

History of the
Fremont National Forest

by Melva Bach



HISTORY OF THE FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST

By
Melva Bach

Edited by
Ward Tonsfeldt
Tonsfeldt Consulting
Bend, Oregon

1990

Forest Service — USDA
Pacific Northwest Region
Fremont National Forest

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover

Editor's Preface

Editor's Introduction

Foreword

Acknowledgement

Chapter I Lake County Background

- Geography
- Indians and Explorers
- First Settlement
- Forest Reserves

Chapter II The Early Years

- Personnel
- Fire Management
- Timber Management
- Wildlife
- Livestock
- Forest Operations
- Local News

Chapter III The 'Teens

- Personnel
- Timber Management
- Fire Management
- Wildlife
- Livestock
- Forest Operations
- Local News

Chapter IV The Twenties

- Personnel
- Timber Management

Fire Management
Wildlife
Livestock
Forest Operations
Local News

Chapter V The Thirties

Personnel
Timber Management
Fire Management
Wildlife
Livestock
Forest Operations
Local News

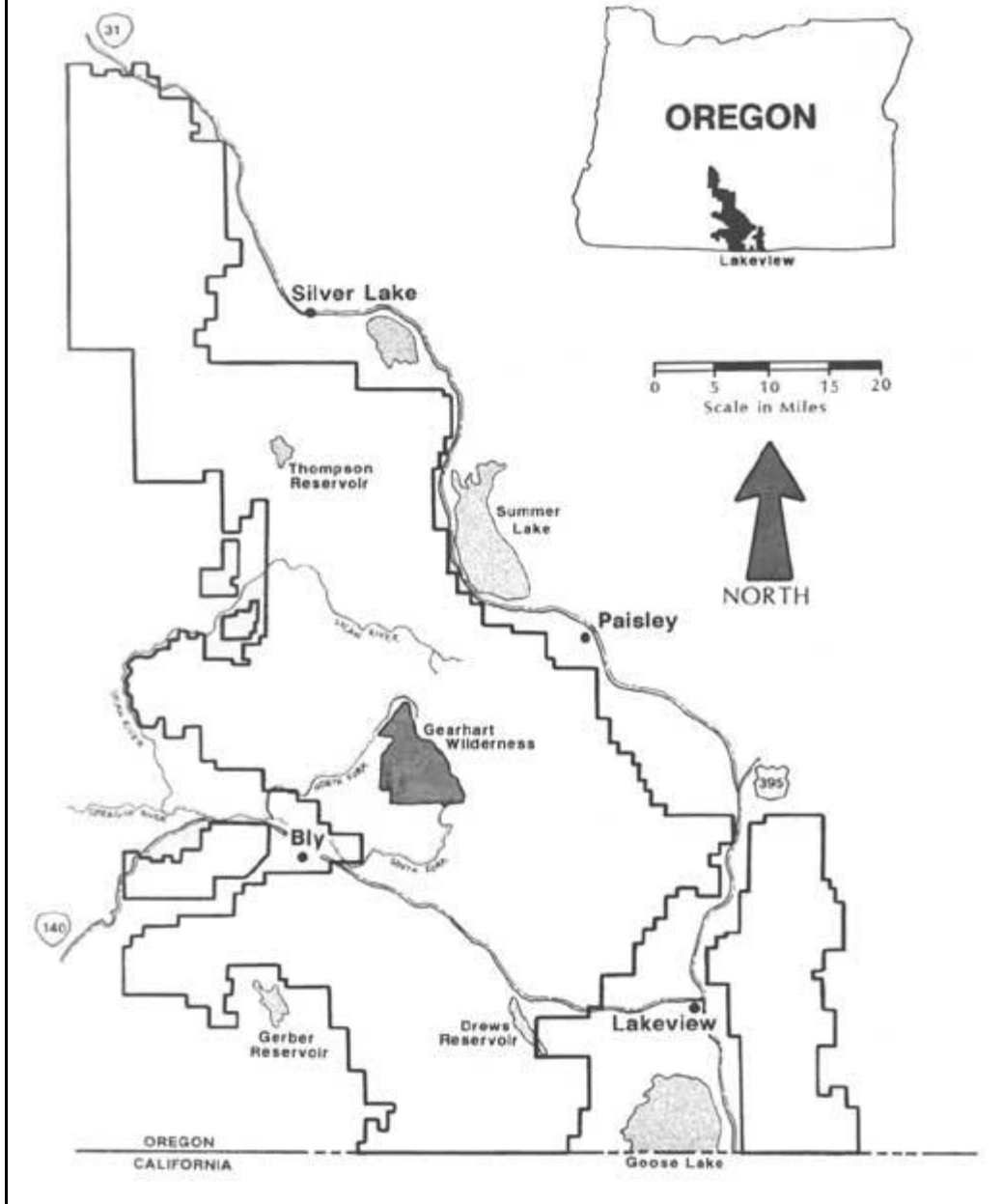
Chapter VI The Forties

Personnel
Timber Management
Fire Management
Wildlife
Livestock
Forest Operations
Local News

Chapter VII The Fifties

Personnel
Timber Management
Fire Management
Wildlife
Livestock
Forest Operations
Local News

Fremont National Forest



Fremont National Forest

EDITOR'S PREFACE

Shortly after her retirement from nearly forty years' service with the Fremont National Forest, Melva Bach went back to work, beginning the enormous task of compiling an exquisitely detailed history of the Forest. For the next nine years, she would keep "pecking away" on her manuscript, gathering materials from files at the Supervisor's Office, and contacting former Fremont personnel now dispersed throughout the country.

Bach's experience on the Fremont provided her with a unique understanding of the complex network of personnel and programs that lay behind the management of over 1.1 million acres of central Oregon forest land. Although her experiences disposed her to begin the *History*, two aspects of her character — her energy and her attention to detail — are responsible for its final shape.

Other National Forests in the Pacific Northwest have historical scrapbooks, but it is safe to say that none of them compares with Melva Bach's history of the Fremont. The original is over 800 pages long and contains excerpts from literally thousands of original source documents.

In its original, complete form, Bach's *History* is very useful to historians or other scholars because of its inclusiveness. Many of the sources that Bach quoted are unavailable elsewhere. Some were reports prepared by Fremont National Forest personnel or others who witnessed the activities described. Unlike many compilers, Bach resisted the temptation to intrude herself into her material. For the most part, she let the source documents speak for themselves.

Since the summer of 1988 when John Kaiser, Fremont National Forest Archaeologist, first suggested that an edited version of Bach's work would be useful to the Forest, we have considered several approaches to the editing job. The most obvious one was to use Bach's materials to prepare a conventional historical narrative. The problem with this is that the character and distinctiveness of the original would be lost, and the result would no longer be Bach's *History*.

The method that we have adopted in preparing this version has been to concentrate Bach's original by organizing the materials into a standard format for each decade, by paraphrasing or summarizing some of the original sources, and by deleting material that is extraneous. The result shortens the text by about 50%, but retains a good deal of its original flavor.

To provide some continuity, we have added an "Editor's Introduction" at the beginning of the text. The introduction orients readers to background events in regional and local history.

The sources that Bach used to prepare her history include published and unpublished documents. The published sources were most often Forest Service publications like "Six-Twenty-Six," the Pacific Northwest Regional Forest Service newsletter, or "Timberlines," the Fremont National Forest newsletter. Local newspapers also figure into the list of sources. Bach cited these sources with a simple and expedient form of parenthetical documentation which we have preserved.

Bach's unpublished sources include correspondence, diaries, and field reports from Forest Service personnel. These are generally not cited in the original, but are identified in context. We have followed this procedure, with the addition of occasional footnotes to avoid confusion where Bach's references are not clear.

One important source of information throughout the *History* is Bach's personal acquaintance with many of the people and events. Virtually everyone who knew Melva Bach comments on her remarkable ability to "keep in touch" with people after they had left the area.

Bach focused her *History* squarely on these people of the Fremont. The accounts she included, the events she chronicled, and the photographs she chose all revolve around the personalities of the Forest staff.

Melva Bach's *History of the Fremont National Forest* remains a unique document. It is more personal than a conventional history but more objective than a personal account.

Scholars of American folk culture have pointed to the craft of making patchwork quilts as an important element in frontier life. In many respects, Bach's work resembles this folk art form. The *History* has been assembled from diverse sources into a rich pattern that reveals a great deal of information not only about the Fremont National Forest, but also about lives and experiences of people living in south central Oregon during the first half of this century.

Ward Tonsfeldt,
Bend, Oregon

EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

The Fremont National Forest is situated near the geographical center of the West Coast's ponderosa pine timber belt. The pine lands of northern California stretch to the south of the Fremont, and to the north stretch the pine forests of Oregon's and Washington's Cascade Mountains. The inland portions of Oregon and Washington and the Rocky Mountain states contain additional ponderosa lands, of course, but the "pine belt" of the eastern Cascades once offered a continuous stand of mature timber covering thousands of square miles from central California to the Canadian border.



Captain John C. Fremont

The pine belt has figured into national history in several ways. In 1910, *The Timberman* magazine commented that the "timber belt of [West Coast pine]...constitutes the greatest body of standing pine timber now existing in America." The development of this immense resource involved some of the largest and most powerful industrial firms in the United States, including the Southern Pacific and Northern Pacific railways, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Minnesota's Shevlin associates, and other lumber manufacturers.

The western pine industry began after the western fir and redwood industries had gotten their starts during the middle decades of the Nineteenth Century. Because the pine forests of the western states were located in inland areas out of the reach of navigable waters, the industry developed only after the transcontinental railroads made distant markets accessible. For central Oregon, rail transport was not available until the second decade of the Twentieth Century.

The development of the western pine industry was also influenced by the re-location of the lake states pine mills. Many of the pine lumber companies which had grown up in the Great Lakes region found themselves running short of timber as the Nineteenth Century drew to a close. While some of the lake states operators re-located in the fir-producing portions of the western states, the pine areas exercised a special attraction to others. The pine regions were less developed than the fir or redwood regions and the stumpage prices were correspondingly lower. Also, logging conditions in the western pine forests were closer to those prevailing in the midwestern forests. The trees were similar in size and stand density, the terrain was gentler than the coastal mountains, and the climate — with its cold winters and dry summers — offered an easier transition than the coastal rain forests.

The result was that large and well-financed midwestern firms like the Red River Lumber Company, Shevlin-Hixon, and Weyerhaeuser began buying extensive tracts of pine timber during the 1890s and the years after the turn of the century.

Oregon's Lake County — which contains much of the Fremont National Forest — attracted its share of this speculative attention during the 1890s and 1900s. Tracts of timber land were acquired from the Public Domain in Lake County (as elsewhere in the west) by expedients that skirted or openly flouted the law. Abuses of this kind led to the formation of the National Forest Reserve system and the protection of the Fremont lands.

The advent of railroads offers a convenient line of demarcation between pre-industrial lumbering in pine areas and full-blown industrial production.

Before railroads, lumber was manufactured on demand for local consumption; there was simply no way to get the product out of the country. After the railroad came, however, lumber could be cut steadily and sold to consumers as far away as the east coast. To offer a comparison between pre-industrial production and industrial production, we might consider the example provided by the Red River Lumber Company mill in Westwood, California. A pre-industrial water-powered sash mill such as those located in Lake or Klamath Counties might cut 100,000 board feet of lumber each year. The Red River mill — admittedly the largest western pine mill — at the peak of its production cut 800,000 board feet during an eight-hour shift.

In 1909, a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Klamath Falls, Oregon; in 1912, the narrow-gauge Nevada-California-Oregon railroad reached Lakeview; and in 1911, a branch of the Great Northern reached Bend, Oregon. The lumber companies followed the railroads to Bend and Klamath Falls within a year or two, and these towns were well on their way to becoming national centers of pine production by the time of World War I.

For Lakeview, however, the long-awaited railroad was a rather cruel joke. As a narrow-gauge line, the N-C-O used equipment that was incompatible with that of the broad-gauge lines. The result of this technological quirk was that lumber loaded into boxcars at Lakeview had to be unloaded and reloaded into broad-gauge cars at Alturas or Reno, where the N-C-O joined the national rail network. Since lumber was manufactured and sold on very narrow profit margins, mills located in Lakeview could not compete with mills located elsewhere. The extra handling and transportation costs were simply too much. As a result, Lakeview remained in a semi-industrialized state until 1928, when the Southern Pacific bought the N-C-O and converted it to broad-gauge track.

One part of the history of the Fremont National Forest is the story of American industrial development, but another part is the story of Lake County and the social and cultural development of one of America's last frontiers.

Euro-American settlement in the Goose Lake Valley did not really begin until the 1870s, well after most of the west was settled or at least settling. The ranchers and itinerant stockmen who first came to Lake County formed the community of Lakeview to wrest political power away from the rival community of Klamath Falls (then Linkville) located 100 miles to the west.

By 1880 Lakeview had a population of 270. Development proceeded steadily during the 1880s, and Lakeview was incorporated at the end of the decade. During the 1890s, Lakeview continued its pattern of slow growth as a service and retail center for the ranches of south central Oregon. Lakeview's isolation from the rest of Oregon became more pronounced as railroad and telegraph service connected other Oregon towns together. In his *Illustrated History of Central Oregon*, (1905), A.B. Shaver comments that Lakeview's location 150 miles from the nearest railroad gave the little town the "distinction...of being the farthest from a railroad of any county seat town in the United States."

The vast open ranges of Lake County attracted stockmen from throughout the western states and from Europe. Cattle and sheep ranches prospered. After the formation of the National Forest system from the Forest Reserves in 1905, the administration of grazing on forest grasslands became the central chore of the newly appointed Fremont staff.

Ethnic groups associated with the Lake County livestock business included the Irish and — to a lesser extent — the Basques. Both of the groups were involved in sheep raising. The Lake County Irish came from County Cork and other counties of western Ireland. In his leisurely and well-detailed account of the County Cork-Lakeview connection, *From Shamrocks to Sagebrush*, Robert Barry presents Lakeview as a comfortable, somewhat circumscribed community during the 1920s. Neighbors and relatives in the old country carried on their lives in the new country with a minimum of concern about the outside world. The most famous of all Lakeview Irish jokes makes this point very well. A Lakeview shepherd from County Cork wired his nephew money for passage across the Atlantic and sent some avuncular advice to go with it: "Mikey, my boy, come straight to Lakeview; don't bother stopping in America at all."

On January 5, 1920, Dr. Bernard Daly, who was Lakeview's most prominent citizen, died en route to San Francisco. The town that Daly and his generation had built was essentially a market

town for the ranches of the south central Oregon valleys. During the World War I years, the desert country of northern Lake County had filled with homesteaders, who added to the population base that Lakeview served.

Later in 1920, shortly after Dr. Daly's death, two "modern" lumber companies were incorporated in Lakeview. These were the Underwood Lumber Company, and the Lakeview Lumber and Box Company. All incorporators listed Lakeview as their residence. Still later in the same year, a "large Eastern firm," the Pennsylvania Door and Sash company, began purchasing timber land on Cottonwood Creek and acquired a mill site in Lakeview.

To the local journalists, this flurry of activity signaled Lakeview's coming of age. The new mills were committed to selling Lake County products throughout the nation. Both lumber companies were contemplating box factories, which had been the force behind Klamath Falls' rise to industrial prominence. The Pennsylvania Door and Sash company was an especially exciting venture since it was to be a remanufacturing plant. In operation, it would purchase lumber from local sawmills and manufacture the material into architectural components. The factory would give the county's lumber mills a local market for their product, and add value to that product before it was shipped off to national markets. So eager were the Lake County businessmen for the new ventures that they "subscribed" a sum of \$3000.00 to buy the Pennsylvania company a mill site on the town's round-up grounds. The rich symbolism of selling the town's round-up grounds to provide a place for the new industry was too clear to be missed: livestock had shaped Lakeview's past, but timber would shape its future.

The 1920-1922 period was slow for the lumber business everywhere in the West. The nation was still absorbing the capacity that had built up to serve the World War I market and prices were off.

Lakeview's problems, however, had more to do with local concerns than with the regional picture. When the ailing N-C-O railroad tried to abandon its line in 1921, local residents perceived that the loss of a railroad would mean the end of the lumber business. Local feelings ran high when the Interstate Commerce Commission met to decide the matter. While their decision was fortunate for Lakeview, the whole episode did little to inspire confidence.

With the development of the lumber industry after 1920, Lakeview gradually changed from a market and livestock town to a mill town. Industry replaced commerce as a dominant economic force in the town. During the early years of the 1920s, the Lake County homesteaders began to "starve out" on their precarious desert claims. Many of these people migrated to Lakeview — as well as Klamath Falls and Bend — to join the pool of industrial labor.

Later, during the 1930s, the livestock business fell ill during the depression and died when the Taylor Grazing Act closed the open range. Stockmen, cowboys, and sheepherders looked for jobs in town.

Probably because of its narrow-gauge railroad service, Lakeview failed to attract the large national lumber firms that dominated the economies of other central Oregon towns. Such giants of the industry as Weyerhaeuser, Brooks-Scanlon, Long-Bell, and Shevlin-Hixon owned timber in Lake County, but they did not build mills in Lakeview. Corporate records filed with the

Oregon Department of Commerce reveal that the firms that did build mills in Lakeview were financed locally, or at least with local partners. The net effect was that as Lakeview industrialized during the 1920s, it participated less in the "colonial economy" of the lumber industry than other central Oregon communities did. This is not to imply that all of the wealth extracted from nearby forests remained in Lakeview, but the slow, small-scale development of the lumber industry encouraged local participation and fostered economic health.

After 1928, lumber manufacturing began in earnest in Lakeview. Several new mills were built and the tempo of logging on private as well as public lands increased. In 1929, two of the largest Klamath Falls mills — Ewauna Box Company and Pelican Bay Lumber Company — began cutting timber near Fremont lands. The Oregon, California & Eastern railroad had been extended from Sprague River to Bly, and the long haul (80 miles) back to Klamath Falls presented no real problem.

In the economic and social chaos which followed 1929, Lakeview fared better than most lumber-dependent communities. Mills ran — at least sporadically — during the darkest years, and the industry began to show some real signs of life by 1933. By the fall of 1930, it had become apparent that the economy would not bounce back easily or quickly. Lake County production was off 35% from the previous year. Production revived slightly in the fall of 1930, with 90 carloads of lumber and 16 carloads of shooK shipped out in November. The following year brought an increase in production to the 30 million board feet level and a new roster of mills. The 1933 season saw Crane Creek Lumber Company's Fandango mill open after a year's recess, and a new mill — the Buzard Lumber Company — open in the fall.

During the 1933 season, eleven Lake County mills cut 55 million board feet of lumber, a new record. Both the *Timberman* and the *Examiner* estimated the total number of workers employed by the industry at 800 — an encouraging number of jobs in a generally discouraging year.

By 1935, *The Timberman* was predicting the Lakeview district cut 75 to 80 million board feet. Lakeview had six large mills: Buzard-Burkhart Lumber Company, Underwood Lumber Company, the R.S. Adams mill, two DeArmond mills, and the Crooked Creek Lumber Company mill. Smaller mills included the A.L. Edgerton mill, the Fields and Wilhelm mill, the Lake County Pine Lumber Company mill, and the Rohr Lumber Company mill. By the end of the 1935 season, all the Lake County mills were running, C.W. Woodcock planned to build a new mill in Lakeview, and the Lakeview Sash and Door Company was remanufacturing local lumber for shipment east. Total production for the year actually exceeded 80 million feet.

By the late 1930's, Bend's largest mill — Shevlin-Hixon — was preparing to cut timber in northern Lake County that it had purchased over thirty years before. In 1938, the Gilchrist Timber Company built a mill at Gilchrist, Oregon, to cut timber that they had purchased during the same speculative frenzy at the turn of the century. Finally, at the end of the 1930s, Weyerhaeuser began construction of its East Block railroad, an ambitious and nearly anachronistic project that would enable it to reach its timber holdings in western Lake County. Although Shevlin-Hixon, Gilchrist, and Weyerhaeuser cut their own timber, they also purchased Fremont National Forest sales, and they exchanged their cut-over lands into public ownership.

During the last four years of the decade, the potential that Lake County had offered for so long seemed closer than ever. Production edged toward 100 million board feet/year. The operating season lengthened, the work force stabilized, and entrepreneurs began new ventures with new confidence. Both mill workers and loggers were unionized by 1941. Lakeview presented a new industrial face. In July, 1936, *The Timberman* editor commented that "less than two decades ago" the talk in Lakeview was exclusively "beef cattle, range, and cow hands." All that had changed, and the cowboys had now "replaced their high-heeled boots and spurs with the spiked boots of the logger."

"When nearing Lakeview from the west, ... [lumber] plants make up a picture of well-founded industry. With the Southern Pacific tracks replacing the old narrow gauge road long trains of lumber products are seen going from these hills. Add to this the many logging trucks entering the city, [and] a ten-year absentee would hardly recognize the place."

In an similarly reflective article written in 1942, the *West Coast Lumberman* remarked on Lakeview's change.

"There are seven mills in or close to Lakeview. These start at one edge of town (where the railroad makes its entry) and follow along to the far end of town, making it a regular 'sawmill row' from one end of the city to another."

In summary, then, Lakeview's development during the 1871-1939 period includes two distinct phases. During the 1885-1928 period, Lakeview served the livestock industry of south central Oregon as a commercial center. The town provided goods and services for a market area of perhaps 20,000 square miles in south central Oregon and north eastern California. Beginning with the construction of a broad gauge railroad in 1928, Lakeview changed from a commercial town to an industrial town containing up to ten lumber mills and remanufacturing plants. As livestock declined during the 1930s, industry made a more substantial contribution to the local economy.

The effects of these historical patterns on the Fremont National Forest are clear in Bach's *History*. For the first three decades of its existence, the Fremont provided range and watershed for the livestock industry. Timber was not a management issue, since there were no timber sales of any consequence. Then, after 1928, when the broad gauge railroad reached Lakeview, the rich ponderosa stands began to attract outside attention. The Fremont's years of isolation drew to a close.

The pace of timber production on the Fremont grew through the 1930s until 1943, when it sold more logs than any other National Forest in the Pacific Northwest Region. The Fremont's production during this year exceeded even the coastal rainforests'. Record levels of production cannot be sustained in the slow-growing ponderosa forests, however, and the cutting rate has since slowed to a more reasonable level.

The history of the Fremont National Forest is intimately bound up with the development of south central Oregon. As the region has changed, the Forest's administrative and management policies have reflected those changes.

FOREWORD

Gifford Pinchot once said, "The Forest Service is the best organization in the government because of the people in it." In my opinion, the outdoor-loving persons who choose their life work in the Forest Service and other conservation agencies are among the greatest. Perhaps this is because these devoted people are more interested in helping to wisely use and perpetuate our natural resources rather than to exploit them. These men and women employees of the Forest Service are loyal, dedicated, and hard-working persons. They work many hours of unpaid overtime to get the job done. They are unselfish, giving a great deal of their own time and effort to community activities, such as the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, 4-H, United Fund, Rotary, Lions, and other service organizations.

The wives of these men are exceptional and fine women who do their part in community affairs. They know that housing and living conditions in the Forest Service are sometimes undesirable and in isolated places, but they cheerfully accept them.

It has been very pleasant working for and with the great number of persons who have been on this forest. I have appreciated this lengthy opportunity to know and make friends with some very fine people, and thank them for their help and pleasant associations. One reason for this long opportunity was a letter I received from Mr. Shirley Buck of the Regional Office when I started to work in Lakeview. He said, "It is hoped you will stay a considerable length of time." I thought he meant it.

I have greatly enjoyed meeting and serving the public.

Because many of the files were destroyed, some of the information for this record has come from the memories of employees, former employees, and friends of the Forest Service. Discrepancies or omissions may be due to a lack of facts. Corrections of errors will be appreciated.

The author sincerely thanks Fremont National Forest employees, ex-employees, wives of deceased employees, and others who generously contributed information, pictures, and other help for the preparation of this history.

Melva M. Bach

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

January 13, 1981

MELVA M. BACH
1903 - 1979

Melva M. Bach will be remembered as one of the most gracious secretaries to work in the Forest Supervisor's Office, Fremont National Forest.

Her devotion to work, her smiling acceptance of procedural changes, and her personal interest in each and every person characterized her as an exceptional lady and employee.

Mrs. Bach reported for work in her first position as clerk-typist in 1923. Except for a two-year furlough to return to college, she worked continuously in the same office until her retirement on December 22, 1962.

Melva began writing and assembling the *History of the Fremont National Forest* in 1961 and continued working on this project until she passed away December 8, 1979. Without her personal dedication, this publication would not have been possible.

A memorable accomplishment by a great lady.

John W. Chambers
Forest Supervisor

Chapter 1

Lake County Background

The Fremont National Forest, located in Lake and Klamath Counties in south-central Oregon, was named for Captain John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder, who was sent to explore this country in 1843.

Geography

This forest, on a high plateau and containing approximately 1,195,031 acres, is composed of two separate areas of the extreme eastern part of the Cascade Mountains. One area includes the Warner Mountains from Abert Rim to the California line. The other comprises the mountains between Lakeview and Beatty, bounded by the California line on the south, and the Deschutes National Forest on the north. The Fremont Forest practically marks the eastern limit of ponderosa pine in southeastern Oregon. Ninety percent of the total stand of timber is ponderosa pine. The remainder consists of white fir, lodgepole pine, incense-cedar, sugar pine, and juniper.

Major resources are water, timber forage for livestock and big game, recreation and wildlife. Approximately 72 percent of the Forest lies in Lake County and 28 percent in Klamath County. The elevation varies from 4200 feet to 8500 feet. Parts of the plateau rise to 6,000 and 7,000 feet, and in some places drop off abruptly in precipitous rimrock faces 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Chief among these prominences are Yamsey Mountain, Winter Ridge (known as Summer Lake Rim), Deadhorse Rim, Warner Mountains, and Abert Rim. Abert Rim is one of the highest and most definite exposed geologic faults in North America. It rises nearly 2,500 feet above the lake shore with a 640-foot vertical cliff of layer upon layer of lava at the top.

The Fremont Forest furnishes protection to the headwaters of the Williamson, Sprague, and Sycan Rivers. The Sycan flows into the Sprague, and the Sprague into Williamson, which in turn empties into Upper Klamath Lake. This water finally finds an outlet to the Pacific Ocean through the Klamath River.

The Chewaucan River, Drews Creek, Cottonwood Creek, and many other smaller streams on the east side of the mountains are within the northwestern extension of the Great Basin, and have no outlet to the sea. Many lake depressions are found on the east side.

Fremont streams furnish water directly or indirectly (underground) to seven communities and hundreds of farm families, including irrigation for 308,000 acres of farm land. Water and soil are the basic resources that enable the people living in the vicinity of the Fremont Forest to maintain a prosperous and pleasant livelihood.

Pleasing contrasts of scenery are afforded by mountains and lakes, timbered hills and desert wastes, gentle slopes and high rims.

Timber is the most valuable crop of the Fremont Forest. It is sold to mills in Lakeview, Klamath Falls, Bly, Paisley, Silver Lake, and Bend. Under the basic principle of sustained yield, the Forest is managed for continuous renewal of timber crops to replace those harvested. Accordingly, not more than 143 million board feet of timber, which is the estimated annual growth, are cut each year. The same principle of sustained yield applies to wildfire, forage for livestock, and other renewable resources.

The Fremont is one of the most important grazing forests in Region 6, annually furnishing forage for more than 34,700 cattle, 6,580 sheep, 30 horses, and several thousand mule deer. Careful management of grazing animals is required to insure maximum production of forage and to prevent accelerated soil erosion.

Recreation is furnished to over 70,000 persons each year who come to the Fremont to hunt, fish, ski, picnic, and camp. Hunters come from many places to hunt mule deer, waterfowl and upland game birds. Many improved campgrounds are available. Quite a number of interesting geological formations, Indian writings and historical points are found in or near the Forest.

Snake Indians and Early Explorers

This section of the State of Oregon was, before the coming of the white man, the home of the Indians. The natives who inhabited the lake country belonged to the Shoshone family, whose territory spread over southeastern Oregon, southern Idaho, and the whole of Utah and Nevada, extending into Arizona and New Mexico and the eastern border of California. This family has been divided by historians into two great nations: the Snakes (or Shoshones) and the Utahs.

John Work

One of the earliest expeditions by white men, of which we have record, was the trip through the present Lake County by John Work in October 1832. John Work was an explorer and fur trader for the Hudson's Bay Company. He tells of traveling near a chain of lakes, believed by Lewis A. McArthur of the Oregon Historical Society and Judge Robert Sawyer of Bend, to be the Warner Lakes. From these lakes, the party traveled west through the Rabbit Hills of Abert Lake. He tells of the party being attacked by small bands of Indians and the scarcity of water. Much of the route was stony which made the horses lame and tired. The weather was stormy most of the time. For food the party killed hares, ducks, and geese.

The party made one camp on a small creek believed to be Crooked Creek where Chandler Park is now. From this camp the men hunting food saw what they called Blacktail deer and gray sheep, but were unsuccessful in killing any. Some of the men found some wild plums, which were a major source of food for the local Indians. The plums were of a pretty good size, but the bushes were small. The Indians used the plum pits for beads. Work said the plums were the first fruit of this kind he had found in the Indian country. "C. Rondeau, L. Dondeau, J. LaRocque, and J. Rocquebin killed each a horse to eat. These men have been very improvident and did not husband their provisions with sufficient economy or they would not have had to kill horses yet."

Ewing Young

Ewing Young, in the fall of 1833, led a trapping company from the tributary streams of the Columbia River across Oregon to the upper end of the Sacramento Valley. The exact route taken is not known, but it is thought to have been by the way of Goose Lake and Pit River, the most practicable route.

Colonel J. J. Abert

In 1838, Colonel J. J. Abert, a United States engineer, prepared a map of the Oregon country in which Warner Lakes and other natural features of the present Lake County were shown. The data for this map, as credited by Colonel Abert, was obtained from Hudson's Bay explorers and trappers. Another map prepared from the same source was published in 1844 by M. Mofras, attache of the French Legation to Mexico. These maps showed a chain of four lakes in Warner Valley lying in the directions of northeast and southwest called by Mofras, "lacs des plants" — lakes of plants or vegetable growth, and according to Abert, connected by "plants river."

On Mofras' map is shown a trail called "Route des wagons des State Unis au Oullamet" — the United States wagon road to the Willamette — crossing the valley between the second and third of the "lacs des plants."

John C. Fremont

In December of 1843, John C. Fremont and his party traveled through Lake County while on his second exploring trip to the northwest coast. The party was on a trip through the unexplored regions between the Columbia River and California, and embracing the central basin of the continent between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The party started from The Dalles on the Columbia River in November of 1843. Fremont reported on his proposed trip and actual trip as follows:

"This was our projected line of return — a great part of it absolutely new to geographical, botanical and geological science — and the subject of reports in relation to lakes, rivers, deserts, and savages hardly above the condition of mere wild animals, which inflamed desire to know what this *terra incognita* really contained. It was a serious enterprise, at the commencement of winter, to undertake the traverse of such a region, and with a party consisting only of twenty-five persons, and they of many nations — American, French, German, Canadian, Indian and colored — and most of them young, several being under twenty-one years of age. All knew that a strange country was to be explored, and dangers and hardships to be encountered; but no one blanched at the prospect. On the contrary, courage and confidence animated the whole party. Cheerfulness, readiness, subordination, prompt obedience, characterized all; nor did any extremity of peril and privation, to which we were afterward exposed, ever belie, or derogate from, the fine spirit of this brave and generous commencement.

"December 16. We traveled this morning through snow about three feet deep, which being crusted, very much cut the feet of our animals. The mountain still gradually rose; we crossed several spring heads covered with quaking asp, otherwise it was all pine forest. The air was dark with falling snow, which everywhere weighed down the trees. The depths of the forests were profoundly still; and below, we scarcely felt a breath of the wind which whirled the snow through their branches. I found that it required some exertion of constancy to adhere steadily to one course through the woods, when we were uncertain how far the forest extended, or what lay beyond; and, on account of our animals, it would be bad to spend another night on the mountain. Toward noon the forest looked clear ahead, appearing suddenly to terminate; and beyond a certain point we could see no trees. Riding rapidly ahead to this spot, we found ourselves on the verge of a vertical and rock wall of the mountain. At our feet — more than a thousand feet below — we looked into a green prairie country, in which a beautiful lake, some twenty miles in length, was spread out along the foot of the mountains, its shores bordered with green grass. Just then the sun broke out among the clouds, and illuminated the country below, while around us the storm raged fiercely. Not a particle of ice was to be seen on the lake, or snow on its borders, and all was like summer or spring. The glow of the sun in the valley below brightened up our hearts with sudden pleasure, and we made the woods ring with joyful shouts to those behind; and gradually as each came up, he stopped to enjoy the unexpected scene. Shivering on snow three feet deep, and stiffening in a cold north wind, we exclaimed at once that the names of Summer Lake and Winter Ridge should be applied to these two places of such sudden and violent contrast.

"December 20. Traveling for a few hours down the stream this morning, we turned a point of the hill on our left, and came suddenly in sight of another and much larger lake, which along its eastern shore was closely bordered by the high, black ridge which walled it in by a precipitous face on this side. Throughout this region the face of the country is characterized by these precipices of black volcanic rock, generally enclosing the valleys of streams, and frequently terminating the hills. Often in the course of our journey we would be tempted to continue our road up the gentle ascent of a sloping hill, which at the summit would terminate abruptly in a black precipice, spread out over a length of 20 miles. The lake, when we first came in view, presented a handsome sheet of water; and I gave to it the name of Lake Abert in honor of the Chief of the Corps to which I belonged. The fresh water stream we had followed emptied into the lake by a little fall; and I was doubtful for a moment whether to go on or encamp at this place. The miry ground in the neighborhood of the lake did not allow us to examine the water conveniently, and being now on the borders of a desert country, we were moving cautiously.

"December 25. We were roused on Christmas morning by a discharge from the small arms howitzer, with which our people saluted the day; and the name of which we bestowed on the lake. It was the first time, perhaps, in this remote and desolate region, in which it had been commemorated. Always on days of religious or national commemoration our voyagers expect some unusual allowance; and, having nothing else, I gave to them each a little brandy, (which was carefully guarded as one of the most useful articles a traveler can carry,) with some coffee and sugar, which here, where every eatable was a luxury, was sufficient to make them a feast. The day was sunny and warm;

and, resuming our journey, we crossed some slight dividing grounds into a similar basin, walled in on the right by a lofty mountain ridge. The plainly beaten trail still continued, and occasionally we passed camping grounds of the Indians, which indicated to me that we were on one of the great thoroughfares of the country. In the afternoon I attempted to travel in a more easterly direction; but, after a few more laborious miles, was beaten back into the basin by an impassable country. There were fresh Indian tracks about the valley, and last night a horse was stolen. We encamped on the valley bottom, where there was some cream-like water in ponds, colored by a clay soil, and frozen over. Chenopodiaceous shrubs constituted the growth, and made again our firewood. The animals were driven to the hill, where there was tolerable good grass.¹

Captain William H. Warner

The next white men to visit this country was an exploring party under command of Captain William H. Warner, U. S. Topographical Engineer. He was accompanied by an escort of the Second Infantry commanded by Lt. Col. Casey. They started from Sacramento in August, 1849, and the purpose of the expedition was to locate a suitable emigrant and military road, and a railroad pass along the southern boundary line of Oregon.

Warner explored the country to the east and north of Goose Lake and spent several weeks in the Warner basin. In returning from Warner, on September 26 the party was ambushed by Indians killing Warner, Francis Bercier, the guide, and George Cover. A valley, lakes, and mountains were named for Captain Warner.

After the death of Captain Warner, Lieutenant R. S. Williamson was placed in command, who continued the work and reported in favor of the Pit River route.

Colonel C. S. Drew

The discovery of gold in eastern Oregon and Idaho in the early sixties and the consequent increased travel through this area was the reason for sending out some volunteer troops under Colonel C. S. Drew in 1864. Large numbers of miners were coming from the Willamette Valley, California, and other points, through Lake County to the gold fields of John Day, Powder River and Boise, Idaho. Several military forts were established along the route of travel from which to protect the settlers and to hunt down the Indians.

Colonel Drew escorted a party of miners from the present site of Chiloquin to Fort Boise in 1864. En route, he discovered the narrows between north and south Warner Valley. His route included the present site of Lakeview and the Jordan Valley, south and eastward from Lakeview. Drews Valley west of Lakeview was named for Colonel Drew.²

General Crook Establishes Camp Warner, 1866

During the early part of 1866, the Army under command of General George Crook, established a military camp on the eastern slope of Hart Mountain. This action was the result of numerous massacres and depredations by the Indians. The post was located in ponderosa pine timber in a well-sheltered basin at an altitude of about 6,500 feet and was known as Camp Warner.

On July 31, 1867 a new Camp Warner was located on Honey Creek in open-timbered country, about fifteen miles west of North Warner Basin and thirty-five miles north of the Oregon-California and Nevada state boundary line. The elevation was 500 feet lower than the first camp. The place was surrounded by mountains with only one outlet. It could have been approached from only one direction by an enemy, and then one rapid firing gun could have defended the place against a thousand warriors. A large spring of water flowed out of the side of the mountain near the fort and this furnished a small waterworks which supplied the soldiers with all the pure water that was needed. The mountains were covered with stately pines, and from this forest they secured timber to construct the government buildings and wood for the fort. A small sawmill was set up, and while some of the soldiers were fighting and scouting, others were engaged in logging, sawing and building.

The Honey Creek Camp was built on what is now Con Taylor land. Today, all buildings of the fort are gone, but foundation sites are easily discerned, and old square nails, parts of burned squared timbers, and other remains have been found. Portions of the old military road westward to Goose Lake Valley can be seen. Portions of the old road are shown on the General Land Office survey plats. The old military road to Fort Bidwell is outside the forest boundary.

First Settlers, 1867-70

A very few settlers came to the Goose Lake Valley in 1867 and 1868. After the Indian treaty of 1869, more arrived. Also, after the Civil War, many soldiers came west and settled in the valleys of Oregon, including Lake County.

In 1867, Joseph Ross settled in Goose Lake Valley on the California side of the line. When he arrived, some of the Indians were still hostile, so he was afraid to go into the woods to cut logs for a cabin. He therefore lived in a dug-out and because of this the Indians called him a "crazy paleface" and did not bother him.

In September of 1867, David R. Jones brought a load of grain to Camp Warner. He later took a homestead near Plush in Warner Valley, where he had many narrow escapes from the Indians. His daughter, [?]ce, was the first white child born in Warner on August 24, 1869. She married Warren Laird, Sr., of Plush.

In 1869, M. W. Bullard, a bachelor, settled near the head of the Goose Lake Valley on land described as Section 15, Township 39 South, Range 20 East, W.M. He donated this land upon which the town of Lakeview was later built. He built a log house, consisting of three rooms. One was used for a living room where he cooked, ate, and slept; the next room was used for a wood shed and storeroom; and, the other was used for a barn. The grade school in north Lakeview is named the Bullard School.

A. Snider came to Goose Lake Valley in 1868 and took a claim at Willow Ranch.

B. A store was started near the state line in 1869, but was unsuccessful due to the scattered population.

C. Hagerhorst came to Lake County about this time and was the first man to run sheep. He had a store at the present site of the Ned Sherlock ranch, which he sold to J. W. Howard.

Mrs. Henry Hammersly Newell came to Lake County from western Oregon in 1869 at the age of nine with her parents in the first wagon train. The eight families in the train were the first to settle here though several bachelors had arrived earlier. Families which arrived with this train were the Hammerslys, McCulleys, Tandys and Millers.

These immigrants had to ferry across Sprague River in boats owned by the Indians. When they arrived at Whiskey Creek, they found the Indians had a stockade and bridge across the creek. The Indians wanted \$20 for allowing them to cross. Not feeling they could pay this amount, they went a short distance up the creek where they forded it. That night, after crossing Sprague River, a son was born to one of the Newell families. The next day they crossed the Devils Garden, one of the roughest spots in the country, on their way to Lakeview. One of the early arrivals, M. McShane, settled in Crooked Creek.

August Miller brought in a herd of cattle, being one of the first stockmen.

Joe Robnetta built the first flour mill at New Pine Creek in about 1870.

Mrs. J. P. Duke (Minnie Myrtle), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Myrtle, was one of the first children born in Lakeview. The Myrtles came to Lake County in 1869. They also had difficulty in crossing the Sprague River, but finally persuaded the Indians to let them cross.

John O'Neil was an early settler in Goose Lake Valley. When General Crook took charge of the military forces in this area, Mr. O'Neil came with him in charge of the pack train. He later settled near the state line in 1869.

Other settlers in Goose Lake Valley at this were A. Z. Hammersly, William Hammersly, T. Reed, William Tandy, Robert Tandy, Milton Brown, A. F. Snelling, H. M. Henderson, Sparks, Stone, Bogue, and Alexander Reed from the Willamette Valley.

Sawmills and Lumbering

As previously noted, the first lumbering in Lake County was done by the soldiers under General Crook after they had moved from the mountains east of the lakes to a point on Honey Creek in 1867. Jim McShane's brother, Joseph McShane, was the blacksmith for this operation which cut lumber to build the camp.

The first mill to furnish lumber for home building in Goose Lake Valley was cut by the Joseph Creek Mill, located about six miles southeast of the lower end of Goose Lake. This was a water mill with a capacity of about ten thousand feet daily. It was built by a Mr. Spaulging in about 1872. Lumber from this mill was taken as far north as New Pine Creek and also used for buildings in Alturas. A few years later, a small mill was built on Franklin Creek about four miles south of Davis Creek. This was known as a sash saw — a blade running up and down and cutting on the down stroke, driven by a sweep horsepower, and cut perhaps a thousand feet daily.

About 1874, Hyronymous and Russell built a water mill on Lassen Creek. This mill had a thirty-two foot overshot water wheel, and cut ten or twelve thousand feet daily.

E. W. Joseph, father of the late George W. Joseph, built a mill about 17 miles north of Lakeview at Mill Flat on the mountain road to Paisley in about 1875. This was a small steam-powered mill which had no planer. It was sold two or three years later to O. L. Stanley, who moved it in 1878 to a location on Camp Creek about a half mile below the summer home of George Stephenson. Lumber from this mill was brought into Lakeview for the earliest buildings here.

In about 1879, "Flintlock" Smith built a mill on Thomas Creek near the Hammersly place. It was run by a flutter wheel and was able to saw very little lumber.

Next was the J. M. Russell mill on Cottonwood Creek about three miles west of Cottonwood Dam, built in 1879. George Lynch helped build this mill. The first year, it was powered by two ten-horse power portable threshing machine engines. The second year, Russell put in a turbine water wheel. Seven men were employed in the mill and four in the woods.

In 1883, the Snelling brothers, Fuller and Vince, put a steam mill on the headwaters of Cox Creek about two miles south of the site of the E. W. Joseph mill. In 1885, this mill was moved to McShane Creek, a mile west of Crooked Creek.

On May 4, 1888, this mill burned from a sheep camp fire. It was rebuilt and acquired by Hawkins and Snelling, but burned again on August 6, 1889. It was then rebuilt near the Sam Dicks place in Crooked Creek. In 1906, it was moved to Camp Creek by the Lakeview Lumber Company, composed of Massingill, Bernard and Rinehart. This is where Clarence Rinehart received his first training in mechanics.

James T. Metzker built a steam mill at the 7-Up Ranch in 1888, and later moved it to Camas Prairie. His sons, Johnny and Clarence, hauled most of the lumber which was used for the buildings in Plush. Logging was done with bull teams.

Another mill was built by James K. Snyder in 1893 in the Camp Creek area. This mill was powered by a merry-go-round such as used for moving houses. Burt K. Snyder did his first work there, making the horse go and keeping the flies off the horse.

After helping fight the fire which burned the town of Lakeview on May 22, 1900, George Lynch was sent to the Hawkins and Snelling Mill to order lumber to rebuild the Bailey and Massingill store. He tried unsuccessfully to borrow a bicycle, so took one from the bicycle dealer. Since it

had no light, he wired a lantern on it. He rode it as far as Warner Canyon where he borrowed a horse and went to the Hawkins and Snelling mill. He arrived there at 2:00 a.m. and ordered the lumber. He went to work at the mill and stayed for two years, working in both the mill and logging operations.

George Lynch came to Lake County and began working in mills in 1879. At one time, he owned a mill at Rosie Creek which burned after three years. He said the pay in the early years was \$40 a month and board. The pay was not always in cash, but sometimes in pumpkins or other food. He said that more than two grades of lumber ("rough and clear surface") could be made in the early days, and that their planing mills could turn out any grade or type of lumber that was turned out in 1947. Mr. Lynch continued working in mills and woods until he was past 85.

Up to 1907, five small mills were operating in the county, the capacity of which in no instance exceeded 10,000 feet per day. The working season was about six months.

In 1910 and 1911, "Judge" Wilshire operated a waterpower sawmill at the edge of the forest on Cottonwood Creek. The mill could run about an hour and then had to shut down for water. One of the first to take out a timber sale on the forest, Wilshire on July 1, 1911, bought 25,000 feet (B.F.) of Western yellow pine and 14,000 feet of sugar pine. He was given until July 11, 1912, to complete the contract. Bill Harvey drove a six-horse team with a jerk line and hauled the lumber to Lakeview. Wilshire also had a large band of sheep in the Cougar Peak area.³

Gold Mining

In 1871-72, great interest was taken in prospecting and mining by the settlers. Two mining districts were formed: Campbell's on the west and north sides of Goose Lake, and the Goose Lake district east of the lake. Many claims were staked out but gold was not found in quantities to warrant large expenditures.⁴

First Post Offices

The first post office in Goose Lake Valley was opened at Willow Ranch in 1869, where A. Snider had taken a homestead and opened a store in 1868.

In 1873, a post office was established at the A. Tenbrook ranch several miles south of Lakeview. Mr. C. Hagerhorst, who came to Lakeview in 1870, was one of the first to run sheep. He started a store at the present site of the Ned Sherlock ranch, and the post office was moved into his store. In 1877, J. W. Howard, an Englishman and father of Harry Howard of Lakeview, bought the store from Mr. Hagerhorst and moved it to Lakeview. One of the first couples to be married in Lakeview was J. W. Howard and Eva Hubbard, who were married at the Tenbrook Hotel in 1877.

Post offices were established at Silver Lake and Summer Lake on December 9, 1875.

The post office was established in Lakeview in late 1876. The New Pine Creek Post Office was started December 8, 1876, with S. A. Hammersly as Postmaster.

The first steamboat on Goose Lake was built by Wheeler and Tom Little in 1883 for a pleasure boat and to transport flour and fruit from New Pine Creek to the west side. Whenever the boat ventured to the north end of the lake, it would go aground because of the shallow water.

Lake County Created in October, 1874

Lake County was originally a part of Wasco County, which included all country east of the Cascades into Wyoming. In the 1860s, the area which is now most of Lake County was taken from Wasco and added to Jackson County with the seat in Jacksonville.

The settlers of Goose Lake Valley were from 200 to 300 miles from their county seat at Jacksonville. Since the trip had to be made over very rough country of mountains, lakes, and poor roads, the people decided they needed a new county. The settlers wanted the county named Crook in honor of General Crook, the Indian fighter. However, the bill was introduced and passed in the Oregon legislature in 1874 with the name as Lake County. At that time, Lake County included what is now Klamath County. The legislature created Klamath County from the western part of Lake County in 1882. In 1885, the Warner Valley area, formerly in Grant County, was added to Lake County.

Lynching

On August 20, 1894, a lynching occurred in Lakeview in front of the courthouse. W. S. Thompson was a desperado who lived in Warner Valley. The day before the lynching he smashed his wife's nose, broke three of her ribs, slashed his wife's saddle horse to death and ripped open the abdomens of several other horses.

While Frank Lane, Lake County Sheriff, was out of town, a group of citizens headed by Joe Morrow took the jail keys away from Al Heminger, Deputy Sheriff, got Thompson out of jail, and hanged him from the courthouse porch. The coroner's jury found that he came to his death from strangulation by unknown parties.

After the jury was dismissed, a Warner Valley citizen asked Mr. M. Barry, a member of the jury, what the verdict was. After being informed, the Warner man said, "Then I guess I'll go and get my rope."

Some time later, Mr. Al Heminger, who felt some responsibility for the occurrence of the lynching, committed suicide.

Lake County Prospers, 1899

During 1899, Lake County enjoyed the most prosperous year in its history. The sale and shipment of about 35,000 head of cattle brought nearly \$1,000,000 into the county. On 75,000 head of sheep driven to market, \$225,000 more was added to the Lake County stockmen's income. One million, five hundred thousand pounds of wool were sheared and shipped, bring the sheepmen \$195,000. In addition to the sales of cattle, sheep, and wool, 1,500-2,000 heads of horses and mules were sold, valued from \$25,000 to \$40,000. Also, 1,000-1,500 hogs for \$90,000 and 2,500 goats for \$7,500 were sold making a total of \$1,460,000 received from stock.

The sawmills of the county were not able to supply the demand for lumber, notwithstanding that they turned out over 1,250,000 feet valued at \$20,000. The number of buildings erected was nearly double the number of any former year.

Lakeview Burned, 1900

On May 22, 1900, the town of Lakeview was almost completely destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at \$250,000. All but two of the business houses were burned, causing a loss of about \$250,000. Sixty-four buildings were destroyed, many of them stores carrying large stocks of merchandise. Two entire blocks in the main business section were destroyed, as well as the greater portions of six other adjoining blocks. No lives were lost. The residents went to work putting up new buildings and by October, the town boasted fifteen brick buildings with three more under construction.

On November 23, 1902, another fire occurred with a loss of about \$11,100.

Warner Valley Land Case

By action of the 1860 Congress, all swamp lands within the State of Oregon were granted to the State. In 1870, the Oregon legislature authorized its citizens to buy this swamp land. However, very little of the land of eastern Oregon had been surveyed, and the character of the land was not of record. Therefore, a great controversy arose as to whether the lands in question were swamp lands on March 12, 1860, the date Congress passed the bill.

This controversy, which lasted 25 years, was carried on between the Warner Valley Stock Company, a corporation, and the settlers in Warner Valley, for the ownership of 4,000 to 5,000 acres of land. Several families settled on these lands, cultivated them, and made their homes there. However, their failure to obtain title to the lands on account of the dispute with the Warner Valley Stock Company, was very detrimental to the county. Because of this, immigration to this valley was greatly retarded, and some settlers who attempted to build homes were forced to abandon them. "It caused a valley, by nature intended for the small farmer and stock raiser, to be the range ground for a large stock company. It left a section of the county, capable of supporting

a large population, but sparsely settled. It does not take the decision of a court to show which would be the better condition for Lake County and its inhabitants."

The case was tried in local courts and taken to the Oregon State Supreme Court. The decision finally handed down gave the settlers, who had been able to stay, the lands they had filed on. In later years, some of the ranchers obtained grazing permits on the national forest.

Forest Reserves

In 1892, President Benjamin Harrison, by Congressional Act of 1891, created the first forest reserve — the Yellowstone National Park Timberland Reserve — in Wyoming. During his term, he set aside forest reservations totaling 13,000,000 acres. The Act of 1891, however, failed to provide for the protection and administration of the reserves, and the forestry movement was loudly charged with "locking up" from use the forest resources of the country.

President Grover Cleveland in 1897 added 21,000,000 acres to the Forest Reserve System. The act of June 4, 1897, clearly defined the purposes of the reservations. These were "to improve and protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of water flows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of citizens of the United States."

All reserves were in the West. The task of placing them under administration was large and complicated. Many Western interests, especially stockmen, bitterly opposed every step on the part of the government. The forest reserves were placed under the Department of Interior, which had no foresters. The Division of Forests in the Department of Agriculture under Dr. Bernard E. Furnow, a trained forester from Prussia, was a small unit of less than a dozen men in the Department of Agriculture, with no administrative authority over the forest reserves. The result was a makeshift administration that called forth public criticism and ridicule.

In 1898, Gifford Pinchot, the first native American to obtain professional training in forestry, succeeded Dr. Fernow as head of the Division of Forestry. With great energy and leadership, he enlarged the scope of the Division's activities, increasing it during the next seven years from a personnel of eleven to over eight hundred men, many of whom were graduates of the new forestry schools at Biltmore, Cornell, and Yale. Under his leadership, the Division became a bureau in 1901.

When Theodore Roosevelt became President in 1901, he brought new enthusiasm to the whole conservation movement. Through his influence, Congress passed an act on February 1, 1905, transferring the forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. On July 1, 1907, the Bureau of Forestry became the Forest Service and the resources were given the official designation of National Forests.

The Act passed on February 1, 1905, opened the way to the greatest achievement in American Conservation and did four things:

1. opened natural resources of the forest to legitimate use,
2. placed the Federal forests under the foresters,
3. stabilized, for all time, the principle of reserving for public purposes the Federally-owned forest lands, and
4. marked the beginning of American forestry on a broad scale.

On February 1, 1905, the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, wrote Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester:

"In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to the most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. . .Where conflicting interests must be reconciled, the question will always be decided from the standpoint of THE GREATEST GOOD OF THE GREATEST NUMBER IN THE LONG RUN."

This policy has been practiced by the Forest Service ever since.

Funds for Administration

In the early days of the forest reserves, Congress appropriated very little money for administration, and none for development and protection of the forests. The timber, forage, water, scenery, recreation and wildlife could not be used because there were no roads, and the timber was being destroyed by fire because of lack of equipment and men. Gradually, Congress has appropriated money for these purposes. Roads, trails, telephone lines, and ranger stations have been built. Range watering places have been developed, as well as public campgrounds and summer homesites.

Forest Ranges and Range Wars

From the early days in the West, cattle and sheep were grazed on mountain ranges in the summer and returned to the lower country for winter. This custom was well-established before the first forest reserve. Since the public domain was open and free to grazing, the numbers of livestock increased by leaps and bounds. Soon the range became overstocked and overgrazed, and conditions became desperate. Conflicts over choice forage became common; range wars followed, with loss of human life and livestock, especially sheep, for the cowman openly opposed the coming of the sheep on the range.

The organized sheep shooting started in some of the central Oregon counties and lasted from 1896 to 1906. One of the worst range wars occurred in northern Lake County on the desert east of Silver Lake in the vicinity of Christmas Valley. One of the largest slaughters of sheep at one time was on the evening of February 3, 1904, when about 2,200 sheep belonging the Benham brothers were killed by unknown persons. Five masked men rode up to the herder, Phil P. Barry, tied his hands and placed a sack over his face. Then they started to work killing the sheep with knives, clubs and guns, which required all night. A few sheep escaped the men but were later

killed by coyotes. By the time the herder had walked to Silver Lake and notified the authorities at Lakeview, three days had elapsed. No trace could be found of the men and no information could be obtained. Several persons received warnings to keep quiet, in the form of letters mailed from distant points. One morning a merchant at Silver Lake found a rope tied to his door with a note advising him not to talk.

Later, J. C. Conn, a merchant at Silver Lake, lost a valuable string of freight wagons by fire. Mr. Conn was reluctant to say much about it, though he suspected that he was being punished for giving out some information about the sheep killing.

On March 4, 1904, J. C. Conn walked out of his store and was not seen alive again. A search of the entire country was made for him. The creek, which was high at the time, was dragged for several miles. About six weeks later, a buckaroo found his body about a mile from Silver Lake, lying face up, arms outstretched. Mr. Conn's revolver was by his side. He had two bullet wounds in his chest and one in his back. One bullet passed through his body and was found a few inches underground. The coroner's jury came to the conclusion that Mr. Conn died from self-inflicted wounds, though it was believed that he was murdered.

On April 29, 1904, another band of sheep was killed on the desert near Silver Lake. Out of a band of 2,700 head, 300 or 400 were all that could be found. This killing was handled in the same way as the first one. Several rewards were offered for the conviction of the sheep killers and for the murderer of J. C. Conn, but no arrests were made.

In 1902, 30% of the sheep died on the desert because they were too poor when winter began. The ranges were quite heavily stocked with local sheep and every year many thousands of mutton sheep were brought in from the sheep district of Crook and other counties. These sheep were herded all summer under the pretext of driving them to market. There was no regulation of any kind and all the herders were each chasing after some favorite "camp." It was common to find three to six bands of sheep meeting at well-known camps. Of course, only one band could stay and then the others would have to look for a new place. These meetings commonly caused "mix-ups," damaged the bands considerably, destroyed much feed, and caused useless traveling to some corral to separate the bands.

From the foregoing information, it can be seen that some government regulations of the ranges was badly needed. The cattlemen and sheepmen who owned range property and who had a prior right to use the range were in favor of government administration of the ranges.

The *Oregon Journal* of Portland, Oregon, in its Sunday edition of July 25, 1948, carried a story by Elsie King entitled "Oregon's Bloodiest War," telling of the many disputes between the cattlemen and sheepmen, and of killings and quoted excerpts from a letter to the Portland Oregonian, dated December 29, 1904, signed "Corresponding Secretary, Crook County Sheepshooting Association of Eastern Oregon," which in part reads:⁵

"Our annual report shows that we have slaughtered between 8,000 and 10,000 head during the last shooting season and we expect to increase this respectable showing during

the next season provided the sheep hold out and the governor and the Oregonian observe the customary laws of neutrality."

But the growing feeling that there was need of supervision and allotment of grazing rights inclined many stockmen favorable and as more and more were becoming informed of the purpose of the national government, the opposition melted away.

Proposed Goose Lake Forest Reserve

Filibert Roth, who was sent out from Washington in 1903 to investigate the proposed Goose Lake Forest Reserve, included the following in his report:

"Sentiment: Sentiment with regard to Forest Reserve is all that could be desired. With the exception of some of the newspapers which have been making money by advertising the timber and other land claims (a very lucrative business during the last two years), a few range hogs, and the numerous timber claim locaters, there is no one who was consulted in the matter but was in favor of a reserve.

"Recommendations: It is recommended that the Goose Lake Forest Reserve be created at once, that the necessary patrol be provided as soon as practicable (even if but one man can be spared)."

The nearest railroad at this time was the northern terminus of the narrow gauge Nevada-California-Oregon at Madeline, California, 100 miles south.

Cattle owned in the vicinity of the lands recommended for withdrawal were as follows. Counting only those who possessed 25 head or more, there were 64 owners with about 17,000 head of cattle, of whom:

6 owned over 1,000 head	
2 owned over 300 to 1,000 head	
10 owned	100 to 300 head
20 owned	50 to 100 head
25 owned	25 to 50 head

Since the cattle had to be fed in winter, most cattlemen owned meadow and farm lands where feed was prepared for winter use.

The sheep encroached on the open cattle range, and therefore the cattlemen had to acquire and fence their lands, both summer pasture in the mountains, and meadow lands on their ranches.

Establishment of Goose Lake and Fremont Forest Reserves

The Goose Lake Forest Reserve was established August 21, 1906, and extended from the Warner Mountains north of the California line, and the area surrounding Dog Lake north to a line between the Klamath Indian Reservation and the town of Paisley. The Fremont Forest Reserve was established September 17, 1906, by proclamation signed by President Theodore Roosevelt (34 Stat. 3226, U.S. Statutes at Large, 59th Congress, 1905-1907, Vol. 34, Part 3, pages 323202). It extended from that line north along the Indian Reservation, thence west to the summit of the Cascade range, thence north to a point northwest of Crescent, thence east, including the timber line south and east of the Paulina Mountains, thence following the timber line south to the point of beginning. It included the territory north of the Goose Lake Forest Reserve extending from Paisley almost to Bend. At this time, the area of the Goose Lake Reserve was 630,000 acres, and the Fremont 1,235,720 acres. The forests were put under administration February 1, 1907, by Executive Order No. 817.

On July 1, 1908, parts of the Fremont were transferred to the Deschutes and Umpqua, and the Fremont and Goose Lake Forests were combined, and given the name of Fremont. This name was selected for the combined forest by Gilbert D. Brown, because of the fact that Captain John C. Fremont had explored the greater part of this territory.

An act of Congress on March 4, 1907, 34 Stat. 1269, provided that "The Forest Reserves shall hereafter be known as National Forests."

Later Boundary Changes

On July 1, 1911, the Paulina National Forest was created out of the southern part of the Deschutes, the northern part of the Fremont, and parts of the Cascade, Crater, and Umpqua Forests, covering an area of 473,124 acres.

On March 15, 1912, the Yamsey Mountain addition containing approximately 92,000 acres was added to the Fremont National Forest. This area included Townships 29 and 30 South, Ranges 12 and 13E., W.M., and also the strip of National Forest land on the west side of Silver Creek in Townships 29 and 30, Range 14E., W.M. This land was taken from the Paulina Forest and gave the Fremont a total of 944,000 acres.

At this time, the Fremont had approximately 1,000 miles of exterior boundaries, and about 670 miles of interior boundaries. This entailed a considerable amount of work since the boundaries up to this time were posted with cloth signs, which had to be replaced frequently. During the summer of 1912, the metal boundary signs were brought into use.

Paulina Discontinued

On July 1, 1915, the short-lived Paulina Forest, under W. W. Cryder, Forest Supervisor, was discontinued. Parts of it were added to the three parent forest — Fremont, Deschutes, and Crater — and part eliminated from National Forest and restored to homestead entry.

Silver Lake Addition

On May 14, 1930, 224,291 acres, known as the Silver Lake Addition, were included within the Forest boundary in the northern part of the Forest by Congress, Public Law 214. This changed the total gross area from 935,714 to 1,160,005 acres, and the net areas from 849,286 to 975,015 acres. By Presidential Proclamation 2143, dated October 14, 1935, (49 Stat. 3486) 566,588 acres gross, and 67,026 acres net were added to the Fremont National Forest. After other minor changes the totals were:

Gross	1,767,396
Alienated	623,663
Net	1,143,733

On February 12, 1942, President Roosevelt signed two executive orders, No. 9060 (7 FR 1059) adding 21,235 acres of timber land to the Fremont, and No. 9061 (7 FR 1060) transferring 15,673 acres of grazing land from the Fremont National Forest to the Department of Interior to be administered by the Grazing Service. Most of the eliminated and acquired land lies in the vicinities of Silver Lake and Paisley, and along the eastern boundary of the Warner District. As a result of the above executive orders, the acreage of the Fremont was then:

Gross	1,772,637
Alienated	520,357
Net	1,252,280

In addition to the above major changes, several other eliminations, additions, and numerous land exchanges have changed the acreage many times.

Klamath Indian Termination Act

On July 1, 1961, as a result of the Klamath Termination Act for the Klamath Indian Reservation, 525,700 acres of former Indian Reservation lands were placed under National Forest administration. A new National Forest, called the Winema, (named for the heroine of the Modoc War — Woman of the Brave Heart) composed of the former Indian lands and parts of the Rogue River, Deschutes, and Fremont was created.

By this change in boundaries, the Fremont lost to its western neighbor, the Winema, 144,000 acres, which included the western part of the Silver Lake District lying in Klamath County. In return, the Fremont received several large and scattered areas of about 96,000 acres on the west side of the Bly and Paisley Districts, some of which are bounded by the Winema. The net loss to the Fremont was about 37,300 acres. The 1963 acreage figures for the Fremont were as follows:

	Lake County 61%	Klamath County 29%	Total
Forest	835,846	354,532	1,208,378
Private	327,651	182,273	509,924
Totals	1,181,497	536,805	1,718,302

The allowable cut on the 144,000 acres removed from the Silver Lake District in Klamath County was 5,000,000 board feet annually, while the allowable cut on the 96,000 acres added to the Bly District is about 14,000,000 board feet annually. This will result in Lake County's receiving more lieu-of-tax funds from timber receipts than in the past. Lake County's share of receipts in 1961 was \$405,007, but under the new plan the shares would be around 519,300. The reason for this is that the Fremont will have a larger annual allowable cut, and a larger percentage of the Fremont lands will be in Lake County than before, hence a larger percentage of the timber revenues.

Due to more recent boundary changes, the Forest now contains 1,105,031 acres, with approximately 7,270 of the Forest in Lake County and 2,870 in Klamath County.

NOTES

1. Bach quotes Fremont from F. A. Shaver, A. P. Rose, R. F. Steele, and A. E. Adams. *An Illustrated History of Central Oregon*. Spokane, WA. Western Historical. 1905. pp 806-808.
2. Bach continues to follow Shaver, et. al., here and below. pp 808-827.
3. Bach's information here comes from interviews with George Lynch, George Stephenson, and Lynn Cronemiller.
4. Bach quotes and paraphrases this and the material below from Shaver, et. al.
5. The author of the outrageous letters to the *Oregonian* has been identified as Roscoe Knox, a Lake County wit. *Sketches about the Deschutes Country*, Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1981.



Fort Warner on Honey Creek. The Fort was moved to Honey Creek during the summer of 1867. (U.S. Signal Corps photo #111-SC-83561, National Archives.)

Chapter 2

The Early Years

PERSONNEL 1906 — 1910

Forest Inspector	Martin L. Erickson (1907)
Forest Supervisor	Guy M. Ingram (1907-1910) Gilbert O. Brown (1910-1931)
Deputy Supervisor	Gilbert D. Brown (1908-10)
Staff Assistant	Richard F. Hammatt (1907)
Clerks	Ollie E. Cannon (1907) Vada J. Bonham (1907-1909) Murrie Johnson (1909-1917) Millie E. Gibbons (1909-10) Nell Simpson (1909) Daniel F. Brennan (1910-1917) Ida D. Estes (1910)

District Rangers

<i>Warner</i>	Mark E. Musgrave (1907-1909) Pearl V. Ingram (1910-1934)
<i>Goose Lake</i> ¹	Wm. C. Neff (1907)
<i>Paisley</i> ²	Jason S. Eider (1908-1920)
<i>Silver Lake</i>	Gilbert D. Brown (1907) Nelson J. Billings (1908-1909) Gaines H. Looney (1910-1913)
<i>Dog Lake</i>	Earl Abbott (guard) (1908) Sherman A. Brown (1909) Earl Abbott (1910-1912)
<i>Thomas Creek</i>	Scott Leavitt (1908-1909) Earl Abbott (1909) Reginald A. Bradley (1910-1913)
<i>Summer Lake</i>	Clinton W. Combs (1910-1911)

District Ranger Personnel

Nelson Jay Billings (Silver Lake)
Bill Blair (Paisley)
James Brady (Paisley, Silver Lake)
Theodore F. Cadle (Goose Lake, Paisley)
Lynn Cronemille (Thomas Creek)
Lester E. Elder (Paisley)

Carl M. Ewing (Silver Lake, Dog Lake)
Lawrence Frizzell (Silver Lake)
Thomas H. Griggs (Silver Lake)
W. F. Grube (Silver Lake)
W. R. Hammersley (Dog Lake)
R. B. Jackson (Silver Lake)
Thomas Clifford Johnson (Silver Lake, Paisley)
Scott Leavitt (Dog Lake, Thomas Creek)
Elzie Linville (Warner)
Gaines H. Looney (Silver Lake, Paisley)
Win. C. Neff (Warner)
Martin O'Brien (Silver Lake)
W. J. Patterson (Silver Lake)
Frank D. Petit (Silver Lake)
C. W. Reed (Silver Lake)
Dexter B. Reynolds
C. E. Thanbrue
W. H. Tucker (Paisley)
Charles W. Weyburn (Silver Lake)

Hunters

Andrew Canterberry
William R. Hammersley

Personnel Sketches

M. L. Erickson. Although the Goose Lake and Fremont Forest Reserves were established August 21 and September 17, 1906, they were not put under administration until February 1, 1907. Martin L. Erickson, inspector, was placed in charge on this date, and remained in this position until May 31, 1907. The following news release covers his arrival:

M. L. Erickson, forest reserve inspector, arrived in Lakeview Tuesday from Portland to take charge of the Goose Lake Forest Reserve. The reserve is now under administration, and the general rules of the service will be applied. Parties desiring to graze stock on the reserve will be required to obtain a permit. He wishes to receive applications as soon as possible. The cutting of timber and special privileges will be regulated by him and general information promulgated. A number of rangers and guards will be put on shortly. Mr. Erickson has established offices over the First National Bank. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 4, 1907)

Guy M. Ingram. Guy M. Ingram was born July 25, 1881, on his father's farm on Deer Creek in Douglas County near Roseburg. He was educated in the local public schools and was first employed by the Interior Department as ranger on the Cascade Forest Reserve (south), now part of the Umpqua National Forest. When the transfer to the Department of Agriculture was made in

1905, he became ranger for the Forest Service at \$60 per month. Being an efficient ranger he was rapidly promoted until on January 1, 1907, he was receiving \$1,200 per annum. He had a very pleasing personality. ("Timberlines", June, 1961)

On February 11, 1907, Guy M. Ingram was transferred from the Cascade South Reserve with headquarters in Roseburg to the Fremont and Goose Lake Forests with headquarters at Lakeview, Oregon. On June 1, 1907, his title was changed from forest ranger to forest supervisor.

The trip from Roseburg to Lakeview at that time required three days and is described in Mr. Ingram's diary as follows:

Left Roseburg evening of February 11 on train for Thrall, California. February 12 left Thrall, California, 9:00 a.m. via railroad to Pokegama. Then via Klamath Lake Navigation Company Stage Line to Rapid City, thence via Klamath Lake Navigation Company Boat Line to Klamath Falls. Arrived Klamath Falls 10:00 p.m., where remained over night. February 13 left Klamath Falls 7:00 a.m. on stage and rode until 11:45 p.m. Stage made no overnight stop. Changed horses and started out again at 12:15 a.m. February 14 arrived Lakeview 11:00 a.m.

When Guy M. Ingram became supervisor of the Goose Lake and Fremont Forests June 1, 1907, he found an undeveloped area of 1,865,720 acres, extending north from the Oregon state line over 125 miles. Since everything was new and few policies were established, this was a difficult position. There was much work to be done, few employees to do it, and very little money.

Since the public domain had been open and free to grazing for many years, the numbers of livestock steadily increased until the ranges became overstocked and overgrazed. Aside from the range problems, there were hundreds of miles of forest boundaries to run and post; private lands to locate; and roads, telephone lines, and ranger stations to build.

Supervisor Ingram resigned September 12, 1910, after serving slightly over three years. He went to California and successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He died at Forestville, California, November 11, 1958. His brother, Pearl V. Ingram, served on the Fremont as guard and ranger for thirty years.

Gilbert D. Brown. Gilbert D. Brown was born in Dixon, California, on April 4, 1878. In 1892 his parents moved to Crystal in Klamath County. When he was sixteen, he went back to California to attend school at Vacaville. He worked for room and board, completed the eighth grade, and attended normal school and business college. He returned to Oregon, took the teachers examination, and taught in country schools in Klamath and Lake counties. In 1905 he took the forest ranger's examination in Grants Pass, which was quite different from later ones:

The examination required three days: the first day was devoted to rifle and revolver practice, packing a horse, throwing a diamond hitch, squaw hitch, etc.; then running the horse around the lot to see if the pack would stay on; the second day was taken up in cruising a 40-acres tract of timber, cutting down a tree with an axe and piling the brush.

The tree assigned to me was a pine about one and one-half feet in diameter, partially dead; some job! On the third day we took written tests in arithmetic, spelling, etc. On account of my experience in the woods, handling horses and pack outfits at home, combined with my hunting and shooting experiences, I managed to complete the examination with a fair rating. On account of teaching during the winter of 1905, I wasn't able to accept an appointment until 1906 after my school closed in June.

His first forestry work was under Supervisor S. C. Bartrum of the Interior Department on the Cascade South Reserve, with headquarters at Roseburg. He spent the summer of 1906 near Portland, the Clackamas River, and Mount Jefferson fighting fires, building fence, and doing other forest work. Learning that the Fremont Reserve was to be put under administration, he applied for a transfer there and was assigned to the Silver Lake District, April 1, 1907, as ranger.

Upon arriving at Silver Lake April 1, 1907, I found a vast area of forest without telephone lines, roads, or trails, and transportation was entirely by saddle horse and pack outfit. The work to be done consisted of running and posting forest boundary lines, reporting on June 11 claims (most of which were fraudulent and had been filed in order to get timber and were consequently rejected), besides forest improvements, grazing trespasses, issuing crossing permits for livestock, free use permits for timber, etc.

