamberlain area and lower South Fork canyon in about 1940. Larger areas of over-grazed winter range in the Salmon River breaks were being discovered at the same time. Heavy deer losses occurred in Big Creek canyon during the

1939-1940 winter: Elk were beginning to spread out in greater numbers from Chamberlain into the Big Creek drainage of the South Fork as far west as the north fork of Payette River.

Heavy winter losses of deer occurred in 1941 in the South Fork canyon where in previous years an over-abundance of good winter range had been reported.

Supervisor Farrell made the following comment in his annual report of 1942:

As stated by District Ranger Thompson, there is a definite overstocking on the Idaho range along the Salmon River north of Cold Meadows and Chamberlain Basin. If we are to maintain a balance between the number of winter game and available winter forage, some action will necessarily have to be taken to remove more elk. This country, as you know, is very remote and few hunters enter the area even during normal times. Unless something unforeseen happens, the number of hunters will be extremely low during the hunting season of 1943." (World War II Period)

The Fish & Game Department started stocking back country lakes by airplane in 1943.

Reports of grizzly bear on the Idaho Forest in varying numbers from 16 to 1 ended in 1942. Some were also reported on the Weiser during the early 1940's, but their existence was discredited in a later report.

Payette Forest annual reports for 1945 and 1946 showed large increases in deer and elk populations. The Regional Forester questioned the report and asked for justification for the sudden increase. The Forest Supervisor claimed that although the deer and elk were increasing rapidly, a good part of it was due to more thorough observations by better trained people and care in reporting. Growing populations continued and reports show that 16,000 mule deer and 3,300 elk in 1946 increased to 25,000 mule deer and 9,000 elk in 1966.

The 50 head of imported elk that became established in the Brush Mountain area did not increase as rapidly as expected. One year the estimate was as low as 10 head, and by 1940 the Forest was reporting only 30 head. Logging operations that began in the early 1940's are credited with starting the elk to spread out from Brush Mountain, which apparently caused them to breed better. By 1950, there were enough elk in that part of the Forest for an open season. Two consecutive years of hunting scattered the elk further and started a growing population throughout the west side of the Forest.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS:

Fur bearing animals on the Forest are the same kind that are commonly found throughout Idaho. No unusually large population of any species has been recorded and their management has never posed any special problems. The most important fur bearers from a commercial standpoint are: Fox, beaver, marten, otter, and muskrat. Early-day trapping in the Primitive Area eliminated the original population of fisher, and in 1962 the Fish & Game Department made a new planting in Chamberlain of eleven fisher they had transported from British Columbia. In 1947 and 1948, a replant of beaver was made in the Primitive Area. A conservation officer in McCall named Elmo Heter devised a crate that would hold a pair of beaver and would open automatically on the ground after being dropped from an airplane by parachute. That method of transporting them was successful and quite a few were trapped from valley farm land where they were becoming a nuisance and dropped into the willow covered wet meadows in the Chamberlain Basin area. No large production of beaver is possible in Chamberlain or anywhere else on the Forest because suitable habitat is very limited.

OTHER SMALL ANIMALS AND PREDATORS:

Porcupine, badgers, skunks, bobcats, coyotes, and cougar are commonly found in rather small numbers on the Forest. Cyclic peaks of porcupine populations have occurred occasionally on the west side of the Forest and control measures have been necessary several times in localized areas.

The large coyote population during the early years of the Forest and up to about 1940 has been greatly reduced by the 1080 poison control program of the Predatory Animal Control Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service. A few bait stations have been maintained on the Forest for years and the coyotes have been well controlled.

Over the years, estimates of cougar population have varied from about 130 to 350. The damage to deer herds by cougar and the number of them at large in the Primitive Area and on the South Fork has been a controversial topic among sportsmen and wildlife professionals for a long time. For a number of years, the State-operated bounty on cougar was \$15 per head. In 1945, the bounty was increased to \$50. In the 1940's a wealthy sportsman from out-of-state who made annual hunting trips to the Big Creek country gave a sizeable money prize each year to the hunter who could come up with the greatest number of cougar scalps from the Big Creek and South Fork areas. Pat Reed and another cougar hunter by the name of Donnelly were usually in the running for top money. One winter some eighty cougar were taken from the Payette Forest.

FISH AND WILDLIFE STUDIES:

Not very many fish and wildlife studies or research projects have been conducted on the Forest. The first browse utilization transect was established on the Six-Mile Ridge on the South Fork in 1942 or 1943. It was not maintained long enough to have any usable record. A utilization transect was started in 1947 on a small elk concentration area on Hard Creek. It was maintained for several years by the New Meadows Ranger. In about 1954 after the Range Allotment Analysis program was underway, a Forest-wide project was started for 3-step transect clusters and utilization transects to be located on many of the big game winter range problem areas. Most of these study areas were in the Primitive Area and on the South Fork. Wildlife data connected with Range Allotment Analysis was recorded on lands involved in livestock grazing allotments. Deer and elk-proof enclosures were constructed on selected areas on Big Creek and South Fork during the period between 1958 and 1963.

The Forest started an intensive fishery study of the South Fork of Salmon River in 1967. It is a management research study of the entire aquatic habitat of the South Fork.

In 1966, the Forest Service entered into a cooperative agreement with the University of Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit to conduct a study on the ecology and animal use of mountain meadows of the Idaho Primitive Area. The study was to be conducted in the general area around Cold Meadows.

The use of wilderness resources was rapidly becoming an important aspect of land management in Idaho, where about three million acres of public land were classified as Wilderness or Primitive. Wilderness meadow ecology and the associated animal ecology were aspects of land use and management which had not been previously investigated. The Forest Service had been concerned for several years about the breakdown of the border land around the meadows due to grazing use. Therefore, the objectives of the study were to: (1) Describe the condition and trend of vegetation and soils; (2) Determine the role of deer, elk, and livestock on the vegetative condition and trend; and (3) Determine the relationship between the various stages of vegetative succession and the carrying capacity for elk and other herbivores. The University assigned a graduate student to the study as project leader. He was Larry D. Wing, who was working for his Doctorate degree and would use this project for his thesis. A field assistant was to be provided by the Forest Service. He was to be assigned to the Big Creek Ranger District for approximately three months for each of the three summers the project was to be active. At this writing, the project is still in progress.

Maurice G. Hornocker made a three-year study on mountain lion in the Primitive Area, beginning in the winter of 1964.

1965. He made this study working under contract with the Idaho Fish & Game Department. The study area included a large winter range section of lower Big Creek and Middle Fork of Salmon River. Work was all done during the winter and early spring months.

Objectives of the study were to investigate the dynamics of a mountain lion population and to assess the impact of a population of lions on populations of big game animals. This study was also used for Hornocker's Doctorate thesis from the University of British Columbia in 1967 titled "An Analysis of Mountain Lion Predation Upon Mule Deer and Elk in the Idaho Primitive Area." The following are some very brief accounts of his conclusions:

He found that lion populations were stable and had been for some time before the study. Also, that populations centered around a nucleus of mature individuals well established on territories with some movement in and out by young animals. He concluded that strife among animals was kept to a minimum and that specific hunting territories were shared but never used by more than one lion or family of lions at one time. Big horn sheep numbers were unchanged during the three year study, but elk and deer increased, and he considered their winter range as being overstocked. He further concluded that the deer and elk populations were limited by the winter food supply and that the predation by lions was inconsequential in determining ultimate numbers of deer and elk. He felt that the lion predation was of important significance in maintaining the ecologic stability in wilderness environment.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER IX

ENGINEERING

Making surveys and posting the exterior boundary was one of the big projects confronting the first officers of the Forests. Most of it was done under contract, having an experienced surveyor or civil engineer in charge. Early correspondence indicates that some of the boundary was run and posted by Rangers having little experience or skill in that work. A letter written by the Forest Supervisor of the Idaho Forest in 1909 complained about the "impossible job" of posting the southern boundary of the Forest. In 1909 most of the southern boundary was the 5th standard parallel running through unsurveyed land, across drainages, over mountains, and many miles from roads or trails.

Robert E. Clabby, who became one of the first Rangers on the Weiser Forest, was a member of a survey party in 1906. Here is a short quotation from a letter he wrote many years later about that early-day experience:

My first assignment was as laborer at \$2 per day and board on the survey of the west boundary of the Weiser beginning at the mouth of Wildhorse Creek and extending north along Snake River. John H. Clark.. was in charge (there were seven men in the party). Our progress was quite satisfactory until we reached the mouth of Kinney Creek where the line crossed Snake River. Had we followed it, as shown by the proclamation map, we would have been marking line in Oregon. We experienced a lot of difficulty and hardships in running the line from Kinney Creek north (Hells Canyon). None of us knew the country--camps were made on the main ridge and our work was on Snake River, about 5,000 feet below. One camp was established at the old town of Helena. It was quite an endurance test walking down to the river to do 4 to 6 hours of work and then climbing back to camp each day.

Clabby impressed Supervisor Lafferty with his ability to do hard work, and he encouraged him to take the Ranger's examination. He became a Ranger in 1907 and during a twenty-seven year career on the Weiser, he, at different times, had charge of the Hornet, Bear, Indian Valley, and Price Valley Districts.

It must have taken several years before all the exterior boundaries were surveyed and posted. Very little re-posting has been done since then and many of the original rock monuments and rusty metal signs on fallen posts or on trees are still in evidence.

During the next 50 years, boundaries were surveyed and posted around homesteads and private lands as the needs arose. One of the largest single projects of that kind was running lines and posting boundaries around the 40-acre tracts and other parcels of land involved in the Boise-Payette land exchange cases. Another was marking the boundaries around Boise-Payette land in the Middle Fork of Weiser River prior to timber harvesting operations on both the government and company lands in the 1950's. Since the very early years, no general programmed Forest-wide effort was made for resurveys, posting, or re-establishment of corners until about 1960. Expanding use of the resources and activity in the Forest, together with the poor condition of most original markings, has demanded a steady growth in this phase of the engineering function.

LAND SURVEYS AND MAPPING:

General Land Office surveys of land now within the Forest began with the establishment of the Boise Meridian in 1867 as it cut through this part of the Forest. In the year 1891, part of Township 18 North, Range 2 West and all of T.18N., R.1 W had been surveyed. Small parts of T 18 N., R.1 and 2 E. were surveyed in 1894. Prior to 1900 the largest amount of land surveying occurred in 1898, at which time 18 townships or parts of townships were completed. The next largest was 10 townships in 1900. The busiest continuous period of work was 1930 to 1936 involving 28 townships. This period was also the beginning of the use of iron pipes and brass caps for corners on land line surveys on this Forest.

Earliest maps were those that accompanied the proclamations that established the Forests. They showed just the exterior boundary and diagram of the internal land net. Where rivers or other topographic features were used as boundaries through unsurveyed country, it was usually quite inaccurate. Maps showing topographic features were urgently needed. Therefore, using the exterior boundaries, and the township plats that were available, the early Rangers made some very rough maps. Except for this beginning, all mapping work was centered in the Regional Office. Soon trained men were assigned to mapping jobs in the unsurveyed areas. They used plane tables and some form of line intersect system working from mineral monuments and triangulation points that were available. When first used, the Forest maps, including those taken from township plats, were quite inaccurate. As field people used the maps, corrections were compiled annually and included in the next printing of the Forest map. Through this gradual refinement, reasonably good maps were in use by 1930.

U.S. Land Office surveys of townships stopped in 1937, at least for this part of the country. Some time later, the Forest Service started using U.S. Geological Survey maps. This work was done within blocks of the country called quadrangles, and the resulting maps were topographic. Aerial

photography was also coming into use. In the 1950's, the mapping men began talking about producing a planimetric map for the Forest. Later this project got started using 1962 aerial photography. The map was completed in 1966.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The first wagon roads that were built into the mountains before the Forests were created were those to service the mining communities. Warren Wagon Road terminated at Warren but soon afterwards a branch started at the mouth of Lake Creek and was extended past Burgdorf Hot Springs and into the Marshall Mountain mining district.

When the mining boom got underway in the Seven Devils, a wagon road was built from Council to Cuprum. The Kleinschmidt road was built from Cuprum to Ballards Ferry on Snake River and one was built from Cuprum to Helena over almost the same route as the one now being used. From Bear, a freight road was constructed to Black Lake and on north to Carbonate Hill and Rankin Mill on the West Fork of Rapid River.

J.W. Farrell, in his writing about local history prior to Forest times, wrote:

The problems involved in the early freighting of farm produce and other supplies over the narrow canyon road should be of great interest to the more modern world. Supplies were hauled for the most part by heavy freight wagons, two wagons being coupled together in tandem and pulled by six horses. Due to the long, narrow roads where turnouts were quite infrequent, it was necessary for the drivers to be extremely cautious or they would meet on a narrow grade which would necessitate removing the entire load, and in most instances, taking the wagon or wagons apart and carrying the parts around the remaining wagon headed in the opposite direction. The Salmon River freighters developed the idea of using bells on a high arch mounted on the hames to give warning a considerable distance in advance of his approach. Teams traveling in the opposite direction silenced their bells. Many of the early freighters took a great pride in their bells and paid fabulous prices to obtain bells of excellent tone and quality.

Linking the valley communities together was the road from Council Valley to Long Valley called the Mill Creek Road and the road between Meadows Valley over Meadows hill to Rock Flat and McCall. These original wagon roads were built by the early-day settlers of the valleys.

After the Forest Service adopted them, sections of all these roads had but little betterment between 1906 and 1933. During the CCC period, most of them received some reconstruction, especially the Warren Wagon Road and the one from Council to Bear and Cuprum.

The Weiser Forest used \$1500 to improve the Mann Creek road and \$1,000 to build a road from the divide between Pine Creek and Brownlee Creek to the Brownlee Station in 1923. This was the first work by the Forest Service on those roads which were reconstructed by the CCC in the 1930's and were adopted as part of the Forest road system. The Cambridge-Brownlee road was reconstructed in 1957 and 1959 by the State, Washington County, and Idaho Power Company and became State Highway No. 71.

Following are brief accounts in the development of principal road systems. No attempt has been made to necessarily hold this to current project names or numbers:

The road system up West Pine Creek, outside the Forest, was reconstructed by the CCC in about 1937 and extended inside the Forest by timber sales in the first years of 1960's. Middle Brownlee Road was originally built for timber harvesting in 1944 to 1946, and the West Brownlee Road in 1964 and 1965, also for timber access.

Forest Service construction of the Little Weiser River Road started at the upper end of Indian Valley in 1947. It was built along the route of an old settlers' wagon road as far as the Forest boundary in about 1949. In the 1950's, it was extended by timber access and sales funds to Anderson Creek. In 1955, a new timber access road was completed from Anderson Creek up the Little Weiser to Mica Saddle by Twin Buttes Construction Company at a cost of \$160,794. A year or two later, another project extended it down Mica Creek to the Middle Fork road.

The first Forest road construction work on the Middle Fork of Weiser River began with the CCC in about 1938. It included reconstruction of the county road up the river through the farms past Mesa Dam and to the Forest boundary. In the late 1940's and early 1950's, it was extended by sections, through use of timber access and timber sale funds, on up the river to near Jungle Creek. The last seven miles was constructed under contract by the Twin Buttes Company to the west side Valley County road near Cascade Reservoir. It was completed in 1958. Some heavy maintenance and betterment work was periodically done on the lower sections of the road by the Forest Service and logging contractors during the 1950's. Soon after the last section was completed, maintenance responsibility was turned over to Adams and Valley Counties.

One of the longest road systems that started with the early mining period was the one from Council into the Seven Devils mining district. Apparently Adams County had provided what maintenance there was for several years after the Forest was established. No indication could be found just when the Forest Service adopted the part inside the Forest. Old timers in the area told about some realignment and betterment work by the Forest Service after 1925. About 1937 or 1938 the CCC crews started a reconstruction project at the boundary on Hornet Creek. In 1940 the road was finished, except for surface, as far as Rocky Comfort. It followed close to the original wagon road route except for the section along Crooked River. The new road stayed on the east side of the meadow land and creek. In 1942 the road from Rocky Comfort to Bear was constructed almost entirely on a new route. This project was financed by the Bureau of Public Roads. The section from Bear to the Guard Station was built in 1945 in connection with timber sale operations in Bear Creek above Huckleberry Camp. Nothing much has been done with the Black Lake spur and the Indian Creek sections to date except for occasional maintenance and some spot betterment in a few places. Adams County took over the maintenance responsibility for the main section from Hornet Station to the Interstate bridge on Snake River.

The road from U.S. Highway 95 to Price Valley Station was constructed over a new route in 1947. Most of the original road was on the south side of the valley almost all the way to the Station. It was on the Forest road system and had some betterment over the years, especially during the CCC program.

In 1954 the road was built from Price Station up the East Branch and to Yantis Ditch (junction with Boulder Creek Road). The section from Smokey Camp up Boulder Creek was built during 1954 to 1955. The contractor was L.C. Cheney.

Smokey-Boulder road section from U.S. Highway 95 to Smokey Campground was built by Brown Industries in 1957. West Fork of Weiser road was constructed to a C-DD-D standard in 1956 and 1957. The contractor was Triangle Construction Company. It cost \$188,712.

The Salmon River Road was constructed from Riggins to French Creek in 1938. Included were three bridges: The one across Little Salmon River, the one at Lake Creek, and the Manning bridge just above the mouth of Partridge Creek. The Lake Creek bridge was destroyed by fire in 1947. A new concrete bridge was finished in 1950. A flood out of the Lake Creek drainage in 1964 destroyed the north approach and undermined the piers of the south approach. These sections were rebuilt in

1965 by the Forest Service at a cost of about \$150,000. Idaho County has maintenance responsibility for the Salmon River Road.

Prior to 1898, a road was in use up the French Creek grade to Burgdorf. There was a wooden bridge across Salmon River above the mouth of French Creek. This wagon road, built by the miners, connected the mining towns of Florence and Warren. At this writing, the grade going up the north side of the river toward Florence is still visible. The Forest rebuilt most of the French Creek grade to Burgdorf sometime prior to 1933. The lower end outside the Forest was reconstructed during the time the CCC camp was on French Creek. Idaho County has had maintenance responsibility for a long time.

A record is not immediately available as to when the Warren Wagon Road was designated a Forest highway. No doubt the Forest did considerable work on this road for at least the first 20 years of the Idaho Forest. Several improvement and reconstruction projects have been completed by the Bureau of Public Roads. A large reconstruction project was necessary after the dredging on Warren Creek during the 1930's. In 1933 the Bureau of Public Roads rebuilt the section from the Burgdorf junction to the bottom of the hill below Steamboat. The contractor was Jack Isbell. During the period 1958 to 1965, a high standard two-lane asphalt surfaced road has been extended over the original route to Upper Payette Lake.

A wagon road was in use from Warren to the South Fork and some kind of a bridge across the river in 1911. A spur was first constructed to the Hayes Ranger Station in 1918 and rebuilt in 1955 by formal contract to the Valley Crushing Company. In 1924, a new road was being built from Warren Summit to the South Fork. It was called the Dustin Grade. From 1922 to 1924 the section from Dustin bridge up Elk Creek and on to Edwardsburg was built. Betterment projects by various sections over the next few years made the Warren-Edwardsburg road usable by automobiles. It is not now known if any work was done on this route by the CCC's.

The Profile Summit road was originally built by miners and settlers some time prior to 1916. Reconstruction by the Forest Service was in 1929 following the original route. It has been improved gradually during the years by relatively small betterment projects.

The existing Monumental road was built in 1937. During the Thunder Mountain mining days a wagon freight road was in use. It started on Johnson Creek at the mouth of Burntlog Creek about 10 miles above the Johnson Creek Guard Station. It went around the head of Riordan Creek by Indian Creek Point and Mule Hill to the Monumental divide. The old road down the head of Monumental Creek

to Thunder Mountain followed a much steeper grade than Forest Service built road, and it is visible in many places along this section.

CCC crews built the road down the South Fork of Salmon River beginning in about 1934. By 1939 the road was built to the junction with East Fork. In the early 1950's, the section from the Warm Lake Road to Goat Creek was reconstructed by the Triangle Construction Company under Forest Service contract. The section from Goat Creek to Poverty Flat was reconstructed in 1965 by contract to C.B. Eaton and Sons. In about 1940 the road was completed up the Secesh somewhat above Compaul, where the CCC's had a spike camp. It is assumed that the bridges across the East Fork, South Fork, and Secesh Rivers were built at about that time. The East Fork bridge stood without a road beyond it until 1955. During this same time, the road up Lake Fork Creek above the station was being reconstructed to Lick Creek Summit. The remaining section along Lick Creek was finally finished by two regular Forest Service road crews in 1944. One was working from the top and one from Compaul. This section of McCall-Stibnite Road has been improved considerably by several betterment projects during the log hauling years, 1948 to 1967.

The first Forest Service constructed road up Lake Fork was built in 1926.

The East Fork road from the South Fork to Yellow Pine was being built under B.P.R. contract between 1952 and 1955.