In December, 1907, Brown was transferred to the supervisor's office in Lakeview as acting deputy supervisor. He traveled to Lakeview on horseback. After the resignation of Supervisor Guy M. Ingram, September 12, 1910, Gilbert D. Brown was promoted to forest supervisor on October 8. After serving twenty-four years on the Fremont, twenty-one and one-half years of which he was supervisor — the longest term of any Fremont supervisor — he was transferred to the position of supervisor on the Wenatchee National Forest.

Reginald A. Bradley. Reginald A. Bradley was born October 25, 1867, near the Thames River about twelve miles from London. His father, Robert, was a lawyer, and his grandfather, Edward, was a professional artist. Bradley attended both the English elementary schools and the South Kensington School of Art, then the largest art school in London.

My real desire at that time was for adventure. I read all the wild west books I could get my hands on. Finally in October of 1888 I came to New York City on the steamship *Lydian Monarch*.

He stayed with friends in the east for several months, then one day a friend wrote that he had a job for him in New Mexico. He went to work for a cattle company as a day horse herder at \$15 a month.

I went on one trail drive while working there. We trailed thirteen hundred steers to Deming, New Mexico, about two hundred miles away. One night we corralled the steers at Florida, a railroad siding, and discovered the corral was made of rotten ties. We discovered this after the cattle broke out and had to be rounded up again.

Bradley never used the word "cowboy." The word he used was "buckaroo."

All the buckaroos wore guns in those days. I had a .44 Colt and rifle that took the same ammunition. I also had a .45 I bought in New York.

You know, we never wore cleanly washed pants in those days, like you see them wear now. If a man wore clean pants or bib overalls, he wasn't a buckaroo but a farmer. We bought our trousers, took them out behind the barn and kicked them around until they were properly dirty and then wore them till they had holes in them. We never washed them. A man wasn't a buckaroo if he did that.

My family bought me a complete outfitting of clothes before I left England. One item they figured I couldn't get along without was a formal tuxedo. I never got around to wearing the darned thing. Sold it to a waiter in Deming in 1889 for \$15.

Being out of a job in mid-1889, he traveled by railroad and freight wagon to Fort Bowie, Arizona Territory, and enlisted as a private in Troop C of the 4th Cavalry on November 12, 1889. In May, 1890, Troop C had an encounter with hostile Apache Indians, who had killed four travelers, including a doctor. One of the cavalry soldiers was wounded and one of the horses killed. They didn't kill any of the Indians. The soldiers chased the Indians about twenty miles over the border into Mexico before turning back. However, they couldn't put in their report that they had crossed the border.

The army rations in those days were quite different from those of today. They were allowed one and one-quarter pounds of fresh meat a day, or three pounds of rice a month; three cans of tomatoes and three pounds of sugar a month. They had to prepare their own meals. Whenever possible the soldiers would raise small gardens, or even pigs to sell, with the money going to the enlisted men's mess for delicacies. They were furnished no eggs, milk, or butter.

In June 1890, the 4th Cavalry was sent to Fort Walla Walla, Washington. That winter they were ready to leave for South Dakota to fight the Sioux. Then word came of the flight at Wounded Knee, which took care of the Sioux trouble. At Walla Walla, Bradley became good enough with the 45/70 rifle to go to Omaha and compete in a service match. Unfortunately for his scores, it had been a long, dry trip to Nebraska, and in those days Omaha had a fair number of saloons and well, as Mr. Bradley said,

I wasn't drunk, mind you, but it had been a long time since I had been able to drink any beer. I probably put more holes in my competition's targets than in my own, but I still managed to place sixteenth out of a field of twenty.

The 4th then served at Fort Bidwell, California, where Bradley received his final rank as sergeant. He was the last soldier to leave this fort when the army abandoned it in 1893. The 4th was then stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco where Bradley was discharged November 24, 1894. He returned to Fort Bidwell and married Miss Mary Hilderbrand, whom he had first met at a dance there.

For several years Bradley homesteaded and ranched in northern California and Oregon. In 1909 he was a rancher on McDowell Creek where he ran 100 head of cattle and also owned sheep.

In the fall of 1909 he took the ranger's examination and received an appointment as ranger on the Thomas Creek District. Because of his ranching background, he understood the problems of the stockmen and got along well with the grazing permittees. He served on the Thomas Creek and Dog Lake districts until April 1, 1914, when he was promoted and brought into the supervisor's office as deputy supervisor.

He bought his Davis Creek ranch in the fall of 1917, and for two years had a grazing permit for 175 head of cattle on the Modoc National Forest. Supervisor Durbin told him it was causing criticism and that he would either have to quit the Forest Service or lose his grazing permit. Due to the high prices received for cattle at this time and the low salaries received in the Forest Service, Mr. Bradley resigned March 31, 1920, as deputy supervisor of the Fremont and moved to his ranch.

He retired in 1937, and at a later date he went to live with his daughter. He resumed the art work started as a young man and won first prizes in the advanced category at the county fair. He has exhibited his paintings and sold many of his landscapes. One of his paintings is hung in the Hall of Congress in Washington, D. C.

On his 100th birthday, Bradley was feted by a military review held in his honor at the Presidio of San Francisco, where he was awarded the honorary rank of Sergeant Major and, quite belatedly, his Indian Wars Campaign Medal.

Sergeant Bradley was the last survivor of the American Indian Wars. He died February 5, 1971, at the age of 103. His internment at the military cemetery of the Presidio was at the request of the army and required presidential approval.

In coming to America, he was seeking adventure, and he found it in his long and colorful life as a buckaroo, a cavalry trooper, a forest ranger, a rancher, and an artist. (*The Modoc Record*)

Scott Leavitt. Scott Leavitt was born at Elk Rapids, Michigan, on July 16, 1879. During the war with Spain he served in Cuba with Co. L. 33rd Michigan Volunteers, the company being composed exclusively of sons of Civil War veterans. Upon his discharge from the service, he entered the University of Michigan, but before completing his course went to Oregon.

Scott Leavitt took the forest ranger examination at Lakeview in the spring of 1907. He worked during July without appointment with Guard Bill Hammersly in the Dog Lake area.

His first assignment under appointment was on the Thomas Creek District (Chewaucan area), where with his wife and two babies he lived in a cabin obtained from a stockman. The cowman's brand was 00 on the side, and he moved out stored salt so the Leavitts could move in. During the summer, Mr. Leavitt patrolled, posted boundary, cooperated with the stockmen, and in the fall moved back to Lakeview.

In the spring of 1908 was put in charge of a road crew building the beginning of the first road to Cottonwood Meadow. We lived in a tent. When the road money ran out, took the family back to Lakeview, kept the tent and spent much of the time with saddle and pack-

horse. Stockmen were getting located and boundaries agreed upon, and the work became varied and interesting. No timber sales as yet but fire patrol was constant.

Was in the Lakeview office again that winter, and diphtheria came to Lakeview. Far from a railroad, there was no serum, only old-time methods, and we lost our little four-and-a-half year old girl. Our son, Roswell, then two, recovered and became supervisor of the Lolo National Forest in Montana.

Assigned to the west side district in the spring of 1909, I hardly got started there until, effective April 21, 1909, I was transferred to the Superior National Forest in Minnesota as an experienced ranger to help put that forest under administration. That ended my service on the Fremont. I did not see Lakeview again until 1947 when I visited the Rotary Club in my capacity of Rotary District Governor. (Scott Leavitt, October 8, 1962)

In 1912 Leavitt became supervisor of the Lewis and Clark Forest in Montana, and in 1913 was transferred to the Jefferson Forest at Great Falls. In 1918 he resigned from the Forest Service, and after being denied a place with the fighting forces on technical physical grounds, he was Federal-State Director of War Emergency Employment Service and of the Public Service Reserve.

In Montana, Mr. Leavitt was credited with standing higher in the councils of the Republican party nationally than any other product of the state in a decade. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Montana in 1922 and served five terms until 1932. As far as we know, he is the only ex-Fremonter who served in Congress.

He was reinstated in the Forest Service in 1935 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and retired as assistant district forester in charge of Information and Education June 30, 1942. He and his wife returned to Newberg. He died in 1966.

Nelson J. Billings. Nelson J. Billings was born January 26, 1880, in Fennville, Michigan. He worked for the Park Service in Montana before coming to Silver Lake as guard in 1907. He was promoted to forest ranger later that year.

In 1910 he was transferred to the supervisor's office as grazing assistant. Having a thorough knowledge of the livestock business, he managed the forest grazing problems with a minimum of friction and discord.

In 1913 he was transferred to the Wallowa National Forest as assistant supervisor and in 1920 promoted to supervisor. He remained on the Wallowa for seventeen years until he retired for disability in 1930. The family then moved to Salem. He died February 27, 1942.

Many campfire stories can be recounted of the early days and the role played by Jay Billings. As a partner "on the trail," few could excel him for jovial comradeship.

Mark E. Musgrave. Mark E. Musgrave was the first person to be in charge of the Warner Ranger District. He assisted Inspector Erickson in the first work on boundary surveys in the southern

part of the forest and helped fence the "Dog Leg"³ ranger station site. He helped issue the first grazing permits and worked on claims cases. He wrote, "Many things of interest happened on the Fremont Forest in those early days. Stockmen refused to take out permits and even threatened the lives of forest officials. However, no blood was shed."

Musgrave transferred to the district office in 1909 as grazing assistant. He was forester for the City of Portland from 1912 to 1915. He worked for the Biological Survey and was assistant director of the Soil Conservation Service in Washington, D. C., when he retired in 1942.

William C. Neff. William Neff entered the service as a guard on the old Cascade Forest in 1906. He received an appointment as assistant ranger in 1907 on the Goose Lake Forest, at that time the area from the state line north to Paisley. Thus he was one of the earliest arrivals in this area. He worked on boundaries and ranger station buildings, issued grazing permits, and did other ranger work.

He transferred to the Crater Forest in 1909. Former Supervisor Carl B. Neal in the "Northwest Forest Service News" of March, 1953, tells of a letter Neff wrote to the supervisor of the Crater. Neff said it had been necessary to put snowshoes on his children to keep them from falling through the cracks in the floor of the ranger station dwelling. Mr. Neff passed away in March, 1953, at the age of 86.

Jason S. Elder. Jason Elder was born March 17, 1871, on the Elder Donation Claim on the Calipooia River near Shedd, Linn County, Oregon. He died in Portland January 4, 1936. Before coming to Paisley, he attended school in Prineville, where he was an eye witness to some of the shootings and hangings in the range wars. He came to Paisley September 30, 1902, and received an appointment as forest guard in charge of the district in April 1907. His first work was running forest boundary lines in open hills with a small pocket compass and proclamation map, his only equipment. In 1908 he received an appointment as deputy forest ranger.

Elder Creek and Elder ranger station were named for Elder, who had an important part in the administration of the Paisley District, including construction of the early improvements. Fish were plentiful in Dairy, Elder, and Bear creeks and in the Chewaucan River. It was common to catch fifteen or twenty in an hour. Deer were plentiful.

Pearl V. Ingram. Pearl V. Ingram was born in Roseburg October 30, 1878. From 1904 to 1909 he worked for the O.W.R. and N. Railroad between Huntington and Pendleton. His brother, Guy M. Ingram, persuaded him to come to Lakeview. The trip took three days — to Shaniko by railroad and then on the stage via Prineville and Bend. The potatoes and other crops along the way had been killed by frost. He started his work on the Fremont on July 22, 1909. He took the ranger examination that fall and received a ranger appointment May 1, 1910. In the winter of 1909-1910, he and several others from the Fremont — Brown, Billings, Looney, and Musgrave — attended a short course in forestry at the University of Washington. In the early days the main fire fighting crew consisted of Ingram, Al Cheney (fireman), and Norman White. On one occasion, lightning started thirty-two fires. That day the fires almost got ahead of the three-man crew. ("Six-Twenty-Six")

Pearl V. Ingram served longer on the Fremont than any other forest officer — thirty years. His pleasant and cheerful disposition was typified by the following poem read at the Ingrams' retirement dinner July 11, 1939:

He dropped into my office, with a grin upon his face,
He talked about the weather and the college football race,
He asked about the family and told the latest joke,
But he never mentioned anyone who's suddenly gone broke.

He talked of books and pictures and the plays he's been to see,
A clever quip his boy had made, he passed along to me.
He praised the suit of clothes I wore, and asked me what it cost,
But he never said a word about the money he had lost.

He was with me twenty minutes, chuckling gaily while he stayed,
O'er the memory of some silly little blunder he had made.
He reminded me that tulips must be planted in the fall,
But calamity and tragedy, he mentioned not at all.

I thought it rather curious, when he had come and gone,
He must have had some tales of woe, but didn't pass them on.
For nowadays it seems to me, that every man I meet,
Has something new in misery, and moaning, to repeat.

And as I write these lines for him who had his share of woe,
But still could talk of other things, and let his troubles go.
I was happier for his visit — in a world that's sick with doubt,
'Twas good to meet a man who wasn't spreading gloom about.

Norman J. Jacobson. Norman Jacobson was born June 1, 1887, in Wasco County, Minnesota, and attended high school in Port Washington, Wisconsin. He received a B. S. degree in forestry from the University of Minnesota.

He was appointed forest assistant on the Fremont July 12, 1910. He had charge of timber sales, free use, and technical forest work. In the fall of 1910, he planted 150 acres to seed. He made an extensive reconnaissance of the Fremont in 1911 and 1912, and in 1913 made another reconnaissance of part of the Ochoco, returning to the Fremont in December 1913. He was energetic and efficient in his work. His statement on leaving the Fremont was "Fremont is a fine forest. Real folks to work with and for; progressive and happy days!"

In 1914 he was promoted to forest examiner and transferred to the district office in Portland. Because of his executive ability, keen insight into Forest Service problems, and faculty of dealing with the public in a tactful and successful manner, he was assigned to the work of inspection of the cooperation between the Forest Service and the State Forester under the Weeks law. In 1917, Jacobson was promoted and transferred to Bend as forest supervisor.

In July, 1920, Supervisor Jacobson wrote to the regional forester to confirm his verbal application for a month's leave during September to accompany Irvin S. Cobb on some hunting trips — to the Warner Valley adjacent to the Fremont for antelope and ducks and to the Cascades for bear and cougar. Mr. Cobb planned to stay thirty-five days in Oregon hunting and camping out. It was planned to make a moving picture, and Cobb would write several stories for the *Saturday Evening Post*, giving the Forest Service much valuable publicity. In addition to Messrs. Cobb and Jacobson, others who planned to go on the trip were Bozeman Bulger, A. Whisnant of the Bend press, and Stanley J. Jewett of the Biological Survey. Mr. Jewett had been instructed by his office to go all out to help bag a cougar. Supervisor Jacobson had discussed the proposed trip with the district office over a year before and was given encouragement to participate because of the benefit to the Forest Service.

However, Regional Forester George H. Cecil would not grant Jacobson leave to make the trip during the fire season. He stated that there was a rule that no leave could be granted during the fire season and that no matter what the benefits were, he could make no exception.

Because Jacobson had made extensive arrangements for the trip, had promised to accompany Cobb and Jewett, and the people in the Bend community had become especially interested in making a success of it, he felt he could not gracefully back out. He felt that to cancel the trip would hurt the Forest Service more than it would himself personally, so, for the good of the Forest Supervisor, he resigned August 15, 1920.

Mr. Jacobson accompanied Mr. Cobb on the trip during which the movie entitled "Hunting the Big Silence" was made. It depicted the large humorist's outing on the east slope of the Cascade Mountains and showed in all its magnificence the grand scenery of the central part of the state, all the way from the Columbia River to Medford. Crater Lake came in for one whole reel out of the five, and two sections were devoted to Mount Hood.

The Forest Officer

The Use Book. In 1906 all forest officers received a nice, new *Use Book*, which contained all the rules and regulations necessary to properly administer the forest reserves. This little book was seven by four inches and contained 139 pages, including the index. From this little volume, which contained all the rules necessary to obtain the results expected, have sprung forth the forty-odd handbooks and manuals, which many of us have not had time to read, much less to find out what we want when we want it. Page 71 of the *Use Book* says in part:

While the Government is anxious to prevent and fight fires, only a limited amount of money can be devoted to this purpose. Experience has proven that usually a reasonable effort only is justified, and that a fire which cannot be controlled by from twenty to forty men will run away from 100 or even more men, since the heat and smoke in such cases make a direct fight impossible. Extravagant expenditures will not be tolerated.

Page 74 lists the field and office equipment for rangers and guards when, in the opinion of the supervisor, it is needed:

Marking hatchet, log, rule, ten (7' X 9'), pocket compass, badge, stationery.

Of course for general reserve work, the following tools are permissible: ax, shovel, saw, hammer. The supervisor would send his requisitions for equipment to Washington, D. C., to be approved there, and many articles were shipped from there — no big hurry. Page 86 says:

Each supervisor is required to keep at his own expense one or more saddle horses, to be used under saddle or to a vehicle for his transportation, and is allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses only when the urgency of the case requires some other means of transportation.

How times have changed. (Albert Baker, Umatilla National Forest, "Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1941)

The "Adviser". In closing the first edition of the "Adviser", the editor feels it to be not inappropriate to say a word regarding the position that we as forest officers should occupy in relation to the forest users and members of the different communities tributary to the Fremont.

Participation in the government under which they dwell is one of the traditional rights of the English speaking people, and it is a tradition to which all of us cling most jealously indeed. It is a part of our political creed which must be taken into account. Again, we must consider carefully the circumstances surrounding the early settlement of the locality in which we are laboring. The wide freedom of unrestricted range, the sparse settlement, the continual facing of severe exigencies has left its ineffaceable imprint upon the natures of the hardy men and women who were the pioneers of the region. It is impossible for a forest officer to deal successfully with these people without understanding and considering these things.

Do not understand that your dealings with users should be vacillating or that we should turn from the way of duty in any respect. Rather must we remember that the Forest Service is in a formative period, and that it is incumbent upon us to be intelligent ambassadors of the New Idea, firm in our allegiance to our policy, but doing our work in such a way as will eventually make of every user a staunch advocate.

There will be cases in which the steady hand of the government's authority must be used, but let us not forget that he will have rendered an immeasurable service to his country who has aided in making of the people loyal believers in and preachers of our policy. (Scott Leavitt, "Fremont Adviser," April, 1909)⁴

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire Report 1910

Of the twenty-three fires occurring this season, nine were caused by lightning and fourteen by man. The largest was the Sears Flat fire.

On May 16, 1910, a fire was started by W. S. Dennis to burn brush on his homestead at Fremont, Oregon. The fire escaped from Mr. Dennis' land in Section 4, T.26S., R.13E., W.M., and burned on to the national forest. In addition to burning off forty-five acres of his claim, the fire covered about 456 acres of national forest in Sections 5,6,8, and 9 in T.26S., R.13E. It destroyed about 30,000 feet of green timber worth \$2.50 per thousand or \$240, ninety-four acres of a good stand of young trees, and 120 acres of bunchgrass range on the forest.

Trespass report was made by Assistant Ranger Carl Ewing, who was at Silver Lake. The trespass case against Mr. Dennis was tried before the Grand Jury in Portland on March 21, 1911. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$25. The case was given publicity as a warning to homesteaders and others.

Mr. Dennis' attitude was that the fires did more good than harm since he was trying to clear his land and after the trees were burned they could be pulled out easier. Cost of fighting the fire was \$28.25.

Ranger Stations and Lookouts

Forest Ranger Brown sent a force of his guards — Billings, Petit, and Patterson — out Monday to begin permanent improvement work at different points in the Fremont National Forest. Ranger stations will be built at Silver Creek Marsh, Timothy Meadows, and several other points of vantage. At these stations pastures will be fenced for the convenience of the guards and the traveling public. Many trails will be laid out, one of the most important of which will lead from Timothy Meadows to the top of Bald Mountain, and must have a grade that will not exceed 15 percent. From the top of this mountain a view of nearly the entire reserve is commanded and here will be established a sort of lookout station for observance of forest fires. This station will soon be connected by telephone with Ranger Brown's headquarters in Silver Lake. In case a fire starts anywhere in the forest, it will at once be observed by the lookout on top of the mountain, and a telephone message sent at once to headquarters, from where a force of men can be sent to fight the fire. On the 20th of this month, twenty additional men will be put to work to carry to completion as rapidly as possible the work that has been mapped out. (*Silver Lake Leader*, September 1, 1907)

Fire Patrol in the Early Days (Scott Leavitt). Cougar Peak was my lookout and I rode up it as far as I could and then climbed. Recall spotting a smoke, riding to it with pack outfit and fighting it alone until Ranger Bill Neff, having seen the smoke too, rode in and joined me. We caught it small and held it. No phones, no walkie-talkies in those days. No planes, no smoke jumpers either; just horses and rangers like Bill Neff and me. But neither were there so many people nor man-caused fires. (Scott Leavitt, October 8, 1962)

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

A sale of one million feet of yellow pine to the Oregon Valley Land Company is under way. Advance cutting will probably begin at an early date, and a mill with a capacity of 15,000 feet

will be erected at once. The cutting area is located near Mill Creek in the Dog Lake District, and the sale is in charge of Ranger Sherman A. Brown.

The timber will be used for construction work by the company in putting in the system of dam and flumes which will carry the water of Drews Creek into the irrigation ditches projected to make fertile a large portion of the valley of Goose Lake.

The map and forest description prepared by Ranger Brown in connection with this sale, from data gathered by Ranger Musgrave and himself, deserve mention for their completeness. The map shows contour lines and furnishes a working plat for logging. In work of this sort, the excellence of such data is important.

Supervisor Ingram and Ranger Sherman Brown returned recently from Dog Lake station, where they had been engaged making some very necessary and sanitary improvements, and on their return marked 100,000 feet B. F. M. of timber for advanced cutting for the Oregon Valley Land Company, who will begin operation within the next few days. (1909)

WILDLIFE

Game Laws

Buck deer, mountain sheep, and antelope — closed from November 1 to July 15 of following year.

Female deer — closed from November to September 1 of following year.

Ducks, geese, and swan — closed from January 1 to August 15.

Trout — closed from January 1 to April 1.

Bag limits are as follows:

Ducks	25 per day, 50 per week
Deer	5 per open season
Geese and Swan	No limit
Trout	125 per day

(Lake County Directory, 1908)

Wild Boar

While Sherman A. Brown and Mark E. Musgrave were at Dog Lake working on the experimental planting area broadcasting seed on the snow, they were attacked by a vicious wild boar which they killed with their revolvers. Had they not been armed, a tree that they could have climbed would have been their only escape. The tusks taken from the lower jaws were ten and one-half inches in length. ("Fremont Adviser," May 1, 1909)

LIVESTOCK

Allowances and Permits

When Guy M. Ingram became supervisor in 1907, the ranges were overstocked and overgrazed. One of the most difficult problems was to reduce the numbers of stock on the forest. The first thing was to eliminate from the national forest all stock of owners who did not own ranch property, and limit the number of stock allowed each permittee. Ownership of ranch property was the vital subject for consideration in making a 50 percent reduction in the numbers of stock allowed on the forest. Private land, including many sections of railroad land within the forest boundaries, was in many cases claimed by permittees who demanded additional stock therefore.

In the early days of forest administration it was difficult to determine which of the many grazing applicants should be given permits. When several applicants for the same range each claimed they had been using the range for the last twenty years, it was difficult to determine who were the best qualified. In most cases too many stock had been using the range, and it was badly overgrazed. Even after the permits were issued, the ranges continued to be overgrazed for many years before sufficient reductions could be made.⁵

1907	Sheep	116,300	
	Cattle and Horses	25,000	
	Swine	300	
1908	Sheep	90,000	<i>(Goose Lake)</i>
		28,000	<i>(Fremont)</i>
	Cattle and Horses	21,500	<i>(Goose Lake)</i>
		6,000	<i>(Fremont)</i>
1909-10	Sheep	110,000	
	Cattle and Horses	26,000	
	Swine (1910)	150	

Grazing Fees: Cattle and Horses

Season — April 15 to November 15

Cattle	Horses
1907-1909	
\$.25	\$.35
\$.40 yearlong	\$.50 yearlong

Grazing Fees: Swine

Season — April 15 to November 15

Yearlong available beginning April 15

1908 and 1910

\$.15
\$.25 yearlong

Grazing Fees: Sheep

Season — June 15 to October 15
April 10 to October 15 available starting 1908
Extension to November 15 for additional \$.015
1907
\$.07
1908
\$.07
\$.10 extended season beginning April 10
\$.08 shortened season April 15 to June 15
\$.02 lambing
1909-1910
\$.07
\$.05 shortened season April 15 to June 15

Stockmen

In 1907, the wages of a herder were \$30 to \$40 a month, buckaroos \$40 to \$75 a month, and wood choppers \$2 to \$2.50 per day.

Predators and Other Nuisances

In the neighborhood of 1,000 head of sheep have been poisoned during the past ten days along the road between Lake Abert and Lakeview. A mineral of some sort, possibly arsenic, is supposed to be the cause of the loss.

Stomachs as specimens have been secured from two sheep and sent to the state bacteriologist at Corvallis, Oregon, for diagnosis. A report of investigation will shortly be received, when precautions may be advised from this office to prevent future losses.

The specimen of supposed sheep poison brought to this office by Mr. Fisher from the Bald Hills and which was sent to the Department of Bacteriology at the experiment station some time ago for analysis proved to consist purely of infusorial earth of the globular form and is thought not to contain any material poisonous to sheep. (May 1, 1909)

W. R. Hammersly, whose appointment as hunter in the Forest Service went into effect March 11, has been doing excellent work. To date, he has taken the scalps of thirty-four coyotes in the Drews Valley country. Lambing is near at hand, and the damage which these animals would have done even during that period alone would far out balance the expense of their extermination. ("Fremont Adviser" April, 1909)

W. R. Hammersly is still doing excellent work. He has rid the range this past month of twenty-five more coyotes and two wild cats. This makes a total for the two months he has been employed of fifty-nine coyotes and two wildcats. ("Fremont Adviser", May, 1909)

Range Violence

While the range wars had been responsible for the destruction of thousands of sheep during the period from 1900 to the establishment of the reserves in 1906, no sheep killing was recorded after the reserves were put under administration in 1907. However, future difficulties did occur.

In 1910 Ike Harold was herding sheep for Walter and Herbert Newell, sheep permittees on the Warner District. Because he had mixed two bands of sheep, his employers were dissatisfied with his services and decided to replace him. Herbert Newell went to Plush from the sheep camp on Honey Creek to make arrangements for shearing and to bring out a new man.

Upon returning to camp Herbert Newell told Harold that he would write him a check and pay him off. He started to write the check when the herder came up and hit him with the gun. Walter Newell, who was standing near, came up to Ike Harold and said, "You hit my brother." The herder turned to him and shot him through the heart. Herbert then sat down and wrote a note saying, "Ike Harold has killed Walter; he has hit me and I think I am going to die." Ike Harold then shot Herbert through the head. Dick Allen, the new herder, was a witness to the whole affair, but he was so frightened that he left at once for Plush where he hid for two or three days before telling anyone of the murders. He finally told Tom Sullivan about it and then an intensive search was started for the killer.

The search was led by Charley Arthur, deputy sheriff, and O. T. McKendree. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for the capture of Harold. A party of twenty-two men searched the Chewaucan country. Arthur's crew of sixteen men hunted and tracked him for two days in the vicinities of Honey, McDowell, and Mud creeks. Some of the party found where he had cooked a rabbit and sagehen and where he had been fishing. He was captured on Mud Creek by Arthur and McKendree, who shot the gun out of his hands. Judge Nolan sentenced him to be sent to Salem and hanged.

During the time he was in jail and even after he went to Salem, he was cheerful and joked with the other prisoners about being hanged. However, when the day came for him to climb the thirteen steps, he had to be carried up. (Charley Arthur)

IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Ranger Districts

At the beginning, dating from February 1, 1907, the forest administrative regions consisted of the Goose Lake and Fremont forest reserves. This area was divided into four districts — Warner, Goose Lake, Paisley, and Silver Lake. The Silver Lake District at that time included an area extending from a line west of Paisley, Oregon, westward to the Klamath Indian Reservation

several miles north of Hagar Mountain, north to a point south of Bend, west to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and east to the desert.

In 1908 and 1909, five districts were shown — Warner, Dog Lake, Thomas Creek, Paisley, and Silver Lake. In 1910, 1911, and 1912, a sixth district, Summer Lake, was listed.

Roads

The Currier Trail Wagon Road, built in 1908 and 1909, was the first road constructed in the Paisley District. The costs were as follows:

Labor	\$1,549.25
Groceries	440.76
Tools	168.25
Camp Outfit	66.08
Total	\$2,224.34

Citizens subscribed \$555.00 for the road.

Buildings

Construction of the first ranger station houses was started 1909. They were Dog Lake, Ingram Station, Thomas Creek, and Oatman Flat. The sum of \$25 was allotted for each house, and most of the construction was done by ranger force.

Relinquishment was secured from Mrs. Elizabeth Ward for the S1/2SE1/4 Section 21, and N1/2NE1/4 of Section 28, T.28S., R.14E., W.M. and improvements consisting of a four-room house and fencing on claim, were purchased for \$500.00

The Foster ranger station is being cleared by Assistant Ranger Abbott. This station is destined to become one of the most important on the forest. It is capable of producing fruit and vegetables and enough alfalfa to winter all the horses belonging to the force. ("Fremont Tidings," April, 1909)

The following ranger station cabins have been completed to date: Dog Lake, Rogers, Thomas Creek, Salt Creek, Norlin (nine miles south of Currier Camp), Foster Flat, Oatman Flat, and Billings. (November 2, 1912)

Telephone Lines

The Dog Lake Telephone Line, built in 1908 and 1909 was paid for by transferring \$160.00 from the Cougar Peak ranger station pasture fence. The six miles of telephone line connect the Oregon Valley telephone line with the Dog Lake ranger station. Costs were as follows:

Wire	\$ 42.14
Freight on wire	7.90
Supplies	14.41
Hauling	11.00
Labor	48.75
Board	17.25
Total	\$141.45

The ZX Company has signified its willingness to cooperate with the Forest Service in the construction of a telephone line from Paisley to Sycan, and the forester has been asked to increase the authorization of the forest sufficiently to permit the work's being done. The value of such a line needs no explanation. (*Fremont Advisor*, "April 1, 1909)

The following Forest Service telephone lines are completed to date:

Approximately ten miles of line from Thomas Creek station to connect with over five miles of private line that comes to Lakeview

Lakeview to Rogers ranger station

Salt Creek, about two miles to connect with private line

Foster Flat ranger station line, about two miles from Foster Flat to connect with private line in Summer Lake Valley

Dog Lake, about six miles of line from Dog Lake ranger station to connect with private O.V.L. line on west side. (November 2, 1910)

Meetings

A ranger meeting in Roseburg in October, 1907, was attended by the Fremont force, all of whom were outfitted in new uniforms. It was reported that the Fremont was the only forest with all officers in uniform. Ranger Gilbert Brown and Guards Jay Billings, Jim Brady, Jason Elder, and Frank Petit traveled in Brown's wagon from Silver Lake via Fort Klamath, Pelican Bay, and Ashland to Roseburg, where they arrived October 17. Supervisor Guy Ingram and Guards Scott Leavitt and Mark Musgrave traveled from Lakeview. The meeting lasted until October 25, and the Fremont officers arrived back home October 29.

The first ranger meeting on the Crater Forest was held at Odessa for the Crater and Fremont personnel October 18-21, 1909. Attending from the Fremont were Jay Billings, Lawrence Frizzell, Pearl V. Ingram, Elzie Linville, Carl Ewing, Jason Elder, Gilbert D. Brown, Guy Ingram, Martin O'Brien.

Miscellaneous

Stones. A sale of 200 pieces of stone at \$.01 each was made March 15 to F. M. Chrisman at Silver Lake (1909)

Fremont Map. An authentic map of the Fremont has been prepared by Sherman A. Brown from land office records, and the data furnished by the district rangers. A copy of this map will be sent to each ranger probably by the middle of May. The tracing is too large to print in the frame here and will be sent to Portland or Washington.

Protest. I wish to enter a protest against some of your Rangers and the facts are these I loaned my buckboard to two of my neighbors to go to Rosland (LaPine) with while there on the Knight of the 20 inst two of your rangers staid there and some one branded my Buckboard with U. S. no less than 57 times no part of it escaping it is litterly Branded all over if one or both of them did not do it they furnished the tools as no one else has that identical brand it also corresponds to a Brand placed on my Bob sled by a Ranger last season further remarks upon such acts of vandalism is unnecessary at this time. (Correspondence received in the Lakeview supervisor's office, 1907)

Early Days on the Fremont

Gilbert Brown in Silver Lake. The early days at Silver Lake were exciting and sometimes dangerous as experienced by Gilbert Brown, ranger in 1907. There were many cases in which people tried to obtain forest timber land under the June 11 Homestead Act, which was contrary to law.

On several occasions Gilbert Brown assisted the sheriff in arresting criminals for crimes committed on or near the national forest:

Hamilton at Silver Lake had killed Wande, and Brown located Wande's body where it had been thrown into Silver Creek.

Ed Lamb was shot at Paisley, and Mr. Brown assisted the sheriff in arresting the murderer — Lamb's wife.

One day a cattleman rode into Silver Lake and a sheepman pulled a knife and severely stabbed him. When told to have the sheepman arrested, he replied, "No, this is a personal matter. I don't wish to have him arrested." A few days later the sheepman was found shot to death in his cabin. No questions were asked!

Personal Accounts

Gilbert Brown. In one case a man tried to homestead a tract of land which I had recommended be set aside for a ranger station. As my assistant R. B. Jackson and I were leaving Silver Lake one morning, the saloon keeper stopped us and said that a certain man had threatened to kill me; that he was drinking and dangerous. We road on to Foster Flat, sixteen miles south of town, and as

we were eating supper by a camp fire, we saw him coming across the meadow toward us, his horse on the run, and he was swinging his six-shooter.

Jackson remarked, "I guess the saloon man was right! Stop him!" I grabbed my carbine, which was in the scabbard on my saddle by the fire, intending to shoot to frighten him, but when he was about fifty yards away, I yelled to him to throw his gun, or I would shoot. He threw his revolver to the ground, and we ordered him to come on up to the camp. We got his gun, gave him supper, and as he had run his horse much of the way from town, Jackson divided his bed for the night. The next morning he left, and I never saw him again.

One evening I was sitting in the old Chrisman Hotel in Silver Lake, talking to a friend, when some shooting occurred across the street in a saloon — a supposedly soft drink place. Soon three men came into the hotel, two of them supporting the one between them, who said he had been shot. I asked who had shot him and he said, "Jeff Howard." The man had a hole burned in his mackinaw coat over his heart. I pulled his coat open and a .38 caliber bullet dropped to the floor; it had not even pierced his shirt. I asked him what he had done to Howard, and he said, "I killed him."

We rushed over to the saloon and found Mr. Howard, an elderly man, bleeding freely from a wound in the neck. We placed him on a billiard table and applied first aid to the best of our ability, stopping the bleeding. We found out later that two men had come into the place and one of them started shooting up the lights, when Howard ordered them out. They kept on shooting and Howard reached under the bar, pulled out a .45 caliber gun and, thrusting it against the man's breast, pulled the trigger. The .45 was fully loaded, but one chamber had a .38 shell in it, being the one that was fired; consequently, there was little force in the bullet, and powder burned only the heavy mackinaw coat. However, it either knocked him down or he fell down from fright, then, jumping up, he fired his own gun, hitting Howard in the neck, the bullet passing around and out through the skin without producing a vital wound.

The miracle was that Howard had the .38 cartridge in one chamber of his gun and failed to inflict a wound, while the man who shot him pulled a little too far to the right, hitting the right side of the neck. I telephoned the sheriff at Lakeview, 100 miles south, and he requested me to obtain the guns and to hold the men until he arrived, which took several hours. Howard was sent to the hospital at Bend and recovered. The other men were taken to the Lakeview jail.

Scott Leavitt. That summer (1908) George Wingfield, who had been a boy in Lakeview and had become a millionaire in Goldfield, Nevada, came to Lakeview with an automobile and a chauffeur. I was driving into Lakeview with a sheepman's team and my saddle and packhorse tied on behind the wagon. We had come well on the slash road, with swamp on each side, when that contraption loomed up in the dusk and turned on its lights. Neither the horses nor I had ever met such a thing. Every horse tried to go in a different direction, so, with me sawing on the lines, we stayed on the road just waltzing around. Wingfield put out his lights and helped get the horses past the darkened car.

That same year a forest guard who wanted to be a ranger chanced on a small burn centered by a lightning-shattered tree. The fire was out, but he tacked one of those old cloth fire warning signs

up to inform the creator of the penalty of setting fires in the woods. That guard faded out of the Service when the supervisor found him for the second time fishing instead of being on patrol. "Funny thing," said the guard. "Here I've fished only twice this summer and the supervisor caught me both times."

No story of those early days of the Forest Service would be complete without a tribute to the wives of the old-time rangers. To be sure, there were humorous incidents which my wife recalls, such as the time the supervisor came by when I was out on my district and found her with a black eye. He cocked a questioning eye at my later explanation that I had gone away without leaving her enough wood, and she, in breaking a limb with the axe, had caught a flying chip in her eye. At that, I guess even the truth didn't leave me blameless.

But there was also the time I was out with a sheepman locating an allotment line. We followed a section line by the old blazes, left our horses at a place too steep to ride, and then, far away from our horses, discovered that the survey crew had blazed only one side of the trees. It got dark and a storm blew up, so we built a fire and spent the night in the rain. Early in the morning we rode to his camp, and it was afternoon when I got back to the cabin. Then I realized what it had meant to my wife. She had gone out to the corral time and again to see if my horse had come back without me. She had called and listened and gone back to her babies to wait. We men, of course, took that sort of experience as part of the work, but I realize now what heroines those wives of the old Service were. (Scott Leavitt, October 8, 1962)

LOCAL NEWS

Historical Names

Lakeview. In the 1870s, Goose Lake was full enough that its northern banks extended to the present site of the Southern Pacific Depot at Lakeview, and was clearly visible from the mouth of Bullard Canyon where Lakeview was built, hence the name. The town was started in 1876 for the express purpose of taking the county seat away from Linkville (Klamath Falls). When the legislature took the present Klamath County and most of the present Lake County away from Jackson to form the new Lake County (effective February 1, 1875), it named Linkville as temporary county seat with provision for the residents to choose the seat by ballot. In the first vote (June 1876), there was no town around Goose Lake, but most of the new county's settlers were in that area. The seat remained at Linkville, but a second election was held in November of the same year, and in the meantime the settlers got busy and built a town, calling it Lakeview, and the seat was moved there in December.

Goose Lake. Goose Lake was named for its importance as a resting and feeding place for the migratory birds. The lake is about forty miles long and fifteen miles wide, about two-thirds of it being in California, one-third in Oregon. At its deepest, the lake is only fifteen to twenty feet deep, but mostly very shallow. It has no effective outlet, but records show it has drained southward into Pit River. In the land boom days following the turn of the century, a number of commercial-sized boats, both excursion and freight, plied the Goose Lake waters, but none has

been on the lake since the early 1920s. The earliest was a 75-foot steamer in about 1881 that was used for one season only for wood hauling and excursions.

Warner Mountains. The Warner Mountains were named for Captain William H. Warner, who in 1849 led a party of soldiers out of Sacramento to explore this area and find a route to Fort Hall. In September, the day has been variously reported at the ninth and twenty-sixth, his group was ambushed and he was killed. The range of mountains of Warner Valley has been named for the captain. The exact location of the ambush has not been established, but it is thought to have been near Surprise Valley.

Abert Rim and Lake. When Captain John C. Fremont and his party, including Kit Carson, passed through here in December 1843, he named these two landmarks for his superior Colonel J. J. Abert, chief of the army's Division of Topographical Engineers. Abert Lake is a beautiful body of water from the air, but is too alkaline to support fish life.

This is the largest exposed fault in North America — about thirty miles — and the second largest in the world. It may be said that millions of years ago, in the Miocene Age, the country was covered by the great Columbia lava flow. Later, by some cataclysmic subterranean action, this thick lava crust was shattered, and sections of it upheaved, tilted, or dropped down, forming many great fault scarps with corresponding depressions at their bases, which later became lakes. Along the east shore of Lake Abert, twenty-five miles north of Lakeview, Oregon, is the Abert Rim, rising a sheer 2,000 feet and showing 800 feet of superimposed lavas layer upon layer. Highway U.S. 395 hugs its base.

Summer Lake and Winter Ridge. Both were named by Fremont. Coming through deep snows in that December 1843, his party arrived at the top of the towering rim and looked down at the lake, where the green grass was growing. The names were obvious.

Christmas Lake. Early pioneers named this always dry, prehistoric lake bed, but the reason for the name is not known. Some have claimed that Fremont named it, but he did not go that way. He swung south from Summer Lake, past Abert Lake and into Warner Valley where he did give the name "Christmas" to a lake. Camped on the lake shore Christmas Eve, the party celebrated the arrival of Christmas morning by firing their one cannon, and Fremont named the lake Christmas. However, the name did not stick, and the lake today is called Hart Lake.

Fort Rock. This landmark gets its name from the shape of the ancient volcanic cone wall which towers above the desert. Contrary to some claims, it was not used as a fort.

Hart Mountain. This mountain is often confused with Warner Mountain because of the location of old Fort Warner. According to Oliver Jacobs, who moved to the Hart Mountain area in 1883 and went to work for Henry and Johnnie Wilson, the Wilson brand on cattle and horses was a heart, thus giving the name of "heart" to the ranch and vicinity with usage establishing a shorter spelling. Concern for the preservation of the pronghorn antelope led to Hart Mountain National Antelope Refuge in 1936. This 240,000 acres was obtained from private owners and public domain.

NOTES

1. Goose Lake is not shown as a distinct district after 1907. In July, 1908, the Fremont and Goose Lake Forest Reserves were combined. Bach, pages, 33, 37, and 50.
2. The Paisley District at this time included Rosland, now called LaPine. Bach, page 37.
3. The lake was first called "Dog Leg" because of its shape, but the name was later changed to Dog Lake. Bach, page 46.
4. For the complete editorial, see Bach, page 74.
5. Bach lists some of the earliest permittees as well as the number of permits issued on pages 48-49. Information on maximum limits and changes in these are given on pages 52-53, 55, and 57. For protective limits and changes in reductions see pages 68-69.



First Dog Lake Ranger Station, 1909



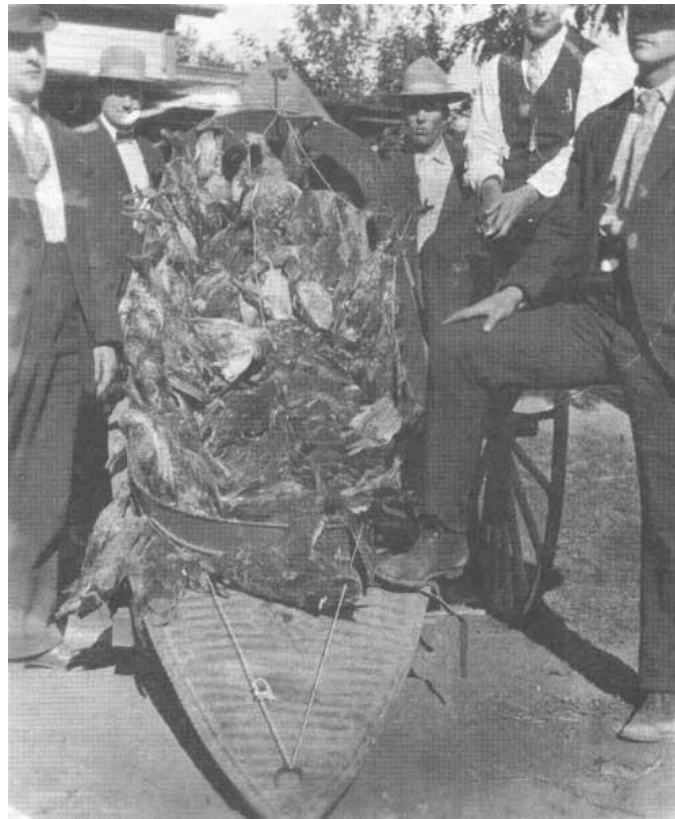
Logging on the Silver Lake District for the Embury Mill, circa 1907



Fremont National Forest Office in 1909. Left to right: Gilbert D. Brown, Scott Leavitt, Vada Bonham, Guy Ingram



Gilbert D. Brown, Silver Lake Ranger, on the first bridge built on the district, circa 1907



Hunting trip in 1908. Left to right: Warner (Buck) Snider, A.L. Thorton, Gilbert D. Brown, Guy Ingram, Mark Musgrave.

Chapter 3

The 'Teens

PERSONNEL 1911 — 1919

Forest Supervisor	Gilbert D. Brown (1910-1931)
Deputy Supervisors	Reginald A. Bradley (1914-1920) Daniel F. Brennan (1918-1920)
Forest Assistant	Norman G. Jacobson (1910-1913)
Grazing Assistant	Nelson J. Billings (1910-1913)
Clerks	Daniel F. Brennan (1910-1917) Murrie Johnson (1909-1911) Bena Batchelder (1910-1911) Ethel Winter (1913-1915) Nellie T. Brennan (1913) Helen Maurer (1915-1916) Helen Brown (1917-1918) Myrtle Payne (1919-1921) Frankie S. Rogers (1919) Vesta Dicks (1919) Clara Spangenberg (1919)

District Rangers

Warner (Salt Creek)	Pearl V. Ingram (1910-1934)
Dog Lake	Earl Abbott (1910-1912) Charles W. Weyburn (1913-1918) Lawrence Frizzell (1919-1921)
Bly (Thomas Creek)	Reginald A. Bradley (1910-1913) Norman C. White (1914-1925)
Paisley	Jason S. Elder (1907-1920)
Silver Lake	Gaines H. Looney (1910-1913) Scott McComb (1913-1917) Lawrence Frizzell (1917-1918) William A. LaSater (1919-1928)
Summer Lake	Clinton W. Combs (1910-1911) Charles W. Weyburn (1912)

Assistant Rangers and Guards

Clinton W. Combs (Silver Lake, Summer Lake)
Lynn Cronemiller (Warner, Bly, Paisley)
Walt L. Dutton (Warner, Bly, Paisley)
Lester E. Elder (Summer Lake)

Carl M. Ewing (Silver Lake)
Thomas H. Griggs (Silver Lake)
Thomas C. Johnson (Silver Lake)
William LaSater (Silver Lake)
Frank D. Petit (Silver Lake)
Charles W. Reed (Summer Lake)

Short-Term Personnel

Guards

Earl Austin	William H. Briner
Albert E. Cheney	Frank K. Childs
Leon Emerson	Fred P. Cronemiller
Albert Culbertson	Edgar Dutton
Willard Heminger	Roy Jennings
William LaSater	James Martin
W. Maurer	Norris Meminger
John Miller	O. S. Morrison
Frank D. Petit	Austin Sherlock
Sidney F. Shonyo	Joseph L Taylor
Charles L. Webber	James Wells

Hunters

Andrew Canterbury
William R. Hammersly

Firemen and Lookout Firemen

Burton Aldrich	T. H. Borin
W. R. Burton	Clinton W. Combs
Bertha Covert	Robert Eider
Evan Hartin	Cleo House
M. T. Jones	G. F. Loveland
James Martin	Oak Morrison
William LaSater	Wendell H. McCargar
Austin Sherlock	Edward Southard
Virgil T. Striplin	

Laborers and Trunk Line Telephone Crew

William J. Burton
John L Clark
Fred P. Cronemiller
Lynn Cronemiller
Walt. L Dutton
Carl Ewing
Mr. and Mrs. Helgessen (cook)

J. W. Kerns
Karl C. Langfield
Ray Langfield
William LaSater

Personnel Sketches

Walt L. Dutton. Walt L Dutton was born in 1889, came to Oregon in a covered wagon, and was raised on a ranch at Lakeview. He started his forestry career on the Fremont in 1911 by working during the summers while attending Oregon Agricultural College, now Oregon State University. He worked on the Willamette and Whitman National Forests. He became forest supervisor of the Malheur in 1925 and later of the Whitman at Baker, Oregon. He was promoted to chief of the Division of Grazing in the Washington office in 1936 where he served until his retirement in 1953. He was a special advisor in Japan with the Army of Occupation, with the British Colonial Service and Forestry Consultant in Africa, and later served as a member of a United Nations team in Argentina. He was one of the founders of American Society of Range Management and had been a member of the Society of American Foresters since 1918.

[Walt Dutton recorded, some 50 years later, his experiences on the Fremont from 1911 to 1915. His accounts are disbursed throughout this chapter. Below are his concluding remarks about those years.]¹

What influenced me to take up forestry as a career? When Scott Leavitt was principal of the Lakeview High School, before he became a forest ranger, he spent a good deal of time describing the Roosevelt-Pinchot forestry movement to any of the boys who would listen. He predicted that someday all the major colleges and universities would carry courses leading to degrees in forestry. I guess he was thinking about taking the forest ranger examination then. Two of us — Lynn Cronemiller and I — took his advice and entered the School of Forestry at Oregon Agricultural College in the fall of 1909. Many years later when Scott was a congressman from Montana, I visited with him in Washington and we talked of those earlier days in Lakeview High School and on the Fremont Forest.

In the early days of national forest administration the college man was *persona non grata* on many forests. I know because I had opportunity to observe this antagonism in full play on several forests in Region 6. Even as late as the mid twenties the conflict between the technical and practical broke out anew in a series of pro and con articles published in the Washington bulletin under the heading "Technicians and Others." But not so on the Fremont. There the old-timers welcomed us warmly from the beginning and made us feel that we were part of the Forest Service family. I doubt that we fully appreciated this at the time. But on looking back in later years from the vantage point of more experience, we concluded that the old-timers on the Fremont — both field and office — had been men with educated hearts!

Daniel F. Brennan. Daniel F. Brennan was born December 28, 1887, in Massachusetts. He transferred from the Department of Interior General Land Office at Lakeview to the Fremont as clerk January 10, 1911. In 1918 he was detailed to the Deschutes and Ochoco forests for short periods to train new clerks and to assist them in straightening out their records. He was very

active in the Liberty Loan campaigns and other war work during 1918 and 1919. On July 1, 1919, he was promoted from clerk to deputy supervisor with an increase in salary.

Daniel F. Brennan was an efficient and capable forest officer. His official duties brought him into contact with many stockmen, ranchers, farmers, timber operators of both Lake and Klamath counties, and he has warranted the esteem and confidence of all. He resigned March 9, 1920, to be assistant cashier and bookkeeper of the Bank of Lakeview. He remained a loyal friend and advisor to the Forest Service. He died December 5, 1936.

Scott McComb. Scott McComb was appointed guard on the Silver Lake District April 11 to September 20, 1911. He received a probational appointment to assistant ranger June 1, 1912, at \$1100; from assistant forest ranger to forest ranger August 11, 1916, at \$1100. Mr. McComb built the first lookout house on Hager Mountain. On January 5, 1917, he was promoted to forest ranger at \$1200, and transferred to Paisley.

Ranger McComb died at Paisley October 25, 1917, at the age of forty-five. He was survived by his wife and three small children — a daughter Virginia, and two sons, Fremont and Denver. He was very capable and a hard worker. It was said that he had done a lifetime's work by age forty-five. Supervisor Brown reported that many times Ranger McComb had ridden horseback all night to meet a permittee at 7 a.m. the next day.

Fremont McComb was named for the Fremont National Forest at the suggestion of Walt L. Dutton and Lynn F. Cronemiller. The following is quoted from an article in the Bend *Bulletin* of September 27, 1956, supplied by Phil F. Brogan and Walt L Dutton:

In all the Northwest, so far as is known, there is only one forester who was named after a forest. He is genial Fremont McComb of Eugene, Willamette National Forest staff officer.

Fremont McComb was born in August, 1913, at Silver Lake at a ranger station on the edge of the Fremont National Forest. But Forester McComb was not named after Captain John C. Fremont, the explorer. He was named for the forest.

[Similarly in Walt Dutton's memoirs:]

It was in August, I believe, that Fremont McComb, third child in the McComb family, was born at Silver Lake Ranger Station. Since their two older children, Virginia and Denver, had been given geographical names, they thought it would be appropriate to follow the same procedure with the new arrival. That was when Cronemiller and I suggested, and the McCombs accepted, the name of Fremont after the Fremont National Forest.

Both Fremont and Denver McComb are forestry graduates of Oregon State University. Fremont entered the Forest Service on the Wenatchee, served on the Siuslaw and Malheur and Willamette, and then in the regional office in timber management. Denver worked for a short time on the Fremont and for several years on the Wenatchee. He then went to work for the Oregon State Board of Forestry.

It is interesting and commendable that Scott McComb's two sons followed their father's profession.

Fred P. Cronemiller. Fred P. Cronemiller worked on the Fremont during the summers of 1914, 1915, and 1916 while attending Oregon State College. In 1914 he was a forest guard at Dog Lake, in 1915 he worked on telephone line construction, and in 1916 on homestead entry surveys. He graduated from college in 1917 and received an appointment as grazing assistant on the Modoc National Forest, August 1, 1917. However, he joined the army and served with the 20th Engineers in France in World War I. He returned to the Forest Service in 1919 as range examiner. He became forest supervisor of the Modoc, and then assistant regional forester of Region 5 in charge of wildlife and range management. He retired as chief of the Division of Wildlife Management in California January 31, 1958, after forty-one years with the Forest Service. His entire professional career was devoted largely to the supervision and betterment of range and wildlife conditions in California. Single and joint authorship of technical articles, handbooks, and popular stories about range and wildlife has established him as one of the best informed leaders in his field. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 6, 1958)

Forest Officers

Forest officers are looked upon many times as human encyclopedias. Why not live up to our reputation in this respect?

With this end in view, I would suggest that every forest officer from supervisor to clerk have a few forms 874-13 in the back of his notebook (Form 874-C) especially for the purpose of keeping such general information as: rules for measuring hay, amount of seed to sow per acre for various crops, common remedies for diseases and afflictions of stock, names of companies which loan money on stock or ranches, postal rates, size and weight of nails, poison antidotes, etc. Only such data as will prove beneficial to a majority of those with whom a forest officer comes in daily contact (ranchers, stockmen, campers, timber sale contractors) need be kept, and it should by all means be accurate. (*Daniel F. Brennan, "Six-Twenty-Six," 2 January, 1917*)

The Forest Officer

He worked by day
And toiled by night,
He gave up play
and all delight,
Dry books he read
New things to learn,
And forged ahead
Success to earn.
He plodded on
With faith and pluck,
And when he won
Men called it luck

by Daniel F. Brennan

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Free Use

In a sense stimulated by the district forester's "ST" letter of October 19, we got busy last month to get more data and, if possible, systematize the work on each free use area in some way so as to handle this charity end of the Forest Service work in a more economical and satisfactory manner. The free use business at Paisley, Silver Lake, and New Pine Creek has been handled under the block system ever since this forest was created. Experience has taught us that this is the only way to handle this work, but we cannot slack up very much on our supervision. Where we are dealing with a few ranchers on some outlying portions of the forest, no further supervision except an annual visit to mark a few trees is necessary; but where we have as many as fifty permittees cutting on the same area, personal supervision is necessary. It makes no difference whether the regulations are given orally or in writing, some happy-go-lucky fellow is bound to do things that his conscience tells him not to do. Others disregard the regulations the same as game laws because they consider it no crime unless they get caught. The others will follow suit immediately unless a forest officer drops in and holds the wood until the work is done satisfactorily.

The free use areas on the Fremont are always located in the most accessible places so that to the majority of the small ranchers and homesteaders that's it — the only part of the forest they see or know anything about. Consequently the Forest Service is rated by the condition of the free use area, and if we are to keep what little prestige we have gained through five years' struggle in this locality, it behooves us to make the permittees live up to the regulations and make the free use area a model of neatness.

Wood sales to individuals who desire to make a business of furnishing towns with wood should be encouraged whenever possible so that the people will establish a custom of buying their wood outright. Then only can we safely relax on supervision for then we will be dealing with one man and not a "mob." (Norman G. Jacobson, "Fremont Tidings," December, 1911)

Sales and Free Use

	Oregon	Fremont	Fremont % of Total
No. under \$100	210	50	24%
No. \$500-\$1,000	2	1	50%
			Fremont % More Than Average
Timber Cut (1,726 MBF average cut on each of 13 forests)	22,446 MBF	2,640 MBF	53%
No. Free Use Permits (183 average for each of 13 forests)	2,383	342	87%
Free Use Cut	11,331 MBF	952 MBF	9%

(871 MBF average for each
of 13 forests)

(Forester's Report F.Y. 1911, 7/1/10-6/30/11, Daniel F. Brennan, "Fremont Tidings," February, 1912)

Sales and Timber Companies

In 1910-1911, Bill Massingill operated a sawmill on Upper Camp Creek. Motive power used in logging was by means of oxen and they had some excellent animals. (Lynn Cronemiller, 1911)

Fire destroyed the sawmill, shingle mill, and planing mill of A. W. Bryan in Clover Flat early Sunday morning. (*Lake County Examiner*, November 9, 1911)

Supervisor Brown and Forest Assistant Jacobson returned the fore part of the month after a week's visit to the Crater Forest. While there they obtained considerable information about methods of handling the big timber sales, and are loud in their praise of the courtesy accorded them by officials in charge. (1911)

Messrs. Young and Bernard of this city are now contemplating the purchase of the Oregon Valley Land Company's sawmill, located inside of the national forest. Final arrangements have not as yet been completed, but it is understood that if the deal goes through the new company will operate the mill and market their timber and cord wood in and about Lakeview. This mill has been operated by the Berney Construction Company, which has purchased national forest timber, and it is expected that the new owners may also contract with us for a few sales.

From the number of people who have called at this office during the past month or so inquiring about timber close to Lakeview as well as in other parts of the forest, it would seem that the coming summer will witness considerable activity in the timber sale business all through this section of the country. The local newspapers report that several wood yards are to be started here in the near future, and we may see some new sawmills soon in operation on this forest — both in this end and in the Chewaucan country. These latter are greatly needed to supply the increased demand for timber caused by the erection of many new residences in the towns as well as buildings being constructed by homesteaders on lands adjacent to the forest. If the present activity along this line is to be considered permanent — and we have every reason to believe it is now that the railroad is here and many new settlers are arriving daily — then we may expect to see the timber industry a close rival to our present grazing business in a very few years. We've got the timber and the market is coming. ("Fremont Tidings," February, 1912)

The Lakeview Lumber Company with yards in this city, has sold practically its entire output to the Heryford Brothers of this place, who are to use the lumber for the construction of their new three-story brick building. This leaves no available lumber for the construction of the many new residences planned for this summer, and local carpenters and contractors are now endeavoring to make arrangements to have some shipped in from either California or Nevada points. Surely here is a chance for a man with sufficient capital to go into the sawmill business locally and establish a yard in town. The market is the best we have yet seen.

The Heryford building is being constructed for the Heryford Brothers and will contain all modern conveniences such as steam heat, elevator, hot and cold water, electric lights. The cost is estimated at \$100,000. The new building will be devoted to stores on the first floor, business offices on the second, and a large hall with lobby on the third floor. (1912)

C.S. Benefiel has installed a sawmill on the Chewaucan River, about five miles from the town of Paisley. He has made application for a sale of 600 MBF of live yellow pine, to be cut from national forest land. He states that he will be able to handle a million feet a year when his mill is in first-class running order and when he is otherwise established. At present he is having a log chute constructed to slide the logs down off the forest to the mill site. (1919)

Pine Beetles

Another phase of protection which stares the field officer in the face at the present day on this forest is curtailment of the western pine beetle.

This beetle (*Dendroctonus brevicomis*) is by no means a foreigner in this locality, but it is coming into prominence very rapidly, especially on some of our free use and sale areas in the northern part of the forest.

A peculiarity about the habits of the whole genus of *Dendroctonus* is that they usually attack mature and otherwise defective trees and are attracted by timber cutting operations. Undoubtedly the reason for these peculiarities is that the pitch and resin odor resulting from the logging operations or injured trees will attract the adult beetles in the summer months before they deposit their eggs, in the same way that a highly-colored and sweetly-scented flower attracts the honey bee. This, however, gives us a cue that we must watch our cutting areas and try to prevent summer logging and wood cutting as much as is found practical and have the slashing cleared up before the opening of the breeding season.

The adult western pine beetle is about 3/8" long and has a brownish, practically smooth or shell-like coat. The adults begin to attack the trees by boring out egg galleries under the bark, in which they deposit their eggs about the first of July. They continue this work of destruction until about the middle of September. These eggs hatch out in about six days and, after going through several more stages of development and boring out laterals to the tunnels already dug out by their parents, they are fully grown and begin their flight between August and September.

The presence of pitch tubes and reddish powdery boring on the bark of healthy trees whose foliage is fading or turning yellow is positive evidence of beetle work, and if found in large numbers in any locality the matter should be reported and receive attention.

Similar to nearly all forms of life these beetles have their own pests and enemies to keep them in check, and if average conditions can be maintained in the forest there is little or no danger of a serious epidemic except in certain parts of the forest where there is a large quantity of mature and more or less defective timber. Such areas will bear watching so that as soon as it is evident that the beetles are gaining ground, we can be ready to put a damper on their progress and give their enemies a chance to catch up. (Norman G. Jacobson, February, 1912)

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire Cooperation

It is a pleasure to all of us to know that a majority of people locally have come to understand just what the Forest Service is doing and are willing in every way to cooperate with us. Especially is this so when it comes to a matter of reporting fires.

An instance of this kindly feeling toward the Service was brought home to us recently when J. F. Hanson, a rancher on the west side, came a distance of twenty miles to report a fire and brought back with him in his auto men to fight the flames. Surely we are to be thankful that there are men of this kind about us. ("Fremont Tidings," October, 1911)

Fire Reports

1911. The Fremont had a total of sixteen fires during this season, seven of which originated on national forest and nine on private lands outside. Thirteen of these were caused by lightning, one through the carelessness of campers, and two from causes unknown. A total of fifty-five acres of national forest land was burned over, aggregating a timber loss of 12 MBF, valued at \$30.00. The cost of fighting the fire was \$328.41. Reproduction was valued at \$22.00, and forage at \$7.00, or grand total of \$59.00. ("Fremont Tidings," December 1, 1911)

1912. The foreman of the ZX ranch at Paisley was arrested March 20 by Deputy State Game Warden William A. LaSater for burning tules in the Chewaucan marshes. It was asserted by Mr. LaSater that many duck and goose eggs were being destroyed. On being tried before a Justice of the Peace at Paisley, the defendant was acquitted. A fire was started several days later in the same vicinity and got beyond control before it could be extinguished, burning up 100 head of cattle and several hundred tons of hay. The total loss is estimated at \$5,000. ("Fremont Tidings," May, 1912)

1915. In 1915 the Fremont had forty-eight fires, fifteen lightning and thirty-three man-caused, including one incendiary. The incendiary fire was the first recorded incendiary fire from 1907 to 1915.

(On the Thompson Valley fire) A guard was sent to the fire which he corralled at 200 acres, and then he returned to Silver Lake. The fire got away and Lawrence Frizzell went to it with four men, but his back-fire artist set the back-fire on the wrong side of the trail. By that time a week had gone by and Lawrence, tired of fooling around, put on a twenty-man crew, and after six more days corralled it at 2,100 acres. This was by far the largest fire up to that time on the forest.

Three men could handle any fire up to 250 acres in those days. Hager Mountain was the first lookout to be manned full time. This was in 1915. Elsewhere we rode up on to a peak once in a while — perhaps every day during the peak of the fire season. (Fred Cronemiller)

1916. Total Fires — fourteen (three lightning, eleven man-caused)

1917. Several incendiaries have been reported. A large fire is raging nine miles north of Round Grove. Ten men have been sent to the fire including Joe Taylor, Al Cheney, and Rangers White and Weyburn.

Of the fifty-six fires occurring this year, forty-three were from lightning and thirteen were man-caused. (*Lake County Examiner*, July 26, 1917)

1918. A total of sixty-seven fires occurred in 1918, fifty-four lightning and thirteen man-caused.

A violent electric storm occurred Sunday afternoon and evening, August 25, and the following day seventeen fires were reported in various parts of the southern portion of the forest. The same storm started a fire in Warner Valley (outside the forest) which resulted in the destruction of much pasture and bunched and stacked hay. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

1919. A total of sixty fires occurred in 1919 of which twenty-nine were lightning and thirty-one were man-caused. Damage was \$849, and cost of suppression was \$1,599.18.

Truck Needed for Firework

[Following are portions of correspondence concerning the purchase of a Ford truck.]

Supervisor Brown to District Forester. I wish at this time to call your attention to the necessity of a light truck for use on this forest. This truck is needed especially during the fire season which has just started and which from present indications promises to be an extremely bad one. We now have one fire on and adjacent to the forest which covered several hundred acres before we were able to put it under control...I have not been able to get men to do the improvement work which was contemplated for the month of June in order to have available some force to be used in case of fire. Our regular protective force, as you know, is inadequate for ordinary protection during this month.

I have found it impossible to hire a truck or suitable car to haul a few men and supplies. A few years ago teams and wagons were available for hire. The motor truck and tractor have at the present time supplanted the horse team and it is now almost impossible to hire a team. The livery stables have been replaced by garages, but they do not have sufficient trucks to assure us one in case of need. I can hire a Ford truck and hire it in reserve for \$100.00 per month and we pay all operating expenses and keep it in repair. This, however, is not good business when one can be purchased with low gear transmission and body complete for less than \$1,000.00. The truck chassis as sold by the Ford Company is \$661.00 delivered in Lakeview. The low speed transmission would cost \$135.00 installed, and a suitable body could be made locally for approximately \$100.00, making a total cost of \$900.00.

The Ford truck, so equipped, would answer every purpose on this forest and I am convinced would be the most practicable and economical machine for our use.

To summarize, fires are bound to occur. Labor is very scarce. A few men can be readily transported to the average fire by auto and thus save the necessity of a large crew. Teams are

slow at best and at present are not available. Automobiles or trucks cannot always be secured when needed. In order to handle the situation efficiently, provision must be made to have at least one truck or auto available at once. In order to do this, it is necessary to hire one by the month or own one.

I wish, therefore, to urgently recommend that a truck be purchased at once for this forest, preferably a Ford. If this is not possible I wish authority to hire one at the stated price of \$100.00 per month. The Ford people here are willing to rent us a truck under the conditions stated and deduct any payment made from the purchase price in case we are able to purchase later. This consideration would allow us the use of the machine pending any delay in securing authority to purchase, and since there is no other dealer within a reasonable distance, they would undoubtedly furnish the truck if purchased. (June 5, 1919)

District Forester's Reply. Your need for a light truck is fully appreciated in this office, and it is hoped that funds will permit furnishing one to you. We are not able to say at this time whether this can be done, but it is suggested that you do not hire one by the month until July 1. On that date, if it is not possible to purchase one for you and it is absolutely necessary in order to provide for the adequate protection of your forest, the rental of a machine to be held in reserve will be approved. (June 13, 1919)

Mr. Brown Responds. Since July 1 has passed and I have not received notice that a truck would be purchased for this forest, I feel that perhaps you have not found it possible to buy one; and since the use of a machine is absolutely necessary for the adequate protection of the forest, I secured on July 1 a new Ford truck equipped with the Moore low speed transmission, constructed a light body suitable for our use, and now have the machine on fire work.

The fire hazard is now greater than it has been at any time for several years. There has been no rain whatever since April 20 when there was only .02 of an inch. A truck was badly needed last season as several times when fires occurred I was compelled to use my Dodge to haul men, tools and supplies because it was not possible to hire a car...A touring car is not suitable for such work and for that reason I consider that during the past two years I have paid out of my own pocket for the government, above the mileage secured, at least \$800.00 in using my own car for fire protection and other Forest Service work. This would be done again this season, if necessary, but it seems unnecessary since other branches of the government are supplied with cars or trucks. The Forest Service has purchased for the supervisor of the Modoc Forest a Ford roadster for his official use. The State Highway Department has four cars here for use on the road surveys. The Water Board has a Ford. Practically all ranchers and stockmen find it necessary to use cars or trucks in handling their business. The Forest Service here is as much or more in need of such transportation than most other persons so provided. (July 10, 1918)

District Forester. Your letter of July leaves little if any doubt as to the urgent need of a truck for use in connection with fire protection. You may know that we had arranged to purchase four trucks in June, one of which was to be assigned to the Fremont, but in view of the serious fire situation in District One, the Forest found it necessary to cancel all proposed purchases of equipment.

We are now starting out in the fiscal year with little if any G.E. contingent, and it does not appear that we shall be able to accomplish much in the way of the purchase of trucks and other equipment during this fiscal year. Accordingly, your action in renting a truck by the month is approved, in view of your definite statement that in case of emergency you could not rent a truck. You should not, however, plan to retain this truck for a longer period than is absolutely necessary. (July 15, 1919)

Request to Purchase. In August, 1919, the Forester requested authority from the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase the following truck:

One Ford Worm-Driven truck, equipped with windshield, Moore Four-Speed Transmission, 30"x3" pneumatic tires in front, and 32"x31-1/2" solid rubber tires in rear.

The request was approved. (Gilbert D. Brown, "Timberlines")

Personal Accounts

Fred Cronemiller. Fires did not give us much trouble in those days. Dutton and I hit a forty-acre on the lower Chewaucan and brought it under control in a very short time. With the help of Jason Elder we mopped it up the next day.

There were no tool caches and very few fire fighting tools at the headquarters. The garden rake was a favorite. Axes and shovels were used, but the hazel hoe had not come into being at the time.

Fire detection was exceedingly crude in those early days. None of the lookouts were equipped with either towers, cabins, or telephones. The man who was assigned this work would usually ride to the top of a lookout in the morning or afternoon, stay a few hours, and then return to headquarters. If a fire was discovered, he would immediately return and report.

Walt L. Dutton. July 1911: After completion of the Ingram Station assignment we returned to our summer stations — Cronemiller to Thomas Creek ranger station and I to the Gaylord place on the Chewaucan. The old ranch house at the Gaylord place was occupied by several families of wood rats and so my shelter for the summer was a 7'x9' tent pitched nearby. My job description, given verbally by Gilbert Brown before we left Lakeview, instructed me to ride daily to the top of Buck mountain, about a mile and a half to the east, and scan the surrounding country for fires. Also, in my judgment, when fire danger was low I was to ride around the country and post James Wilson cloth fire signs. There were no established fire lookouts in that area and no telephone communication nearer than Thomas Creek ranger station.

All in all, July was a dull month. The only smokes sighted were those from the camp fires of an occasional fisherman. A most welcome and enjoyable interlude was a visit from Burt Snyder who was a classmate in Lakeview High School. Burt was then working for A. L. Thornton. He was with me a week and accompanied me on all my rounds. We did some fishing with what, today, would be regarded as fabulous success. Our favorite spot was in a somewhat isolated but entrancing area up Dairy Creek. Were he so inclined, Burt could claim credit for sound judgment

and foresight in selecting likely areas for it was here, some years later, that Dairy Creek guard station was constructed and became one of the important protection centers on the Fremont.

I did not see Ranger Elder that summer. He did call at camp one day when I was away and left a note written with indelible pencil on a leaf from the Forest Service note book, pinned to the tent flap, and reading in part: "Your camp premises could be improved by removal of camp debris."

August 1911: After weeks of waiting, my vigil atop Buck Mountain was finally rewarded. I sighted my first forest fire — a black billowy cloud of smoke arising out of the Parker Hills some sixles to the north. My getaway time was not recorded but when I did leave I was self-contained for I had with me my fire tools, bed, canteen of water, and enough grub to last two or three days.

Arriving at the fire I found some twenty acres of open mixed type of ponderosa pine, mountain-mahogany, and Ceanothus, already burned over. This was about 10 a.m. and the fire was advancing on one front only. But its progress was slow because only a mild breeze was blowing and there was no ground fuel except some scattered remnants of dry annual weeds and grasses. (Most of the perennial vegetation had long since been killed out through destructive grazing. And it was near here that the Forest Service many years later sought, not too successfully, to restore the original productivity through the ambitious and expensive Coffee Pot Range Revegetation Project.³)

Even though progress of the fire was slow, it continued to advance throughout the night and my efforts to trench in a 300-yard front were just short of adequate. That was the situation at 10 a.m. the next day when, greatly to my surprise, Lynn Cronemiller showed up with his camp outfit and fire tools. Within the hour we had joined trenches and they held. Cronemiller's help proved to be the extra push needed to place the project under control. He represented the difference between success and failure.

We tried, without success, to determine the origin of the fire. Apparently it had started in a small patch of dead ceanothus and then crowned momentarily in nearby mountain-mahogany. This would account for the large volume of smoke when the fire was first sighted. Tracks of a shod horse (not ours) suggested the recent presence of a lone rider in that vicinity. There had been no lightning; therefore it was man-caused. But by whom was never determined.

In those days lookout reports and other messages sometimes had to be sent by roundabout methods. The Parker Hills fire was spotted from three places — Buck Mountain (my station), Paisley by Jason Elder, and Cougar Peak by Cronemiller. Elder and Cronemiller both telephoned the Fremont office in Lakeview. The office then instructed Cronemiller to come to my assistance, assuming, of course that I had gone to the fire.

And that is all for my first and last forest fire on the Fremont.

WILDLIFE

Game Laws and Wardens

The first game laws were promulgated in the state of Oregon some time previous to 1894. Ed Hodson was the first game warden appointed (I believe in the early days) by the governor in Douglas County. He was a very efficient warden and at one time fined his own son for a violation. He arrested Lee Thornton's father for holding the sack for illegal fish taken at a dam after night. He had a hard deal in the Umpqua and Elk Creek country where one day an angered bushwacker shot off the horn of his saddle. Thus, in the early days it was a hard game to quell the game violators, who had little respect for the law or anyone having to do with enforcement work.

In our county here, Harry Utley was the first game warden and served 1910-1911. According to Harry's story, he was criticized and almost canned for the first arrest he made, but he slowly educated the public until his duties were taken over by warden number two, William LaSater of Silver Lake, a very efficient game warden who brought a number of deer hunters to justice. Then following it rotation were McKimmons, an outside man, Frank Light, Dan Godsill, and Hugh Leyva, the last three local men.

The game law enforcement improved slowly through the years 1905 to 1915. Public sentiment was not so strong for fish and game protection. (Pearl V. Ingram, 1931)

Game Population

The deer and duck hunting seasons are now on, and if any of you should happen to "bag" a specimen of the former or a few specimens of the latter, don't forget the office force when you "divvy" up. Like everybody else, we're human and find it necessary to eat once in a while when the work isn't too pressing. (1911)

In answer to circular G-Cooperation of November 22, 1911, which called for a report on the number of big game animals killed during the year 1911, the following was submitted for this forest:

Deer (Season 8/1-10/31)	99
Bear	3
Cougar	7
Wild cats	329
Coyotes	1,925

This report was based on individual statements received from each ranger district. It was further ascertained from the County Clerk's records that bounty on the scalps of 2201 coyotes and 406 wild cats was paid Lake County hunters during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1911. ("Fremont Tidings")

The quail season opened Sunday, and it is now lawful to kill not more than five on one day or ten in one week. The open season ends November 15. (*Lake County Examiner*, October 19, 1911)

Predatory Animals Killed

	Oregon	Fremont	Fremont %	More Than Average
Coyotes	743	330		479
(Ave. of 57 for each of 13 forests)				
Wildcats	108	60		650
(Ave. of 8 for each of 13 forests)				

In view of the above figures and facts, it can readily be seen that the Fremont is doing its share in all lines of the national forest work, although essentially considered a "grazing" forest. (Forester's Report F.Y. 1911, 7/1/10-6/30/11, Daniel F. Brennan, "Fremont Tidings," February, 1912)

That interest in shooting and fishing in Lake County is forging ahead at a rapid pace is evident from the report of County Clerk F. W. Payne that over 1,000 game licenses have been sold in the county in 1912, eighty-three of which were sold since September 1. This shows a marked increase over the number sold last year, the total for 1911 being 863. (*Lake County Examiner*, September 12, 1912)

Revised game laws are as follows:

Deer with horn — August 1 to October 1; bag limit — 3 (changed from 5) during each season.

Game birds — ducks, geese, rails, coots, shore birds — September 15 to February 15 of following year. Bag limit — 30 of such birds in any seven consecutive days.

Sagehens — August 1 to 30. Bag limit — 5 in any one day, or 10 in any consecutive days.

Blue or sooty grouse, ruffed grouse, California or valley quail — October 1 to 31. Bag limit — 10 in any consecutive days.

Trout — April 1 to October 1. Bag limit — 75 fish or 50 pounds in any one day.

Trout over 10 inches long, open season all of the year with hook and line only. Bag limit — 50 trout or 50 pounds in any one day.

It is unlawful to burn tule between February 15 and September 15, or during the nesting season. (*Lake County Examiner*, April 3, 1913)

William LaSater received a letter this week from the State Game Department in which he was informed that the state would soon make an additional bounty on cougars and bobcats. The

bounty in total will be cougars \$25, wolves \$25, and bobcats \$4. (*Lake County Examiner*, July 10, 1913)

LIVESTOCK

Allowances

1912 Sheep	100,000
Cattle and Horses	16,000
Swine	150
1913 Sheep	104,500
Cattle Horses, Swine	12,200
1914 Sheep	103,515
Cattle and Horses	10,750
Swine	200
1915 Sheep and Goats	106,000
Cattle and Horses	14,000
Swine	not authorized (grazing proved unsatisfactory)
1916 Sheep and Goats	100,000
Cattle and Horses	15,000
1917 Sheep and Goats	95,000
Cattle and Horses	15,000
1918 Sheep and Goats	95,000
Cattle and Horses	15,000
1919 Allowances not available	
Permits issued: ⁴	
Sheep	85,649
Cattle	13,497
Horses	850

Livestock Grazing Fees Per Head

Cattle and Horses

Season — April 15 to November 15
Yearlong available, beginning April 15

Cattle	Horses
1912-1914	
\$.31	\$.39
\$.45 yearlong	\$.56 yearlong
1915-1916	
\$.42	\$.52
\$.60 yearlong	\$.75 yearlong
1917	
\$.56	\$.70
\$.80 yearlong	\$1.00 yearlong
1918	
\$.52	\$.66
\$.75 yearlong	\$.94 yearlong
1919	
\$.84	\$1.05
\$1.20 yearlong	\$1.50 yearlong

Swine

Season — April 15 to November 15
Yearlong available beginning April 15

1912 and 1914 (only data available)

\$.19

\$.27 yearlong

1915

Swine no longer authorized

Sheep

Season — Short season, June 15 to October 15

Regular season, April 15 to October 15

Yearlong season available until 1917, beginning April 15

1912-1913

\$.11

\$.06 short season

\$.15 yearlong

1914-1916

\$.09

\$.06 short season

\$.15 yearlong

\$.02 lambing

1917

\$.12

\$.08 short season

\$.02 lambing

— yearlong season no longer authorized because of no demand and unsuitability of Fremont ranges

1918

\$.11-1/4;

\$.07-1/2 short season

\$.02 lambing

1919

\$.18

\$.12 short season

\$.02 lambing

Seasons may be extended at \$.015 per head per month

Stock and Wool Sales

[Cattle and lamb brought higher prices as the teen years drew to a close. In 1911, steers went for \$.04-.0475 per pound, ewes for \$3.50 a head, and lambs for \$2.00 a head. In 1913, mutton ranged from \$2.25-\$4.00 a head and steer sold for \$.0625 per pound. 1913 lamb prices were

about one-third what they became in 1918, and in 1919, a sale of mixed lambs brought \$8.50 a head.]⁵

[1910, 1911, and 1913 figures for wool show 1910 to be the strongest year at \$.15 per pound, lowering to \$.13 and \$.1325 respectively in 1911 and 1913.] (Bach, 102-3, 133)

The first shipment of fat stock from this section during the wintertime was made yesterday by C. D. Arthur, and consisted of 1,600 lambs. They were purchased from S. B. and Dan Chandler and were consigned to the San Francisco market. Last year there was no satisfactory market for these lambs, and they were held by their owners and prepared for the winter market. The price paid was \$.055 per pound, weighing being made at the feed yards.

The average weight was about 75 pounds, thus netting the owners something over \$4.00 per head. Late last fall their lambs were placed on feed and for ten weeks they were given a ration of grain and hay. An accurate account of the feed was kept, and it averaged \$.80 per head for the entire time. Since the price for lambs last fall did not exceed \$3.00 per head, the experiment netted a very handsome profit. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 13, 1913)

Grazing Seasons

Grazing Season of 1911. The season of 1911 was a good one for sheep and cattle, and the range was left in good condition.

At this early date the ranges were overstocked and reductions were recommended for next year. Cattle were selling at higher prices than at any time in the history of the country.

Grazing Assistant Billings did much valuable reconnaissance work this summer and will do more in 1912. (Grazing report, 1911)

Fred Stanley, a stockman of the Fort Bidwell country, passed through the Warner District the fore part of November with 800 goats. ("Fremont Tidings," February, 1911)

Within the past week grass seeding reports on the Roggers, Foster, Wooley Creek, Currier, Elder, and Ingram Experimental areas have been mailed to the district office. ("Fremont Tidings," October, 1911)

Forester's Report

Grazed Under Permit	Oregon	Fremont	Fremont % More Than Average
Cattle (Ave. of 7293 for each of 13 forests; several have very little grazing)	94,803	13,936	91%
Horses (Ave. of 696 for each of 13 forests)	9,049	1,428	105%

Sheep 875,524 99,225 47%
 (Ave. of 67,348 for each of 13 forests)

(Forester's Report F.Y. 1911, 7/1/10-6/30/11, Daniel F. Brennan, "Fremont Tidings," February, 1912)

The following figures may be interesting in that they show to what extent the ranchers of Lake County are dependent upon the use of the National Forest for summer range for their stock. The total number of stock in this county is as follows:

Sheep	124,524	valued at	\$248,910
Cattle	28,301	valued at	428,580
Horses	6,617	valued at	239,960
Hogs	360	valued at	2,400
Dogs	87	valued at	2,690

This is the assessed valuation, and as a fixed valuation is used on each class of stock, it is lower than the present market price.

This list shows a decrease from last year of 200 horses, 1,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, and 100 hogs. No figures are shown for dogs last year. The above figures show that the average value of the dogs is \$31.00.

Of the above tabulation the following numbers grazed under permit on the Fremont National Forest in 1911:

	Valued at Grazing Fees		Owners
			(permittees)
Sheep	96,245	\$240,612	\$7,527.55 65
Cattle	13,435	403,050	
Horses	1,334	66,700	3,077.85 91
Total		\$710,362	\$10,605.40

During the season of 1910, one and one quarter million (1,250,000) pounds of wool were shipped from Lake County, at an average price of \$.15 per pound. During 1911, only 800,000 pounds were sold and at an average price of \$.13 per pound. The shearing records show that the average yield for 1910 was seven pounds per head and for 1911 was six pounds per head. The cause of this decrease is attributed to the hard winter of 1910-1911, from which 25 percent of all sheep in the county were lost, and to the poor condition of those surviving. The feed dried up early, and they came off the range in poor condition. The shearing count, which is very nearly correct, shows a total number of 178,571 sheep sheared for 1910, and 146,666 in 1911. The discrepancy between the numbers assessed and the numbers sheared is partially on account of the

sale of mutton sheep and the fact that lambs under one year of age are not assessed. (Jay Billings, November 1, 1911)

Grazing Season of 1912. Stockmen who have come in from the "desert" during the past few days and who have called on us to hand in their grazing applications state that their flocks are fattening up and will be in fine shape to go on the forest next June or July, provided no bad storms occur. A little more snow will be necessary, however, in order to have good summer forage. (Grazing report, 1912)

The price of mutton in Lake County ranged from \$2.25 to \$4.00, and the price of the clip was \$.1325 per pound.

Grazing Season of 1919. An inspection of grazing conditions within the tributary to the Fremont National Forest was made during the latter part of September by E. N. Kavanaugh from the district office. A rather difficult situation exists in this vicinity due to the large amount of privately owned timber lands both within and outside the forest which have been leased at what seems like prohibitive rental prices. Much of this land has been used by cattle owners. The past two years, however, sheep men have secured leases on these lands at rates varying from \$.12 to \$.20 per acre. As these prices are extremely high, the sheep men have tried to get the greatest use from them, which has resulted in the sheep getting all or practically all of the forage crop. Accordingly, the cattle have been forced on other ranges and the owners have been besieging Fremont forest officials for grazing privileges or increases, in the event they already held permits. The fact that the Service has been unable to accommodate many of them has served to accentuate the situation and has brought about a very strong feeling on the part of cattle men, which is largely subscribed to even by the sheep men, for government control of the range. The cattle men feel that without government control, their business cannot long endure and the sheepmen see in the keen competition, which results in a constant increase in rental charges for leases, that a situation will soon develop which will make grazing too costly to be profitable. The cattle seem in very good flesh, but comparatively few bands of sheep were in a marketable condition. It is probable that within another year the situation will become so acute as to demand some remedial measure or financial disaster will result. ("Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1919)

Stock Organizations

The two stock associations on the forest are the Chewaucan and Sycan Woolgrowers Association, representing the wool growers of the northern part of the forest, and the Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association, representing the cattle and horse men of the same area. (1911)

At a meeting of the Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association held at Paisley April 1, the following motions were passed:

"Moved that this Association protest against the raising of the National Forest grazing fees on cattle and horses, as well as the reduction of the fees on sheep." ("Fremont Tidings," May, 1912)

A committee of Dr. J. L. Lyons, C. D. Arthur, and others organized the Lake County Wool Growers Association. The objectives and purposes of the organization are to advance the interests of the wool producing and sheep raising industry, and to that end to take proper steps to guard against unreasonable or restrictive national or state legislation; take steps as may be necessary to bring about an equitable and proper use of the public range and to prevent restrictions thereof. They will work for mutual protection and cooperation of those engaged in the sheep and wool business. A fee of \$2.50 will be assessed per year. About thirty members joined and it is expected the number will increase to 100 by the next annual meeting. (*Lake County Examiner*, April 10, 1913)⁶

The Fremont is starting the 1918 grazing season with cooperation from all three stock associations (Warner Stockgrowers Association, Dog Lake Cattle and Horse Association, and the Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association) as well as one "infant" (Silver Lake Cattle and Horse Raisers Association). This new organization is being nursed along by Supervisor Brown and Ranger Frizzell and in time will be extending full cooperation.

The Warner Association is composed of cattle, horse, and sheep owners; the other three associations are cattle and horse owners exclusively.

The Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association was organized in 1910, and comprises the largest owners of stock on the forest. The Dog Lake and Warner associations were formed in 1916. The Silver Lake Association did not come into existence until April 1917. ("Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1918)

Meetings of the Dog Lake Cattle and Horse Association and the Warner Stockgrowers Association, comprising permittees of this forest, were held October 15 and 20 respectively in the office of the forest supervisor, Lakeview. Both associations are recognized by the district forester.

Among resolutions passed by each association and sent to U.S. Senators Chamberlain and McNary, and to U.S. Congressman Sinnott was the following:

Whereas, many of the best informed and most competent officers of the Forest Service are leaving the Department by reason of their salaries being wholly inadequate to the present high cost of living, and entirely inconsistent with the service rendered;

Therefore, Be it Resolved that this Association recommends an increase of salaries which will retain experienced men in positions in the Forest Service. ("Six-Twenty-Six," November 1919)

Predators and Other Nuisances

The Forest Service cooperated with the Biological Survey in efforts to eliminate coyotes. The Forest Service distributed poison, ammunition, and traps to forest officers and settlers living within the boundaries of the forest. (Grazing report, 1915)

The Biological Survey has taken over predatory animal control. Forest officers should continue to destroy coyotes. (1916)

A movement is on foot now to thoroughly organize the work of destroying coyotes by combined effort on the part of most of the western states. The field organization will work in much the same way as the state health officers, the Forest Service, and the U.S. Biological Survey handle the coyote situation in Modoc County, California. To render the work effective it is proposed that the different states and federal departments work together under the supervision of the U.S. Public Health Service. It is expected that the organization will be working this coming season.

The work of gophers should be carefully watched. Experimental work in 1914 showed that the carrying capacity of the badly infested areas was easily reduced 50 percent by the workings of these rodents. (Grazing report, 1916)

The grasshopper plague is quite serious in the extreme southern portion of Lake County, and ranchers and farmers are using every means available to eradicate the pest. The Forest Service has expended \$100 for poison and other ingredients required by the formula, in an effort to head off the grasshoppers on forest range, particularly in the Dog Lake district. ("Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1919)

Diseases

Several prominent government and state officials have been visitors to this section during the past two weeks. Among the list were Doctor Pinkerton, government stock inspector for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho (with headquarters at Pendleton); Doctor Morrell, veterinarian for the State of Oregon (with headquarters at Portland); and Doctor Rosenberger, government inspector for California (with headquarters at Sacramento.) All came to inquire into the scab disease which broke out last fall among the cattle of Lake and Klamath counties, particularly those belonging to the ZX outfit of Paisley. Government Inspector William Proudfoot, whose headquarters are in this city, expects to leave in a few days for the north end of the county, where he will supervise the dipping of affected cattle in Paisley, Summer Lake, Silver Lake, and Bly. After all the cattle have been dipped in the prescribed manner, Mr. Proudfoot will make a tour throughout his district examining all herds, and if they are all found to be cured the quarantine which now affects Lake and Klamath County cattle will probably be raised about next February. (Grazing report, 1911)

In the fall of 1911 many cattle in the vicinity of Silver Lake died from blackleg. The Forest Service aided the stockmen in obtaining vaccine and instructions as to how to use it. (1911)

Local Inspector William Proudfoot of the Bureau of Animal Industry, is authority for the statement that all cattle in both Klamath and Lake Counties are now free from scabies. "Clean" certificates have been issued for all those cattle for which grazing permits have been granted on this forest. (Grazing report, 1912)

Salting

A considerable quantity of salt from the marshes in Warner Valley, north of Plush, is now being "freighted" into town and stored in the Bailey Massingill warehouse. The salt is used for stock although we have been informed that it is also suitable for domestic purposes when put through a refining process. Dr. Marsh, physiologist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who had a sample of the salt analyzed, reported that "it proves to be very pure salt with nothing in it which is likely to harm stock." (1911)

Cattle and horse permittees are required to put out, from May 20 to September 20, at least three pounds of salt for each head of stock under permit. On or before December 1, the district ranger or supervisor should be furnished with a properly executed statement, blank enclosed for the purpose. Failure to comply with this ruling will result in a 5 percent reduction in the number of stock permitted. (Gilbert D. Brown, "Notice to Stockmen," February 15, 1914)

Supervisor suggested that stockmen employ riders through associations to assist in even distribution of stock over the various ranges, and possible prevention of thefts on the forest ranges. Salt should be correctly placed on ranges. (Grazing report, 1915)

The progress you are making in securing the cooperation of the stockmen is noted. All of the cattlemen of the Forest should belong to a community association working under an established salting rule for each range.

The salting rule is quite important as you readily realize. It binds the members of each association closely together, particularly when all are required to pay to the secretary of the association their prorata share of salting. When the salting rules are established the Forest Service is in a position to enforce payment. If all the associations will render the active assistance given by the Dog Lake Association, the authorization for cattle can no doubt rapidly increase. (Correspondence, December 21, 1918)⁷

Personal Accounts

Lynn Cronemiler. My first hitch on the Fremont started in June 1910 as a forest guard at \$75.00 per month. Of course, out of this I had to provide my own board and horses. I was assigned to the Thomas Creek district under Bradley. After being there for a week, a fire broke out on Quartz Mountain, and Bradley and I went over. Charles Weyburn arrived about that time, and he and I were left to patrol the fire. After it was out, the two of us were assigned to the Barnes Valley area and spent most of the summer there.

Silas Lapham had a grazing allotment in the area and ran a large number of cattle. Creed McKendree ran sheep around Horsefly, and Dan Malloy was down in the vicinity of Strawberry Valley with his band. Dave Elder was the big sheepman of the time and ran some 25,000 head in various bands. He had a considerable area of grazing land west of Horsefly.

Walt L. Button. June 1911: Appointed forest guard at \$900.00 per annum and assigned to the Paisley District under Ranger Jason Elder. Late in the month Lynn Cronemiller and I, with our

pack and saddle horses, left Lakeview under instructions from Gilbert Brown to proceed to Ingram Station and repair the pasture fence.

In my career I have handled many pieces of Forest Service equipment but none stands out in memory with greater clarity than those items issued us on the day of our departure for Ingram Station. Considering the shortage of equipment funds in those days, we fared rather well. Each was equipped with the following: double-bitted ax with scabbard, Forest Service marking hatchet, hammer and tacks, long handled shovel, standard Forest Service compass with Jacob staff, tally register, 7' x 9' tent, Dutch oven, two canvas saddle bags (only the ranger could have leather saddle bags), a good supply of variously worded James Wilson cloth posters, Forest Service green-backed note book, two pencils (one #3 and one indelible), and finally, a large brass Forest Service badge, proudly displayed. Oh yes, and the national flag which was to be flown even in temporary camps.

We had to furnish our own horses, saddles, and horse feed, and board ourselves — all on \$75.00 per month. There was no uniform allowance but we were nattily outfitted (so we thought) in khaki-colored shirt and trousers, green tie, stiff-brimmed Stets, and laced boots with trousers tucked inside. The left shirt pocket sagged a bit with the weight of the big brass badge.

Someone had taught us how to throw a squaw hitch — the most inefficient method known to packers — and we used it this season. We also used it later in the fall when we took the packing test during the ranger examination in Albany, and I am sure the examiner, Supervisor McDuff, graded us down because we didn't know how to use the diamond hitch. Later, of course we became adept at throwing all hitches.

Mounted and ready to ride, the doubled-bitted ax was slung under the left saddle fender and a 30-30 carbine under the right fender. The two canvas bags hung from the saddle horn and a rolled mackinaw was tied behind the cantle. Just why the carbine I don't recall; perhaps just because it was being done.

The first night out from Lakeview we camped at Jack and Jenny Buttes, on the Chewaucan just south of the Gaylord place. We had read somewhere that forest rangers began their day with a cold dip in a mountain stream. Accordingly, next morning before breakfast, we did just that — plunged right into the Chewaucan which, at the time, was running high and cold from melting snows off Gearhart Mountain. That was the last of such tomfoolery.

Next day about midafternoon we reached Ingram Station but were not sure of our location until late evening. In those days the road from the Chewaucan to Ingram Station was barely a trail with little use by wheeled vehicles. It was delineated on our map; so was Ingram Station but, with the exception of the remnants of a pasture fence, there was nothing on the ground to identify the site.

Here was a real poser. Other pastures in the vicinity needed repair and our problem was to find out which was located on the Ingram Station administrative site. Somehow we seemed to feel that a wrong decision here would jeopardize our future Forest Service careers. Besides, we just didn't want to put in a lot of hard work fixing the other fellow's fence! It was there and then that

we made our first practical use of some of the technical knowledge gained from two years in the School of Forestry at Oregon Agricultural College (now Oregon State University).

It was as simple as finding a section line in a stand of lodgepole pine, following the blazes until we came upon a section corner, reading the inscriptions on the corner stone and witness trees, and, from notes made at the time, learning that we stood at the SW corner of Section 19, T.34S., R.17E., WM. Only then were we sure that we had located the Ingram Station pasture. That was fifty one years ago as of this writing and few, if any accomplishments since have produced a greater degree of inner satisfaction.

Repairing the pasture fence at Ingram Station turned out to be quite a formidable task. Most of the barbed wire lay flat on the ground where it had been pulled away from the posts by the weight of winter snows. Any wire which escaped the snows was later trampled and tangled by the crowding of permitted cattle on the Chewaucan Cattle Range.

Apparently the cattle in the vicinity of Ingram Station had been there from some weeks. All of the spring growth of grass had been grazed off, so closely in fact that little was left for our horses while camped at the site. Little did we realize at the time that this kind of range abuse — too early use by too many cattle — had been going on for many years over much of the Chewaucan Cattle Range as well as on the adjacent grazing lands outside the Forest boundary. Nor could we know that many more years would pass before the Fremont administration could overcome the organized resistance of cattle permittees to adoption of sensible range practices.

June 1912: Reappointed forest guard and assigned to Bull Prairie guard station, Warner Ranger District, under Ranger Pearl Ingram. Before going to Bull Prairie I was sent to Roger station where I joined a crew of men grubbing false hellebore (locally called skunk cabbage) from the station pasture. There I first met Jay Billings. He and Norm Jacobson were camped in a tent nearby and Jay, as I recall, was working with Jake on an extensive timber reconnaissance. Those who knew Jay Billings will always think of him as an "unforgettable character." He was doubly impressive that first meeting since he had gone without a shave for days on end.

Bull Prairie had no cabin so that meant another summer in my 7'x9' tent. Nor was there a pasture fence and that meant many hours looking for strayed horses. Bull Prairie and Drake Peak had no telephone connections.

My main job that summer was to ride each day to the top of Drake Peak and look for fires. No fires were sighted and I had no calls for fire fighting work.

July 1912: Assistant Ranger Combs (brother of Attorney Charley Combs, I believe) joined me and together we cut lodgepole pine poles and started construction of a "John Day" type pasture fence. This type of fence didn't seem to take well on the Fremont although it was used extensively in the Blue Mountains of eastern Oregon. We also cut and peeled lodgepole pine logs which later went into construction of the first cabin at Bull Prairie.

Herders and camptenders from adjacent sheep allotments kept me well supplied with fresh mutton.

Except for the time Combs was with me, the summer at Bull Prairie was lonely and dull. Few people came there and those who did were mostly on the way to some other locality. I did form one rather refreshing friendship with Jere Egan who had a band of sheep in that area. Jere was my most frequent and most welcome visitor. He had a fine Irish wit, liked people, and liked to talk. He helped find my strayed horses and schooled me in the fine art of sour dough bread making. Truly, his visits were cheerful interludes in a cheerless environment.

It was Jere Egan who invited me to attend the annual Irish picnic held that year in Summit Prairie. Some two hundred people attended. Food was plentiful and drinks flowed freely. Just about all the prominent Irish names in Lake County were represented at this gathering.

IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Roads

The Currier Wagon Road. Approximately six miles of wagon road have been built by Mr. F. A. Fitzpatrick, superintendent of the Chewaucan Land and Cattle Company, in compliance with an agreement made between him and the Forest Service. This road begins at the crossing of Long Creek in Section 4, Twp. 33S., R15E., W.M. and runs west across the forest to the ZX ranch in Section 21, T.33S., R.14E., W.M. The cost of this road was \$175.00. The Forest Service was to build a similar piece of road east of Long Creek, crossing along the Currier Trail past the Currier Camp ranger station, a distance of about eight miles. During the fall of 1910 about three miles of this part of the road was built by range labor. When completed, this road will be about fifteen miles in length and will give opportunity to reach the Sycan country or will be suitable for sheep men to haul wool over. At present loaded wagons consume three days in making the trip from Paisley to Sycan via Silver Lake. The greatest benefit, however, of this new road is the advantage it will give in transporting supplies to fires west of the Summer Lake Rim, which rises 2,000 feet within three miles. It is now up to the Service to make good its promise. (Jason S. Elder, "Fremont Tidings," December, 1911)

Paisley-Chewaucan Road and Forest Wagon Roads. The work of widening the Paisley-Chewaucan Road, for which an allotment of \$2,000 was received recently, has been started. A crew of about fifteen men is also employed at present on the first section (seventeen miles) of the Forest Wagon Road, which when completed will permit travel by auto through the forest from Lakeview to Silver Lake.

The advantages of these two roads are many. They will attract to the forest auto camping parties and travelers desiring to fish and hunt while en route through the county; stockmen will be greatly benefited in that it will be possible for them to haul supplies by auto to their summer ranges, and from the standpoint of fire protection the roads will be of much value to the Service. Says the *Lake County Examiner* in a recent issue:

"An appropriation for the construction of the Forest Wagon Road has been sought for several years by Forest Supervisor Brown, and it is largely through his efforts that the first step in the construction of the project is being brought to a realization." ("Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1919)

Buildings

A fine new barn was constructed recently at Dog Lake Ranger Station. The building is made of logs, with shingled roof, and is 17' wide and 22' long. Attached to it is a shed 16' wide and 22' long built of rough boards. The work was done by Grazing Assistant Billings, Forest Assistant Jacobson and Assistant Rangers Abbott, Bradley, and Ingram, under the direction of Supervisor Brown. (November 1, 1911)

Assistant Rangers Bradley and Ingram are now making a much needed addition to the barn at the Salt Creek ranger station, which was built in the fall of 1909. When the work is completed the barn will contain room for eight tons of hay, as well as stable quarters for at least four horses. (Pearl V. Ingram, "Fremont Tidings," December, 1911)

Telephone Lines

Paisley. After ten days of hard work Assistant Ranger Bradley with Guards Cronemiller, Dutton, LaSater, and Culbertson, finished about ten miles of the telephone line being erected from the Thomas Creek ranger station to the Chewaucan River, the objective point being Paisley. The line is completed as far as the Grasshopper ranger station. With the use of the telephone test set the workers managed to get into communication with this office and the line was found to be clear and in fine working condition. The balance of the distance, about seventeen miles, will probably be completed next summer.

This line was built at a cost of \$35.50 per mile. Eight and one-quarter miles of this line was stretched on trees. The remainder of the distance poles and posts were used, which of course adds very much to the cost. For the most part the line ran through yellow pine timber that was fairly open and free from brush. White fir and lodgepole were encountered. Number nine wire was used in the construction of this line. (Reginald A. Bradley, 1911)

Bald Mountain. Supervisor Brown left for Silver Lake to supervise construction of the government telephone line from Oatman Flat ranger station to Bald Mountain via Embody Mill, a distance of sixteen miles. The line is to be constructed by ranger and guard labor. When completed, it will be a continuous stretch of telephone line from the supervisor's office in Lakeview through the forest. The route is via Cottonwood Sawmill, Thomas Creek station, Ingram Station, Currier Camp, Silver Lake, and Oatman station to Bald Mountain, a distance of about 126 miles. (*Lake County Examiner*, September 13, 1917)

Boundaries

It will probably interest many of our readers to know that there are approximately 1,000 miles of exterior boundary lines, and about 670 miles of interior boundary in and about the Fremont National Forest. One can readily imagine what an immense amount of work is required each year to post and re-post those lines, much of which will be curtailed with the advent of the new metal boundary notice. (1912)

Land Classification

The Land Classification work in 1915 by Will J. Sproat is described by him as follows:

My work came out of the Portland office and my headquarters were at Bend. The work in the Chewaucan was in September and came at the end of a long field season when I had completed the Deschutes high desert (timber-desert edge) project, some 40,000 acres extending from near Bend into the Fort Rock region.

To start with at Bend, I was given a crew of college men — Moffet, Beals, Bond, and Wendover, and a cook who had a light wagon and two horses.

All our camps were dry and water was hauled up to 21 miles, from a drilled well and water holes. At Evans Well, near the twenty-one-mile post out of Bend, we had to pay \$.05 for two horses to drink. I had the great distinction of being the first in the U.S.F.S. to buy water and we didn't waste any of it.

Supervisor Gilbert Brown and District Ranger Jason Elder met us at Paisley and the next day showed us our first camping place, near where the river was running between Doe and Buck mountains. Later we had camps on down the river towards Paisley.

There was a large number of scattered areas averaging about 160 acres, lying high above the river on the east side, wanted by homesteaders and possibly wheat growers. It was necessary for us to locate these described legal subdivisions and map them to show availability, etc. Jason Elder, who had been on his district 8 years helped us for he knew where the section corners were.

Our meeting with Gilbert and Jason was a happy one and we were all close friends in minutes. I have worked with many supervisors and rangers and these two were superior personalities of all — in their lines of work.

When the field work was finished I went to Lakeview to look up land status at the G.L.O. Then I went back to Bend to work up the high desert and Chewaucan projects. (Will J. Sproat, 1915)

Water Development

Whenever it is possible to extend the use of the range or render the forage more accessible by water development, the work of opening up and improving springs should continue. This is a class of range improvement work in which it is always possible to obtain the cooperation of the stockmen. (1915)

Personal Accounts

Lynn Cronemiller. Spent the winter of 1910-1911 as a forestry student at Oregon State College and came back to the Fremont in the spring. Again was assigned to the Thomas Creek district in 1911, and Walt Dutton was stationed at the Jones ranch in the Chewaucan Valley. I later moved over into Cottonwood Meadows at the head of Cottonwood Creek and remained there for a

month or more. Came out in the fall, and the extension of the telephone line from Thomas Creek was started under Ranger Bradley. Dutton, Bill Lasater, and I worked on the line and pushed it through into the Chewaucan country.

Continued the work of 1912 with Jason Elder in charge. Scott McComb appeared in the picture about that time and helped on the line. We got it through to the Ingram ranger station that fall.

The work continued in 1913 but with an enlarged crew. There was no road between Ingram ranger station and the Sycan along the route of the telephone line, and the extra men were put to work pushing this through. The object was to have a road and telephone line parallel each other from Lakeview to Silver Lake. We put the line into Currier Camp and then moved on to Silver Lake and started south. Carl Ewing joined the crew about this time. It consisted of Dutton, Ewing, and myself. Scott McComb directed the work but was not on the job a great deal of the time.

Late that fall the final connection of what was designated as the Fremont Trunk Telephone Line was made in the vicinity of Currier Camp with Supervisor Brown, Dutton, Ewing, Charles Weyburn and myself present. Brown stated that since I was the only man who had worked on every mile of the telephone line between Thomas Creek and Silver Lake, I was to have the honor of making the last splice. This solemn ceremony was completed, and Brown rushed to the telephone at Currier to call his Lakeview office and announce the completion of the line.

In 1914 I worked with Pearl Ingram on the telephone line extension from Bulls Prairie to the Sale Creek ranger station. This line was brought straight over the mountains with the major portion of the line being packed in on horses. That same year a crew of us removed the old number twelve wire that connected Thomas Creek with Lakeview and put in number nine. This was an eighteen-mile job.

The route of the old Thomas Creek telephone line from Lakeview to Thomas Creek ranger station might be of interest to some. It followed out to the end of Slash and then turned north to the Hammersly place. From there, it went west to Cottonwood and followed Cottonwood to Mesman Creek. From there it went over the hill to Thomas Creek.

Walt L. Dutton. (June 1913) Graduated from Oregon Agricultural College with B.S. Degree in Professional Forestry. Appointed to the position of assistant forest ranger on the miscellaneous roll of the Forest Service, at a salary of \$1100.00 per annum, and reported in person to the supervisor of the Fremont National Forest.

During late June, all of July and August, and early September, I was with the Trunk Telephone construction crew working northward from Cox Flat to Silver Lake. We worked in four ranger districts and under three district rangers as follows: Thomas Creek and Paisley, Norman White; Summer Lake, Charley Weyburn; and Silver Lake, Scott McComb. Ranger White was in charge of the work through the Paisley District since Ranger Elder was in poor health that summer.

Supervisor Gilbert Brown spent a great deal of time on the project and played a prominent part in planning and directing the work. Common labor was not above him and frequently he could be

found with ax or shovel helping clear right of way, digging post holes, and other such menial tasks. Gilbert was also the crew mechanic; perhaps "fixer" or "trouble-shooter" would be more descriptive because we had no automotive equipment or machinery of any kind.

Among others who worked on the telephone line project most of the summer were Carl Ewing, Bill LaSater, Lynn Cronemiller, K. C. Langfield and his brother Ray, and Mr. and Mrs. Helgessen. A team and wagon, rented from Langfield, provided our chief means of transportation. Mrs. Helgessen was camp cook.

Well-remembered base camps include Cox Flat, South Flat, Taylor Place, Ingram Station, Currier Camp, Klippel 40, Pole Creek, Mud Spring, and Egli Mill. Work horses rented from Langfield, and pack and saddle animal belonging to crew members, made up a sizeable herd of livestock. Grass was in short supply at most camps. As always, the cattle had been there first. Our horses had some grain every day but despite this they just didn't like the environment and strayed away at every opportunity. Sometimes work on the telephone line would be held up for several hours while the entire crew went looking for lost horses.

Neither Cronemiller nor I had had much experience as linemen. From the outset, however, the other crew members seemed more than willing to have us handle that phase of the work — especially the climbing. By the end of the season, if we were not linemen, we had at least learned how to make fairly good use of linemen's equipment—pliers, connectors, safety belt, and climbing spurs. It is recalled that Gilbert Brown gave us credit for doing all the climbing and hanging all the wire between Thomas Creek ranger station and Silver Lake.

(Summer 1914) During the summer I counted sheep and posted sheep allotment boundaries in the general area of Gearhart Mountain and Coleman Rim. Another project was a compass and chain traverse of a possible water grade road from Thomas Creek ranger station down Thomas Creek to the forest boundary near the old George Wright place. It must have been more than thirty years before this road was constructed. By that time my survey, even had it been preserved, probably would not have helped much.

Manuel Schwartz, originally from Portugal and a cooper by trade in that country, had a small sawmill about three miles below Thomas Creek station. He was keenly interested in our road survey and followed along with us throughout most of the job. In the late nineties Manuel did a lucrative business making and selling butter firkins. His best customers were sheepmen who used the vessels for packing butter to their winter camps on the desert east and north of Lakeview. Best cooperage material was the wood from sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*). The Fremont is distinctly outside the natural range of this species, yet a few fine trees could be found scattering in the Thomas Creek and Augur Creek areas.

We did some work that summer in widening the road up Mesman Creek. The rock work was all by hand — our first experience with sledge hammer and hand drill. It is doubtful whether many who now drive the fine road up Thomas Creek realize that for more than forty years Thomas Creek station was accessible from the south only by a narrow winding road up Cottonwood and Mesman Creeks, over a divide, and down to the station.

LOCAL NEWS

Discoveries

While digging gravel in Bullard Canyon, Bill McCulley, a former guard, discovered a large body of glacial ice several feet below the surface. This same body of ice was discovered in 1898 but became covered. Several specimens of the ice were brought into Lakeview, but because of being full of pebbles were unfit for use. (1910)

Several weeks ago while digging about the foundation of the Round Pass lookout tower, Jason S. Elder found at a depth of 18" underground, imbedded in shell rock, a tin receptacle 4' long and 3/4" in diameter. On taking off the cap he found a form, evidently torn from a book, on which had been written:

Corps of Engineers U.S. Army. Expedition of 1878. Approximate Altitude — 7300 feet above sea level. Party No. I, California Section. Executive Officer — Lieut. Thos. Symons. Topographical Ass't. — Kahler. Meteorological Ass't. Robt. Goad, F.R.G.S. Enroute from Camp Bidwell to Fort Klamath. Date — August 17, 1878. Very hazy.

Several of the entries, written with indelible pencil, could not be deciphered because of one of the forms having been rotted by water which had undoubtedly seeped into the tin under the cap.

(Round Pass is the highest point on the chain of mountains south of the town of Paisley.) ("Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1919)

Firsts

The first passenger train to reach Lakeview over the narrow gauge Nevada, California & Oregon Railroad arrived on Sunday, December 11, 1911. The roadbed had not been completed at that time, but was completed several weeks later with regular passenger and freight service established. (1910)

The first automobile used on the Fremont Forest was a second-hand 1910 Buick which Gilbert Brown bought in 1912. Since there were very few forest roads on which an automobile could travel, it was used mostly for traveling between Lakeview, Silver Lake, and Bly. (Picture caption, 1912)

On July 7, 1912, the first ore from High Grade Mine was shipped out of New Pine Creek on freight wagons belonging to Payne Brothers. "Fremont Tidings," 1912)

Fires

New Pine Creek. Nearly the whole business section at New Pine Creek burned October 22, 1911. The loss was estimated at \$40,000. Outside of several wells and ditches scattered throughout the town, there was practically no water supply of any kind so that the fire could not in any way be controlled with the methods available. (1911)

Opera House. A fire which started in the Opera House here on the evening of February 5, 1912, did property damage to the amount of fully \$11,000. The Opera House, Barton's Lodging House, the Willis Furniture Company's store, and the A. L. Thornton residence were burned to the ground, and property in the immediate neighborhood was badly scorched and flooded with water. The scene of the conflagration is just one block south of this office, the court house intervening. Our extinguishers were put into use at an early stage of the fire and did good work in putting out blazes which started in the wooden buildings directly east of the Opera House. The Forest Service water buckets were also of much use in the bucket brigade. The cause of the fire has not been determined. ("Fremont Tidings," February, 1912)

Miscellaneous

Lake County Road Signs. Judge Bernard Daly of the Lake County Court has lately been making a study of the signs used throughout this forest for denoting distances and locations of towns, rivers, creeks, etc. As a result he has had a number of similar signs made for the public roads in the country. (1910)

Highways Approved. The Oregon State Highway Commission has approved the following highways for the state program:

The Dalles to Klamath Falls
Bend to Lakeview

(December 1, 1916)

Liberty Loans. Lake County holds the county record for the state of Oregon and, so far as known, for the entire United States, in the matter of over-subscribing its allotment to the Third Liberty Loan — which it did to the tune of about 400 percent, with subscriptions still coming in. (1918)

Lake County's quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan was \$131,414.92. A total of approximately \$240,850 was subscribed, an over-subscription of 83 percent. (November, 1918)

Forest Service

The Forest Service has been well represented this fall at various fairs and expositions held in different parts of the district. The Fremont Forest exhibit at the Paisley Fair attracted a good deal of favorable attention and resulted in the winning of a prize for "the most attractive and instructive exhibit." At the Paisley Fair, Forest Service motion pictures were shown. The general comment, both from the newspapers and the public, was very favorable and demonstrated not only the need for this kind of publicity, but also the good results from it. (November 1, 1916)

Under the direction of the War Department, the U.S.F.S. is organizing a regiment of men for immediate service in France. The regiment will be comprised of foresters, logging engineers, experienced woodsmen, loggers, and men of similar experience and training. This body of men will form a unit of the Engineers' Corps of which the railroad workers are a part. This regiment is planned to assist in forest work in France, and will also conduct logging and milling operations.

Portable mills probably will be used as they can be quickly taken from place to place as need develops or supply of logs requires. ("Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1917)

The 20th Engineers reached France early in October, 1917. They operated a sawmill in France in 1918. Ralph Elder was with this company in France.

The U.S.F.S. paid for two ambulances and kitchen trailers. District 6 contributed \$1,419.78. The Forest Service shield was placed on the Red Cross ambulance and trailer given by the North Pacific District, to accompany the 20th Engineers to France. The design is in black, except for the crosses, which are red, and stands out strikingly on the polished brass plate. ("Six-Twenty-Six," November 1, 1917)⁸

Not to be outdone by any of the other forests, the Fremont has a woman who is not only a lookout but also a fireman. Mrs. Bertha Covert is her name, and she is stationed on Dog Mountain. She has demonstrated her ability in fighting forest fires on three different occasions, and when not otherwise engaged is not averse to using the pick and shovel with good effect on roads and trails. ("Six-Twenty-Six," 1918)

Supervisor Brown left March 5 for a thirty-day detail in the district office. He was accompanied by Mrs. Brown. For a distance of sixteen miles from Lakeview his Dodge was towed by a team of horses and bobsled through the deep snow, the remainder of the trip to Bend being made by the auto under its own power over very bad roads. The journey from Bend to Portland was completed by train. ("Six-Twenty-Six," 1919)

NOTES

1. Most of Dutton's accounts are included in this chapter. For a complete reading, see Bach pages 108-115.

2. "Six-Twenty-Six" was an in-house publication started in 1916. An explanation of its purpose appears in the first publication:

The Six-Twenty is not, as its name might imply, the number of a railroad train nor the type of an automobile. Instead it is the initial number of a District 6 publication designed to bring all units and members of District 6 into close association and better understanding of what is being done. The "Six" comes from the number of our district, and the "Twenty-Six" from our number of supervisor's offices and also from a well-known form designed to show what the individual worker has done. Nothing contained on the pages of "Six-Twenty-Six" is to be construed as official instructions.

3. See the 1940s chapter of this text for details of the Coffee Pot Project.

4. Five-year permits were approved in 1919 and issued for the following number of livestock: sheep, none; cattle, 7,323; horses, 441. Bach, page 181.

5. For further details, see Bach pages 102, 133, 171, and 183.

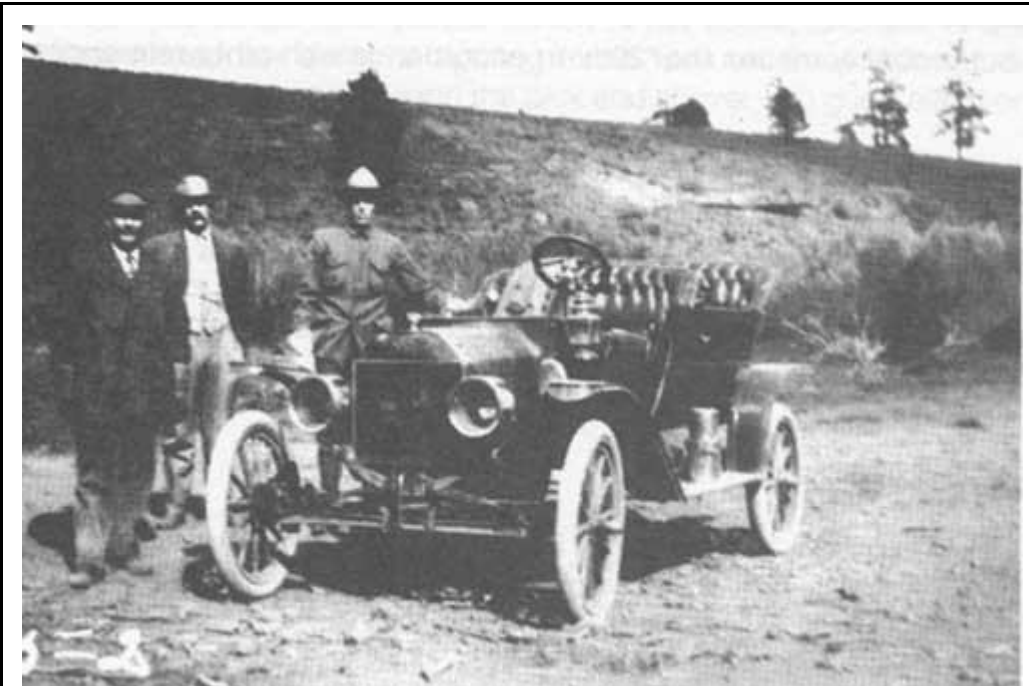
6. For names of officers, see Bach, page 136.

7. Though the reference is not clear, this passage appears to be part of a correspondence from the district office to Gilbert Brown.

8. Bach calls it the "10th" Engineers but probably means the "20th" in accordance with other references.



XL Ranch cattle being treated for scabies near Silver Lake. Photo dated 1911 or 1912.



The first automobile used on the Fremont was Gilbert Brown's 1910 Buick, purchased in 1912. Gilbert Brown appears on uniform.

Chapter 4

The Twenties

PERSONNEL 1920 — 1930

Forest Supervisor	Gilbert D. Brown (1910-1931)
Deputy Supervisors	Reginald A. Bradley (1914-1920) Daniel F. Brennan (1918-1920)
Assistant Supervisor	Lawrence Frizzell (1921-1932)
Fire Dispatcher	Norman C. White (1925-1928) Howard T. Phelps (1928-)
Timber Sales	Robert W. Putnam (1926-1930) Andrew T. Poole (1928-1929) Collis Huntington (1928-1929) Floyd I. Moravets (1929) Royal U. Cambers (1929-1933)
Clerks	Myrtle Payne (1919-1921) Joseph H. Lackey (1920-1921) Helen Brown (1920-1923, 1927) Frankie Rogers (1921) Hubert A. Morrison (1921-1922) Helen Minthorn (1922-1925) Melva M. Butler (1923-1962) Roy Q. Holmes (1925-1926) Ora D. Hawkins (1925-1926) Henry U. Sarles (1926-1931) Elvira Anderson (1926-1927) Portia Butler (1929-1930)
District Rangers	
<i>Warner</i>	Pearl V. Ingram (1910-1934) Albert E. Cheney (1921-1922)
<i>Dog Lake</i>	Lawrence Frizzell (1919-1921) Jesse G. C. Elgan (1921-1926) Gardner L. Kane (1926) Clarence H. Young (1927) Lawrence D. Bailey (1929-1931)
<i>Bly</i>	Norman C. White (1914-1925) Everett Lynch (1925-1934)
<i>Paisley</i>	Jason S. Elder (1907-1920) Ben Young (1920-1922) Carl M. Ewing (1922-1925) Karl C. Langfield (1925-1933)

Silver Lake

William A. LaSater (1919-1928)
Lawrence D. Bailey (1928)
Clarence H. Young (1928-1932)

Ranger District Personnel

Albert E. Cheney (Lakeview)
Karl C. Langfield (Currier Camp, Paisley)
Gardner L. Kane (Paisley)
Lawrence D. Bailey (Paisley)
F. Gordon Ellis (Paisley)
John K Blair (Paisley)

Short-Term Personnel

Firemen and Lookout Firemen (1920)

William J. Burton	Ethel Caldwell
Thomas J. Curtin	Oscar Elmgren
M. T. Jones	J. W. Kerns
Wendell H. McCargar	Corley B. McFarland
Duncan McLean	John W. Myers
Virgil T. Striplin	

Timber Surveyers (1925)

Bernard Anderson	Jack B. Hogan
George Jackson	Kline
Fred A. Matz (in charge)	E. J. Schlatter

Telephone Operator (1920)

Nell Heifrin

Personnel Sketches

Joseph H. Lackey. Joseph H. Lackey, chief clerk on the Fremont resigned in 1921, having served about a year at Lakeview. Before coming to the Fremont Mr. Lackey was chief clerk on the Carson Forest, district 3, and prior to that had served some fifteen years in the U.S. Marines in the Phillipines, in the Boxer Rebellion in China, Guam, etc. During the World War he held the grade of Captain, U. S. Marines. Mr. Lackey's home is in Washington, D.C.

Ben Young. Ben Young was born November 11, 1888, and came to Paisley in 1920. He received a temporary appointment as forest ranger December 1, 1920, and a probational appointment May 1, 1921. Due to ill health he was granted leave without pay from September 30, 1922, until January 31, 1923, but died in Dallas, Texas, November 17, 1922, at age thirty-four. A creek near Round Pass on the Paisley District was named for Ben Young.

William A. LaSater. Ranger William A. LaSater, who has been in the Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland for nearly three months suffering from a brain tumor and its removal, was brought home to Silver Lake on May 9. Ranger and Mrs. Young and neighbors had prepared the old

ranger station house for his return. They cleaned and painted the interior and supplied new curtains, linoleum, and rugs. Bill LaSater died at Silver Lake May 20. He was survived by his wife, Mytrice; daughter, Louise; two stepdaughters, Mary and Nell Heifrin, and a stepson, Arlis Heifrin.

Mr. LaSater was a game warden before starting to work for the Forest Service in 1915. He had been on the Silver Lake District for ten years, nine of which he was district ranger. He endeared himself to forest users and forest personnel alike by his frankness and sincerity. In carrying on his work he always strived to do what was right without fear or favor. Bill untangled some pretty knotty grazing problems in his district and made a splendid fire record.

Andrew T. Poole. Andrew T. Poole started as a guard on the Crater May 1, 1909; was promoted to assistant ranger July 15, 1909; and to forest ranger July 11, 1916. He was transferred to the Fremont May 15, 1928, on timber sales. He died in Reno, Nevada, October 11, 1929, from mastoiditis, at the age of sixty-two. He was buried at Central Point, Oregon, October 15, 1929.

Junior Foresters. Robert W. Putnam came from the University of Michigan to the Whitman, Ernest J. Schlatter came from Pennsylvania to the district office, and Russell S. Bacon came from California to Santiam. This group of junior foresters were the first new forest school graduates that had been taken on by District 6 in several years, made possible by special appropriations to provide for more technically trained men for scientific forestry work in the Northwest. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1924)

Douglas B. Finch. Douglas B. Finch, Lakeview, started his forestry career as a guard on the Fremont in 1925. He was fire control officer in various capacities for more than thirty years. For the last eight years of his service he was fire control technician on the Rogue River National Forest. He served in the U.S. Navy in World War II from 1942-1945. Douglas Finch died in December, 1967, at the age of fifty-six from a heart attack.

Carl M. Ewing. In the latter part of April, 1925, a farewell party was given for Ruby and Carl Ewing on their transfer from Paisley Ranger District to the Malheur National Forest, effective May 15. During this farewell party, Daniel F. Brennan pictured Ewing, 20 years later in John Day, Oregon, being asked by a grandchild if he remembered the Fremont. Brennan imagined the following response from Ewing and read it to the party guests:

DO I REMEMBER THE FREMONT? Is it that you ask, my dear?
Well, maybe you have reason to for a score of years or more
Have left their traces on me since through dust and inward fray
My swollen eyes beheld her peaks grow dim and fade away.

Yes, a score of years or over is a length of time 'tis true,
With all its cares and troubles, its scenes and faces new;
Yet neither tears nor distance, child, will ever wear away
The memory of the Fremont, 'tis as fresh as yesterday.

And as I look the vision up how vivid it appears,

How near me and so real through the long, long vale of years;
Every scene I used to love, every face I used to know
When youth's bright days were with me on the Fremont long ago.

The hills were crowned with bunch grass where I sometimes had to climb
When posting dim-marked boundary lines in the beautiful spring time;
When the roads and trails and phone lines were gems of rangers' pride,
And where sheep men 'dogged' the cattle from the thickets where they's hide.

The red breast's merry chirrup, the thrush's joyful lay,
The perfume of the bitter brush, all the beauties of the May;
The fragrance of the tent-fire's smoke as it rolled so blue and thin
With tales of laughter laden from the happy hearts within.

These visions of the buried past come trooping up at will
White and Ingram, Langfield, Minthorn, Elgan, LaSater, Frizzell;
The dear old white-washed office where my files were poorly kept,
Our much-loved supervisor who I learned but rarely slept.

You say, and maybe rightly, that John Day has scenes as fair,
I know and love its beauties, yet it's not the same as there;
Your mountains, lakes and rivers may be wonderful and grand,
But give to me the beauties of what I call "my native land."

Yes, I remember the Fremont, child, and if it be God's will-
A foolish wish you'd call it, yet I must own it still-
When death shall end my days on earth I'd wish my bed of clay
With Fremont sods were covered in dear Paisley far away.

(Daniel F. Brennan, April, 1925)

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Sales and Timber Companies

Hurley Vernon and J. A. Edmiston have contracted with the Underwood Lumber Company for cutting a large amount of timber which may relieve the local stringency in the lumber market. The company recently purchased the Manuel Sanders timber land on Cox Creek, ten miles northwest of Lakeview. They have purchased a portable sawmill and expect to turn out 10,000 feet of lumber daily. The first setting of the mill will be on Meiers Ranch on Cox Creek. (*Lake County Examiner*, March 11, 1920)

(This mill burned July 22 of the same year with a loss of \$3500 and no insurance.)

Fremont timber sale receipts for F.Y. 1920 were \$2,296.44. The Fremont rates twenty-first in list of twenty-seven forests. The Whitman was first with \$96,806.94, and the Deschutes last with sales of \$102.18. Total for the region was \$518,845.17. (September, 1920)

The first large timber sale on the Fremont was made March 15, 1926, to the Crooked Creek Lumber Company for 37 million board feet of ponderosa pine, and a small quantity of lodgepole pine, white pine, and white fir. The area embraced by the sale was 3,400 acres on the Crooked Creek watershed, while the price paid was \$3.93 for ponderosa pine and \$.53 for other species.

Logging started on September 20 despite the fact that the mill was still incomplete. Commercial cutting will not in any possibility start until May. It is the intention of the operator, Henry C. Davis, to spend most of the winter building and perfecting his mill with the necessary adjuncts so that when the weather opens in spring the whole can start immediately at full capacity.

From the Lakeview-Paisley Highway a road has been built eastward up Crooked Creek for three miles, part of it through a narrow gorge with precipitous side walls. This road is twenty feet wide, in places wider, and climbs, except for a few short pitches, on a grade which I do not think exceeds 10 or 11 percent. Its construction involved the burning of much powder. Later this road will be extended farther east.

At the mouth of Crooked Creek canyon, grounds have been cleared in the sagebrush for a lumber yard. There is no room near the mill. A tram is to be constructed from the mill to the yard and a gasoline locomotive of some sort used for hauling over it.

Except at the mill, no steam power will be employed. Motor trucks will be used for hauling a "Sixty" cat for miscellaneous roading, and a gasoline jammer for loading trucks. A Ross improved pumper has been purchased for fire protection. It is distinctly a gasoline operation.

Logging started below the mill in a stand of scattered pine overlapping dense reproduction. It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to deal with an operator who of his own accord avoids cutting a road through reproduction when possible.¹ (Robert W. Putnam, November, 1926)

Cutting was done on this sale for four years on 1,330 acres, or 39 percent of the total area. A total of \$78,421.00 was paid for the 20,019.19 MBF cut. Of pine alone, the cut represents 53.8 percent of the estimated amount to be cut. Operations were suspended in July 1930, due to heavy losses in the lumber market slump.²

In October, 1935, the Crooked Creek Lumber Company applied for a cancellation of its contract under provisions of the Act of April 17, 1935 (Public No. 78 — 74th Congress H.R. 2881). Because of the fact that the remaining area is partly developed by logging roads, mill pond, etc., and the quality of the uncut timber is equal to that which was cut, the government sustained no loss and therefore, cancelled the agreement. The balance of \$1,672.33 on deposit was refunded to the company in 1936. Henry C. Davis was manager of the company.

A sale dated November 8, 1926, was made to the Crane Creek Lumber Company managed by Miss Meta Boutin. The sale area covered 1,000 acres on Crane Creek and was for 5,500 MBF of

western yellow pine at \$3.00 per M., and 1,000 MBF of white fir and other species at \$.50 per M. The amount actually cut was 7,207,680 feet valued at \$20,283.04. (1926)

Activities at Bly are on the increase. The O.C. & E. Railway is into Bly, tapping a large timbered area. The Stockton Box Company started falling on their holdings west of Bly on February 24. Several timber companies have been blocking up their holdings in this area preparatory to starting operations. A considerable amount of timber in private holdings which will be cut in the near future lies within national forest boundaries, and no doubt sales of adjacent national forest timber will be made at the same time. The Forest Service can look forward to some knotty administrative problems requiring solution in this area within the next few years. ("Six-Twenty-Six," January, 1929)

The following letter recently received on the Fremont has caused considerable controversy among the various rangers as to who has the best timber claims:

Am writing to you in regard to some timber land in your country; was told to write to the Forest Ranger and he would give me the true facts about it.

I am a lone woman and want to get a good timber claim. I love the timber and woods. My uncle was a contractor and builder. I was in Oregon visiting him and he would take me out and show me the big trees. They are so pretty and I do love them and I do want a timber claim so much. Will you kindly inform me about the timber there and select, or let me know, the very best there are, the kind and quantity and if there is any claims for sale.

I think I could get a company to buy timber there. I have a friend, a young lady nurse, would like a claim also. In fact, we would like about three or four claims near to one another and you rangers would always be welcome to our home in the Big Pines.

Will you kindly let me know if there are any wild black cherry there? I am a Wyoming woman and am friends with the Ranger Boys. Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

Please let me hear from you in regard to this.
Thanking you, Am Sincerely.

/s/ Mrs. G.W.

P.S. Please name the towns where the timber claims are and I will know as I have a map of that country. ("Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1923)

Timber Cruising

A timber survey party, under the direction of Professor T. J. Starker of the School of Forestry in Corvallis, cruised timber in the north and south Warner blocks during the summer of 1924.³ Timber had been applied for by W. C. Slattery, representing the Charles A. Hebard interests. Members of the crew were Jack B. Hogan, student from Ames, Iowa; George Jackson,

Joseph Strehle, Bernard Anderson, C. M. Jackson, E. J. Schlatter from Pennsylvania; Dewey Berkland and a couple of other locals. Professor Starker said that George Drake and he drove a Forest Service truck from Bend to Lakeview:

Neither one of us had ever driven a gear shift car before and we had a hard time — and so did the car. On the cruising job we operated a Ford pickup with license #1. It had wooden wheels that dried out in the warm Fremont air and rattled. Drinking water was scarce and we drank out of cow tracks many times.

We were one of the first parties to do reconnaissance work with Abney level and tapes. Before that most work was done with aneroid barometers. The boys in the crew had to be educated.

One of the crew members called the supervisor's office to order some lunch items, including apples. The clerk told him that apples were very scarce in Lakeview. He replied, "That's nothing, we don't have any here at all in camp." The clerk also objected to our buying fresh corn for the crew. The cook we had was an ex-bartender, who quit after a few weeks because he said he wanted dessert every meal. We were sent to fight fire in the peat bogs in Warner Valley.

At the end of the cruising job, Mr. Starker made personnel reports on the students. His comment on the work of one of the 'others' was: "He was a good man around camp."

In August 1925, Will J. Sproat was assigned to the Fremont from the Rogue River to do a short cruising job. The Crooked Creek Lumber Company north of Lakeview and the Crane Creek Lumber Company south of Lakeview had applied for sales. The regional office sent Henry C. Hulett to help with this work. Mr. Sproat wrote in his report:

The pine lying within a mile or two of the mills was measured, a contour map made, and costs of operation obtained. I worked this up in the Lakeview office, made an appraisal report, which was sent to the Portland office along with a sample contract and sample advertisement. It was then beginning to be fall — the geese were coming in. Gilbert wanted me to stay for the fair, but I thought I better start driving back to Medford.

Lumberman Fred Matz and his assistants Schlatter and Kline have finished up the season's timber survey work and have returned to Portland. Parties worked on five forests, surveying the following acreages:

Deschutes	55,000
Fremont	64,308
Olympic	11,275
Umatilla	30,509
Wenatchee	12,513
TOTAL	173,605

In the summer of 1928 Jack B. Hogan, a 1928 graduate of Iowa State College, was in charge of a timber cruising party which worked in the Goodlow Mountain, Horsefly Mountain, and Paradise Mountain areas north to Finley Corrals. The work was strip cruising in preparation for a number of timber sales. Floyd Cory was a member of this crew. ("Six-Twenty-Six," 1928)

Will J. Sproat sent the following poem with this comment: "The woman who wrote this probably listened to too much talk about the measuring of pine trees, and maybe was a little impatient."
(September, 1925)

SYMPHONY IN THE PINES

How can one name a value
Or estimate the worth -
Length of cone and needle, or
Measure of height and girth?

I think pine trees are music
They hum along in spring
Murmur in the stillness,
In gales of wind they sing!

One lovely midnight, clear and cold,
A full moon riding high,
A shooting star blazed a trail
Across a diamond sky.

Silent fingers of the wind
The unseen bow and string
The down beat of the Maestro,
A thousand violins sing!

Drowsy embers in an open fire,
A Book, a chair reclines
I was honored with the magic
Of a symphony in the pines.

Etheree Armstrong

Pine Beetles

Damage to the forests of southern Oregon and northern California by pine beetles during the past ten years is estimated at \$4,500,000 by A. J. Jaenicke of the U.S. Forest Service, Portland, in a report of the situation to State Forester F. A. Elliott. The damage is distributed \$3,000,000 to privately owned lands and \$1,500,000 to federal lands.

Treatment of the timbered area in an effort to remedy the situation will necessitate an original outlay of \$146,595 according to Jaenicke, with proportionately lower costs for future treatments. The Klamath Forest Protective Association of Southern Oregon has expended in excess of \$25,000 in the past ten years in its efforts to control the ravages of the pine beetle but adds that effective work was seriously hampered through lack of money of the timber owners who were convinced of the necessity of fire protection but were not at all alive to the fact that the western pine beetle was annually killing much more timber than fire.

A total 663,000 acres of federal lands are involved in the zone of insect infestation the report sets out as follows: Klamath Indian Reservation, 253,000 acres; Fremont and Crater National Forests, 210,000 acres; Klamath, Modoc and Shasta forests, 75,000 acres; Oregon-California grant lands, 100,000 acres; unappropriated public domain, 25,000 acres. More than 600,000 acres of privately owned timber lands are included in the infested area. (*Lake County Examiner*, June 30, 1921)

Beetle infestations were present on the Fremont long before the forest was put under administration. One of the first references to beetle infestations was by Norman G. Jacobson, forest assistant, in the "Fremont Tidings" of February, 1912. He said they were more prevalent in the northern part of the forest, that areas of mature and defective timber would be carefully watched and if there was danger of an epidemic, control measures would be taken.

Pine Beetle Menace in Southern Oregon

The enormous damage which the western pine beetle can inflict on the yellow pine stands of this region is clearly shown by a serious situation which now prevails in southern Oregon and in which private lands, portions of the Crater, Fremont, Modoc, and Klamath National Forests, the Klamath Indian Reservation, O&C grant lands and public domain are involved:

On an area of about 1.2 million acres almost equally divided into private and federal lands, now containing a stand of 12 billion feet of yellow pine, and Western Pine Beetle has killed at least 1.5 billion feet of pine of good quality and high value in the last ten years. In other words, in the decade 1911-1920 the beetle has killed more than 10 percent of the stand. To prevent the recurrence of these heavy losses on federal lands, Congress will probably appropriate \$150,000. This item is included in the Deficiency Bill and has already passed the House. The private owners of southern Oregon and northern California have been insistent in their demand for this legislation since without it they are unable to proceed with the protection of their own timber against the beetle menace due to the intermingled character of the private and federal ownerships.

If money is made available by Congress, control operations will begin on the federal and private lands within the project in the spring of 1922. The Bureau of Entomology's advice will be followed by all the private and government agencies concerned. It is the purpose to inaugurate on this so-called Southern Oregon-Northern California project, a permanent plan of control. After the wiping out of the epidemic on the area, a certain amount of so-called maintenance work will be done annually to keep the beetles from again increasing to large numbers.

The control operations carried on in the Whitman and Ochoco a number of years ago were directed against the mountain pine beetle. (*D. monticolae*), an insect which is primarily a menace to lodgepole pine, sugar pine, and finally to yellow pine when it occurs in a mixture with lodgepole. The control operations on this project will be largely restricted to combating the western pine beetle (*D. brevicomis*) a beetle which kills only yellow pine. (A. J. Jaenicke, "Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1921)

Our good Klamath Forest Protective Association, the doughty bug hunters, are up in arms against the *brevicomis* and *monticolae*; they have three camps in operation and a total of about eighty men in action. (June, 1922)

During 1922 the Silver Lake, Warner, and Paisley districts were covered by a pine beetle reconnaissance. The only dangerous situation was found in the Chewaucan drainage where yellow pine was being killed in considerable quantity. The infestation was on the decline in the other areas, so that no control measures were taken at this time. ("Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1922)

Insect control work has broken out again. The camp was set up the week of October 19, and the men were all on hand to begin work on the morning of the 27th. Assistant Supervisor Frizzell is in charge as area manager.

A. J. Jaenicke is making his annual survey of infested areas. Before starting out, however, he had a speedometer put on the Ford, so he can hold the chauffeur down to 15 miles per hour.

The Board of Control of the Northern-California-Southern Oregon Pine Beetle Control Project held a meeting in Klamath Falls earlier this year. S. R. Black, who has been secretary to the board and in charge of the project books, tendered his resignation. The project books and accounts will be transferred to the Forest Service at Lakeview and the project office in Klamath Falls will be closed. ("Six-Twenty-Six," 1924)

The latter part of October we had the pleasure of being in the field with A. J. Jaenicke and Carl Grubb (Klamath Forest Protective Association man) who were here on their annual insect control inspection trip. (Karl C. Langfield, "Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1925)

A pine beetle survey of the yellow pine on the National Forests of Oregon and Washington was practically completed this year. Portions of the Whitman and Umatilla remain unfinished. The data indicates that the yellow pine timber of the district can be divided into three classes, namely:

1. stands chronically susceptible to beetle epidemics
2. stands which suffer from beetle epidemics only at occasional intervals
3. stands which have been free from all epidemics for a long time

An accurate classification of the yellow pine on the above basis is of value in determining what stands should be cut first. Epidemic infestations by the western pine beetle are in progress on the yellow pine stands of the Chelan and Wenatchee in Washington, and on the Whitman, Malheur Deschutes and Fremont in Oregon. (A. J. Jaenicke, 1925)

During 1924 there was probably more yellow pine killed by the western pine beetle in Oregon and Washington than in any one year in the last ten or fifteen years. It is probably that the reduced vitality of the yellow pine brought on by the moisture deficiency of two or more growing seasons helped the beetles to get a strong foothold. The 1925 beetle situation looks a little better.

The general trend of beetle activity in the yellow pine of southern Oregon is indicated by the following summary. It covers a yellow pine stand of 2.5 million acres, estimated at 18 billion board feet and located in Klamath and Lake counties outside of the boundaries of the present control project:

1921 — 40 million board feet
1922 — 41 million board feet
1923 — 50 million board feet
1924 — 80 million board feet
1925 — 60 million board feet

These annual losses are not so heavy when distributed over the entire area, but 40 percent of the loss is concentrated on less than 5 percent of the area. (A. J. Jaenicke, 1925)

Over large areas of yellow pine in Oregon, how great are the western pine beetle (*D. brevicomis*) losses? A tentative answer to this question may be found in the results of four annual beetle surveys in a large body of yellow pine in southern Oregon carried on cooperatively by the Klamath Forest Protection Association and the Forest Service. This body of timber is in Klamath and Lake counties and is outside of the boundaries of the Southern Oregon-Northern California pine beetle control project. Generally speaking, the beetle situation on the area has been better than on other large yellow pine areas in Oregon and Washington.

The figures speak for themselves: Yellow pine area, 2,500,000 acres; Yellow pine volume, 17,500,000 BF (1921 estimate); Five-year beetle loss, 200,000 BF (1921-1925 inclusive). This amounts to 1.6 percent of 1921 stand.

The western pine beetle loss for the five years averaged slightly over three-tenths of one percent annually. Beetle losses of this and lesser severity are called "normal," or "endemic." Epidemic losses by the western pine beetle in yellow pine usually range from 1 percent to 3 percent annually, a low loss to be sure, but one that is apt to be at least intermittently maintained for a decade or two in the absence of artificial control measures. (A. J. Jaenicke, "Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1926)

The Fremont beetle control project in the Owens unit is in full swing with twenty-three men in camp, consisting of Assistant Supervisor Lawrence Frizzell in charge, cook and assistant, saw-filer, and one compassman, two spotters, and sixteen men treating. The camp is located at an altitude of 6,200 feet and winter weather is beginning to make work more or less difficult. The storm during the past 10 days has interfered with progress, but in spite of this handicap, excellent work is being accomplished. It is hoped that the weather will permit operations to continue well

into December, when if the snow becomes too deep it will be necessary to suspend work until early in the spring when it will be resumed.

The Klamath Forest Protective Association has two camps in operation, one at Swede Cabin and one in the Owens Unit where they are treating timber for the private owners. (October, 1927)

Assistant Supervisor Frizzell started pine beetle control operations on the Owens Unit April 4. On account of the scarcity of funds this project will not continue as long as desired. It is hoped that additional money may be received next fiscal year to complete the work. ("Six-Twenty-Six," 1928)

Control operations in yellow pine in Oregon are confined this spring to the Whitworth Creek and Horsefly division. Most of the work is being done under the direction of Assistant Supervisor Lawrence Frizzell with a twenty to twenty-five man crew in cooperation with the Klamath Forest Protective Association. The method employed is felling, peeling, and burying of the infested trees. On one of the control areas, the Horsefly Division, the western pine beetle (*D. brevicomis*) has killed over 20 percent of the stand during the three-year period, 1926 to 1928. The Indian Service is doing considerable control work in the southeastern part of the Klamath Indian Reservation with the aid of a special \$25,000 appropriation. (A. J. Jaenicke, "Six-Twenty-Six," 1929)

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire Reports

1920. Seventy-one fires started in 1920; sixty-three were from lightning and eight man-caused.

1924. Ninety-four fires occurred with an expenditure of \$5,500, and was the worst season in the history of the Fremont. Sixty-five were lightning caused and thirty-one man-caused. Two fires that started in the last week of September reached Class D proportions owing to the low humidity and strong south winds. Largest fire on the Paisley district was the Watson Well fire of 5,000 acres on Summer Lake Rim. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December 1924)

1926. Supervisor Brown plans to move his five-tube Stewart Warner radio set to the office in order that the weather broadcasts may be received regularly and promptly during the fire season. In addition to being used for the weather report reception, the set will be used for making a study of static conditions indicating the approach of lightning storms.