Goose Lake Road construction started in 1949 when the first part along the slope of Brundage Mountain to Sater Meadows was built by Brown Tie and Lumber Company. The road from Brundage Reservoir to Goose Lake was built by MacGregor Triangle Company during 1958 and 1959 at a cost of \$181,980, and the section from Goose Lake to Hazard Lake was built by Twin Buttes Construction Company over the period 1958 to 1961 at a cost of \$250,000. The ten mile section from Brundage Mountain Ski Hill to the Idaho County line above Goose Lake was under reconstruction again in 1967. That is the largest road contract to date on the Forest. It is also the first Forest project to have an asphalt surface. The contractor is MacGregor Triangle Company at a cost of \$559,079.

Fisher Creek Road was constructed by J. I. Morgan in 1953 with a total cost of \$96,137.

Roseberry-Paddy Flat Road from the Farm-To-Market Road to Kennally Creek was built during 1955 and 1956 by Vernon Brothers Construction Company, and it cost \$214,560.

As roads and trails through the Forest were being built, improved, or reconstructed, bridge construction projects across the major rivers also became necessary. The South Fork of Salmon River was the first obstacle to trail transportation development of the back country on the Idaho Forest. At first, they had to cross it at selected fords, and during high water periods it meant swimming the horses or not crossing at all. The first log bridge across the South Fork drainage was at the Dustin ranch, and it was probably built by the miners and settlers and rebuilt by the Forest Service in 1922. This was quite a major undertaking with the use of construction equipment in those days. Andy Casner, early Ranger and Deputy Supervisor and, in later years the owner and developer of the Riggins Hot Springs Resort, was in charge. The Idaho Forest photograph file has a series of pictures taken during the construction phases of the Dustin bridge. Other bridges of this same period were built across Secesh, South Fork above the Secesh, and the first one across the Middle Fork of Salmon River at the mouth of Big Creek. Lyle Watts was Supervisor at that time. Here is one of his written comments regarding this work:

I could go on relating experiences, telling of the construction of the Secesh and the Secesh-South Fork and Middle Fork of Salmon River bridges in the dead of winter by Andy Casner. The suspension bridge near the mouth of the East Fork which caused us so much grief; the building of the East Fork trail and the Big Creek trails...

The following is a listing of the larger bridges that have been built throughout the Forest and which have not been included in the above accounts of road development:

Krassel Knob pack bridge was constructed in 1941. It gave access to the Krassel Knob trail from the Ranger Station.

The Dustin bridge was rebuilt again in 1936 to the existing steel structure.

Elk Lake Road bridge across the Little Salmon River was completed in 1951. Also in 1951, the Badley pack bridge was rebuilt across the South Fork of Salmon River.

Mackay Bar trail bridge was built in 1954. The Campbell's Ferry trail bridge was completed in 1955.

The concrete bridge across the Salmon River at the mouth of Partridge Creek was built in 1957. It was built to complete the future junction of the Goose Lake road with the Salmon River road. The reason it was constructed so much in advance of the Goose Lake

project was because of financial cooperation available at that time from the Salmon River Lumber Company. The lumber company had a large timber purchase option with land owner Gus Carlson on the Partidge Creek side that was about to expire after considerable payments had been made. This contribution to the construction of the bridge was substantial and could not be overlooked by the Forest.

Riggins Hot Springs bridge: After the Salmon River road had been constructed, the Forest built a cable suspension bridge of very light traffic standard in cooperation with Andy Casner. It was a winter contributed time project by Idaho Forest employees, including some of the Rangers. The benefit to the Forest was for trail access. In 1954 a big rock rolled down the mountain, knocking out the north side cable tower and collapsing the bridge into the river. Service was maintained to the Hot Springs property for passengers by a ferry boat for a year or two. A new bridge was built in 1956 by the Forest Service with financial cooperation in the amount of about \$10,000 from Basil Wiggins, the Hot Springs owner at that time. The Forest Service now has a recorded right-of-way across the Hot Springs property wide enough for a band of sheep.

A new trail bridge across the Middle Fork of Salmon River at the mouth of Big Creek was finished in 1957 by the Payette Forest bridge crew.

Upper Buckhorn road bridge: This bridge was built in 1959 and the Lower Buckhorn bridge across the South Fork was finished in 1962.

The Taylor Ranch bridge across Big Creek was constructed in 1958. Prior to that time, a very rickety swinging foot bridge provided the only ground access to the ranch except by fording the river with horses. In completing this project, the Forest received the first recorded right-of-way across the private property.

Isaac Dickerson was Bridge Construction Superintendent for the Forest from 1949 to 1963. During that period of service, he was in charge of constructing many bridges on the Forest. Some of the largest projects were in the back country where transportation of supplies and equipment, working and living conditions were difficult. Among the many bridges he built, the major ones were: Little Salmon River at Riggins, Hazard Creek, Elk Lake, Campbells Ferry, Badley, Mackay Bar, Riggins Hot Springs, Middle Fork of Salmon River at Water Fall Creek, Upper Secesh, the two Buckhorn Creek bridges, Taylor Ranch, Poverty Flat, Goose Creek, and Secesh at Loon Creek.

Although the Interstate bridge at the foot of the Kleinschmidt Grade was not a Forest project. it did tie

into the Forest road system and, therefore, is of some historical interest. It was constructed in 1928 by the states of Idaho and Oregon, replacing a ferry which was known as Ballard's Ferry. The bridge was removed in 1967 as the Low Hells Canyon Dam was nearing completion. Water impoundment would have inundated most of the bridge structure.

AIRPLANE LANDING FIELDS AND STRIPS:

Chamberlain Landing Field: The first landing field at the Chamberlain Ranger Station was constructed in 1940. For several years prior to that time, the Forest Service used the one on Stonebreaker's ranch. The Stonebreaker field was first used in 1928. In 1941, the Chamberlain field was recorded as having a 3,000 foot runway 150 feet wide, and was constructed at a total cost of \$601. That cost figure probably did not include contributed time by fire control employees. Also in 1941, some construction had started on a planned northwest runway of 3400 feet in length. This was a long time project with contributed hand labor sawing away at it periodically over the years until 1953. That year a D-7 tractor was walked across country to Chamberlain and the new run was completed in 1954 at a cost of about \$10,000.

Cold Meadows Landing Field: Records about this landing field started in 1933 which showed that a runway had been previously constructed with regular Forest funds. It was 800 feet long and 150 feet wide. A plan was prepared by the Regional Forester's Division of Engineering in 1943 which was designed to complete the construction of the field up to an 1850 foot long runway for a planned cost of \$2,465. Apparently no work was done following that plan. In 1955 planning started again and additional work followed that year, especially clearing and earth-moving on the upper end. The D-7 tractor used at Chamberlain had been walked to Cold Meadows for this project. Work continued through 1956 with the final work being done in 1957. The final runway was 3400 feet. The total cost of the 1955 to 1957 work was approximately \$13,400.

Big Creek Landing Field: The first field at Big Creek was probably developed in the early 1930's. A letter dated in 1938 showed a runway of 1400 feet and a width of 150 feet. It had been built with N.I.R.A. funds at a cost of \$1,189. It was seeded to a turf, irrigated, and used also as a horse pasture. Only about 900 feet was actually usable because of wet ground on the lower end. A project to lengthen and generally improve the field began in 1958. By the end of 1959, most of the work had been completed on the new 3500 foot runway. However, only about 1800 feet were usable. Total cost up to that time was about \$22,000. In 1960, a special use permit was issued to the Idaho Department of Aeronautics to continue the construction, finish it to a

higher standard, and incorporate it into the system of airfields that the Department operates throughout the state. All construction work was completed in 1961 with a runway length of 3600 feet.

Soldier Bar Landing Field: Soldier Bar field was also constructed in the early 1930's - probably 1932. Records show that Supervisor Scribner was trying it out for the first time on July 25, 1933. A 1938 record shows a landing strip of 1500 feet, which had been constructed by regular Forest Service funds at a cost of \$1,345.

Elk Meadows Landing Field: This field was constructed in the early 1930's with E.R.A. funds at a cost of \$1,483. The runway was 2,040 feet long and 165 feet wide. A wet problem existed on this field and its use was discouraged except during the dry part of the summer. A drain through the adjoining wet meadow was made with ditching powder in about 1953 by the New Meadows Ranger. It improved the condition of the field somewhat, but was mainly done to improve the meadow for pasture. This field is not being maintained and is considered for emergency use.

Warren Landing Field: The original field in Warren was destroyed by gold dredging operations some time between 1934 and 1936. In 1937 and 1938, the dredging company, in cooperation with the Forest Service, leveled the tailings and made the field usable again. Shortly afterwards, the Forest Service and local citizens worked at it periodically until a runway of 2400 feet was available.

Krassel Landing Field: Available records indicate that this field was constructed some time between 1935 and 1938. A 1938 letter shows the field completed with an 1800 foot runway.

Heida Landing Field: A project to build a field at this site was underway from about 1936 to 1941. A runway of about 2200 feet was eventually cleared, but the project was abandoned. Although a few planes did use it experimentally, it soon became restocked by lodgepole reproduction, and by 1952 it could no longer be used even in emergency.

During the 1930's, work was also started on proposed landing strips at Ramey Meadows, Runaway Ridge, Moose Meadows, Phantom Meadows, and Hungry Creek. None of them was completed. The Forest also built the original field on the Root Ranch property, which was owned at that time by Wallace Beery, the movie actor, and received a lease to use it for official business.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESERVOIRS:

The important water impoundment projects built on the Forest are:

Box Lake: This was a natural lake dammed at the outlet in 1935 by the Lake Reservoir Company for the storage of 1395 acre feet. It is part of the irrigation water system that passes through Big Payette Lake.

Boulder Lake: Dam construction here was in 1925 and stores 1957 acre feet over two small natural lakes. It was built by the Roseberry Irrigation District.

Goose Lake: This reservoir was created by a dam constructed by the Goose Lake Reservoir Company in 1919. It has a storage capacity of 5,020 acre feet over a natural lake. The water goes into Goose Creek and is used on ranches in Meadows Valley.

Granite Twin Lakes: The first dam was built in 1921 and was reconstructed in the 1950's. The storage capacity is 625 acre feet, which is fed through Goose Lake and is used by the Goose Lake Reservoir Company.

Granite Lake: This is a reservoir over a natural lake. The original dam failed during the flood period of May, 1948. It was not rebuilt or used for water storage until a new dam was built in 1961. The project belongs to the Lake Reservoir Company. Storage water is passed down Fisher Creek to the North Fork of Payette River and into Big Payette Lake. Storage capacity since 1961 is 2900 acre feet.

Hornet Reservoir: It was constructed in 1909 by Hornet Creek ranchers who later formed the Hornet Creek Water Users' Association. Its capacity is 304 acre feet.

Louie Lake: A dam was built at the outlet of the original Louie Lake in 1922. It stores 600 acre feet of irrigation water, owned by the Roseberry Irrigation District.

Lost Valley Reservoir: The dam was built in 1912 and the reservoir area has a storage capacity of 10,100 acre feet. When the Mesa Orchard land was being planned for development, the only irrigation water that could be made available was from the Middle Fork of the Weiser River. All of this water had previously been acquired and was being used. A deal was made whereby the water needed at Mesa from Middle Fork would be replaced into the Weiser River system from the proposed storage of Lost Creek water in Lost Valley. After acquiring the homestead land in Lost Valley, the dam was built and the project completed.

Twin Lakes Reservoir: This is a small water storage project now owned by Roy Shaw. The project was completed in 1924 and has a capacity of 220 acre feet. These lakes are on the northwest side of Boulder Mountain east of McCall.

Upper Payette Lake: The outlet of the original lake was dammed in 1929 by the Lake Reservoir Company. The company had to build a new dam in 1951. Its storage capacity is 3,000 acre feet, which also passes into Big Payette Lake, the principal storage area for the Lake Reservoir Company.

Fall Creek Lake (Blackwell): This was also a natural lake which was converted into a small reservoir in 1924. It has a capacity of 360 acre feet which supplies irrigation water to the old Blackwell Ranch just east of the McCall golf course. The facility is presently owned by John Stringer.

CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF TRAILS:

Trail access through the most remote parts of the country was quite limited when the Forests were created. The first trails that did exist were probably no more than a blazed route made by some of the first trappers that worked through the forested country. Then came the prospector, who may not have even blazed a line unless he made a find and had to retrace himself. After mineral was discovered, the exploration of a claim forced the miner to actually build more of a trail, since he had to go and come with supplies and equipment. Stockmen soon followed the first prospectors and miners. They probably blazed some routes into the timbered country, but most of their contribution to trail building was the wearing of a tread through repeated use of a route. Livestock, especially horses and cattle, prefer to retrace their steps and whenever possible to walk on an even grade when traveling on sloping ground.

So the early Foresters inherited some trails at the very start. Many of them were good routes through the country that at first needed only cutting of down logs, the Forest Service blaze, better clearance for pack stock, removal of some rocks, and some realignment. New trails also were needed and were hurriedly built to a standard no better than those that were adopted.

The early trail experience throughout the Intermountain Region was no doubt the same and eventually resulted in the establishment of required standards of trail construction. No trails were built to high standard on the Weiser or Idaho Forests for a long time. Traffic was not heavy enough to warrant it. Even into the 1930's,

the Regional Forester's standard for a "way trail" said nothing about grade but did specify that in construction and maintenance of a way trail no logs or rocks would be removed that a horse could readily step over.

Some written accounts regarding early-day trails and the need for them are:

Walter Mann, writing about an experience in 1911:
 "...there was a homestead to be surveyed on the main Salmon River. Ted McCall was Ranger on the Chamberlain District, and the two of us had to make that survey. There were just two ways to get there: On skis or snowshoes over the high divides...or on foot, without snowshoes down the South Fork...through what was said to be an impassable box canyon. We chose the box. We stopped the first night at the Frank Smith ranch.. Smith told us great tales of the impassable canyon and advised against the trip. He said he and a partner went through one winter, got boxed in...and the only way they could get out was to climb an icicle for thirty feet up over a ledge. We found rock bluffs that jut into the river, and had to climb high to get around and back down again. After much climbing up and down we decided to take to the ice on the edges of the river to get around the bluffs. One of us would lie on his belly and scoot around and then the other would slide the back packs around and then scoot himself around. We got through before dark and found the homestead owned by Mr. Ludwig. Mr. Ludwig was a well educated man living alone. I did not find out anything about his past history or why he was there. We made the trip back without climbing an icicle."

No record could be found when the trail was built through that section of the South Fork. It must have been a major project whenever it was done, and still is a costly trail to maintain.

Julian Rothery, Supervisor in 1910 to 1912, wrote:
 "Perhaps the most significant development in my time was the awakening to the necessity of roads, trails, and phone lines...I tried to push roads and trails... a wagon road up Lake Fork to the Lick Creek Summit... trail down to Tailholt, up the South Fork, and trails into Chamberlain Basin country, and into the more inaccessible areas everywhere."

The necessity for trails continued and by 1925, both the Weiser and Idaho Forests had adequate trail systems. During the next twenty years many additional trails were constructed, most of which were to new lookout points or for fire pre-suppression and suppression activities.

With the coming of better communication and the use of aircraft in the 1940's, the Forest personnel began to realize

that they had more trails than were actually needed; and certainly more than could be properly maintained with available appropriations of FR&T funds. On the Idaho, especially, dead stands of lodgepole from the bark beetle kills of the 1928 to 1930 period were falling across many trails in tremendous numbers. Trail maintenance costs in many places had gone as high as \$20 a mile annually to just cut out the logs. Funds that could be spent on the Weiser Forest for trail maintenance in 1941 were based on 50 cents per mile. War-time appropriations to the Forest Service were not very fat. Beginning in 1944, the Forest had to abandon certain lookouts in order to help finance the growing smokejumper operations--another reason additional trails were no longer needed.

In 1946 a big trail planning session was held for the purpose of eliminating all the trails the Rangers could no longer justify under criteria devised by the Regional Forester. This was the beginning of more detailed trail maintenance plans.

During all this period and through the 1950's, trail maintenance was inadequate and general deterioration continued. Forest users, especially grazing permittees, hunters, and commercial outfitters were becoming more publicly critical of the Forest because of so many neglected trails. In 1954 the Idaho Fish & Game Department asked for a cooperative program to re-open some of the abandoned trails and to build some new ways in the Chamberlain area. This was to open country where greater elk harvest was needed. The project was financed with the Department's Pittman-Robinson funds, the Chamberlain District Ranger providing the organization and supervision. Naturally, no provision could be made for future maintenance of this project with Department or Forest Service funds. The commercial outfitters who were to benefit were encouraged to take over and to keep the trails open.

Throughout the more intensively used parts of the Forest, the need for trails decreased rapidly with the expansion of the roads project due to timber harvesting activities. At the same time, increased public and administrative use of a few back country trails has stimulated some reconstruction projects, and for the first time, high standard trails were being built.

A 10.8 mile section of the Campbell's Ferry-Chamberlain Trail was reconstructed in 1962.

The Big Creek trail from the Middle Fork to the Taylor Ranch was reconstructed during 1963 and 1964 by contract to Joe Bayok for a total cost of \$32,444.

In 1964 the section from Taylor's Ranch to Cabin Creek was reconstructed under contract to Rhodes and McKay;

a total of 5 miles at a cost of \$30,080. Reconstruction of the remaining nine mile section from Cabin Creek to Crooked Creek was completed in 1966. It was done under contract by Rex E. Lanham Company at a cost of \$48,727.

During 1967 a trail was being constructed for the first time down Chamberlain Creek between the junction with McCalla Creek and Salmon River. This project also calls for constructing a new trail along Salmon River to the mouth of Disappointment Creek.

HISTORY OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEM:

Like trails and roads, the first telephones into sections of the Forests were built to serve the mining industry.

A grounded circuit was in use from Council to Bear and Cuprum some time before 1900. A spur line also went from Cuprum to Helena and from there down Haley Ridge to the Red Ledge Mine. Telephone service over this line was available to both the Bear and Hornet Ranger Stations in 1906. A record of when the Weiser Forest acquired this system can no longer be found. It was probably soon after 1906 because with the mining activity dying out, the local people left in the country were no doubt glad for the Forest Service to take over the responsibility. It is understood that the line was rebuilt by the Forest Service from Hornet to Bear in 1917.

Photographs in the file show that the line to Pollock Lookout was first built in 1912 and one from Hornet over Cuddy Mountain to Brownlee and Mann Creek was built about a year or two earlier.

By 1930, the main telephone lines on the Weiser Forest were as follows: Council-Cuprum line went via Bear Ranger Station and over the hill to Cuprum. From Bear, a spur line went to Smith Mountain Lookout and from there to Black Lake and Jackley Lookout. A spur from Cuprum was later built to Horse Mountain, Kinney Point, down Grassy Ridge and across Snake River to McGraw Lookout on the Wallowa Forest.

Price Valley Ranger Station had a line to Tamarack, where it could be switched on to commercial facilities.

A main system had also been built from Council up Mill Creek to Squaw Flat Ranger Station and on to No Business Lookout. A spur line ran from Squaw Flat to Council Mountain Lookout. At No Business, service could be switched on to the Association's Red Ridge line to McCall. The main line went from No Business across Cougar Basin to Mica Saddle and Indian Mountain Lookout; from there across Little Weiser River to Mill Creek Ranger Station. At Mill Creek, service could be switched to the Squaw Creek

line on the old Payette National Forest. In 1923 Elmer Ross, who was a good hand with telephones, built and installed the first switchboard in the Dispatcher's office in Council.

Some time between 1910 and 1912, the Idaho Forest had telephone lines to Lake Fork; Paddy Flat via Roseberry, Warren, and New Meadows Ranger Stations. By 1925, a line had been built to Big Creek by the way of South Fork, Yellow Pine, and Profile. In 1928, a line was in use from Big Creek to Chamberlain.

The main telephone lines that were in use on the Idaho Forest in 1930 were:

McCall-Warren: It was 45 miles long and was hooked up through the commercial switchboard in McCall.

Warren-Big Creek: This was built via South Fork over Elk Summit to Big Creek - a distance of 38 miles.

McCall-Big Creek: It went from McCall to Lake Fork, South Fork, Yellow Pine and terminated at Big Creek - a distance of 82 miles.

Big Creek-Cold Meadows: This line went down Big Creek, up to Acorn Butte Lookout, Cold Mountain, and Cold Meadows. Grass Mountain Lookout was on a spur from Cold Meadows.

Big Creek-Chamberlain: The route of this line was up Smith Creek, along the divide to Chicken Peak Lookout and down Chamberlain Creek to the Chamberlain Station. A side spur served Sheepeater Lookout.

There were also spur lines from Big Creek Station to all lookouts south of Big Creek.

Roseberry-Reed Ranch: This system included spurs to Boulder Lookout, Blackmare Lookout, and Eagle Rock Lookout. The line was built in 1927.

McCall-New Meadows: The system also included a branch from Thorn Creek to Brundage, Granite, and Hard Butte Lookouts.

Before the Salmon River Road was built, the settlers along the river had a line from Riggins to the Key's Ranch on French Creek. A line had also been constructed from Burgdorf to Key's Ranch, and switching facilities were furnished at the ranch. After the road was built, the CCC crews rebuilt the line and the Forest maintained it until about 1956, when it was abandoned back to the Salmon River residents.