The largest fire on the Fremont up to 1926 was the Bobs Lake-Mill Flat fire. It started on July 16, 1926, from lightning, was brought under control, but escaped and crowned on July 17. The Mill Flat fire started July 17, which spotted and started a third fire in the vicinity of the Schmidt Ranch. These fires burned in Townships 36 and 37 South, Ranges 20 and 21 East., W.M. They covered a large area and by Sunday, July 18, made a raging furnace several miles wide. The fire spread rapidly due to a 50-mile wind and low humidity, ranging from seven to ten. About 400 men were employed. Oliver F. Erickson of the regional office was on the forest and spent several

days helping with dispatching and other work. Cooperation from ranchers, mill men and logging crews, townspeople, and others was excellent.

The fire covered 5,680 acres of national forest land and 2,560 acres of private land — a total of 8,240 acres. Approximately 50 million board feet of merchantable timber was burned, about 90 percent being ponderosa pine and 10 percent white fir and other species. About 90 percent of the second-growth poles and seedlings were also killed. The total estimated damage to timber was \$158,873, three-fourths of the merchantable ponderosa pine being killed.

It was 48 days from the time the fire started until it was abandoned as out. ("Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1926)

1927. Fire occurrence was fairly light this year with eighteen lightning fires and nineteen man-caused fires.

1928. During the 1928 fire season, the following fires occurred: forty-eight caused by lightning, eighteen man-caused.

1929. The records indicate that two lightning-caused fires during this year is the lowest number since 1909. In addition, twenty-seven fires were caused by man's carelessness. A total of twenty-nine fires for the year.

Fire Wardens

On August 16, 1920, a time of extreme fire danger on account of extended drought and electrical storms, Ranger LaSater found four fires on hand, some of them of considerable size.

This was in the midst of "haying season" and men were scarce. On Sunday afternoon, August 16, LaSater drove into town to obtain help on the Antelope Mountain fire which, before being controlled, proved to be the largest fire in any area since the creation of the Fremont National Forest. A few idlers were found in a pool room, and four men were requested to go to the fire. One, a truck driver, another a camp tender, and another, a member of a hay crew, complied and immediately got ready to go. The fourth man, George Marvin, town recorder of Silver Lake, refused to go, stating that he was "expecting some important mail" that night. Since mail could wait and timber fires will not wait, LaSater did not consider this a "reasonable excuse", and so informed him. After again refusing, LaSater informed him that it would be reported. He replied: "All right, report it. I won't go."

After the busy season was over, the matter was taken up with the district attorney. Mr. Marvin was arrested, brought to Lakeview, and arraigned before a justice of the peace, charged with "refusing to assist in suppressing a forest fire." He acknowledged the charge but stated he had "reasonable grounds for refusal," and demanded a trial by jury. He obtained a lawyer to conduct the defense, and trial was set for December 9, 1920.

Ranger LaSater traveled from Silver Lake to Lakeview to attend the trial, and upon appearing at the place set for trial was advised that same had been postponed until December 11.

The case was tried before a jury composed of G. Sherman Easter, N.R. Wilcox, Fred Spangenberg, Harry Glazier, and William Combs. The prosecution was represented by District Attorney T.S. McKinney, and the defense by attorney L.F. Conn. Several witnesses from Silver Lake were in attendance, including William Burton and Carl Ewing.

At the trial it was brought out that the accused had just returned to town and had received bonds in the value of \$39,000 belonging to an irrigation company and, on account of it being Sunday, could not deposit them in a safe place until the following day. The excuse given to the jury was different than the one given to Ranger LaSater at the time of the fire. However, the statement was accepted by the jury as a "reasonable excuse" and a verdict of "not guilty" was returned.

Though not obtaining a conviction, it is thought that it has proved to the community that a forest ranger in Oregon who is a "regularly appointed state fire warden" has the right to make an arrest, in case one refuses to fight a forest fire and does not have a "reasonable excuse." ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1920)

Cougar Peak and Round Pass lookouts reported a fire on August 19. Guard Langfield answered the call and found one of our local sheepmen very sick and unable to get help; he had set a large stump afire, taking the precaution that it did not spread, and thereby obtained assistance. The man had been sick for three days and was unable to walk when Langfield arrived. Langfield got help and took him to Paisley where he is recovering. The sheepman was Jack Barham of Paisley. ("Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1922)

William LaSater found a sheep herder guilty of setting a fire, took him before the justice of the peace at Silver Lake and the man was fined \$16.50. This makes the second time for this man and he was instructed by the judge that it would be well not to make it a third time.

Karl C. Langfield found a sheep man guilty of leaving his fire burning. The man was traveling fast and got over on to the Indian Reservation but "K.C." was out after scalps and he brought him back to Silver Lake where he was fined \$5.00 and costs. ("Six-Twenty-Six," July, 1924)

Fireman James C. Lewis of Silver Lake was recently sent to a fire and upon arrival found it to be an abandoned sheep camp fire. Investigation brought out the fact that his own brother was the guilty party, but by no means a willful one, as the boy was trying to play safe with fire and kept all the charred matches in his pocket instead of throwing them away. Evidence of carefulness was found about the fire. Nevertheless, James took his brother before the justice of the peace who assessed him \$10.00 and costs as an urge to greater carefulness with fire. ("Six-Twenty-Six," October 25, 1925)

To John D. Guthrie, *Forest Fire and Other Verse*, from Helen Brown—

MR. GUTHRIE

Wouldn't it make you
Feel like an Executioner
Springing the Death Trap

If, after you had
Questioned the man
(Who is a Respected Citizen,
And a Permittee,
And a Friend of yours)
About the fire
His Herder said
He had not left burning;
And the Man said
He had camped there himself
And he had a Camp Fire,
But would not believe
A fire could have lived
Thru such a rain,
But that maybe it was
His Camp Fire
Or his Match;
And then you said,
"Oh, did you Smoke,"
And he said "Yes"
And you asked him
If it was a cigar
That he smoked.
And he said "Yes,
How do you know,"
And you asked him
"Was it this Brand"—
Showing him the Cigar Band
At the Fire,
And his face turned red
And he said
"Well, I guess you got me"—
Now say, wouldn't it?

Ranger Everett Lynch tells this story about Ivan Jones, an O.S.C. student on Cougar Peak for the summer. Although Jones was an excellent lookout he had the bad habit of getting up at 3 a.m. and hiking five miles to the station for his mail and back to the top of the peak before 7 a.m. On one of these mornings he cooked his breakfast at the station, having previously obtained permission. Frank Masterson, the fireman at this station, also had a bad habit of trapping and from the carcasses caught made some terrible concoctions. During the summer he had filled a five-pound lard pail with equal parts of badger grease and Bergman shoe oil, which he used for waterproofing his boots. When he left the station he also left his book grease on the top shelf of the cupboard. Ranger Lynch had a can of Crisco on a lower shelf with the other food supplies when Jones made his breakfast. However, Jones was used to using lard and didn't know what Crisco was. He prepared a fine breakfast of fried potatoes, flapjacks, and coffee, and sat down to eat.

At 4:00 a.m. Ranger Lynch's Lakeview phone rang, and Jones' voice, very disgusted said, "Say, Lynch, that lard at the station is spoiled. I fried some potatoes in it and couldn't eat 'em."

I'd forgotten the shoe grease in the lard can and told him there was no lard there, only Crisco.

"Crisco, what's that?" I told him. "But I used the lard on the top shelf," said Jones. I then explained that the lard was the remains of Masterson's shoe grease. I'm glad that twenty-one miles of phone line separated us because I was convulsed and Jones couldn't immediately see the joke. ("Six-Twenty-Six," July, 1925)

Fire School

All officials and employees of the Fremont National Forest will convene at Dairy Creek ranger station tomorrow for the annual fire school which will be held under the direction of Senior Ranger Howard T. Phelps, who is in charge of fire control on the forest this year.

Lookouts, road maintenance and construction crews, and firefighters from all districts will be present at the meetings. Information will be given in pacing and compass work, lookout manning, communication and maps, tools, and equipment, fire prevention, sanitation, law enforcement, fire chasing, and fire prevention.

Classes covering various phases of the work will be held by Supervisor Gilbert D. Brown; Rangers Lynch, Langfield, Phelps, Ingram, Young, and Bailey; Junior Forester Robert W. Putnam; and Al Cheney and Henry Sarles.

A period of the training camp also will be devoted to instruction and training in the work of the inter-forest flying squadron of fire fighters which is under the direction of Deputy Supervisor Lawrence Frizzell.

Ranger Phelps is now at the Dairy Creek station where he is laying out dummy fires and making other preparations for the work of the school. The program will be completed at 1:00 Monday. (*Lake County Examiner*, June 15, 1928)

WILDLIFE

Game Laws and Wardens

All regular resident forest officers in District 6 are deputy game wardens. We have made most gratifying progress in this respect and our cooperation is highly commended by the responsible state officials. They appreciate that our interest in wildlife is practical and not political, is sincere and not superficial. (Correspondence from E. N. Kavanaugh, January 12, 1922)

The handling of game and fish resources within the National Forests is becoming more of a problem every year. A general game policy in keeping with the special conditions in different states is slowly crystallizing. Our action and policy here must be in the interests of wildlife

regardless of present political aspects. However, it is not advisable to overlook the need for diplomacy and tact pending the time when a more definite state policy will be evolved. The future will judge the Forest Service in its relation to game matters by the condition of the wildlife at that time, regardless of the political complications or other difficulties that may have been in our way during past years. ("Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1924)

In the early years, public sentiment was not so strong for fish and game protection. The game law enforcement improved slowly through the years 1905 to 1915. During Frank Light's reign as warden, about 1920-1921, a meeting and local organization was sponsored by Light, Lee Thornton, Harry Bailey, and Dr. Smith. The organization was formed and named the Lake County Fish and Game Association. The objectives of this association were better game laws, reduced bag limits, better seasons on fish, and restocking of streams and lakes. Frank Light was instrumental, in cooperation with local citizens and the Forest Service, for stocking Campbell Lake in the summer of 1921.

Dan Godsil took the warden job in 1922, and that year Deadhorse Lake was stocked. Since the year 1922, more interest has been shown by our Lake County sportsmen, and an annual plan of fish takes place. The small number of streams in Lake County and the dry seasons with low water have been very unfavorable toward a balanced fish plan. In other words, the demand is greater than the supply and the result is depleted streams about July each year. (Pearl V. Ingram, 1931)

Game Population

The general opinion of most of the Lake County sportsmen is that bird and fish life is on the decrease while there appears to be an increase in deer, especially does, over the period 1909 to 1925. Prior to 1905, when there were fewer people in Lake County, there were quite a few deer. At that time, game birds were numerous. Even prairie chickens were plentiful. Migratory birds were numerous in the days when Goose Lake and the Warner Lakes were full of water.

Man is not entirely responsible for the decrease in our bird life. Probably drought can be credited for a large percentage.

The main factors to a balanced game plan are food, water, and protection. A knowledge of the requirements of the game to be propagated is essential: a fair inventory of numbers, annual catch or kill, number to be stocked each year, and estimate of supply and demand each year. (Pearl V. Ingram, 1931)

Sagehen, grouse, ducks, and geese are among the game birds found within and near the forest in abundance. A few bear and cougar are also found in the higher hills.

The mule deer on the forest are estimated at 1000 head, though this number is probably less than the actual number. There are no elk, moose, mountain sheep, or goats, although in early days mountain sheep and elk were found in this country as indicated by old horns found on various parts of the range. During the past few years a material improvement in game protection in Lake County has been effected. (Grazing report, 1920)

Twenty-six cans containing approximately 20,000 eastern brook trout were recently brought from the Tumalo state hatchery near Bend and put into Campbell Lake on the Fremont. The fish were on the road 26 hours, having traveled 195 miles and when put into the water less than 20 dead fish were found. ("Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1921)

Mule deer are the only large game which inhabit this forest. It is estimated that there are from 1200 to 1500 of these animals on the forest. A very small portion of this forest is included within the Deschutes State Game Preserve in Township 26 South, Ranges 12 and 13 East, W.M.

A large game preserve for the protection of antelope and sagehens is proposed and action is now pending. This area lies immediately east of Warner Valley.

Reports from eastern forests of the district indicate an unusually good year for wildlife. More young birds and young animals are reported than at any time for which we have records in the past.

The census reports for 1924 should show a material improvement in the matter of wildlife in this district. On the contrary, however, on account of the drought, many of the fishing streams have been so low that there has been an unusual loss in fish, and it is going to be some little task to bring about improvement in these conditions short of several years pretty consistent work. (E. N. Kavanagh in "Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1924)

Mule deer are more plentiful than usual in Lake County this year. Most of the local force has managed to tag a buck, including Ranger White's wife. This was Mrs. White's first experience and she found it quite thrilling.

One of the Rangers was not so lucky, however, judging from the following excerpt from his diary: "A fine big buck deer almost ran over me today, but of course I carry no gun these days, as this 'Wild West' stuff is all off now." ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1924)

Water fowl, very scarce this year. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1925)

The game resources of the Fremont Forest have been heavily used of late years. The increase in hunters, the desire to take a mule deer in preference to a black-tail, accessibility of the country used by the larger species, the automobile, state highways, and good forest roads, are factors bringing about this situation.

It was estimated by the local game warden that some 500 mule deer were taken from Lake County in 1925, 300 being taken by outsiders from Klamath Falls, Medford, Roseburg, and other Oregon towns, while the 200 were bagged by local sportsmen.

The local Fish and Game Protective Association, in cooperation with the Forest Service, is seeking to have the bag limit of two bucks reduced to one buck, and the season to include the month of October only.

The writer believes the deer have increased the past five or six years. The splendid work of the Biological Survey in reducing the number of predatory animals has aided materially in the increase of young deer. (Pearl V. Ingram, "Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1926)

The game on the National Forest, especially mule deer, have increased materially during the past few years. The game refuge in the Dog Lake District gives protection to the deer in their movements from this forest to their winter range in California, and again when they return in the spring.

The extermination of coyotes by the Biological Survey and local trappers has resulted in a very material increase of fawns reaching the weaning age. Sagehens are holding their own. (Grazing report, 1928)

Beavers. It has been noted that beaver engineering activities have been beneficial in a number of places where comparatively unproductive sagebrush areas have been made over into grass and sedge-covered meadow types, which will furnish considerable feed. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December 1925)

M. T. Jones of Paisley, formerly of the Fremont Forest, has been hired by the State Fish and Game Commission to trap beaver from the Chewaucan River. These animals are doing considerable damage to the ranchers in that vicinity by stopping up the streams and flooding the meadows. While we hate to see beaver destroyed, it would be advantageous to the National Forest if some of them could be trapped from the camping places along the streams where they are destroying practically all of the quaking aspen groves. ("Six-Twenty-Six," April, 1922)

Beaver on the forest are about the same as in former years, but because of the open season outside it is feared that poaching by trappers will reduce the number of beavers on the forest. The Forest Service will make every effort to prevent such illegal trapping. (Grazing report, 1928)

Lake County is one of the few counties in Oregon having an open season on beaver. During this season, which has been in effect four years, practically all of these animals in this county have been trapped on the forest as well as on private lands. Working as they did constructing and maintaining dams along all the mountain streams, their value in checking erosion and irrigating meadows and flats was inestimable, particularly during the present drought period.

It is estimated that the extermination of the beaver has lowered the carrying capacity of the mountainous areas they inhabited at least 25 percent. It is a sorrowful sight to travel along the streams in this locality and view the vacant houses, dams, note the effects of erosion, and look at the dry mud flats which a few years ago were producing immense stands of the most desirable forage plants. This forage became available to stock during the driest part of the season by gradual seeping away of the water until late in the fall, when the dams were reconstructed for winter use.

The need for more strict enforcement of the law preventing beaver trapping on the national forest land is necessary. It is very difficult, however, to prevent this violation when the law allows

trapping of beaver on private land. An effort is being made by the Forest Service to remedy this trouble. (Grazing report, 1929)

Hunters and Trappers

Last week Ranger Clarence Young of the Dog Lake district discovered a family consisting of a man, his wife, and five children residing on a homestead in the Dry Creek locality, who have been trapping fur-bearing animals during the winter. Since the fur season has closed they have gone to trapping porcupines, snakes, frogs, and lizards for which they find a ready market in Los Angeles, California. The 'wild animals' are boxed (tightly, we hope) and brought to Lakeview, 35 or 40 miles, and shipped by express.

The ranger was very much interested and gave them permission to take all of the porcupines and snakes in the Dog Lake district. (Lawrence Frizzell, "Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1927)

Bob Bailey had some geese at Dog Lake ranger station which he was fattening up for Christmas. They had the run of the meadow and the lake. One evening Bob sallied forth with his 16-gauge to collect some wild geese for the pot. He sneaked along the weeds by the lakeshore, and presently spied two fat, contented geese in the water among the rushes. Even as he pulled the trigger, Bob had a premonition of disaster which was confirmed when he fished his two pet geese from the water, dead. Bob says the light was bad. Anyway, everyone had a good laugh when he good-naturedly told the joke on himself. ("Six-Twenty-Six," January, 1929)

LIVESTOCK

Allowances

1920 Sheep	94,500
Cattle and Horses	12,500
1921 Sheep	82,500
Cattle and Horses	13,000
1922 Sheep	85,000
Cattle and Horses	13,000
1923 Sheep	86,000
Cattle and Horses	12,750
1924 Sheep	83,500
Cattle and Horses	12,500

1926 Animals grazed:
 Sheep 74,420

1927 Animals grazed:
 Sheep 74,305
 Cattle and Horses 10,006

1928 Animals grazed:
 Sheep 77,805
 Cattle and Horses 10,251

1929 Animals grazed:
 Sheep 78,005
 Cattle and Horses 10,996

20-Year View of Allowances and Use

Seasons of use have been shortened and allowances gradually decreased during the past 20 years as shown by the following tables:

1909		
Rainfall - 24"		
<i>Stock Permitted Number Permittees</i>		
Sheep	110,000	66
Cattle & Horses	26,000	170
1929		
Rainfall - 11"		
<i>Stock Permitted Number Permittees</i>		
Sheep	78,005	68
Cattle & Horses	10,996	71

While the grazing period for 1909 allowed stock on the range April 1 to November 15, this full period was never used. Stock went on early and left early. This early spring grazing was destructive to the range, and consequently a gradual change to later spring dates has been made.

The acreage requirements have not therefore increased as much as the present allotment allowances and periods would indicate. In 1909 we estimated that four to five acres per head for sheep and sixteen to twenty acres for cattle was about the average requirement for the seven-month season. At the present time five to six acres per head for sheep and 20 to 25 acres for cattle and horses is required.

The present capacity of the range in general is not sufficient to carry the permitted stock for the full period of the permit under existing weather conditions. The stock have been forced to leave the range before the close of the permitted period because of shortage of feed and water as shown by actual use data collected. This does not mean, however, that there is too much stock. It means instead that the feed dries up early. If the dry periods continue, the actual use will be below the allowances.

One fact that must be considered is the fact that approximately 300,000 acres (more or less) of private land was used by our permittees in 1909, while now this land is rented and additional stock allowed under "off and on" permits, besides a great number now under permit on the forest under G-3 and G-4. The total number of stock under such permits includes 16,728 head of sheep and 995 head of cattle and horses. If added to the forest permits with those outside, this would bring the average, etc., very close to the figure of 1909 after considering the change in forest areas. (Grazing report, 1929)⁴

Grazing Fees — Cattle and Horses

Season - Yearlong beginning April 16 in 1920, May 16 in 1921-22, May 1 in 1923-24⁵

May 1 to October 31

May 16 to October 15 (not available in 1920)

	Cattle Per Head	Horses Per Head
1920 to 1927 ⁶		
	\$.72 beginning May 1	\$.90 beginning May 1
	\$.60 beginning May 16	\$.75 beginning May 16
	\$1.20 yearlong	\$1.50 yearlong
	Cattle Per Head Per Month	Horses Per Head Per Month
1928 -	\$.135	\$.16-7/8
1929 -	\$.15	\$.18-3/4

Grazing Fees - Sheep

Seasons - Yearlong beginning April 16 in 1920, May 15 in 1921-22, May 1 in 1923-24

April 16 to October 15

June 15 to October 15

Sheep Per Head

1920 to 1927

\$.18 beginning April 16

.12 beginning June 15

.30 yearlong

	.02 lambing
	Sheep Per Head Per Month
1928	\$.03-3/8
1929	\$.03-3/4

Wool and Livestock Sales

Beef brought from \$.055 to \$.07 for cows and \$.07 to \$.085 for steers, the greater part going for \$.055 and \$.07 respectively. Cows ranged from 950 to 1,010 pounds while steers weighed 945 to 1,050 pounds and were mostly two-year-olds. Not market for horses and mules.

Lambs sold for \$4.50 to \$6.00 per head. At the beginning of the season, some wool sold for as high as \$.55 per pound, the three highest-priced clips in the county being taken from sheep under permit on the forest. The wool clip for this season for Lake County was 1.25 million pounds.

Ewes are selling for \$5.00 to \$9.00 per head, while two years ago they were worth \$15.00 to \$17.00 per head. Prevailing prices have put some sheepmen out of business, although the forest permittees, having ranch property, are in better condition to weather the storm. Cattle men have been able to stand the strain better than sheepmen. (Grazing report, December 2, 1920)

Market conditions this fall were a disappointment to cattlemen. Cows sold at \$.035 to \$.04 and steers at \$.055 to \$.065 per pound. Lambs sold at \$5.50 to \$6.75 per head, and ewes for breeding purposes at \$9.00 to \$10.00 per head. Wool sold at \$.43 to \$.44 per pound. At present wool is worth \$.39. Lambs averaged 60 to 65 pounds per head, beef steers about 1,100 pounds per head, and cow ranged from 1,050 to 1,200 pounds. Stock cattle were sold at prices ranging from \$28.00 to \$31.75 per head, calves thrown in. (Grazing report, December 27, 1923)

The year 1924 drawing to a close finds the cattlemen in the most difficult position he has ever been in. No less authority than John Clay estimates, "75 percent of them are at present prices insolvent, 15 percent are badly bent, and 10 percent are in fair condition. Not even those out of debt can crow very lustily." The cattlemen's future is cloudy and uncertain.

Sheep owners are very largely in excellent shape. Good wool and lamb prices have prevailed. Production costs have been somewhat reduced and the average sheep owner is "sitting pretty." Lambs yet unborn and wool yet to be grown are being contracted at fancy prices. Numerous wool sales of 1925 clip at better than \$.40 are of record. Lambs for July and August delivery are being contracted for at \$.10 to \$.11 shipping point. (Regional office livestock report, December, 1924)

On account of the shortage of feed and water, livestock of all kinds started the winter in poor condition. On account of the unusual high prices of sheep last fall, most of the local owners sold all lambs and "ditched" quite a lot of old ewes, at good prices too. A considerable number brought \$5.00. Thus, sheepmen were in a better position for the winter than were the cattlemen. The latter sold but a minimum of beef; most of the steer stuff selling at low figures as feeders.

Some fat cows were shipped and brought \$21.00 above the freight. ("Six-Twenty-Six," February, 1925)

All classes of livestock did very well and will go into the winter in better condition than for some years past. Prices were better than usual, and stock's being in better flesh greatly assisted the stockmen to liquidate indebtedness. Steers sold at \$6.50 to \$7.00 and ewe lambs, alone, went as high as \$8.50. Some old ewes were sold at \$4.00 to \$5.00. Yearling ewes are now in demand at \$14.00. Taken collectively, the stockmen are in better condition than for some considerable time past. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1925)

A few wether lambs sold for \$7.00. One thousand head of O'Callaghan's lambs, after being driven seventy-five miles to the railroad, averaged seventy-three pounds each.⁷ Two-year-old steers averaged 1,050 pounds and brought an average of \$.0775 per pound delivered at the railroad.

Stock cattle sold for \$50.00 to \$75.00 per head with calves thrown in. The general condition of the stock industry is good, and stockmen in general are more optimistic at this time than they have been since the depression following the war period. (Grazing report, 1927)

Approximately 8,000 beef steers were sold from the county, the prices ranging from \$.09 to \$.15 per pound. Cows sold for \$.07 to \$.085. The average weight of steers was 1,100 pounds. Range horses are becoming more scarce and are worth \$10.00 per head, delivered at railroad points, for chicken feed. Prices for wether lambs range from \$5.25 to \$7.50 per head. The average weight was about sixty-five pounds. A few bunches of mixed lambs brought prices ranging from \$7.25 to \$8.00 per head, the higher-priced lambs having been contracted earlier. Grown ewes sold at \$12.00 to \$14.00 per head, and one band of yearling ewes has been contracted for delivery after shearing next spring at \$10.75 per head. A few ewe lambs sold as high as \$9.60 per head for breeding stock.

Sheep generally sheared about 10 percent less in 1928 than in 1927, on account of the dry feed late in the season. The average price of wool was \$.33 per pound. A few clips sold later in the season for \$.335. The Lakeview locality delivered approximately 1.25 million pounds of wool in 1928 and approximately .33 million pounds were sold elsewhere in the county. (Grazing report, December 21, 1928)

While stockmen claim that they have not made much money this season, they are on a sound basis in general, especially the cow men. Some bands of sheep have been turned over to the banks because of the shortage of feed and the necessity of buying high-priced hay. The hay crop in general is very short, and prices range from \$15.00 to \$25.00 per ton, which is prohibitive for range stock.

Approximately 1.5 million pounds of wool were shipped out of Lakeview. The records show that the total amount of wool produced within the county is greater than usual. This, with the shipment of lambs, indicates that the total number of sheep has increased. Wool prices ranged from \$.27 to \$.30 per pound.

Lambs brought from \$6.50 to \$10.00 per head, while beef sold for around \$.09. The average weight of lambs was sixty-five pounds, and two-year-old beef steers about 1,100 pounds. Stock cattle brought from \$45.00 to \$50.00 a head with few sales. Ewe lambs have been retained by the producers during the past two or three years to a great extent than before. (Grazing report, December 21, 1929)

Grazing Reports⁸

Grazing Season of 1920. This forest has been subject to a heavy strain from a grazing standpoint during the past four seasons owing to the continued drought, but it is believed that with this winter's heavy precipitation and careful handling it can carry the present allotment without damage to the range.

It is regretted that the drought conditions during the past three years have so seriously reduced the capacity and quality of forage upon the Fremont Forest, and it is very necessary that steps be taken to protect the range from further depreciation.

A rather intensive grazing inspection was made on the Dog Lake Ranger District last season by Grazing Examiners J. L. Peterson and F. V. Horton. Much interesting and valuable information is set forth in the report covering this work. Nelson J. Billings, formerly grazing assistant on this forest, made an intensive reconnaissance of several sections in the Sycan country. This work has been found quite reliable and will be available for future use. An intensive grazing reconnaissance of the entire forest should be made as soon as funds are available, using any reliable data now of record.

The following data are from eight bands of sheep (11,600 head):

Disease	58 (6% of total losses)
Poisonous Plants	175 (18% of total losses)
Predatory Animals	235 (24% of total losses)
Straying	242 (24% of total losses)
Others	284 (28% of total losses)
Total	994

Line riders are employed to keep cattle on their allotted ranges and to distribute salt. It has been demonstrated that considerable can be accomplished toward distribution of stock and utilization of forage by proper location of salt troughs.

The Paisley District was supplied with a system of salt troughs under the direction of Ranger Elder. It was at first found difficult to get the stockmen to use these troughs but with the assistance of the association fairly good results were obtained. (Grazing report, 1920)

The permanent grazing preferences of all noncitizens are being revoked beginning with the season of 1920. They will be given temporary permits for the season of 1920. As noncitizen preferences have expired they cannot sell to citizens and transfer their preferences.

After 1920 no alien will be considered for a grazing permit unless there is clearly an excess of range after satisfying the demands of the citizens. (*Lake County Examiner*, July 29, 1920)

Grazing Season of 1921. Inspections made this past summer seem to indicate a gradual relaxation in the enforcement by local officers of requirements intended to bring about an orderly and efficient handling of the grazing business. War conditions undoubtedly were largely responsible for this condition. Changed conditions now warrant us insisting upon the owners seeing that our requirements are observed more closely, as they can no longer plead incompetent or inefficient help as an excuse.

Roy Johnson of the U.S. National Bank was reading his copy of the *Oregon Farmer-Stockman* the other day and found the following in the "50 Years Ago" feature:

Few people realize the vastness of the empire included in Lake County or its possibility for future development, It has an area greater than the State of New Jersey and ranks fourth as a livestock county among the 34 counties of the State, having within its borders approximately 200,000 sheep and 50,000 cattle. This year there were nearly 100,000 lambs shipped from Lakeview as feeders to be finished in Utah and Nebraska. The value of this lamb crop, which grazed on the range lands in the county was more than \$500,000. The wool crop of 1919 amounted to approximately \$700,000. The county ranks seventh in the number and value of horses and mules and eleventh in the tillable area, while it is third among the counties in the State in area of timber lands. (*Oregon Farmer-Stockman*, "50 Years Ago," July 22, 1921, quoted in the *Lake County Examiner*, July 22, 1921)

Grazing Season of 1922. The winter here was long drawn out, and as a consequence it is estimated that there was a loss of from 15 to 20 percent in sheep, probably a 5 percent loss in cattle, and the others were turned on the range in very poor condition. There was, also, a considerable loss among range horses, the percent being hard to arrive at, as but slight interest is taken in them, since they are of but very little value.

It is interesting to note that, while many horses died on "the open range" a bunch of seventeen wintered on the summit of Mt. Hager — elevation 7300 feet. This was made possible by the luxuriant growth of bunch grass, and that a considerable area on the mountain is barren of timber growth, thus allowing the wind to blow the snow off the area. While the thermometer must have registered low, these horses were in fair condition of flesh when the spring break came. ("Six-Twenty-Six," July, 1922)

It is gratifying to know that general conditions of late spring operated to bring about improvement in range conditions. Many areas on your forest have been heavily grazed in the past and undoubtedly there has been a material lessening in the quality of the forage produced although this past season may have shown an apparent increase in quantity. It is believed that we are justified in taking advantage of every opportunity to reduce the number of stock authorized to graze on the areas which are known to have carried the heavy load of the past four or five years. If we can build up the range over and above what its average has been for the past eight or ten years we can later increase the number of stock and more than compensate for any changes that may be made at the present time. (Correspondence from E. N. Kavanaugh, January 12, 1922)

This forest, in keeping with others here in the Northwest, had a long dry season and conditions were not any too satisfactory. Due to a more vigorous enforcement of the regulations and some pretty sharp cutting here and there we have brought about some improvement in grazing conditions on the Fremont during the past two years. It is still necessary, we believe, to enforce a shorter season and I feel confident that satisfactory progress along this line is being made. This forest in common with others will be carefully studied in connection with the range appraisal reports and another year we hope to be able to specify very clearly where the necessary improvements should be made. (George H. Cecil, District Forester, December 27, 1922)

Grazing Season of 1923. Precipitation in 1923 was slightly above that for 1922, ranging from fourteen to eighteen inches in different areas. Most of the stock wintered well and entered the forest in good shape. They did well during the summer and were in excellent condition when they left the range. Also the range was in good condition at the end of the season.

Market conditions this fall were a disappointment to cattlemen. The livestock industry in this country is very largely dependent upon the national forest range, and the permanency of the forest grazing preference tends to stabilize the stock business. This fact is more fully realized by all stockmen since their financial difficulties have forced many of them to the wall. Those who have forest preferences have, in most cases, been able to obtain financial assistance and hold on, while many of those without such preference failed.

The district rangers estimated that between 250 and 350 head of stray horses were grazed on the forest during the summer without permits.

Losses from blackleg are becoming less frequent since vaccination is the general practice. It is believed that larkspur causes the greatest loss of stock by poisoning and steps to eradicate the weed should be undertaken on the most heavily infested areas. Loss from predatory animals continue, notwithstanding the excellent extermination work of the Biological Survey and the payment of heavy bounties by the county. The bounty system was discontinued by Lake County early in 1923, principally because of unscrupulous trappers flooding the county with pelts of predatory animals from the adjoining counties and northern California. Coyotes cause the greatest loss, bobcats and cougars taking a smaller toll. The estimated loss of animals is about 3 percent on sheep and 1 percent on calves and colts. Rabies among the coyotes has caused an additional heavy loss, especially among cattle and horses during the past few years, and is again prevalent as an epidemic. (Grazing report, December 27, 1923)

In order to keep the sheep herders from decorating signs with their signatures and wit, Ranger Bill LaSater has been in the habit of posting the signs high enough to be safe from the reach of even the tallest herder. LaSater was proud of his "Pole Butte" sign and put it ten feet above ground. And now he complains that some herder made "Apple Butter" out of his sign. ("Six-Twenty-Six," January, 1923)

Grazing Season of 1924. National forest range conditions were considerably below normal this fall, and 1924 will be remembered as the driest year that the Pacific Northwest has ever experienced. Following an open winter with practically no moisture, spring came three weeks to a month early. The range dried up; many springs, seeps, even some good-sized creeks ceased to

flow. On several forests, stock had to be removed in July and August and placed in meadows. Conditions remained adverse until nearly the first part of November. (Regional office livestock report, December, 1924)

Grazing Season of 1925. The unusual cold spell, lasting more than ten days, from eighteen to thirty-seven degrees below zero, caused many cattle to freeze to death. A number of owners report from ten to twenty-five head lost, and one owner lost 100. Horses are dying by the dozen (This will partially solve the problem of the range horse on the National Forest).

Not many sheep have died, but the owners are at much more expense this fall and winter than is usual here; all of them had to haul water from wells for weeks. And now all are feeding rather heavily.

There has been considerable moisture this fall and winter, the ground being wet deeper than for three years past. It is hoped that the drought is at last broken. Yet there is very little snow in the hills and none in the lower regions.

Trapping has been very poor this season; the many rains, followed by freezing weather (so as to 'set' the traps) is the cause attributed. ("Six Twenty-Six," February, 1925)

Lake County has been experiencing considerable precipitation during April. For the past week we have had either rain or snow every day and the roads are in very bad condition between Lakeview and Klamath Falls. Snowfall to the depth of eight to twelve inches is reported in the surrounding foothills. The temperature remains moderate and grass is making rapid growth. (May, 1925)

Range conditions generally were much better during the season of 1925 than they have been, in this locality, for several years. This was due to an increase in annual precipitation, slight decrease in the numbers of cattle and sheep, and improvement in methods of handling stock on the range. Since the utilization this season on the entire forest averaged about 90 percent and precipitation in the early fall was above normal, we are looking forward to another good season in 1926. (Grazing report, 1925)

For the most part this has been a very good year here. Late rains in the spring and early rains in the fall produced a goodly supply of forage and grasses. Browse plants put on a greater growth than has been true for many years.

The farmers have 15,000 acre feet of water to start with next season, whether or not it may snow later on. Very heavy crops were had under the irrigation system. A large surplus of hay is on hand this fall, which is quite a contrast with last fall when there was none. (William LaSater [Silver Lake], "Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1925)

Conditions this year were quite satisfactory both as to stock and as to range, this being evidence by our own observation and by the expression of cattle and sheep men. There was good utilization of the range, and at the same time a fair proportion of the better plants were able to go to seed. With prospects for a wet winter the range should be "clothed in luxury" next year. Due

to weather conditions making bands hard to hold, sheep men were forced to leave the range a little earlier than usual, leaving some feed unutilized.

Sheep prices were quite gratifying this fall, a number of bands changing hands at a good figure. Sheep men are beginning to smile again and it is possible that they will be grinning broadly next year. (G.L Kane [Paisley], "Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1925)

Grazing Season of 1926. Livestock of all classes have fared very well, indeed. Very little winter feeding has been resorted to. Hundreds of cattle are now on the "desert," and are in excellent flesh. The sheep are not faring quite so well, as this class of owners is having much difficulty in securing water. Some owners have been forced to bring their bands to the valley for watering purposes (and, necessarily have to feed, since pastures are thoroughly eaten out.) (Report from Silver Lake District, "Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1926)

Grazing Season of 1927. The general condition of the range and stock was excellent this year. All classes of stock came off the range in good condition.

During the past several years, several of the larger cow men have sold out with the intention of entering the sheep business. This change in class of stock has been discouraged locally by the Forest Service because the ranch property which they own is more suitable for the production of cattle than sheep. The general financial condition of the industry at the present time is on a thoroughly sound basis locally, and the banks are rather optimistic of the future.

While there is considerable yet to be done in various lines of range management on the Fremont, we feel that during the last several years a steady progress toward more systematic and technical range management has been made.

Common use range has been tried out on small allotments during the past twenty years on the Fremont, but no entire districts have thus been managed until two years ago when it was decided to make a common use range of almost the entire Dog Lake division. This has worked out well, and it is believed to be the logical plan of management for that district.

The new Chewaucan-Sycan drift fence now under construction will prove of great benefit in the range management of that allotment. To date, nearly thirty-two miles of fence have been finished at a cost of \$6,907.10, and contributed time and expense in the sum of \$716.50. Approximately twelve miles of fence yet remain to be built in order to complete the chain. All material is on the ground, and it is planned to finish the job next season. (Grazing report, 1927)

Grazing Season of 1928. The grazing season this year has been about average with the past several years. The stock went on the range in good condition with an abundance of early feed. The lack of late rains, however, caused the range to dry up prematurely. The excellent start and the fact that the range was not overstocked, allowed the stock to remain in good flesh, and at the close of the season everything came off the range in better than average condition.

The number of cattle permits and number of sheep permits on the forest this season were equal, indicating that there is yet a tendency to change from cattle to sheep. Some of these changes have

been made because the old cow men have passed away and the younger generation sees more profit in sheep than cattle. It should not be carried too far because of the fact that the ranch property in the county, especially the hay meadows, is better adapted to the production of cow feed than sheep feed and, in the long run, undoubtedly will be used for that purpose.

A considerable number of cattle were lost last season from water hemlock near the North Fork of Sprague River. Seventeen head of cattle are known to have been poisoned from this plant in that vicinity during June. Very few cattle die from other causes, although there is a slight loss from larkspur. There is an unidentified poisonous plant in the vicinity of Louse Lake on the O'Callaghan Brothers' allotment which claims an average of approximately 100 lambs each season.

During the past season in the north end of the forest and especially in the Antelope Flat country and north from there, a heavy infestation of tent caterpillar occurred. These insects entirely destroyed the browse feed and in many cases killed out the brush. A similar occurrence in a smaller way happened on the south end of the Fremont on the Dog Lake District some years ago, but no permanent damage was done.

The Chewaucan-Sycan drift fence has now been completed-a distance of forty-four and one-half miles, at a cost of \$9,725.00, aside from contributed time and interest on the money borrowed. The results of the fence completion are most gratifying. Cattle are kept on their allotments without the necessity of continuous driving from the sheep allotments. This driving of stock not only ran the fat off the cattle, but damaged both the sheep and cattle range materially. Trespass on sheep allotments has been almost entirely eliminated, and the sheep allotments show a substantial increase in forage over the past seasons, due to protection of the drift fence. Friction between cattle and sheep men has been greatly reduced because each class of stock gets the feed intended for it.

During the past few years Ranger Langfield has been experimenting with piling brush in the gullies that lead through the flats and meadows. The results have been encouraging. The prevention of erosion in these flats will be a material step toward increasing the carrying capacity of the allotments. (Grazing report, 1928)

Grazing Season of 1929. The range this fall shows marked effects of the dry period. There are indications of overgrazing on some parts, and the entire area is extremely dry. No rains occurred after June 18, and the forage practically stopped growing from that date. The stock, however, came off the range in good condition this fall. Sheep were required to travel excessive distances and, in some cases, go for several days without water. This additional trailing was destructive to forage and injurious to the range.

Plans in use on this forest have proved very beneficial in connection with proper handling of stock on the allotments. The permittees have assisted materially in their application and development, and seem to feel that the plans are a mutual production to better range conditions and control of stock and forage. The plans are working along the right lines. More technical help is needed in their improvement and operation, and this we hope to get.

For several years Ranger Langfield has been thinking of erosion control dams. In 1928 he had three log dams constructed in a deep wash in what is locally known as Long Hollow, a tributary of the Chewaucan River. Two of these dams held, and although the run-off in the spring was light, from 12"-18" of silt was stopped. The other dam washed out at the end of the logs and no silt was stopped at that location.

As mentioned in previous grazing reports erosion is well advanced at various places on the Forest. It is believed that heavy grazing, drought, and lowering of carrying capacity in general have materially aided erosion during the past 10 years. (Grazing report, 1929)

Predators and Other Nuisances

Coyotes. There are many coyotes in Goose Lake Valley. Despite Government hunters, valley ranchers are having great trouble with coyotes killing sheep in their back yards. A few nights ago one rancher had five killed, all within 300 yards of the ranch house. The cause is undoubtedly the lack of small game in the foothills. Rabies are prevalent among coyotes. Six head of cattle and one dog have "gone mad" recently. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1924)

Bears. Carl Pitcher, Silver Lake Government trapper, recently trapped a 350-pound bear, which was known to have depredated on three sheep ranges. Three bears have been killed by herders and one by the Bald Mountain lookout. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1924)

Range Horses. Range horses are becoming a greater nuisance each year. However, it is believed that since the authority of the Forest Service to dispose of this class of trespassing stock has been recognized, the problem can be very effectively handled through round-ups and sales. (Grazing report, December 12, 1925)

The wild horse question appears to be in a fair way of solution as a result of the establishment of a fertilizer plant here in Portland. This plant has only been in operation a short time but has already taken care of several thousand horses, and the business of providing these is being systematized throughout the close-in territory. As the close-in territory is cleaned up, demand will reach farther and farther out, and we can reasonably expect in the not distant future to have most of our range cleaned up so far as horses are concerned. (Correspondence from district office, February 10, 1926)

Ground Squirrels. The campaign against ground squirrels was successfully carried on for about ten years starting in 1926. The methods as worked out on the Fremont for intensive and follow-up work have been used successfully in many other parts of the state. This was a cooperative project by the Biological Survey, whose representative, Jean F. Branson, furnished poisoned grain and technical direction; stockmen who furnished money, labor, horses, and other equipment; and the Forest Service who contributed men and equipment. Lake County furnished other help as needed.

The ground squirrels (*Citellus oregonus*) increase during a dry cycle and consequently destroy a great amount of forage. This dry cycle reached its height in about 1932, and water began to return in 1937 and 1938. Most of the cooperative work was done on the Paisley and Silver Lake

districts. Some poisoning was also done on the Dog Lake and Bly districts for pocket gophers during the years 1928-1936.

Ranger Karl C. Langfield tells of the first large scale rodent control program on the Paisley District in 1926: "I mapped and directed the field work. We had a mounted crew of fourteen to twenty men, a cook, and a wagon outfit to move camp. We treated thousands of acres infested with rodents in the Chewaucan Sycan range country with outstanding results. Follow-up work in 1927 and 1928 practically eliminated these ground squirrels and it was gratifying to see grass growing around the abandoned burrows."

Jean Branson tells of the following incident at the rodent control camp on one of the cold early spring days in April. When the men turned the horses loose at night, Branson suggested that they keep one horse available at the camp for use in catching the others next morning. The ranch hand didn't think it was necessary, but the next morning all the horses had crossed the Chewaucan River, and were considerable distance from camp. The wrangler Matt Lowry then took off most of his clothes, waded the icy river which was about waist deep, and went to catch the horses. (1926)

Diseases. Scabies spread over a great part of the county last season and its control threatens to be a serious problem. (Grazing report, 1920)

Bureau of Animal Industry Inspector Armstrong has been in the Silver Lake region since June superintending the dipping of sheep for scabies, this area becoming infested with the disease last fall. Some thousands of sheep have been dipped. Three bands were found to be scabby. In each case the sheep had been dipped twice early in the spring, but they were not cured. ("Six-Twenty-Six," August-September, 1921)

In May 1923, I was sent to Sycan to supervise lambing operations and prevent the trespass of transient sheep on the forest. On arrival I found the three bands grazing under permit and two bands in trespass.

At the same time Dr. Casper of the Bureau of Animal Industry arrived and quarantined all the sheep in the Sycan area for scabies until they could be dipped. A band badly infested with scabies had trailed through from Bly to north Sycan and had jeopardized the health of about forty other bands that would be using the trail en route to summer ranges.

I received word to team up and cooperate with Dr. Casper to enforce the quarantine and prevent further trespass. We were on the job seven weeks before all the sheep were dipped and given crossing permits to proceed to their summer ranges. (Karl Langfield, May, 1923)

Trespassing. Tim Cronin had a grazing permit for 2,410 head of sheep near Silver Lake. Ranger LaSater called me on a Friday and stated that Cronin was not keeping his sheep on his allotment. I got Cronin on the phone and told him that I would come to Silver Lake on Monday and if his allotment was not sufficient I would adjust the matter. He agreed to meet me and stated that he would keep his sheep on the given range until I arrived. As agreed, I reached Silver Lake and found that Cronin had not kept his promise but had his sheep on Foster Flat. I went to the Flat

and found him sitting on his horse in a meadow by a rail fence. I asked him why he had not kept his promise to me. He answered, "To hell with you." Nobody could tell him where he grazed his sheep. As a precaution, I had obtained a warrant for his arrest and was carrying my revolver. While talking to him, I glanced around and saw two of his friends slipping up behind the fence back of us. Realizing that they were there for no good purpose, I decided to act. Drawing my gun, I ordered Cronin off his horse, stating that I had a warrant for his arrest and had come prepared to serve it. I then told him that if he would move his sheep back on to his own allotment, I would not arrest him. This he promised to do. He had completely grazed off the Louse Lake allotment.

Cronin appealed the case to the district forester, and a hearing was held at Bend before Ed Kavanaugh, then in charge of grazing. Cronin insulted Mr. Kavanaugh, who then told Cronin that the supervisor's action was upheld. I offered Tom Cronin range on Sugar Pine Mountain for the remainder of the season, which he accepted. As we left the bank building where the hearing was held, Cronin came up behind me and said, "You don't know how near you came to getting yours that day at Foster Flat; I had two men there to fix you." I replied, "Yes, I suspected something of the sort; you remember Tom McCully and Con Finucane? You would have gotten what Con got." (Con Finucane was shot by Tom McCulley.)

This was probably the most exciting and notorious sheep trespass case in Region 6. Lawrence Frizzell and Karl C. Langfield assisted in the field work.

Cronin went to Alaska and tried sheep raising but was not successful. I met him in Lakeview two years later, and he said, "I'm not mad at you anymore. I went to Alaska and lost everything I had. I was a darned fool." (Gilbert D. Brown, July, 1921)⁹

The \$500 fine and costs assessed in the U. S. District Court in Portland on January 6, against Jerry Ahern and Mike Angland "cleans the slate" of trespass cases in this district. It is hoped that the outcome of these cases will tend to lessen grazing trespass in the future. ("Six-Twenty-Six," February 4, 1924)

Stockmen and Stock Associations

The cattle and sheepmen of the Klamath Falls country have decided to bury the hatchet and work together to secure control of the open grazing lands of Klamath County by the Department of Agriculture. Conditions have become quite serious on these ranges the past two years, and at least one death has resulted from the antagonism aroused. Nearly 35,000 cattle and 165,000 sheep have been using these ranges which are insufficient to carry more than about half of this number safely. Unless some remedial action is taken, the range and all parties using it will be seriously damaged.

A bill providing for certain additions to the Fremont Forest has been prepared by the stockmen. Two attorneys from Klamath Falls, one representing the sheepmen and the other the cattlemen, have been instructed to go to Washington and endeavor to get this bill passed by this session of Congress. (E.N. Kavanaugh, "Six-Twenty-Six," February, 1920)

Stock Organizations on the Fremont in 1920:
Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association
Dog Lake Cattle and Horse Association
Warner Stock Grower Association

A county organization was started this season with a membership consisting of stockmen throughout the entire county. Some of the organizers were H. A. Brattain, McDonald & Elder, Snider & Jones, A. D. Frakes, J. F. Hanson, C. D. Arthur, A. M. Smith. Also this year the old Silver Lake Cattle and Horse Association was reorganized under the name of "The Silver Lake Stockmen's Association." The Dog Lake and the Warner associations are ready and willing at all times to assist in handling matters pertaining to the stock business on the National Forest. (Grazing report, 1920)

A meeting of the Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association was held April 2 in the city council rooms.

In the afternoon session the question of line riders was discussed, and it was decided to levy an assessment of \$.20 per head for this purpose. An assignment of \$.05 a head for the purchase of rabbit wire and fencing was also decided upon.

The association adopted last year's rules in reference to bulls and salting regulations. The annual dues of \$2.00 were paid and it was decided that the grazing fees be paid in two installments. Forest Supervisor Brown is holding up the grazing permits until the money for the line riders and fence building has been turned in.

The Biological Survey and County Agent Teutsch will be asked to assist in poisoning squirrels. C. W. Withers, C. H. Morris and J. B. Elder are in charge of this campaign.

Ranger Carl Ewing, assisted by H. A. Brattain, W. B. Snider, and J. B. Elder will locate the stock driveway to the Little Chewaucan.

Sheep and cattle numbers were running about 50 percent over the permitted numbers. Action was started to count the numbers turned on range. (Meeting notes, April 9, 1923)

A local Horse and Mule Owners Association has been formed at Silver Lake, Oregon. This organization is composed of the principal owners of horses and mules in that locality and it is their intention to gather up and dispose of the inferior stuff. They are at present advertising the sale of several hundred head of horses on December 18, 1925. (Gilbert D. Brown, Grazing report, December 12, 1925)

The Chewaucan-Sycan cattle permittees went together and bought their stock salt. The Forest Service cooperated by hauling it to the range in the fall, since the roads make it impossible to haul it in the spring. Hauling in the fall made necessary the constructing of weather and porcupine proof boxes for storing it where good cabins were not available. ("Six-Twenty-Six," January, 1926)

The management plan for the Chewaucan-Sycan Cattle and Horse Association has worked out almost 100 percent this season. Cooperation between permittees in all range matters was more than expected. Their range expenses are materially lower than formerly because of the drift fence. With two line riders employed there has been practically no stealing of cattle from the pasture this year.

The salting plan in Paisley District continues to work satisfactorily. The Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association voted to put out six pounds of salt per head for the 1929 season. Bids were let for 50,000 pounds of salt for use on the range and for the permittees use of their ranches. Bids were also let for the delivery of the salt on the range, relieving the Forest Service of any responsibility except for its distribution. At the present time, 39,000 pounds of salt are stored on the range in salt boxes and cabins for use next spring. (Grazing report, 1928)

IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Roads

Status of the Road. Not many years ago it was almost impossible to travel through the Fremont Forest other than with light vehicles or on horseback. But through the systematic efforts of forest officers in cooperation with county officials and users of the forest, a road program has been worked out and partly completed, which makes it possible to reach all parts of the forest more readily and a great many of these places by automobile.

The principal unit of this program is the trunk road which extends through the heart of the forest from Lakeview to Silver Lake. Next in importance is the Paisley-Bly road which follows the Chewaucan River from Paisley to the mouth of Deer Creek, thence to the Finley Corrals and on to Bly. Practically all old roads and many new ones are being opened up and made passable to cars. These roads are built and maintained primarily for fire protection but make the locality accessible for all other purposes.

The first road constructed by the Forest Service in this locality was the Currier Wagon Road, which was built during the seasons of 1907-1908. This road is rather steep for automobile travel but is of great value to the stockmen in traveling to and from their summer ranges.

No other road work of importance was done until the road up the Chewaucan River was constructed. A section of the forest trunk road was built from Cottonwood Creek to Dairy Creek in 1920. During the season of 1921, the trunk road was made passable to cars from Dairy Creek to the head of the Sycan River; then, in the season of 1922, this road was completed to Long Creek, north to Currier Camp. A section of the Paisley-Bly road was built from the Dairy Creek campground to the mouth of Deadhorse Creek.

Aside from repairing the present forest roads, it is planned to complete the Paisley-Bly road and the road south from Auger valley to Sycan this season. If the proper spirit of cooperation is shown by the stockmen using the Currier Road it will be put in a good state of repair this spring.

With these forest roads and the few old roads that are still in good shape as starting points, it is planned now to undertake the construction of passable branch roads leading into every section of this district. These minor roads are in most cases old, abandoned roads that will be cleaned out and straightened.

The first effort at opening up these isolated sections will be cleaning out the old Scott Road from the Bevel place to the head of the Sycan River. It is hoped that this section can be made our quickest route from Paisley to either the Withers Pasture or Currier Camp.

The program then provides a new and easier crossing of Sprague River about three miles beyond the Lee Thomas meadows. The Shake Butte region can be opened up by repairing the old road from Currier Camp to Bly and cleaning out the old Conley Road from Sprague River to Pikes crossing.

One of the most necessary roads of this kind is the one planned up Bear Creek to Bear Flat and extending either way along this divide from Mill Flat on the mountain road to the old Lakeview road near the head of Swamp Creek. The locality covered by this road is of exceptionally high fire risk, and in the past many fires started either from lightning or unknown causes...." (*The Chewaucan Ripple*, April 9, 1923, published every 2 weeks by the students of the Paisley schools)

Lakeview-Silver Lake. Road construction on the Fremont during the past summer has been much more rapid than heretofore, owing to the fact that a tractor has been in operation and found very valuable for this work. It was at first thought that the large tractor would be unwieldy and unsuitable for mountain roads, but with careful handling it serves the purpose exceedingly well, the one fault being that it slips from its tracks when working on very steep hillsides. Ten miles of the Lakeview-Silver Lake road have been completed to date. ("Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1920)

The trunk road started from the forest boundary near Cottonwood in the fall of 1919 was completed to the Chewaucan River on June 30, 1921. Since then eight miles more have been completed, and twenty-five miles of right-of-way cleared of rocks and trees, making automobile travel possible between Lakeview and Silver Lake by going over the old road from Currier Camp via Augur Valley. The Forest Service expects to complete the road next season, and also widen and improve the Paisley-Chewaucan road from Paisley to where it connects with the Forest Wagon Road on Elder Creek, a distance of approximately twenty miles. This road is now passable for automobile travel but entirely too narrow to be safe for the amount of travel which will result from opening up the Chewaucan country. (*Lake County Examiner*, Fall 1921)

Bly-Finley Corrals. The old wagon road from Bly to Finley Corrals was cleaned out and made passable to vehicles, at an estimated cost of \$20.00. This will make it possible to haul salt and other supplies into the heart of the Bly cattle range. (Grazing report, 1920)

Paisley-Chewaucan. Work on the Paisley-Chewaucan trapper road was started for the 1923 season on May 11. The first camp is about three miles west of the mouth of Deadhorse Creek on Dairy Creek. (June, 1923)

Road Condition Surveys. During the months of October and November, a condition survey was made of approximately sixty-five miles of old and minor roads throughout the district. We are hopeful of receiving funds enough to put these roads in good traveling condition next year. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1925)

Recreation

The Fremont Forest during the past summer has furnished recreation for several hundred people, which was impossible heretofore due to lack of roads. We are glad to say that with this additional number of people in the woods, so far this season we have not yet found a campfire left burning by them. It is evident that our campaign against carelessness with campfires is having its effect. Many calls are received for permits, and these requests are largely due to notices published in the local papers calling attention to the necessity of having campfire permits before entering the forest. ("Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1922)

Buildings and Bridges

Drews Creek Bridge. The old bridge on Drews Creek, which was built in 1909 by the Oregon Valley Land Company during their logging operations in that vicinity, recently fell into the creek with eleven head of C. D. Arthus' beef steers. These steers weighed approximately 1,400 pounds each, or a total of 15,400 pounds. None of the cattle was seriously injured. The bridge has a forty-eight foot span, about fourteen feet above the creek bed. It has now been rebuilt by the Forest Service in cooperation with farmers and stockmen of the westside and Dog Lake localities, and the road is now open for travel. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1921)

Round Pass Lookout. Round Pass lookout house was built in 1922.

Lakeview Warehouse. On October 1, 1922, the Forest Service leased for \$50.00 per year (with an option to buy) a tract of land from Henry and Hattie Newell. Known as the north 20 feet of Lot 8, and all of Lot 9 in Walters Second Addition to the town of Lakeview on North H Street, the site was to be used for a garage and tool shed. During the fall of this year, for a total cost of \$1,530.59, two galvanized iron buildings were constructed — one was a workshop and garage, and the other a machine shed and storeroom. Carl Ewing was in charge of the work. (October, 1922)

It was not until 1925 that it was decided to buy the tract of land leased from Mr. and Mrs. Newell at the formerly agreed price of \$500.00. Due to a defect in title which required much correspondence and negotiation to clear up, approval was not granted to pay for these lots until 1930. In that year the Attorney General approved the title, and the Secretary of Agriculture approved the purchase of the lot. In 1931 Congress passed a deficiency bill providing for the purchase of the lots, payable from the appropriation for the fiscal year 1925.

Cougar Peak Lookout. The new Cougar Peak Lookout house is now about completed. The work is being done by A. E. Cheney and L. A. Young under the direction of Ranger Norman White. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the material to the top of the peak, but the task was accomplished after several mix-ups with the pack train. (August, 1923)

Ingram Cabin. The new cabin at Ingram Station was completed November 7. It is fourteen by sixteen feet, built of lumber, with a shingle roof, and will serve as a shelter in time of storm. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1925)

Meetings and Courses

More Money. Supervisor Brown spent a week in Portland the latter part of January trying to convince the district office that the Fremont wasn't getting nearly enough money. This is supervisor's favorite indoor sport at this season of the year. (1922)

Bend Meeting. While not so large as the Baker meeting, this was a runner-up for pep and punch. The sessions were appropriately held in the Long Pine Labor Temple. The only kicks of the Bend meeting were the benches — the only thing that kept those present at times from becoming numb all over was an occasional good one sprung by Charlie Congleton from the Ochoco. Good talks were made by George M. Cornwall, editor of the *Timberman*, and by Mr. H. R. Isherwood of St. Louis, of the Lumberman's Order of HOO Hoo. Rangers from the Deschutes, Fremont, and Ochoco were there, and the district forester, and chiefs of offices. Former Supervisor Jacobson dropped in for awhile. It was felt that both meetings were successful — a lot of official wrinkles were ironed out, a lot of friendships started, and many old ones renewed.

The Fremont "bunch" thoroughly appreciated having had the opportunity of attending the rangers meeting at Bend and feel that much good was accomplished from the exchange of ideas and the discussions of the various subjects treated. We believe each man is stimulated and will put more "vim" into his Zork. (June, 1922)

Study Course. The winter study courses are now being prepared in the district office and will be put out to the field just as soon as they are ready. The gratifying responses received from the field are what put the 1923 course over in the district office:

Evidently from the comment in the November issue of the "Six-Twenty-Six," we are going to have to put up a scrap if we get a study course this winter. We realized that the members of the district office, who devote their time to the preparation of the course and the examination of the answers, are doing a lot of extra work, but for the benefit of the Service, we consider it well worth while and that every officer who took the course had a broader and more intelligent view of the Forest Service work.

Therefore, we the undersigned members of the Fremont Forest hereby petition the district office to furnish a study course similar to the one given last winter.

Gilbert D. Brown Carl Ewing
Lawrence Frizzell Jessee G. C. Elgan
Helen M. Minthorn Pearl V. Ingram
William LaSater Norman C. White

(Lakeview, Oregon, November 24, 1922)

Ranger Meeting. A district rangers meeting was held at Medford, March 6-11, 1925, with rangers and supervisors from the Crater, Fremont, and Siskiyou forests. Fire Chief W. B. "Bush" Osborne of the Portland office led the discussions on fire prevention and fire suppression. (1925)

Marking Conference. During the last two days of August and the first day of September, representatives from the Washington office and Districts 5 and 6 held a marking conference on the Dog Lake District of the Fremont. Washington was represented by Messrs. Carter and Munns; District 5 by Messrs. Show, Woodbury, Kotoc, Dunning (of the district office in San Francisco) and Lyons, Riley, Davis (of the Modoc); District 6 by Messrs. Granger, Ames, Ericson, Munger, and Hanzlik (of the Portland office); F. P. Keen, Walter Buckhorn, and Max England of the Bureau of Entomology; Brown, Putnam, and Young of the Fremont.

The three days were spent profitably in general discussion and field work covering various phases of forest management, including marking and sales policy. The evenings were spent in a free-for-all discussion around the campfire. In all, the meeting was considered very enjoyable, and it was with regret on the part of the local force when our distinguished visitors took their departure. The California men went back to their various activities and the District 6 men went on to hold a similar conference on the Malheur. ("Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1927)

Public Relations

Agricultural College. Very friendly relations exist between the Service and the Oregon Agricultural College officials. Regarding many of the matters in which we are interested, they can be of considerable assistance to us, and we have been able in the past to help them out in a large measure. The present friendly relations should be cemented and every consistent effort made to help the representatives of the colleges to secure information on their trips to the forest, as they have shown a willingness to help us out, not only in discussing matters with permittees, but before the general public. (1924)

American Forest Week. About 95 percent of the Fremont employees helped in some way on this program with talks, lantern slides, literature, or cash. The Lakeview office put on an essay contest which was made compulsory for all pupils in the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth grades and the high school. The subject was "Why and How We Should Protect the Timber Resources of the United States." A prize of \$2.50 was offered for each of the grades and \$4.00 for the high school. Money was contributed by persons interested in timber and members of the supervisor's office. Much interest was shown by the teachers and pupils, and the high school was allowed credit for this work instead of their report on American history for the week.

County School Superintendent Miss Pearl Hall, Mr. Harry Utley, of the Favell-Utley Realty Company, and Supervisor Brown were the judges. It is interesting to note that all of the prizes were won by girls. Mr. Brown presented the prizes at the high school assembly May 1, and made a talk on American Forest Week and recent legislation dealing with forestry problems. Mr. Utley talked on the lumber industry and its future possibilities in Lake County. ("Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1925)

Illustrated lectures on fire prevention were given by Ranger Norman C. White at the following schools during the week preceding American Forest Week: Lakeview High School and the grades from fifth to eighth; Silver Lake, Paisley, Dry Creek, and the Union School on the west side.

Ranger Pearl V. Ingram visited the several schools in his district, delivering a similar lecture at each school ("Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1926)

Census

Under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of the Census, Grazing Examiner Walt L. Dutton will have general supervision of the agriculture census work in Oregon and Washington for the next three months. He will find out all about how many spuds, turnips, chickens, ducks, etc., have been raised on the June 11 claims and other areas in and around the forests. All Fremont rangers will be busy on the census during November and December. ("Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1924)

Have been engaged in this work for some weeks. Coming as it did in mid-winter, it was disagreeable work, and the roads WERE NOT! Some days, seven miles per was FAST time. And those who know me can guess how I enjoyed going at this rate; 116 farm schedules were secured. The average PER being three and nine-tenth miles.

However, there is nothing the matter with me now, except that I have the lumbago, one frozen toe, and two frozen ears. Hoping you are the same (or at least in no worse condition to face the coming "active" season). "Respectively," Wm. L. LaSater ("Six-Twenty-Six," February 1925)

Triangulation for the Fremont

Last June Surveyor James Frankland from the regional office and local officers of the Fremont extended triangulation control from the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey arc near Lakeview northward through the Fremont forest, tying in on the U. S. Geological Survey triangulation in the vicinity of Crescent and Odell lakes.

A large number of points were occupied and to these were tied the General Land Office survey corners. This work fills a very important gap in the control scheme for that region, and it will provide the district office with a correct base for the compilation of a new Fremont base map, which no doubt will be started this fall.

The instrument used on this work was a seven-inch theodolite borrowed from the International Boundary Commission. (A. H. Hodgson, "Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1925)

Forest Boundaries

The Fremont is all broke up, having more miles of unposted boundary than any other forest. On a map it looks like a crossword puzzle, with most of the blanks not filled in yet. To reach the

supervisor's headquarters from almost anywhere in the winter time, one usually goes via Sacramento, California, or Reno, Nevada. (June, 1926)

Miscellaneous

Homing Pigeons. Homing pigeons are being used to advantage on the Deschutes. William J. Sproat has charge of their care and training. The road crew supply truck carries them on all trips. On one occasion a sage was carried from twenty miles west to Fort Rock which instructed a crew of men not to come to a fire. Forty pigeons are housed in the loft in Bend. Messages have been carried to this loft from Crater Lake, Klamath Lake, Trail, and Portland, as well as from all parts of the Deschutes forest. Birds have also flown to this loft from Prineville, Burns, Silver Lake, and Vancouver, Washington.

All district rangers can use the homing pigeons to advantage, if for no other reason than to keep their headquarters posted as to their whereabouts and the time of return. ("Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1920)

Special Use. In looking over the Supervisor's diaries on the Fremont recently, an item in a 1910 diary caught our eye. It read something like this. Surveying Special Use: Get four dozen lemons and one quart of good whiskey. Many reminiscent sighs from the older members of the ranger force greeted the reading of this note. ("Six-Twenty-Six," January, 1923)

The Go-Getters. During the first ten days of June, the Fremont force was busy with law enforcement. National Forest Examiner Lawrence Frizzel was maintaining his record of recovering stolen telephone wire. During the construction of the Bear Flat-Beaver Marsh telephone line, one coil of wire was left at Surveyor Springs, and when the crew returned for it two or three hours later, it was gone. Frizzell and Kos found where a car had stopped at that point, they tracked it to a ranch out on the Indian Reservation where they found the coil of wire locked up in a granary. They recovered it. ("Six-Twenty-Six," July, 1924)

H.S. Grave Notices. "Hello, Uncle Sam." Recently I was thus addressed by a hunter. He then said, "I'd like to get a map of the Fremont, Mr. Graves. I've been hunting up on the river, but now want to try the Antelope Mountain region, as I could find only does so far." When handed the map, he said, "Thank you, Mr. Graves."

Process of inflation. I said to him, "You seem to have the best of me; I don't seem to recall your name." (I knew quite well I'd never met him.)

He then said. "I have never met you, but was told downtown that I'd find the boss of the forest at this station, and I saw a couple of your notices while hunting. That's how I know your name." Process of deflation!

Now, to make a long story longer. The idea is I have tried to remove those old signs as per instructions from the Supervisor's office and the district office. When this unknown hunter informed me he had (within a short period of time) found two of the H.S. Graves notices, I could but admit that I'd failed. Not so good.

In defense of myself and other of my well-intentioned fellow rangers, I'd like to submit this for your consideration and ask leniency for the present. The signs for most parts, which are desired to be removed, were placed from horseback and are, then, higher up than the natural range of vision when driving an auto (or a Ford). And too, being in timbered areas, the road is rough and crooked, and one really cannot vision both road and sign at the same time.

Now for my suggestion: Take a friend's wife along (undoubtedly, she'd enjoy the outing) to "spot" the objectionable signs, or do as the man did who placed them — take old Dobbin (in all too many instances since the advent of the Ford he doesn't have proper exercise anyway!) and go over the roads and trails; give your districts thorough inspection and not only remove these signs, but you will undoubtedly be repaid for having renewed acquaintance with the isolated regions which have become almost strange since the advent of the "car."

Them were the days. I'm glad this hombre didn't mistake me for James Wilson. Could this have been true in your district? (Wm. A. LaSater, "Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1926)

Panoramic Photographs. Everyone is much interested in the panoramic photographs being taken on the Fremont. W. B. Osborne of the district office spent a week on the forest checking the camera and giving us some good dope on the technique of taking such photographs, and we are in hopes of getting some really good panoramics. It is an extremely interesting job and should prove a step in the right direction in perfecting fire control. Incidentally, Mr. Osborne got a nice bag of ducks on Thanksgiving Day. ("Six-Twenty-Six," January, 1929)

LOCAL NEWS

Hospital

Lakeview's hospital was recently opened, and at the present writing has only one patient. It does not reflect upon the hospital but only shows that in this vicinity the climate is very healthful. (1920)

Call for Help

William LaSater, Silver Lake ranger, was called at midnight recently to look for missing children — a boy 6 and girl 11. Within twenty-five minutes, eight autos containing thirty-one men, three of them being from the ranger station, were en route. The children had gone for a horseback ride on one horse and had failed to return. They were found at 3:00 a.m. safe. Realizing they were lost, the little girl tied up the horse, unsaddled him, took the blanket and wrapped herself and the little boy up in it and prepared to spend the night. The temperature was twenty-four degrees that morning. When found, the boy was asleep, but the girl was too cold. The children were returned to their parents at 4:00 a.m. ("Six-Twenty-Six," August-September, 1921)

Bald Eagle

En route to Bend on February 15, Ranger LaSater and party with whom he was traveling drove (in auto) within twenty-five or thirty feet of a very large-sized bald eagle, which remained on his perch, a high gate post. This was in the vicinity of Fremont. Mr. J. B. Fox, who has resided in the vicinity for several years stated that there were a dozen or more in the valley. It is supposed that the deep snow in the mountains has driven them to lower regions in search of food. There are untold thousands of jack rabbits in the lower sagebrush valleys, and Mr. Fox stated that the eagles were "living high" on them at this time. ("Six-Twenty-Six," April, 1922)

Cottonwood Dam

The Goose Lake Irrigation Company this week started the construction of the Cottonwood Dam, which has been held in abeyance for a number of years. Camp was established Monday, and a number of men and teams are now employed on the works. The dam will be an earth and rock structure and located at the site of the old power plant. When completed it will be forty feet high and hold approximately 8,000 acre feet of water. (*Lake County Examiner*, July 12, 1922)

Telephones

On August 5, the telephone line to Sycan Valley was completed and a phone installed in the ZX house. The Slide Mountain telephone line was completed August 20, and a phone installed. The completion of these two lines with the erection of a lookout on Slide Mountain gives the Fremont a better fire detection and communication system. ("Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1925)

Forest Service

Winter Travel. Following the big storm which held sway for several days the fore part of the month, Supervisor Brown, Ranger Ingram, and Guard A. E. Cheney made the trip from Silver Lake to Lakeview. The first part of the journey—from Silver Lake and Summer Lake was made with a four-horse team, and from Summer Lake the remainder of the distance was traveled by automobile. The temperature ranged at times as low as twenty-five degrees below zero, and in consequence, Mr. Brown had the misfortune to freeze the tips of several of his fingers while assisting in the repair of an auto stalled along the route of travel. ("Six-Twenty-Six," January, 1920)

Romance of Mt. Hager. The romance culminated September 12 with the marriage of Miss Ethel Caldwell to Mr. Charles McCulley. The ceremony took place at the lookout house on top of Mt. Hager, which is on the Silver Lake Ranger District in the northern part of the forest.

Miss Caldwell was the very efficient fire lookout on this peak the past fire season, and deserves more than ordinary credit for the good work she has done, and especially her "stick-to-it-tiveness." From June 19 until September 14 she was "on top" every day except three, after a heavy rainstorm. The camp is about a mile from the top of the mountain (the nearest water), and the trip must necessarily be made twice a day.

At one time during the worst fires, she nearly ran out of food, having only a few cans of fruit left and nothing from which to make bread. She was also out of reading material, she said, but worst of all, she had lost her crochet hook. At that time it had been three weeks since she had seen another person; still she never complained and felt it was all in the game. (October, 1920)

New Phones. Telephone Engineer Clay M. Allen spent two weeks in November supervising the remodeling of our telephone system from a grounded to a metallic circuit. New, creosoted stubs were properly cross-armed. The railroad crossing situation was solved by putting in conduits at that point. As a result of this work under Mr. Allen's direction, our pole line is now undoubtedly the best in the city. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1925)

Float Awarded Second Prize. At the annual Round-up and Lake County Fair held in Lakeview, Oregon, on September 5, 6, and 7, the Forest Service drew second money for the best float. The award of \$25.00 will be placed in a special fund for the purpose of constructing another float for the 1926 Round-up.

The old "White" was dolled up with a small lookout tower, fire finder, telephone, etc., with a small boy acting as lookout. A telephone line connected the lookout with the fireman (another boy) who with the proper equipment was "raring" to go. The whole float was decorated with forestry green and white crepe paper, evergreens, and strings of sugar pine cones. ("Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1925)

Another Float Prize. In early September the Fremont won a prize of \$33.50 for a float in the Round-up parade. A forest scene including a live deer was the Fremont's entry. ("Six-Twenty-Six," 1928)

Ski Races. In February 1929 the Fort Klamath Ski Association sponsored ski races from Crater Lake to Fort Klamath. In addition to ski races, they had other fill-in events. They invited the Crater, Deschutes, and Fremont forests to take part in a pack race. The Crater had two teams, one of the members being Eugene J. Rogers (later a Fremont ranger at Silver Lake.) R.C. "Bud" Burgess was one of the members of the Deschutes team. The Fremont members were Lawrence Frizzell, assistant supervisor, and Ranger Karl C. Langfield of Paisley.

The contestants had to pack up the horses, ride around the arena, stop and build a fire, cook and eat some bacon. "K. C." Langfield said that was the rawest bacon he had ever eaten, even though he ordinarily did eat his meals on the run, according to his fellow employees.

The Fremont was very proud of its team for bringing home the \$25.00 cash prize. This was in the days when cash prizes did not have to be deposited as Government Receipts and were a welcome addition to the Forest Welfare Fund used for flowers, gifts, floats, etc. (1920)

NOTES

1. The sale was administered by Robert W. Putnam from the beginning until July 1930, when operations were suspended. After Mr. Putnam was transferred to the Wenatchee National Forest

in August 1930, reports and other matters in connection with the sale were handled by Henry C. Hulett, district ranger, R. U. Cambers, lumberman; and Walter J. Perry, chief lumberman, in the order named. Bach, page 261.

2. In October 1935, the Crooked Creek Lumber Company applied for a cancellation of its contract under provisions of the Act of April 17, 1935 (Public No. 78-74th Congress H. R. 2881). Because the remaining area was partly developed by logging roads, mill pond, etc., and the quality of the uncut timber was equal to that which was cut, the government sustained no loss and therefore cancelled the agreement. The balance of \$1,672.33 on deposit was refunded to the company in 1936. Henry C. Davis was manager of the company. Bach, page 261.

3. T.J. Starker, forest examiner, resigned from the Forest Service in April 1919 to work with the Western Pine Association as a traveling secretary. He had worked for the Forest Service for eight years. Later he became dean of the School of Forestry at Corvallis and later still a private timber owner.

4. For further discussion of allowances and actual use, see Bach, pages 292-293.

5. Yearlong permits seem not to be available after 1924 for either cattle or sheep.

6. Bach records no grazing fees for 1925-1927. However the attention given to the increase in 1928 suggests that the fees had remained relatively stable for some time.

7. Statistics for a typical band of sheep in 1927 are given in Bach, page 270.

8. In addition to the information recorded here, the original grazing reports include detailed information about number and distribution of livestock as well as permits and limits.

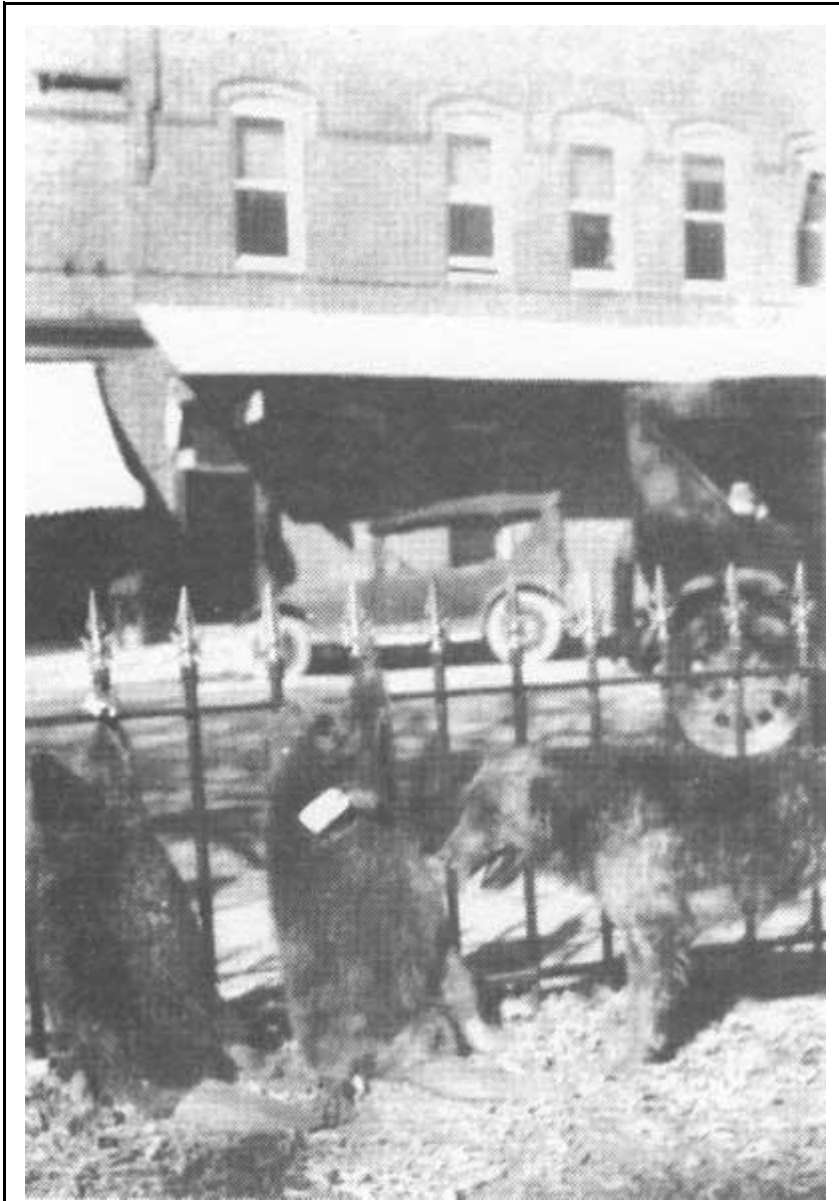
9. Though not cited in Bach, Supervisor Gilbert Brown is the apparent narrator of this story.



Fremont fire school, 1927



Fremont personnel, 1927. Back row, left to right: Dan Brennan, R.A. Bradley, Lawrence Frizzell, Ruby Ewing, Grace Frizzell, Ralph Brown, Henry Sarles, Ivan Jones, Clarence Young, Karl Langfield, Everett Lynch, Vivian Bailey, Edith Brown, Lilliam Young, Eva Ingram, Mary Bradley, Della Cheney, Louise Brannan, Melva Butler, Lottie Langfield. Lower row, left to right: Pearl Ingram, Bea Johnson, Erma White, Dorothy Lynch, Norman White, Miss Young, Gilbert Brown, Bessie Brown, Robert Putnam, Al Cheney.



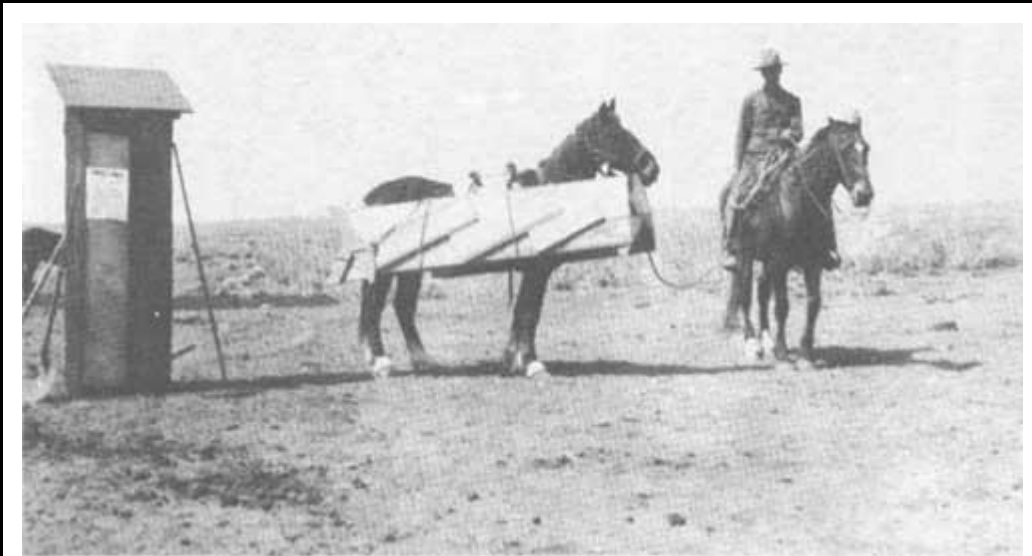
Forest Supervisor's Office in the Wilcox Building, Lakeview. The significance of the beaver carcasses is unknown. Photo circa 1922.



Ranger Pearl Ingram's Dodge, photo in 1922.



Fremont Ranger meeting in 1924. Front row, left to right: Lawrence Frizzell, Gilbert D. Brown, Pearl V. Ingram. Back row, left to right: Carl Ewing, Karl Langfield, Jessie G.C. Elgan, William LaSater, Nerman C. White.



M.W. Harbison demonstrate portable tool shed, 1923



Fremont personnell attending a meeting in Bend, December 13, 1921. Left to right on ground: E. Donneley, V. Harpham, Ben Smith*, Vernon Anderson, W. Harriman*, Glen Howard, Bert Oney, Tom Talbot, C.S. Congleton, Lawrence Frizzell*, Perry South*, Jack Hornton, Ralph Elder*, Norman White*, Ben Young*, H.L. Plumb, Pearl Ingram*, E.N. Kavanaugh, J.G.C. Elgan*, Norman Jacobson*, Frank Zumwalt, Roy Mitchell, J.O.F. Anderson, H.R. Isherwood, George M. Cornwall. Left to right on porch: Grover Blake, John Guthrie, Gilbert D. Brown*, Fred Ames, C.J. Buck, William LaSater. *Fremont National Forest employee.



District Rangers meeting Crater, Fremont, and Siskiyou Forests 1925. Left to right, front row: Porter King (State), Hugh B. Rankin, Floyd V. "Jack" Horton, Lee C. Port, Norman C. White, William L. Jones, Jesse G.C. Elgan, Pearl V. Ingram, Karl C. "K.C." Langfield. Second row: W.B. "Bush" Osborne, Mel Lewis, Janie V. Smith, A.H. Wright, Violet Cook, Jess P. DeWitt, Bill LaSater, John E. Gribble, Russell Bacon. Third Row: Lawrence Frizzell, Gilbert D. Brown, Eugene J. Rogers, Andrew T. Poole, John D. Holst, George Case, A.W. Borigo, R.C. Park, Royal U. "Doc" Cambers. Back row: Floyd Murray, Will J. Sproat, Stephen A. Moore, John C. Scharff, George West, Lee P. Brown.



Foster Flat Guard Station in 1927. Mrs. L.D. Bailey on right.



Slide Mountain Lookout in 1927. L.D. (Bob) Bailey using telephone.

Chapter 5

The Thirties

PERSONNEL 1930-1940

Forest Supervisor	Gilbert D. Brown (1910-1931) John F. Campbell (1931-1934) William O. Harriman (1934-1941)
Assistant Supervisor	Lawrence Frizzell (1921-1932) John C. Scharff (1932-1935) John G. Clouston (1935-1940)
Fire Control	Howard T. Phelps (1928-1932) Leslie L. Colvill (1932-1935) Jack B. Hogan (1935) John G. Clouston (1936)
Range Management	F. Gordon Ellis (1930-1932)
Land Acquisition & Forest Engineer	Sherman H. Feiss (1937-1939)
Timber Management	Jack B. Hogan (1937-1940)
Fireman	Albert E. Cheney (1931-1935)
Administrative Assistant	Henry U. Sarles (1931-1949)
Clerks	Henry U. Sarles (1926-1931) Melva (Butler) Bach (1923-1962) Portia M. Butler (1929-1930) Beula (Youngs) Martin (1931-1933) Shirley Haines (1933-1935) Mae Bogner (1933) Blanche Miller (1934-1935) Cecelia Schwarz (1935-1937) William R. Faris (1935-1939) Arthur S. Mork (1935-1944) Lydia (Litherland) Dahlin (1937-1939) Helen A. Pepoon (1937-1940) Ruth Barrie (1939) Mary Withers (1939) Clyde Hook (1939-1944)
District Rangers	
Warner¹	Pearl V. Ingram (1910-1934) Henry C. Hulett (1934) John D. Moffitt (1934) Jack B. Hogan (1935-1937) Albert Arnst (1937) Michael Bigley (1937-1942)

Dog Lake²	Lawrence D. Bailey (1929-1931)
Bly	Everett Lynch (1925-1934) Chester A. Bennett (1934-1936) Perry A. South (1936-1938) Leo D. Quackenbush (1938-1941)
Paisley	Karl C. Langfield (1925-1933) Chester A. Bennett (1933-1934) Leo D. Quackenbush (1934-1938) John M. Herbert (1938-1941)
Silver Lake	Clarence H. Young (-1932) Henry C. Hulett (1932-1934) Lawrence K. Mays (1934) Eugene J. Rogers (1935-1944)
Timber Sales	Robert W. Putnam (1926-1930) Royal O. Cambers (1929-1933) Henry C. Hulett (1930-1931) Benjamin F. Smith (1931-1932) Walter J. Perry (1932-1936) Stephen A. Moore (1934-1935) Joe O. Lammi (1935-1936) Verus W. Dahlin (1937-1950) Henry E. Bergstrom (1938-1941)
Cruising	Ed Loners (1939) Forrest W. Jones (1939-1943)
Road Superintendent	Robert W. Martin (1931-1933) Oak Boggs (1934-1954) Elzie Bagley (1938) Otis V. Sloan (1939)
Mechanic	Merle R. Westcoatt (1934-1942)

Ranger District Personnel

Robert Appleby (Warner)	Lawrence D. Bailey (Bly)
Chester A. Bennett (Paisley)	John K. Blair (Paisley)
Melvin H. Burke (Bly)	William P. Dasmann (Bly)
Charles Fogelquist (Warner)	Emil Gowdy (Paisley)
Lew Harris (Silver Lake)	Fred L. Hector (Bly)
John M. Herbert (Bly)	Henry Hulett (Silver Lake)
D. K. Knoke (Paisley)	Guy Martin (Silver Lake)
Lawrence K. Mays (Silver Lake)	Sheldon B. Moss (Paisley)
Marvin B. Noble (Silver Lake)	Leo Quackenbush (Paisley)
Ony Thompson (Paisley)	Archie K. Strong (Bly)

Personnel Sketches

T. Phelps. Mr. Phelps was transferred from the Chelan to the Fremont on March 1, 1928, as fire control officer. He built up an efficient fire protection system, and through earnest study and real effort materially bettered the protective improvement plant. He built houses at Fremont point, Slide and Bald Mountain lookouts, and rebuilt Round Pass and Drakes Peak houses.

The Cox Creek fire in 1931 demonstrated the need for trained overhead—principally straw bosses and timekeepers—in the fire line organization. As a result, Phelps trained a group of forty-five "Minute Men" among Lake County cooperators. These men had had experience in fire fighting and were motivated by their desire for fire protection.

On March 1, 1932, Howard was transferred to the Deschutes. The Fremont personnel had a going-away dinner party at Hunter's Hot Springs Hotel in February. The snow was deep and drifted so much that it was necessary to hire a team and hay rack to haul the guests from the highway to the hotel. Supervisor and Mrs. Campbell traveled from their home in Goldmohr Terrace to the hotel on skis.

In 1935 Phelps was promoted and transferred to the regional office as administrative officer in the Division of Operation, handling regional allotment and budget control; in 1943 he was promoted to assistant chief, Division of Operation, in addition to continuing his duties as budget officer. Because of his outstanding work in leadership in administrative management, he was given a Superior Accomplishment Award in 1947. In 1951 he received the Secretary's Honor Award for outstanding skill in public administration as it applied to Forest Service job load analysis. He retired March 10, 1952.

William O. Harriman. Supervisor William O. Harriman of the Ochoco National Forest at Prineville was transferred to the Fremont as forest supervisor on April 1, 1934, upon the transfer of Supervisor John F. Campbell to the regional office.

William O. Harriman was born at Neilsville, Wisconsin, on February 16, 1880, and was a graduate of Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin. He began his career as a forest guard on the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana, August 4, 1909. He came to Oregon in 1910 as assistant ranger on the Deschutes. He served as ranger on the Paulina forest, as assistant supervisor on the Deschutes, and as supervisor of the Ochoco for five years.

During his term of office on the Fremont, many important projects were completed, including the Bly ranger station buildings, the Paisley ranger station buildings, and the Hot Springs shop and warehouse. Most of this construction work was done by CCC labor and financed by CCC funds.

After almost eight years as supervisor of the Fremont, Mr. Harriman retired and left Lakeview on December 8, 1941.

John C. Scharff. John C. Scharff was born at Monument, Oregon, went to Oregon State College, and spent most of his early life in Grant County.

He entered the Forest Service first in 1921 as a lookout on Fields Peak in the Malheur National Forest. His first permanent appointment was on the Siskiyou forest late in 1921. He returned to the Malheur National Forest in 1926 as ranger in charge of the Logan District.

He transferred from assistant supervisor on the Malheur to the same position on the Fremont April 8, 1932. He replaced Lawrence Frizzell and was in charge of range management work on the Fremont.

On August 1, 1935, Mr. Scharff transferred to the Biological Survey (later the Fish and Wildlife) in charge of the Malheur Bird Refuge. His outstanding administration of the Malheur Bird Refuge for thirty-six years is widely recognized.

"Adios Amigos." Saturday evening, July 27, the Fremont clan, or so many of us as were not out on fire suppression, together with our wives or husbands, if any, forgathered at the Hunters Hot Springs Hotel at a farewell dinner ("supper" to me) in honor of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Scharff on the occasion of their being transferred from the Forest Service to the Bureau of Biological Survey. It is understood John's headquarters, temporarily at least, will be the famous old "P" Ranch on the Malheur Migratory Bird Refuge.

In addition to Forest Service personnel, there were present a number of our leading citizens who joined us (while we had the victims at a disadvantage) in giving them the lowdown on what we really thought of them, and expressing most hearty good wishes. John seemed to take on an additional shade of tan—electric lights are bad that way.

However, it was not B-randy and S-oda being dished up. We all know John Scharff; know that he has what it takes; that he is fully familiar with and keenly interested in the work he is undertaking; that the new job means immediate financial advancement with a promising future, and we predict that he will fill the position like a bathing beauty does her one-piece suit, so—*adios amigos y buen suerte*. (Walt Perry, "Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1935).

Lawrence D. Bailey. On November 30, 1934, three rangers were transferred from the Fremont: Assistant Ranger Lawrence D. Bailey of Bly to the Logan District of the Malheur; Ranger Lawrence K. Mays of Silver Lake to the staff of the Umatilla, and Ranger John D. Moffitt to the Sumpter District of the Whitman.¹ On November 27 these rangers, their families and friends were honored at a banquet at Hunter's Hot Springs Hotel, with about forty attending. At the dinner, Dan Brennan of the Bank of Lakeview and former deputy supervisor of the Fremont read this poem:

Your Forest Supervisor
Called me up the other day,
And told me that Bob Bailey
Would be transferred to John Day.

He rather intimated
That if I would write some stance,
That he - your Supervisor

Would either sing or dance,

At this banquet that we're giving
To God-speed on their ways,
Three well-liked members of the force -
Bailey, Moffitt, and Mays.

My subject is BOB BAILEY,
We'll include his wife as well;
For a Ranger's wife shares all of the life
From pleasures to fires that are hell!

To our thriving town of Lakeview,
Which no longer views the sea,
Came a Ranger named BOB BAILEY,
Who's well known to you and me.

Now, why he came to Lakeview
Is a reason I don't know;
There's so many other forests
And places one may go.

But Bob came to us smiling,
With his genial slap-stick way;
And we couldn't help but like him,
And hoped that he might stay.

To the Dog Lake Ranger Station
Bob was sent to work and rule,
Among sheep and cattle owners -
Mostly men of the old school.

Men who pioneered this country
When times were much more tense;
Men who believed in college training
When it's mixed with good horse-sense.

Jim Heryford, Reed, Phil Barry,
To mention just a few;
Ask them how's Big Bob Bailey,
And I know that they'll tell you:

That his station was a "home" for all,
Not just an office space;
That Bob showed neither greed for power,
Nor yet undue pride of place.

Not forgetting Missus Bailey,
Who, when Bob had gone to fires,
Helped the author of this *classic*
To put chains upon his tires.

Bob brought along his camera,
And his "magic" focus cloth;
I say "magic," for his pictures
Much fame to him have brought.

But methinks his pictures sometimes fib,
There's one that made me smirk;
Some lads leaning on their shovels,
And it's labeled "MEN AT WORK"

The Forests are our playgrounds,
This point we should not forget;
The Baileys made Dog Lake attractive;
We remember those boat rides yet.

We wish Bob health and also wealth,
We wish him many joys;
We hope they'll have a girl or more
To tease the two small boys.

I was asked to write a "poem,"
Blame Melva Bach for that;
Well, she can't call this a "poem,"
So THAT'S THAT!

Dan F. Brennan

L. Colvill. Mr. Colvill, who had been on the Deschutes for six years, replaced Howard Phelps [fire control] on March 1, 1932. Les is a self-starter and one of those boys who isn't happy unless he has plenty of work to do. The Fremont is fortunate to have him. So through our tears of regret at losing Howard, bursts our smile of welcome to Les. (John F. Campbell, "Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1932)

As fire assistant on the Fremont staff, he was in charge of fire planning and activities, including the building of lookout houses at Lookout Rock, Bald Mountain, Rodman Rock, Skookum Butte, Strawberry, Sycan Butte, Horsefly, and Canyon.

Les was leader of a 4-H forestry club of sixteen boys. Each year the first and second-year boys planted about 2,000 trees in the Crooked Creek burn. The third-year boys ran compass and

estimated the volume of mature trees. Lee was chairman of the Reforestation Committee of the Lakeview Post of the American legion for 1923-1933.

In March 1935 he was transferred to the Olympic as assistant supervisor. Fremont friends attended a dinner at the Hot Springs Hotel in honor of Beulis and Les Colvill to wish them success in their new assignment. Supervisor Campbell gave the following farewell:

We will all miss Les, miss him a lot. Particularly we will miss his thorough acquaintance with this forest, coupled with his planning, organizing, and executive ability just now when we are right under the gun of this much heralded NRA program—sometimes referred to as the "If and When Program." However, there will be just as much "If and When" on the Olympic—and Les will land on his feet! Les, we congratulate you. ("Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1932)

On May 21, 1957, Mr. Colvill received an award from the Department of Agriculture at the honor awards ceremony at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds in Washington, D. C. It was for "pioneer and imaginative leadership in developing methods and administration of forest fire control in the Pacific Northwest." He retired in April 1958. (Walt Perry, "Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1935)

John (Jack) F. Campbell. "Jack Joins the Yankees." Jack Campbell, our well-known and well-liked chief of Fire Control, has been promoted and transferred to the New England Forest Emergency Project as associate director, to be first assistant to L. S. Bean, director of the project. While we all regret to see Jack leave Region 6, we are delighted at this very real recognition of his abilities.

Campbell received his first forestry experience in 1915-1917, when he served as guard on the Siskiyou. On November 1, 1917, he was given a probationary appointment as forest ranger on the Siskiyou, and on July 1, 1920, was promoted to ranger in charge of the Chetco District. In 1923 he was transferred to the Oakridge District of the old Cascade, where his talents in fire control took the spotlight during the difficult project of the building of the Natron Cutoff of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1924 he became assistant supervisor of the old Rainier, from whence he was transferred to the Deschutes in 1930. In 1931 came his promotion to supervisor of the Fremont, followed by his transfer to the Fire Control position on the regional office staff on April 1, 1934. This record, together with Jack's present promotion, is an inspiring example of progress through the various grades of the Forest Service.

This record is not an accident. It is the result of hard work plus sterling qualities. Jack's judgment was always dependable. He had the ability to think clearly in regard to any project. He thought through to a correct decision and then acted forcefully and decisively. The best wishes of Region 6 go with Campbell to his new assignment. (M. L Merritt, "Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1939)

Joe O. Lammi. Joe Lammi received a junior forester appointment April 10, 1935, for CCC and the proposed ERA program. He was assigned to various projects including road location, drafting, range surveys, recreation plans for Campbell and Deadhorse lakes, etc. With Melvin Burke and Clarence Baker he was sent to the Bandon fire on the Siskiyou from September 26 to November 2, 1935.

He left the Fremont December 24, 1935, to attend Oregon State University, where he completed his work for a master's degree in science. On April 1, 1937, he transferred to the Columbia Forest at Vancouver, for CCC work. (April, 1935)

In 1943 Joe was the ranger of the Bend District of the Deschutes. Since the Bend District was right in the midst of the Camp Abbott maneuver area, Joe had lotsa business with colonels, generals, etc. Then in the fall Joe joined the army. Bidding friends and family a fond farewell, he was off to see the world. And now comes the denouement, as the story writers say. Private Joe O. Lammi, GI, is assigned to Camp Abbott for training. Same old trees, same old hills, same old Joe; but a different uniform and a different rating. Joe, you should have joined the Navy. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," February, 1944)

Joe O. Lammi is a member of the United Nations staff in Geneva, Switzerland. He is with the economic unit of Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, and will edit English portions of marketing and commodity reports. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," April 20, 1955)

Walt Perry. I turned in my badge on November 1, after some twenty-six years of service, fourteen in Region 3 and twelve in Region 6. Much national forest history has been written during this period, and conditions have changed greatly since the old saddle and chaps days when everything was still in the raw and personnel requirements were in many respects considerably different from the present.

Some of my old compadres, when the going became more technical, wisely realized their limitations and pulled out to the side, some skidded on the turn, and some, a few, rounded the curve and by virtue of native ability came down the stretch to finish in the money. They were men, all of them, and each doing the job to which he was best adapted. I salute them.

Upon my retirement there was presented to me, among other things, a bound sheaf of letters from my Forest Service and ex-Forest Service friends, now widely scattered, which covers the period from 1911 up to today. There could be no reward that would be more highly appreciated and valued than this.

We should live not too much in the past; that is the quickest and surest way to grow mentally old. There is an urgent present demanding action of all who are not constitutional quitters; a future of great interest and promise for any who will explore it. I am sure that my many friends of the Forest Service wish me well in my future explorations, as I do them in the field we have worked together, and I offer them this toast and sentiment:

To the days that were; to the days that are; to the better days to be! (Walt Perry, "Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1936)

Lawrence Frizzell. "Another Pioneer Passes." After three weeks of illness in a Eugene hospital, Lawrence Frizzell died of influenza on March 29, 1937. He left a wife and two sons.

Frizzell first entered the Forest Service as a forest guard on the Fremont in 1909. The next year he received his ranger's appointment. After fifteen years of work in various ranger districts on the Fremont, in 1924 he was made a staff officer in the supervisor's office in Lakeview. In 1932 he was transferred to the Wallowa in a similar capacity. Early in 1936 he took over the very important Cascadia Ranger District on the Willamette in order to be closer to his two boys who were attending college. Although he had suffered various physical disabilities in recent years, he seemed to his friends to be once more on the way to his former strength and vigor.

Frizzell's record of twenty-seven years in the Forest Service was an honorable one. His sincerity, frankness, and fair-mindedness made many friends for the Forest Service in those early days when there was much opposition to the regulation of grazing and the restrictions on timber use and homesteading. Those who knew him best respected him most. His friends will miss his ready smile and will treasure the memories of their association with him. He loved Lake County and his friends there best of all, and so it is fitting that he was buried at Lakeview within sight of some of the pine-covered mountains he knew so well. ("Six-Twenty-Six," April, 1937)

Pearl Ingram. A joint farewell dinner for Ranger and Mrs. Pearl V. Ingram and Mr. and Mrs. Sherman H. Feiss was given Friday, July 14, at the Lakeview Hotel, and was attended by forty members of the Fremont force and their families. Mr. George E. Stevenson of the regional office was a guest.

Mr. Ingram will have completed thirty years of faithful service on the Fremont October 31, when his retirement is effective. Supervisor Harriman presented Ranger Ingram with a book of letters from his friends bound in a beautiful cover of incense cedar taken from the Warner District, where he served for many years. The cover was made by Henry Sarles. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram were each presented with a fine traveling bag, which we hope will make it more convenient for them to come back and visit us. The Fremont won't be the same without Pearl and Eva, but they are leaving with the best wishes of their many friends for a very pleasant and extended vacation. They are planning to sell their home in Lakeview and move to Medford. ("Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1939)

Slahal Club

(Forest Service Women's Bridge Club)

The beginning of Slahal Bridge Club, as I remember, was a going-away party given by the Forest Service ladies for Mrs. Everett (Dorothy) Lynch in February 1934.

The group continued to meet every two weeks to play bridge and to give going-away, wedding, and baby showers whenever there was an occasion. Because of the few employees, these special parties were few and far between. Quite often we invited outside friends to play bridge with us to make complete tables.

In April 1934, William O. Harriman came as forest supervisor. Some time after that, possibly in 1935, Mr. Harriman requested that the "Forest Service Bridge Club," as it had always been referred to, be given some other name. We never knew the reason for the request and did not ask.

As usual, when in doubt, the committee (Portia Sarles and Melva Bach) went to the Forest Service Handbook to look for a name for the bridge club. The handbook contained a list of the Chinook jargon words used by the northwest indians. From this list of indian words, the word "slahal," meaning a game or to gamble, was selected.

The members of the club greatly enjoyed the bridge games, and the name was selected because of its indication of fun and good times. Other members at the time the name was chosen, or shortly after, were Edith Harriman, wife of the supervisor; Alma Clouston (Mrs. John); Ceclia Schwarz, stenographer; Eunice Faris (Mrs. Dick); and Myrtle Mork (Mrs. Art). At this date the club has been in existence a total of twenty-eight years. (Melva Bach, January, 1962)

Depression Employment Policy

In 1931 and for some years following, as in most parts of the country, many serious conditions were present in Lake County and on the Fremont. The depression years caused severe economic problems resulting in limited appropriations for construction and maintenance. Jobs were scarce and many were unemployed. The population of Lake County was 4,833, and the forest receipts in 1931 were \$18,739.30.

To show the national state of the economy, the following is quoted from the December, 1931, "Six-Twenty-Six" as reported in the *U.S.D.A. Digest*:

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AID. Machinery to collect \$1,000,000 from government employees in Washington to relieve unemployment was set in motion on November 17 by President Hoover and Thomas E. Campbell, president of the Civil Service Commission and chairman of the special Government Employees Committee, appointed by the president to collect employment relief funds from government workers, according to the press today. The report says:

The President's letter was sent to each department, bureau and division, accompanied by a letter from Mr. Campbell outlining the forecast plan of having a collection chairman in each division. Organization for the drive to collect money was not haphazard. Each collection agent is to be equipped with the name and salary of every employee in his realm. Each is to be solicited for three days' pay, one day for each of three months, beginning with January....

To show the widespread effect of the Economy Bill signed in July 1932 by President Hoover, the following provisions are recorded:

Employees receiving \$1,000 and over were required to take a thirty-day furlough without pay (two and one-half days per month), which was equivalent to an 8-1/3 percent reduction in pay. As one ranger said, "We wanted thirty days leave and we got it." The bill saved about \$100 million of the total involved in the bill.

Automatic pay increases and promotions within grades were suspended.

Where married couples were employed in the federal service, the husband or wife was the first to be discharged.

No vacancies could be filled without written consent of the president.

Annual leave with pay was permanently reduced to fifteen days. The furlough plan made this inoperative for a year.

Workers reaching the retirement age were forced to withdraw from the Service unless extensions were expressly granted by the president.

For many years after this, the Forest Service employment policy was rigid with few promotions in grade or salary. On the Fremont, a number of valuable employees who worked as district assistants and fire control aids during the field season were furloughed during the winter. This not only caused a severe hardship on the men, but also a loss to the government of some trained and valuable employees who did not return to work the next summer. Some who could not afford several months without income had to get year-round jobs.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Sales and Timber Companies

In the spring of 1931 temporary restrictions of timber sales from the National Forest to relieve the lumber industry depression was ordered by the Washington office. Chief Forester Stuart ordered no sales to be made during this time where the value of the timber sold was in excess of \$500, except for the needs of already existing sawmills, domestic paper mills, and the disposal of wind-thrown timber or other emergencies. Exceptions were made to avert unnecessary unemployment or hazard to the forest. No restrictions were placed on sales under \$500.

In October 1931 the Underwood Lumber Company bought 5,700 MBF of fire-killed timber on the Cox Creek watershed. They established a logging camp and hauled logs twelve miles to the mill in Lakeview. Only dead and dying timber was marked. Ponderosa pine was sold for \$1.00/MBF and all other species killed were not charged for. In view of the poor condition of the lumber market, it was fortunate that the forest was able to sell the timber before it blued. Several other sales of the burned timber in the amount of 6,400 MBF were later made.

W. H. Starbird and R. S. Adams have joined in taking over the Mill Flat burned area through contract with the Forest Service and will erect a new mill on the tract. They expect to clear the 5.5 MMBF before the first of July in order to harvest the crop before it blues. The mill will be set up at the spring in Mill Flat on the Paisley Mountain Road, and the lumber hauled to the railroad in Lakeview by truck. They will run two shifts of ten hours each with employment for forty men. With hauling crews the total men employed will be fifty.

The DeArmond brothers will locate a band mill in Lakeview. It will begin operating as soon as logs can be delivered to the pond. Logs will be supplied from tracts owned by Favell-Utley.

The Peterson and Johnson Mill will start within the next ten days. A. L. Edgerton will open the Drews Valley Mill within the next week. The DeArmond Brothers and Woodcock Brothers portable mills operating on the Cox Creek burned area are now in full production. The Woodcock brothers will put their operation on a double shift beginning May 10. (1932)

C. W. Woodcock, J. C. Clark, and Don McLean have formed a company to construct and operate a plant to cut 50,000 BF each eight-hour shift. The new corporation will take a lease from the Underwood Lumber Company. They will use a circular saw headrig and gang saw equipment, the logs being squared in the headrig and then run through the gang, cutting the entire cant into required thickness. They will employ twenty men per shift. (*Lake County Examiner*, May 12, 1932)

Two timber sales were recently made to the Peterson and Johnson Brothers Lumber Company. One was for .5 MMBF and the other for 1.3 MMBF. Walt Perry did the marking. The reasons for the sales were over-mature timber and bug infestations. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December 1933)

"Cap" W. D. Starbird will start his mill on Mill Flat by July 26. It has not run since 1933. Thirty-five to fifty men will be employed in the mill, woods, and logging. The Starbird Planing Mill near the Buzard Mill north of town has been operating steadily this summer with some eight to ten men employed. This plant turns out siding, ship lap, and other retail lumber items and does considerable custom surfacing for the market. (*Lake County Examiner*, July 25, 1935)

After a suspension of operations on government timber since the spring of 1932, during which time paragraph three of their contract had been modified various times, the Ewauna Box Company resumed cutting on April 28, 1936, with the avowed intention of cutting the remaining 2 MMBF or so right now. The timber was marked for them, and Ben Smith and Jack Hogan are caliper scaling as it is felled. We will be very glad indeed to see this area finally cut and cleaned up.

The Lakeview Pine Lumber Company, after laying off entirely in 1934 and operating only two or three months in 1935, plans to start falling about May 11. They expect to cut a minimum of 6 MMBF this season. That should take about all the timber on the area if the estimates are good.

It is probably that we will soon have underway two small fire salvage sales, one for 100 MBF on the Camas Prairie burn and one for about 250 MBF near Bonanza on the big Bonanza burn. (Walt Perry, "Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1936)

Everyone concerned with the logging and milling industries in Lake County is looking ahead to one of the county's biggest years: higher market prices, greater lumber production, increased wages, and better working conditions are assured.

The Underwood Lumber Company has placed two shifts in operation at the box factory. The Buzard Lumber Company intends to start its mill on March 22. Other mills in this locality will begin operations between April 1 and May 15. R. S. Adams, Sr., has begun construction of a new sawmill having a capacity of 40,000 feet per eight-hour shift. Approximately 10 MMBF feet of

logs were decked last fall at accessible points by the local operators. It is believed that these logs will allow the mills to operate for about sixty days.

Logging will start as soon as road conditions permit getting into the woods. Based on the amount of snow and what has happened in previous years, it will be the end of May or after before 1937 logs can be delivered to the mills. (Jack B. Hogan, "Six-Twenty-Six," April, 1937)

The Division of Forest Products began field work this spring with a series of studies in Lakeview mills. Sawing time studies, which are used as the basis for allotting mill costs, were made at three mills all cutting approximately 60 M feet per day. A board by board analysis of nearly a thousand logs was made at one of these mills. The five mills now operating in Lakeview are quite similar in equipment, capacity, and in the way in which they handle their lumber. The production of the log is approximately 65 percent box lumber, all of which is air dried since there are no dry kilns in the territory. The select grades are sold usually rough or surfaced. The box lumber is sold rough or is manufactured into shook in the box factory. (J. Elton Lodewick, "Six-Twenty-Six," July 1938)

In spite of market conditions, wage cuts, and numerous rumors concerning impending shut-downs, logging and milling operations are fairly active in this locality. Log trucks are continually rolling into Lakeview and Bly. Five of Lakeview's six mills and one of Bly's two mills are sawing lumber. Recent developments indicate that a mill may be constructed at Lakeview for the primary purpose of sawing incense cedar into pencil stock and other products. The greater part of the timber being logged is coming from private land. Two national forest sales are in progress, one to Underwood Lumber Company at Lakeview, the other to Crane Mills at Bly. It is estimated that 11 MMBF will be cut on these sales this year. The estimated private cut is a matter of conjecture. It will probably be from 40 to 50 MMBF. (Jack B. Hogan, "Six-Twenty-Six," August, 1938)

Pine Beetles

The severe beetle epidemic on this forest as well as other forests of the Northwest was largely due to the drought conditions of the past fifteen years, according to A. J. Jaenicke of the regional office. The lowered vitality of some of the timber enabled the beetles to breed successfully in such large numbers that the beetles were able to kill large groups of thrifty trees even on north slopes and in deep canyons. On a sale made to the Ewauna Box Company in 1930, it was estimated there had been a 25 percent loss from beetles.

Insect control work was done on the McCarty Butte and Antelope Springs projects in November and December 1931. A "60" caterpillar was tried out to good advantage where the infestation was heavy. There the trees were cut, decked, and burned without peeling, which speeded up the work. Fifteen thousand acres of national forest timber and 9,000 acres of private timber were treated. The Forest Service expenditure was \$9,000 and the timber owners spent \$6,500.

In December 1932 and February 1933, extreme cold periods killed over two-thirds of the larvae of western pine beetles in the proposed control areas of the Fremont and other forests. Grubs of the mountain pine beetle in lodgepole were also hard hit. Sustained temperatures of ten to fifteen

degrees below zero in the bark itself are necessary to kill the larvae of these two beetles. Because of this heavy winter killing of the beetle, control work was not done in the spring of 1933. ("Six-Twenty-Six," December 1933)

The first general pine beetle survey of Oregon and Washington ever undertaken was started early in August with an organization of fifteen men. Five crews of three men each experienced in western pine beetle spotting and control work will cover the major ponderosa pine areas by September 30. One crew each is working under direction of supervisors of Malheur, Ochoco, Fremont, and Deschutes and one is at large.

The chief purpose of the survey is to define the boundaries of the larger pine beetle infestations, to estimate the extent of the beetle losses and to get some information on the present trend of these beetle losses. The immediate use of the information is to give the basis for locating the ECW and the ERA insect control work in Oregon and Washington for the period October 1, 1935, to June 1, 1936, on both the National Forest and private lands.

The present importance of the beetle problem in the ponderosa pine stands of Oregon and Washington is indicated by the fact that during the four-year period 1931-1934 nearly four billion board feet of ponderosa pine timber were killed by the western pine beetle in Oregon and Washington. (A. J. Jaenicke, "Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1935)

A general report on pine beetle losses in the ponderosa pine stands of all ownerships in Oregon and Washington will soon be issued. During the seventeen-year period 1921-1937 inclusive, the western pine beetle has killed a total of over fourteen billion board feet of ponderosa pine in Oregon and Washington. This loss is almost equal in volume to the ponderosa pine timber used by the pine sawmills in the region during the same seventeen-year period. The 1938 losses are somewhat greater than those of 1937 but even so, they are less than one-third of what they were during the peak year of 1932 when almost two billion board feet of ponderosa pine were killed. (A. J. Jaenicke, "Six-Twenty-Six," July 1939)

"Douglas Firless"

"Douglas Firless" is a term that can no longer be applied to the Fremont, known as the only forest in Region 6 without this gigantic tree. Under the Walker Rim in the northwestern corner of the Silver Lake District are some *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*. The area in which the trees stand was taken over from the Deschutes in 1932. (L. K. Mays, "Six-Twenty-Six," July, 1934)

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire Reports

1930. During 1930 the forest recorded a total of sixty-three lightning fires and twenty-six man-caused fires. A total of eighty-nine fires during the year.

1931. Although this was a very dry year, the forest recorded only ten lightning-caused fires and thirty-one man-caused fires, for a total of forty-one fires. The Cox Creek (woodchopper) fire was the largest for the year.

This was one of a series of dry years with a total of 8.31 inches of moisture recorded at the weather station.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	0.38
February	1.10
March	1.39
April	0.22
May	0.19
June	0.89
July	Trace
August	Trace
September	0.26
October	1.32
November	0.96
December	1.60

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31, 1931 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

Ranger Pearl Ingram and Fireman Al Cheney, upon arriving at a reported fire at the old mill site in Camas Prairie near Bowers Bridges on May 30, 1931, discovered moonshine operations. Sheriff E. A. Priday and Deputy Herb Carroll, in a search of the premises, found 275 gallons of mash, which they destroyed. Fire had apparently started in the grass at the mill site and spread to the sawdust pile. The sawdust was from an operation there several years ago conducted by Emil Hartig, though the mill and equipment had previously been removed. A search of the place failed to disclose a still, which was probably moved out immediately when the fire started. The owner probably did not have time to remove the mash, which he hoped might be overlooked. (*Lake County Examiner*, May, 1931)

On June 8, 1931, the Silver Lake Irrigation District Reservoir at Thompson Valley was set on fire by a carelessly thrown cigarette by a fisherman. The Irrigation Commissioner, George Marvin, and a forest service employee put the fire out with an old fashioned bucket brigade. About 1,500 square feet of the dam surface was destroyed.

On July 24, 1931, the Cox Creek fire started which swept over 10,500 acres. The fire started about 10:00 a.m. when Jody Arzner was hauling a truck load of wood from near the Sprague Ranch into town. While coasting downhill with the ignition cut off, the truck in some unaccountable manner caught fire. The timber loss was estimated at 25 million board feet, with an 80 to 90 percent kill, valued at \$50,000. However, the loss was considerably more. If the 25

million board feet of burned timber had remained to be sold at a later price of \$20.00 per thousand, the loss would have been over \$600,000. The fire burned four days and nights with 650 men fighting it. More than half the burned area was timbered lands. One fourth of the land was privately owned. A large acreage of the lands burned over had previously burned in the Crook Creek fire of 1926. Reproduction estimated at values of \$3.00 to \$7.00 per acre added another \$25,000 to the loss.

Cost of fire fighting exceeded \$10,000, bringing the total loss well toward \$100,000. It was the first major fire on the Fremont since the big fire of 1926. Supervisor Campbell directed the operations, being assisted by Assistant Supervisor Lawrence Frizzell, Rangers Ingram, Lynch, Bennett, and Cambers. F. H. Brundage of the regional office and E. W. Loveridge of the Washington office came by plane to inspect the fire.

Fire camp was made at the Dicks Ranch, with another one at Cox Creek. Ranger Chester Bennett was camp superintendent of the base camp at Cox Creek. On the third day the flying squadron from the Deschutes took over. Mills and the box factory were closed while the Southern Pacific section crew, county road crew, and other units quickly joined in the battle. Local business men and clerks, ranchers, mill men, and others quickly volunteered. The ranches in Crooked Creek Valley were saved.

1932. A total of ten lightning fires and twenty-four man-caused fires occurred within the fire protection boundaries during this year.

A second dry year in this series resulted in a total of 9.88 inches of moisture for the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.26
February	0.39
March	1.89
April	2.33
May	1.17
June	0.98
July	Trace
August	0.02
September	0.00
October	0.44
November	0.39
December	1.01

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31, 1932 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1933. During the year, thirteen lightning fires and twenty-six man-caused fires occurred on this forest. We had a total of thirty-nine fires during the year.

Fire cooperation from stockmen shows notable progress toward a perfect record. Out of a total of thirty-nine fires, this forest reported two stockman fires, and but one of these was caused by a forest permittee. Assistance was given by stockmen on five fires during the summer. Following is the record of stockmen fires during the past three years:

	Year	Fires	Number Caused by Stockmen	Percent Caused by Stockmen
	1931	41	20	48-3/4
	1932	32	6	18-3/4
	1933	39	2	5

(Grazing report, 1933)

The last very dry year in this series came through with a total of 9.32 inches of moisture.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.53
February	0.70
March	1.04
April	0.96
May	1.36
June	0.59
July	0.27
August	Trace
September	0.24
October	1.48
November	0.01
December	1.14

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31, 1933 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1934. A total of seventy-nine fires occurred this season with thirty-two lightning and forty-seven man-caused, including three large fires:

Rose Creek started July 26 and burned an area of 319 acres, with damage to timber of \$1,808 and cost to control of \$1,924. A total of 241 men were employed on this fire.

Summit Prairie started July 29 by a smoker and burned over 156 acres, damaging timber in the amount of \$1,750. The cost to control the fire was \$1,633, and 220 men were used on it.

Antelope Canyon started July 29 at the well near the Edgerton Mill at the mouth of Antelope Canyon. It was evidently caused by a match dropped in dry bronco grass. The total area burned was 2,060 acres, with damage to timber approximately \$18,833 and cost to control \$9,954. The flying squadron from Bend in charge of A. G. Angell and 450 men suppressed the fire. The humidity ranged from four to thirty-three the first two days. The fire was not considered out until September 11.

During 1934 the Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 14.49 inches of moisture. The was an unusual year with higher than normal temperatures recorded during the winter months and very little snowfall.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.31
February	1.60
March	1.50
April	1.06
May	1.81
June	1.20
July	0.00
August	Trace
September	0.60
October	0.97
November	3.09
December	1.35

This has been the wettest year since 1927 when 15.68 inches of moisture was recorded. ("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31, 1934 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1935. A total of eighty forest fires were recorded on the Fremont national Forest. Of the total, thirty-five were caused by lightning and forty-five were man-caused.

Even though the cooperation received on fires was very good, we had more stockmen fires than are justifiable. There were eighty-one fires on the Fremont this season, and of this number 13 or 17 percent were attributed to stockmen. Only 25 percent of this number was caused by the permittees—the others by their employees. Five convictions were obtained, which is considered the best education among the shepherders. (Grazing report, 1935)

1936. Forty-seven fires occurred, but only two were of class C; one was 155 acres, but largely in sagebrush. Twenty-six were caused by lightning, sixteen by smokers, three be campfires, and two by other sources. Hunters could be blamed for eight fires. None from logging.

1937. A total of 103 fires occurred on the Fremont National Forest during the year. Of this total, eighty were caused by lightning and twenty-three were man-caused.

During 1937 a total of 18.26 inches of moisture was recorded at the Lakeview weather station; almost double the amount received in several of the drought years.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.10
February	2.78
March	1.74
April	1.57
May	0.41
June	1.53
July	0.04
August	0.00
September	0.17
October	2.31
November	2.69
December	3.92

("Climatology of the United States," No. 11-31, 1937 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1938. There were forty-two class A fires, ten class B fires, three class C fires, zero class D fires, and two class E fires in 1938. Nineteen of these fifty-seven were man-caused.

During the year a total of 14.21 inches of moisture was recorded at the Lakeview weather station.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.42
February	2.61
March	3.02
April	0.92
May	0.67
June	0.32
July	0.66
August	0.10
September	0.66
October	1.47
November	1.70
December	0.66

("Climatology of the United States," No. 11-31, 1938 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1939. There were seventy-three class A fires, eighteen class B fires, three class C fires, zero class D fires, and two class E fires in 1939. Of these ninety-six fires, thirty-seven were man-caused. During 1939 a total of 10.44 inches of moisture was recorded at the Lakeview weather station.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	0.98
February	1.00
March	1.02
April	0.17
May	0.78
June	0.53
July	0.47
August	0.08
September	1.00
October	0.95
November	0.05
December	3.41

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31, 1939 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

WILDLIFE

Game Population

Thousands of eastern brook trout had been planted frequently in Dog Lake, but for various reasons they failed to mature and propagate. The native rainbow grew to large size, but they were fat and hard to catch. In 1931 through the cooperation of sportsmen, Chamber of Commerce, county and state officials, and the Forest Service, 8,000 black bass and bluegills were planted. These fish were salvaged from a dying reservoir and were from four to twelve inches long.

President Hoover on August 26, 1931, issued a proclamation reducing the duck season from three months to one month.

One of the more interesting projects of the Fremont CCC camps was their work with fish and wildlife management. During the summer of 1935, Donald M. Hatfield, a junior biologist, was assigned to the Fremont to make stream and lake surveys and assist in fish and game management. He found that most of the streams of Lake County, on account of low temperature, are better suited for rainbow trout than eastern brook trout. He noted that this forest has been receiving from the state hatcheries many more eastern brook trout than rainbow.

District Ranger Albert Arnst and Assistant Ranger Pearly Ingram set out in February 1937 on a planned four-day trip to count deer and antelope and visit with sheep and cattle permittees:

We found the game situation good. The sex ratio deer count was without bucks (ratio for the forest basis of a count of 419 deer to that date showed 1 buck to 4.6 does). However, local ranchers reported presence of bucks in other areas wintering in herds of bucks only. Deer were plentiful under Fish Lake Rim, in excellent condition, and bold enough to venture down to ranches in many instances. Browse was mostly juniper, of which there was an adequate supply.

Two bands of antelope, totaling 1,000 head, were counted on the benches above plus, their wintering grounds. California quail were having difficulty surviving the continuing cold and many cases of starvation were on record. (Albert Arnst, "Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1937)

Supervisor Harriman was greatly interested in fish and game matters. California bighorn sheep existed in several areas in Oregon in the days of the early settlers. Steens and Hart mountains were probably the last places inhabited by them, but by 1916 there were none left in Oregon. The Wallowa Mountains were the last area occupied by the Rocky Mountain bighorn, but they were gone by the mid-1930s.

Supervisor Harriman was one of the people who wanted to restore the bighorn, and he sold the idea to Lakeview sportsmen in 1936. Arrangements were made through Stanley Jewett and Ira Bagrielson of the Biological Survey to obtain Rocky Mountain bighorns from the National Bison Range in Montana, and twenty-three animals were finally obtained and released on the west face of Hart Mountain in 1939.

Although the initial transplant proved unsuccessful due to the poor condition and unadaptability of the sheep, the idea of restoration refused to die. In 1950 the Oregon State Game Commission did obtain some California bighorns from British Columbia which were successfully planted on Hart Mountain.

Back in 1910 Ranger Jason Elder of the Paisley District found a mountain sheep's horn driven into a pine tree. A section of the tree was sawed out at the time and a part of the block split off to expose several inches of the overgrown tip of the horn.

The butt end of the horn is thirteen inches in circumference, even now in its weathered and shrunken condition, and protrudes from the tree six inches. This portion has the typical appearance of a large rocky mountain ram's horn. Even with some inches evidently weathered off the tip, it still has an overall length of twenty-five inches.

The evidence indicates that in about 1701, the left horn of a great mountain ram became hooked around a small pine tree. This may have happened as some predator dragged the ram as its prey through the young trees, or, as there is some reason to believe, the animal became entrapped in this manner, and, after bruising the thin bark in its effort to free itself, died in that position. In any event the tree grew until it was bound within the curl of the spiral horn and commenced to exert pressure on the middle and tip portion of it, while the larger end was held immovable by a rock or other object...Strange that this old patriarch of the herd on his last journey down from his

high wind-swept summer home to his open winter range should meet this tragic fate. (Walt Perry, FN Perry not actually specified August, 1936)

Beavers

Then and Now. Ranger George Everett Lynch of the Bly District, in preparation for the junior forester examination this year, submitted a thesis on erosion control in Cox Flat as follows:

In June, 1930, a slight ridge of earth about 200 feet long was found crossing the valley at right angles to the channel. No wood was found showing beaver work but the position of the ridge would suggest they constructed it. . .Possibly the removal of beaver has contributed to the condition found there.

He is discussing Cox Flat, on the headwaters of Thomas Creek, now dry in summer, covered with sagebrush and cut with channel erosion. The Fremont recently installed several erosion dams there to check further damage.

As I read there is awakened a flood of memories, for it was in Cox Flat where my brother and I went each year to camp and fish after the haying job in August. That was over twenty-five years ago, but it might have been yesterday—so vivid are the details in memory. Up before dawn to collect grasshoppers in the hay field at the old Seven-Up Ranch; assembling the camp outfits and provisions; the journey in a rattling old buckboard up Augur Creek over rough roads and finally down into Cox Flat, skirting the marsh and beaver dams to the lower end of the flat where we made camp. The horses were hobbled out (grass was plentiful then), and we fished down the canyon until about sunset. Then came the big event of the day—back up the flat to work the big holes in the beaver dams with the sure knowledge that we would find the "big one" there.

Yes, Everett, your deductions are correct. A sizeable beaver colony once worked in Cox Flat and stored up the waters of Thomas Creek in dams built of mud and willows. Since then a lot has happened. We like to believe that commendable progress has been made in the protection and management of our natural resources; otherwise, there would be scant justification for our myriad of resource plans. But, there are no beaver in Cox Flat! The marsh and meadow have disappeared, and in their stead we have a dry sagebrush-covered area, on which destructive erosion is taking place and because of which the Forest Service has found it necessary to resort to erosion control methods. (Walt L. Dutton, "Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1931)³

The closing of the beaver trapping season by the State Game Commission resulted in the trapping and removing of live beaver to other suitable locations. A survey was made to determine which ranchers wanted beavers planted on their lands and which wanted beavers removed. Rangers Karl Langfield and Pearl Ingram transplanted unwanted beaver to cover thirty suitable areas with an abundance of willows, aspens, cottonwoods, and mountain birch to build up the water table. For some time the Warner, Dog Lake, and Bly districts had been building brush dams in streams in mountain meadows to raise the water level to bring back grassy meadows which had been replaced by sagebrush. (1931)

Ranger Leo Quackenbush and Administrative Assistant Les Colvill made a recent field trip into Dairy Creek and Ingram Station via skis and snowshoes. The snow conditions were not as encouraging as we were led to believe earlier in the season. Most of the south slopes and exposed flats were found bare. At Ingram Station they found forty-eight inches of snow with a water content of 31 percent.

One of the two beaver transplants made on the Fremont last fall was visited and apparently the beaver liked their man-made home, since they were living in the house which was provided for them. On account of weather and road conditions, these beaver were held about three weeks and were not liberated until bad weather had arrived in earnest. Judging from the success of this plant, they could be moved almost any time of year that didn't interfere with their young. ("Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1935)

Loggers dread a "long skid" - more labor and higher costs. So also the original loggers and drivers, the beavers. Not that the additional labor bluffs a beaver, but it may cost him his life to get so far from deep water, what with coyotes, bobcats, cougars, etc., possibly lying in ambush, and he so clumsy and helpless on dry land.

But along about the old ranger station on Thomas Creek there has been a beaver colony for centuries, at least off and on. That's why there is a deep-soiled grassy valley instead of merely a rock-bottomed creek bed there.

Thirty years or so ago the beaver put in an aspen dam and created a pond on the then creek channel on the south side well below the present dams. This pond eventually filled with silt and was deserted, and the beaver moved upstream and turned the creek into another channel. There are no aspen trees or stumps in or near the immediate valley. Whence the aspen in the remains of the old dam? Up the 15 percent slope under the rimrock are a few aspen under ponderosa and white fir. Trailing this up, I found much beaver cutting at about 800 feet and up to an extreme distance of 900 feet (paced) from what had been the nearest point on the water or "towing canals." This is much the longest beaver skidding I have ever noted. Of course "W.O.R.K." are the beaver's middle initials, but it must have been dire necessity that compelled these naturally very timorous animals to venture so far from their element of refuge, the water. Moreover, these aspen poles had been cut low, meaning that the ground was bare of snow at the time, and had all been "logged off" without the customary waste, and then skidded over the bare ground to the water.

Additional evidence that the animals were hard pressed for food is the fact that near the pond many young pines two to four inches in diameter had been cut and completely utilized. Of these, thirteen were lodgepole, which were scarce, but the greater number ponderosa. Many larger ponderosa poles had been "marked" but not felled. It must have been hard times!

At this time the extensive meadow is heavily grown to willow, furnishing an abundance of food and building material for the colony. (Walt Perry, "Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1936)

During September a colony of seven beaver, comprising three generations, was trapped for transplanting purposes from Crane Creek on the Warner District. These beaver, which had been

giving farmers irrigation trouble, were taken from Will Vernon's property by A. R. Williams, trapper, working under Fred Sankey of the Biological Survey and assisted by the ranger.

The catch for three nights consisted of three kittens in the fifteen-pound class; a pair, which weighed some thirty pounds; and the grandparents, which would boost the scales up to fifty pounds or better. Unfortunately, the latter were not taken alive, one having been killed when struck by the trap jaws and the other drowning when he worked the trap loose from anchor and tipped it sideways under water.

The remaining five—two males, three females—were transplanted on Willow Creek, where it is hoped they will establish themselves and where their engineering efforts will give appreciated results.

In addition to the trapping on Crane Creek, two pair of large beaver were taken from private land on Cottonwood Creek and transplanted to a new home on Burnt Creek. Beaver surveys of the past month indicate that most of the main creeks on this district are stocked with from one to three colonies of various sizes. The dams and ponds at the head of Dismal Creek are something worth seeing. (Mike Bigley, "Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1937)

Hunters and Trappers

Ranger Everett Lynch in cooperation with two state policemen waylaid two market hunters returning homeward with eleven mule deer nicely dressed and loaded in a wagon. It was necessary to chase them for some distance through the timber with a car before an opportunity presented itself to halt them. The unlucky culprits are spending ninety days as guests of Klamath County. Rumor has it that a good share of the meat was ordered by our neighbors right here in Bly. (Lawrence D. Bailey, "Six-Twenty-Six," February, 1934)

Approximately 6,200 hunters entered the woods, judging from the 2,030 campfire permits issued. Ration of deer taken was about one to four and one-half. Check of the rangers shows that about 1,400 deer were taken in the 1936 hunt, indicating a pretty healthy supply of deer. (*Lake County Examiner*, 1936)

Lake County's long-to-be-remembered winter of 1936-1937 has proved to be below normal in amount of total snowfall. Measurements recently made at established snow stakes on the Paisley District have indicated an average snow depth two feet less than last year's average at the same time. At Ingram cabin the depth this year was about thirty-three inches in the middle of February. High drifts have piled up along the Summer Lake Rim; moisture content of measured snow depths averaged 30 percent.

Several trappers were encountered on this trip made by Ranger Quackenbush and ERA employee, Tom Osborn. Because of the season's high prices on pelts, trapping is taking on a boom, and may local residents are making the winter profitable by running trap lines in the back country. One ERA employee succeeded in trapping a bobcat, which caused some consternation until proper disposal was made of the "varmint." (Albert Arnst, "Six-Twenty-Six," April, 1937)

During the 1938 hunting season 9,500 hunters visited the Fremont National Forest. These hunters averaged three people per car which would mean that 3,166 cars traveled on an average of 300 miles, including the incidental travel in addition to the round trip. With an average of fifteen miles per gallon of gasoline, this would be twenty gallons of gasoline at \$.25 per gallon and more than likely an oil change at \$1.00, for a total of \$6.00 per car.

The majority of hunters use 30/30 or similar ammunition and the average hunter will take two boxes at \$1.20 per box, which would be \$2.40 per hunter.

From the amount of "hard likker" one observes in each camp, a conservative estimate of \$1.50 per hunter is thought to fill the bill.

Counting resident licenses only at \$3.00 per hunter, and there are several non-resident hunters, we have:

Hunting licenses	\$28,000.00
Gasoline and oil	18,996.00
Ammunition	22,800.00
Beverages	14,250.00
Total	\$84,546.00

The above figures do not take into consideration red hats and shirts and other special hunting equipment.

The forest receipts for the 1938 season were as follows:

Timber sales	\$24,467.63
Grazing fees	10,287.73
Special uses	94.60
Total	\$37,844.96

It is estimated that 1,900 deer were killed and taken out during the hunting season, with an average of seventy pounds of meat per carcass at \$.20 per pound and \$1.00 for hide and head, which would be \$28,850.00.

If 9,500 hunters paid \$84,546.00 to kill 1,900 bucks worth \$28,500.00, it looks as though demand, even though a luxury, would tend to make our game crop quite a valuable asset. (Leo D. Quackenbush, "Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1939)

LIVESTOCK

Allowances

1930-1934	Sheep	83,500
	Cattle and Horses ⁴	12,500
1930 ⁵	Sheep grazed	75,290
	Cattle and Horses	9,640

Ten-Year View of Allowances and Use

Reductions in permitted numbers for various reasons, including drought, have been large. Although there have been two large additions to the forest within the past ten years, there is an actual reduction in use. Records for 1927 compared to those for 1936 show the following:

Use In Animal Months

Year	Cattle	Sheep
1927	58,598	305,890
1936	35,836	197,456
Difference	23,762	108,434
Reduction	40%	35%

A large part of this reduction in use has come through the shortening of seasons due to drought conditions. Due to the additional acreage, the number of stock run under paid permit runs practically the same for sheep and 1,000 less for cattle comparing the same two years. It is our opinion that the reduction in use has kept pace with the reduced carrying capacity of ranges due to drought. Contemplated reductions prior to 1941 will materially aid the situation, particularly in the light of better moisture conditions. (Grazing report, 1937)

Wool and Livestock Sales

Approximately one and one-half million pounds of wool were shipped out of Lakeview and an unknown quantity from Bly, Klamath Falls, and Bend. The weight of fleece this year was greater than last with a tendency toward a longer and better staple, which compensated in a measure for low prices received for wool.

Wool prices ranged from \$.18 to \$.21 per pound. Lambs brought from \$.04 to \$.06 per pound while beef sold from \$.045 to \$.06. The average weight of lambs was sixty-six pounds and the

weight of two-year-old beef steers about 1,000 pounds. Few sales of stock cattle took place, so we haven't reliable price figures. Ewe lambs have been retained by the producers to a greater extent than last year. (Annual grazing report, 1930)

Eighty-nine Lake County sheepmen disposed of 23,034 old ewes and fifty cattlemen disposed of 409 drought-relief cattle. A total of \$52,578 was received for both the sheep and cattle. Grass steers brought from \$.03 to \$.045 per pound, with fat cows quoted at \$.02. (Memorandum to annual grazing report, 1934)

Beef prices on the average showed about a \$.03 increase this year over last, which meant approximately double the returns of last year. Even though prices increased slightly last year, this is the first year since 1931-1932 that \$.06 to \$.07 has been paid for steers.

Following are prices received for sheep:

Lamb	Average weight	Price
Ewe lambs	70.75 lbs.	\$4.50-\$5.2500
Mixed lambs	64 lbs.	\$.0600
Wether lambs	62.6 lbs.	\$.5550
1-2 year wethers	101 lbs.	\$.0375
1-2 year ewes		\$6.00-\$6.5000

These are an average of sheep weights and prices received this year.

One lot of 1,100 February lambs shipped in late July averaged ninety-two pounds and sold at \$.065. Another lot of 600 head of April lambs shipped in late August weighted only fifty-six pounds and sold at \$.0475.

Prices received for cattle: steers in good condition got as high as \$.07 with the bulk selling at \$.06 and \$.065. Average weight on those sold was 800 to 1,000 pounds. Fat cows averaging 1,000 to 1,100 pounds brought \$.05. Stock cattle sold at \$30 to \$40 per head. (Memorandum to annual grazing report, 1935)

Wool sold early in the year for \$.27 to \$.35 per pound. Most permittees sold, probably under urging by their creditors, and realized a neat profit on their sales. At the present time, wool is quoted at \$.16 with practically no demand. (Annual grazing report, 1937)

Livestock Industry

Practically all sheepmen and some cattlemen have lost money this year. They are going into the winter with a short hay crop, facing the problem of buying \$15 to \$25 hay, which is prohibitive for range stock under present market conditions. Banks have taken over some stock but, in many cases, are carrying stockmen, who cannot turn their stock without a loss since they are mortgaged for more than they are worth (sheepmen especially). (Annual grazing report, 1930)

The sheep industry has made financial improvement during the past year. As a whole, the wintering expense was much less, as was the winter loss. Very few sheep operators failed to make at least a small payment on their indebtedness, and one man running 2,600 head on the Fremont paid \$6,000 on his mortgage this fall. This man, however, is an excellent operator, has a good grade of sheep, well cared for at all times. Cases like this are rare, of course; nevertheless, local sheepmen are doing better.

Sheepmen are practically all operating on a budget, have disposed of their old ewes, and have either ewe lambs or yearling ewes to take their places. The local banks are again taking over a good many of their customers who were forced to go to the regional or seek other methods of financing.

The cattle industry has shown very little improvement. A large number of stock cattle were liquidated by the financing institutions owing to the shortage of winter feed. Practically all the cattle liquidated came from the Warner Valley section, where the hay crop was about 80 percent short of normal. Before the cattle industry can show any improvement, it will be necessary to get the wild hay meadows back into production and to receive a better price for beef and stock cattle. (Memorandum to annual grazing report, 1934)

As a matter of information, the following financial condition of a local bank shows a comparison between 1934 and 1935:

	October 17, 1934	November 1, 1935
Accounts Payable	\$106,000	None
Deposits	\$528,000	\$705,000
Loans	\$529,000	\$471,000

This, of course, is not entirely due to the better financial condition of the stock industry, as there are other factors that affect the general financial condition of the community.

Taking all factors into consideration, the financial condition of the sheep industry has improved slightly over 1934. There is, of course, a marked evidence of improvement over 1931-1932, when operating prices were quite out of line with the receipts of the business.

The cattle industry has made a very decided improvement over the past year. Cattlemen are encouraged, and a majority of them will be able to liquidate their mortgages if prices remain at their present level for a few years. (Memorandum to annual grazing report, 1935) p 385-86

In general, the stockmen, both cattle and sheep, are in a much improved position over previous years in this locality. Debts per head have been reduced to a general maximum of \$3.50 for sheep and a correspondingly low amount for cattle. There have been practically no foreclosures in the past ten months. While the banks look for a year of lower prices in 1938, they feel that for the most part the stockmen will be in a position to withstand them. (Annual grazing report, 1937)

Grazing Reports

Grazing Season of 1930. The range this fall shows effect of past dry seasons. We had plenty of moisture in May, but range dried severely through the summer until late September, when we had light showers which revived the feed appreciably. Feed on the whole was a little better than last year, and stock came off looking well. On a large portion of our range, stock were forced off before the close of the grazing season due to drought and scarcity of feed. Water drying up on some of our ranges caused excessive grazing and trampling on watered portions of the range.

We have too great variance in opening dates on some of our ranges between sheep and cattle in the same altitudes. Sheep go on to the same type of range as cattle forty-five days later and come off fifteen days earlier. We know that range vegetatively ready for cattle is also ready for sheep. Sheepmen have control over their flocks and can use public and leased private lands at low altitudes that cattlemen cannot use on account of not being able to hold their stock on those lands. Sheepmen lamb and shear before going on the forest in the majority of instances and are not ready to go on the forest until June 1 or later. Cattlemen are faced with the problem of getting their stock out of their fields, with no place to go, and keeping out of trespass except the forest. (Grazing report, 1930)

In the spring and fall drives, a total of 80,000 sheep are trailed over the driveway, and forage and supervision charges are made. Twenty-eight thousand sheep go over this driveway to and from their respective allotments along the route: this is done without charge unless they are on the forest two or more days.

The total cost of supervision for orderly routing on the driveway, spring and fall, is approximately \$700. Sheepmen agree that supervision is a legitimate charge on the driveway and must be kept up for the proper handling of the sheep. They think the forage charge unjust in that the first eight or ten bands get all the feed and the rest get nothing. Fire guards cannot be used to supervise the driveway. They are either not on or not available at trailing time. (Grazing report, 1930)

Range improvements during the past season consist of erosion control dams, water development, salt trough construction, ground squirrel and gopher extermination, poison plant eradication, drift fence building and grasshopper control.

Erosion is occurring at a rapid rate in a great number of the alluvial bottoms on the forest. A noticeable washing is occurring in old stream courses. Drought, rodents, and heavy grazing are aggravating the erosion problem until it is becoming a menace to some of the best mountain meadows and lower bottom lands on the forest. (Grazing report, 1930)

Grazing Season of 1931. Drought conditions were almost the worst in history. Lakes, springs, and creeks were dry that had never failed before, necessitating the drilling of deep wells. Hay crops were about three-fourths short of normal. Very little snow fell on the desert, resulting in a shortage of feed and poor stock.

Some stockmen had to haul water to stock on the forest ranges. The Wickiup Spring sheep allotment on the Silver Lake District contained about 27,000 acres of good bitterbrush, with twenty-five miles of road traversing the area. The permittee bought a tank truck of 700-gallons capacity, and twenty troughs with a total capacity of 1,400 gallons. He established watering camps at two-mile intervals along the roads. Three thousand ewes and lambs were watered at the camps, and 2,800 gallons of water were consumed at one watering. (1931)

Grazing Season of 1933. For the past several years, climatic conditions have been unfavorable for grazing during the first six weeks after the close of grazing season on the forest ranges. The past practice of most of the permittees has been to graze their sheep on the open public land for a period of six weeks to two months before winter feeding them in pastures. This fall's being exceptionally dry forced practically all sheepmen directly from the forest ranges to winter pasture where they started feeding hay. The abundance of hay grown this year, plus that carried over from last year, warded off what might have been a serious situation.

Rainfall up to and including November is 0.56 of an inch below last year's fall. The moisture this year is in the form of rain and has soaked the ground to a depth of from eighteen inches in the mountains to four feet in the valleys.

Vegetation in 1933 did not make as rapid growth during the spring and summer as was the case in 1932. This was caused by a lack of moisture in the ground prior to winter snow storms and by a cold spring and summer. Conditions look much brighter for the 1934 season due to the fact that the ground was well soaked with moisture before the snowfall. (Grazing report, 1933)

Grazing Season of 1934. Lake and Klamath counties are enjoying a snowless winter. The ground is free of frost, and winter logging is at a standstill. More than normal precipitation has fallen and forage is better in the low country than at the time stock were turned on last May. Stockmen are divided as to prospects for a good season this coming summer. (Lawrence D. Bailey, "Six-Twenty-Six," February, 1934)

The 1933-34 winter was mild throughout with very little snow and practically no run-off. The irrigation water in Drews Reservoir was all gone by July 1, and a number of small reservoirs had no water. Creeks were low and gone out early. Sheep were forced off the desert about four weeks ahead of normal and by the same token onto their summer range. A large number of sheepmen were forced to haul water for lambing purposes. One permittee had a breakdown with his water truck and lost over 400 lambs. So many of the lambs saved were bums that over 50 percent of 975 lambs weighed less than forty-five pounds.