Before the telephone line was built to Big Creek, the

Forest experimented with carrier pigeons, but had very little success with them.

Fred Williams, who was the first Big Creek Ranger, reported that in 1920 the Forest established the first radio stations - one at McCall and one at Edwardsburg. An engineer from Region One by the name of Adams was in charge of the project. It turned out to be a complete failure.

In the 1940's when a large number of lookouts were being abandoned and more radios were being used, miles of telephone lines were also being abandoned. In the early 1950's, telephone service was being replaced with VHF radio equipment. The Hornet Creek line from Council to Hornet was sold to the Hornet Creek ranchers and the section from Hornet to Bear and Cuprum was sold to the people along the route and in Cuprum.

The McCall-New Meadows line was sold to the Gem State Telephone Company, as was the Forest Service line from McCall to Sylvan Beach along the Warren Wagon Road.

The first portable radios that were successfully used in the field were called the S.P. sets. Then came the S.P.F. sets, which were very successful and were still in use at certain locations after the VHF system was well established.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER X

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

CHANGES IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT TOWARD THE NATIONAL FOREST:

Public reaction regarding the establishment of the National Forests in this area was mixed. People who were using the resources and dependent upon them for a livelihood were generally fearful of federal regulation and opposed it bitterly. Many others supported it, since they could see that the forest resources were being damaged and wasted and that control was necessary to protect the public interest. Probably just as many people, especially those not personally affected, had no interest in the issue at all. Public sentiment of that period was well expressed by the quotation of J.B. Lafferty, which is included under PUBLIC REACTION, page 27. It is also interesting to read a similar summary written by J. W. Farrell in 1941:

At this point, it would be well to summarize the attitude of the people regarding the creation of the National Forests. From the beginning, there were two pretty well defined groups, (1) The local people, or those dependent upon hay and forage production for their local livestock industry, (2) The so-called transient sheepmen or sometimes just called "outside sheepmen." Both groups, of course, had their friends and supporters. The bigger sheep outfits, however, had a great following including the bankers and industrialists. The large land owners, including the timber land owners, were, of course, interested in perpetuating the sheep industry because of the remuneration gained through leasing their lands for grazing purposes. Some of the local people were, of course, reluctant to take sides either way. The sheepmen were good customers of the local merchants and hotel keepers. The local stockmen were skeptical of the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and wondered whether the "outside" sheepmen would gain a greater monopoly. Sheepmen soon acquired title to ranches in Meadows Valley and Long Valley, thus placing themselves in firmer control of the rangelands.

Backcountry settlers were happy about the coming of the Forest Service since they were able to use better trails and roads and telephone service. They remained happy as long as they were left alone to use the adjoining resources without restriction. This situation still persists with most of the real native backcountry residents. They feel roped in by Forest Service restrictive regulations and policies.

Right from the beginning, Forest personnel were sensitive to public reaction as evidenced by a few sentences written in 1910 by Supervisor Bergh of the Idaho Forest, quoted as follows:

The accessibility to the best hunting grounds was made by the construction of the Lake Fork and Lick Creek trails and the construction of the Secesh bridge. The appreciation of the hunters and other pleasure seekers of the improvements made by the Forest Service is very apparent.

Every summer I hear the visitors commend the Forest Service for the improvements being made and also for reserving camping grounds where horse feed may be found. The liberality of the Forest officers in allowing campers to occupy enclosures where all outside forage is gone has also made many friends among the people. It is not presumed that it will always be possible to extend this privilege, but where it can be permitted without any detriment resulting the Forest Service, I think it should be allowed.

Stockmen who became the first generation permittees as a group were suspicious and quite critical of National Forest administration and continued so for the remainder of their lives. This was due to their inherent resistance to change. They opposed almost every range management practice the Rangers tried to put into effect such as: The placement of salt to get livestock distribution, adherence to established seasons of use, counting of livestock on the range, location of watering developments, and bed ground rules, to name a few.

Second and third generation permittees have accepted most of these practices as good business. They are also more progressive and more susceptible to change. However, as a group they may not now be any more friendly or appreciative of the Forest's management of the range resource than their fathers and grandfathers were. They have been harassed by reductions in permits, continuing encroachment of other permitted uses on their range, requirements of more costly and intensified management of their livestock while on the range, losses of trailing privileges across other lands, and such other annoyances as tagging of livestock to discourage trespass. The politically motivated, and so labeled, land grab program initiated by the leadership of the national livestock organizations and the livestock lobby in Washington during the early 1950's had a crippling effect on the Forest's relationship with local grazing permittees. It fostered disrespect of the Forest Service administration and encouraged permittees to go to their Congressmen and national organizations for support over many grievances which should have been settled locally. The effect this has had on their feelings toward the Forest Service will probably persist throughout the remainder of that generation of permittees.

The early-day Forest Service men had a rough time with lumbermen. Forest timber sales, marking practices and utilization requirements were resisted, as was most every timber conservation practice. Again, it was the shock at the loss of the freedom to which they were accustomed. The local lumbermen were all small sawmill operators always having a difficult time financially. Relationship changed for the better quite rapidly even though the Forest's management practices did not always make much sense to them. Another important turning point came in the 1940's when the real small sawmills back in the Forests were passing out in favor of larger mills in the valley towns. Since the beginning of that period, the local lumbermen have had a more progressive and cooperative attitude toward Forest management practices. They continue to be critical of some timber sale policies, but general working relationships with the Forest have been good.

After the Forests were established, the prospectors and miners were friendly toward the Forest because their actions were not often restricted and the building of roads, trails and telephone lines helped them in many ways. They were against the creation of the Idaho Primitive Area until they were convinced the change would not affect their freedom. Since about 1950, especially since the passage of the Multiple-Use Mining Act and Wilderness bill, their attitude toward the Forest Service has changed abruptly. The mining industry and individual miners alike have become very skeptical and critical. Relations are probably worse with the miners at this time than with any other user group.

Recreationists have continuously given the most support to the Forest and, in return, have probably received the least attention than any other user group. This is no doubt due to the fact that up to the present time, at least, their use of the resource has been restricted the least.

There seems little doubt that at this time the Payette National Forest is better regarded by the public as the manager of its local Forest resource than at any time since the beginning in 1906.

I & E PROGRAMS AND PLANS:

Trying to keep people informed as to what was being done in managing the Forest, along with how and why those things were done, has been an ever-increasing job. Almost every contact that has been made with people regarding the Forest's business has had some I&E implication. The effect of that phase of information and education work is impossible to measure, but has, no doubt, been a substantial factor in whatever gains have been made in public understanding.

However, it has never been considered to be adequate because it did not directly reach those citizens who were having no business dealing with the Forest Service. Therefore, it was necessary to provide special programs to reach this largest group of the general public.

For many years, the Forest has participated in Service-wide programs. The first, and still the largest, is the annual fire prevention program. The so-called "Show-Boat" program was also extensively used for many years in meetings with all the local schools and service clubs and other organized groups. Whenever there was an important national issue underway and keyed off by Congressional hearings (for example, the Congressional investigation of the Forest Service grazing policies), programs were developed and action taken by the Forest. Other national issues which came before the public and for which the Forest had a programmed part, were: The debate on establishment of community sustained yield timber units; the act to create Wilderness areas; the proposed Wild Rivers legislation; and the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act.

Trying to acquaint key individuals, groups, and the general public with the principles and objectives of multiple use management has been the largest and most important I&E job for the Forest for the past several years. In a recent all-out effort to further this task, the Regional Forester explained the existing situation - in part:

The rapid population increase during the past decade is reflected in increased pressures placed upon all resources of the National Forests. To obtain the maximum social and economic benefits, the National Forests are managed under the principle of multiple use and sustained yield as distinct from National Parks managed for preservation. This principle is not understood by the general public and is often misinterpreted by some people who should know better. Others deliberately distort the meaning and use the term "Multiple Use and Sustained Yield" to gain support for their special interest.

We must bring about better understanding of the principle behind multiple use planning, that it is management of an area of land, not of individual resources, and that it is the ecological approach to the management of resources for the social as well as economic benefits of mankind. People should understand that nothing is done to the land or its resources whether it be road building, timber cutting, range seeding, fence construction, etc., without considering the effect on the soil, the water and all other resources, uses, and values...tangible and intangible. They should be made to realize that in every instance, alternatives are considered, and when a decision is made, it is the best possible choice for the maximum total sustained yield of the resources

consistent with protection of the land and the needs of people today and in the future.

Some of the larger and important local issues which called for programing and action in the past were:

Idaho Primitive Area in the 1930's.

Criticism of land and water damage caused by timber cutting in the late 1940's.

Proposed reductions of grazing permits where local communities were concerned about the effect on their economy.

Plans for and the establishment of Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area.

Establishing public awareness and explanation of aerial insect control projects - spruce budworm, grasshoppers, and crickets.

Explanation of local Ranger District Multiple Use Plans.

For many years, the Forest maintained a list of all local influential individuals. The main part of the annual I&E Action Plan was the assignment of personnel responsible for making contacts with these key people and the subject to be discussed. Many of the above listed issues were handled, at least in part, by that prepared program.

Some of the information and education work of a project nature that has been undertaken in recent years includes:

Each year since 1963 a summer-season I&E employee has been assigned to the McCall Ranger District. His job has been to give Forest Service programs and talks to the organized church, scout, and other youth groups that have summer camps around Payette Lake. He also gives programs to adult groups and handles many other public information duties.

Continued publicity of the smokejumpers and the aerial fire control unit has produced excellent acceptance of this advancement in forest fire control techniques.

Meeting and providing information to the public at the Receptionist's desk at the various Ranger's offices and the Supervisor's Office is a job that has grown larger every year.

During the past several years, excellent news coverage has been given to fire control activities, especially large project fires. The use of I&E specialists during emergency periods to handle dispatches, meet

reporters and television camera crews and to conduct them to the scene of action has all added valuable public understanding of damages caused by forest fires and the Forest Service management of suppression activities.

Both the old Weiser and Idaho Forests have had some kind of brochures almost from the very first, which were used for information to visitors. Material found in one for the Idaho Forest had a pencil note indicating a date of between 1909 and 1914. It was probably earlier than that since a writeup for another one was found dated 1916. The Forest has had one in use continually since that time. The latest was printed in 1967.

Recent brochures concerning special areas are:

The Middle Fork: It has photographs and description of the river area and its recreational attractions.

Hell's Canyon country: Photographs and descriptions of Hells Canyon scenic attractions and a proposal for recreation development.

The Salmon River: It was developed by the Forests involved with the Salmon River management program; Has photographs and descriptive information about the canyon and its white water boating.

The only controversies concerning the transfer and management of National Forest land by another agency were two separate attempts to have the Seven Devils-Hells Canyon area made into a National Park. The first of these occurred in the late 1930's and the second in about 1950 or 1951. In each case, the agitation for a National Park began in the communities of Weiser, Grangeville, and Lewiston, and was spearheaded by the Chamber of Commerce. They were disturbed about the lack of development of the area by the Forest Service and thought the National Park Service could do the job better and sooner. Also, a National Park would bring more publicity, visitors and, most important of all, money to their communities. Each time they held a Sunday public gathering at Kinney Point and Sheep Rock to show off Hells Canyon to Park officials and interested Congressmen. The Park Service made investigations and in each case ruled the area not suitable for National Park status. In the report of the first investigation, the author described Hells Canyon as being an unimpressive, drab, rocky, snake-infested area totally unsuitable for a National Park. Following the 1950 or 1951 attempt, the affected Forests - Nezperce, Payette, and Wallowa-Whitman - started the cooperative project which led to the establishment of the Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area with a proposed development program.

In 1955, the Forest produced a report to the stockholders commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Forest Service and describing the progress and changes made in the first fifty years of the Forest Service under the Department of Agriculture. This report was sent to users of the forest, local business establishments, and key individuals throughout southwestern Idaho. Other progress reports have been published in 1960, 1961, 1962, and 1964. A copy of each of these reports can be found in the Appendix file.

The motion picture industry filmed a picture known as "Northwest Passage" in the Payette Lakes area in 1939. Although the filming was done on state and privately owned land, the scenic timbered mountains of the National Forest furnished much of the backdrop.

On July 16, 1960, a dedication ceremony was held for the new Smokejumper Loft building. It was well attended by many important and interested people from other parts of the State as well as local. Ceremony proceedings were conducted by Supervisor Defler and Regional Forester Floyd Iverson. Senator Henry Dworshak and Congresswoman Gracie Pfof were dignitaries who also contributed to the program.

In about 1950, the Council X Club, Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, and the Weiser Kiwanis Club pooled their finances and purchased a 15 acre tract of land on Crooked River for the development of a campground. Their membership did some development work and installed tables and a toilet by contributed week end outings. This land was a part of a state school section which had been used during the years 1944 and 1947 as a camp site for the Forest Service timber sale crew while active cutting operations were centered around that part of the Hornet Ranger District. The State of Idaho sold the timber on that section to Boise-Payette Lumber Company. When it was being cut, Forester Dave Arrivee persuaded the Company to leave all the trees on the camp site. For several summers during the time the Forest Service had the camp there, J.B. Lafferty was working with the timber sales administration crew and lived in the camp. He was very interested in preserving this site and was active, along with his good friend Ellis Snow, in getting the service organizations to purchase it. Ellis Snow was successful in persuading the service clubs to name the camp after J.B. Lafferty.

Donation of the land to the Payette National Forest was completed in 1966 and construction of a new campground was finished early in 1967. On August 6, 1967, dedication ceremonies were held at the Lafferty camp. A good turnout of local people was present. George Lafferty and Mrs. Ruth Wilson, son and daughter of J. B. Lafferty, were also there.

CHAPTER XI

RECREATION

As soon as people began inhabiting this part of the State, there were some who went into the forested land on camping trips and to hunt and fish. By the time the Forests were established, no doubt there was considerably more use made of the accessible parts of the Forest. H.A. Bergh, the Supervisor of the Idaho Forest in 1910, made some comments about local recreation activities in a letter to the District Forester. Here is an interesting quotation from that letter:

The Idaho National Forest is used and visited by perhaps 500 people annually seeking pleasure and recreation. These people come from various parts of the State of Idaho. Occasionally, school teachers drift into this State from Oregon; and the great Payette Lakes and vicinity thereof catches 90% of all such visitors. It might be said that at and in around the Lakes is a natural rendezvous for schoolma'ams during summer vacation.

The Payette Lakes, while not directly within the boundaries of any National Forest, are surrounded by the Idaho and naturally when tourists come to the Lakes, they also go out upon Lake Fork, Loon Lake, Fisher Creek, Lick Creek, and to other nearby streams which afford good fishing, all of which creeks are within the Idaho Forest. The greatest number of pleasure seekers is drawn here from Boise, although Nampa, Emmett, Caldwell, Weiser, and Council furnish a considerable number of the people who visit this Forest. Parties who come into these mountains for pleasure and recreation begin to come as early as June 15, and only depart after the rainy season sets in, say from September 20 to October 10.

The chief source of recreation indulged in by visitors during the summer months is found in fishing, hunting birds, and feasting upon the diamond-like sparkling mountain water together with the ever invigorating cool nights. The great benefits gained in health by coming to these picturesque and scenic mountains to roam among the splendid forest during the hot summer months where the foliage gives out a refreshing resinous odor can best be corroborated and testified to by those who have partaken of such pleasures.

Recreation use did increase along with the development of roads and more trails. Even by 1925, recreation management was a very minor function on the Forests. While W.B. Rice

was Regional Forester, he wrote about his experiences when he was Supervisor of the Weiser Forest in 1922 to 1925. His only comment about recreation was: "We had no funds at all for recreation in those days and there was not much need for any. Some Weiser people went up Mann Creek for Sunday picnicking, but that was about the extent of recreation on the Forest."

That financial condition did not improve much on this Forest, except when the CCC program was in force, until about 1956. This was just one year before the start of "Operation-Outdoors," which was a Service-wide development program. The program was designed to upgrade sanitation on National Forest recreation sites and to provide sufficient facilities for the expected public use up to 1962.

It was during the CCC period when the first professionally planned campgrounds were built on the Forest. Some of them received considerable use during the next fifteen years. Campground maintenance, what little was done, was almost entirely supplied by contributed labor from fire control employees. Being a fire forest, that type of financing was acceptable and programed by the Regional Forester. Those Forests in the Region that had more recreation activity and little or no seasonal fire forces got the recreation money. That was the period when the campground improvements deteriorated rapidly. Recreation management was still a minor function and very little attention was given to it.

Idaho Forest campgrounds constructed by the CCC crews were: Hazard Lake, Upper Payette Lake, Burgdorf, Paddy Flat, Lake Fork, North Fork, Goose Lake and Big Creek. On the Weiser Forest, they were: Evergreen, Squaw Flat, Spring Creek, Kiwanis, Paradise, Justirte, Fourth of July, Brownlee, Bear Creek, Cold Spring and Smokey.

Reliable records of recreation use prior to 1944 are missing. Most of the old recreation statistical reports were probably destroyed at the time the two Forests were consolidated.

The following graph was designed to demonstrate trends in yearly estimates of recreation visits from 1944 to 1964:

435

405

375

345

315

285

255

225

195

165

135

105

75

45

15

Year	Visits
1944	11,900
1945	19,000
1946	55,000
1947	69,000
1948	74,000
1949	74,000
1950	72,000
1951	87,000
1952	98,000
1953	113,000

Year	Visits
1954	148,000
1955	300,000
1956	355,000
1957	364,000
1958	483,000
1959	208,000
1960	224,000
1961	244,000
1962	270,000
1963	253,000
1964	264,000

Excessive estimates of
road and highway visits

RECREATION VISITS 1944 to 1964

'44 '45 '46 '47 '48 '49 '50 '51 '52 '53 '54 '55 '56 '57 '58 '59 '60 '61 '62 '63 '64

Estimates of recreation visits for any one year or short period of years are likely to be very inaccurate and misleading. Ranger District personnel have generally had poor data upon which to base their estimates. Very few sample counts were ever made and data from traffic counters was not available until about 1960. More likely than not, no thought was given to it until time to make out the annual report. Certainly use of the Forests has, over the years, steadily increased with the growth of population, more country being made accessible, and the increase in leisure time and personal income.

The unusual peak of visits between 1955 and 1958 was due to some different method or policy in counting the "passing through on highway and waterway" visits. Apparently that method was questioned and corrected in 1959. According to the annual report, the 1962 peak resulted from the start of Brundage ski hill operation, which increased the winter sports visits.

Visits for fiscal years 1966 and 1967 are not included in the table and graph because of a different method of determining what constitutes a visit. Using them in comparison with past years' data would be misleading.

The first person to successfully boat through the Salmon River canyon as a commercial venture was Harry Guleke in about 1900. Over a period of a few years prior to 1900, he gradually worked his way downstream, each trip further into the canyon, studying the rapids as he went. Boats were smashed on rocks and lost as he gained experience in riding the rapids and in boat construction. He was called Captain Guleke and soon was advertising "The wildest boat ride in America." His boats were sturdily built flat-bottom scows with fore-and-aft sweeps which he controlled, one in each hand, from the center of the boat. Many of his first parties were taken all the way from Salmon City to Lewiston. However, his boat was either sold or abandoned as each trip terminated. It was cheaper to build a new one than to freight it back. That, plus the fact that no boat could be driven up the river, gave the Salmon the unique and descriptive name, "River of No Return."

By about 1930, others, notably Clyde and Don Smith, were taking recreation parties or freight into or through the canyon. Most trips terminated at Riggins. Some conventional river boats now were in use. Rafting down the Middle Fork was also becoming an outing of unusual experience for quite a few people.

The use of large rubber rafts really developed the commercial boating of recreationists. They were much safer, could haul larger parties, and could be deflated and returned cheaply to the starting point. Use of these rubber rafts really started right after World War II when the army-designed surplus bridge pontoons hit the market.

Larger and more powerful outboard motors began to appear, and finally broke the legend of the River of No Return.

Interest in white water recreation trips through the very spectacular main and Middle Fork Salmon River canyons continued to increase. Commercial outfitters were taking more of their fishing and big game hunting parties into camps that could be reached successfully only by boat.

In 1959, boats with jet engines appeared. They could negotiate shallower water than outboards and soon became standard equipment for the commercial outfitters. Power boats have not, as yet, replaced the rubber raft for those recreationists who prefer a slower and more leisurely trip through the main Salmon River canyon. Most outfitters have been using a small outboard motor to push the raft through still water sections, especially when a head wind confronts them. Rafts are used almost entirely on the Middle Fork because of less water and because power boats are prohibited on that river.

In 1961, the Payette, Nezperce, Bitterroot, and Salmon Forests cooperated in developing a management program for the main Salmon River. The roadless part of the canyon was so remote that Ranger District organizations could not give adequate attention to it. The outgrowth of the Salmon River management plan was to have a regular boat patrol on the River during the summer and fall months. One patrol operated from Corn Creek to Salmon Falls under the supervision of the Salmon and Bitterroot Forests. The other operated from the end of the road above French Creek to Salmon Falls, administered by the Nezperce and Payette. The project was multi-financed. Patrolmen were to provide maintenance and sanitation of camping sites, keep personal contacts with river residents, make fire prevention and educational contacts with recreationists, inspect mining activities, and other land occupancies.