The growing season was good early and forage made an excellent growth with stock taking on an early fat. The total absence of moisture during July and August did not give the forage at higher elevations a chance to attain maximum growth, and consequently, with the bulk lacking, feed did not hold out. The palatability was also lower due to the dearth of precipitation. As was to be expected, stock water was short and trough water had to be depended upon more than usual.

Prospects for 1935 are much brighter, however. November brought 3.09 inches of rainfall and 1.35 for December so far. At one time the Warner range of mountains had from one and one-half

to two feet of snow with no frost in the ground. This practically all rained off, and a new coat has now replaced it. The creeks are all running, and there is assurance of some spring and reservoir water for 1935 at least. According to past weather records the big snowfall usually occurs in January, so generally the 1935 irrigation and stock water prospects are much brighter.

As a whole, the ranges on the Fremont are in fair to good shape. There are two serious over-utilized areas on the forest—the Chewaucan-Sycan cattle division and the Dog Lake common use area. (Grazing report, 1934)

Grazing Season of 1935. The Lake County stockmen have suffered considerably since the alfalfa froze out in 1932, but some of these areas have been reseeded and hay production was better this year than for several years. An abundance of irrigation water this season made possible better alfalfa crops. Wild hay was the best since 1927. There was little hay held over last winter, but the crops this season were sufficient that considerable hay should be held over. The Chewaucan Land and Cattle Company of Paisley, besides stocking approximately 6,000 tons, have sufficient hay bunched and left on the ground to winter their stock.

The hay crop of Lake County varies considerably from year to year, but under average conditions there is sufficient holdover to take care of any one-year shortage. The following tabulation of hay production from what is considered a good hay ranch in the Warner section is indicative of a variable hay crop over a period of years in that locality:

Year	Tons Produced
1927	857
1928	681
1929	561
1930	496
1931	78
1932	674
1933	453
1934	none
1935	700

This is an average picture of hay production in this area. There were few ranchers who produced no hay last year, but with few exceptions all had good crops this year.

The early rains started the feed on the deserts, and feed is reported to be fair this winter. Recent storms have made feed available that could not be reached before due to lack of water. The stockmen feel that watering on the desert will be successful this winter. Few sheepmen try to winter without the use of some form of concentrates. (Grazing report, 1935)

As a whole the ranges on the Fremont are in fair to good condition. There are two areas—the Chewaucan-Sycan cattle division and the Dog Lake common use—on which serious over-utilization is in evidence. These areas are both in much better condition than last year. A period

of such years with better moisture conditions, together with improved range management, better range improvements, and reduction of numbers, would soon rehabilitate our ranges, but such cannot be expected with only better moisture conditions. The other allotments are in good condition, and a few of them are excellent.

Chewaucan-Sycan Cattle Division

This division, even though in deplorable condition, shows some improvement over last year. The moisture conditions and late entering added materially to this range's condition. Through the cooperation of the stockmen concerned, 1,785 head of cattle were held off for ten days at the beginning of the season. In addition, the gathering of this stock started about August 31, and 488 head were removed by this date. This unit contains some 157,000 acres and is all overgrazed.⁶

The following recommendations are offered to correct this situation:

1. Reduce all permits to the maximum limit.⁷
2. A grazing reconnaissance was made of all G-3 and G-4 land within this division in 1931-1932. Now that it is known that the carrying capacity is less on the entire unit than has previously been estimated, it seems advisable to raise the acreage requirement for G-4 lands. All land within this division will now be under G-4.
3. The construction of interior drift fences to aid in distribution will be of material value. A portion of one such fence was constructed this season. With the continuing of the ERA camp and barring unforeseen delays, it is expected to complete this fence prior to the 1936 grazing season.
4. There are a number of sheep allotments north of this division and on Chewaucan Mountain Range to the south that have considerable old forage left at the end of each grazing season. By using this area as common use, relief could be given the cattle division. These sheep ranges are building up an abundance of grass species less palatable to sheep than cattle, and in many places extreme fire hazards are existing.⁸ (Grazing report, 1935)

Dog Lake Unit

The Dog Lake unit is used in common by cattle and sheep. This unit has been subject to heavy use for several years, and many areas are become overgrazed. There was a marked difference this season on the area adjacent to the west and south boundaries. The construction of the west boundary drift fence and the state line drift fence practically eliminated any trespass. Approximately 4,000 acres of this unit is overgrazed. This unit is carrying an excessive number of stock, and it is difficult to control the distribution without cross-fencing.

The following recommendations are offered to assist in correcting this situation:

1. Reduce all permits to the protective limit.⁹
2. Since G. B. Wilcox has only small holdings in Oregon but has vast holdings in California, it seems that, as soon as negotiations could be made, his permit should be transferred to that region.

3. That initial steps be taken to determine the feasibility of advancing the opening date for cattle from May 16 to June 1. There are a few areas which are ready to graze by May 16, but much premature damage is done on other areas. Even if some areas were allowed to go to waste prior to use, it is believed that additional growth and no premature use would more than offset any such areas. (Grazing report, 1935)

Undoubtedly the Fremont is carrying more stock than can be supported under the best range management practices. There is no marked variation between carrying capacity and authorization. Our authorization, at present, is slightly under the estimated carrying capacity. It is not deemed necessary to make any drastic changes, but as soon as a technical range reconnaissance can be completed for the entire forest, no doubt adjustments will be necessary. Since authorization is less than the carrying capacity and considering all factors affecting utilization mentioned elsewhere in this article, it appears that distribution is our greatest problem. (Grazing report, 1935)¹⁰

Grazing Season of 1936. Prospects for the winter season look good at present. Ample precipitation and unseasonably warm weather have held losses and feeding requirements to the minimum. To date there has been practically no feeding, and the stock are going into the winter in fine shape. Fall ranges have been the best in a number of years. A good growth of grasses occurred, making prospects for early spring range look favorable. While hay crops have been short of normal, there is no danger of a real shortage of feed. This again is due to the open fall and good range conditions. (Grazing report, 1936)

The communities of Paisley and Silver Lake are altogether dependent upon the livestock industry. Within the vicinities of Lakeview and Bly, during the past two or three years, there has been an increase in the activities of logging and milling, with the result that the livestock industry ranks second in the effect on social and economic conditions.

Considering the entire area surrounding the forest, production of livestock has been the principal industry until the past two or three years. If cutting continues at the present rate, the lumber industry will be in the lead for the next twenty years or more. If a sustained yield policy is put into effect, the amount of timber cut will of necessity be reduced, and the livestock industry may rank with or ahead of the lumber industry in importance. As a source of taxes and wealth, the lumber industry ranks first, and the livestock industry ranks second.

There are still a number of "squirrel ranches" located inside and adjacent to the forest boundary. A few of the owners have been forced out of business and their ranches are being rented for grazing purposes or have been purchased by other stockmen, who in some cases are permittees and own commensurate property. There are a few instances of claimants trying to prove up on homesteads within the forest, where the qualifications are questionable. This has been stimulated to some extent by the demand for grazing lands.

There has been an improvement in breeding, to some extent better care of animals and better products sold. The activities of the county agents have had considerable to do with bringing about these changes. The government stock reduction program resulted in large numbers of cull stock being killed off and a consequent betterment in the livestock produced. Care of animals

and adjustment of breeding periods are the things most in need of attention. The majority of the stockmen in the Silver Lake and Paisley communities have given very little consideration to these phases of the livestock business. (Jack B. Hogan, Memorandum to accompany annual grazing report of 1936, January 13, 1937)

Grazing Season of 1938. One of the chief movements toward the rehabilitation of overgrazed ranges made during the past year was the elimination of the old Dog Lake common use area by placing the cattle from there in a fenced allotment to themselves with the exception of one permittee's stock. This was made possible by selling this idea to all the permittees concerned and moving one sheep allotment. . . There is still some improvement work to be done in the way of fencing, trail building, and water development on this cattle range to obtain full utilization. However, it is only a matter of time until this can be done.

The Chewaucan cattle and horse unit has been aided in the past two seasons by the division fence which holds the stock to the lower elevations until mid-season and also by reductions, transfers, and non-use. Fencing on the forest boundary has eliminated much early spring trespass while the discontinuance of a majority of the early lambing ranges has aided materially in the attainment of proper seasonal use. One entire sheep range and parts of two others were closed to grazing as a rehabilitation measure.

The shifting of ranges between cattle and sheep to secure more uniform utilization has received much attention in the past two years. Discussions have been held with the association using the Chewaucan cattle and horse unit and most of them are now favorable toward moving their stock to the sheep ranges this year. Some little fencing and water development must be done before this range is ready for cattle but it is planned to do this work during the season of 1939 so that the change may be made for the season of 1940.

The problem of separating roads from stock driveways is indeed a difficult one on this forest. In the first place, a large percentage of the present driveway mileage within the exterior boundaries were inherited in the 1935 boundary extension. These largely, of course, followed roads. Also they cross perhaps more privately owned land than public. Moving them off these roads or to the tops of ridges will necessitate some very careful planning and field location work. In some cases the solution will be the relocation of roads instead of driveways. (Grazing report, 1938)

Grazing Season of 1939. It is felt that considerable progress has been made during 1939 toward the rehabilitation of ranges within the Fremont Forest. Through taking advantage of the allowed reductions on transfers of stock, the planned reductions for protection, the removal of national forest lands from illegal enclosures, lapse of preferences through non-use, private lands coming under G-4 supervision, and the cancellation of lambing privileges, stocking and distribution have been bettered. Some examples follow:

Dog Mountain sheep and goat allotment was enlarged and a drift fence to prevent cattle trespass constructed.

Long Valley sheep and goat allotment was enlarged and opening date delayed fifteen days.

Permittee on Deming Creek sheep and goat allotment leased 6,820 acres additional land and used it in connection with allotment without increase in numbers of stock. Same condition on Arkansas cattle and horse allotment with 2,130 acres.

Horsefly cattle and horse allotment increased by 6,000 acres without added numbers of stock. The association has developed several springs on private land within the allotment.

Ten illegal enclosures were discovered during the past year, involving 764 acres of land, a considerable proportion of which is meadow forage of high-carrying capacity. The total number of cases for the past two years is fourteen, with a total acreage of 1,102.

On the Horseshoe cattle and horse allotment a non-use by Grohs for 150 head allowed better distribution of the other stock thereby lessening use on the allotment as a whole, especially the Horseshoe Creek area. Improvements this year included the development and betterment of five springs and the maintenance of two others. In addition, two miles of drift fence were constructed, and all fence on the west side of the allotment was maintained. Stock trails (one and one-half miles) were brushed out on the west side to permit accessibility to formerly little-used areas.

The employment of a full-time rider by Reeds and Bernard Estate provided good distribution and salting of the stock.

The Moonshine Spring fire of July 1939 burned 608 acres, most of which had a dense fir and brush understory and was inaccessible for grazing. One hundred sixty acres of this burn was reseeded this fall with crested and slender wheat and should aid in providing additional range area in the future.

Through G-4 procedure, 1,400 acres of private land were acquired as available range, including 320 acres in Young Valley which had, in previous years, been used by Stockburger's sheep and which had caused difficulty in way of trespass.

The Big Cove sheep and goat allotment was divided among four surrounding sheep and goat allotments, thereby relieving the crowded conditions in that area. The lapse of preference on this allotment reduced the number of sheep in this area by 600. The result is that satisfactory stocking has been made on the Salt Creek, Abert Rim, Bulls Prairie, and Porcupine Creek sheep and goat allotments.

On the Crane Lake cattle and horse allotment, stocking was reduced by forty head by transfer of this number to the Barley Camp cattle and horse allotment where a temporary permit for forty head to Peterson had been cancelled.

On the Cottonwood Creek sheep and goat allotment crowded conditions were relieved by the addition of 3,480 acres of G-4 lands leased and waived by Holmes and Wing.

A drift fence along the national forest boundary south and west of Silver Lake has eliminated early spring trespass.

Through salting and riding, much more even utilization was secured on the Chewaucan-Sycan cattle and horse division.

Development of thirty-four springs on the north end of the Paisley District was completed in preparation for changing class of stock to cattle and horse instead of sheep and goat. (Memorandum to accompany annual grazing report of 1939, December 28, 1939)

Stockmen and Stock Organizations

In general, our relations with the stockmen are most gratifying. They are sincere in their praise of the Forest Service management and very few, if any, criticisms are heard.

The Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association purchased material for twenty plank salt troughs. The Forest Service made the troughs, and range riders and rangers placed them on the range. This makes forty serviceable log and plank troughs on the Chewaucan-Sycan cattle division. The association plans on continuing this cooperation at the same rate until an adequate number of troughs are on the range.

The ZX Company furnished \$60.00 in cooperation with the Forest Service to cut the logs out of the Currier Trail Driveway, which was done under the supervision of the Forest Service.

The Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association continue to cooperate in range management and have purchased and distributed 50,000 pounds of salt on the range for use next season. They have also entered into a cooperation plan to build twenty new salt troughs a year for the next five-year period.

The Central Fremont Cattle and Horse Association in meeting November 24, 1930, appointed a committee to draw up a resolution for presentation to the State Legislature advocating state-wide beaver protection. The beaver situation on this forest is deplorable. The state law allowing trapping on private lands makes it impossible to conserve beaver on national forest land. To say that extermination of beaver from mountainous areas they inhabited has reduced the carrying capacity 25 percent is conservative. Destruction of the beaver besides materially reducing the forage and late water supply also leaves areas they inhabited very susceptible to erosion. (Grazing report, 1930)

In February 1932, Supervisor Campbell organized the Fremont Sheepmen's Association. Although several cattle associations had been in existence for several years, this was the first official organization of the sheepmen, and it was to continue for many years. About half of the Fremont permittees at that time ran sheep. Assistant Supervisor Lawrence Frizzell presided at the meeting at which the following officers were elected:

Ned Sherlock, president; John V. Withers, vice-president; Dan F. Brennan, (Bank of Lakeview), secretary; Roy M. Chandler (Warner), Robert L. Weir, Sr. (North Bly), Phil P. Barry (South Bly), C. E. Campbell (Paisley), and F. G. McBroom (Silver Lake), advisory board.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Oregon Wool Growers Association was held at Lakeview on November 13 and 14. Because of the desire of officers of the association to recognize the Fremont Forest Permittees' Association and the southern Oregon sheepmen, it was decided to hold the meeting in Lakeview.

The weather was ideal prior to and after the meeting, but unfortunately there was a very small attendance of sheepmen. This was a matter of keen regret to the officers and others since speakers on the program had important messages for the sheepmen regarding financing, transportation rates, operation of livestock finance organization, range grasses (by a representative of Oregon State College), and other representative subjects. ("Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1933)

With the new addition to the Fremont there will be need for an association in the Bly country as well as in the Warner section. It is expected that during the coming season these can be organized. There are but few of the stockmen who realize the value of an association in approaching problems pertinent to all rather than to individuals. Through organized effort they are in a better position to present problems for consideration. (Grazing report, 1935)

On a recent trip to the Bly country, Ranger Langfield and I went to see the new manager of a ranch in regard to a grazing preference. We made the appointment over the phone and in ten minutes were at the ranch house. A maid met us at the door, took our hats, and ushered us in and brought us the latest papers. Twenty minutes later the manager came down, riding boots polished like mirrors, white shirt, necktie, and store suit. We introduced ourselves, and during the ensuing interim the deference shown us was as great as that which would have been shown the Secretary of Agriculture and his assistant. We were ushered out in like manner, poured ourselves into the puddle jumper (Model T Ford) and drove off. After a silence of half an hour (I was still stunned), Langfield shook himself and said, "This is the first time in all my years as a ranger that I have ever been treated with the respect I felt due me!" I'm afraid we're spoiled for meeting the ordinary run of stockmen now. They won't treat us right. (Everett Lynch, "Six-Twenty-Six," April, 1930)

Predators and Other Nuisances

Our squirrel extermination program covered 519,940 acres this year making a total of 603,660 acres to date. This includes private land and public domain as well as national forest lands embraced in natural unit of the forest. It excludes Indian lands treated with the same crew but different funds. A program of retreatment and expansion is planned for next year which will cover practically all the infested areas on the forest.

An allotment of \$75.00 plus contributed time was used in the grubbing of 7,000 wild parsnip plants (*Circuta*) out of about 100 acres of meadow. A total of eleven cattle were reported by range riders as having died from plant poisoning this year. (Grazing report, 1930)

An allotment of \$100.00 to aid in combating grasshoppers in the Sycan country was used in cooperation with the Chewaucan Land and Cattle Company to purchase bait material for the project on Sycan Marsh. . . . Aid from cooperating state and federal agencies will probably be

necessary to keep this menace from becoming epidemic, as it is on Sycan and Klamath Marsh. The Lake and Klamath county courts, the Indian Service and private stockmen have agreed to cooperate to the extent of approximately \$1,000 each for the control of the grasshopper infestation. The Forest Service should do its equal part.

The Biological Survey in cooperation with sheepmen poisoned the Jack Creek and Yamsey Mountain ranges for coyotes. The degree of success secured is as yet undetermined. (Grazing report, 1930) p 311

The following table shows losses by classes of stock in 1935:

	Cattle & Horses	Sheep & Goats
Poisonous Plants	4	231
Predatory Animals		641
Disease		188
Other	12	196
Total	16	1,256

The reported losses for both sheep and cattle decreased over 1934. It is believed that an accurate check was made this season, and the reason for such decreases, especially those caused by predatory animals, is due to the effort of the Biological Survey and local hunters in trapping coyotes last fall. The losses from predatory animals were chiefly in areas where there was little or no trapping. There is marked evidence of decreases in losses on those areas where the trapping was more concentrated. (Grazing report, 1935)

Cattle Rustling

On a recent field trip, Assistant Supervisor John Scharff and I all but ran down a bandit gang of calf thieves.

Passing the antelope driveway corral, we noticed a fresh roan calf hide hanging over the top rail. On closer inspection, we learned that the animal had been dressed nearby and that it was a maverick but the head was missing. John recalled stories of calf-stealing in the early days in eastern Oregon. I remarked that someone was surely brazen to do the job in so prominent a place and that the head, probably being earmarked, had been hidden.

We searched in nearby thickets, dug up fresh dirt mounds, looked under logs, and rolled over rocks. Finally John, peering low under a lodgepole thicket, discovered the missing head—the long-horned head of a nanny goat that had passed by early that morning in a band of sheep. We've decided not to take up the detective profession. (Lawrence K. Mays, "Six-Twenty-Six," July, 1934)

Taylor Grazing Act

For the past twenty-five years, stockmen, conservationists, politicians, and others have fought bitter battles over the control and use of the public lands. With the enactment of the Taylor Grazing Act there is now a federal law providing for the administration of these public lands. This law has now been accepted in all of the western states by both the stockmen and the wildlife interests.

The progressively increasing destruction of natural resources will be stopped and the lands will be administered under a proper land use plan to put the lands to constructive use. This program will affect nearly 600 million acres of public domain.

The Grazing Service of the Department of Interior asked for the loan of Supervisor Harriman to help set up an organization to administer the Taylor grazing lands. The detail, beginning December 15, 1934, was for approximately two months. He traveled throughout the west with F. R. Carpenter, director of grazing under the Taylor Act, Assistant Regional Forester Ed Kavanaugh, and a party of experts. Meetings were held in Klamath Falls, Vale, Boise, Salt Lake, Burns, and Bakersfield, California. At the Bakersfield meeting the final stages of organization for the first grazing district were completed. At the last meeting held in Burns, the district boundaries for the various grazing districts in the state of Oregon were approved by the state-wide committee. (1935)

The establishment of Taylor grazing districts is causing a feeling of uncertainty among the sheepmen in regard to future grazing periods and privileges. There is the general thought that such districts will have seasons established which are different from the periods previously used, and if such is the case, many sheepmen will find it difficult to care for their bands during the period between grazing district and national forest seasons. (Grazing report, 1935)

Water Development

After the CCC boys were moved from Silver Lake Camp in November 1933, Assistant Ranger Larry Mays wrote:

Before we got back to our regular work, Imp and Dev, the NIRA twins, had their fists in our hair. On the Silver Lake District, we have started crews on a drift fence project, two structure schedules, road maintenance, driveway corrals, water development, and trough construction. The personnel of these crews are showing their appreciation of NIRA wage rates by cramming eighty hours of work in forty hours.

The value of the NIRA program, especially in this dry cycle is shown by this one project. Water development on the stock driveway through the Silver Lake District was undertaken through the use of NIRA funds. On the sixty-six-mile drive, wells have been dug in order that stock can water at six-mile intervals. Corrals were also built near each well to hold sheep overnight.

Each development consists of a dug well from seven to twenty-feet deep, a pitcher pump, and a string of six troughs. The troughs hold approximately 700 gallons of water and can be filled in

about an hour. One well supplied enough water in a day for 5,100 ewes and their lambs, nearly 10,000 gallons, all pumped with a pitcher pump. The stockmen are surprised at the large amount of water consumed per head. The reason for such heavy drinking is undoubtedly due to the fresh unmuddied condition of the water. Sheep have traveled faster and, the lambs especially have come through in better shape because of the developments. I believe a long step has been made to reduce livestock losses and solve the driveway problem. (Larry Mays, Range improvement report, 1933)

The question is often asked why the drought has affected some sources of water supply and apparently never interfered with the continual flow of others. Ana River, which is adjacent to the Fremont, runs merrily along while big springs in the mountains dry up.

While in Silver Lake recently, I picked up some very interesting information along this line. Prior to the San Francisco earthquake, which occurred in 1906, I believe, there were two large springs in the Silver Lake country which were well-known landmarks to everyone. One fed Silver Lake and the other one drained into Klamath Marsh. The spring running into Klamath Marsh quit short off right after the earthquake, and the other ceased running over a period of years, becoming completely dry in 1916. Neither spring shows any signs of life even during the favorable season now. Last summer a sheepman endeavored to open up one of these springs but met with no success. Maybe what this country needs now is a good earthquake instead of a good five-cent cigar or a series of good precipitation years. (John C. Scharff, "Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1935)

We admit that there are areas on the Silver Lake District that are short on water for either man or beast. When we get a spring developed that will produce plenty of water, we think we have something. Ross spring is located in one of the dry areas just inside the timber and west of the desert edge, five and seven miles north and west from water, and ten miles south to the next drink. Since the coming of the white man this spring has been just a dirty little mud hole that furnished a very limited supply of water until the last of June, if the season was good and wet.

We dug this spring out in 1937 and installed a redwood plank box. In the spring of 1938 we completed the job, put 300 feet of three-fourth inch pipe to the burned log troughs, and 275 feet of water space in the thirteen big troughs. A. T. Hoffman had charge of the burning of the logs, and when it comes to burning big pine logs for water troughs, Hoffman can keep a front seat in any company.

We have about two acres of land fenced above the spring and erosion dams in the gullies so that we can force all the runoff through and into the fenced plot. The plot is seeded, and grass has a wonderful start.

On September 23, Supervisor Harriman and I made an inspection of this job: water temperature was fifty-nine in the first trough, all troughs were level full, the overflow from the last trough has irrigated a small strip of land, and water is running 200 feet from the troughs. In August 2,500 gallons per day was being hauled from this spring to a band of sheep on the adjoining range.

For water development in a dry country where water is really needed, we think this job rates right up among the first of its class. (Eugene J. Rogers, "Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1938)

Not to be outdone by Gene Rogers' water developments on the Silver Lake District, the Warner District calls attention to one of its latest, with thanks to Aaron Hoffman, our chief water pitcher, trough burner, and water developing expert.

Up to this year, Mud Spring on the Horseshoe allotment was good only in the spring and early summer when water was plentiful. As the dry summer season came on, the stock tromped and wallowed in the mud as long as there was any sign of moisture. By midsummer, even the bees and wasps deserted it, and the casts of stock tracks in the adobe-like mud were the only indicators that water had been there. The possibility of utilization of the feed in this area was "gone with the water."

With the idea of correcting this difficulty, Mr. Hoffman was put on the job. The mud hole was dug out, a catch box installed and covered, and the water was piped a short distance downhill where thirteen burned-out pine troughs have been kept full of water "fit for man or beast" all summer. And thus, another problem of range utilization has been eliminated. (Michael Bigley, "Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1938)

IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

CCC

In the winter of 1932-1933, unemployment, distress, and hunger reached a new all-time high in the United States. President Franklin Roosevelt regarded the planting and protection of forests as a government responsibility. He planned to put more than 250,000 men and boys in 1,500 camps to work in the forests and park. The Labor Department was to select the men; the Departments of Interior and Agriculture were to plan the work, designate the campsites, and supervise the men in carrying out the work. The War Department was responsible for giving the men physical examinations, enrolling them, transporting them to camps, feeding, housing, and clothing them.

On March 31, 1933, Congress approved the organization of the Emergency Conservation Work, more generally known as the Civilian Conservation Corps. Robert Fechner, then vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, was named director. The CCC was a program for young men, most of them being between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three. Most of them were unemployed and many had never had a regular job.

The purpose of the CCC was two-fold: to conduct a large-scale program of conserving the nation's natural resources and to provide valuable experience and training for young citizens to fit them for better jobs.

Each camp was like a small settlement with about 200-210 persons, consisting usually of 190 enrolled boys and ten to twenty supervisors. The overhead consisted of the commanding officer and his assistants, the camp superintendent, the educational advisor, and the foremen for the

various activities. The boys as well as the overhead lived in tents or wooden barracks. Other facilities included mess halls and infirmaries.

The many jobs to be filled required cooks, waiters, storekeepers, truck drivers, typists, draftsmen, carpenters, tractor drivers, stone masons, laborers, and many others.

These young men gained much valuable experience, including good work habits and special skills, and many were saved from delinquency. As could be expected, some boys benefited more than others. They all gained in health and strength, learned discipline and regularity, and learned how to get along with others. Some difficulty was experienced because of the dual control of the boys by the army and the Forest Service foremen. Since strict army discipline was not applicable, there were problems in the way of preserving order, but by a system of rewards, things were worked out. They were not trained to be soldiers, but to be citizens. They felt they were doing a man's work and were helping to improve their country.

In the words of Fred A. Stone, Bly Camp superintendent:

The main accomplishment was that we have given a lot of young boys a push in the right direction. I have had the pleasure of contacting and hearing from quite a few of the boys who spent some time at Camp Bly. Several of them who received some training as carpenters became building construction contractors, electrical contractors, and electricians, and two have body and fender shops. It really made me feel good that I had a small part in pointing the way for them.

In general, they planted trees; fought insect pests and diseases; fought forest fires; collected seeds; burned brush; built many roads, trails, and buildings; and worked on range and recreation improvement. Campground improvements included fireplaces, forest shelters, rustic tables, benches, and drinking water and sanitation facilities. They made canoes for use at Deadhorse and Campbell lakes. Some of the improvements built by the CCC's are still being used while a great many have worn out and had to be replaced. As could be expected with large crews of inexperienced boys, some of the work was not done too efficiently, and some not too well. However, nothing was built that was not needed, and their contribution was of great value, according to John G. Clouston, assistant supervisor.¹¹

For recreation, the boys took great interest in baseball, boxing, horseshoe pitching, and music, having an organized baseball team and an orchestra. A school for cooks was established by Sergeant Euler of the army.

Educational advantages for the CCC boys were offered by various colleges. Twenty-six colleges notified the U. S. Commissioner of Education that they had established CCC camp enrollee scholarships. The scholarships ranged in value from \$50 to \$1,000 a year and permitted qualified CCC enrollees to undertake high training. Twenty-eight colleges and universities conducted extension classes and special lectures for enrollees from nearby CCC camps to use their classrooms and equipments.

It was originally planned for the Fremont to have three camps: Camp Ingram on Thomas Creek, Cliff Spring Camp on Silver Creek, and Bly Camp. Supervisor Campbell decided to actively head the Emergency Conservation Work Program and chose as his assistant, District Ranger Henry C. Hulett. The assistant supervisor directed the regular forest work. Fire control officer Les Colvill was assigned to the planning work with Assistant Rangers Quackenbush and Bailey assigned to mapping. (June, 1933)

Camp Ingram. This camp was built and occupied in 1933. Among other projects, the crews of this camp worked on the following: betterment of Horseshoe Trail, Dry Creek and Cottonwood Meadow roads, and construction of a new pole line from Baldwin Corner to Dairy Creek. In the fall of 1933, Camp Ingram was dismantled and the boys were moved to California for the winter.¹²

Silver Creek Camp (also known as Cliff Springs Camp). Action started when a crew of twenty-two men arrived on the Fremont on May 21 and made camp on Silver Creek, about twelve miles southwest of Silver Lake. This crew was augmented by fourteen of the local Woodsman Quota, selected from Lakeview and Klamath Falls. Soon after the camp was established, the full quota of men arrived, making a total of 207. The members of this camp were from Portland, Klamath Falls, and Lake County. Following are some of the accomplishments of this camp: construction of Truck Trail #269 from Deadmond Ranch to Antelope Mountain, eleven and one-half miles; construction of Truck Trail #325 (ZX), six and one-half miles; trunk road maintained from forest boundary to Ingram ranger station; construction of a fifty-man side camp at Skookum Springs; construction of two small side camps near Bald Mountain; construction of five and eight-tenths miles of Walker Rim Road #256; and completion of a pole telephone line from Silver Lake south to the forest boundary.

Late in the fall, the boys were moved from this camp to the west and lower elevation camps for the winter. Quoting Larry Mays, "With considerable regret, we watched the last CCC truck roll down the highway to the winter camps, for the Juniper Jumpers had done good work and not a little of it."

This camp was not occupied in 1934. In June 1935, an advance cadre of thirty men arrived to erect buildings for an all-year camp. However, because of slow enlistments in the east, due to increased employment in the middle and eastern farming sections, Silver Creek Camp was not occupied in 1935.

Since the Cliff Spring Camp was still unoccupied in 1936, it was offered to the Grazing Service. They moved in a crew of 150 enrollees from Texas under the direction of Camp Superintendent Fuller. The Grazing Service enrollees worked on range improvements, including drift fences, water developments, road construction, and other projects on the public domain. They also built a good graveled road from Cliff Springs to Silver Lake.

Camp Bly. Camp Bly, located on the south edge of Bly, was established in May 1933. Camp construction was completed June 15, after which the enrollees were moved in. Most of the boys were from Illinois, with forty-two local boys added, making a total of 202. Road construction

was one of the main projects this summer. The boys were called to twelve fires. These boys were moved out for the winter. Camp Bly was not occupied during the summer of 1934.

The roadside cleanup work on Quartz Mountain was one of the major projects of the Bly CCC camp in 1935. This project included cutting all dead trees, piling and burning all logs and brush to a distance of from 200 to 300 feet on each side of the Klamath-Falls-Lakeview Highway, which meant making a park of about 500 acres along this road.

November 13, Forrest Cooper, secretary of the Lakeview Chamber of Commerce, A. R. Corbett, president of the 20-30 Club, Ernest Fetsch of the Fetsch Clothing Company, W. O. Harriman, forest supervisor of the Fremont Forest, and C. A. Bennett, forest ranger of the Bly District, visited the crew and inspected their work. They brought coffee, cake, and doughnuts for all. The refreshments quickly disappeared after which the visitors put on a few stunts. One of these was a demonstration by Paul Bunyan (Ernest Fetsch) and his assistant (A. R. Corbett) showing how to fell a tree? Both the lunch and the stunts were very much appreciated by the workers. (J. F. Blanchard, chief foreman, "Six-Twenty-Six," December, 1935)

From 1936 until the close of the CCC program in the summer of 1942, the Fremont had only the Bly Camp with its various side camps. The CCC foremen and crews were assigned innumerable projects which they completed. Some of the more important ones are listed here:

At Paisley, on a site across the road south of the schoolhouse, they built a machine shop, gas and oil house, office, crew house, four-car garage, machinery storage building, barn, and two residences, under the direction of foreman Rollan H. Meyers.

Near the highway in Bly, a similar set of buildings was built under the direction of carpenter-foreman Frank L. Van Gorder. The buildings here present an attractive appearance, being a combination of native stone and rough shakes.

The Fremont bought from Harry A. Hunter, a seven-acre tract two miles north of Lakeview and east of the Hot Springs Hotel and highway. Here CCC crews supervised by Van Gorder built a warehouse, 44' x 80'; a machine shop, 44' x 80'; a machine storage shed, 50' x 80', and a gas and oil house.

Shelters, community kitchen, garbage pits with wooden covers, toilets, stoves, and tables at Happy Camp, most of the improvements at Willow Creek Camp as well as many of the stoves and tables at Booth Park were built by the crews. They also completely built the campgrounds at Dog Lake, Drews Creek, and Sprague River, and constructed improvements for many others. Canoes for use at Campbell and Deadhorse lakes and stock watering troughs were hallowed out of logs.

The Bly Camp had dinner and Open House on April 4, 1937, to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the founding of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Citizens of Lake and Klamath counties were invited. Guests were taken on a "Show-Me" tour of the barracks, officers' quarters, recreation hail, and other units. They were also shown the Bly ranger station buildings including new

houses for Rangers Perry South and John Herbert, warehouse, shop four-car garage, and office building. ("Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1937)

Lesson plans were made and approved for all jobs being done at Bly Camp so that the boys received instruction along with the work. Classes were conducted from four to six weeks and records were kept on progress of the enrollees. Many of them took correspondence courses relating to their work. Safety classes were conducted each week. Some of the courses given were knot tying, map reading, care of tools, reading a steel square, carpentry, photography, recreational development of National Forests, compass reading, radio, auto mechanics. Camp Bly was the "Outstanding Company" in the Medford district for the month of 1937, thereby winning the district flag. (1937)

The new CCC foreman looked over his group of boys intently. They were a fine lot but a few had the "dollar-a-day-see-if-you-can-get-me-to-do-more" look. "Fellows," said the foreman, "did anyone ever pay you for going to school? Of course not! Well, you're earning a dollar a day out here. We're paying you a dollar a day to go to school."

Needless to say, the idea was magic in its effect. The foreman followed through as friend and teacher, and the boys enthusiastically went to work to learn carpentry. The new foreman may not have read the poem by Edward Markham, but he surely knew the truth therein:

We are all blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making
If it does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilt goes?
In vain we build the work,
Unless the builder also grows.

("Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1937)

Other Federal Programs

NIRA. To relieve unemployment the NIRA program was proposed. Numerous and extensive plans for buildings, lookout towers, roads, and other improvements were made in 1932 and 1933. The large planning project on the forest was under the direction of Leslie L Colvill, fire staff man. Assistant Ranger Lawrence K. Mays of the Silver Lake District was detailed to the supervisor's office September to November 1932, to assist in the planning. A great many planned projects were completed, but, because of lack of funds, a great part of the program did not materialize. (1932)

Emergency Relief Administration. While the CCC camps were in operation, another emergency program was being carried on for the benefit of older workers who did not have jobs. The first ERA project on the Fremont was a drift fence about eighteen miles long on the Chewaucan range

of the Paisley District, started in the fall of 1935. This project was built out of the \$35,376 allotted the Fremont from President Roosevelt's unemployment relief fund of nearly \$5 billion. Workers were chosen from the relief rolls of Lake and Klamath counties. (1935)

Building of the Dent Creek Road was one of the major construction jobs undertaken by the ERA. It starts across Drews Valley near the old "70" Ranch and runs above the reservoir site across the valley to the mouth of Dent Creek. It follows up Dent Creek to a tract of about 20 million board feet of bug-infested timber. The new route is graveled and is of the best type of forest service road, with no more than 3 percent grade. It will open up a valuable tract of timber for cutting. (1936)

Two 20-man ERA camps are running at present. The Drews Creek Camp is constructing a new road to Dog Lake; the Paisley Camp is constructing drift fences, improving the new Paisley ranger station site, and getting out fence and campground furniture material. (Albert Arnst, "Six-Twenty-Six," April, 1937)

Silver Lake Addition

On May 14, 1930, 224,291 acres known as the Silver Lake Addition were included within the forest boundary in the northern part of the forest by Congress, Public Law 214. This changed the total gross area from 935,714 to 1,160,005 acres, and the net area from 849,286 to 975,015 acres.

We have been advised that the Silver Lake or Jack Creek addition to the Fremont Forest has been made. Under these circumstances it is desirable that action be instituted to put the area under grazing administration.

In checking over the description in House Resolution 3717 I note that Section 36, T.25S., R.9E., is not included in the addition, nor the first tier of Sections in T.29S., Rs.9, 10, and 11 E. If my check is correct, you have an isolated (open) section in T.25S., R.9E., that is not national forest land, and you also have a lane one-mile wide and fifteen miles long between your forest and the indian reservation on the south. It may be that there is some error in the description I have had available for checking. Ordinarily conditions of this kind would not materially interfere with grazing use, but I can well imagine what would happen under the circumstances and conditions with which you have to contend in that region. (Correspondence from E. N. Kavanaugh, May, 13, 1930)

I regret very much that the House of Representatives Bill 3717 was inadequate in the description of this territory. The original petition and description furnished by the local stock associations covered the area fully, but in some way in the rewording of the description, in order to clarify and simplify, these omissions were made. I have checked my records and find that the original description did include these tracts. If the error cannot be corrected otherwise it should be taken care of in connection with the ultimate boundaries work or perhaps it might be possible to include the areas in a separate bill. If the regional office thinks it advisable, the matter can be taken up on this end with a view to getting this error rectified by proper legislation. (Response from Gilbert D. Brown, May 15, 1930)

Supervisor's Offices Move

Offices of the forest supervisor were moved from the Herford Building in Lakeview, Oregon to the new post office building in April 1939.

Plush is Not All Velvet

Famous last words — "It never snows at Plush and Adel." That was the consensus of grizzled old timers interviewed regarding the advisability of making a winter trip to these isolated hamlets near the intersection of the Oregon-California-Nevada borders. Relying upon their sage counsel and ignoring weather forecasts that predicted continuing snow storms, District Ranger Albert Arnst and Assistant Ranger Pearl Ingram set out in February 1937 on a four-day trip to count deer and antelope and visit with sheep and cattle permittees.

We hit snow before we reached Plush, some thirty-five miles over the hill in Warner Valley. It didn't stop, in fact it became a raging blizzard. Our destination was the Kittredge ranch eighteen miles south of Plush. All semblances of a road disappeared under the assault of the white out. We were able to reach Adel only by blustering our way through ranch gates, with Pearl opening the gates by the lights of the pick-up. Some six hours of this fierce snow battle finally landed us at the big ranch house where, tired and exhausted, we spent the night. Next morning we ate an early breakfast of oatmeal, steak, and eggs with the buckaroos who had to feed the cattle during the snow storm.

Marooned at the ranch, with roads still impassable, we stayed another day and night with the buckaroos, who had a rough time feeding the cattle during the continuing snow. Finally on the third day we tried our luck heading back to Plush and made it. But a check at the local store and post office indicated that Lakeview, our ultimate destination, was completely snowbound, with all main highways closed west and north because of broken snowplowing equipment. Plush's school teacher couldn't get back to teach her classes.

With no place to go, we headed for a nearby ranch house, part of a spread owned by a permittee. Here we stayed a couple more days, dining royally on mutton three meals a day, served by our congenial Irish host, with a brogue as thick as his mutton stew. Meanwhile we kept tab by radio and phone with road conditions at Lakeview and sallied out to make game counts of wintering herds.

Finally, we decided to start back by taking a road north of Plush (instead of west), which would take us through comparatively snow-free desert country to Valley Falls (junction of roads to Portland and Burns) and thence planned to head south to Lakeview (twenty-two miles). But we didn't get far before we ran into snow-blocked road conditions. Here we met other stranded travelers who had come in from Portland. By shoveling for many miles (and leaving our cars behind), we finally reached another ranch house, which soon became a hotel. The rancher put us all up, fed us well, and found places for us to spend the night, mostly on the floor.

Our communication with the supervisor's office in Lakeview resulted in a plan of action. They would head a short distance north with vehicles and meet us with bobsleds. So our contingent of

many travelers walked eight miles through huge drifts (on snowshoes and skis, stubbing our toes on the tops of marooned buses and trucks completely covered by snow), bobsledded another ten miles, drawn by a team of horses, and transferred to vehicles for the last few miles. Our four-day trip was a nine-day adventure not soon to be forgotten. Old times in the Adel area since 1873 pawed their weather beaten brows to remember a winter as devastating. (Albert Arnst, "Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1937)

LOCAL NEWS

Shasta Cascade Wonderland Association

The second annual meeting of this association was in Redding, California, October 17 and 18, 1932. The association includes seven California and three Oregon counties — Jackson, Klamath, and Lake. Its object is to make better known the recreational and scenic resources of this region in northern California and southern Oregon. Two California national forests and two Oregon national forests — Rogue River and Fremont — were included. The president was E. B. Hall of Klamath Falls, and the manager was T. L. Stanley of Redding. The organization was most cooperative with the Forest Service, and it existed for several years. The 1932 meeting was attended by Supervisor Campbell and Assistant Regional Forester John D. Guthrie of the regional office. (John D. Guthrie, "Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1932)

Return Visit to Portland

On February 27, 1933, thirty members of the Lake County Chamber of Commerce, including Supervisor Campbell, went to Portland to return a visit made by the Portland Chamber to Lakeview. "Lake County, the county Oregon forgot" made itself known to Portland. The Fremont Forest came into the picture at several points in the talks. The Goose Lake Yodelers (Pierson brothers) made a great hit as did the 20-30 Trio. Talks were made by Forrest Cooper, secretary; John Withers, vice-president of the Lake County Wool Growers; Victor Johnson, county agent and Burt K. Snyder, ex-Mayor. ("Six-Twenty-Six," March, 1933)

Roundup Parade Float

"A Summer Home in the Forest" was the name given to the Fremont's float in Lakeview's sixteenth annual roundup parade on Labor Day.

All available members of the force, including the girls, took a hand in dressing it up and, by working Saturday afternoon and Sunday, got it ready for parade time Monday morning.

A platform truck completely draped in incense cedar boughs; a neat shake-roofed log cabin built to scale and set in a green (moss) lawn at the foot of a timbered hill; a lake bordered by rushes and ferns, with a gravelly beach and a rowboat tied up there and, yes, an island in the lake and swans on the water; a stream, spanned by a rustic bridge and flowing into a lake; a rocked-up spring with a spring branch into the creek; cedar, fir, and aspen shade trees, shrubbery, vines, flowers 'n everything; an artistic banner along each side, reading "A Summer Home in the

Forest." These banners, partly in flowing script, were designed and executed by Ladd Fancher, a CCC enrollee from the Dog Lake Camp. Here is a "Ladd" who can and will do things with the little brushes!

Since the float did not fit into any of the established classes, we had no expectation of a prize. However, there was delivered to this office a gorgeous ribbon emblazoned "Sixteenth Annual Roundup 1935, Labor Day Parade. Forestry Division. Grand Prize." The building of the float was planned and directed by Walt Perry. ("Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1935)

An elongated platform was placed on a truck and on this a "beaver meadow" was constructed with tussock grasses, moss, and ferns. To complete the natural appearance several newly cut "beaver stumps" protruded from the grass with newly gnawed tree sections and fresh chips in place. With material taken from a beaver dam, the back of the truck cab was made to represent the lower side of a beaver dam. And then, to furnish the final life-like touch, an honest-to-Grandma live beaver was staked just below the dam amongst the slashings. That is, he *was* staked when the parade started, but the multitude and the tumult and the shouting got on his nerves after the first block, so he clipped his rope and started home, only to be balked at every side by the tremendous distance to the hard ground, he being fat and not adapted by nature for jumping and all. Jack Wescoatt, acting as official wild animal trainer, managed to be on all sides of the float at once to head him off, during which performance we discovered that Jack has the makings of a world's champion tennis player. Received cup "Grand Prize Lakeview Roundup Parade." (Walt Perry, "Six-Twenty-Six," October, 1936)

A ski hill with skiers entitled "Fremont Winter Sports" was entered as the 1938 float in the roundup parade. Several dolls dressed in ski clothes were placed in skiing and spilled positions on the hill. At the bottom of the hill live skiers Louise and Jean Clouston, daughters of Alma and John Clouston, were resting. The Fremont won a silver cup for this float.

This was about the last decorated float entered in the roundup parade. In the years when floats were entered, members of the supervisor and rangers' staffs enjoyed working together during the Labor Day weekend on their own time to build an attractive float. However, because of some criticism from outside persons, to the effect that the Forest Service should be able to win the cup every year with its unlimited facilities and help, the project was given up. For this reason, practically every Forest Service entry in the Labor Day parade since has been one or more pieces of polished up equipment carrying fire prevention or other messages.

Points of Historical Interest

Smoke Signal Pits. On top of a small hill on a promontory at the west side of Lake Abert, about two miles from the south end of the lake, is a pit that may have been used for smoke signaling. Its size, shape, and location seem to preclude its having been used either as a defense or as a hunter's blind, both of which occur elsewhere, while its location would be ideal for signaling the other camps which were located along the east and north shores of the lake, up to fifteen miles distant. I know of no other pits which appear to have been primarily for this purpose. Near this point are large springs, and both here and across the lake at Poison Creek were large permanent camps, both locations still showing faint traces of "pit house" lodges. General Fremont, in

December 1843, passed directly through the Poison Creek campsite but makes no mention of the camp, or of any indians near the lake, though customarily he noted such things elsewhere, as at Summer Lake, Chewaucan, and Christmas (Hart) Lake. It seems probable that these sites had been abandoned prior to 1843, possibly temporarily due to the then low water level and foul condition of the lake. (Walt. J. Perry, Memorandum for supervisor, April 10, 1936)

Hunter Blinds. These are frequently seen along the shores of lakes, several at Lake Abert, and it seems clear were used as a screen by hunters waiting for water birds to drift within bow shot.

About six miles west of Valley Falls on Willow Creek, in about Sec. 4, T.36S., R.20E., there is a high promontory on the south side with a sheer face next to the creek. This is known as the "fort," and commanding the pass is a series of nine semi-circular breastworks (or blinds) about six to eight feet across but only one and one-half to two feet high. The rocks have been long in place. There is no record of when or by whom these works were constructed. They would be good protection to prone riflemen. Archers cannot shoot from the prone position; they must stand or kneel, and indian hunting blinds were usually made to shoot over in kneeling position. Nevertheless I believe that rather than a "fort" this was a blind from which a number of hunters could discharge arrows into a herd of animals, as antelope, as they were driven through the pass. There is a rock shelter camp, rock paintings, etc. on the creek just above. (Walt. J. Perry, Memorandum for supervisor, April 10, 1936)

Indian Burial Grounds. Although occasional indian burials are found, and in the sand dune country of the Fort Rock Valley I have seen quite a number, there is little question that cremation was the more common practice. Doubtless the ease of excavating as in the dunes, or the difficulty as in rocky or lake bed country, had much to do with the disposition of the dead. There seems to have been no regular burial grounds or grave yards. (Walt. J. Perry, Memorandum for supervisor, April 10, 1936)

Cairns. Mere piles or monuments of stones are frequently seen on commanding points. They marked no burial place, nor were they breastworks or blinds. Neither, it seems, could they have had anything to do with signaling. They probably had some religious or other ceremonial significance but what it may have been is problematical.

On the rocky western brow of a hill in the NW1/4 Sec. 20, T.37S., R. 16E., with a broad view of the Bly country and the Sprague River Valley, are several monuments, some of which are merely pyramids of single stones set one upon another. On Gearhart Mountain overlooking the same and additional country are similar works. (Walt. J. Perry, Memorandum for supervisor, April 10, 1936)

Battle Grounds. No battle grounds are identifiable in this locality. Tribal battles there must have been, but, once faded from memory, little or nothing remains to identify the site. Around the ancient dune encampments in the Fort Rock Valley I have found foreign arrowheads which— from the material, the shape, and the workmanship—seemed to relate to the Mississippi Valley people. A far cry. These may or may not be indication of invasion and battle. They could be evidence of friendly inter-tribal visits. They were hardly trade articles as they were much harder

to make and no more efficient than the native obsidian points. (Walt. J. Perry, Memorandum for supervisor, April 10, 1936)

Skeletons Discovered! Last August while a CCC crew was excavating for one of the buildings at the new Bly ranger station, two indian burials were unearthed some three feet below the surface. With one of the poorly preserved skeletons, an obsidian arrowhead and knife were found; with the other a broken stone mortar. The artifacts found indicated a man and a woman respectively, while the condition of the bones (in view of the shallowness of the graves and porous nature of the soil) pointed to a considerable, though probably not an excessive age — perhaps only a century or two.

Unfortunately, the boys who made the find removed all available relics before reporting it. One lad collected the teeth in his shirt pocket, later sending the shirt to the laundry, teeth and all! Thus any archaeological information interest that might have attached was entirely lost.

Many of the old peoples practiced complete cremation of the dead; others, or perhaps the same, especially where heavy fuel was scarce, attended to this in a very perfunctory manner. The idea was not only to get rid of the body, but at the same time destroy the disease, if any, that caused death. The ease with which a body could be interred in the particular locality had much to do with the method used, but even in the sand dunes, with only sagebrush for fuel, some pretense at cremation was frequently made.

This site is such as was quite commonly used for burials, being a sort of promontory overlooking a valley, and the alluvial soil easily excavated.

The practice of breaking or otherwise destroying the belongings of the deceased has been widespread among many savage peoples and was common among many indian tribes, hence the broken mortars, pestles, metates, and mullers so frequently found around old campsites and burial places in Central Oregon. These articles were hardly subject to accidental breakage. (Walt Perry, "Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1936)

Southeastern Oregon: A Cradle of Humanity. The investigations of Dr. Luther Cressman, head of the anthropology department of the University of Oregon, continue to develop information of great scientific interest concerning southeastern Oregon.

His latest announcement concerns a cave in the Summer Lake region where he found positive evidence of human habitation and bones of extinct animals that roamed during the Pleistocene age 12,000 to 15,000 or more years ago.

Identification of the bones as those of ancient horse, camel, bison, wolf, mountain sheep, red fox, and waterfowl was corroborated by Dr. John C. Merriam, president emeritus of the Carnegie Institution, and Dr. Chester Stock, professor of anthropology at the California Institute of Technology.

This is said to be the first time such a find has been made in this area. It is interpreted by Dr. Cressman as evidence that southeastern Oregon should be regarded as one of the cradles of

humanity in the western hemisphere. Similar evidences have been found in the southwest, but never before in this section.

There is reason to believe southeastern Oregon and northeastern California are fertile fields for such investigations as those which have been made in recent years by Dr. Cressman. Amateurs who pursue such investigations as a hobby, of whom we have a number in this community, are likely as not to make important discoveries. It is one of the things that makes this an interesting area. (*Klamath News*, November, 1939)

NOTES

1. Because Lakeview was in the center of this ranger district, the name of the district was changed in 1932 to "Lakeview". However, the change was temporary, for some confusion resulted and the name later was changed back. Bach, page 33.
2. In 1932, Supervisor John F. Campbell reorganized the ranger districts, reducing the number from five to four: Warner, Bly, Paisley, and Silver Lake. Dog Lake was distributed with Bly and Warner districts. Bach, page 33.
3. Walt L. Dutton worked on the Fremont during its formative years. His career in the Forest Service later brought him to Washington, D.C. See the chapter on the teen years for additional accounts of his early years on the Fremont.
4. Grazing permits were issued for horses until 1931, but after that time horses were not permitted. Wild horses were pretty much under control by 1930, but had been a problem during the twenties, when "those not branded or claimed by the owners were sold for \$5.00 per head and shipped out for chicken feed". Bach, page 313.
5. In 1930, the Fremont requested a revision in authorized allowances to reduce the number of sheep to 80,000 and the number of cattle and horses to 10,500. These figures would better reflect what the Fremont was able to graze under the dry conditions during those years.
6. The total number of cattle grazing on the Chewaucan-Sycan division, according to type of permit, is given in Bach, page 389.
7. Permittees who would be affected by a change in maximum limits are given in Bach, page 390.
8. Certain changes would be necessary before these allotments could be designated as common use. Recommendations are given in Bach, page 391.
9. The impact that this action was expected to have on livestock owners is detailed in Bach, page 391.

10. Reducing the number of livestock grazing on forest land had been an important range management policy for many years. During Supervisor Gilbert Brown's administration, numbers decreased from 18,269 cattle/horses and 106,530 sheep in 1910 to 9,300 cattle/horses and 75,000 sheep by 1930. A later grazing report indicates that the trend continued: "Every legitimate opportunity has been taken to reduce numbers through foreclosures, transfers by sales, etc. During the past twelve years—1924 to 1935 inclusive—reductions have been made in all classes of stock amounting to 44.7 percent." Bach, pages 78 and 392-93.

11. Some specific improvements made by the CCC are given in the text. A detailed list of improvements at Silver Lake is provided in Bach, pages 364-65.

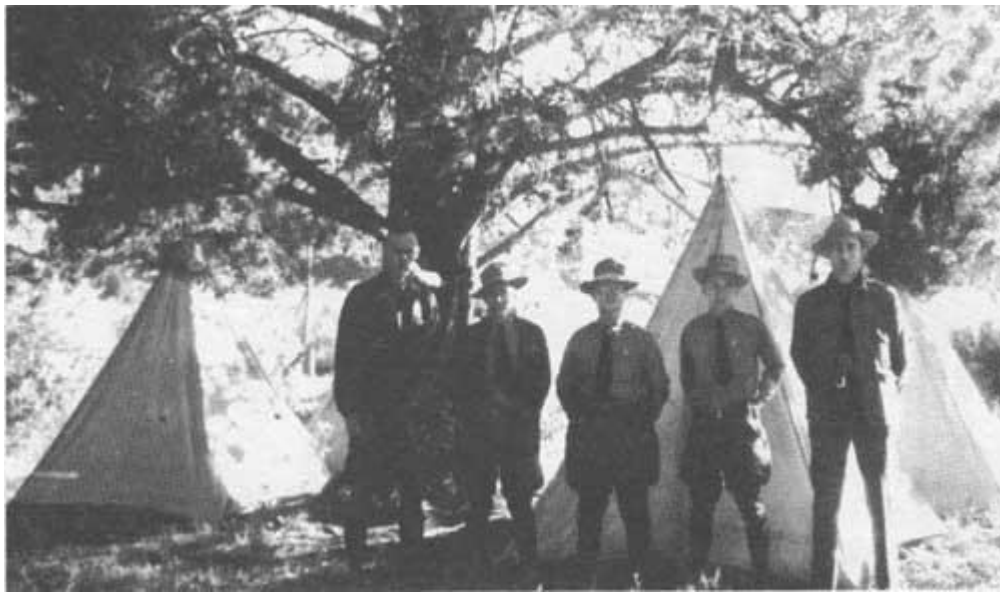
12. A side camp of Camp Ingram was Dog Lake Camp, mentioned in Bach, pages 360 and 382.



John Scharff standing by road ditching plow, 1932



Cliff Springs Camp, Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933



Fremont Rangers in 1934. Left to right: Leo Quackenbush, Chet Bennett, Pearl Ingram, Larry Mays, Bob Bailey.



Forest fire crew and equipment at Dairy Creek Guard Station, 1933



Fire equipment warehouse and shop built in Lakeview by the C.C.C.



Bly District ranger station and residences built by C.C.C.



Rangers' meeting, 1933. Front row, left to right: Everett Lynch, Nelson Smith, Guy Martin, Sheldon Moss, Al Cheney, Earl Griffin, Clifford Morehouse. Back row, left to right: Pearl Ingram, Herbert Hadley, Leo Quackenbush, John Scharff, Ted Woods, Les Colvill, Lonzo Vernon.

Chapter 6

The Forties

PERSONNEL 1940-1950

Forest Supervisor	William O. Harriman (1934-1941) Edward P. Cliff (1942-1944) Lawrence K. Mays (1944-1946) Merle S. Lowden (1946-1950)
Assistant Supervisor	John G. Clouston (1935-1940) Merle S. Lowden (1945-1946) Carroll E. Brown (1946-1950)
Range Management	John C. Clouston (1941) John M Herbert (1942-1944) John M. Kucera (1944- Randall McCain (1945-1947)
Timber Management	Jack B. Hogan (1937-1940) Loran L. Stewart (1941-1942) James W. Thompson (1942-1953) Forrest W. Jones (1944-1958)
Fire Control	Simeri E. Jarvi (1940-1943)
Administrative Assistant	Henry U. Sarles (1940-1949)
Clerks	Clyde H. Hook (1939-1944) Arthur S. Mork (1935-1944) Melva M. Bach (1923-1962) Helen A. Pepoon (1937-1940) Lois Monroe (1940-1942) Sophie M. Heriza (1942) Ruby Hammersly (1942) Marguerite Harbison (1943-1947) Helene V. Clark (1943) W. Wayne Spence (1944) Wilburt C. Bokker (1945-1947) Marion L. Young (1945-1946) Mary F. Withers (1946-1947) Billie Rippey (1947-1948) Lila Cox (1947-1948) Ora Lee (Wiman) LeBlanc (1948-1950) Donna Bagley (1948-1949) Jane Jefferies (1949)

District Rangers

Warner

Mike Bigley (1937-1942)
John M. Kucera (1943-1944)
Jack I. Groom (1944-1950)

Bly

Leo D. Quackenbush (1938-1941)
Ross B. Shepeard (1941-1944)
F. H. Armstrong (1945-1953)

Paisley

John M. Herbert (1938-1941)
Jack I. Groom (1941-1944)
Homer H. Oft (1944-1949)
Raymond W. Knudson (1949-1955)

Silver Lake

Eugene J. Rogers (1935-1944)
Donald L. Peters (1945-1947)
Uriel L. Corbin (1948-1956)

Drews Valley

John B. Smith (1946-1948)
Donald L Peters (1948-1951)

Timber Sales

Verus W. Dahlin (1937-1950)
Henry Bergstrom (1938-1941)
Forrest W. Jones (1941-1942)
F. H. Armstrong (1941-1942)
Spencer T. Moore (1941 -1942)
Harold A. Dahl (1942-1943)
C. Glen Jorgensen (1942-1943)
Ralph Elder (1942-1943)
Forrest W. Jones (1942)
Chauncey B. Angus (1942-1943)
Robert W. Appleby (1942-1943)
Thomas W. Sears (1943-1944)
M. W. Harbison (1945)
Loren Haneline (1945)
Lyle A. Cummings (1945)
Richard N. Lorenzen 1945-1947)
Myron B. Jenkins (1945)
Clifford E. Fernald (1945)
Harlie M. Smith (1945-1946)
Marriner Swensen (1945)
Edward B. Grosh (1945-1946)
C. Albert Waterhouse (1946)
Joe M. Mohan (1946)
Frank J. Mauger (1947-1951)
Kenneth P. Ratcliff (1947)
Eugene H. O'Keeffe (1947)
Vincent Killeen (1948-1951)

Land Acquisition

Loran L. Stewart (1940)
Richard P. Bottcher (1940-1941)

Logging Engineer	Paul Moyer (1947) Samuel S. Poirier (1947-1948)
Communications	Chester Lyons (1947-1948) shared with Deschutes Dorward E. Strong (1949-1952)
General Foreman	Oak Boggs (1934-1954)
Mechanics	Merle R. Westcoatt (1934-1942) Marc H. Conger (1942-1943) John B. Melton (1944) Nathaniel R. Smith (1945-1947)
Warehouseman	Alvin Templar (1948-1949)
Junior Equipment Operators	David A. Cory (1946-1948) Arthur Babcock (1946) Oley Brubeck (1946) Oley Meeks (1946)
Forest Carpenter	C. Albert Waterhouse (1947)

Personnel Sketches

Gilbert D. Brown. Gilbert D. Brown, for many years supervisor of the Fremont National Forest and of late years supervisor of the Wenatchee National Forest in Washington, retires from active service at the close of April this year. Brown has spent the greater part of his life in forestry work beginning as a ranger in the early days of the organization.

Brown was a native of the state of California moving with his parents to Crystal Creek near Fort Klamath in the late nineties. Here in a most beautiful setting of mountains, meadows, and lakes, Brown found his main interest in the great outdoors and began his early training.

After coming to the Fremont, the wide expansion of Forest Service activity found the new supervisor directing a large program over the far flung distances of the Fremont. Roads, telephone lines, and a system of lookouts were established where previously horseback trails were the order of the day. Telephone lines were few at a time. The line northward ran only as far as Thomas Creek ranger station. In the next four years this line was extended to Ingram Station and on to Silver Lake. The main forest trunk road extended only as far as Dairy Creek, and this was also relocated and extended to Ingram and Silver Lake, as was the connection from Dairy Creek to Finley Corrals.

In this large plan of development, several young foresters received their early training and found places in the great national expansion of the Forest Service. Among these, Walt L. Dutton is now assistant chief forester in charge of grazing, Washington, D. C.; Lynn F. Cronemiller has been connected with the Oregon State Department of Forestry for several years; while Fred P. Cronemiller is assistant regional forester in charge of grazing in the San Francisco regional office, all having received the foundation in the Service under Brown.

It was in Brown's administration here that drought conditions became serious and forest fires became a menace to the forest. Equipment and fire fighting organizations were built up in anticipation of some emergency which came with the first great fire in the Crooked Creek area north of this city. Here for a week hundreds of men fought flames which swept over an area of some 8,000 acres lying west of the main highway. At night, light from the great inferno was visible a hundred miles over the desert area towards Burns, and in the Goose Lake Valley light sufficient to read a newspaper was evident at times. Some ten miles of fire lines were established and held and with a change of weather the flames subsided.

Brown, in taking his departure from the Service, carries his sixty-one years lightly and his legion of friends in this county find it difficult to realize he is really retiring from the Service, but probably only to resume some private activity the trend of which he has not indicated, except to say that he will make his home in Wenatchee. ("Six-Twenty-Six," February, 1940. Editorial in *Lake County Tribune*)

And Gilbert Replies:

On the eve of my retirement, after thirty-three years and nine months, to the day, I look back over this period spent with the Forest Service and wonder if ever any man has enjoyed his lifetime work more than I.

In the early days, we underwent considerable hardship and privation; the Use Book Regulations at that time stated that a forest officer must be able to support himself and his horses in areas remote from civilization. This was often required, but not necessarily disagreeable. At that time, a good gun and fishing tackle were important to a forest officer's equipment. Game and fish were abundant, and consequently the remoteness from civilization brought many pleasures.

The greatest pleasure, however, has been association with fellow workers in protecting and developing the national forest resource; establishing telephone systems, roads, and trails; constructing buildings for use of the service, camps and recreational centers for the enjoyment of the public; developing the use of the automobile, the radio, and the airplane in our forest work. To have had a part in this march of progress has furnished a world of satisfaction to me. (Gilbert D. Brown, "Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1940)

William O. Harriman. The supervisor went on annual leave November 16, 1942, prior to his retirement at age sixty-two, effective March 1, 1942, after thirty years of service. A banquet was given for Mr. and Mrs. Harriman at the Lakeview Hotel on November 5, attended by approximately seventy-five persons representing the Fremont, Siskiyou, and Umatilla forests. On November 15, a regional stag dinner party was given for Mr. Harriman at Bend, attended by approximately fifty persons. (1941)

The Pilot Butte Inn, Bend, was the gathering place of fifty members of the Forest Service (without their wives) on November 15 to congratulate and honor Supervisor William O. Harriman upon his retirement. The regional office, Umpqua, Whitman, Ochoco, Deschutes,

Rogue River, Malheur, and Fremont forests were represented. Retirees M. L. Merritt and Perry South attended.

After a good bullfest session, a fine turkey dinner preceded many enjoyable talks by both the older and new generations. Old skeletons were dug out of Harriman's closet. An old Model T. Ford was made to live and run again, although it broke down on several occasions; the old Paulina Forest was restored, homesteads refiled on, and many other instances recited.

A very fine time was had by all and especially Mr. Harriman who had an opportunity to verbally "spank" several members present and renew old acquaintances.

Mr. Harriman has discharged successfully the numerous responsibilities which confront a forest supervisor, but his outstanding accomplishment is the progress made in obtaining selective logging practices on the private lands within the Fremont Forest. The principles under which this program is being conducted were set up by Mr. Harriman and the promotion of it was his major interest during the last several years. Operators were requested to leave thrifty timber designated by the Forest Service and amounting to between 35 and 50 percent of the ponderosa pine inventory, with the understanding that in exchange for this land the Forest Service would grant cutting rights of value equivalent to the loss in income which the operator would suffer on account of removing 50 to 65 percent of the timber as compared with clear cutting. Under this system approximately 20,000 acres of private land have been or are in the process of being cut selectively within the Fremont Forest. Likewise, approximately the same acreage of national forest timber land has been developed for selective logging, and the trees most susceptible to attack from bark beetles have been removed. This procedure can be considered the initial step towards intensive management of pine timber resources and is indeed a happy contrast to the clearcutting which would have occurred on these privately owned lands through force of economic circumstances if it were not for Mr. Harriman's activities. Upon Mr. Harriman's recommendation, the Forest Service has given a very low priority to the acquisition of stripped, clearcut land, and this policy has been an important factor in bringing about the adoption of selective logging practices within the Fremont Forest.

The areas south of the Klamath Falls-Lakeview Highway, from Fishhole Mountain west and the Cottonwood Creek drainage, are the two outstanding tracts where this program has been put into effect. These tracts will be a lasting monument to Mr. Harriman's vision, persistence, and ability. They will form a permanent basis for lumbering activity in this vicinity. The Forest Service is grateful for the cooperation of the private timber operators which made this accomplishment possible. Mr. Harriman's ability to obtain this cooperation is a mark of the faith in his integrity which the operators placed in him. (Regional Forester Lyle Watt, November 28, 1941)

This preliminary work by Mr. Harriman prepared the way for the creation of the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit in 1950. He was also interested in the protection and development of all other forest resources and made a sincere effort to educate the public as to how this could best be done. He never spared himself to do the best possible job in accomplishing aims and objectives of the Forest Service.

Mr. Harriman was intensely interested in people and made an effort to train his staff and other employees. He wanted his staff to learn not only their own jobs, but to be able to do tasks in other fields in order to be ready for advancement. He was the champion of the employees, although they did not always realize it at the time. In later years many said they finally realized how much they had learned from Supervisor Harriman and wished they had expressed their appreciation to him.

One of his favorite hobbies was etymology as it applies to proper names. If he did not already know the meaning of a visitor's name, he promptly looked it up.

Mr. Harriman passed away on March 27, 1947, as the result of a heart attack.

Edward P. Cliff. Edward P. Cliff is a native of Heber City, Utah, and graduated from Utah State University in 1931 with a B. S. degree in forestry. In March 1958 the university conferred on him its Distinguished Service Award.

Mr. Cliff entered the Forest Service on the Wenatchee Forest in August 1931. From May 1, 1934 to 1939, he was in charge of wildlife management in the Pacific Northwest region with headquarters in Portland, Oregon. In May 1939 he was appointed supervisor of the Siskiyou National Forest, from which he came to Lakeview on January 1, 1942. Upon leaving Lakeview on April 1, 1944, Mr. Cliff was transferred to the Washington office as assistant chief of the Division of Range Management. He was assigned as assistant to Walt L. Dutton, chief of the Division of Range Management, also formerly of Lakeview.

From Washington, D. C., in September 1946, he became assistant regional forester in charge of the Division of Range and Wildlife Management for the inter-mountain region, with headquarters in Ogden, Utah. In January 1960, he was promoted to regional forester for the Rocky Mountain region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, and remained there until his transfer to Washington, D. C. in October 1951 as assistant chief of the Forest Service. In that capacity he was in charge of the National Forest Resource Management Division, directing timber, watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation activities on all the national forests. He was appointed chief of the Forest Service on March 18, 1962.

Since 1953, Mr. Cliff has been the U. S. Department of Agriculture representative on the Board of Geographic Names. He was appointed chairman of the board in 1961.

While on the Fremont, Mr. Cliff successfully supervised a very large land and timber sale exchange program. While many of the cases were started by Supervisor Harriman, Mr. Cliff negotiated and completed a great number of exchanges during his stay. The large exchange with Walker-Hovey was completed, and other exchanges negotiated were with Buzard, Anderson Brothers, Big Lakes Box Company, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Long-Bell Lumber Company, Ewauna Box Company, Shevlin-Hixon Lumber Company, and Harold Crane. These exchanges added considerable acreage to the forest.

The Lakeview Rotary Club held a farewell luncheon for their president, Ed Cliff, on March 29, when Ed turned over the gavel prior to his leaving to assume his new duties in Washington, D.

C. Principal speaker E. A. Fetsch called it a lend-lease operation, saying "We are lending our club's president to Washington, and we hope that the lease end of it will come with the return of President Ed to our midst." Fetsch paid tribute to Ed's leadership in the community and presented him with a pen and pencil set as a farewell gift from his fellow Rotarians. Cliff expressed his regret at leaving Lakeview, and his pleasure in having served as president of "one of the outstanding Rotary clubs in the district." (*Lake County Examiner*, April, 1944)

Lawrence K. Mays. Lawrence K Mays was promoted from the Division of Operation in the regional office to forest supervisor of the Fremont on March 1, 1944, to replace Edward P. Cliff. Supervisor Mays had spent approximately two years on the Fremont from 1932 to 1934 as assistant and district ranger of the Silver Lake District and was, therefore, not only familiar with this area, but well and favorably known to many forest users and the public.

Larry Mays was a native of Colorado and attended Washington and Oregon state colleges. Before coming to the Fremont as supervisor, he had been assigned to the Columbia as a forest worker and timber sale officer, to the Umatilla as a fire control staff officer, to the regional office in fire control planning, to the Deschutes National Forest as assistant supervisor, and to the Emergency Rubber Project as project superintendent.

During Mr. Mays' supervision of the Fremont, many worthwhile projects were accomplished. Due to his efforts, county officials of Lake and Klamath became more favorable toward land exchanges and approved some of the Shevlin-Hixon and other cases. He also paved the way for exchange and selective cutting of the Boutin lands by Fred Dougherty, the new owner.

Being a specialist in work planning and organization, Mays analyzed the work loads of the Warner and Bly districts, and as a result, created the Drews Valley District in February 1946. He established better relationships with the Lakeview and Klamath Falls sportsmen as well as with the state game commission by means of personal contacts and helpful cooperation. He also raised the esteem of the policies of the Forest Service in Klamath Falls by personal visits and by his acquaintances in Klamath Falls during his residence there on the Emergency Rubber Project. Better distribution of stock on the ranges was obtained and a start was made toward eliminating trespass horses from the Bly District.

Supervisor Mays was promoted to assistant regional forester in charge of fire control of the Pacific Northwest region on September 23, 1946. After an assignment in the regional office of Region 8 at Atlanta, Georgia, he was transferred to the Washington office. He later was director of the Internal Audit staff in the Washington office.

Eugene J. Rogers. Ranger Eugene J. Roger, who for the past eleven years has been district ranger on the Fremont's Silver Lake District, is slated to retire shortly. Gene entered the Service as a horse wrangler and packer on the Lewis and Clark Forest, Montana, in 1915. In the spring of 1921 he transferred to Fort Klamath as district ranger. Later he managed ranger districts at Butte Falls and Tiller, Oregon, and at Dayton, Washington. Gene's friends will miss his honest integrity, his homely philosophy, and his colorful tales of the buckaroo trails. We hope to see him often and extend our best wish that the pastures will be green and the days long and pleasant. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," January 17, 1945)

Albert Arnst. Albert Arnst, formerly of the Forest Service and more recently with the Soil Conservation Service, has just been appointed associate editor of the *Timberman* magazine, Portland, according to announcement by George F. Cornwall, managing editor. Arnst, graduate of the School of Forestry, Oregon State College, has specialized in problems and management of farm and woodlot forestry. He entered the Forest Service in 1931, serving in fire control, operation, and on the Region 6 showboat until 1935. He then worked on the Rogue River and Fremont until July 1937, when he went with the Soil Conservation Service. During the past year he has worked for a logging machinery manufacturer in the S. A. F. and the American Forestry Association. Albert is not only a thorough forester, but also a proficient writer and photographer. We congratulate him on his new assignment and predict that he will acquire more laurels as a timber industry journalist. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," February 6, 1946)

Pearl V. Ingram. Pearl V. Ingram, who has been retired from the Fremont Forest about seven years, passed away quite suddenly September 23 after a very short illness. Five of the pallbearers were ex-Forest Service men, having worked in the Service about the time that Ingram started. They are Fred and George Bonbrake, Grover Blake, Ulysses F. McLaughlin, and Vern Harpham. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," September 24, 1947)

Marguerite C. Harbison. Mrs. Marguerite C. Harbison, clerk at Lakeview since 1943, died on October 13. Her husband, Milford W. Harbison, is the district assistant on the Paisley District and is a veteran of World War II. Mrs. Harbison became an employee of the Forest Service during his absence on military duty. She also leaves two sons and a daughter. She will be missed by members of the Fremont organization, by her many friends in the community, and by visiting regional officers. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," October 29, 1947)

Henry U. Sarles. Henry U. Sarles passed away October 22, 1949, at the age of forty-nine. He is survived by his wife Portia Butler Sarles. Though ill for some time he conscientiously and faithfully continued at his work, having been absent from the office but two weeks during his last illness. He was a native of Colorado, a Legionnaire, a member of the Lake County Sportmen's Association, and a Rotarian. He was a leader and worked with the Boy Scouts for many years in Lakeview.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Cut Allowances

While it is emphasized that no reduction in timber cut is suggested while the war is under way and lumber remains a critical material, a reduction in lumber cut immediately after the war was forecast for the Lakeview and Klamath Falls area and for most of the lumber production areas of the Northwest by forest officials at a conference in Klamath Falls last week.

The Forest Service officials urged that methods such as remanufacturing be employed to take up the slack by the time the reduction in sawlogs occurs. In the Northwest, more plants using lumber rather than logs as raw materials are needed, according to the officials. Larry Mays, Fremont forest supervisor, stated that as most of the privately owned timber in the Lakeview

production unit has been cut out, it will be necessary to reduce the cut to approximately one-third of its present size in order to meet a rate approaching the sustained-yield capacity of the forest growing lands, which is 38 MMBF. Mays indicated that it is not the intent of his statement to emphasize any reduction until all war demands have been met. The annual cut is now 116 MMBF. (*Lake County Examiner*, December 21, 1944)

A number of steps are now being undertaken by Forest Service officials to alleviate the reduction in timber cut that they forecast is necessary after the war to get cutting in line with growth in the ponderosa pine region. One of the foremost steps in this direction is the investigation of greater utilization in the logging and milling operation. The Madison, Wisconsin, laboratory of the Forest Service and specifically assigned research men throughout the country are working on a variety of investigations aimed at developing uses for wood materials now wasted. Commercial development of the results of these studies should be of material value in Lake County when the timber cut is reduced, according to L. K. Mays, supervisor of the Fremont National Forest. Dr. Edward G. Locke has recently been appointed chemical engineer on the staff of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Portland. Dr. Locke will work in close cooperation with the Madison laboratory investigating problems of chemical wood utilization in the Pacific Northwest. Dr. Locke will assist with such developments as plastics, wood distillation for industrial charcoal, and wood hydrolysis for production of alcohol. (*Lake County Examiner*, December 28, 1944)

At a recent talk given before the Rotary and Lions Clubs of Lakeview, Larry Mays, Fremont Forest supervisor, told the story of the local lumber industry in the Lakeview Working Circle and what the prospects and outlook for the future are. According to Mays, up to 1928 only a few small lumber mills were operating in Lakeview. In that year the standard gauge railroad to Alturas was built and the lumber industry started to expand, shipping lumber to outside markets. The total depletion of the lumber resources up to 1919 was 183 MMBF.

In 1944 at the height of the lumber production in the Working Circle, the cut for one year was 130 MMBF. Up to the present time the total cut from the timber in the Lakeview Working Circle is about 1-1/3 billion board feet, of which 1 billion has been cut in the last ten years. The total volume of national forest timber in the Lakeview Working Circle at the present time is about 2-1/2 billion board feet of all species. Mays also pointed out that practically all private timber in the area owned or controlled by the Lakeview mills has been liquidated and, in fact, this year — 1945 — will see the end of private timber except for a few isolated tracts and those owned by outside interests.

There are three alternatives open in disposing of the 2-1/2 billion board feet of timber. The first is to cut clear at the present rate. If this is done, the timber will last for twenty years and then all cutting would cease for at least 100 years. The second alternative is to selectively cut the timber; however, at the present rate of cutting, it would last but eleven years, then all cutting would be at a standstill for the next thirty years. The third proposal and the one which is planned, is to selectively cut the stand at a rate of about 38 million board feet, which is the allowable annual cut in the Lakeview Working Circle. Cutting on this basis will require approximately forty years to cut over the virgin stand, at the end of which time the timber land will be ready for the second cutting.

In regard to the remanufacturing of the timber, Mays stated that in 1944 the cut was 116 MMBF; 66 percent of this cut (or 77 MMBF) was cut into rough lumber and shipped out of Lakeview. That amount provided employment at the rate of one man-day per thousand board feet for approximately a total of 280 man-years. The remaining 34 percent (40 MMBF) was remanufactured and provided 275 man-days of employment per thousand board feet, or a total of 350 man-years. The total labor provided by the lumber industry was 630 man-years during 1944.

Assuming that the allowable annual cut of 18 MMBF for the Lakeview Working Circle was remanufactured here and provided four man-days' labor per thousand board feet, which is not an unreasonable assumption, Mays continued, 510 man-hours of labor would be provided on a permanent basis. In closing Mays stated:

The industrial economy of Lake County is primarily based on timber so that continuation of this industry is intimately related to the continued production of timber. The most important community objective, therefore, is to maintain maximum timber production on every acre of forest land, private and public, thus supplying the industry with the greatest amount of timber possible. In this way a stable industry can be maintained and a dependable tax base assured to the maximum benefit of the community. (*Lake County Examiner*, April 12, 1945)

Timber Companies

Cedar Products Mill. The Cedar Products Mill in Lakeview is a recent addition to industrial row, becoming seventh in a row of sawmills and remanufacturing plants along the railroad track. This plant buys incense cedar bolts by the cord for manufacturing into pencil stock. It is an interesting process and is as follows:

1. The bolt is placed on a table and is pushed through a small band saw by an endless chain. This process cuts the bolt into planks 2-1/2" thick.
2. The planks are put through an edger with saws set the same distance apart as the plank is thick, thus making squares.
3. The squares are piled on small cars and run through a dry kiln.
4. They are then run through a trimmer which cuts each square into lengths 4" to 16".
5. From here the short squares are put through a multiple saw which cuts the square into slats about 3/16" thick.
6. These slats are then run onto a sorting and grading table where women do the work.
7. They are piled in bundles, tied, and are then ready for shipment. Another process being installed is a dye works, where the slats are placed in a boiler under pressure and dyed various colors. Under pressure the dye penetrates the slat, and it comes out a uniform color throughout. (L. L. Stewart, "Six-Twenty-Six," May, 1940)

Remanufacturing at Lakeview Mills. Two years ago the six sawmills in Lakeview were just sawing boards and shipping rough lumber after it was air dried. Only two mills had any semblance of a remanufacturing or drying plant. A large portion of the labor was transient, and when the mills closed down in the fall for lack of logs, Lakeview became partially deserted overnight and business more or less hibernated for the winter.

These last two years have seen a great difference, especially during this last winter (if we can say we are out of the winter yet).

The reasons? Underwood Lumber Company has expanded its box factory and now employs throughout the winter. It has started a quite complete remanufacturing plant, turning out lumber products of all kinds, somewhat on the lines of Kinzua. The box and remanufacturing plants require dry lumber, so a batter of kilns has been installed.

The Goose Lake Box Company has greatly expanded its box and remanufacturing plants and four new dry kilns have been built. The Anderson Brothers Lumber Company has installed two dry kilns and can keep active all winter. The Buzard-Burkhart Pine Company has expanded its molding, box, and remanufacturing plants and has installed several kilns. The Oregon Molding and Lumber Company has built a modern molding plant that employs several men on a year-around basis.

The men required in these plants, plus the men employed in the general repair and overhaul of the mills, have more than doubled the over-winter employment. All of this leads to better social and economic conditions, which is our aim in community stabilization. We have a long way to go yet to reach our ultimate goal of sustained yield and a balanced yearly employment, but progress is being made and the future looks bright. ("Six-Twenty-Six," April, 1941)

Underwood Lumber Company Leased. Announcement of the leasing of the Underwood Lumber Company's sawmill, remanufacturing plants, box factory, and molding plants, and the company's logging equipment to the American Box Corporation was made this week by J. C. Clark, president of the Underwood Lumber Company.

The American Box Corporation head office is in San Francisco and will continue to operate the company's interests as in the past and no changes of personnel are contemplated. The company has plans for extensive improvements for remanufacturing in their post-war program, as soon as the present emergency is over. In order to convert to peace time remanufacturing, it will be necessary to install machinery as soon as it is available.

The Underwood Lumber Company operated here in the 1920s. In 1920 the entire stock was sold, and management of the enterprise was taken over by J. C. Clark. Up to and including 1929, all lumber leaving the plant was classed as raw lumber; at the close of 1944 only 8 percent of the lumber leaving was raw, so, by the installation of the remanufacturing plants, the company has been able to employ an average of 200 workers and maintain a payroll of approximately \$500,000 a year.

Through the efforts of J. C. Clark, a cut-up plant was installed, the logging unit purchased in 1937, and in 1939 dry kilns were constructed. In 1941 the molding plant was put into operation. (*Lake County Examiner*, January 4, 1945)

Fires. The DeArmond Mill, which was under lease to McDonald-Collins interests, was destroyed by fire December 1, 1946, and now we have only three mills in Lakeview — American Box Company, Goose Lake Box, and Lakeview Lumber Company. All have molding, box, or cut-up

plants for remanufacturing. The Willow Ranch Mill and Boutin lands have been purchased by the Dougherty Lumber Company of Cleveland, Ohio. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," December, 1946)

The box factory of the Lakeview Manufacturing Company was totally destroyed by a spectacular blaze September 4, when a fire broke out from a hot box. Loss of the plan will run upwards of \$50,000, with a considerable amount of insurance coverage. The plant was purchased this spring by H. C. Marryman and George Garbinio. (*Lake County Examiner*, September 7, 1944)

The Fremont Sawmill, which burned down on August 3, was completely rebuilt into modern electric mill, and resumed cutting on November 7. A little over ninety days' delay. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," February 4, 1948)

Sales, Cuts, and Land Exchanges

1941. A sale was made on July 1 to Jess Roberts involving some 15 MMBF on Dog Mountain. The Peterson and Johnson sale in Hay and Howard creeks was continued with a cut of approximately 4,691 MBF this year.

The Barnes Rim fire area (1940) timber was salvaged by Peterson and Johnson's cutting approximately 3-1/2 MMBF. Jess Roberts salvaged approximately 1 million feet from the Horseshoe Rim fire 1939.

Weyerhaeuser conducted a light bug salvage cutting in the vicinity of Swede Cabin which may be the beginning of a new phase of timber management in the pine area.

The following exchanges were negotiated during 1941.

Anderson Brothers Lumber Company #58, involving 3,650 acres valued at approximately \$24,000. About 5-1/2 MMBF of the offered lands was selectively cut.

Jacob Cantlin Exchange #55 involving 640 acres valued at \$1,675, wherein the Marsters Spring recreation area was acquired.

Ewauna Box Company (Bly Land Company) #59 wherein 3,520 acres were acquired, valued at \$27,800. Approximately 4 MMBF of the area was selectively cut along with a high strip of virgin timber.

Esther Kernan Exchange #60 for 960 acres of offered land, a portion of which was selectively cut.

Detroit Trust Company #56 which offered 11,460 acres valued at \$81,000, a large majority of which (11 MMBF) was selectively cut.

Detroit Trust Company Exchange #61 for 8,710 acres valued at \$91,400, most of which was selectively cut.

Several other offers of exchange were received, among which are the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company on Grizzly Peak to be selectively cut involving some 2,000 acres and cut-over lands south of Bly totaling some 7,600 acres. Anderson Brothers Lumber Company offered several scattered tracts, some of which will be selectively cut. The largest of these tracts is around 5,000 acres in the Warner division. Buzard Burkhart Pine Company offered approximately 3,500 acres in the Deep Creek area which will be selectively cut. Ewauna Box Company is offering some 10,000 acres in the Fishhole country, 6,500 acres of which will be selectively cut.

The Fremont has discovered what may be the first instance in Region 6 of a light selection cut in ponderosa pine. When a timber sale was recently made in Cottonwood Creek, quite a few old stumps were discovered on the area. At the time it was thought to be an old trespass cutting, but ring counts on several released trees indicated that cutting took place thirty-seven years ago in 1903. As the Fremont was created in 1906, the cutting was evidently a trespass on Public Domain land.

In 1903 operations were confined to one small watershed and highly selective logging was practiced. Evidently only the largest and cleanest trees were taken, leaving a heavy residual stand.

Out of this watershed the 1941 sale removed 828 MBF under a 50 percent cut, for an average of 1,280 board feet per tree. At the time of scaling, 220 old stumps were counted. From their size it was evident that the trees cut in 1903 averaged larger than those cut under the present sale. A conservative estimate of 1,500 board feet per tree was used, which indicates that 330 MBF were removed by the first cut.

Stated in a different way, this means that 1,940 board feet per acre was removed in 1903 and 4,870 board feet per acre in 1941. Using a net growth figure of 65 board feet per acre per year, the growth for thirty-seven years following the initial cut was 2,400 board feet per acre. (S. T. Moore, "Six-Twenty-Six," July, 1941)

1942. A policy statement was prepared and was approved by the regional forester in which sales policy and exchange plans were outlined. The following sales were made this year:

The Summit Prairie sale was awarded to Anderson Brothers on May 15, 1942. Sale completed, total cut: 3,985 MBF.

The Dog Mountain sale to Jess Roberts was completed, total cut: 14,071 MBF.

A second sale at Adams Spring was made to Jess Roberts involving about 3 million feet, to be completed in 1943.

The Hay Creek-Howard Creek sale to Peterson and Johnson Brothers was extended into 1943. About 3 million feet remain to be cut.

Horsefly sale was awarded to Crane Mills. Nearly 10 million of a total expected cut of 30 million was cut in 1942.

A small bug salvage sale in Cox Flat was awarded to Anderson Brothers. A total of 1,361 MBF was cut and sale is completed.

A small bug salvage sale was made to Ivory Pine Company involving 142.85 M feet and is completed.

A sale of 10 million feet in Snyder Meadow was awarded to Fremont Lumber Company. No cutting was done this year on this sale.

The following exchanges were negotiated during 1942:

Anderson Brothers #64, involving 240 acres and about \$4,681, and #65, involving 7,412.92 acres and an approximate value of \$28,477.

Bly Land Company (Ewauna Box Company) #68, involving 9,688.79 acres and approximate value of \$100,800.

Big Lakes Box Company Exchange #70, involving 3,040 acres and an approximate value of \$44,704.

G. D. Stockburger Exchange #69 (land for land), involving 160,26 acres of offered land and 120 acres of selected land.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Company Exchange #62, involving 2,128.16 acres and an approximate value of \$20,250.

Fremont Lumber Company Exchange #34, involving 1,280 acres and an approximate value of \$12,000.

Offers were received from Buzard-Burkhart Pine Company, Boutin Pine Company, Crane Mills Inc., and the Anderson Brothers Lumber Company. Offers may be expected from the Shevlin-Hixon Company and probably the Fremont Lumber Company.

1943. According to the tabulation of timber business in Region 6 for the calendar year 1943, the Fremont enjoys the rather dubious distinction of leading all other forests in the region in the volume of timber cut during the year. Our cut of 185,471 MBF nosed out the Snoqualmie by about 4-1/2 million board feet and the Olympic by about 15 million. As I recall, this is the first year for a long time that an eastside forest has topped the region in the volume of timber cut. The Fremont was second only to the Olympic in the value of timber cut on sales and exchanges. In addition to scaling and marking over 132 million feet of national forest timber during the past year, the Fremont personnel marked over 50 million feet of privately owned timber for cutting under the selective exchange program. This large volume of sale and exchange business has been conducted with practically no extra personnel. Timber sale officers, assistant rangers, and district rangers who have handled this large volume of business have made important contributions to the war effort and are entitled to a pat on the back for the efficient and cheerful manner in which

they have shouldered this additional load. (This is real "man bites dog" news.) (Ed Cliff, "Six-Twenty-Six," February 16, 1944)

The following sales were awarded in 1943:

Date	Bidding Company	Board Feet	Location
2/15/43	Weyerhaeuser	16,000,000	Horseglades
2/15/43	Underwood Lumber	2,500,000	Mud Creek
2/23/43	Big Lakes Box	6,500,000	Tea Table
3/25/43	Adams Mill	142,000	Newell Creek
4/06/43	Ivory Pine	11,500,000	Meryl Creek
4/19/43	Lakeview Lumber	2,000,000	Dicks Creek
5/03/43	Anderson Brothers	3,000,000	Augur Creek
5/03/43	Adams Mill	1,500,000	Newell Creek
5/03/43	Crane Creek	2,000,000	McCoin Creek
6/26/43	Lakeview Lumber	6,000,000	Dog Creek
10/04/43	Goose Lake Box	2,000,000	Willow Creek
10/12/43	Big lakes Box	1,000,000	Tag End
10/19/43	Anderson Brothers	6,000,000	Cougar Peak
10/22/43	Ivory Pine	3,000,000	Buzz Spring
10/23/43	Weyerhaeuser	700,000	Packsaddle
10/29/43	Big Lakes Box	20,000	Lost Creek
11/06/43	Shevlin-Hixon	29,000,000	Fringe
11/14/43	Goose Lake Box	2,000,000	Horseshoe

The following land exchange cases were consummated in 1943:

Company	Acres
White-Grandin #27	760.00
Fremont Lumber Company #34	1,280.00
Fentress Hill #56	11,457.32
Esther Kernan #60	960.00
Fentress Hill #61	8,588.76
Honey Creek #64	240.00
Shevlin-Hixon #66	171.13
Stockburger #69	160.26
Fred Hanson Donation	40.00
Total Acres	23,657.47

1944. County Treasurer Harvey R. Sanders reports the receipt of \$94,702.03 as Lake County's portion of the moneys received by the Fremont and Deschutes forests during 1944 for Forest Service rentals and timber sales. The portion received from the Fremont acreage of 798,802 acres within the county was \$90,463.63, while the Deschutes Forest acreage of 161,729 brought \$4,238.40. Of the \$94,702.03, 25 percent goes to the county school fund and 75 percent to the road fund. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 15, 1945)

1945. The Anderson Brothers Lumber Company bought 6 million board feet of timber on Helphenstein Creek near Cottonwood Reservoir. The price paid was \$7.25 plus a \$.37 deposit for slash disposal, making a total of \$7.62 per M for pine and \$1.50 per M for white fir. (*Lake County Examiner*, April 5, 1945)

Larry K. Mays, supervisor of the Fremont Forest, announced the sale of 14 million board feet of timber in the upper Horseshoe area of the Fremont to the Goose Lake Box Company on a bid of \$81,860. This was the only offer received. The bid opened May 26 and quoted \$6.10 per 1,000 board feet for ponderosa pine and \$1.50 per 1,000 board feet for white fir and other species. (*Lake County Examiner*, June 7, 1945)

At the meeting of the Lake and Klamath county courts, Forest Service officials, WPB members, and Shevlin-Hixon officials held in Klamath Falls last week regarding the 17,000-acre land exchange between Shevlin-Hixon Company and the U. S. Forest Service, members of the two county courts indicated that they would stand pat on their protests until they have discussed the possibility of the State Board of Forestry, with the probable aid of the two counties, purchasing the Shevlin-Hixon lands offered in the exchange. In that way, the Forest Service could sell the timber to Shevlin-Hixon on a cash basis, which would give the counties their 25 percent on the sale. The doubt was expressed over the possibility of a state forest program on the land because it is intermingled with federal forest lands. However, Judge U. E. Reeder of the Klamath County Court and a member of the State Board of Forestry will attend a state board meeting this week to ascertain if the problem could be worked out.

The WPB representative was concerned over the action of the two county courts and said that we want to keep Shevlin-Hixon in full production as long as their lumber is needed for the war effort. He expressed fear that if this exchange and another prospective transaction involving 13,334.95 acres in Klamath County are held up because of the protests, the company's production would be endangered.

Estimates were given by Frank Folsom of the regional Forest Service office in Portland as to what the two counties could expect from national forest timber sales, grazing fees, and other revenues for the next ten years. His estimate for Lake County was \$672,931 for the next decade, compared with \$190,838 in the last ten years. Klamath's estimate was slightly higher than Lake's with an estimated figure of \$678,900 as against \$244,447 for the past ten-year period. Folsom stated that it was difficult to arrive at an exact figure, in view of the war and other changing conditions, but the amounts given are what can be reasonably expected by the two counties. Emphasis was also placed on the fact that through the Forest Service land exchanges, selective cutting was adhered to, which, in time, will produce more timber from which the counties will receive a financial benefit. (*Lake County Examiner*, January 25, 1945)

Main speaker at the Rotary luncheon last Wednesday was Larry Mays, Fremont Forest supervisor, who summarized the Forest Service aims under the land exchange program and the benefits derived by the counties under the selective cutting of timber.

Mays stated that the objective of the Forest Service land exchanges is to get private owners to cut their timber selectively. This is accomplished by exchanging equal value of mature national forest timber for private land with young growing timber that has been reserved under the terms of the exchange agreement. Selective cutting leaves the land in the most productive condition possible by preserving the moisture, reducing soil erosion, and protecting the land from sun and wind, thus preventing damages to the resource which result from clearcutting.

According to Mays, the ponderosa pine timber in the forest through selective cutting can be recut in approximately thirty-five years' time, and the counties, through the land exchange transactions, would be able to continually realize their 25 percent of the gross receipts from timber sales as the volume of timber in national forest ownership remains unchanged; also 10 percent of the gross national receipts are expended on roads and trails within the state.

In addition, from \$18,000 to \$29,000 a year is spent by the Forest Service on roads and trails within the Fremont National Forest and approximately \$110,000 a year is spent on administrative and general maintenance on this forest. During the years of emergency programs, the federal funds appropriated for improving the forest ran as high as \$500,000 a year.

In concluding his talk, Mays said that the estimated revenue the Forest Service would turn over to Lake County during the next ten years would be \$670,000 and if the land exchanges with the Forest Service are discontinued, large areas of privately-owned pine timber lands will be clearcut and will yield little revenue or land taxes.

The consequences of this type of timber exploitation and its results upon the stabilization of the economic life of Lake County and the maintenance of wood-using industries should be seriously considered. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 1, 1945)

1946. Even though Supervisor Larry Mays has been detailing in Washington, there hasn't been much evidence of mice playing around the Fremont. Jim Thompson's timber management bunch, while they have been kept from much field work by a series of pea soup thaws, are busily engaged in revising cutting budgets and gathering management plan data. All logging operations in the vicinity have been suspended since the last week of February. Verus Dahlin's crew at Shevlin are making cut-over surveys of areas on the Shevlin sale and exchange, as well as carrying on the current administrative work of this project. The largest land exchange yet with the Shevlin-Hixon Company has received Secretarial approval. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," April 3, 1946)

Shevlin-Hixon and Ewauna are both cutting full blast on exchange timber. The Lakeview mills are now consolidated to three operations — American Box, Goose Lake Box, and Lakeview Lumber. The Willow Ranch Mill and Boutin lands have been purchased by the Dougherty Lumber Company of Cleveland, Ohio. We are encouraging several operators to experiment with

equipment designed to log on a salvage, or sweetened salvage basis of 15 to 25 percent by volume. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," August, 14, 1946)

1947. Our timber disposal program continues at its usual fast rate. Elimination of OPA ceilings caught us advertising two sales which had to be readvertised. We have one stand improvement project well underway and hope to do one or two more this winter. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," January 1, 1947)

Spring rush is now on, with roads and back country not opening as fast as first expected, but it is still early. Our tree planting projects this spring were for only 114,000 trees but it was the largest season's planting the Fremont has done — one was KV and others P & M. Boy Scouts and 4-H plantations were started in two locations. A big timber disposal program is usual business for the Fremont, but pressure and demand continue to be heavy with our first auction May 5. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," May 14, 1947)

The most noteworthy activity in timber management during the year was the start of auction sales. The Fremont had its first auction with the Whiskey Spring sale of July 17, when the Spangler Lumber Company bought 10,000 M feet of ponderosa pine for \$12.95 per M with an appraised price of \$12.42 per M. White fir sold for \$3.27 per M at the appraised price. This was only the start of competitive auctioning, for on September 12, the Shake Butte sale of 12,000 M ponderosa pine and 6,000 white fir sold for \$21.00 and \$3.15 respectively, while the appraised prices were \$14.80 and \$3.15. Other auctions which created interest but no competition were the Buzzard Roost sale of 8,500 M feet to the White Pine Lumber Company; the Schoolhouse Creek sale of 4,800 M feet to Adams Mill; and the Big Baldy sale of 18,000 M feet to Lakeview Sawmill Company. The Kelley Creek sale of May 8, 1947, was awarded from a sealed bid to the Goose Lake Timber Company. The \$21.00 per M received for pine on the Shake Butte sale was a record for the forest.

Total cut on all sales for the year amounted to 57,607 M valued at \$497,159 and from exchanges of 22,079 M valued at \$133,408. This was the greatest volume and value of timber cut since the war years of 1944 and 1945.

The Fremont now has completed three timber auctions, and we feel like old hands at that game. However, we can't quite compete with the Deschutes on our sales prices, although we have reached \$21 on ponderosa pine. Perhaps we haven't taken enough radio lessons in auctioneering to date. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," September 24, 1947)

1948. Timber cut to date for FY 1948 is 55 million feet. Most loggers now spending their money, waiting for spring weather to resume logging. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," February 4, 1948)

The Fremont is experiencing a late spring, same as other parts of the region. Our timber operators are anxious for logs, and we have more mills shut down than at any time for several years. Last fall's log decks just couldn't hold out this long. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," June 16, 1948)

Timber operators are hesitant to purchase timber for next year's cutting with present uncertain outlook for lumber prices. Thus, we are getting less timber sold but more ready for sale than usual at this time of year. Drews Valley District has just completed a trial of fall tree planting and reports ideal planting conditions. Fall planting may be the answer to our short season and often poor conditions for spring work. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," October 20, 1948)

Disposal of national forest timber on the forest reached a post-war peak in 1948 with a total cut of 102,366 M. The allowable annual cut for each of the three working circles was slightly exceeded, but this was due mainly to over-cut in white fir that was present on the areas cut. An all-time high in stumpage prices was reached for the Green Mountain sale, which was sold by auction but without competition to Weyerhaeuser Timber Company in August, with stumpage prices of \$25.90 for ponderosa pine and \$5.10 for white fir. This was considerably over the previous peak of \$21.00 for pine on the Shake Butte sale in 1947.

1949. We are just beginning to climb out and thaw out of the biggest snowdrift in many years. There's no rest for a scaler — Shevlin-Hixon and Weyerhaeuser timber companies logged right through some of the worst of the snows and into the middle of one of the worst blizzards, using bulldozers from tree to tree to open trails for the fallers. TSI and cruising crews worked through most of the season except during the worst of the blizzards. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," March 2, 1949)

As with some other forests, our sale business has slowed, and it does not appear that we will be able to cut our allowable annual cut this calendar year. However, we have but few large sale commitments, and it appears that no one will be greatly hurt with Fremont stumpage in this declining market. Our tree planters did a banner business this spring in planting approximately 320,000 small ponderosa pine in four different districts. The Lowther tree-planting machine worked to good advantage on the Silver Lake and Bly districts, and it appears the use will become more widespread within the region. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," July 13, 1949)

Timber sale business was at a low ebb all summer but picked up in October with four advertised sales awarded. Three of these were on a sliding scale basis, which we understand puts the Fremont in the lead in sales of this type. Christmas tree cutters now are working almost every available chance but finding poor "pickings" due to last spring's frost damage. It appears our Christmas tree sales will set a new record this year. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," November 23, 1949)

Timber cutting was at a low ebb due to lumber market adjustments which made operators fearful of buying timber at our appraised prices. The Lakeview mills mainly cut private timber, a large part of which was supplied by approximately twenty "gypo" loggers from many small, widely-scattered tracts. Cutting by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company on the Green Mountain and Riverbeds sales was materially disrupted by a strike on the railroad between Bly and Klamath Falls. In all, only 34,576 M board feet were cut on sales and selection areas of the forest during the year. Market conditions improved late in the season and six sales for more than 28 MM were made in the last three months of the year. Lack of active sales gave the forest timber management force an opportunity to get sale preparation work accomplished further in advance than ever before. (Accomplishment report, 1949)

Timber Organizations and Meetings

The first meeting of the Columbia River section of the Society of American Foresters ever held in southern Oregon took place in Klamath Falls and in the pine forest of Klamath County on May 23 and 24. The forestry problem of the Klamath region was the main topic under consideration.

The indoor meeting was called to order by Chairman F. P. Keen on the afternoon of May 23. The sixty who attended included representatives of timber owners and operators, officials of the Western Pine Association, State Forester Rogers, entomologists from the Berkeley and Portland Forest Insect Laboratories, and foresters from the Indian Service, O&C Land Administration, and the Forest Service. The resources, drain, and growth replacement in the Klamath region were discussed by R. W. Cowlin, Herman Johnson, Harry Kallander, F. P. Keen, and P. A. Briegleb. A summary of what was being done by the timber agencies to sustain production was presented by Superintendent of Forestry Kephart of the Klamath Indian Reservation, Otto Krueger of the O&C Lands Administration, Tom Orr of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and by Supervisor W. O. Harriman, Loran Stewart, and Simeri Jarvi of the Fremont National Forest. Regional Forester Watts brought the whole picture in clear focus by a talk and by charts which dealt with the possible future timber production in the Klamath region and the effect of inevitable curtailment of the timber industry on the economic life of Klamath Falls and the smaller neighborhood communities.

On the evening of May 23, a dinner meeting of the section was held, and again there was a wide representation of timber interests as well as society members. About sixty attended. Mr. Frank Jenkins, the publisher of the *Klamath Herald News*, was the principal speaker. He stressed the difficulty of convincing communities of the need for providing timber supplies for the future. It was his experience that towns and cities were largely interested in their immediate prosperity and that long-range planning was therefore difficult to put into effect. Mr. Jenkins' talk was followed by a motion picture illustrating the necessity of forest fire protection. The film was made under the direction of the Klamath Falls Post of the American Legion.

On the morning of May 24, a field trip was made over portions of the Klamath Indian Reservation to see the cutting practices and hazard reduction work in the pine forests on that reservation. After a most appetizing and big lunch at the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's camp at Sycan near Beatty, the party visited the beetle control salvage experimental cutting in the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's lands near Bly. Here the company, under the direction of Tom Orr and with the advice of F. P. Keen, is entering the second season of testing the efficacy of a light cut to reduce beetle losses and to salvage trees likely to be killed. The selection of the trees to be cut in this removal of about 15 percent of the stand was most interesting because of the possible applicability of this type of cutting to ponderosa pine stands elsewhere in Oregon. ("Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1941)

Edward P. Cliff Speaking of His Fremont Years
(Supervisor from 1942-1944)

I am especially proud of the Shevlin-Hixon exchanges. With the help of the regional office I had a hand in negotiating the first Shevlin-Hixon exchange which set the pattern for the several exchanges which followed and resulted in the acquisition of the bulk of the Shevlin-Hixon lands located inside the Fremont National Forest.

I am also proud of the part I played in negotiating with Ewauna Box Company for the exchange of their cut-over lands in the Quartz Mountain area. This was difficult because of the opposition of the counties to cut-over land exchanges. The counties were willing to go along on selective cutting exchanges but were opposed to the exchange of timber for strictly cut-over land. I was able to get both Klamath and Lake counties to go along with this rather large exchange. As I remember, this was the last exchange I handled and it was completed after I left the forest.

Another accomplishment that I am particularly proud of was the record made in timber sale activities while I was on the Fremont. We not only handled an exceedingly large exchange business, but the last year I was on the forest we cut more timber than any other national forest in Region 6: 130 million board feet. All of this timber had to be cruised, appraised, marked, and scaled and, of course, this was a much more complicated job than the clearcut silviculture on the west side forests. On top of this, the Fremont personnel marked and supervised the cutting on a large area of private land which we were acquiring under land exchange procedures. We probably marked 60 million board feet or more. On the private lands we were marking only the leave trees and letting the private operators take any unmarked trees they wanted to remove. The government acquired the land with the leave trees, and it required just as much care and time to mark and supervise the cutting on these lands as it did on national forest land.

All of this work was done during the war when labor was scarce and pressure was on for production. Most of the credit for accomplishment goes to the fine crew of rangers and timber sale officers who were doing the job on the ground. I felt at that time, and I still feel that this was the finest group of timber sale officers ever assembled on a single national forest. At least their records of production would so indicate. Compared with the present-day manning on the national forests, we had a small crew. I feel that the overall job was one of which everyone connected with it can be very proud. We also had a small force in the supervisor's office compared with today's organization, and the personnel of the clerical force also deserves credit for superior performance during those hectic war years.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire Reports

1940. Seventy-three class A fires, fifteen class B, three class C, five class D, and no class E fires, for a total of ninety-six fires, thirty of which were man-caused.

During 1940 a total of 17.13 inches of moisture was recorded at the Lakeview weather station.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.92
February	3.34
March	2.45
April	0.86
May	0.42
June	0.36
July	0.11
August	Trace
September	1.76
October	2.11
November	2.18
December	1.62

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31, 1940 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1941. The total number of fires reported on the Fremont for this year was sixty-six. The large amount of moisture kept the number of fires low. The causes of fires were as follows: lightning, thirty-eight; smokers, sixteen; campers, eleven; and miscellaneous, one. Fifty-five of the fires were controlled before they attained a size of one-fourth acre, nine were controlled before they reached a size of three acres, one fire burned over forty-seven acres, and another ninety-three acres.

Brush disposal was undertaken by our own organization on the offered and selected timber areas on the various exchanges. This work covered approximately 15,000 acres on the various exchange and sale areas.

During 1941 a total of 21.30 inches of moisture was received at the Lakeview weather station. Excessive amounts of rain in June and August resulted in some hay spoilage throughout the County.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	2.40
February	2.91
March	0.86
April	1.45
May	2.62
June	2.14
July	Trace
August	1.82
September	0.83

October	1.60
November	1.33
December	3.34

("Climatography of the United States," No.11-31, 1941 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

On September 17, 1938, at 10:00a.m., a new high schoolteacher, first month in locality, with about twenty boys climbed Black Cap to restore the dilapidated "L" to its prime time glory by removing the offending vegetation and by applying a coat of whitewash. The day was hot, the grass was dry, and the perspiration-soaked instructor, against the protests of some of the Boy Scouts in the group, decided that fire would clear off the vegetation most efficiently. So a match was applied, and "Poof!" The hill was ablaze. Before all was quiet on the eastern front, 281 acres, some of it forest land, had been burned over.

In February 1939 on the flat at the foot of the hill where the fire took place, two small canyons that drained the burned area terminated in narrow gorges just above the town's two most prosperous auto courts with their accompanying grocery stores and service stations.

The rains came. For the first time in history (so say several old timers), rocks, silt, and rubbish were down the two canyons in a muddy torrent. Drains were clogged, and several hundred dollars in actual property damage resulted. The palmated arrangement of the deepening shoestring gullies had become perceptible from a distance.

One month later, at a meeting of a local organization interested in civic welfare, Conservation was discussed. The mayor and first citizen of the town spoke. He brought home vividly to his listeners the vital local interest in fire prevention by citing the flood damage that could be directly traced to the aforementioned fire. He stated that there had always been considerable run-off water from the area involved, but it was only after the fire that the water had carried with it debris, silt, and rocks which had been the main contributing factor to the flood damage. No mention was made of the soil loss and the destruction of forage plants on the burned area.

Actual examples do more to put over an idea than volumes of printed material and hours of orating. Are we capitalizing on our actual, close-to-home examples? Some progress has been made when property damage by a flood is directly tied up with a specific fire. When soil losses will cause as much concern as property damage, then it could be assumed that real progress has been made in conservation and wise land use. (Charles F. Fogelquist, "Six-Twenty-Six," February, 1941)

1942. A total of forty-one fires were suppressed on the Fremont Forest in 1942. Twenty of these were started by lightning and twenty-one were man-caused.

Of the twenty-one man-caused fires, fourteen were started by smokers. Of the smoker's fires, three were started by hunters, three by timbermen, two by fishermen, one by a stockman, and five miscellaneous. Four fires were started by hunters' campfires and one from a stockman's campfire.

One fire started from an eagle sitting on a powerline and one by a farmer burning debris. The latter burned over 3,280 acres, of which 1,280 were forest-protected land. Two fires starting from children playing with matchers burned over 378 acres.

Sixteen of the twenty lightning fires were suppressed before they burned over one-fourth acre. Two were suppressed before reaching a size of one acre and two before reaching ten acres. Lightning fires burned over a total of sixty-nine acres; man-caused fires burned 1,676 acres.

Nineteen of the forty-one fires were discovered and reported by forest users and ranchers. Independent action to suppress the fires was taken in eight instances, and cooperation was given on twenty-one fires.

The number of 1942 fires shows an approximate 50 percent decrease over the five-year period. The cooperation by the public has shown a corresponding increase. (December 15, 1942)

1943. A total of ninety-two fires occurred on the Fremont National Forest during the year. Of this total sixty were caused by lightning, and thirty-two were caused by man.

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 15.10 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	2.16
February	1.42
March	1.29
April	0.13
May	0.00
June	0.00
July	2.34
August	0.61
September	1.01
October	3.39
November	1.37
December	1.38

("Climatology of the United States No. 11-31," 1943 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

Supervisor Cliff reports that during the first week of the hunting season, over 8,000 hunters were registered into the limited areas on the Fremont that were open to hunting. Fire prevention material was distributed to those hunters at registration points, and most of them were given a personal fire prevention message. Says Cliff:

We received outstanding cooperation from hunters in preventing fires during the period when the forest was dry and fire conditions quite critical. There were only two hunter

fires on the Fremont during the first week of the season. These were suppressed while very small. We had more hunters concentrated in a smaller area and less fires than ever before. This is real on-the-ground fire prevention, and we are pleased with the results. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," October 20, 1943)

1944. Of the ninety-six fires that occurred in 1944, sixty-nine were lightning-caused and twenty seven were man-caused.

The Fremont Forest experienced its worst fire of the season during the last few days. Two man-caused fires occurred on the Fremont forest during the past week. One of these was on Willow Creek. This fire started Monday, September 11, and was suppressed by a crew of six under the direction of Fireman Rollin McDonald. The fire was on a cut-over area and was caused by a careless smoker. Another fire occurred at Mud Springs west of Strawberry Lookout from smoker's carelessness. Ranger F. H. Armstrong, and three men were able to confine the fire to a small area. A special fire warning was issued by Supervisor Mays that stated that while the fall season is approaching, the greatest danger of the year from forest fires is now at hand.

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 17.68 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.07
February	1.70
March	1.35
April	1.16
May	0.82
June	5.47
July	0.38
August	0.03
September	0.89
October	0.45
November	3.22
December	0.84

("Climatography of the United States No. 11-31," 1944 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1945. Because of hazardous conditions, all lookouts within the forest have occupied their stations: Frank Boswell (Lakeview) on Fitzwater point, Norman Parks (Portland) on Cougar Peak, Bill Sullivan (Lakeview) on Abert Rim, and Margaret Kintigh (Caruthers, California) on Drakes Peak. Other Lakeview people stationed on forest lookouts are Mrs. Virginia Gilinsky on Dog Mountain in the Bly District and Phil Brogan on Hager Mountain in the Silver Lake District.

During the current fire season sixty forest fires were caused by lightning and forty-two were man-caused. A total of 102 fires burned 2,000 acres. (May 3, 1945)

Harold Tally, "Keep Oregon Green" chairman for Lake County, announced this week the appointment of Merle S. Lowden, assistant forest supervisor, and Herbert Pollard, district grazier, to assist in the "Keep Oregon Green" program for Lake County.

An intensive drive will be held soon to enroll the boys and girls of the county in the "Oregon Green Guard," which was given much of the credit last year for the success of the publicly-sponsored program. Under the "Keep Oregon Green" set-up, it is the responsibility and duty of every citizen to see that man-caused fires do not get started. (*Lake County Examiner*, May 3, 1945)

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 15.32 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.03
February	2.35
March	1.19
April	0.39
May	4.30
June	1.18
July	0.02
August	0.05
September	0.21
October	1.19
November	1.60
December	1.81

("Climatography of the United States No. 11-31," 1945 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1946. During the fire season from May to October, 104 fires occurred, burning 2,078 acres. Of this acreage, 1,242 acres were grass and sagebrush, while 836 acres of timber land were burned, which resulted in a total kill of 3,418 MBF of merchantable timber. In addition, 530 acres of reproduction were destroyed. Fires were classified as follows: eighty-three class A fires, sixteen class B, two class C, two class D, and one class E. Lightning caused sixty-three of the fires and man caused forty-one. Of the nineteen hunter fires, only one reached large size—the Wooley Creek fire on the Paisley District, burning 628 acres within the protective area and a total of 1,400 acres.

One of the hunter-caused fires occurred during a high wind period and cost in excess of \$9,000 to suppress. This Wooley Creek fire was the second to occur in the Summer Lake area in the last

few years. One ranger computed that the government expended over \$8 per hunter to meet the increased fire load they imposed upon his district.

It was formerly thought that since the war was over, ample personnel would be available for fire positions, but this did not prove to be the case. Personnel for fire positions were still unavailable. The applicants for work were not interested in lookout or fireman jobs, where they would have to work alone, and, instead of accepting these positions, they would hire out as road-crew members, where cooks and company on the job were available.

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 9.75 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.19
February	0.90
March	1.27
April	0.21
May	0.32
June	0.38
July	0.42
August	Trace
September	0.25
October	1.45
November	1.81
December	1.55

("Climatography of the United States," No.11-31, 1946 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1947. The fire season, which started in May and lasted until the middle of October, produced forty-one fires, which burned a total of 375 acres, or two-hundredths of 1 percent of the protective area. The breakdown of classes was thirty-one class A fires, nine class B, and one class E. This latter fire burned 360 acres in a logging operation. There were twenty-one lightning fires and twenty man-caused fires. The classes of people responsible for the man-caused fires were as follows: hunters, twelve fires; farmers, one fire; timber, five fires; stockmen, two fires; and construction worker, one.

Two hundred twenty acres of logging slash was broadcast burned, and eighty-two miles of roadside slash was burned, representing 60 percent and 50 percent, respectively, of the amount planned for burning.

Hunting season was from October 1 to 20. Hunters started arriving around September 25. The weather was dry the first few days with an average BI class of five. Only a skeleton guard force was left on the forest, with an average of two outlying stations manned per district. Specific action posters, newspaper items, contacts, and frequent patrols were all used to inform the

hunters of the critical weather conditions. In addition, campfire permits were issued until October 9, when sufficient rains occurred to warrant lifting the closures and campfire permit requirements. From September 24 until October 9, a total of 2,482 campfire permits were issued, representing 6,790 people. It is estimated that an additional 2,000 people were on the forest for this first weekend of hunting.

The Antler Spring fire #12 covered 360 acres in the logging operation of William Raymond and was the only fire of a large size. Forest personnel assisted the operator in suppressing this fire for which payment was received. Jess Roberts and the Goose Lake Lumber Company crews were called on for assistance on the fire.

Fifty industrial operations were on the forest in 1947. Four of these were on national forest sales only, four were on sales or exchanges and private land, while thirty-nine were on private land only.

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 12.86 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	0.29
February	0.67
March	1.97
April	0.74
May	1.80
June	2.96
July	0.00
August	0.06
September	0.32
October	2.39
November	1.17
December	0.49

("Climatography of the United States No. 11-31," 1947 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1948. A total of seventy fires occurred, forty-seven lightning and twenty-three man-caused. Of the twenty-three man-caused fires, campers started ten, smokers twelve, and miscellaneous one. A total of eighty acres was burned.

Recruitment of the forest guard force was somewhat easier in 1948 than it had been in previous years, but it was still difficult to get good, reliable lookouts who would remain the entire season. The thirty-nine guard positions on the forest were occupied by nine forestry students, four other students, twenty locals, and six transients. Four major work crews on the forest were available for fire fighting and were given special training for this purpose. The weather this summer would probably be considered of less severity than normal. The only critical period occurred on

September 14 when there were winds recorded up to forty-two miles per hour throughout the forest. Fire equipment was better, and radio sets, particularly the mobile type, were a real boon to fire goers. The forest used a total of eighteen of the new type sets, of which three were headquarters, five lookout, and ten the mobile variety.

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 14.46 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.88
February	0.93
March	1.34
April	1.88
May	1.24
June	2.81
July	0.26
August	0.01
September	0.91
October	0.34
November	0.98
December	1.88

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31, 1948 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1949. Summer has come to the Fremont with the appearance of a drier than normal season. Up to the first of July we had had nineteen fires, most of which were lightning caused. Our instructors and visitors all commented on the improved appearance and capabilities of the trainees at our annual guard camp. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," July 13, 1949)

The Fremont has again experienced one of southeast Oregon's late, dry falls. At long last it seems that the prolonged and severe fire season is over, leaving in its wake the greatest number of fires this forest has ever had in one year. The 156 fires in 1949 were fifty-two more than the previous record of 104 in 1946. We're not proud of our man-caused fires which were at an all-time high of fifty-four. However, only twenty-one occurred before the hunting season, and the thirty-three caused by hunters mostly came the last of the hunting season. This was after we had had a general snow, and to the hunters the danger seemed over. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," November 23, 1949)

The fire season was particularly severe and long, resulting in the greatest number of fires ever reported on the forest. Most of the 156 fires were held to small size with only one of E and one of D size. The bad part of the fire record was that fifty-four were caused by man's carelessness and thoughtlessness. This far exceeded the previous five-year average of thirty-one, and the 1948 figure of twenty-seven. Thirty-two of these were caused by hunters after October 1 and are

directly attributable to the dry fall. The slash disposal job was more nearly completed than for many years on both private and national forest land. (Accomplishment report, 1949)

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 10.82 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	0.48
February	1.42
March	1.69
April	0.56
May	2.64
June	0.94
July	0.37
August	0.02
September	0.45
October	0.93
November	0.80
December	0.52

("Climatography of the United States No. 11-31," 1949 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

WILDLIFE

Game Wardens

Randall McCain arrived last week to assume his position as game management assistant on the staff of the Fremont National Forest. McCain was formerly a district ranger and junior forester in northern California. In announcing McCain's addition to the staff of the local forest, Supervisor Mays pointed out that this new position is one which the Forest Service has been endeavoring to fill for several months. Game management is one of the important resource management jobs on the Fremont National Forest, and the Forest Service plans to give it increased attention. McCain will work closely with sportsmen and conservation groups and will tie his work in with that of the Oregon State Game Commission and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He has a large number of jobs to begin work on immediately, particularly in gathering information concerning the mule deer herds, winter range conditions, and other wildlife problems of the Fremont Forest.

He will study closely the conditions of the forest range, particularly the effects of wildlife and domestic stock on range plants and shrubs. Obtaining a man for this position should greatly strengthen Forest Service administration of this important resource, Mays said. The Forest Service should now be better able to actually plan the management of game and its correlation with domestic stock, and we are looking forward to some very good results. (*Lake County Examiner*, January 11, 1945),

Game Population

Fingerlings. Approximately 150,000 rainbow fry and fingerlings supplied by the State Game Commission were planted by the Forest Service. Except for two loads of fry, the four-inch fingerlings averaged about fifty-eight per pound as against an average of eighty to ninety per pound during past years. (1941)

Deer. In order to become better acquainted with the conditions of the ranges on which many of the Lake County deer winter and the condition of the deer themselves, two officials from the Fremont Forest, Forester John Kucera and Wildlife Management Assistant Randall McCain, spent last Tuesday and Friday with Modoc Forest Supervisor Mel Barron and Ranger John Fischer in examining the federal rangelands on the Modoc Forest.

They stated that the deer are in very good condition and, due to the open weather, the deer are already foraging in the green bunch grass. The Modoc study this winter reveals that there has been no decrease to date in the deer herd. However, should a severe winter set in, there would undoubtedly be a decrease in the deer population. The study also shows that the buck-doe ration is 1 buck to 7.2 does, which is not a properly balanced sex ratio. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 22, 1945)

Ran McCain's January and February deer counts have passed the 2,000 mark after eliminating all duplications. This means seen deer, and since he has actually covered only a relatively small percentage of five of the fifteen ranges, it looks as though the population trend is still upward. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," April 3, 1946)

The present Fremont herds considerably exceed existing winter range capacity according to the joint field survey made by the Forest Service and the State Game Commission employees. This forest controls very little of the critical winter range area. However, the deer have exclusive use of much of the winter range that the Forest Service does administer. The summer range on the national forest is more than adequate even for the existing herds.

The removal of antlerless deer is a step in the right direction.

It is estimated that 6,000 deer were killed by predators and 16,000 by other means, leaving a current population of 32,000. (1946)

Major activities in wildlife management involved cooperative studies and work with the State Game Department. Two special deer hunts were held on the forest in the Crooked Creek and Silver Lake areas. Other cooperative projects with the State Game Commission included feeding of quail during heavy snows late in the year, planting of fish, car census of deer on the Silver Lake District, and other special deer census.

Ranger Peters was detailed to the Modoc Forest to assist with the fall survey of forage use on the winter range of the interstate deer herd. This is a cooperative project between the Forest Service in Regions 5 and 6 and the State Game departments. (1948)

Deer numbers appeared to increase with a large fawn crop reported from all districts.
(Accomplishment report, 1949)

Surveys show the greatest deer concentration in many years. There does not appear to have been any great starvation nor exposure losses to date, but there has been considerable deer damage to haystacks in some localities. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," March 2, 1949)

Antelope. Antelope have been seen recently for the first time in several years in the Goose Lake Valley. Many of the local people say they are here to extend an invitation to the big antelope convention scheduled for Hart Mountain July 15-17, for which local people are making great preparations. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," July 13, 1949)

Humming Birds. An old timer once used the expression in my presence "quarrelsome as a humming bird." The full force of the phrase did not appear to me until just recently upon a trip to Silver Lake ranger station.

This station is located in one of the most desert-like valleys in the state of Oregon. Because it is dry and exposed to drifting sands, it is difficult to keep things growing, and the station well is not up to any very extensive irrigation. Hence anything that will grow without much water or attention and produce a spot of green is doubly welcome. Trumpet, or matrimonial vine as it is sometimes called, meets these specifications. With its abundance of small purple flowers and green leaves, this plant is a prominent feature of the desert country, growing wild about abandoned homesteads long after every other living thing, plant, or animal has given up the struggle.

At the Silver Lake ranger station, on the site of an old dwelling removed several years ago, the trumpet vine has thrived and has been allowed to produce an extensive thicket. In this thicket dwell literally hundreds of humming birds.

These gorgeously-colored little fellows, about as big as a man's thumb, must have been in mind when a meaning to the word "pugnacious" was assigned. While in this place, insofar as man is concerned, they have become so tame as to ignore his silly doings completely; let anything in feathers, be it a hundred times as large, appear, and watch Mr. *Archolochus Alexandri* with his wife and relatives run it off the place.

And the fighting is not confined to other species, for life to a humming bird is apparently a series of battles. One of these bundles of furious energy will be posed in mid-air calmly searching the trumpet flowers for the insects and honey that form his food, when suddenly there will be a zoom of sound and another of his ilk will attack without warning as though he intended to spear him through and through. Both then rise vertically in air, swearing at each other with loud (for anything as small as this) titterings. The battle is over in a few seconds. No damage appears to be done, but throughout the day, the series of single combats is continuous so that the tittering never ceases.

These little creatures are the most perfect aviators of all life. They can fly backwards, forward, sideways, or up and down at will, apparently without effort or, if need be, pose in air. This place

is perfect to observe them. They will pose in air or light unconcernedly upon a twig within a foot of your hand. If you come by the place, drop in and meet Mr. Alexandri. It's worth a trip. (Henry U. Sarles, "Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1941)

Hunters and Trappers

The opening of the Mule Deer Refuge to limited doe and to buck hunting caused a large influx of hunters. In this area, 800 special tags were issued for the taking of female, spike, or immature deer. The antelope season was opened from September 28 to October 5 in the area just east of the Fremont from Silver Lake south to Warner Canyon. The State Game Commission maintained the checking stations for both deer and antelope. (1941)

The largest number of hunters in the history of the Fremont, estimated at 15,000, flocked to the forest to harvest the deer crop. The buck season extended from September 28 to October 25, with two special post seasons of one week each. Three special seasons permitted the taking of antlerless deer through the issuing of 1,000 lottery-drawn permits—500 for each area. It is estimated that 5,000 bucks were taken by hunters. (1946)

There were approximately 17,000 deer hunters on the forest in the fall of 1947, and it is estimated that they harvested 3,300 mule deer.

Hunters were more numerous than ever and had only fair success. The three special antlerless deer hunts seem to go over well except for considerable confusion at the Summer Lake area. A special pheasant season, an either-sex deer hunt, and the beginning of the duck and goose season all at one time meant there were more hunters than this small area could comfortably handle. The opening day of this combined nimrod produced a real cannonading. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," January 1, 1947)

Forest personnel continued to keep site record of deer seen. Most observers estimated that there were less deer hunters on the forest during 1948 than for previous years. However, through the return cards provided by the Game Commission, it was possible to get a much better estimate of actual hunter use. These cards indicated that the estimated 15,000 hunters on the forest during the 1948 season harvested approximately 5,000 deer.

Hunters were in about the usual number but reported better than average luck, which should again make Lake county the high for the state in deer killed. Duck and goose hunters again came to Lake County in large numbers but bemoaned the lack of fall storms. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," November 23, 1949)

LIVESTOCK

Wool and Livestock Sales

Best lambs in years are being shipped from Lakeview and Bly stockyards. Louis Kandra, who runs on Bly and Paisley districts, shipped lambs weighing almost eighty-eight pounds August 2.

Lambs shipped were mixed, and none were cut back. Based on total ewes in band, a 138 percent lamb crop was actually sold. In other words, 121 pounds (worth \$.25/lb.) return per ewe. This certainly speaks well for our forest allotments as well as Mr. Kandra's skillful sheep husbandry. Even utilization by continual bedding out and proper rotation of camp units is one of the reasons for Kandra's success. Correct timing of the use of browse, weed, and grass feed makes for fat lambs as well as good range. That Mr. Kandra believes in the bedding out system is exemplified by the discharging of a herder who bedded his band three nights in one place. (John M. Herbert, "Six-Twenty-Six," September, 1941)

Grazing Seasons

Grazing Season of 1941. An experimental common use range involving approximately 1,700 cattle and 6,000 sheep was established on the north half of the Paisley District. The Brattain and ZX cattle were moved from the Chewaucan range to alleviate overgrazing on that area. The abundance of coarse feed on the former sheep allotments has made this arrangement entirely successful. Both sheep and cattle men appear to be satisfied, and stock on the Chewaucan range came off in better shape than ever due to the decreased numbers.

Weyerhaeuser leased approximately 40,000 acres of their land to the ZX Company, some of which was subleased to former sheep permittees. The balance was credited at forty acres per head for cattle. Sheep allotments were considerably enlarged to compensate for the cattle use, and all available water was developed. Considerable improvement in forage conditions on the Chewaucan range is anticipated due to the 25 percent reduction in numbers effected by this arrangement. (1941)

Precipitation for 1941 exceeded any year since 1907, according to figures released this week by Mrs. George Down, local official weather recorder who totals 20.90 inches for the year.

The complete precipitation for the past ten years as prepared by Vic Johnson:

Year	Inches
1932	9.88
1933	9.32
1934	14.49
1935	12.43
1936	11.69
1937	18.26
1938	14.21
1939	10.44
1940	17.20
1941	20.90

(*Lake County Examiner*, January 8, 1942)

Grazing Season of 1942. Enclosed is the Fremont's 1942 Annual Grazing Report. You will note that the estimated grazing capacity for usable national forest lands is less than the figures submitted in 1941. This reduction does not mean that it is felt that the range actually has a lower capacity this year than it had in 1941. Reduction is actually a difference in estimates. Due to land acquisition, there is undoubtedly more forage available than there was in 1941.

The differences between "estimated capacity" and "permitted to graze" of 1,049 cattle and 2,797 sheep represent the reductions we feel should be made to bring stock in line with proper forage use. To accomplish this reduction, there will be eliminated (on account of land acquisition) at least the equivalent of four bands of sheep beginning with the 1943 grazing season. Further reductions on a smaller scale are being made currently as the opportunity arises.

The 286 trespass figure represents almost entirely horses which were on the forest in small bands for intermittent or very short periods. Most of the horses are owned by nonpermittees, and it is expected that this trespass use will be materially reduced next year. Warnings have been issued, but it may be necessary to resort to trespass action. (Edward P. Cliff, Grazing report, 1942)

Grazing Season of 1943. Enclosed herewith is the Fremont's 1943 Annual Grazing Report. Estimated grazing capacities have been reduced over those shown for last year as the result of additional field inspections. Part of this reduction is attributed to the loss of forage on account of logging activities.

Cattle numbers on the forest remain practically the same as in 1942, but sheep have been reduced one band.

We are continuing to acquire slack through the acquisition of lands. In 1943 there were approximately 200 cattle and 7,400 sheep less than in 1942 under private land permit. This difference is largely accounted for through land acquisition and increased acreage requirements on private land permits.

Range management during the past season has not been what we would like to see, largely because permittees are short of help and because fire and timber activities have prevented rangers from devoting enough time to this job. We managed to construct a few miles of fence and develop three new water holes this summer, but a considerable mileage of additional fences is needed to correct unsatisfactory conditions on several allotments. The Bly District has done considerable reseeding in slash areas, and we hope to do more of this if labor is available.

The matter of filling sheep allotments is as yet not a problem on the Fremont. In fact, our ranges will benefit by additional non-use or reduction in numbers. We have decided that a few allotments that are located in or directly adjacent to winter deer ranges should be closed to livestock use. It is our intention to bring this about as soon as conditions permit. (John M. Herbert, Grazing report, 1943)

Grazing Season of 1944. One of our major problems during the past season was trespass cattle and horses. Considerable work has been done on this problem, and we feel that in another year real progress can be made on this job.

At the present time, it is difficult to maintain our existing range improvements, due to the shortage of labor and materials. New construction is almost entirely out of the picture. However, we are going ahead with plans for a post war construction program.

In regard to revising the upper and lower permit limits, we believe that they are satisfactory as they exist, insofar as distribution is concerned. However, from the standpoint of management, we are of the opinion that in many localities the lower limit for sheep should be 800 rather than 1,000. This is based on the established fact that many of our operators are voluntarily reducing their bands down to this lower number. In doing so, they get better management, which results in heavier lambs. Thus, the income from the smaller band is just as much as that received on the larger. Needless to say, the range usually improves rapidly under this type of use. (Annual report, December 1, 1944)

Grazing Season of 1945. This year's report indicates a slight increase in numbers of cattle under paid permit. However, there has been a reduction in total animal months' use permitted, which is considered a better index than permitted numbers.

One sheep permit was transferred to cattle this year. There is still a desire on the part of many permittees to convert their sheep permits to cattle.

We have ten cattle and horse allotments where it is difficult to get the proper use of timber feed. Even with proper use of timbered areas, the permitted numbers still could not be increased, but at least the extra forage made available would tend to make reductions in permitted use on these allotments unnecessary. Approximately fifty miles of new fence will be needed to secure the proper use of timber feed on these allotments.

Sheep were herded satisfactorily in most cases in timbered areas before the present labor shortage, but these areas are not used now because it takes an experienced herder to hold them in the timber. Many of the permittees want to use the timber feed but report this is impossible until better herders are again available.

Labor is still not plentiful, and many sheepmen are selling their sheep for this reason. Approximately 25,000 head were sold in Lake County during 1945. We still anticipate another year of poor management on the range by permittees because of labor difficulties.

All matters pertaining to the management of cattle on the Sycan common use allotment were discussed with the permittee, and a definite plan was formulated. In addition, a small reduction was made in the private land cattle permits, and the permittees were informed that a larger reduction would be made if they continued to abuse the range in 1946.

During 1946 only 60 percent of the permitted cattle were turned onto the allotment; consequently, there was no problem from permitted cattle this year. However, a considerable number of ZX cattle drifted onto the forest south of Sycan Marsh from the Indian reservation. This may develop into a real problem next year. In addition, the permittees did not have the riders on the range they agreed to.

This year the driveway drift from Silver Lake was not as bad as in 1944 because we insisted that riders go with each herd of cattle before we would issue a crossing permit. The drift that did occur was stragglers and cattle coming in from the desert at night. At present we are constructing a boundary fence south of Silver lake which should prevent this drift. (Memorandum to accompany 1945 annual grazing report, December, 1945)

Grazing Season of 1946. The dry season adversely hit our ranges and many of them showed the effect of heavy use and dry weather. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," January 1, 1947)

The forage growth was below normal this year, due in part to grasshopper infestations and rodent damage. Caterpillar damage on bitterbrush was very slight because a severe late spring frost not only damaged forage on many meadows but killed practically all of these insects while they were still in the cocoon stage.

Areas of browse forage, mainly bitterbrush and mahogany, have been closed to livestock use on the key winter deer ranges near Silver Lake along the "desert fringe" and on Goodlow Mountain, adjacent to Langell Valley.

Labor is still one of the chief problems in the sheep industry. Herders are apparently no more plentiful now than during the war. Consequently more operators have quit the sheep business this year. In most cases, the operators are running a small bunch of cattle on their own lands in place of the sheep. At present, some of the operators who quit the sheep business during the early years of the war have had non-use for several years, and their allotments are now in fair shape as the result of the non-use, yet they will request continued non-use, which is becoming more difficult to justify. The pressure to change from sheep to cattle is becoming greater.

Grazing Season of 1947. Forage growth along the desert fringe was below normal, and stock water in these areas was practically nonexistent in 1947. This created a demand by the permittees to go on the forest ranges early. In most instances it was possible to postpone going on by showing them that such a move would be a very poor management practice.

Five sheep permittees transferred to cattle. Others desired to make such a change but were convinced, for the present at least, that such a change would not be beneficial to their livestock operations.

The most important range improvements were maintained with G-9 funds and cooperative funds received from permittees. The permittees also maintained additional range improvements. Rodents were poisoned on approximately 1,000 acres of meadow lands.

Voluntary reduction amounting to 1,123 cow months were obtained on the overgrazed Chewaucan cattle and horse allotment, with 764 cow-months on the overgrazed Sycan common use.

Grazing Season of 1948. A general improvement in management of livestock was obtained in 1948 due to forest officers having more time to devote to this activity and stockmen having more and better help available. There were heavy rains in May and June, and most forest ranges were

ready for grazing use later than usual. In general, the year was a "bumper" one for forage on the forest. Many local residents were of the opinion that 1948 was the best grazing year that they had seen for the last twenty or more years. In general, this belief was borne out by the experience and observations of forest officers.

Some sheepmen still wish to convert their preference to a cattle permit, but with the increase in sheep profits during the last few months, this problem should be alleviated.

There were no opportunities during the year to remove additional livestock from overgrazed winter deer ranges. All rangers spent at least a day and in many instances a night with the herders on problem allotments. Due mainly to a better class of help being available, there was better use of timber feed on the more open areas.

"Jungle" areas continue to be a problem Rangers were able to map out unfavorable areas on the Grizzly, Yocum, Bridge Creek, Buck Creek, Dairy Creek, and Blue Lake allotments.

Reseeding program continued to be a major project on the forest with 2,151 acres reseeded. Major projects were Dry Prairie of 912 acres and Antelope Flat of 793 acres. An additional 350 acres of skid trails and disturbed areas on cut-over lands was reseeded. A reseeded provision was included in the standard erosion clause in timber sales for the first time during the year. This clause provides for the operator to reseed disturbed areas or, in lieu, he may make a cooperative deposit of a set figure per M. board feet cut, and the Forest Service will do this work. It is expected that this provision in future sales will materially help revegetate logged areas.

Grazing Season of 1949. It was a bad grazing year with forage growth poorer than old-timers could remember for many years. This was due to a very dry spring and summer after a heavy winter snowfall, which many thought would make 1949 a good growing year. However, May and June rains largely determine forage growth and not the amount of winter snows. Definite strides forward were made in management of many range allotments through working out specific problems on the ground with permittees. This led to the construction of several miles of fence and many water developments through joint effort of the permittees and the government. The reseeded program slowed up materially for large project jobs. (Accomplishment report, 1949)

The 1949 grazing year was characterized by a dry season and short forage crop. Little rain of any consequence fell after the first part of May, and most ranges were ready to use prior to the regular opening dates. This trend carried through to the fall grazing season. In many instances, fall forage was practically nonexistent. This made it necessary to remove livestock from many forest allotments early. Low elevation ranges on Bureau of Land Management lands and private pastures failed to produce sufficient forage for early winter pasture. These conditions are reflected in the grazing load carried on the forest.

Permits for 8,638 cattle were issued, representing 30,284 animal-months of use. Permittees grazed 8,251 head on the forest, for a total actual use of 27,963 animal-months. The dry season interfered to a greater extent with sheep operations. Permits for 29,075 head were issued,

representing 82,301 sheep-months of use. Permittees grazed 23,113 head for a total actual use of 60,281 sheep-months.

Due to the brighter economic outlook for the sheep industry and additional labor becoming available for use by the producers, no formal requests were received in 1949 to transfer sheep permits to cattle.

Our reseeding program has been much reduced, but we hope to plow a large acreage of cheatgrass next spring for 1950 fall planting. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," November 23, 1949)

Stockmen and Stock Organizations

Trail Herd. Trail herds are in large measure a thing of the past. Many thrilling accounts of cowboy experiences on the Chisholm Trail and others are found in our libraries, but has anyone written about trailing cattle 1941 fashion?

It's true, of course, Indians aren't around to stampede the cattle, and on most long drives the stock are held in pastures instead of being "night herded." However, we know of an outfit that trails approximately 15,000 head over country, an undertaking that presents greater difficulties than confronted cowboys in 1860.

The Chewaucan Land and Cattle Company, more popularly known by their iron "ZX," move their stock from Paisley to the desert north and east of Silver Lake every spring. The dries go out first, usually around April 1, and believe me, it's some sight to see about 5,000 head strung out for several miles. Whereas in the early days abundant feed could be had along the trail and the stock moved along leisurely, now they must be hurried as there is nothing for them to eat. Water is scarce; in fact, the buckaroos drink warm water from a barrel strapped on the chuck wagon. Poison larkspur is prevalent, and particular care must be exercised to prevent losses. Holding a large herd of hungry, thirsty cattle isn't easy, and this must be done for three nights.

When the cows and calves go out, usually two weeks later, the job is harder still. Cows with sucking calves are naturally in poor flesh and thus harder to move. Urging little "doggies" along for seventy miles would tax anyone's patience, but ZX riders make five or six such trips every spring. After the day's drive, the calves must be "mothered up." That is, each calf is helped to find his mammy, and this is a real job, one that requires skill and a good knowledge of cattle. Ewes will find their lambs no matter how large the band, but cows don't when held in large herds.

For those of you who have never seen a large trail herd or chuck wagon, come to Paisley next spring. Chuck wagon outfits are practically a thing of the past, and perhaps in another ten years there won't be one left in the Northwest. (John M. Herbert, "Six-Twenty-Six," June, 1941)

Meetings. With President Ned Sherlock presiding, the Fremont Sheepmen's Association held its twelfth annual meeting in the Odd Fellows Hall in Lakeview on Monday, February 21. Sixteen members and twenty guests attended the session.

Along with other regular business, officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: president, Ned Sherlock; vice-president, Con Taylor; secretary-treasurer, Victor W. Johnson (county agent); advisory board, Stanley Hanson of the Dry Creek District, David T. O'Connor of the Silver Lake District, Con Lynch of the Plush District, and W. H. Leehman of the Bly District.

With complete accord, members of the association expressed their appreciation for the excellent cooperation the State Game Commission has displayed in matters pertaining to the game management as related to livestock operations and range problems. In this connection, Secretary Johnson was asked to communicate with the commission and to thank its members on behalf of the Fremont Sheepman's Association for their interest in and cooperation with livestock operations.

Mr. Albert, a representative of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, discussed the new coyote getter, with which very favorable results have been obtained through experimental use in Colorado and Wyoming. Although the coyote getter is very humane as compared with steel trapping, it is extremely efficient and can be used throughout the year with excellent results. The sheepmen voted to purchase 500 to be used in Lake County in reducing the increasing numbers of coyotes, which in recent years have caused heavy losses in their bands of range sheep. Each of the four government trappers in the county will use 100 of the getters, and 100 will be placed with Jean Branson, superintendent of the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge.

Edward P. Cliff, supervisor of the Fremont National Forest, expressed appreciation for the fine cooperation the Forest Service has received from Lake County and other sheepmen during the two years he has been supervisor. Cliff stated that rangelands used by sheepmen are generally in very good condition. However, he emphasized that unless steps are taken to reduce the number of deer on the range, valuable browse plants will in a few years be reduced to practically a minus quantity.

Members of the association decided to continue for another year their membership in the Oregon Wildlife Federation. It is felt that through this organization, stockmen are afforded an opportunity to work closely with sportsmen and other groups on problems relating to game management. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 24, 1944)

Ned Sherlock, eastside wool grower, was elected president at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Fremont Sheepmen's Association at Lakeview, February 19. Con Taylor was elected vice-president, and Victor W. Johnson (county agent) was elected secretary-treasurer. Advisory board members elected were David T. O'Connor of Silver Lake, Vancil A. Withers of Paisley, Con Lynch of Warner, W. H. Leehmann of Bly (east half) and Jerry McCartie of Bly (west half).

Speakers appearing on the program included Ed Marsh, assistant secretary of the National Wool Growers Association from Salt Lake City; Walter Holt, secretary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association of Pendleton; Larry Mays, supervisor of the Fremont National Forest; and John Withers, president of the Lake County Agricultural Conservation Association. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 22, 1945)

Predators and Other Nuisances

The rodent and grasshopper use this year has been abnormally heavy. In some instances it is estimated they consumed from 30 to 40 percent of the available grasses. To date, no serious damage to browse by rodents has been noted. Some of the permittees with our assistance put out several tons of grasshopper bait in the heaviest areas of infestation. (Memorandum to accompany 1945 annual grazing report, December, 1945)

Trespassing

Trespass is one of our most serious problems, particularly on the western part of the Bly District. It is our opinion that this problem is no worse than formerly and some of it was corrected this year. The 2,132 cattle and horse months' use reported is based on a careful record kept by the rangers on trespass stock observed and perhaps is more accurate than any information previously obtained. It will probably be necessary to conduct another roundup of trespass livestock under Reg. T-12 next year, at least on the Bly District. (Memorandum to accompany 1945 annual grazing report, December, 1945)

Since in 1944 it was estimated that about 450 wild horses were trespassing on the Bly District, an impounding order was obtained for part of the district. This continuing problem had existed for a great many years in spite of repeated efforts to solve it.

On July 29, 1945, six head of horses (five owned by Mack Barbour and one by George Noble) in trespass on the forest were placed in the Evans corral near Keno, by Mr. Evans and Administrative Guard John Brown. The next afternoon, Ranger F. H. Armstrong, John Brown, and staff officer John Kucera went to the Evans Ranch to move the impounded horses to corrals at Royston.

At the Evans ranch, George Smith removed the rope that Armstrong had across the corral gate. Armstrong informed Smith that he was removing the horses in violation of the court order and that if he thought the horses should be set free, the Klamath County Court members were the proper officials to see. Smith then attempted to drive the loose horse from the corral; Armstrong stood in the gate, holding the horse on which he had the hackamore. This kept the loose horses from escaping. Smith then got off his horse with an open pocket knife in his hand, informing Armstrong that he had been breeding a scab on his nose since last summer. (It was assumed he was referring to Armstrong's requesting Barbour to remove from the forest trespass cattle being herded by Smith.) He started toward Armstrong with the open knife in his hand. Armstrong stepped back out of the gate as Smith came toward him. When Smith came within reach of Armstrong, he reached out and cut the lead rope on the horse that Armstrong was holding. The rope was cut approximately one and one-half feet from Armstrong's hand. George Smith and Billy Walker then left, taking the horses that had been in the corral.