RECREATION SURVEYS AND PLANS:

The Forest Service's "Operation Outdoors" program was an outgrowth of a strong nation-wide interest in outdoor recreation and the need for providing modern facilities for the increasing public demand. All of this pressure and sudden interest in outdoor recreation resulted in an Act of Congress in 1958 (P.L. 85-470) which created the Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission, with instructions to make a nationwide inventory and evaluation of the outdoor recreation resources. Also, the Commission was to recommend policies to be adopted and to present a report, state by state, on a national basis to the President and Congress not later than September 1961.

Members of the Commission, who were appointed by the President, included noted civilian leaders in the field of

recreation, personnel from government agencies, and Congressmen. To meet its responsibility, the Forest Service developed an inventory project named National Forest Recreation Resource Review. The specific objectives were to make an inventory and evaluation of the recreation resources, and to formulate policies, plans and programs needed to meet future recreation demand on the National Forests. This inventory was made on the Payette Forest during the 1959 to 1961 period.

To determine future demand, a detailed study was made involving projections of population, future recreation use, expected per capita income, leisure time, and travel. This and other data eventually resulted in an estimate of how many acres of land would be needed on the Forest to satisfy the demand for outdoor recreation up to the year 2000.

The field inventory procedure included the selection and mapping of occupancy sites, observation sites, swimming and boating sites, winter sports sites, and dispersed-recreation areas amounting to the acreage estimates needed by the year 2000. A total of 326 potential development sites were selected on the Forest. All of this data collected by the inventory was also used as a basis for the Forest recreation plan and to supply information to the national Outdoor Recreation Resource Review Commission.

The Payette National Forest Recreation Management Plan was completed in 1964. It was assembled as a composite of Ranger District projections, goals, and programs. Pertinent data relative to individual Ranger Districts was prepared for each District about one year later. In brief, the Forest plan included: A program for development of sites where demands exceed capacity; the effect that development of roads and trails would have on need for site development; the effect of water storage projects; projected public demand for outdoor recreation as determined by the inventory; estimates of future use; and the proposed development programs for the following four planning periods: 1960-1965, 1965-1970, 1970-1975, 1975-2000. The plan was carefully coordinated with the Southwest Idaho Sub-Region Multiple Use Management Guide and Ranger District Multiple Use plans.

CONSTRUCTION OF RECREATION FACILITIES:

"Operation Outdoors," which brought some money to the Forest, started in 1957. The Service-wide policy was to use this money for rehabilitation of existing campgrounds before any new sites would be developed. This Forest received special authorization to build some new sites on the South Fork of Salmon River where there were no existing approved campgrounds. It was brought about because of the congestion of campers during the salmon and steelhead fishing seasons. Campgrounds and other facilities rehabilitated, and new construction during the 1957 to 1962 period were: Spring Creek, Paradise, Justrite, and Kiwanis on the Weiser District;

Evergreen on the Council District; Lake Fork on the McCall District; Tepee, Upper Buckhorn, Lower Buckhorn, Buckhorn Waterstop, and the South Fork Waterstop on the Krassel District. All the developments on the Krassel District were new construction.

Between 1962 and 1965, the following camps were constructed: Grouse and Hazard Lake on the New Meadows District; Rainbow Point and Upper Payette Lake on the McCall District; Ponderosa and Indian Camp on the Krassel District; Burgdorf on the Warren District; and Brownlee on the Weiser District. Between 1965 and 1967, construction of campgrounds was completed at Cold Spring and Black Lake on the Boulder District in 1965; Huckleberry in 1966, and Lafferty in 1967 on the Hornet District; Last Chance in 1965 on the New Meadows District; and Cabin Creek in 1966 on the Council District.

The Burgdorf Summer Home Area was approved by the Chief of the Forest Service on June 14, 1945. The area as yet has not been a popular one. The location is not especially desirable, as it is about 30 miles from McCall, the only real populated community; and has water, sanitation, and lot access problems. As of 1967, only four lots are still held under permit, and only three of those have constructed improvements. There has actually been very little demand for summer home lots on the Payette because of the availability and attractiveness of land around Payette Lake and in the general vicinity of McCall.

Another small summer home area was approved in 1937. It is located on Fourth of July Creek, a tributary to Mann Creek, and was named Fourth of July Summer Home Area. All of the lots were located on a very steep north-facing slope except one that had a small spot on the creek bottom where the only cabin on the area now stands. For years, there was considerable demand for summer home lots in the Mann Creek area by Weiser people, but no one would go for those on Fourth of July Creek.

That one lot was held under special use permit for many years by William Hunt. It was transferred to a Mr. Francis Jackson in the late 1950's and has recently (1967) been transferred to Herbert Haun under a non-renewable term permit that will expire at the end of ten years. The summer home area as such has already been phased out.

DEVELOPMENT OF WINTER SPORTS AREAS:

People around McCall were interested in various forms of winter-time sports such as sleighing, dog sled races, and occasionally some ice skating before they had a developed ski hill. The first site including a small jump was on the hill back of the Blackwell Ranch. The sport began to grow rapidly after about 1924 with development of improved equipment and "know-how." In the 1930's they were looking

for a better hill to develop and funds with which to do it. The Forest Service was in the midst of the CCC and other emergency work programs, and apparently Supervisor Shank was interested in developing a ski hill on the National Forest. Carl Brown was dealing with the Boise-Payette Lumber Company for some land, including a suitable hill, on the road to New Meadows just east of Rock Flat. After acquiring the land, in 1938 Brown donated to the United States the 76 acre area which later became the Payette Lakes Ski Area. Most of the initial work on the hill and the building of the lodge was done in 1938 and 1939 by the Forest Service using CCC labor, funds from other emergency work programs, and contributed help from McCall citizens. The first special use permit was issued to the McCall Ski Club in 1941. Initial improvements on the hill included two ski trails, a jump, and a cable-drawn sled-type lift. The jump hill was considerably improved in the late 1940's and a platter pull installed in 1955.

In 1954, the original lodge was destroyed by fire and a new one was completed in 1956 by the Forest with substantial contributions of labor and material from local people and Brown Tie and Lumber Company. The platter pull was removed in 1967 and a portable mighty-mite tow was installed.

In 1961 the Forest issued special use permits to the Brundage Mountain Company for the construction and maintenance of a year-around recreation resort, primarily developed for skiing; also to operate a lodge, skiing school, and a ski sport rental shop. Improvements on the hill include electrically operated chair lift, T-Bar lift, and rope tow. Area is located on the west face of Brundage Mountain adjoining the Goose Creek Road and is approximately 9 miles from McCall. The following photo and map shows the planned layout before development. (On the next pages)

A special use permit was issued to the Hitt Mountain Company, Inc., in 1966 for constructing, operating and maintaining a ski area on the north side of Sturgil Mountain, 14 miles west of Cambridge. The permit authorized the building of a lodge, ski lift, ski trails, work roads, parking area, water and sewage systems, and the operation of a ski school. The Hitt Mountain Company is composed of businessmen, mostly from the Weiser area. The area is to be developed by stages. Facilities were first operated during part of the winter 1966-1967.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

CHAPTER XII

LAND USES

HOMESTEADED LAND WITHIN FOREST BOUNDARIES:

Most of the lands suitable for agricultural home sites in the Weiser, Payette, and Little Salmon River valleys had been occupied before the decade just prior to the creation of the Forest Reserves. It was during that period when land filings under the Timber and Stone Act reached deeper into the timbered sections of the mountains. Consolidations of the homesteads into large timber holdings had an impact upon the Forest Service administration in later years. Writing in his foreword to an Idaho Forest history in 1943, J.W. Farrell gave the following explanation of that historical event:

During the period from 1895 to about 1904.. large acreages of timber land passed from government to private ownership. Many of the local settlers acquired title...to a maximum of 160 acres of timber land as stipulated by the Timber and Stone Act of June 3, 1878. The 160-acre tracts were later purchased by large timber companies, including what is now the Boise Payette Lumber Company. The Cook Timber Company held title to considerable acreage of timber land adjacent to and within the National Forest boundaries...Their holdings were later acquired by the Boise Payette company.

J.B. Lafferty also wrote about these events in his history of the Weiser Forest:

Several years before the Reserves were created, large timber companies tried to get title to the best and most accessible bodies of commercial timber in Idaho. To get their title, they often made agreements with individuals, preferably non-residents, to get the land under either the Homestead Act or the Timber and Stone Act. But as soon as the individuals got their title, they transferred the land to the timber companies. The company paid expenses plus about \$400 for a 160 acre claim. Poorly paid school teachers from the east and midwest were good prospects. They were glad for the profit and enjoyed a summer's outing in the west.

According to the memory of early settlers in Council valley, the timber land holdings in the Middle Fork of Weiser River now owned by the Boise-Cascade Corporation were consolidated in a similar way by a timber land company named "Crocker-Costello."

Probably the most demanding and time-consuming job with which the Forest Supervisors had to deal during the first few years of the Forest Reserves was examining and reporting on land claims. The examination of homestead filings on the Idaho Forest was especially costly and difficult because they trickled along over the years and were scattered widely throughout the remote back country and inaccessible river canyons. Claims were more numerous on the Weiser Forest where access was less difficult.

An explanation of the work and problems involved is well explained in a writing by J.B. Lafferty, who personally did much of the early claim examinations on the Weiser Forest:

One fact which created considerable criticism of the Federal Forest Service at first was the absence of any law under which homesteads could be entered within the boundaries of the Forest Reserves. This was remedied by the passage by Congress on June 11, 1906, of a law permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to open to entry under the homestead law such lands as were found to be agricultural in character and suitable for that purpose. This law came to be known as the "June 11 Act." During the first few years after its passage, applications for land under it came in thick and fast. People who lived in this locality for years and who had never thought of applying for homesteads seemed to think this was a perfectly new opportunity to become home owners. Every piece of ground containing 3 or more acres of land that might be classified as agricultural became, in the eyes of many citizens, the making of a happy home. Altogether, 321 applications were received for land within the Weiser Forest. One hundred seventy-eight of these were finally approved for an average of 87 acres per claim making a total of 15,523 acres which were opened to entry.

In the beginning, my interpretation of this law was, in order to be opened to entry under the Act, the soil must not only be physically capable of being cultivated and sufficiently fertile to produce crops, but must also be located at an elevation where climatic conditions are suitable for the raising of farm crops and the amount of such land large enough to permit one to produce a large portion of his living from that land. With this interpretation, I began the work of classifying the land applied for. Naturally, I found a large number of tracts of land where the area suitable for cultivation was entirely too small to constitute a reasonable farm unit. Others were at such high elevation that farm crops could not be successfully grown there. I reported adversely on all such applications. At that time, the demand for homesteads became so intense that great pressure was brought to bear (by Congressmen) upon those responsible for final action.. Many appeals

were made to the District Forester at Ogden, Utah, from my recommendations that applications be denied. The Chief of Lands in the Ogden office, a Mr. Jensen, was very liberal minded when it came to applications for land, and he reversed my decisions in several cases....

Many entries made on these lands under the "June 11 Act" were abandoned before final proof was made. Others were patented and then sold to stockmen for grazing purposes. At this time (1948), not to exceed 10 percent of the lands opened to entry are being occupied and used in any way for agricultural purposes.

As we now look upon some of those homesteads, it is almost inconceivable that the original claimant could possibly have believed he could make a living by farming such sub-marginal land. However, they were determined enough to go to their Congressmen for support if the examiner's recommendation was not favorable; and in many cases, won their filings. Time has proven the sad fact that almost all of the homesteads acquired under that act on this Forest resulted in years of fruitlessly-spent lives for the misguided claimant and a wide circle of worn-out land resources around each of the abandoned homes.

MINING ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE FOREST:

Most of the mining history made on this Forest occurred during early days in the Warren, Seven Devils, and Thunder Mountain mining districts. That history is included in Chapter I.

Hundreds of mining claims have been located since 1910. Some have been held for many years and others are still being filed. While almost all of them possessed mineral showing and were honestly filed for real mining purposes, very few have been worth development and even less of them produced any paying quantities of mineral. A few claims have been fraudulently held for home sites or for commercial development. Most of these have been along the Salmon River and in the Primitive Area.

Up to the present time, the largest mining operation inside the Forest was Stibnite. In about 1932, there were about 150 men employed there, milling about 60 tons of gold ore per day. This size operation continued until 1942, when, with government financial help, they converted to production of tungsten, which was needed for the war effort. That started a major expansion which was maintained until about 1945, at which time they quit tungsten. During the war period, only tungsten was marketed and the other partly refined ore, containing mostly gold and silver, was stockpiled. Between 1945 and 1947, that ore was processed to concentrates. In 1947, they started production

of antimony and began building a large capacity smelter. For the next year or two, Stibnite was the second largest producer of antimony in the United States. In 1951, the mine closed down. Dismantling of equipment and closing procedures employed a few people until about 1955 when it was abandoned.

A turning point for controlling illegal land occupancy under mineral claim filings came with the enactment of the "Multiple Use Mining Law" of July 23, 1955, and the determination of surface rights which followed immediately. The Mineral Claims Restoration Act in August of the same year also gave the Forest opportunity to clarify and take action of claims that were filed along the rivers after the establishment of Power Site withdrawals.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL AREAS:

IDAHO PRIMITIVE AREA: Some agitation to create a Primitive Area in the Salmon River mountains began as early as 1925. Records indicate that Harry Shellworth of Boise had been talking it up with other interested people about that time. Apparently, Shellworth got the ear of Dick Rutledge who was then Regional Forester, and he in turn became enthusiastic over the movement. During the next two years, many others, especially sportsmen, became actively interested.

In the fall of 1927, a party of important people and devoted hunters made a trip into the Big Creek country, partly for hunting but mainly to study the area and the feasibility of establishing a primitive area. The principal members in this party were Governor H.C. Baldrige; Stanley Easton, Bunkerhill and Sullivan Mining Company; Lumberman Harry Shellworth, and Regional Forester Rutledge. They were all enthusiastic and immediately laid plans to push the proposal. During the next two years, interest in the proposal had developed far enough for the Forest Service to start a thorough study. At the completion of the study and report, a heavy exchange of correspondence started among prominent Idahoans, Congressmen, and some wealthy easterners added enthusiasm in support of the proposal. By early 1930, it had become evident that the movement had almost unqualified support of local foresters, sportsmen, and recreationists. Some opposition had developed among users of the Forests such as miners, livestockmen, and the lumbering industry.

To get an expression, one way or another, from the leaders of all the important and affected interested of the State, Governor Baldrige appointed a committee which was to meet on December 20, 1930, and come up with a recommendation.

The following people were on this committee:

- Harry Shellworth - Lumberman, Chairman
- R. E. Thomas - State Game Warden
- Cowles Andrus of Challis - Farmer and Stockman
- Robert Coulter of Cascade - Farmer
- Stanley Easton, Kellogg - Miner

C. M. Hatch, Victor - Merchant
 W. B. Mitchell, Parma - President of Idaho Dairy-
 men's Association
 Roscoe Rich, Burley - President, Idaho Woolgrowers
 E. D. VanHoesen, Mesa - Fruit Grower
 S. C. Scribner, Supervisor of Idaho National Forest
 R. E. Shephard, Jerome - Pres. State Chamber of Commerce
 R. G. Cole, Boise - Representing Sportsmen

The meeting was held as scheduled. A brief summary of the statements by some of the committee follows:

Mr. Andrus said he felt sufficient provisions had been made in the report for possible storage of irrigation water.

Mr. Coulter reported that he had received many letters of protest from prospectors. If the establishment of a primitive area would interfere with the development of mineral resources, he would not be in favor of it, "as one good paying mine was worth more to Valley County than a primitive area and that area was the best potential mining area in the State of Idaho."

E. G. VanHoesen expressed himself as heartily in favor of the proposal.

Roscoe C. Rich said he could see no intention to reduce grazing, but would oppose it if he thought there was.

R. E. Thomas, State Game Warden, made a strong statement in support of a primitive area.

C. M. Hatch thought the district was splendidly adapted for a primitive area.

R. G. Cole presented a strong resolution drawn by the Southwest Idaho Sportsmen's Association endorsing the proposal.

After review of the report and plan, the committee drew up the following resolution:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT this committee approve the plan to establish the Idaho Primitive Area;

That the report of the Regional Forester be submitted for approval of the Forest Service; and

That this committee be called at a later date by the Chairman to consider whether any funds should be raised for acquiring any private lands that are for sale within the area; and to take any other action that may be desirable.

In March, 1931, the Chief of the Forest Service approved the action and the Idaho Primitive Area was created. The net National Forest area at that time was 1,087,744 acres with 4,570 acres of State land and 4,395 acres of privately owned lands. This included portions of the Idaho, Payette, Salmon and Challis National Forests.

The area was enlarged by an additional 145,000 acres in 1937, making a total area of 1,232,744 acres; 4,579 acres were privately owned at that time, and 4,570 acres were State owned land. This new addition was largely in the Indian Creek and Pistol Creek drainage of the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

Gross acreage within the Payette National Forest is 685,336 acres.

HELLS CANYON-SEVEN DEVILS SCENIC AREA: Public interest in Hells Canyon began to grow in eastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho in the early 1930's. It had become recognized because of the deep ruggedness of the canyon and its unusual scenery. Interest was also developing in the scenic and recreation possibilities of the Seven Devils Mountains. By the 1940's, increased population in Idaho, eastern Oregon, and eastern Washington, better roads leading to the area, and promotion work done by Chambers of Commerce in Baker, Lewiston, Grangeville and Weiser focused more attention on both Hells Canyon and the Seven Devils. The ten year period (1944-1953) of debate and publicity regarding hydroelectric developments in Hells Canyon gave added attention to the area throughout the entire northwest. After about 1940, several organizations at State and local levels had approached the National Park Service as well as the Forest Service with requests for development of the area.

Recognizing the need for action, tri-Regional meetings were held at Grangeville in June, 1959, and at Baker in January, 1960. The results of those meetings were the establishment of area boundaries, review of proposed development plans for each Forest, an agreement for recommending classification under Regulation U-3, and assignment of a task force to complete the combined plan and recommendations. The task force, composed of personnel from the Wallowa-Whitman, Payette and Nezperce National Forests met at McCall in May 1960, and prepared the management plan. Another tri-Regional meeting was held in Ogden on March 26, 1961, for the final editing of the plan.

A description of the part on the Payette Forest follows: Beginning on Snake River at the north quarter corner of section 33, T20N., R.4W , thence following the Forest boundary south and east to Windy Ridge, thence northerly along the ridge between Snake River and Indian Creek to the high point on the divide between the heads of Devil's Hollow and Camp Creek passing over Lime Point Saddle and Horse Mountain,

thence easterly on the divide around the head of Indian Creek to the Black Lake Road, thence northerly along the Black Lake Road and Rankin Mill Road to Holbrook Saddle, thence northerly over Jackley Mountain and through the center of Section 12 to the Nezperce Forest boundary.

About 61,500 gross acres are included in the Payette Forest part of the Scenic Area.

Establishment of the Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area was declared by the Secretary of Agriculture in June, 1962.

LAND EXCHANGE:

Some exchanges of land between the government and private individuals for consolidation of ownerships began soon after the Forests were established. Small acreages of land were involved in all of them as they occurred periodically over the years. No project including large acreages was undertaken until about 1934 when the Boise-Payette Lumber Company made a proposal for the exchange of land for timber. That first proposal became known as Exchange Case No. 1. It developed in the Regional and Chief's Offices and was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1935.

The Company offered 26,439.88 acres of land which were located within the following Forests:

Idaho Forest (Brundage and Fall Creek areas)	935.19 acres
Old Payette Forest	2,744.43 acres
Boise Forest	22,760.26 acres

The Forest Service granted to the Company timber from selected 40-acre tracts on the Idaho and Weiser Forests in the total amount of 67,000,000 board feet.

Another agreement was made with the company in 1940 and it was called Boise-Payette Company Exchange No. 3. In this case, the company conveyed 13,447.96 acres of land within the Weiser Forest and 592.67 acres located inside the Idaho Forest for approximately 25,000,000 board feet of timber from selected 40-acre tracts on the Weiser Forest. This was also largely arranged between company officials, the Regional Forester, and the Chief's Office and signed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Offered land by acres within townships conveyed to the United States are as follows:

Weiser Forest

T16N, R1E	42.48	T19N, R2W	480.00
T17N, R1E	5,202.91	T19N, R3W	318.67
T18N, R1E	3,005.24	T20N, R2W	960.00
T18N, R2W	240.52	T20N, R3W	160.00
T18N, R3W	3,038.14	Total	13,447.96

<u>Idaho Forest</u>	
T16N, R4E	200.17
T17N, R4E	280.00
T19N, R2E	112.50
Total	<u>592.67</u> acres

Deeds to the above land were recorded on July 23, 1940.

These two exchanges gave the Forest Service some real choice timber producing land which had formerly been carefully selected as the best for acquisition by private individuals as timber homesteads. A good part of the land conveyed to the Boise Forest in Case No. 1 was cutover land in the Boise Basin area. Poor utilization of timber, inadequate slash disposal deposits, destructive logging practices, and no provisions for erosion control were the weaknesses of both these exchanges. Personnel on the forests, and others as far as the Chief's office, were very critical of the exchanges and were of the opinion that the Boise-Payette officials out-smarted the Forest Service. But as Case 3 continued and the Forest Service started to sell trees, considered too rough and unmerchantable in 1940, from the offered lands back to the Company and the scars of earlier poor forestry healed, opinions changed. Then some of the Boise-Payette people thought the Forest Service out-smarted their officers. The Boise-Payette Company was anxious for those exchanges since they needed logs and were, at that time, operating under a policy of selling out their lands and getting out of the forestry business as fast as possible.

Albert Campbell, a very successful cattleman, had started his career as a young man on Wildhorse Canyon. As he built a larger cattle operation, he started to acquire the lands of small June 11 homesteaders who were starving out. Quite a few of those homesteads were scattered through his grazing allotments. He was acquiring grazing land and at the same time eliminating competition and grazing problems with the settlers. In about 1935, he purchased a large acreage of grazing land on Lick Creek, which then became the center of his summer operations. He soon could see where he could profit by exchanging most of those widely scattered homesteads to the Forest and further consolidate and increase his private grazing land in Lick Creek. The Forest Service could simplify its administration through the elimination of the scattered small homesteads and by acquiring some good timber growing land in the process. An exchange of approximately 1767 acres of Campbell's land for 1746 acres of Payette Forest land was completed in 1967.

This exchange case was also important in that it set an example that has stimulated the land exchange program on the Forest, where considerable consolidation of land ownerships is desirable.

James M. Hockaday - January, 1968

CHAPTER XIII

FIRE CONTROL

We can assume that forest fires occurred as far back in time as there were thick stands of trees to burn. Low atmospheric humidity, wind and lightning storms, no doubt, produced many fires that swept over portions of the forests in this area.

The earliest evidences of fire that we can now see were those that burned at least five hundred years ago, and made it possible for the growth of some of the existing even-aged stands of over-mature timber that are found on the forest.

Accounts of many man-caused fires have been told by people who had lived during years of early mining activity. Large acreages of timber were destroyed by careless and indifferent people who left their fires unattended or used fire purposely to clear land for mining operations.

The year 1910 was the first real bad fire year for the area which is now the Payette Forest. Available fire records for both the Weiser and Idaho Forests started in 1910. The Weiser recorded 41 fires with a total burned area of 21,400 acres. A fire in Rapid River burned about 20,000 acres. The Forest could put only a very few men on the fire and all they could do was to attack a few dangerous spots and try to keep it in the Rapid River canyon. Three days of extremely high wind late in August were responsible for most of the acreage that burned on the Forest in 1910. Winds of almost hurricane proportions were recorded all over the northwest. In a letter, R.E. Clabby told about the Rapid River fire, part of which is quoted here: (Three small crews had been working on the fire for several days.)

It was August 20 that I went over to the Rapid River fire. I arrived at Wallace's camp about 8 p.m., he had 3 or 4 men with him...they were all of the opinion that they had the fire pretty well under control. Early the next morning we took up where they had left the night before. It was easy trenching in the light lodgepole litter, but no one knew how much trench was necessary to enclose the area. After my lunch, at about 11:00 a.m., I set out to make a thorough investigation...There was a lot of smoke down in Rapid River below the forks...From a commanding point I sat down to wait for a break in the smoke to see if the fire was burning on the other side of the river. I was soon rewarded.. as I could see that the fire was

spreading rapidly on the other side. Also I discovered that flames were leaping up the slope below me. It was there that the race began. It gave me the best run of my life. The air was full of smoke and dust and the wind was blowing a gale...standing trees were being blown over on all sides of me...the heat was intense. I managed to outrun it and reach the burn just as the flames were licking at my heels. Wallace and crew were packing up and getting ready to pull for open country and safety. This fire spread over an estimated 20,000 acres. Two bands of sheep belonging to Holt and Rhoades of Pollock were trapped and about 80 percent of them were suffocated. We estimated that embers from the fire were carried a distance of five miles. Snow and rain which started on September 17 put an end to the fire.

Only \$5,769 was spent fighting fires on the Weiser in 1910.

As stated by Julian Rothery, large fires were also burning on the Idaho Forest in August 1910. They occurred in Fisher Creek, on Brundage Mountain, Little French Creek, Lake Fork, Hazard Creek, and Browns Creek. As J.W. Farrell stated:

The extent of the damage in the more remote sections of the Forest was undetermined but it must have been considerable. I recall definitely that the visibility in Meadows Valley was practically nil for several weeks insofar as detection of a fire was concerned.

The Idaho Forest recorded only 17 fires with a burned area of 31,000 acres. Only \$6,778 was spent fighting fire.

In 1914 the Idaho recorded a total of 29 fires with 16,000 acres burned. The Weiser had 81 fires and 2,729 acres burned.

The Idaho Forest had a bad year in 1917. They had only 38 fires, 17 of which were Class C (the largest class in those days), but the total burned area was 47,058 acres. Total cost of suppression was \$51,295.

The next bumper year was 1919 when 66 fires on the Idaho Forest burned 135,204 acres. The largest of those fires were: Three Mile Creek, 8,000 acres; Ramey Creek, 10,800 acres; Jessie Creek, 17,000 acres; Hard Creek, 9,600 acres; French Creek, 19,000 acres; Fitsum Creek, 18,000 acres; East Fork, 35,800 acres; and Cottonwood Creek, 12,000 acres. That year the Weiser got by with 1,049 acres burned with 47 fires.

The period from 1921 to 1930 was rather uneventful with the exception of 1924, when the Weiser had 133 fires, of which 107 were man caused. The burned area was only 291 acres. Some of the fire records for the Weiser Forest for the 1931 to 1944 period have either been lost or accidentally destroyed.

Lyle Watts wrote that the 1920 fire season was plenty tough on the Weiser. Almost all of the time of the entire organization was spent on fire suppression or in stand-by status. They had 68 fires, but no large ones.

W.B.Rice briefly covered the highlights of fires on the Weiser during the 1922 to 1925 period:

We had a lot of fires but they were usually not very serious. About half of them were caused by the P.I.N. Railroad between Starkey and New Meadows...The railroad furnished a man and a speeder to follow each train and he usually picked up most of the fires. There were about 12 or 13 guards and lookouts stationed at various places around the Forest. The only really large fire we had was a 3,000 acre fire on Rapid River (1925), which burned on both the Weiser and Nezperce Forests and, therefore, had an interregional complication. In the spring of 1924, the Regional Office had set up the first fire investigating committee, consisting of C.N. Woods, Guy Mains and myself. The Rapid River fire was the first to be investigated so, of course, I was unable to serve on the committee.

In about 1934 or 1935 when F. C. Koziol was Assistant Supervisor on the Weiser Forest, he helped to dispatch men to 27 fires that occurred in Bear Creek alone from just one early morning lightning storm. He happened to be on the scene and did the dispatching from Smith Mountain Lookout, from where he could see all the fires. In 1942, one short early morning dry lightning storm hit the Weiser and set 60 fires, all of which were controlled that same day by ground forces.

The Idaho Forest had a burned acreage of 2,609 acres in 1928. A fire on Hall Creek was the largest, having 1200 acres burned.

The year 1931 was a bad fire year all over the northwest. The Idaho Forest had 66 fires, 35 of them were man caused, and a total of 100,668 acres burned. The largest fires were: Dillinger Creek, 1,229 acres; Partridge Creek, 6,178 acres; Campbell's Ferry, 19,460 acres; Salmon River, 64,567 acres; and Whimstick, 8,820 acres. According to local stories a large crew of men chased the Salmon River fire up the river during most of the summer, building direct attack fire lines from the top just to have them outflanked each day. No attempt was made to tie to the river and use burn-out methods.

Fire weather conditions were bad in 1934. The winter months were warm and snowfall was light. It has been the only winter since people started living in McCall that big Payette Lake did not freeze over. Spring and summer precipitation was only 3.34 inches from the first of April until September 30. It was in the fall of 1934 that the

Sheep Creek fire on the South Fork of Salmon burned approximately 15,000 acres. It was reported that after this fire topped out of the head of Sheep Creek near Parks Peak, saucer-sized embers fell as far away as Big Creek headquarters.

The South Fork of the Salmon River was the scene of another large fire in 1935. It was the Porphry Creek fire that burned between 12,000 and 15,000 acres in Rattlesnake and Porphry Creeks, crossed the river and burned in Knob Creek up toward Smith Knob Lookout. 1935 was another dry spring and summer and the Idaho Forest had 124 fires that season.

A man-caused fire in 1939 on Big Creek burned 2,669 acres. It was caused by a campfire near the mouth of Doe Creek and was, therefore, called the Doe Creek fire. Men from this fire were walked across country to the Stoddard Creek fire on the Salmon Forest. They were supplied en route by air drops. In 1939, the Forest was using square pieces of burlap for parachutes. Sash cord lines were tied at each corner. If handled right, these parachutes would function about 60 percent of the time. They would land a weight equal to a case of canned peas without too much damage. The most failures occurred when the opening shock would undo a corner.

In 1941, there was practically no fire season, and it was the easiest fire year on record. The summer was cool and damp. Most of the fires were small. The Idaho Forest had 50 fires, of which only 3 were man caused and a total of only 20 acres burned. The Weiser Forest had even less acreage burned that year, and as I remember, had no more than 20 class A fires.

The next large fire was in 1942 on Caton Creek on the Krassel District. It burned 4,330 acres.

No large fires occurred in 1943 or 1944, but in 1945, the Forest had a 1,475 acre fire in Fritzer Creek and a 3,451 acre one on Union Creek. These were mid-September fires that were rained and snowed to control after their initial run.

An all-time record of the most fires in one season was set in 1946. There was a total of 188 fires but only 1,827 acres burned.

One of the first large fires to have some precooked hot meals dropped to the firefighters by parachute was the Mackay Bar fire of 1947. This was a man-caused fire that burned 1400 acres. It was the first fire on the Forest where ice cream was furnished daily by air drop to the fire camps. Assistant Regional Forester John Kinney frowned upon such extravagances. We were supported by other members of the Regional Forester's staff, and soon ice cream and even water-melons were being served to fire fighters all over the Region.

The 1949 fires burned a season's total of 39,142 acres. One hundred forty eight fires occurred that year, and the largest ones were: Circle End, 14,037 acres; Huntz Gulch, 8,170 acres; Hells Canyon (Deep Creek and Oxbow), 7,868 acres, Warm Springs, 6,360 acres; Cuddy Mountain, 1,496 acres. Circle End, Warm Spring, Hells Canyon and a 750 acre fire on Long Gulch were all burning at the same time. The Forest had somewhat over 1400 men working at one time on these fires. The Huntz Gulch fire that burned about two weeks earlier was the first large fire on the Payette to make use of a helicopter. It belonged to the Johnson Flying Service of Missoula and was mostly used for scouting. The fire suppression cost for Class E fires that year was \$1,037,147.49.

From 1950 to 1960, the Forest had only 9 Class E fires, and only one of those exceeded 500 acres. It was the 510 acre Fisher Creek fire in 1957, which also was the first big fire on the Forest where large quantities of borate fire retardant were used.

The Eckles Creek fire in 1960 burned 11,967 acres in Eckles, Allison and Limepoint Creeks on the Hornet District. This was a very difficult fire to control because of the steep Snake River terrain and extreme fire weather experienced during its run.

Another fire was burning outside the Forest on No Business Creek (Weiser District) at the same time as the Eckles Creek fire. The Bureau of Land Management was handling the fire. One of the planes carrying retardant (a converted B-25 bomber) crashed just outside the Forest and started a new fire which burned up No Business Creek on the Forest. It burned over 2,020 acres of mostly grass-land country on the west side of Cuddy Mountain.

In 1961, the Forest took initial action on a fire in the Surdam Creek area outside the Forest. After it was under control, the Bureau of Land Management took charge and provided the mop-up. About 1,585 acres of mostly brush and grass country was burned by this fire. At the same time, the Forest was engaged in suppressing the 920 acre Poverty fire on the South Fork of Salmon River. Also in 1961, a 3,087 acre fire on Cat Creek in the Salmon River canyon above Riggins was suppressed by the Forest. It was on private and B.L.M. lands where the Forest has suppression responsibility.

From 1962 to 1966, the Forest had only four Class E fires. The largest were the 700 Howard fire on Salmon River in 1962, and the 5,500 acre Flossie Lake fire of 1966 in Chamberlain Basin.

ACRES BURNED IN FIVE YEAR PERIODS

1910 TO 1964, Inclusive
In Even 100 Acres

	Acres	
1910-1914	71,400	Idaho & Weiser
1915-1919	189,700	Idaho & Weiser
1920-1924	11,300	Idaho & Weiser
1925-1929	8,000	Idaho & Weiser
1930-1934	112,000	Idaho Forest
1935-1939	22,500	Idaho Forest
1940-1944	520	Idaho Forest
1945-1949	49,800	Payette Forest
1950-1954	2,500	Payette Forest
1955-1959	2,100	Payette Forest
1960-1964	23,200	Payette Forest

TRENDS IN MAN-CAUSED FIRES:

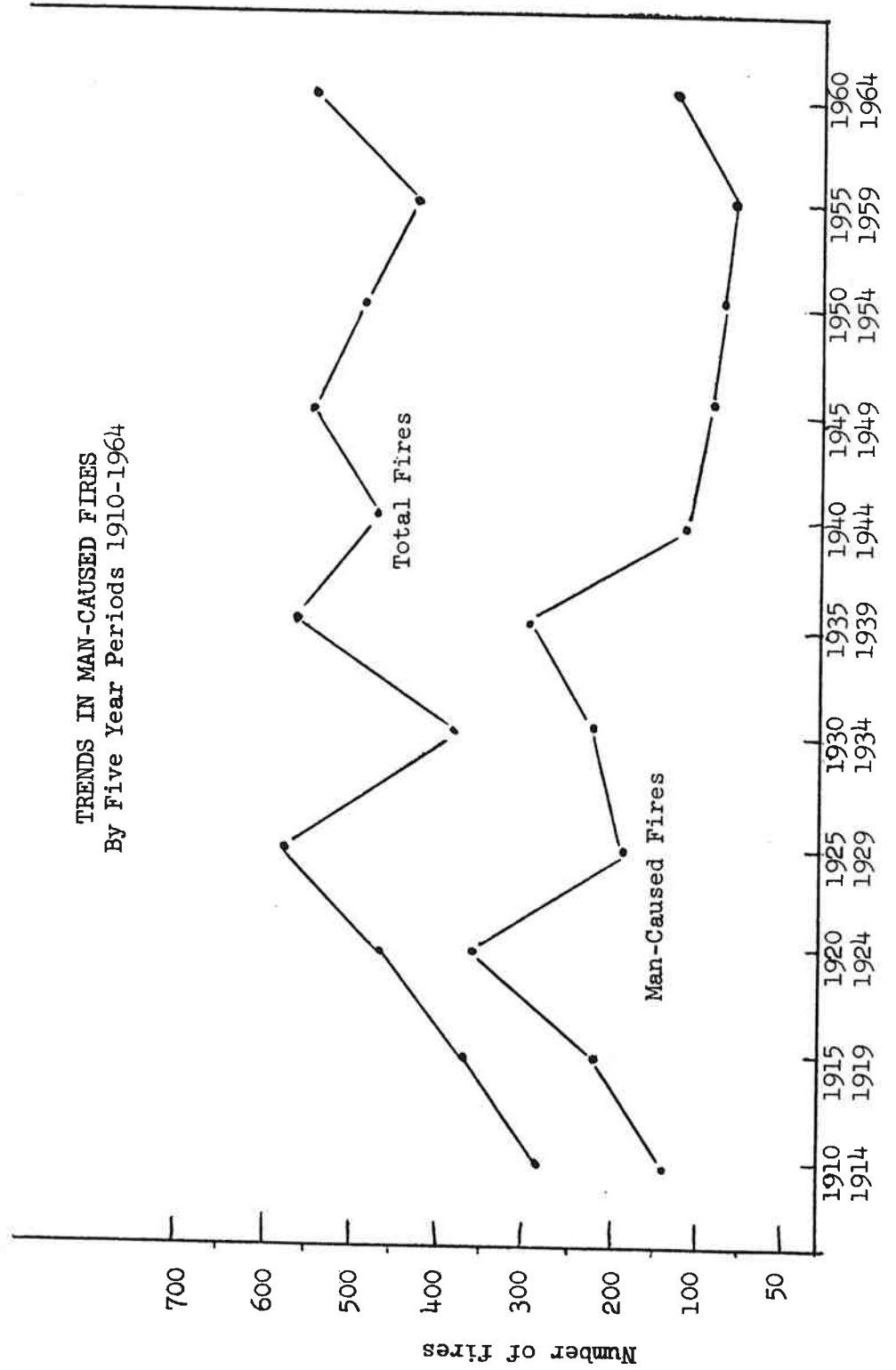
Records show a general healthy downward trend in the occurrence of man-caused fires since about the first decade of the Forest's administration. It is demonstrated in the following graph, which tends to iron out the many variations from year to year by grouping the number of fires by five-year periods. It must also be recognized that during the first ten year period, many fires were not discovered because of inadequate manpower and fire detection methods. Probably that situation was more true in total number of fires from all causes. It is also logical to assume that more lightning fires went undiscovered than those caused by man. Taking that into consideration, the trend in total number of fires is probably not significant either way. This could then lead us to conclude that, with more people using more of the Forest for industrial uses as well as for recreation, the Forest Service fire prevention program has been effective.

SMOKEJUMPER PROGRAM:

The first time a man parachuted to a forest fire was in July, 1940, on the Nezperce National Forest near Grangeville. Some experimental jumps had been made the previous year on the Chelan National Forest in the state of Washington. A small unit was established there and at Missoula, Montana, the following year.

Tom V. Pearson is credited as being the first forester to visualize and actively pursue the idea of parachuting to fires. He was the Assistant Supervisor on the Weiser Forest when he first started working on the idea. Lyle Watts, while he was Chief of the Forest Service, wrote the following about Pearson:

TRENDS IN MAN-CAUSED FIRES
By Five Year Periods 1910-1964



Incidentally, it is of more than passing interest that this same T. V. Pearson seems to be the first Forest officer who really visualized the possibilities of parachuting smokechasers to fires in inaccessible regions. As a matter of fact, after he went to Ogden in 1923, he was granted a small allotment to develop the idea. He made the necessary contacts with an airplane flying company then in Ogden and with some stunt jumpers and really made some progress in preliminary trials. Unfortunately, some one of his superior officers went out to see what was going on and had it stopped forthwith lest someone got killed.

A five-man crew was organized for the Idaho Forest and stationed at McCall in 1943. They had received their training at Missoula. They were: Stewart S. (Lloyd) Johnson, John Ferguson, and three conscientious objectors (war time) - Lester Gohler, Jerry Hofer, and Kieth Utterback. The first fire jump on this Forest was made by John Ferguson and Lester Gohler with Lloyd Johnson acting as spotter. The fire was on the head of Captain John Creek. A Johnson Flying Service Travelair piloted by Penn Stohr was used.

For the next two years, conscientious objectors were used as summer employees with Johnson and Ferguson as over-head. In 1944, the crew totaled 18 men. The 1946 crew of 50 men was made up almost entirely of World War II veterans - many of them had been Army paratroopers. That year they jumped to 89 fires. As of 1968, Wayne Webb of the McCall unit and James B. (Smokey) Stover of the Boise Forest unit are the only ones that started in 1946 still in the organization. Besides his long career as squad leader and active jumper, Wayne Webb has been the principal loft technician, and is presently Supervisor of Loft Operations. Smokey Stover has been in charge of the Boise Forest unit since it was established.

Smokejumper training started in McCall in 1947. Prior to then, all training was at Missoula. The organization was set up to attack fires in the more inaccessible areas of the Payette, Boise, Challis, Salmon, and Sawtooth Forests. At the beginning, each of these Forests were required to make certain reductions in their fire control organizations to help finance the McCall based unit. Naturally, the Payette contributed the most to the financing because of location, first call opportunities, and benefits from contributed labor on other than fire projects. Jumpers were also subject to call to forests in Regions 1, 6 and 5 whenever their fire suppression services were not being used in southern Idaho or other Forests in Region 4. Each year from May into July a group of about five to seven men were sent to Silver City, New Mexico, to serve with a Region 3 unit.

Stewart S. (Lloyd) Johnson was the project leader from 1943 to 1953. He contributed much to the early development

of jumper equipment and molded the organization into a very effective fire fighting unit. Reed Jackson became the project leader in 1953 and served until 1956. He was replaced by Francis Catlin, who has served in that capacity to date.

At the start of the 1949 season, ten men had been assigned to the new Idaho City unit. This left 36 at McCall. It was assumed that the ten men at Idaho City would handle enough of the southern Idaho fires that only 36 would be needed at McCall. Then came the 1949 fire season when back country fires on both the Payette and Boise got to project size because of insufficient initial attack.

The table below shows number of McCall based jumpers, number of fires, and the total number of fire jumps by five year intervals:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Jumpers</u>	<u>Total No. Fire Jumps</u>	<u>Number of Fires Jumped</u>
1949	36	377	101
1953	58	361	108
1958	57	370	118
1963	54	193	72
1967	55	553	144

In 1953, the Idaho City unit was increased to 15 and a few years later it was increased to 20 men. All pre-season training for both units has been conducted at McCall.

The first airplanes used at McCall were Travelairs, then came the Trimotor Ford. That type of aircraft was used almost exclusively during the first twelve to 15 years, except that after about 1950, a Douglas DC-3 would come from Missoula for large long-haul trips. The Twin Beechcraft was added to supplement the Ford and Travelair, which were being phased out. In 1966 the Beechcraft was being replaced by the Fairchild-Hiller Turbo-porter as the craft doing most of the fire jumping missions. A DC-3 was also available for larger groups of jumpers. The Johnson Flying Service of Missoula, Montana, was the airplane contractor from the beginning of the smokejumper program until the end of 1965, a 22 year period.

By the end of the 1967 season, a combined total of 15,502 training and fire jumps have been made by the McCall and Boise Forest units. Parachute jumps have been made to 2,534 fires.

The McCall unit has had two fatalities, both due to causes other than jumping. Lester Lycklama was killed by a falling tree top while fighting a fire on the Council District in 1946. Kenneth N. Salyer was killed in 1965, when a

Beechcraft crashed while dropping jumper cargo on a Boise Forest fire.

The following smokejumpers have been awarded gold wings for having made fifty or more parachute jumps with Region 4 units:

For making 200 jumps, awards have been made to:

Wayne Webb
Maxwell J. Allen

For making 150 jumps, awards have been made to:

Francis D. Catlin
Richard A. Peterson
Carl A. Rosselli
Kenneth Smith
Dallas B. Yergenson

For making 100 jumps, awards have been made to:

Ray G. Beasley
Robert L. Caldwell
Kenneth N. Salyer
Glen F. Hale
Clarence O. Tiechert
Harry L. Clark
James B. Crockett
Thad D. Duel
James B. Stover

For making 50 jumps, awards have been made to:

Merle L. Cables	Earl C. Peterson
LaMont C. Christensen	Fred C. Rensmeyer
Lawrence R. Clark	G. Lynn Sprague
H. Gene Crosby	William A. Yensen
Robert L. Donnelly	Harvey B. Harden
Darrel A. Eubanks	Ken S. Hassel
Dale M. Fickle	Stanley D. Ramsay
Miles L. Johnson	Robert M. Rawlings
Tommie C. Johnson	Albert T. Stillman
John S. Lewis	Richard B. Terry
Kenneth W. Roth	G. Brent Wynn
David A. Schas	James A. Freeland
Loyle V. Washam	Larry P. Moore
Ronald E. Dunn	John B. Rasmussen
Austin L. Young	Edward E. Guy
G. Dean Davis	Benney G. Ortiz
John H. Helle	James Lafferty
Terry D. Lewton	Vaughn Heinrich
Larry G. Looney	William Bull
Kenneth E. Wilder	Richard Lynch
Michael T. Daly	Jerry Blattner
Patrick H. Daly	James Tracey
Gordon K. Livingston	John E. Parkes
Benny C. Hobbs	Dale L. Schmaljohn
Lester K. Rosenkrance	Robert J. Montoya
Craig DeSilvia	

PROGRESS IN FIRE CONTROL:

In the years around 1910, there was very little being done in the way of detection, communication or transportation in connection with fire control. Few roads existed and almost all interior Forest transportation was by saddle and pack animals. Grounded circuit telephone lines were being constructed as fast as possible and some resourceful employees tried carrier pigeons and heliograph, without much success. The mountains were too high and the distances too great.

They had no lookouts as we know them today. In fact, the idea of having a man sit on top of a mountain and do nothing but watch for fire seemed to be (according to J.B. Lafferty) unjustified. The early detection system was to have one of the men working on trails or telephone lines ride out to some vantage point about twice a day and look around for fire.

By 1920, considerable improvement had taken place. A fairly good network of telephone lines was in use and several permanent lookout stations had been established. Some of the lookouts had buildings on the point, others had only a rock crib base for a map platform and alidade with the camp or cabin somewhere below the point closer to water and horse feed. Lyle Watts, Supervisor of the Weiser Forest, 1920 to 1922, reported:

Few people now recall it, but the central dispatcher system of fire control was developed on the Weiser while I was there. I can say that without embarrassment because the entire credit goes to T. V. Pearson. He came up with the idea of centralizing the responsibility for fire control in one man with an office in Council. It sounded good to me, and in the spring of 1921 we opened the Council Fire Dispatcher's Office. All of the lookouts and smokechasers reported to Tom at proper intervals every day. He decided who and how many should be sent to various fires and took the entire responsibility for the preparation of subsequent fire reports. From that start, the central dispatcher system was adopted by a good many Forests, more often than not on a Ranger District basis. In any event, as a result of Tom's fine idea, I was selected to attend the Mather Field Fire Conference in 1922.

The 1930's were years of rapid development in all phases of fire control on the Forests. Existing roads were improved, many new ones constructed, and telephone lines were being extended. Back country airfields were being built and the airplane was becoming an important medium of transportation. Several new lookouts were established and new lookout houses were built on almost every manned point on the Forest. Also, the radio was fast becoming an important link in the Forest's communication system.

By the early 1940's, the airplane had become an indispensable part of fire control transportation. They were being used in cargo dropping, smokejumping, patrolling, and in transporting fire suppression personnel. Strong emphasis was placed on fire control training, especially suppression techniques. In 1942, the Division of Fire Control in the Regional Office made the first fire training film. Several employees of the Weiser and Idaho Forests took part in this project, with Ranger Glen Thompson of the Chamberlain District playing the leading role as smokechaser:

The first helicopter to be used on fire control activities was in 1949 on the Huntz Gulch Fire. It belonged to Johnson Flying Service and was piloted by Jack Hughes. Helicopters were also used extensively later that season on other project fires, especially on the Circle End. Since then, their use in fire control activities has steadily grown:

A new idea in aerial fire control was put in use in 1957 on the Fisher Creek fire. It was a slurry retardant made with borate. It was dropped on the fire from the old Ford Trimotor. That plane was equipped to carry 300 gallons of the retardant mixture. Like all new ideas, the equipment and methods were quite primitive at first. Soon larger airplanes with capacities of 650 to 2,000 gallons were being used, like the TBM, B-25, and B-17. The use of borate was soon replaced by the use of other retardant materials.

Unusual weather conditions that have occurred over the years, and which effected fire history on the Forest, are briefly summarized in the following tables:

6-Month Precipitation Record - McCall Weather Station
For years with over 10,000 acres burned

Year	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total	Avg.	No. Fires	Acres Burned
1931	.00	.55	.53	.00	.00	.00	1.08	.18	*66	*100,668
1934	.74	.66	.74	.02	.63	.55	3.34	.56	*58	* 15,910
1935	2.40	.75	.95	.26	.11	.16	4.63	.77	*124	* 16,640
1949	.72	2.60	.35	.22	.30	2.12	6.31	1.05	148	39,142
1960	2.20	3.67	.29	.47	1.79	.58	9.00	1.50	95	15,303
							24.36	4.06	491	187,663

*Number of fires and burned acres for 1931, 34 and 35 are only for Idaho Forest. Weiser Forest records for those years are not available

Note: The above are the only years between 1920 and 1964, inc., that more than 10,000 acres burned.

6-Month Precipitation Record - McCall Weather Station
For Years with less than 60 acres burned

Year	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total	Avg.	No. Fires	Acres Burned
1938	1.77	2.79	1.78	1.83	.43	1.07	9.67	1.61	*57	*40
1941	1.66	4.73	4.18	1.89	2.06	.61	15.13	2.52	*50	*20
1948	3.64	4.28	2.90	1.10	.71	.85	13.58	2.26	49	28
1950	1.61	.62	2.19	.04	.96	.85	6.27	1.04	60	20
1964	2.03	1.02	5.57	.66	1.88	1.16	12.32	2.05	75	59
							56.97	9.48	291	167

*Records for Weiser Forest
for 1938 and 1941 not included

Note: These are the only years
between 1920 and 1964 having less
than 60 burned acres

Average annual precipitation at the McCall weather station
is 25.31 inches.

Enforcing the State's fire laws has always been a difficult job for Forest Service field men. Good evidence has almost always been hard to collect. More often than not, field men have dodged the responsibility of pursuing a case because of not knowing how to go about it. Since about 1965, more emphasis has been given to training field personnel in law enforcement. Reliable records of this work prior to 1944 are unavailable. The table below shows the number of man-caused fires and the conviction record for the period 1944-1967.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MAN-CAUSED FIRES</u>	<u>CONVICTIONS</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF FINE</u>
1944	13	None	None
1945	15	1	\$10 & Cost
1946	21	2	\$110 - \$100 Sup.
1947	18	2	\$150 & Cost
1948	19	2	\$10 & Cost
1949	19	1	\$25 & Cost
1950	5	1	\$10 & Cost
1951	22	6	\$80 & Cost
1952	17	2	\$50 & Cost
1953	19	4	\$10 & Cost
1954	19	2	\$100 - \$90 Sup.
1955	10	1	\$100 & Cost
1956	14	4	\$50 & Cost
1957	8	1	None
1958	20	2	\$50 & Cost
1959	17	3	\$32 & Cost
1960	24	5	None
1961	27	6	\$88 & Cost
1962	24	2	None
1963	17	3	\$88 & Cost
1964	13	None	None
1965	17	None	None
1966	23	2	\$50 & Cost
1967	5	None	None
TOTALS	406	52	\$980 & Cost J.M.H., 1/6

CHAPTER XIV

PERSONNEL

The first officers of the Weiser Forest for the years 1906 and 1907 and the first ones to serve on the Idaho Forest in 1908 and 1909 are listed in Chapter III, Early Administration. We are fortunate in having a fairly complete listing of personnel for the 61 years from 1906 to 1967. Probably some errors exist, especially in the listings for the earliest years. All of the lists prior to about 1940 include only part of the people who were employed, and in most cases, it lists only those in the regular permanent organization.

Listing of personnel that follows is at five-year intervals, beginning with 1914. The remaining record is filed in the Appendix:

WEISER NATIONAL FOREST F.Y. 1914

Lafferty, J.B.	Supervisor
Averill, W. S.	Ranger
Buchanan, Samuel A.	
Burr, H. J.	Ranger
Clabby, R. E.	Ranger
Cook, Susie A.	Clerk
Hillman, Louis R.	Guard
Mangul, Clinton M.	
Mann, Karl	Ranger
Phelan, Nick	Ranger
Snow, Ellis B.	Ranger

IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST F.Y. 1914

Graff, Herbert	Supervisor
Adamson, J.W.	Ranger
Chitwood	A. Ranger
Cook, Warren	Ranger
Dewitt, C.M.	A. Ranger
Fields, Rube	Fire Guard
Gaekel, Walter	A. Ranger
Merritt, John	Fire Guard
Woody, Dan W.	A. Ranger

F.Y. 1919

Lafferty, J.B.	Supervisor
Burr, H.J.	Ranger
Clabby, R. E.	Ranger
Hillman, Louis R.	Ranger
Ross, Elmer C.	Ranger
Snow, Ellis B.	Ranger

Mann, Walter G.	Supervisor
Carey, Brad	Ranger T.P.E.
Chitwood, Chas.	Ranger
Dewitt, C.M.	Ranger
Green	Ranger
Hiatt, J.	Ranger P.E.
Humeston	Clerk
Hunt, Tom	Ranger
Johnson, Earl	Ranger
May, Henry W.	Ranger P.E.
Morton	Ranger P.E.
Strong	Ranger
Walker	Ranger
Woody, Dan W.	Ranger

WEISER NATIONAL FOREST
F.Y. 1924

Rice, Ben	Supervisor
Burr, H.J.	Ranger
Clabby, Emmett	Ranger
Fears, Ethel(Mr.)	Ranger
McDowell, W.A.	Ranger
Ross, Elmer C.	Ranger
Russell, Dee	Ranger

IDAHO NATIONAL FOREST

Watts, Lyle F.	Supervisor
Bacon, Guy	Ranger
Casner, A.A.	Fire Disp.
Estep, W.A.	Ranger
Farrell, J.W.	Forest Asst.
Fuller, Harry	Commissary Clk.
Gray, Charles T.	Ranger
Gray, Frank E.	Ranger
Griffen	Asst. Sup.
Hill, Walter	Ranger
Knipe, H.B.	Asst. Disp.
Kessler, Lee	Ranger
LeVan, Dan	Ranger
Mahoney, Marion	Ranger
Mann, N.A.	Ranger
Nann	Ranger
Routson, John	Ranger
Rutledge, J.L.	Ranger at Large
Smith, H.L.	Property Custodian
Squire, C.H.	
Wallace, Merle	Ranger
Vassar, Harold	Guard
Warts, Charles	
Williams, F.L.	Accountant
Wilson, Rano	Clerk
McCormick, W.C.	Asst. Sup.

F.Y. 1934

Raphael, J.	Supervisor
Brewer, Vernon	R. Hornet
Burr, H.J.	R. Brownlee
Hansen, Mae	Clerk
Jones, Elmer	Guard
Koziol, Felix C.	Asst. Sup.
Perkins, Archie	Guard
Peterson, Wilford	A.A.
Russell, Dee	R. Council
Youngblood, Frank	R. Price Valley

Scribner, C.S.	Supervisor
Avery, Claude	Guard
Briggs, A.E.	R. Warren
Brown, Russell	Prin. Clk.
Godden, F.W.	Asst. Sup.
Melvin, Clair	Forester
LeVan, Dan	R. Big Creek
Vernon, Rick	Lookout
Pierce, Walter	Lookout
Powers, Gene	R. Paddy Flat
Sells, Milt	Lookout
Vassar, Harold	Fire Disp.
West, William	Jr. Forester
Wilde, Kenneth	R. New Meadows
Williams, Fred	R. Lake Fork

F.Y. 1939

Raphael, J.	Supervisor
Arrivee, Dave	Forester
Brewer, Vernon	Ranger
Burr, Horace J.	Ranger
Hansen, Mae	Clerk
Hoffman, Henry	Asst. Sup.
Jones, Elmer	Guard
Middleton, Arthur	Guard
Perkins, Archie	Guard
Peterson, Wilford	A.A.
Robert, Earl	Ranger
Russell, Dee	Ranger
Youngblood, Frank	Ranger

Shank, H.M.	Supervisor
Avery, Claude	Guard
Beal, Bob	R. Chamberlain
Brown, Russell	Adm. Asst.
Powers, F.E.	R. New Meadows
Kooch, J.G.	Fire Control
LeVan, Dan	R. Big Creek
Melvin, Clair	R. Warren
Hague, L.A.	R. New Meadows
Rutledge, Bud	Guard
Vassar, Harold	Fire Disp.
Wick, John M.	R. Krassel
Wilde, Kenneth	Asst. Sup.

PAYETTE NATIONAL FOREST - F.Y. 1944

Farrell, J.E.	Supervisor	Melvin, C.R.	Forester
Buckingham, Arthur	Asst. Sup.	Middleton, Art	Guard
Azcuenaga, Edwin	Clerk	Mitchell, Yale	Dist. Ranger
Arrivee, Dave	Forester	Morin, Claude	Dist. Ranger
Avery, Claude	Alt. Ranger	Park, Donald	Warehouse
Berry, Walter	Dist. Ranger	Parks, Homer	Dist. Ranger
Brown, Russell	Adm. Asst.	Russell, DeWitt	Dist. Ranger
Bruce, Claude	Adm. Asst.	Perkins, Archie	Dispatcher
Elser, John	Mechanic	Sargent, Fred	Dist. Ranger
Hansen, Mae	Stenographer	Thompson, Glenn	Fire Cont. Staff
Hanson, Arnold	Dist. Ranger	Vassar, Harold	Dispatcher
Hockaday, James M.	Range Examiner	Wilde, Kenneth	Forester, TM
Ketchie, Henry L.	Forester	Williams, Fred	Improvements
LeVan, Dan	Dist. Ranger	Youngblood, Frank	Ranger
Maw, Edward C.	Forester		

F.Y. 1950

Kooch, J.G.	Forest Supervisor	SO
Adams, Arthur	Contact Patrol	D-5
Adams, Arthur Q.	Laborer	D-7
Adamson, Bill	Laborer	D-2
Archer, Clarence	Artic Point L.O.	D-1
Arrington, Alden	Radio Technician	SO
Aussman, Paul	Smith Mountain L.O.	D-3
Avery, Claude	Foreman. Improvements	
Azcuenaga, Ed	Clerk	SO
Becker, Miles	Smokechaser	D-5
Blackburn, M.L.	Horse Mountain L.O.	D-3
Bobo, Irwin	Indian Mountain L.O.	D-1
Bross, Dick	Guard, Prevention	D-6
Brown, Bill	Ranger, Alt	D-6
Brown, R.R.	Adm. Asst.	SO
Brown, Willis O.	Equipment Operator	SO
Browning, Bert	Trail Crewman	D-5
Bruce, Claude	Clerk	SO
Chandler, Bob	Sturgil L.O.	D-2
Chandler, Mrs. Bob	Sturgil L.O. Alt.	D-2
Clark, Bob	Cold Mountain L.O.	D-1
Combs, Walter J.	Manns Creek G.S.	D-2
Coski, Tom	Guard, Grazing	D-6
Courtland, Horne	Ranger Alt.	D-1
Curtis, Lester	Horse Mountain L.O.	D-9
Cutler, Mrs.	Manns Creek Tel. Opr.	D-2
Davis	Improvements	SO
Davis, Park	Foreman, Warren Trail Crew	D-8
Dickerson, Isaac	Foreman, Hazard Creek	
Dillon, John	Assistant Dispatcher	SO
Donica, Art	Blacksmith	SO
Downey, Kenneth	Trail Crew Foreman	D-2
Doyle, Fred	Laborer	D-3
Dustman, Bob	Contact Patrol	D-9
Esterbrook, Paul	Forester	
Elser, John		
Facey, Ted	Laborer	SO
Fee, Max	Ranger Assistant	D-3

F.Y. 1950, continued

Fields, Thomas	Laborer	D-4
Frazier, Harold	Improvements	
Groves, Bruce	Timber Assistant	SO
Hackathorn, Buel	Poverty Flat G.S.	D-7
Hague, Lloyd	Range Assistant	SO
Hankins, Guane	Truck Driver	SO
Hankins, Walter	Central Dispatcher	SO
Hanley, Glen	Pilot Peak L.O.	D-8
Hardin, Newton	Foreman, Krassel Brush Cr.	D-7
Haussman, Joe	Grass Mountain L.O.	D-10
Hickman, Jim	Burgdorf, G.S.	D-8
Hickman, Margaret	Burgdorf Tel. Opr.	D-8
Higgenbotham, Earl	Dispatcher Asst.	D-9
Higgenbotham, Thelma	Big Creek Tel. Opr.	D-9
Hunt, Louis	Carey Dome L.O.	D-8
Johannesen, Mark	Forester	SO
Johnson, Dorothy	Clerk	SO
Johnson, S.	Jumper Foreman	SO
Jones, Elmer	Smokechaser	D-1
Jones, Gordon	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-7
Jordan, Thomas	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-3
Kangas, Matt	Radio Technician	SO
Keckler, Donald	Peck Mountain L.O.	D-3
Koskella, Ted	Ranger	D-9
Krause, Harold	Laborer, Trail Crew	D-6
Larkin, Lindy	Guard	D-6
Larkin, Roscoe	Laborer, Trail Crew	D-6
Laur, John	Ranger, Alt.	D-8
Levi, Bill	Hungry Creek L.O.	D-10
Lindinberger, Lloyd	Ranger, Alt.	D-4
Lynch, Arney	Foreman, Brush Crew	D-3
McCallister, Gene	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-3
McCoy, Blanche	Telephone Operator	D-10
McCoy, Bob	Foreman, Trail Crew	D-9
McCoy, Gil	Ranger	D-10
McCoy, Myron	Ranger, Alt.	D-9
McNaughton, Finley	Ranger	D-7
Maw, Eddie	Ranger	D-3
Mehlman, Charles	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-7
Merritt, Roger	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-7
Middleton, Art	Ranger, Alt.	D-1
Miller, Earl	South Fork G.S.	D-8
Miller, Glenn	Trail Crewman	D-5
Miller, Louis	South Fork Tel. Opr.	D-8
Miller, Pauline	Cook, Road Crew	SO
Mitchell, Yale	Forester	SO
Morin, Claude	Ranger	D-5
Murphy, Pat	Cook, Trail Crew	D-6
Nicholich, Boyd	Cook, Brush Crew	D-3
Nieland, Tom	Equip. Oper. Wagon Road	D-8
Nutter, Osborne	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-7
Oehmcke, Bob	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-7
Park, Don	Warehouseman	SO
Parks, Bill	Ranger	D-8
Parks, Fleta	Telephone Operator	D-8

F.Y. 1950, continued

Patton, Alpha	Bear G.S.	D-3
Peck, Don	Laborer, Trail Crew	D-9
Peck, Howard	Asst. Warehouseman	SO
Perkins, Arch	Asst. Dispatcher	D-1
Putman, Lynn	Packer	D-8
Ramey, Paul	Cold Meadows	D-9
Reed, Bill	Foreman, Trail Crew	D-6
Reid, Allen	Acorn Butte	D-9
Ritzius, Vesper	Cook, Brush Crew	D-7
Ross, Duff	Ranger	D-4
Rowen, Bob	Asst. Ranger	D-2
Sargent, Fred	Ranger	D-2
Schrank, Duane	Nelson Point L.O.	D-8
Schuldt, Aldon	Miners Peak L.O.	D-7
Scrogham, Oscar	Warehouseman Asst.	SO
Shawver, Jim	Laborer, Trail Crew	D-6
Shaver, Wilmer	Cold Meadows	D-10
Smith, Mary	Cook, Brush Crew	D-4
Stinson, Elmer	Foreman, Lion Cr. Road	SO
Stinson, Mrs. Elmer	Cook, Lion Creek Road	SO
Thackaberry	Laborer, Trail Crew	D-9
Thomas, Kenneth	Ranger, Alt.	D-7
Thompson, LaVelle	Fire Assistant	SO
Thorp, Buss	Mobil Packer	D-4
Thorp, Scott	Foreman, Brush Crew	D-4
Toothman, Dave	Engineer	SO
Vassar, Harold	Forest Dispatcher	SO
Vernholm, Dale	Williams Peak L.O.	D-7
Wagner, Stanley	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-7
Waldrop, Wilbur	Pollock Mountain L.O.	D-4
Walker, Jack	Rush Creek Point	D-9
Wallace, Kathleen	Clerk	SO
Walters, Ellis	Foreman, Wagon Road	D-8
Wells, Kit	Laborer	D-2
Westfall, Lester	Foreman, Cascade Road	SO
Wickstrom, Evert	Laborer, Brush Crew	D-4
Williams, Fred	Ranger	D-6
Yant, George	Laborer, Trail Crew	D-10
Youngblood, Glen	Ranger, Alt.	D-5
Youngblood, Frank	Ranger	D-1

F.Y. 1956

Adams, Albert	Engineering	SO
Adams, Keith	E.	SO
Addington, Bruce	Equip. Operator	D-5
Allen, Keith	EA	McCall-Adams
Allen, Maxwell	SJ	McCall
Amacher, Carl	Powderman	D-7
Ashby, David	LO	D-9
Ashby, Delroy	EA	McCall-Tullis
Ashcraft, Arthur	EA	D-1
Austin, John	LO	D-8
Avery, Claude	C&M Foreman	McCall
Azcuenaga, Edwin	Adm. Asst.	McCall
Baker, Gordon	LO	D-9
Barkell, Terry	FCA	D-7

F.Y. 1956, continued

Barkley, William	SJ	McCall
Benjamin, Richard	Forester	D-5
Beyer, Walter	Carpenter	D-6
Bezona, Neal	EA	McCall-Hicks
Bird, Douglas	Prevention Patrol	D-3
Blackburn, Thomas	Strawboss	D-6
Blackham, Dale	Laborer	D-6
Blackwell, Rocena	Cook	McCall
Blevins, Collie	Laborer	D-2
Boles, Michael	EA	McCall-Tullis
Bokamper, Lydia	Cook	D-3
Bonnett, Hubert	TM	McCall
Bossi, James	Forester	D-1
Bowyer, Ralph	SJ	McCall
Brown, Charles	SJ	McCall
Brown, John	SJ	McCall
Brown, Russell	Adm. Asst.	McCall
Brown, William	Ranger Alt.	D-5
Browning, Bert	Crew Foreman	D-4
Burkholder, Helen	Tel. Operator	D-8
Burkholder, Bob	Ranger	D-8
Butler, Jim	FCA	D-5
Brown, Leo	SJ	McCall
Calbes, Merle	SJ	McCall
Cain, Donald	Laborer	D-6
Carter, Thomas	Laborer	D-4
Catlin, Francis	SJ	McCall
Chandler, Robert	FCA	D-2
Chase, Joel	SJ	Idaho City
Christensen, LaMonte	SJ	Idaho City
Clark, John	Laborer	D-6
Clark, Lawrence	SJ	McCall
Close, Sylvia	SJ Cook	McCall
Cloud, Robert	Laborer	D-4
Cloward, Wayne	Ranger	D-3
Cluff, Harold	LO	D-9
Cluff, William	FCA	D-9
Coburn, John	SJ	Idaho City
Coffman, Stephen	Bridge Crew	McCall-Dickerson
Cole, Gere	TM	D-6
Cole, James	SJ	McCall
Collett, Frank	EA	McCall-Adams
Collins, William	SJ	McCall
Coriell, Harold	Crew Foreman	D-1
Cornell, Blaine	TM	D-6
Coski, Thomas	Gen. Mechanic	McCall
Croman, Henry	Equip. Operator	D-9
Curtis, Stanley	Bridge Crew	McCall-Dickerson
D'Avy, Sylvan	FCA	D-5
Daly, Patrick	SJ	McCall
Davis, Lowell	FCA	McCall
Daubendick, Carl	Communications	McCall
DiNodica, David	Laborer	D-3
Dickerson, Isaac	Bridge Foreman	McCall
Donnelly, Robert	SJ	McCall
Dorathy, Darrell	FCA	D-6
Downend, Ann	SJ Cook	McCall

F.Y. 1956, continued

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Duel, Thad	SJ	McCall
Dunn, Ronald	SJ	McCall
Dustman, Robert	Asst. Dispatcher	D-8
Eason, Jim	Asst. Dispatcher	McCall
Ellis, Gene	SJ	McCall
Emery, Harold	Truck Operator	Road Crew
Erickson, Michael	Laborer	D-3
Eubanks, Darrell	SJ	McCall
Evans, Albert	Laborer	D-6
Farlow, Gerald	FCA	D-7
Fee, Max	Forester TM	McCall
Fellows, Larry	SJ	McCall
Fickle, Dale	Asst. Dispatcher	McCall
Filler, Merl	TM	McCall
Finn, Laurence	EA	Council-Wayne
Finn, Ralph	Crew Foreman	D-8
Fisher, John	Laborer	D-3
Fitt, John	Laborer	D-3
Foltz, Wayne	SJ	McCall
Foster, Edward	FCA	D-4
Foster, Michael	FCA	D-9
Fouch, Bertha	Clerk	McCall
Garner, Richard	SJ	McCall
Gibson, William	Patrolman	D-2
Giles, Jerald	SJ	McCall
Gill, Dennis	Laborer	D-6
Glenn, Earl	Laborer	D-2
Glenn, Raymond	Laborer	D-2
Glenn, Vernon	Laborer	D-2
Goins, Marion	Crew Foreman	D-9
Graham, Richard	EA	Council-Wayne
Grant, Jack	EA	McCall-Tullis
Gross, Bud	Laborer	D-3
Grove, Bruce	Forester TM	McCall
Hack, Norman	Ranger	D-2
Hales, William	Clerk	McCall
Hall, Richard	EA	McCall-Tullis
Hancock, Richard	SJ	McCall
Hanks, Richard	SJ	Idaho City
Hansen, Kendal	Laborer	D-6
Hanson, Mae	Clerk	McCall
Harvey, Donald	Laborer	D-1
Hayes, Robert	Insect Control	McCall
Haynes, Harry	Warehouse Clerk	McCall
Headford, William	Engineering	McCall
Helle, John	SJ	McCall
Heter, Gladys	Clerk	McCall
Hetherly, Clarence	FCA	D-4
Hicks, Lyman	Engineering	McCall
Higby, Jack	Ranger Alt.	D-9
Hockaday, James	Asst. Supervisor	McCall
Holden, John	Forester	D-1
Horn, Walter	Trail Crew	D-9
Horner, Loevia	Clerk	McCall
Horyna, Larry	Laborer	D-6
How, David	TM	D-2
How, Shirley	Tel. Operator	D-2
Howse, Norman	EA	McCall-Tullis

F.Y. 1956, continued

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Jackson, Reid	SJ	McCall
Jenkins, Melvin	Laborer	D-3
Jensen, Maurice	Bridge Crew	McCall-Dickerson
Johnson, DeEtte	Clerk	McCall
Johnson, Dorothy	Clerk	McCall
Johnson, Lawrence	Smokechaser	D-4
Johnson, Loyal	EA	Council-Wayne
Johnson, Miles	SJ	McCall
Johnson, Tommie	SJ	McCall
Jones, Darrell	FCA	D-4
Jones, Elmer	FCA	D-5
Kangas, Matt	Warehouse Clerk	McCall
Keller, Charles	FCA	D-9
Kirby, Gordon	Pumper Crew	D-8
Klunder, Bill	SJ	McCall
Knodle, Rex	Laborer	D-3
Kooch, John	Forest Supervisor	McCall
Koskie, Donald	EA	Council-Wayne
Krause, Marvin	LO	D-3
Kwiatkowski, Fredrick	EA	McCall-Hicks
Ladman, Doyle	Laborer	D-1
Ladman, George	Laborer	D-1
Lancaster, James	Ranger	D-5
Landers, Melvin	SJ	McCall
Lappin, Charles	Trail Crew	D-9
Larsen, LaGrande	Patrolman	D-3
Lee, Donald	Pumper Crew	D-6
Lee, Patrick	SJ	McCall
Leight, Richard	Alt. Ranger	D-3
Lemon, Bryant	EA	Council-Wayne
Lewis, John	SJ	McCall
Lewton, Eugene	SJ	Idaho City
Lewton, Terry	SJ	McCall
Lindberg, Ralph	Crew Foreman	D-6
Lindenberger, Lloyd	Alt. Ranger	D-2
Little, William	Packer	D-8
Looney, Larry	SJ	McCall
Ludwick, Frank	Carpenter	McCall-Dickerson
Lynch, Arney	Crew Foreman	D-3
McConnell, Arthur	EA	McCall-Tullis
McConnell, Robert	Crew Foreman	D-3
McGahey, Oscar	Equip. Operator	D-3
McLin, James	SJ	McCall
McNaughton, Finley	TM	McCall
McPike, Roger	SJ	McCall
Magleby, Kay	EA	Council-Wayne
Makela, Howard	Engineering	McCall
Mandy, Charles	Janitor	McCall
Mann, Wallace	EA	Council-Wayne
Mansfield, June	Cook	D-6
Mansfield, Melbern	Crew Foreman	D-6
Marker, Ronald	SJ	Idaho City
Martin, Jim	Laborer	D-2
Martin, Gordon	LO	D-6
Marshall, David	EA	McCall-Tullis
Maysock, Alexander	LO	D-7
May, Dean	EA	McCall-Hicks
Maypole, Donald	SJ	Idaho City

F.Y. 1956, continued

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Mecham, Robert	SJ	Idaho City
Middleton, Charles	Alt. Ranger	D-1
Miller, Jack	Laborer	D-4
Millet, Edward	EA	McCall-Adams
Mink, Leo	EA	Council-Wayne
Morgan, James	SJ	McCall
Morin, Claude	Ranger	D-4
Morin, David	LO	D-8
Mowrey, Irwin	Communication	McCall
Mullins, Ray	Patrolman	D-8
Munger, Hugh	Strawboss	D-1
Munger, Gertrude	Cook	D-1
Munns, Charles	SJ	McCall
Murray, Don	Insect Control	McCall
Murray, Ralph	FCA	D-7
Neider, David	Insect Control	McCall
Newcomb, Melvin	Patrolman	D-7
Newcomb, Russell	FCA	D-7
Nokes, Herald	Patrolman	D-5
Norris, Frankie	Laborer	D-1
Otto, Dale	EA	McCall-Tullis
Overby, Percell	EA	McCall-Tullis
Owens, Kaye	SJ Clerk	McCall
Painter, James	EA	McCall-Hicks
Palmer, Robert	FCA	D-8
Paris, Lawrence	SJ	McCall
Park, Lonnie	SJ	McCall
Park, Donald	PS Clerk	McCall
Parks, Fleta	Tel. Operator	D-7
Parks, Homer	Ranger	D-7
Patton, Alpha	Alt. Ranger	D-3
Patton, Olah	Cook	D-3
Paulsen, John	LO	D-6
Paulson, Raymond	EA	McCall-Tullis
Pearson, William	Insect Control	McCall
Perisho, Earl	LO	D-8
Perkins, Archie	Dispatcher	D-1
Perkins, Orvil	Packer	D-5
Perkins, Robert	EA	Council-Wayne
Perry, Harry	LO	D-4
Peterson, Cecil	FCA	D-4
Peterson, Richard	SJ	McCall
Phillips, Frank	SJ	McCall
Pittillo, Freeman	Strawboss	D-3
Porter, Arthur	FCA	D-4
Prafke, Verlon	SJ	McCall
Price, Cleanard	Carpenter	McCall-Dickerson
Printz, Fred	EA	McCall-Adams
Rathbun, James	LO	D-6
Rebillet, Clarence	LO	D-7
Rinehart, George	Forester	D-4
Ritland, Hubert	EA	McCall-Tullis
Ritzius, Yesper	Carpenter	McCall-Dickerson
Roberts, John	Carpenter	McCall-Dickerson
Robertson, Fred	Cook	Council-Wayne
Robinson, Orin	Smokechaser	D-3
Romine, Albert	FCA	D-7

F.Y. 1956, continued

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Romine, Rita	Tel. Operator	D-7
Rosselli, Carl	SJ	McCall
Rowntree, John	LO	D-4
Rozynek, William	Forester	McCall
Sackett, Stephen	Laborer	D-6
Sakrison, William	FCA	D-5
Sale, Lawrence	LO	D-1
Salyer, Kenneth	SJ	McCall
Samuels, Allen	SJ	Idaho City
Sargent, Clifford	Carpenter	McCall
Satterfield, Kenneth	LO	D-3
Scheline, Donald	EA	Council-Wayne
Schmaljohn, Raymond	FCA	D-4
Schmitz, Henry	Cook	McCall-Dickerson
Schortgen, Elmer	Tractor Operator	D-1
Schwartz, Ray	Equip. Operator	D-4
Scott, Randolph	LO	D-4
Scrogham, Oscar	Truck Driver	McCall
Sharples, Robert	EA	McCall-Tullis
Shaver, Carl	SJ	Idaho City
Shaw, Harold	Trail Foreman	D-3
Shorb, Tadedea	Equip. Operator	D-3
Simpson, Val	Ranger	D-9
Slattey, James	FCA	D-6
Small, Gary	FCA	D-6
Smith, Kenneth	SJ	Idaho City
Smith, Mary	Cook	McCall-Tullis
Smith, Paul	Equip. Operator	Road Crew
Smith, Vernon	Laborer	D-3
Sorenson, Gordon	EA	Council-Wayne
Spence, Liter	FCA	D-8
Stemple, Richard	Ranger	D-6
Stevens, Sprague	Insect Control	McCall
Stinson, Elmer	Foreman	Road Crew
Stinson, Rachel	Cook	Road Crew
Stowell, Cecil	Forest Engineer	McCall
Stratton, John	Strawboss	D-3
Taylor, John	EA	Council-Wayne
Taynton, Roger	TM	D-3
Teichert, Clarence	SJ	Idaho City
Them, Walter	EA	McCall-Tullis
Thomas, Kenneth	Alt. Ranger	D-6
Thomas, Kenneth	FCA	D-4
Thompson, Lavelle	Fire Control	McCall
Thornton, Robert	LO	D-7
Thorp, John	Packer	D-4
Thorp, Scott	Crew Foreman	D-1
Thurston, James	SJ	Idaho City
Turnbo, Roy	Laborer	D-4
Turner, Doyle	FCA	D-4
Tyson, Robert	Laborer	D-6
Vassar, Harold	Dispatcher	McCall
Vela, Emilio	Laborer	D-6
Vert, Wayne	Laborer	D-3
Volland, Leonard	LO	D-2
Wallace, Darlene	SJ Cook	McCall
Walter, Ellis	Equip. Operator	Road Crew
Walters, Garland	Laborer	D-6

F.Y. 1956, continued

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Ward, Glenn	SJ	Idaho City
Washam, Loyle	SJ	McCall
Watson, William	Laborer	D-7
Wayne, Fleeta	Clerk	D-1
Webb, Calvin	LO	D-9
Webb, Donald	SJ	McCall
Webb, Larry	FCA	D-4
Webb, Wayne	SJ	McCall
Westfall, Lester	Equip. Operator	Road Crew
Whisman, Douglas	SJ	McCall
White, Fanny	SJ Cook	McCall
Whittle, Ray	Laborer	D-6
Wiggins, Albert	LO	D-3
Williams, Jesse	Smokechaser	D-7
Wilson, Barbara	Tel. Operator	D-9
Wilson, Carl	EA	McCall-Wicks
Wilson, Peter	Trail Crew	D-9
Winkler, William	LO	D-1
Winters, James	FCA	D-8
Wilt, Arnold	Insect Control	McCall
Witte, Dallas	Cook	D-6
Wolfe, Bert	Carpenter	McCall
Worsencroft, Don	EA	McCall-Adams
Wright, Derrell	Checker	D-3
Wynn, Brent	SJ	Idaho City
York, Frederick	Bridge Crew	McCall-Dickerson
Yoat, Nathan	SJ	Idaho City
Young, Austin	SJ	McCall
Youngblood, Marshal	Ranger	D-1

F.Y. 1961 - Permanent Personnel Only

Adair, Thomas	D-4	Donnelley, Robert L.	SJ
Adams, Albert J.	Eng.	Duel, Thad D.	SJ
Allen, Levi D.	Eng.	Dunham, Allan D.	D-9
Allen, Maxwell J.	SJ	Ernst, Lois L.	SO
Avery, Claude	Eng.	Ernst, Wesley E.	SO
Batie, Dorothy J.	SO	Fee, Max W. (Ranger)	D-7
Beaubier, Robert J.	SO	Fickle, Dale M.	SO
Benjamin, Richard O.	D-9	Finn, Lawrence A.	D-3
Bonnett, Mary B.	D-6	Finn, Ralph A.	D-9
Brown, Russell R.	SO	Fisher, Mary F.	D-1
Butler, James D.	D-5	Foltz, Wayne G.	D-3
Catlin, Francis D.	SJ	Fouch, Bertha M.	SO
Chipman, Laurence D.	SJ	Fouch, F. Gordon	D-7
Cochrane, Byron D.	Eng.	Green, Marshall J.	Eng.
Cole, Gene F.	D-6	Griffin, George D.	D-4
Cole, Robert M.	D-3	Hack, Norman H.	D-2
Coonrod, Robert L., Jr.	D-5	Hale, Glenn F.	SJ
Corbridge, Norman E.	Eng.	Haycock, Allen B.	SO
Coski, Thomas	Whse.	Heffner, Virgil V.	Eng.
Dahlgreen, Allen K.	SO	Hess, Clarice G.	SO
Daly, Michael T.	SJ	Hessel, Del G.	SJ
Davis, G. Dean	SJ	Hessel, Ken S.	SJ
Defler, Samuel E.	FS	Heyser, Stuart H.	Eng.
Dickerson, Isaac N.	Eng.	Higby, Jack	D-8
Dodds, Earl F., Jr.	D-8	Hockaday, James M.	SO
Bonnett, Herbert	D-6	Houchin, Duane R.	Eng.

F.Y. 1961, continued

Hronek, Bruce B.	D-6	Ramsay, Stanley	SJ
Johnson, David L.	D-3	Rassmussen, John B.	SJ
Johnson, Dorothy E.	SO	Rathbun, James F.	SJ
Johnson, Miles L.	SJ	Rinehart, George	SO
Jones, Elmer R.	Eng.	Rosselli, Carl A.	SJ
Kangas, Matt R.	SO	Russell, Ranford G.	Eng.
Kaufman, Theodore R.	D-1	Salyer, Kenneth N.	SJ
Koskie, Donald L.	Eng.	Schmaljohn, Dale L.	SJ
Lancaster, James W.	D-5	Schuldt, Alden T.	D-5
Lindenburger, Lloyd	D-2	Siebert, Harry L.	Eng.
Lynch, Arney A.	D-3	Slagowski, Louis E.	SO
Magel, John	SJ	Spence, John W.	SJ
Mansfield, Melbern F.	D-6	Sprague, G. Lynn	SJ
Marsolek, Delmer F.	SO	Steffens, John D.	D-1
McClure, Jack A.	SO	Stillman, Albert T.	SJ
McLeod, Lova J.	D-4	Stinson, Elmer C.	Eng.
Middleton, Charles A.	D-1	Stowell, Cecil A. FE	Eng.
Moore, Larry P.	SJ	Taylor, John F.	Eng.
Newell, Marvin E.	D-4	Terry, Richard B.	SJ
Nourse, Walter J.	SO	Thomas, Kenneth L.	D-6
Park, Donald	Whse.	Vandel, James R.	Eng.
Parkes, John E.	SJ	Vassar, Harold	SO
Parks, Homer W.	D-5	Wallace, David R.	SO
Patton, Alpha E.	D-3	Walker, Barbara	D-2
Payne, William A.	SJ	Washam, Loyle V.	SJ
Perkins, Archie D.	D-1	Weaver, William J.	SJ
Peterson, Richard A.	SJ	Webb, Wayne R.	SJ
Prussing, Fred W.	D-9	Weeks, Larry M.	D-5
White, Gary N.	HQ	Whitlock, George C.	SO
Whitman, LeRoy W.	SO	Wilder, Kenneth E.	SJ
Williams, Patricia A.	SO	Wilson, Alice M.	SO
Wilson, Donald	D-2	Yergenson, Dallas B.	SJ
Youngblood, Marshal F.	D-1		

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Supervisor's Office

Business Management

Bunch, Elbert R.	AO	Lynch, Teri	Clerk
Butler, Marlowe	AA	Jarvis, Sharon T.	Clerk
Hale, Philip	AA	Kesling, Nancy E.	Clerk
Browning, Jerry	AA	Shaw, Mary	Clerk
Haycock, Allen B.	Proc.	Coates, B. Jean	Clerk
Johnson, Dorothy E.	Clerk	Turnipseed, Lynn	Clerk
Nourse, Walter J.	Clerk	Bennett, Maxine	Clerk
Hardy, Patricia	Clerk	Scrogam, Oscar M.	Whse.
Landers, Velma	Clerk	Davis, Lowell	Whse.
Bayok, Marcella	Clerk	Berry, Ann	Clerk
Melton, Annalee	Clerk	Galyean, Eunice M.	Clerk

Timber Management

Saubert, Jack	For.	Stillman, Theodore L.	For. Tech.
Johnson, David L.	For.	Diggs, Boyd	For. Tech.
Whitman, LeRoy W.	For.	LaFay, Milton	For. Tech.
Rinehart, George C.	For.	Tinsley, Charles L.	For. Tech.
		Fry, James D.	For. Tech.

TM, continued

Gallant, Weldon E.	For Tech
Green, John A.	For Tech
Bobo, Ervin K.	For Tech

Engineering

Clow, Henry B.	For. Eng.	Wilde, Loretta
Adams, Albert J.		York, Frederick W.
Heffner, Virgil V.		Wilde, Paul F.
Russell, Ranford G.		Ritzius, Vesper
Collett, Frank R.		Anderson, Horace
Bentley, John C.		Jordon, Floyd
McConnell, Arthur J.		Applegate, William R.
Reed, Billy Joe		Haldeman, Clyde H.
Taylor, John F.		Westfall, Lester T.
Cochrane, Byron D.		Fincher, Ted F.
Koski, Donald L.		Medley, Rodney A.
Brooks, James B.		Clay, Dorian T.
Jordon, Donald F.		Parker, Craig E.
Toomey, Timothy C.		Turner, Elwin H.
Valdez, Gordon L.		Turner, Ralph E.
Avery, Claude		Hibbard, Lawrence E.
Lutes, Clifford		Sanford, Don C.
Hesse, William		
Hamilton, Marc R.		
Soderling, Peter A.		
Dye, Kelly		

Fire Control

Koskella, Howard R.	Yensen, William A.
Fickle, Dale M.	Stillman, Albert T.
Fouch, F. Gordon.	Bradley, Paul K.
McClure, Jack A.	Brown, Carl F.
Kangas, Matt R.	Bull, William H.
Catlin, Francis D.	Englefield, Richard L.
Rosselli, Carl A.	Lynch, Richard D.
Webb, Wayne R.	Mowery, John S.
Duel, Thad D.	Petterson, Jon F.
Blattner, Jerry D.	Rush, James D.
Heinrich, E. Vaughn	Berkey, Ronald
Ramsay, Stanley D.	Jemmett, Coy
Rosenkrance, Lester K.	Tracy, James K.
Schmaljohn, Dale S.	Sanderson, Alan R.

Range, Watershed, Wildlife

Wright, Maynard S.
Jensen, Franklin R.
Platts, William S.

Recreation & Lands

Newcomer, Robert E.
Whitlock, George C.

Peterson, Cecil L.
Rich, Heber C.

D-1, Council

Hooper, John F.
Sater, Chester P.

Sutherland, Robert A.
Cullinane, Raymond J.

D-1, continued

Perkins, Archie D.
Grinder, Edwin C.
Walters, Fern
Markworth, Carl W.
Jenkins, Nello
Boles, Howard
Gray, William B.
Brown, G Henry
Lakey, Howard

D-2, Weiser

Paddock, William R.
Sussex, Stewart
Mansfield, Melbern F.

D-3, Hornet

Newell, Marvin E.
Doran, Thomas S.
Hamilton, Ronald C.
Madden, John A.
Ortman, Thomas L.
Patton, Alpha E.

D-4, New Meadows

Parks, Homer W.
Gelock, Jerome A.
Griffin, George
Butler, Stephen D.
Knispek, William P.
Miller, Barbara J.

D-5, McCall

Shank, Henry M.
Pierson, Walter W.
Butler, James D.
Fouch, Bertha M.

D-6, Krassel

Heikkenen, Edwin H.
Thomas, Kenneth L.

D-7, Warren

Beckman, Glenn
Davis, G. Dean
Bidwell, William D.

D-8, Big Creek

Dodds, Earl R.
Miller, Gary L.

D-9, Boulder

Cloward, Philip V.
McEwen, Harold R.
Wilkinson, Lyle A.
Dunham, Allan D.
Mathis, David O.
Balbach, Lois A.

Gray, Marvin R.
Coriell, Harold J.
Harrington, Lyle P.
Mansell, Rosalie A.
Summers, Ben W.
Camp, James H.
Veselka, Albin F.
Vieths, Harvey M.
Goff, Charles R.

Walker, Barbara
Richards, Raymond J.

Horn, Walter C.
Woody, Emmett R.
Moritz, Norval K.
Williams, Wayne A.
Newman, Roy F.

Newcomb, Russell
Fourtner, Lloyd H.
Corbitt, Carl F.
Emery, Harry L.
Michaels, Luther I.
Carlock, Donald G.
Painter, Ivan T.

Stowell, Mary A.
Ernst, Wesley E.
Taylor, Daniel P.

Florence, Monte V.
Sigler, Garald E.

Bragg, Claude E.
Smith, Ronnie C.
Crump, Charles O.

Higby, Jack L.
Crosby, Clyde E.

White, Robert S.
Browning, Arthur E.
Shelton, LeAnn B.
Wikoff, Gerald W.
Fochtman, Merle O.
Thorp, John W.
Wenrich, Orric W.

FOREST SUPERVISORS:

Jacob B. Lafferty was the first Supervisor of the Weiser Forest. He served in that capacity from 1906 to 1920. After being in private business for several years, he became a CCC camp superintendent in 1933. During the period from 1941 to about 1950, he worked intermittently as a seasonal employee marking timber and scaling.

Lyle F. Watts became Supervisor of the Weiser Forest in 1920. In 1922, he transferred to McCall and became Supervisor of the Idaho Forest.

W. B. Rice followed Watts as Supervisor of the Weiser Forest in February, 1922, and served there until April, 1925. He was Supervisor of the old Payette Forest for several years before going into the Regional Office. While in Ogden, he served as Associate Regional Forester for a few years and became Regional Forester in the mid 1940's. He died suddenly in January, 1950, on the train en route from Weiser to Ogden after attending a fire review conference (1949 fires) in McCall.

John Raphael followed Rice as Supervisor of the Weiser Forest in April, 1925. He continued in that position until retirement in June, 1941.

John G. Kooch became Supervisor of the Weiser in June, 1941. He was transferred to the Targhee Forest as Supervisor in January, 1944, and therefore, was the last Supervisor of the Forest under the name of Weiser.

Henry A. Bergh became the first Supervisor of the Idaho Forest in 1908. He left the Forest in July, 1910.

Julian E. Rothery followed Henry Bergh in 1910 and was Supervisor until June, 1912. There is no record here regarding his career after leaving the Idaho except that in 1940 he was in the Washington Office with the title of Forest Inspector.

Herbert Graff was Supervisor from June, 1912 to 1916. He was followed by:

H. C. Williams, who served only until October, 1917.

Walter G. Mann, who had been a Forest clerk and Ranger on the Idaho Forest from 1908 until March, 1911, returned to the Forest as Supervisor in October, 1917 and continued until January, 1921. Walter Mann finished his career as Supervisor of the Kaibab Forest in Arizona.

John Raphael was Supervisor of the Idaho Forest from March, 1921 until March, 1922. He was in the Regional Office from March, 1922, until he went to the Weiser Forest in April, 1925.

Lyle Watts moved from the Weiser to the Idaho Forest as Supervisor in January, 1922, and served there until March, 1926. In the later years of his career, he became Regional Forester in Region 6 and served several years as Chief of the Forest Service in the late 1940's and early 1950's.

S. C. Scribner first came to the Idaho Forest as a clerk in 1910 and remained in that job until sometime in 1913. From about 1922 to 1926, he was Supervisor of the Salmon Forest. In March, 1926, he returned to the Idaho as Supervisor and stayed on until retirement in 1936.

Henry M. Shank followed Scribner as Supervisor of the Idaho Forest in the fall of 1936. He was transferred to the Regional Office, Division of Engineering, in February, 1940.

James W. Farrell became Supervisor of the Idaho Forest in February, 1940. After the consolidation of the Weiser and Idaho Forests in April, 1944, he became the Supervisor of the new Payette Forest. In the fall of 1945, he left the Payette to become the Supervisor of the Boise Forest.

John T. Mathews followed J. W. Farrell on the Payette Forest in the fall of 1945. He continued as Supervisor until December, 1949, at which time he transferred to the Division of Operation in the Regional Office.

John G. Kooch returned to the Forest as Supervisor in January, 1950. His first assignment on this Forest was in 1937 when he became the first fire staff officer. He became Assistant Supervisor of the Idaho Forest in 1940 and Supervisor of the Weiser Forest in June, 1941. In March, 1957 he retired.

Sam E. Defler followed J. G. Kooch as Supervisor of the Payette in April, 1957, and as of this writing is still serving in that capacity.

LONG TERM AND RETIRED PERSONNEL:

Personnel known to have retired while working on the Forest, and the span of years served on the Forest are listed below. Some of these people worked intermittently as seasonal employees early in their careers. However, during the span of years shown here, they worked on no other National Forest.

Arrivee, Dave	1939-1948
Berry, Walter T.	1944-1950
Brown, Russell R.	1927-1963
Burr, Horace J.	1910-1922, 1924-1939
Coski, Thomas	1929-1966
Dickerson, Isaac	1949-1963
Hansen, Mae	1930-1960
Hockaday, James M.	1940-1949, 1951-1966

Jones, Elmer	1931-1963
Kooch, John G.	1937-1944, 1950-1957
Lindenberger, Lloyd	1929-1962
Middleton, Arthur	1937-1966
Park, Donald	1926-1963
Patton, Alpha E.	1936-1967
Perkins, Archie	1931-1967
Raphael, John	1921-1922, 1925-1941
Russell, DeWitt	1924-1950
Scribner, S. C.	1910-1913, 1926-1936
Stinson, Elmer	1949-1963
Vassar, Harold	1922-1962
Wilde, Kenneth	1923-1939, 1944-1950
Youngblood, Marshall	1932-1962

In addition to the above, the following are personnel who have worked in excess of 25 years on the Forest. The span of years also includes those years when only short seasonal work was performed:

Claude Avery started seasonal work in 1934 and has been employed as lookout, guard, ranger alternate, and maintenance foreman. As of 1968, he is still working.

Homer W. Parks was employed for seasonal work from 1926 to 1934. He was employed again on the Forest in 1937. After serving on the Boise and Toiyabe National Forests, he returned to the Payette in 1944 as Forest Ranger on the Warren District. To date, 1968, he is still on the Forest and is assigned as Ranger of the New Meadows District.

Emmett Clabby was first employed as assistant ranger on the Weiser Forest in 1906. He served as Ranger from 1907 to 1932. During that span of years, he was assigned to the Minidoka Forest for two years. In 1932, he transferred back to the Minidoka Forest (now part of the Sawtooth Forest).

Dan LeVan started on the Idaho Forest in 1922 as a packer. He became Ranger of the Chamberlain District in 1924 and the Big Creek District in 1929. He remained as Big Creek Ranger until mid-season, 1950, at which time he transferred to the Targhee Forest.

Fred Williams came to the Idaho Forest in 1920 as a clerk and part-time smokechaser. In 1923 he became Ranger of the Big Creek District. After that year, he was stationed in McCall and was principal clerk until 1929. From 1930 until his death in 1954, he was Ranger on the Lake Fork District.

TRAINING PROGRAMS:

Formal training sessions were apparently few and far between in the early days of the Forests. Training was mostly done while on the job by the Supervisor and District office inspectors. Former Ranger, Emmett Clabby, wrote that he attended a joint meeting between personnel of the Weiser and Idaho Forests in June, 1910. He also referred to a meeting of south Idaho forests held in Boise sometime previous to 1910. He told that these meetings were round-table discussions of the "Use Book," timber marking and fire fighting.

Below is a letter from Supervisor Graff to Rangers, which shows the training effort being made as early as 1913:

McCall, Idaho
December 6, 1913

"D
Education

Mr. Ruby C. Fields
Meadows, Idaho

Dear Sir:

The following letter in regard to the Rangers' Correspondence Course has been received from the District Forester.

No general letter will be sent out to those enrolled for the Rangers' Correspondence Course, since it should be generally known (see circular letter "D-Education," of January 8, 1913), that the Course is continuous throughout the year. New applicants will be taken care of as there is no limit to the number, and the new procedure gives each student individual attention.

Business Arithmetic will be the first subject in the Course. Those now enrolled can take up this study at any time. No textbook will be used and the study is not compulsory. In this connection, the Business Man's Handbook published by the International Textbook Company of Scranton, Penn., (to be purchased by the student, price 50 cents postpaid), is the base, as well as for Business Correspondence, Business Forms, and Business Law, all of which, except Business Law, will be given to new students at the beginning of the course.

In Business Arithmetic, a test lesson will be sent to all students who request the study. New students will be started in on this subject, and the "test lesson" will be sent them in order that we may determine just what they need in this line. We do not want a student to go over matter with which he is thoroughly familiar - hence the "test lesson."

Of the other subjects in the course of preparation, Botany, Grazing, and Lumbering will be ready about January 1, 1914. It will probably be early spring before the other subjects

in course of preparation can be completed. You will be notified and guide questions sent as soon as any of these subjects are ready for study.

Please notify us if any men on your Forest wish to be enrolled, and if any of those now enrolled wish to discontinue the work.

If you desire to continue the work in this course, please give particular attention to the instructions in this letter and plan your studies accordingly. If you no longer desire to be enrolled, will you kindly so advise this office?

Very truly yours,

Herbert Graff

Supervisor.

Chief Forester Pinchot put pressure on the Forests to hire students to give them experience and encourage the training of professional foresters. In his "Eventful Years," J. B. Lafferty commented on the forestry student problem:

Most of the students and technically trained men were from eastern schools, with no practical experience in the mountains...The supervisors and rangers were too busy to teach these 'educated' men how to ride and pack a horse, how to find their way through the hills, and how to return safe and uninjured.. A favorite discussion topic at Supervisor's meetings was 'what can we do with the forestry students'...

Apparently most of the training during the 1920's was by details to Supervisor Offices and the District Forester's Office. Some of the first organized training sessions were the fire schools that became annual events in the early 1930's. Also, about that same time, emphasis was put on large fire suppression training while personnel were on fire details.

Region 4 built a training center in Logan Canyon on the Cache Forest at a place called Tony Grove. The first training session was in 1937 for selected Rangers from all Forests in the Region. Trainees were quartered at the camp and the training season lasted for one month. Rangers were given pressure training in all functions of their work. During the three or four years this camp was in operation, all of the Rangers and Staff Foresters had received that training.

As Forest Service work became more professional, complicated, and diversified, more and more training became

necessary. By the late 1950's, all regular employees had a training plan that was revised annually and each year's accomplishment was recorded.

Listed below is an example of some of the training programs conducted on the Forest for the years 1960 to 1964:

TRAINING	DATE	PLACE OF TRAINING
Fire training	May 19-20, 1960	McCall
Timber Sale Contract	May 26, 1960	Smokejumper Barracks
Fire training	June 21-24, 1960	McCall
Engineer's Training	July 14, 1960	McCall
Engineer's Meeting	Feb. 23-24, 1961	McCall
Blaster's School	May 26, 1961	McCall
R-1 Engineer's Field Trip to Zena Creek	June 13-14, 1961	Krassel
Fire Overhead Train.	June 19, 1961	Thorn Creek
Insect Detection	July 18-20, 1961	Payette Forest
Range Analysis	July 5-7, 1961	Cuprum
Watershed Management Study Conference	Sept. 11-14, 1961	McCall
Instructor Training	Feb. 29-Mar. 2, 1962	Smokejumper Loft
Food Handler's Train.	May 17, 1962	Shore Lodge
Prevention Guards Tr.	June 21-22, 1962	Price Valley Camp
Lookout Fire Train.	June 19-20, 1962	Price Valley Camp
Fire Overhead Train.	March 16-17, 1963	Thorn Creek
Aerial Photo Train.	March 27-29, 1963	Smokejumper Loft
Aerial Photo Train.	April 3-4, 1963	Smokejumper Loft
S.O. Clerical Train.	May 10, 1963	McCall
Engineering Training Meeting	June 3, 1963	McCall
Zena Creek Advisory Committee	June 4-5, 1963	McCall
Watershed Management Training	Oct. 11, 1963	Payette Forest
GSA Plain Letters	April 23-24, 1964	Mess Hall
SO Clerical Train.	May 5-6, 1964	Mess Hall
Radiological Monitoring	May 13-14, 1964	McCall
Incidental Drivers Examiner's Train.	May 25, 1964	Mess Hall
Scaling School	June 4-5, 1964	Payette Forest
Guard Training	June 22, 1964	Price Valley
Lookout and Prevention and Suppression Training	June 24, 1964	Payette Forest

In addition to this, Forest personnel attended many training sessions conducted at the Regional Office and elsewhere throughout the Region.

ACCIDENTS FATAL TO FOREST EMPLOYEES:

Fatalities that have occurred on Forest work projects since the beginning of the CCC program are:

Two CCC enrollees were killed during the construction of the Salmon River road. One was fatally injured when a truck and a road grader rolled off a grade near Shorts Bar. The other man was killed when he stumbled and fell while carelessly running down a steep slope.

Another CCC enrollee was killed in 1938 while engaged in construction of the Middle Fork of the Weiser River Road.

In 1946, a stake-rack truck load of Mexican fire fighters en route to a fire on the head of Grouse Creek (Warren District) rolled off a grade on the Elk Creek Road. One man was killed and a few others were slightly injured.

Two fire fighters burned to death during the 1949 project fire bust. The first man was fatally burned by a sudden flare-up in the Oxbow Creek section of the Hells Canyon Fire. Another fire fighter became physically unable to make a long climb up slope, while his crew was moving to their sector of the Warm Springs fire, and dropped out of line. He apparently sat down to rest and went to sleep. Later that day, the fire got out of control and swept over that unburned part of the slope. His body was found where he had first dropped out of the line and still in a sitting position. It was thought that he could have possibly died before the fire reached him, since several hours had passed and since he had made no attempt to escape.

A Mexican national who was fighting fire on the Acorn Ridge fire in 1947 was caught in a fire blow-up and burned to death. When a small section of the fire blew up, the crew foreman ordered the men to follow him. This one man apparently became confused and ran in the wrong direction and was caught by the fire.

When the Huntz Gulch fire was burning earlier in the 1949 season, an elderly prospector was accidentally killed when the private truck he was riding in overturned on the Carey Creek Road and rolled down slope. They were driving for safety as the fire started sweeping into Carey Creek. A claim was filed against the Forest for negligence, but after review of the accident report, the case was disallowed.

Lester Lycklama, a smokejumper, was killed in 1946 while fighting a small fire on the Council District. The fire was burning near the top of a large yellow pine tree. Lycklama and another jumper were attempting to cut down the tree when the top section fell out and struck Lycklama.

A Crow Indian by the name of Otto Crooked Arm was killed in 1956 while fighting a fire on the head of Trapper Creek, just over the Payette boundary on the Salmon Forest. The fire was handled by the Payette Forest. He was struck by a rolling log.

On September 3, 1962, Richard Keith Cole, Melburn F. Mansfield, Larry L. Daniels, and Dale L. Butler, Forest Service employees, were traveling on the Salmon River Road immediately below the Howard fire. The automobile belonged to Richard Cole. A rolling rock, which had been dislodged on the fire area, smashed through the windshield and struck Cole on the head. Cole was killed instantly. Control of the vehicle was lost and it rolled over the bank and into the edge of Salmon River. Butler suffered a severe head laceration; Mansfield, a broken ankle; Daniels, various minor cuts and bruises. The men were acting within the scope of their employment at the time of the accident.

In July, 1965, Kenneth N. Salyer, a smokejumper foreman, and Skip Knapp, Johnson Flying Service pilot, were killed in a crash of a Beechcraft airplane. The accident occurred near a fire on the Boise Forest. Jumpers had been dropped to the fire and Knapp and Salyer were making the final passes over the spot, dropping the jumpers' cargo when the airplane flew into a hillside.

James M. Hockaday, January, 1968

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