It was later found that Smith had no entry permit for the closed Keno area in which the rope cutting incident took place. Ranger Armstrong informed Smith that he would have to appear before the Justice of the Peace on a fire trespass charge.

For some time after the rope cutting incident Spike Armstrong was known as "Short Rope" Armstrong.

Considerable progress is being made in correcting the trespass problem on the west end of the Bly District. During this year's roundup, forty-eight trespass horses were removed from one sheep allotment. In addition, owners of trespass livestock removed another estimated 125 head. (1946)

"Spike" Armstrong at Bly got to be quite a horse wrangler before the summer was over with approximately fifty trespass horses rounded up. Most of these were auctioned off, but a few were redeemed by owners. Many more were taken up by owners before the boys got to them. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," January 1, 1947)

The Fremont has tried various methods of getting rid of unwanted trespassing horses. Comes now the role of the current effort by Jack Groom. He placed a block of salt at a favorable location for constructing a corral. After the horses found the salt, he and his maintenance crew hurriedly threw up a corral around the block of salt in a passageway through the timber. Two gates were constructed on opposite sides in line with the passageway. They were left open for a day or two. The horses could pass through freely. When they had become accustomed to the corral, Jack slipped through the timber and closed the remaining gate. Only two or three horses out of about twenty could be caught and led. However, the forest officers finally led and drove the horses to a ranch where they were to be kept temporarily. This confused a part of cowboys who came later to the corral evidently bent on forcibly taking the horses. After considerable talking, the owners finally decided to redeem the horses. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," July 30, 1947)

In 1947 twenty-eight head of trespass horses were removed from the Warner District by impounding. In addition, owners of trespass horses were impounded on the Bly District. It is estimated that owners of trespass horses removed approximately twenty head in addition to those impounded.

The necessary preliminary contacts and approval of the county court, stock associations, and grazing permittees for a Secretary's shooting order were submitted through channel, and approval of the order was obtained. A special allotment of \$100 was received from the regional office, and the project will be carried out early in 1948.

Special attention was given during the year to the trespass problem on the Bly and Paisley districts, in the west end of the Bly District, eighty-four head of horses were removed from February to April under a shooting order signed by the Secretary of Agriculture. On the Paisley District, six head of horses were impounded and redeemed by the owners. These two instances were augmented by the roundup of many head by the owners who removed the stock themselves. (1948)

Numbers of trespass horses caught in deep snows in the western end of the Bly District seem to be dying of starvation. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," March 2, 1949)

Trespass continues to be some problem on the west half of the Bly District. This is primarily due to Indian horses drifting onto the forest from the adjoining Klamath Indian Reservation. Some cattle drift onto the forest north of Langell Valley. An impounding order was issued under Reg. T-12 in the spring, but the trespass did not become serious enough to invoke its use. We believe the impounding order in itself kept people aware of the problem, and they made a special effort to keep stock off the forest. (1949)

Coffeepot Flat Reseeding Project

In 1945 Larry Mays talked L. H. Douglas, assistant regional forester in charge of Wildlife and Range Management, into giving all of the region's reseeded money to start rehabilitation work at Coffeepot Flat on the Paisley District. This project was started in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, which made surveys and maps of the area with a view to rehabilitate the area through water spreading, check dams, and revegetation.

The regional office gave the Fremont 900 pounds of crested wheatgrass seed; \$700 to cover seed bed preparation, seeding, and rodent control; and \$848.29 for the purchase of a Wheatland plow and drill. The plow and drill were to be used by other forests as needed. Since our plow was not available for delivery until too late in the season, we borrowed a Wheatland plow from the Soil Conservation Service at Madras and started plowing in October. The plow cut off the sagebrush and disturbed a few inches of the top soil for a seed bed. Eighteen acres were drilled to crested wheatgrass as a test area.

The plan was to reseed 1,350 acres of depleted rangelands on Coffeepot Flat, a 4,370-acre unit of the spring range of the Chewaucan cattle allotment, on which 2,333 head of cattle are permitted from May 16 to September 15. The elevation of this area is 4,925 feet. The annual precipitation is 12" to 16" with over half of it occurring during the winter in the form of snow. Since very little erosion is present on the timbered slopes of this allotment, the timbered areas were not seeded. However, severe active erosion of all types existed over the rest of the allotment, which is primarily an open sagebrush type. In places, erosion gullies ten-feet deep and thirty-feet wide were formed. This situation occurred in spite of the fact that in 1928 to 1930 thirty-three erosion dams were constructed in this area, which were expected to retard the gullying action and raise the water table to favor better forage production. These dams were made of various materials which were recommended by authorities at that time. Materials included rock rubble, rock and woven wire, brush dams, earthen fills, and poles. It appears that most of the spillways were too small and most of the dams are washed out around the ends of the structures.

Before 1945, local history and remnants of the original grasses indicated that this area once produced an abundant growth of forage made up mainly of bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, June grass, and Cusicks blue grass in the wetter sites. The once palatable forage had been replaced by big sage, cana sage, black sage, rabbitbrush, and only occasional clumps of grass. This was the result of

1. Unregulated livestock use prior to the creation of the Fremont Forest in 1907
2. Excessive use by livestock during the first World War
3. Heavy winter deer use during more recent years

4. Heavy drought of the early 1930s

Previous reseeding shows that there are three principal rules to follow if reseeding is to be successful:

1. All existing revegetation must be removed. If this is not done, the plants already established on the area will use the available moisture and cause the death of the young grass seedlings in the first year.
2. Grass seed must be covered with one-fourth to one-half inch of soil to secure proper germination and to protect the seedling roots from drying winds and direct rays of the sun.
3. Young grass seedlings must be protected from grazing until the root systems have become firmly established. Two years' protection is the minimum.

These objectives were accomplished in two ways on the Coffeepot project. On areas comparatively free of rocks, the existing vegetation was removed with a disc tiller. Nine pounds of crested wheatgrass seed per acre were planted with a deep furrow opener drill. On areas too rocky to use the disc tiller, a special pipe harrow (Dixie) was used to cover the grass seed and eliminate competing vegetation. Nine pounds of crested wheatgrass seed was broadcast on these sites before running the Dixie harrow over them.

Since the 1945 planting was successful, the remainder of the area, a total of 1,216 acres, was reseeded in 1946 and 1947. Twenty-five brush dams were constructed in 1946 as a start to correct the twelve miles of erosion gullies. These dams were made of white fir boughs placed compactly together with the limb end of the boughs downstream. About 275 additional dams of this type will be needed to correct erosion gullies on this project. At the time of the reseeding work, fences were constructed for protection of the entire project. This original fence system included about 5,000 acres of land in this one field, about 1,200 of which could be reseeded, the remainder being timbered lands. Since the last seeding in this field was not completed until 1947, it was necessary to protect the area from grazing until the grazing season of 1950.

Before the reseeding was started in 1945, this sagebrush range required about fifteen to twenty acres to support one cow for one month. By July 1948, an excellent stand of crested wheatgrass was established. On this type of range it requires about two acres to support one cow per month. It is estimated that this area of 1200 acres would provide at least 600 cow-months' feed on a sustained production basis, which is about eight times what the area produced before it was seeded. Cattle were permitted to use this unit in 1950. Although only 310 animal-months' use was obtained before the cattle were gathered and moved to the summer unit, the use was four times the production before the area was reseeded.

Coffeepot Flat reseeding project has been the Mecca for many demonstration trips. Senator Wayne Morse, governor nominee Douglas McKay, legislators, state game commissioners, other public officials, forest advisory board members, and hundreds of other interested individuals looked the area over and apparently were impressed with what they saw on this 1,200-acre project. Before and after the countywide picnic held at Marsters Spring on September 19, two groups of more than 130 people were shown over the Coffeepot Flat area and the adjacent

species trails. Drilling is in full swing on two large areas at Antelope Flat and Dry Prairie, and the forest appears headed for a record reseeded year. Lakeview Rotary Club's range-reseeding demonstration on August 19 attracted approximately 400 ranchers, public officials, and other interested folks. The demonstration with its nationwide publicity was termed by many as the greatest conservation selling job in the West this year. A joint trip of the two Oregon livestock advisory boards and Forest Service representatives was made to Fremont reseeding projects on August 18, and the group then took in the Rotary Club affair the next day. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," October 20, 1948)

Our favorite project at Coffeepot Flat suffered considerable damage last winter and this spring from meadow mice. We believe that a concentrated drive to control them, which we have carried on recently, will give good results. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," July 13, 1949)

In 1951, by request of Walt Dutton, chief of the Division of Range Management in the Washington office, John M. Kucera established two transects of the Coffeepot area.

In 1955 in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service and the regional office Division of Engineering, a water spreading project was carried out. Of the plans made for this area in 1945, only the revegetation portion was put into action, due to lack of funds. The original plan was now used as a base for the 1955 water spreading project.

The spreader system from Long Hollow Creek consists of a concrete core earthen dam 24' long and 8' high, a diversion ditch, and a series of 1-1/2' deep contour ditches. Fifteen 12' X 10' culverts with headgates were installed at equal intervals along the diversion ditch to feed the water into the spreading contours below the diversion ditch.

Two miles of fence and one cattleguard were built to protect the spreading area from grazing until the grass on the disturbed areas became established. The cost of this water spreading project in 1955 was around \$40,000.

In 1955 about 300 acres of the Coffeepot area were sprayed with 2-4D for sagebrush control.

IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Roads

The principal engineering project of the year was the construction of the Drews Creek utilization road.

Our first attempts at locating and setting the standard of logging roads on national forest sale areas was made with very good results in the Cottonwood and Howard Creek areas. This opens up a new field for the forest road development program. (Melva M. Bach, December 22, 1941)

The long dry fall of 1949, with few storms, permitted forest work crews to get much needed maintenance accomplished and to practically complete other road jobs, such as graveling the

river road south of Paisley and constructing approximately one mile on the Howard Creek section of the Cottonwood Road. (Accomplishment report, 1949)

We see by the *Sunset* magazine that the Fremont is best known for its faults. Oh well, it might have been defaults. They also say we have more roads than any other forest, 1,800 miles, which, if they knew the roads, might also be considered quite a fault. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," July 31, 1946)

Buildings

The lookout house, a 14' X 14' Aladdin-type house on Dog Mountain, was completed in the early summer, having been started in 1946. The garage was moved from its former location, one-fourth mile from the house, to the end of the road at the house. New shutters and roof were put on the house at Round Pass lookout, and new steps were put on the tower on Fremont Point. The dwelling at the Dairy Creek guard station was remodeled inside to provide a reception room with counter and a more attractive appearance.

The first building additions to the forest plant since the CCC days were made during the year. A two-car garage and an oil house were constructed at the new Shevlin camp, using surplus materials from the REP shop in Bend. One side of the Bly warehouse was converted to crew quarters, which filled an urgent need. The guard cabin at the Silver Lake ranger station was moved to a new location directly west of the office. A bedroom, bath, and utility room were added and the inside completely made over into a comfortable dwelling. The warehouse and shop at the Lakeview Hot Springs were improved in appearance with a silver-gray paint job. At Silver Lake, a new 5 KW AC light plant and electric water pump were installed. (1947)

A new 14' X 14' Aladdin-type lookout house was constructed during 1948 on Drakes Peak to replace the old D-6 type house which had been there for many years. The Coleman Point house, which had not been occupied for several years, was moved to Fitzwater Point, where it will be erected in 1949. Major improvements were made to the Shoestring lookout cabin, with new cabinets, linoleum, and a sealing job inside.

Public Relations

The motion picture "Realm of the Wild" was shown on seventeen occasions by personnel of this forest with a total audience of 1,200. About one person in five in our zone of influence saw this picture. Randall McCain, the wildlife assistant, presented six talks, four of which were illustrated with our own color slides. (1946)

Good public relations continued to be an important activity of forest personnel, and major attention was given to possible trouble spots. It is believed residents within the zone of responsibility of the forest gained a greater knowledge of Forest Service activities, policies, and procedures and that good will for the Forest Service continued to increase. No major public relations problems arose during the year. Particular attention was given to keeping in active touch with people in Klamath Falls, and an effort was made to better acquaint Klamath County

residents with the work on the Forest Service. This was done through frequent newspaper stories, radio addresses, and appearances before service clubs and other groups.

Movies were shown to approximately 2,000 people in the zone of responsibility during the year. The supervisor gave six major talks to an estimated audience of nearly 1,000. Major attention was devoted to carefully planned demonstration trips. There were seventeen such trips for which reports were made.

Particular attention was given to informing local residents and loaders of the state on the possibilities of range reseeding and what has been done on the forest. Among those who viewed these projects were U. S. Senator Wayne Morse; governor-elect Douglas McKay; State Game Commissioner T. R. Conn; Ben Buisman, editor of the *Oregon Grange Bulletin*; and representatives of the Oregon Cattle and Sheep Advisory boards. The latter group was taken on a special trip in August to visit the Wooley Creek and Coffeepot reseeding projects and to observe range conditions on forest allotments. This trip was taken the day preceding the Lakeview Rotary Club's range reseeding demonstration at Valley Falls. The Rotary demonstration was the major E and I activity in which the Fremont participated during the year. Over 400 agriculturists, government leaders, and other interested individuals attended this demonstration. Forest Service equipment was used for practically all of the work, and many of the local forest officers helped in planning and conducting the demonstration. Valuable publicity and interest were gained for reseeding in the advance and follow-up publicity which was given to this demonstration. Newspapers through the country carried many hundreds of column inches of material, and there were articles in many leading stock magazines. The supervisor was a member of the Rotary Club reseeding committee and worked with the group throughout the year to carry out this important project.

Forest officers continued to serve as leaders for 4-H forestry clubs, and many took an active part in the Boy Scout program. These two activities served as excellent means of getting over the forest program. (1948)

CCC and ERA

The Bly CCC Camp operated throughout the year. Enrollment was very low during the summer but has increased to some hundred men this fall. Main projects were brush disposal, construction of Drews Creek utilization road, and road maintenance. The Sprague River campground was completed early in the spring. The camp is now undertaking the construction of the Bly protective assistant's house.

On December 1, the ERA projects which have been going on in this forest since 1935 were closed because no additional funds were available. (Melva M. Bach, December 22, 1941)

Protected Areas

Goodlow Mountain Natural Area. Supervisor William O. Harriman proposed the Goodlow Mountain Natural Area in 1940, with the original report being written by Loran L. Stewart. The area was finally set aside during Supervisor Edward P. Cliff's administration on May 12, 1942,

by L. F. Kneipp, acting chief of the Forest Service, who approved Mr. Cliff's recommendation. This area lies on the east slope of Goodlow Mountain about fifteen miles southwest of Bly in Klamath County. It covers 1,295.95 acres in Sections 4 and 5, Townships 39 South, Range 13 East, W.M. The elevation varies from 4,900 to 5,300 feet, and the area contains about 14,077 MBF of mature ponderosa pine and small amounts of incense cedar and white fir. The timber is a valuable protection to the watershed of Langell Valley.

The area is set aside for the purpose of maintaining a tract of ponderosa pine in its natural condition. The management of this area consists chiefly of protection against fire, cutting, trespass, or disturbance of any sort that will alter the natural conditions of the forest cover. One road and several other wagon trails cross the tract in a general north-south direction. Construction of new roads or other improvements will not be permitted.

The tract will serve as an example of southern Oregon ponderosa pine growing under natural conditions for scientific comparison with analogous areas of ponderosa pine elsewhere in the region. It will afford an opportunity to study the life history and mortality of trees of various classes. For over forty years, section 5 has been under observation by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for study of bark beetle activity in all classes of trees. Also, two ten-acre plots in section 5 have been established with all trees ten inches and over tagged, recorded, and fully described. These permanent plots will continue under observation but will have no effect on the natural condition of the area.

Gearhart Mountain Wild Area. The original report on the proposed Gearhart Mountain "Primitive Area" was made by Ranger Leo D. Quackenbush in 1938. A later report on the Gearhart Mountain "Wild Area" was prepared by John M. Herbert and approved by Supervisor Edward P. Cliff in May 1943. On November 11, 1943, Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, signed an order officially designating 18,709.30 acres of national forest land in Klamath and Lake counties in Townships 35 and 36 South, Ranges 15 and 16 East, W.M. as the Gearhart Mountain Wild Area for permanent primitive and recreational use. It is located about ten miles northeast of Bly and may be reached by way of the Bly-Dairy Creek road to Finely Corrals. There are very few trails in the area. The principal one is the Gearhart Trail, which extends from Lookout Rock in the southeastern part of the area to the top of Gearhart Mountain and down the north side to Blue Lake.

The elevation varies from 6,000 feet on the south and east boundaries to 8,364 feet at the summit of Gearhart Mountain. The topography is rough and broken, with ridges and canyons radiating in all directions from the top of the mountain. The rocks which compose Gearhart Mountain are of intrusive igneous origin. Coarse-grained dioritic and granitic rocks are the most common. There is evidence of glaciation in the headwaters of Dairy and Gearhart creeks and in Blue Lake Basin. Many rugged promontories and peculiarly-shaped pillars and obelisks have been weathered out of the solid rock in the southeastern part of the area. The famous Gearhart notch, a sheer cliff that breaks off the north side of the main peak for over 300 feet, is a prominent feature of the mountain.

The mountain is an important summer and fall range for mule deer. A few black bear, wild cats, coyotes, blue grouse, and an occasional cougar frequent the area.

Within this area are Blue Lake and about fourteen miles of streams that support fish.

Parts of four sheep allotments and one cattle allotment are located within the boundaries, supporting 4,000 sheep for one month and fifty cattle for two months each summer. Carefully controlled grazing use will be continued.

All of the important timber types on the Fremont National Forest are represented here by virgin stands of ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, white fir, and white pine. The volume of merchantable timber is estimated to be 6,125 MBF. The area is valuable for watershed protection.

It is considered desirable to retain this small area of ponderosa pine timber in a virgin condition since it is one of the few remaining forested sections of south central Oregon suitable for a wild area that is not traversed by numerous roads.

With the possible exception of grazing, it has greater value for primitive recreational use than for commercial purposes. The construction of road, summer homes, hotels, resorts, and similar developments will be prohibited within the area. Recreationists and nature lovers are assured of the continued opportunity to enjoy fine scenery, interesting geology, as well as the other attractions found in an area unexploited by man.

Miscellaneous

Boundary Change. The boundary change on the east portion of the forest that has been under consideration for several years was approved by the local County Land Use Committee, and the report has been forwarded to Washington where we understand favorable consideration is being given it. (1941)

Are They Usually Predatory? During the Independence holiday, Portland papers carried a front-page story about a twenty-year-old woman who was lost in a heavily timbered area of the Mount Hood Forest. While the excitement was at its height, I turned on my radio just in time to hear the breathless broadcaster saying, "After thirty hours in the woods, the housewife has been found unharmed by forest rangers." (Emma H. Morton, "Six-Twenty-Six," August, 1941)

Last Homestead. The last active homestead case on the Fremont National Forest was settled in June 1942. Stanley Hughes of Paisley is the last person to acquire a homestead in the forest. All listed lands have been recalled, and no further homestead reports or work along these lines is anticipated.

Oregon Rubber Project. Because of the success of a small scale test in 1942 in Klamath County by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, sixty acres will be sown to Russian dandelion this spring in the vicinity of Klamath Falls. This is part of the 750-acre seed production program for 1943, most of which is concentrated in the Lake States. The Forest Service is responsible for the administrative direction of the project, but other bureaus in the department and state experiment stations are giving us the benefit of their experience.

The purpose of this year's work is primarily to supply seed for dandelion roots for a large acreage in 1944. The roots contain considerable rubber that is almost equal in quality to that produced by the rubber tree. The Russians have worked with the dandelion for a decade and had more than 10 million acres of it in the peat soils of the Ukraine when the war broke out. The Russians lost much of this acreage to the Germans.

The seed to be used in Klamath County and elsewhere is mostly of Russian origin and was shipped by plane and boat to this country.

Larry Mays (transferred twice soon after), assistant supervisor of the Deschutes, who is in charge of the project, has been in Klamath Falls, his new headquarters, since late March. Two areas totaling sixty to seventy acres have been leased. Preparation of the ground for irrigation and seed sowing is in progress. Over 300 pounds of Russian dandelion seed is in Portland awaiting Larry's call. The general direction of the Oregon project is in the hands of the regional office. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," April 14, 1943)

Fremont Wins Speaking Contest. Merle S. Lowden of the Fremont was acclaimed winner of the three-minute, after-dinner speaking contest held at the advanced management training camp at Wind River the latter part of 1944. Every member of the trainee group participated, with five or six speeches after dinner each evening. Runner-up winner was chosen from each evening's group, and these winners competed at the close of the school for championship title. Both runners-up and finalist were selected by popular vote of the trainee group, since audience approval is the final test of the success of a speech. Contenders in the finals were Mays and Lowden of the Fremont; Hulett, Ochoco; former Fremont Brandner, Mount Baker; and Jolley, Chelan. Lowden was presented with a book on public speaking with a suitable inscribed bookplate commemorating the event. Every participant in the contest gave a good account of himself, with a thoughtfully-prepared and well-delivered speech. ("Six-Twenty-Six," January, 1945)

Recreation. In 1945 when K. Wolfe of the regional office's Division of Recreation and Lands was in Lakeview, Supervisor Mays took him to Cottonwood Meadows and outlined his plans for developing a recreation area there. Mr. Wolfe was favorably impressed, and while on this field trip, they altered the timber marking and changed the road location to benefit the future recreation area. This was the beginning of the present Cottonwood Recreation Area, including the organization site and the beautiful trout-stocked lake.

Photographing the Fremont. Following the picture tour of the Ochoco, we spent last week on a similar detail on the Fremont and found that the stock of superlatives we applied to the Ochoco could be used equally well on the Fremont. Cooperation, planning, and hospitality were tops. The weather, well, the Fremont couldn't do anything about that. The first part of the week was really hot, but Larry Mays had arranged for some good photogenic clouds on the skyline, so all was well. Latter part of the week, alas, heavy clouds and some rain, reminiscent of west side. Fire fighting forces said, "Come again, if that's what your camera brings."

But we did get some excellent shots of resources in use — logging, good selective cutting, cows and sheep that really would hold still for a picture, deer, water facilities, scenics, and recreation.

Again we called on the forest for "Hollywood" atmosphere in the recreation pictures, and they tried to outdo the Ochoco. In the interest of inter-forest diplomacy, this photographer refuses to commit himself; the camera will have to be the judge.

Anyway, we express high appreciation to our charming stars: Bertha Barry, Dorothy Jenkins, Genevieve Pochelu. They were pleasant, cooperative, and eye filling. If the camera lived up to its opportunities, recreation on the Fremont should boom when these prints get into circulation. Larry Mays and Merle Lowden were excellent guides and hosts, and our thanks to them for an enjoyable and profitable trip. (George E. Griffith, "R-6 Administrative Digest," July 31, 1946)

Klamath Indian Reservation. The hearings at Klamath Falls and the Klamath Indian Reservation on Senate Bill 1222 to liquidate the reservation provided considerable stir in this part of the country and four days of activity that rivaled a three-ring circus. The bill provided that Indian reservation forest lands, when purchased, would be turned over to the Forest Service for administration. Results of the hearings will probably not be apparent for many months or even years. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," September 24, 1947)

Plane Wreck. The most noteworthy accomplishment of the year was the part the forest personnel took in locating the wrecked plane which carried Governor Earl Snell, Secretary of State Farrell, State Senate President Marshall Cornett, and pilot Cliff Hogue to their deaths on October 28, 1947, southwest of Dog Lake. Forty-six Fremont personnel assisted in the gruelling search and recovery of the bodies on October 29 and 30.

Letters of praise are beginning to come in for the Fremont personnel for the part they played in the period immediately following the recent plane crash. Fred McNeil of the *Portland Journal* says:

"I just wanted to tell you how enthusiastic our staff of photographers, bureau chiefs, and writers have been over the grand treatment given them by the Forest Service men throughout — from top to bottom, from start to finish. I have never heard a newspaper bunch speak in praise as warm and fervent as these fellows give your boys at this time, and they are speaking from the heart, believe me."

Les Ordeman, chief photographer, said, "Well, that's the Forest Service. They always do swell on a thing like this." H. Quentin Cox, manager of radio station KGW, comments that their information to the public in the most part was factual, correct, and prompt and adds

This could not have been done without the wonderful cooperation of Merle Lowden, supervisor of the Fremont National Forest. His assistance was invaluable; his courtesy and understanding of our problem aided materially in our transmitting the story of this tragedy to the people within our listening area. I cannot commend Mr. Lowden too highly.

Saddened though we are over this tragedy which struck at the state of Oregon, we thrill with pride that the Fremont men lived up to our high Forest Service traditions. When the full story is

told, we are sure it will be that the Fremont force played a major and brilliant part in this most difficult phase of Oregon's great catastrophe. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," November 5, 1947)

LOCAL NEWS

On Location

Scenes from "The Forest Ranger," which will star Paulette Goddard, Fred McMurray, and Madeline Carroll were recently shot in the vicinity of McDonald's logging operations on the Fremont. Much to the disappointment of local residents and yours truly, none of the stars were on hand. Guerdon Ellis, forest supervisor from Region 5, accompanied the director and his assistants as technical advisor for the Forest Service. Background scenes depict back firing, running ground fires, crown fires, and constructing fire trails with bulldozers. In one scene thirty local loggers and fifteen Camp Bly CCC's made their bid for film fame.

Director Tate expressed himself as being particularly well pleased with the 6,000 feet of color film used. The troop had been searching in vain for appropriate fires in the vicinity of Eugene before they got word of our extensive slash area. To make the ground fires hotter, 1,800 gallons of diesel oil were used. The final big slash fire, which extended for over three miles, put up a realistic smoke with the aid of oil.

The Forest Service will undoubtedly, through the medium of this picture, obtain some excellent publicity, not only in fire prevention but in other land management activities. (John M. Herbert, "Six-Twenty-Six," November, 1941)

Army-Navy E Award

Ponderosa pine timber from the Fremont Forest basked in reflected glory on June 20, when the Goose Lake Box Company of Lakeview was awarded the first Army-Navy E award to be presented in the pine industry. This important war industry of Lake County has been cutting national forest timber for several years, and since the beginning of the war nearly their entire supply has come from this source. The award presentation was well attended by company employees and officials, army and navy personnel including the Camp White band, townspeople, and a number of prominent visitors from Reno, San Francisco, and points throughout the Northwest. Although Jim Thompson and his timber sale staff did not get one of the coveted pins, they nevertheless received a good deal of satisfaction in knowing they had contributed to the significant recognition given the local company and its employees. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," June 28, 1944)

Japanese Bomb Incident

One of the Fremont's worst tragedies occurred toward the end of the war while Larry Mays was supervisor. On Saturday morning, May 5, 1945, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Mitchell, pastor of the Missionary Alliance Church of Bly, Oregon, took Sherman Shoemaker (11), Eddie Engen (13), Jay Gifford (13), Joan Patzke (13), and Dick Patzke (14) on a picnic and fishing trip to Leonard

Creek near Salt Spring, about ten miles northeast of Bly. When they came to the Forest Service road maintenance crew, Reverend Mitchell stopped the car and inquired of Richard Barnhouse, foreman, about the road ahead. When Mr. Barnhouse told him that the road was impassable, Mrs. Mitchell and the children got out of the car and started down to the creek. Mr. Mitchell turned the car around and started back down the road toward Salt Spring. Barnhouse had just gotten the grader out of the mud and started back down the road behind the Mitchell car. About the time Mitchell was even with Salt Spring, Mrs. Mitchell called to him to see what she had found, and repeated it twice. Mitchell answered her, "Wait a minute, and I'll come and look at it." From his position on the grader, Barnhouse could see Mrs. Mitchell and the children standing in a semi-circle about 300 feet from the road, looking at something, but he could not see the object.

Just then there was a terrific explosion which shook the ground for considerable distance. Needles, twigs, and sticks flew through the air, some of which were later picked up near the grader. Barnhouse immediately stopped the grader, which was about 150 yards from the explosion, and both he and Mitchell ran to the scene. Four of the children were dead, part of them badly mangled, another died immediately, and Mrs. Mitchell died within a few minutes. None were conscious after the explosion. Mrs. Mitchell's clothes were on fire, and Mr. Mitchell immediately put this fire out.

At about the time that Mitchell arrived on the scene, there was a sharp report, which was later identified by the military as a blow-out plug in the mechanism. The other two men in Barnhouse's crew — George Donathan and John L. Peterson — had driven down the road about one-eighth mile ahead of the Mitchell car. When the explosion occurred, they immediately drove back and ran to the scene.

Richard Barnhouse immediately surveyed the disaster and saw that nothing could be done. Barnhouse told Peterson to stay with Reverend Mitchell, and he and Donathan drove to Bly as quickly as possible. From there, he called the sheriff's office in Lakeview at approximately 11:00 a.m. and reported what had happened. Barnhouse then proceeded to the Forest Service ranger station and told his story to the District Ranger F. H. Armstrong. Armstrong in turn called the supervisor's office in Lakeview and reported to Administrative Assistant Henry U. Sarles, who called the controller in Everett and G-2 at Fort Lewis. Armstrong then planned the action by the Bly personnel.

Rangers Armstrong and Smith then took first aid equipment, sheets, water, rations, and tools to the site, arriving at 12:05 noon. Armstrong noted bits of fish baskets, parts of rods, three reels, a jackknife, and shreds of clothing scattered over the ground. Smith felt the Patzke girl's pulse to see if she could be alive, but she was not. From the condition of her body, it is very doubtful if she lived longer than a few minutes. They cautiously covered the bodies with sheets. Messrs. Peterson and Mitchell had previously covered them with fir boughs.

At about 1:15 p.m. Hadley with Coroner James Ousley, Deputy Coroner Fair, and Dr. H. E. Kelty arrived with ambulance and pickups. Dr. Kelty checked Mitchell's condition. His hands were stained a light yellowish-brown, caused by picric acid when he extinguished the fire in his wife's clothing, according to Dr. Kelty.

At 2:00 p.m. Sheriff Casiday, District Attorney Tom S. Farrel, and Warrant Officer Sever arrived. Military authorities from Fort Lewis arrived at the scene at 5:30 p.m.

When Barnhouse and Mitchell first arrived at the site, the balloon bag was stretched out full length over some low bushes with two of the shroud lines hanging from a stump about ten feet in height. Parts of the mechanism and bomb were scattered quite thickly over an area ninety feet in diameter and fragments from the demolition bomb were found as much as 400 feet away. The balloon was complete and very little damaged, but it was estimated by the military authorities from its weathering, mildew on the paper, and other evidence that the balloon had been there for a month or more. Evidently, the balloon had landed intact with four incendiary bombs, one anti-personnel type bomb, and six to eight sand bags. It appeared that the demolition bomb had caused the explosion which tore up the mechanism, including the demolition block on the mechanism, but did not explode this block as the picric acid was widely scattered over the area. Two of the thermite bombs had their charges blown out, but the remaining two, although badly battered and the tail assembly blown off, still had their fuses and charges intact.

It seems likely that one of the children had touched the demolition bomb in some matter, possibly to set the fuse and also strike it.

The military personnel picked up all available pieces of the balloon, bombs, and mechanism and brought them to the Lakeview Air Base. Forest Service men made a thorough check of the area the following day and picked up additional small pieces, which were sent to Fort Lewis. Armstrong and Smith chopped out one piece of shrapnel that was buried six inches deep in a pine tree.

Colonel Bisenius was questioned concerning the information that the Forest Service should give out concerning the incident. It was decided that the Forest Service should state that an explosion of undetermined nature had occurred in the vicinity of Bly, killing six persons, but that we were not at liberty to give out any further information on it. The Colonel reported that the Office of War Information had given a similar reply to a number of inquiries by newspapers.

It was not until May 31 that the newspapers were permitted to publish the facts about the explosion — that it was caused by a Japanese bomb. On this date information was given by Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson as a warning to the public not to approach strange objects in the forests. He also warned that any future damage caused by balloons must be kept under strict censorship. Although government officials had been aware for some time of the landing of Japanese bombs on this continent, they were not permitted to warn the public. The information was a military secret to keep Japan from knowing that the balloons were reaching this country. In an attempt to burn our forests and do other damage, the Japs launched, in May and June of 1944, 200 of the balloons on which they had been working and experimenting since the Doolittle raid on Tokyo in April 1942.

The balloons rose to the stratosphere, about 30,000 feet, and were borne along on air currents. Ingenious devices, such as barometers and gauges, kept them at stratosphere levels by dropping sandbags when they came too low and releasing hydrogen when they soared too high. They carried three or four bombs weighing thirty pounds each. Timers were sent to explode them in

forty to fifty hours. Then a fuse ignited the balloon, causing "flashes in the sky," which many persons reported.

More than nine million yen, (\$2,000,000) was spent to manufacture the balloons, and 9,000 were launched from three sites near Tokyo. Approximately 1,000 of the balloons reached here. One balloon sailed as far east as Michigan, two or three fell in Texas, some in Mexico, Alaska, and Canada, but the center was Washington and Oregon.

The Japanese listened eagerly to radio reports, hoping to hear of the bombs' effectiveness, but because American editors kept the information to themselves and so discouraged the Japanese, they abandoned the project.

This was the only known instance of fatalities suffered on this continent as a result of Japan's attempt at long-range bombing of the United States by unmanned balloons launched from Japan.

On August 20, 1950, The Weyerhaeuser Company dedicated a monument built on the site of America's only World War II continental battleground. Weyerhaeuser Company established the historic spot on Leonard Creek as a patriotic shrine to be known as the Mitchell Recreation Area. A native stone monument, bearing a bronze plaque with the names of the six victims was dedicated as a permanent memorial. Other developments included outdoor stoves, appropriate signs for the memorial, and a protective iron fence around the site of the tragedy and monument.

Entire County Holds Picnic

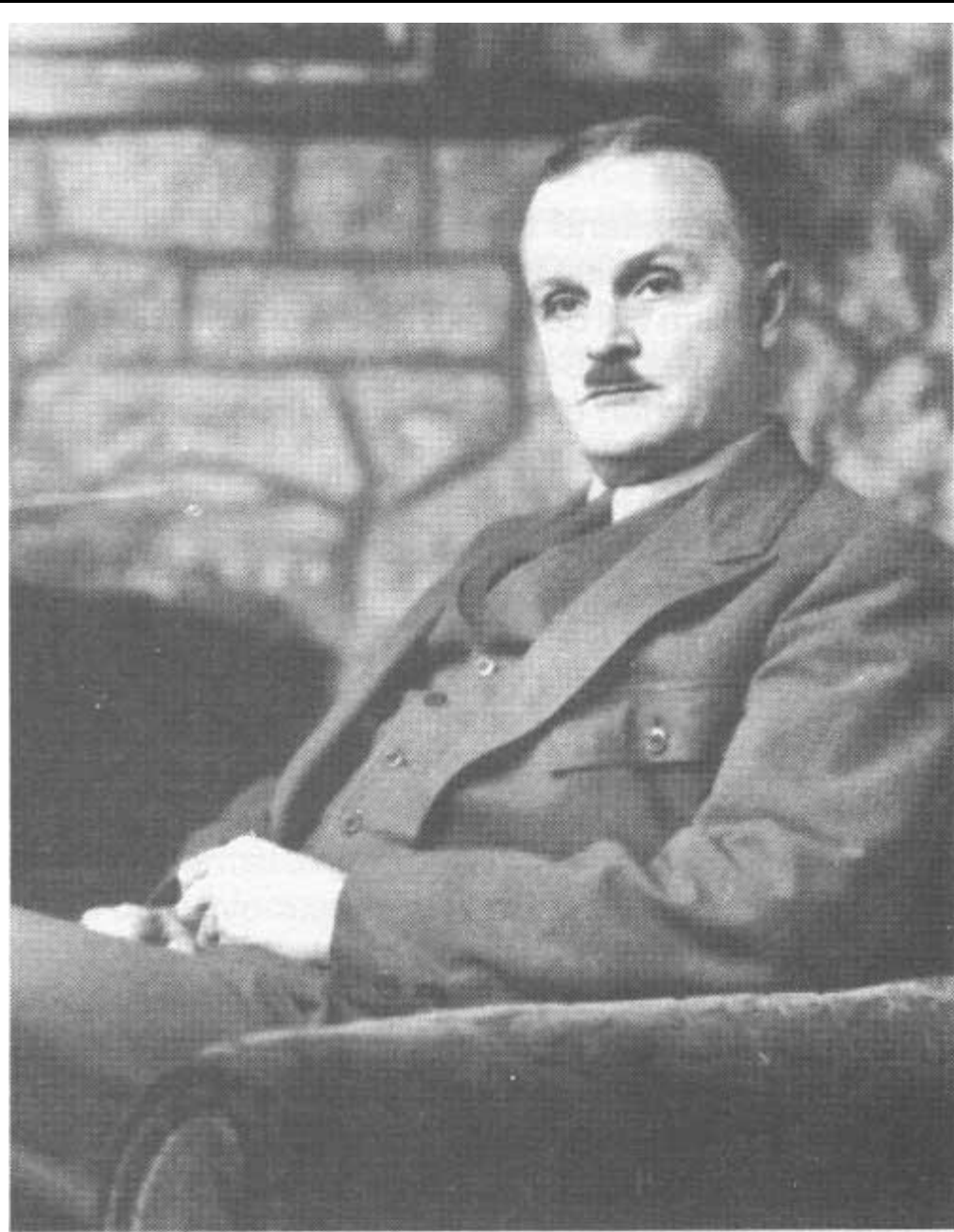
Word was received last week of what sounds like the last word in a Western hospitality picnic. Date was set for Sunday, September 19 at Marsters Spring, seven and one-half miles from Paisley. Every man, woman, and child in Lake County was invited. No admission charge, no lunch to bring. The big-hearted people of Paisley were hosts, furnishing all of the food. Two steers for the barbecue were donated by Brattain Brothers and the ZX Ranch. The invitation, printed in the *Lake County Examiner*, stated:

Everyone planning to attend the picnic should write a card to Homer Oft, forest ranger, Paisley, so the host community will know how many to count on in figuring the amount of food needed. Program will begin at 10:00 a.m. and the first item will be a visit to the Fremont Forest's reseeding area at Coffeepot Flat. At 2:00 p.m., there will be a program featuring a short talk by Ray Harlan of Lakeview on the value of a payroll to a community, followed by races and games. At 4:00 p.m., the group will inspect the new Adams sawmill at Paisley.

No further word has been received as we go to press, but this Paul Bunyan event must have been something to remember. Sounds like good public relations, Homer! ("R-6 Administrative Digest," September 22, 1948)



Lawrence K. Mays, Forest Supervisor, March 1, 1944 to September 23, 1946



William O. Harriman, Forest Supervisor, April 1, 1934 to December 8, 1941



Edward P. Cliff, Forest Supervisor, January 1, 1942 to April 1, 1944



Merle Lowden of the Fremont wins Region 5 speaking contest, January 1945. Left to right: Larry Jolley, Larry Mays, Merle Lowden, Henry Hulett, Phil Bradner.



Ranger Meeting, May 1946. Front, left to right: Jim Thompson, Verus Dahlin, Homer Oft, Lew Harris, Jack Groom. Back, left to right: Henry U. Sales, John Kucera, Herb Hadley, F.H. Armstrong, V. Jay Hughes, Don Peters, Randall McCain, Merle Lowden, Jack Smith.



Forest Staff in 1949. Seated, left to right: Henry Sarles, Merle Lowden, Don Peters, Verus Dahlin, John Kucera, James Thompson. Standing, left to right: Lew Harris, Bert Bokker, Herb Hadley, Ellis Gross, Carrol E. Brown, Jack Groom, Ray Knudsen, F.H. Armstrong, Uriel Corbin, Bill Harbison, Orville Cary.



Reseeding with grass in the Wooley Creek Burn, 1948. Ranger Homer Oft in the center of photo.

Chapter 7

The Fifties

PERSONNEL 1950-1960

Forest Supervisor	Merle S. Lowden (1946-1950) John E. McDonald (1950-1957) Clayton N. Weaver (1957-1960)
Assistant Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown (1946-1950) Jack I. Groom (1950-1958)
Fire, Recreation, Lands	Vernal E. Taylor (1958-1962)
Range, Wildlife, Watershed	Clifton Windle (1958) Paul R. Canutt (1959-1960+) ¹
Range Management	John M. Kucera (1944-1952) Clifton Windle (1953-1957) Neland A. Kissinger (1955) Joseph M. Mohan (1955)
Range Surveys	Oliver Cliff (1951-1952) Arnold Golding (1952-1954) Nelson A. Kissinger (1953-1954)
Timber Management	James W. Thompson (1942-1953) Forrest W. Jones (1944-1952) Kenneth Ratcliff (1950) Donald M. Kennedy (1951) Joseph Mohan (1952) David B. Robinson (1952) Lloyd G. Gillmore (1953-1957) Forrest W. Jones (1954-1958) Jack D. Saubert (1957-1961+) John M. Pierovich (1958-1959) Kenneth W. Drahos (1959-1960+) Roy Mulkey (1959-1960+)
Administrative Assistant	Wilburt C. Bokker (1950-1953) Glenn T. Rhoton (1953-1956) Harold E. Olson (1956-1958) Ervin F. Berreth (1958-1963) Leonard Cebula (1959-1960+)
Clerks	Charles W. Sullaway (1950-1953) Melva Bach (1923-1962) Janet Kartchner (1950, 1952-1953) Ora Lee LeBlanc (1948-1950) Mary E. Pember (1950-1951, 1954-1956) Virginia (Merrill) Messner (1952-1956,

1958-1959)
Ralph S. Stickney (1953-
Grace Elmer (1953-1957)
Gladys Hickman (1955-1960+)
Harold F. Herrin (1956-1960)
Jeanne O'Harra (1956-1959)
Marie Hall (1957-1960+)
Joyce K. Leavitt (1957-1958)
Billy Ann Miller (1958-1960+)
Shirley L. Hewitt (1959-1960+)
George Sutherland (1959-1960+)
Ramon Blair (1959-1960+)

District Rangers

Warner

Vincent N. Olson (1950-1952)
Donald L. Peters (1952-1956)
Charles B. Waldron (1956-1957)
Clyde E. Peacock (1957-1962)

Bly

F. H. Armstrong (1945-1953)
Emil Johnson (1953-1954)
W. Ellis Gross (1954-1960)

Paisley

Raymond W. Knudson (1949-1955)
George M. Palmer (1955-1959)
David R. Bishop (1959-1960)

Silver Lake

Uriel L. Corbin (1948-1956)
Richard J. Brookins (1956-1958)
William B. Sendt (1958-1960)

Drews Valley

Donald L. Peters (1948-1951)
Charles B. Waldron (1952-1956)
Donald E. Allen (1956-1962)

Thomas Creek²

Henry F. McCormick (1957-1962)

Timber Sales

Verus W. Dahlin (1937-1950)
Frank M. Mauger (1947-1951)
Vincent P. Killeen (1948-1951)
Wm. B. Augustine (1950-1951)

Engineers and Aids

Samuel S. Poirier (1950-1953)
Wm. B. Augustine (1953-1958)
Cleve Ketcham (1958-1960+)
Sherman Anderson (1956-1960+)
Donald E. Booth (1958-1960+)
Dean A. Boe (1958-1960+)
Venne H. Beauchamp (1958-1959)
C. A. Waterhouse (1958-1960+)
Cecil D. Davis (1958-1960+)

	Walter E. Furen (1958-1960+)
	Herbert Runkle (1959-1960+)
Communications	Dorward E. Strong (1949-1952)
	Wayne L Gilbert (1953-1956)
	Gordon C. Meade (1956-1957)
	John H. Fleming (1957-1959+)
General Foreman	Oak Boggs (1934-1954)
Road Foreman	Richard N. Harlan (1956-1958)
C and M Foreman	C. A. Waterhouse (1952-1958)
	Richard N. Harlan (1958-1959+)
Mechanics	Nathanial R. Smith (1950-1951, 1952-1954)
	Frank J. Kremser (1953-1955)
	Frank Zerr (1953-1959+)
	Richard Walston (1953-1959+)
	Thomas Ed Robson (1957-1959+)
Warehouseman	Herbert Lamansky (1950-1952)
	Lawrence D. Goff (1954-1956)
	Norman C. Garrison (1957-1959+)
Equipment Operators	David A. Cory (1950-1956)
	Richard Barnhouse (1950)
	Lee A. Tracy (1952)
	Joseph J. Arrants (1954-1959+)
	George Poschwatta (1954-1959+)
	Raymond C. Houston (1956)
	Charley E. Stone (1957-1959+)
	Lawrence D. Goff (1957-1959+)

Ranger District Personnel

Warner

Edward B. Abbott	Roche Allard
Edward Avery	Earl Beebe
James Bracken	Don Calhoun
Ellis Carlson	Peter Cernazanu
Robert J. DeWitz	Stewart P. Hanna
Lew W. Harris	Alvin R. Hickman
Ralph T. Jaszowski	Glendon K. Jefferies
Donald M. Kennedy	Vincent P. Killeen
Win. C. Knechtel	Edwin J. Kudrna
Robert Lehman	William M. Lindsey
Harold Logsdon	Frank J. Mauger
Malcolm B. McLendon	John D. McWilliams
Joseph M. Mohan	Eugene Pierson
Kenneth Ratcliff	William Rines
Rudy Robles	Ed Robson

Henry B. Schermerhorn
Glenn Turner
Clinton Waite
Frank V. Wray

Lee A. Tracy
Edward Vinoski
Lawrence White
Rodney F. Young

Bly

Francis Dunning
Herbert L. Hadley
Vincent Killeen
Harry McCoy
Robert Palmer
Robert Plank
David B. Robinson

Lyle K. Forgey
Olive Hall
Charles Maxwell
Werner N. Melcher
Gene P. Pierson
Harold G. Powell
Charles E. Rouse

Paisley

Ross Bannister
David R. Bishop
Homer G. Faulkner
LaVern Frederick
W. Ellis Gross
Glendon Jefferies
Frank F. Kemry
Walter H. Knapp
D. K. Knoke
Malcolm D. McLendon
Werner Melcher
Elizan M. Pike
Genevieve Pochelu
Ora Temple
Mervin E. Wolfe

Chester Beil
George Bryan
John M. Finkbeiner
Sidney Frissell
Don Hodges
Norma Jane Jefferies
Donald Kistner
Win. C. Knechtel
B. John Losensky
John D. McWilliams
Ralph Peter
George Pike
Lorenza Z. Schmidt
Edward B. Vinoski

Silver Lake

Robert J. Bjornsen
Wilbur Carey
Gerard G. Green
Gladys Hickman
John Jordan
Raymond Languth
Colin M. McLain
Guy W. Martin
William B. Sendt
William F. Steers

Earl Fishburn
Orville B. Cary
Alvin Hickman
Ralph T. Jaszowski
Oscar A. King
William C. Little
Jake McMorris
Bonnie Nelson
Thomas Smoke
Edward Vinoski

Drews Valley

Roche Allard
Robert J. Bjornsen
Harold Decker
Joyce Dye
Richard C. Haney

William B. Augustine
James A. Bracken
Robert J. Dewitz
W. Ellis Gross
Milford W. Harbison

Alvin Hickman
William Illynek
Diana Millsap
Kenneth Ratcliff
Robert Simmons
Clifford P. Tiffany
Edward B. Vinoski
Stanley Wood

Rosemary Jamaz
Ruth Mercer
Joseph M. Mohan
John Saunders
William F. Steers
Lee Tracy
Ruth Whitmarsh

Thomas Creek

Elbert Cook
Gladys Hickman
William Knechtel
Albert Leuthauser
Glenn Turner

Raymond Cox
Richard J. Johnson
Stanley Knudson
Rudy Robles
Stanley Wood

Short-Term Assignments

Range Surveys

Peter Cernazanu
Alan Krome
Landy McBride
Joseph M. Mohan

Robert J. DeWitz
Thiel A. Kunz
George Merrill

Timber Sales

Peter Cernazanu
Lyle K. Forgey
Forrest W. Jones
Malcolm D. McLendon
Joseph M. Mohan
David B. Robinson

Robert J. Dewitz
Glendon K. Jefferies
Donald R. Kistner
David C. Menne
Samuel S. Poirier

Clerks

Opal J. Baty
Fern Brown
Barbara Fisher
Rosemary James
Joyce Leavitt
John Radich
Francis M. Ward

Betty Joe Bradley
Land D. Endicott
Barbara K. Hanna
Norma Jane Jefferies
Robert Palmer
Robert E. Simmons

Personnel Sketches

John E. McDonald. John E. McDonald was born in Heber City, Utah, on January 4, 1916. He grew up on a small cattle ranch. Educated in public schools, he attended Utah State Agricultural College in 1934-1939 for his Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry and again in 1946 for his Master of Science in Range Economics.

Before being appointed forest supervisor of the Fremont National Forest in 1950, he served as district forest ranger in various forests. He was also an instructor in range management at Utah State Agricultural College for almost four years, between June 1946 and February 1950.

After serving as forest supervisor of the Fremont for over seven and one-half years, John McDonald resigned to take a position with the Lakeview Lumber Products Company of Lakeview. In every other instance when a supervisor left the Fremont, he also left Lakeview, but in this case, it has been Lakeview's good fortune to have the McDonalds remain in Lakeview as our friends and neighbors.

While supervisor of the Fremont, McDonald was a leader in a great many community activities in which he has continued: member and director of the Lake County Chamber of Commerce, member and president of the Rotary Club, president of Lake County United Fund, recipient of the Lake County Senior First Citizen Award, vice-president of Modoc Area Council of Boy Scouts, and recipient of the Silver Beaver Award for Boy Scout work.

"Singing the Blues" is the theme song on the Fremont. We were all somewhat stunned and needless to say left with a mingled feeling of loss and sadness by the news that our supervisor is leaving the Service. "Mac" has been on the Fremont a long time and will be greatly missed. Everyone wishes him the best of everything in his new work. At least we are glad for the fact that the McDonalds will remain in Lakeview.

Neland Kissinger. Mr. Kissinger started his Forest Service career during the summers from 1947 to 1950 on several forests in the Rocky Mountain area as recreation and timber sales aid and as range management aid. After graduating from Colorado A & M College in 1950, he received his yearlong appointment as range conservationist with the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. It was during this assignment that he carried on a number of range reseeding and brush control studies which resulted in several important publications. In April 1953, Mr. Kissinger was transferred to the Fremont National Forest where he has been chief-of-party for the range resource inventory crew. In 1955, he was transferred to Okanogan, Washington, as district ranger in charge of the Okanogan District. Neland passed away on August 10, 1958.

Henry C. "Hap" Hulett. On March 22, 1955, Hap Hulett passed away at his home in Hillsboro, Oregon, after a disability that lasted over two years. He leaves his widow Otelia and a married daughter, Conja.

Henry Hulett, or "Hap" as he was called because of his sunny disposition, came to this region in 1926 after graduating from the forest school of the University of Michigan. He worked in the regional office on timber cruising, then on the Deschutes, Wallowa, the old Santiam, and finally several years on the Fremont. Then followed a few years in the Washington office and the Lake States. With this wide background of experience, he returned to this region in 1942 as supervisor of the Ochoco. In December 1952 he left the Service because of poor health and moved to Hillsboro.

His special interest was in timber management work, but he had unusual ability in dealing with people inside and outside of the Forest Service. He was an effective leader in community affairs.

The Boy Scout movement was his favorite hobby, and for his accomplishments he received the coveted Beaver award. (*Timberlines*, May, 1955)

Gatherings and Farewells

Our Christmas party, December 15, was a gala affair. Farewell, good luck, and speedy return were wished to Kenny Ratcliff and Bob Bjornsen, who have been called into the armed services. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," December 27, 1950)

Guy Martin, after long and faithful service, has retired. The Martins plan to spend the winters in Arizona and the summers at home in Silver Lake. Chuck Sullaway is leaving the forest this fall to try his hand at private employment. ("Northwest Forest Service News,"³ November 25, 1953)

Friends of Bill Augustine will be glad to know that he was able to go home from the Lakeview Hospital on August 11. The two boys, Bob and Dave, went home several days before. They are all recovering satisfactorily from the serious burns received on June 21, when their house exploded and burned.

Approximately sixty-five members of the Fremont and their wives attended a farewell dinner at the Lakeview Hotel on July 27 for the Nat Smiths and the David Mennes. Smitty, our shop mechanic for the last eight years, has resigned to go into the insurance business. Dave Menne, a 1953 J. F. appointee, resigned to return to St. Louis, Missouri. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sandvig of the regional office, who showed us their most interesting colored slides of their trip to Chile. Their pictures and comments were greatly enjoyed by all. ("Northwest Forest Service News," *August 18, 1954*)

About seventy forest employees and friends met Saturday evening, April 21, for a going away party for Glenn Rhoton (Mt. Baker), Lew Harris (Bureau of Land Management), Lee Corbin (Wenatchee), and Frank Mauger (Gifford Pinchot). Bridge, pinochle, and other games were enjoyed. Lunch was served late in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Shepard (former ranger at the Bly District and now retired to a farm at White Salmon, Washington) were welcome guests. They were on their way to California for a vacation. The party was a welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Carlson who have just transferred from the Umatilla. We are looking forward to the arrival of two new rangers—Don Allen and Richard J. "Bud" Brookins. We also have the welcome mat out for Harold Olson, who will be our new administrative assistant. ("Northwest Forest Service News," May 9, 1956)

A loss to the Fremont is a gain to the regional office. We are regretting the transfer to Portland of three important staff members at the same time. With the transfer of Jack Groom, Forrest Jones, and Harold Olson, we feel that we are way out on a limb. We have enjoyed and appreciated all the years they have spent with us, and we all wish them the best of success and happiness in their new jobs and homes.

Jack is going to Recreation and Lands; Forrest is going to Timber Management; and Harold is going to Procurement. We shall expect to have a lot of influence in the regional office from now on. We are glad to hear they have plenty of room in their new homes as we all plan on "visiting

around" with them every winter during the slack period here on the Fremont. A potluck dinner and dancing party attended by about eighty people was held in their honor at Dog Lake on September 13. We hope they won't forget the Fremont and will look forward to having them return to "inspect" us in the future. ("Northwest Forest Service News," October 8, 1958)

Our Social Committee is planning a dinner and social meeting at Van's Cafe the evening of Saturday, February 14. We are looking forward to a chance to relax for a short time from the report season and to meet and visit with our new (and old) co-workers. ("Northwest Forest Service News," February 11, 1959)

Ex-Fremont Waffer J. Perry, 1873-1959, passed away in Bend, Oregon, on July 19, 1959. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 17, 1959)

Staff Shortage and Turnover

Jack D. Saubert has arrived from the Willamette to take over Lloyd's timber management duties and Chester M. Biel of the Deschutes replaced Homer at Paisley. Thatr leaves us two districts without rangers (Warner and the newly formed Thomas Creek District), and makes Ellis Gross the old-time ranger on the forest. Ellis has been on the Bly District two years. However, we have been promised Clyde Peacock from the Deschutes for the Warner District and Henry McCormick from the Malheur for the Thomas Creek District.

The shortage of rangers is further accentuated by the fact that all rangers, TMA's, and anyone else available are marking 35 MM feet of timber on the Paisley District for two weeks in preparation for an active cutting season to start soon. ("Northwest Forest Service News," May 22, 1957)

Several of the timber management and engineering boys threaten to enter the "bird dog" shows this fall after trying to keep up with the sales program, road program, fires, and diversified training, as well as taking the place of the foresters we didn't get plus those taken by the military.

Consoling expression commonly heard here, "Well, next year should really be a cinch." Of course, we heard it last year too. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 31, 1955)

Outside of too few J.F.'s, too many porcupines, too high water, shortage of funds, and one of the biggest cuts for the Fremont coming up, we haven't got a problem in the world. ("Northwest Forest Service News," May 9, 1956)

The personnel turnover, especially clerical, from transfers and resignations continues at a high rate with the never-ending training job for all. We can see one compensation among our recent transfers — Vince Killeen, TMA of the Bly District, is being transferred to Personnel Management in the regional office. Now we are all depending on Vince to fix us up with reclassifications and generous raises. A large crowd attended the picnic for the Killeens at the beautiful Sprague River campground on Sunday, May 25. The Killeen family will be greatly missed. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 4, 1958)

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Summary of Fremont Timber Cuts

The following tables show the amount and value of timber cut on the Fremont for the seven-year period ending in 1952:

Sales

	Year	MBF	Value
	1946	39,362	\$ 223,009
	1947	57,495	\$ 498,177
	1948	63,036	\$ 849,704
	1949	25,200	\$ 316,270
	1950	117,835	\$ 1,957,917
	1951	73,469	\$ 1,256,220
	1952	81,521	\$ 1,560,577

Exchanges

	Year	MBF	Value
	1946	33,708	\$ 183,485
	1947	22,079	\$ 133,407
	1948	39,109	\$ 214,125
	1949	12,859	\$ 84,682
	1950	16,689	\$ 111,878
	1951	18,723	\$ 97,399
	1952	3,626	\$ 24,479

Total

	Year	MBF	Value
	1946	73,070	\$ 406,494
	1947	79,574	\$ 631,584
	1948	102,145	\$ 1,063,829
	1949	38,059	\$ 400,952
	1950	134,524	\$ 2,069,795
	1951	92,192	\$ 1,353,619
	1952	85,174	\$ 1,585,056

Timber Companies

The sale of Shevlin-Hixon to Brooks Scanlon and the closing of the Shevlin Camp came as a surprise. Shevlin-Hixon has operated on the Fremont since 1942, cutting nearly a billion feet through sales and exchanges and from their private lands before exchanges were negotiated. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," December 27, 1950)

The Lakeview lumber industry is taking steps to enlarge the plant facilities for additional processing of lumber and other wood products. The industrial committee of the local Chamber of Commerce, Lakeview mill operators, and Jim Thompson of our staff made a trip to Alturas on April 6 to view a glue-up process developed by the White Pine Lumber Company, in which short lengths of knotty and defective material are glued together and resawed for use as the core of veneered door jams. This company plans to establish a plant soon in Lakeview that will produce the glued-up core stock from the trimmings of box and shop productions. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," May 9, 1951)

A number of things have been done in recent years toward increasing the use of the timber. Two local firms have employed foresters to plan harvesting and utilization methods. One firm has built two dry kilns. One built a large building to house a glue-up process, and operated the glue-up plant for some time, although not this year. Another is using a finger joint gluing process.

One firm has intensified its selection of box factory lumber, getting many more usable cuts [from] their logging contracts. (*Lake County Examiner*, December 24, 1953)

Sales, Land Exchanges, and Cuttings

1950. During the year 131 million board feet of timber were cut at a value of over \$2,000,000. This was the greatest value ever cut on the forest, while the amount cut was exceeded only in 1944, when nearly 159 million board feet were cut. Sixteen sale or selection areas of a million board feet or more each were operated during the year, indicating the demand for timber was great.

Eight auction sales were held during the year, containing a total volume of 77.725 million board feet.

Christmas tree sales dropped from 18,114 sold in 1949 to 10,223 in 1950. Total value sold was \$2,759.30, or an average value per tree of \$.27. Many white fir trees were damaged by frost or insects making them unsuitable for Christmas trees.

The two uncompleted Shevlin-Hixon land exchanges, Case #79 and Deschutes #107, were transferred to the Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company of Bend, when the Shevlin-Hixon interests were purchased by Brooks-Scanlon. This marked the end of our transactions with the Shevlin-Hixon Company, which has been operating on the Fremont since 1942, cutting nearly a billion feet.

Title was accepted for these small exchanges:

Jack C. McCartie Exchange #3 (80 acres offered land, 40 acres selected area)

Don Sprague Exchange #6 (640 acres offered, tripartite basis)

Fred Anderson Exchange #5 (40 acres offered and 40 acres selected land)

Reports were completed for the following four exchanges:

Deely-Twomey Exchange #8 (340 acres offered and 648 acres selected land)

D. C. and Clarence Tracy Exchange #9 (299.97 acres offered and 56.82 acres selected)

Heckman-Langslet Exchange #7 (160 acres offered and 160 acres selected area)

Jeremiah O'Leary Exchange #4 (80 acres offered, 160 acres selected)

During the winter we have auctioned timber on three sales: 8,800 MBF of pine went at \$23.00 and 3,200 MBF of pine at \$15.95. The other sale of 8,500 MBF of pine and 2,800 MBF of white fir sold, after twenty-six bids, at \$15.20 for pine and \$1.00 per M for the fir. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," April 5, 1950)

Our timber business is booming. An auction on August 7 had spirited bidding but didn't last long. Ponderosa pine bids were jumped from \$21.40 to \$27.91 in three bids and white fir was raised from \$1.00 to \$3.00. The White Pine Lumber Company was the successful bidder. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," August 16, 1950)

Timber business is still humming with cutting still in progress on five of the twenty-two active sales. The 1950 cut of Fremont National Forest timber will crowd 140 MMBF. Just completed preliminary advertisement of 74 MMBF sale in the Klamath Working Circle as well as a tour over the sale area with six prospective bidders. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," December 27, 1950)

The following is a tabulation of cut by the Working Circles for the calendar year 1950:

	Working Circle	Ponderosa	White Fir	Total
		Pine		
Lakeview (sales)	40,487	11,193	51,690	
Klamath (sales)	6,067	5,247	11,114	
Klamath (select)	18,218		18,218	
Total	64,772	16,440	81,022	

(Timber management report, 1951)

1951. Approximately 81,200 MBF of timber was cut on the forest this year on timber sales and on exchange selection areas. The reported value of this timber was \$1,413,271. Of the total volume cut, a little over 18 MMBF feet was from exchange selection areas to which a stumpage value averaging \$5.35 was assigned. The 1951 cut is very close to the annual allowable cut for the forest.

Nearly 20 MMBF feet of timber was killed on the three fires that occurred in 1951. Virtually all of the fire-killed timber was on a reserve stand in cut-over land, and it was salvaged before the close of the year. Several sales were made early in 1951 to dispose of wind-thrown timber and the total volume of such sales was about 1.5 MMBF feet.

Fifteen advertised sales were awarded in 1951 with a contract volume of 163,657 MBF, and 897 MBF of saw timber was sold by use of unadvertised sale procedures in thirteen sales. Sale preparation work was considerably reduced in 1951 by the occurrence of three large fires on the forest. However, the award of three sales, the operation of which will extend into 1953, has helped considerably to reduce sale preparation pressures. (Timber management report, 1951)

The sales program for the Lakeview Working Circle was slowed during the winter months until the Secretary rendered a decision upholding the Chief in establishment of the Federal Sustained Yield Unit in February. Since that time, three sales within the Lakeview Federal Unit have been awarded which involve a volume of 285 MMBF feet of timber. Two more sales are being prepared for an advertisement this spring for an additional volume of 68 MBF. We have recently completed the preparation of a 75 million-foot sale within the Klamath Working Circle for approval by the Chief. The awarding of these sales will result in the construction of fifty-five miles of timber access roads. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," May 9, 1951)

Logging crews are working ten hours a day and six days a week to get logs ahead of winter sawing. Logs are going from the forest at the rate of over 1.25 million board feet a day. Operator-built roads are in the process of construction. On June 30 and July 2, we held two timber sales for a total of 112 MMBF board feet of timber and a price of just under \$3,000,000.

A timber re-inventory of the Lakeview Working Circle is in high gear, and we are just winding up the field work of a range inventory on the Drews Valley District. The 18 MMBF of timber killed in the Camp Creek fire will be sold September 17. Plans are made to seed our burns to grass and trees late this fall. We have 1,200 acres of sagebrush plowed and ready for reseeding and plan on seeding over 1,400 acres of skid roads and landings this fall. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," September 19, 1951)

Christmas tree sales for 18,600 trees, valued at nearly \$5,600, were made in the fall of 1951. (Timber management report, 1951)

Thirteen Region 6 forests sold 48,460 Christmas trees in 1951 for \$11,942. The Fremont had the highest score with 20,410 trees at \$8,066; the Ochoco was second with 13,173 at \$1,374; Mt. Hood was third with 3,192 at \$407. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," January, 1952)

1952. Three land exchanges were consummated during 1952, wherein the government acquired 1,543 acres of forest land in exchange for 145 acres of national forest land and a value of timber to equal the difference in land values. These exchanges resulted in a net gain of national forest acreage amounting to 1,398 acres. The purpose of these exchanges was to block up ownership and facilitate more efficient management, both for private owners and the government.

We will complete field work on a joint cruise with Brooks-Scanlon on the offered lands of the old Shevlin-Hixon Exchange #79 in the Klamath Working Circle on June 14. All woods operations are back in action after the winter shutdown. Our fences, phone lines, roads, and trails really suffered from the heavy snows last winter. It will keep us moving to get them maintained by fire season. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 11, 1952)

Log decks are the largest they have ever been. The old Shevlin camp has been moved to the Deschutes Forest. ("Northwest Forest Service News," October 22, 1952)

1953. We are trying out the Unit Area Control systems for timber management with two sales amounting to 58 million board feet under contract and another for 15 million board feet about to be advertised. So far the system is working fine with both operators and administrators pleased. ("Northwest Forest Service News," July 15, 1953)

Harvesting of timber made a slow start last spring but gained momentum during the summer. With a favorable fall, we were able to cut a little over 100,000,000 board feet, which has a value of \$1,300,000. We hope to hit the 2,000,000 mark by the end of the fiscal year. ("Northwest Forest Service News," November 25, 1953)

The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company continued operation on the Skull Creek sale, logging about 21 million board feet this season.

The American Forest Products Corporation logged on their South Warner area and on exchange cutting, totaling about 16 million board feet.

The Spangler Lumber Company at Bly cut about 8.5 million board feet on the Boulder Creek area.

Fremont Sawmill Company purchased the Augur Creek sale and logged about 19 million board feet from the area.

White Pine Lumber Company completed logging on the Dog Lake sale with a cut of about 16.5 million board feet and in addition purchased the Strawberry sale and cut about 2.5 million board feet from this area.

Adams Lumber Company at Paisley completed logging on the Moss Creek sale and Coffeepot sale and began cutting on the Green Creek sale for a total cut of 6 million board feet.

The Silver Lake Lumber Company purchased the Buck Creek sale and the Picture Rock Pass sale and completed logging on other small sales. The total cut on these sales amounted to 5.5

million board feet. Sumpter and Allison of Silver Lake logged about 2.5 million feet of salvage timber from the String Butte area.

1954. Timber management staff are busy preparing sales for 170 million board feet which we expect to advertise and award before July 1, and 90 million feet more before September 1. ("Northwest Forest Service News," April 7, 1954)

We don't dare quote any figures—too many business statistics and other reports might not agree entirely on FY, CY, and five-year averages, etc. Anyway, the cut is just under 100 million, sold about 170 million, cruised over 200 million, and exterminated over 1,000 porcupines. Winter TSI work has started. Blisters, worn out shoes, and sore muscles are not yet tabulated. ("Northwest Forest Service News," December 22, 1954)

All of the timber operations on the Fremont were fortunate in not being affected by the general strike in the West coast lumber industry. Timber was harvested in the full allowable amount and, in addition, a number of salvage sales were made to recover trees that were blown down or killed by insects or disease. There were seventy-two commercial timber sales. (1954)

1955. Again this year, the full allowable amount of timber has been harvested and additional salvage sales were made to recover trees that would otherwise be lost because of insects, decay, or blow down. All timber killed in the six major forest fires was sold, and much of it has now been logged. The following is the year's timber business in brief:

- Over 90 million board feet cut
- 69 commercial timber sales
- 141 million board feet sold
- 131 million board feet cruised and prepared for sale
- 752,000 acres of timber re-inventoried

1956. Big business in the way of lodgepole pine pulpwood is fast becoming a reality, with work under way on a proposed sale of from 400,000 to 600,000 cords. We're just beginning to realize how little we know about lodgepole management. ("Northwest Forest Service News," May 9, 1956)

An auction timber sale was held in the conference room at the regional office on August 22 for 360,000 cords of lodgepole pine and other species of pulpwood on about 173,000 acres in the Fremont National Forest and an additional 90,000 cords on about 77,500 acres on the Rogue River National Forest. It is the first large-sized lodgepole pulpwood sale in the Region 6.

Two firms entered the auction: Johns-Manville Products Corporation of Oregon and Brooks-Scanlon, Inc. Each firm entered eight bids. The appraised prices were \$1.50 a cord on the Fremont and \$2.20 on the Rogue River. Total value as bid was \$749,600 for the 450,000 cords in the sale. Bidding lasted one-half hour. Johns-Manville Products Corporation of Oregon was the successful bidder.

The closing date of the sale is 1973. The first reappraisal will be made July 1, 1962, and each three years thereafter. The logging plan calls for clear-cutting in staggered settings. However, the Forest Service reserved the right to save any trees within the cutting units that would be more valuable for products other than pulpwood. Under the terms of the sale, it is possible to sell such trees by separate sale during the life of the pulpwood contract. A high degree of utilization will be required. All trees within the cutting units having a diameter of 6 inches dbh are merchantable. The minimum diameter is 4 inches dbh.

Johns-Manville has disclosed plans for a plant at Klamath Falls to make products from these trees, too small in diameter for most lumber mills. The trees generally are six to ten inches in diameter. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 29, 1956)

Salvage logging of last year's burned over areas has been completed, with recovery of over 22 million feet of timber. A half million trees (including about 60,000 Jeffrey pine) have been planted in the same areas. Regular timber business is still booming, the big problem being to stay within the allowable cut. ("Northwest Forest Service News," September 12, 1956)

Loggers

Contrary to local opinion, the Fremont personnel aren't out on strike — they're out in the brush taking care of the timber business, since our loggers aren't out on strike either. To date the mills on the Fremont have not seen the picket lines common to so many of the other Northwest areas. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 18, 1954)

1957. The Fremont National Forest consists of two Working Circles: the Lakeview Working Circle with an allowable cut of 53 MMBF, and the East Klamath Working Circle. During the year, final computations of the previous year's re-inventory work allowed the annual cut on the East Klamath Working Circle to be raised from 36 MMBF to 47 MMBF. This gives a total annual allowable cut on the Fremont Forest of 100 MM board feet.

The actual cut during the year amounted to 117 MMBF with a value of \$2,230,000. Of this amount, 2 MM board feet came from salvage sales. This timber would otherwise have been lost, and the volume is not chargeable against the allowable annual cut.

1958. Despite the slump in lumber prices, all of the local mills have operated on a normal schedule, and no lack of interest has been noted in the timber sale program. ("Northwest Forest Service News," January 29, 1958)

This spring's sales total about 80 MMBF in harvest sales, plus a number of salvage sales consisting of dead and dying timber, and scattered, high risk, live trees. All hands are expecting an all-time record of accomplishment in TSI work this season. The present goal is to leave every acre of cut-over land with a proper stocking to give maximum efficient timber production. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 4, 1958)

Locally, ten mills, employing about 2,000 workers, are dependent to a large extent upon national forest timber, making the timber sale program one of primary importance on the Fremont.

During the year a total volume of 106 MMBF was sold. This amount, added to the 372 MM board feet already under contract, made 478 MMBF available for cutting. Total cut on the forest for the year was 122 MMBF, of which 3 MMBF was in salvage sales. The forest has been accelerating its cut in the East Klamath Working Circle to make up past undercuts and will soon close the gap to its sustained yield capacity. In the Lakeview Working Circle, an overcut of 8 MMBF will require slightly reduced activity. 16,800 Christmas trees were sold. (Timber business report, 1958)

1959. Timber business on the Fremont continues to flourish. At the present time we have 351 million board feet under contract yet to cut. We are even forced to run a graveyard shift in order to scale the winter logging shows now in progress (roads are frozen harder at night). Wendel Harmon from the regional office recently gave a talk on TSI at the local S.A.F. Chapter and found an enthusiastic reception among our timber beasts, who rattle on about "maximum basal area," "usable rind," etc. ("Northwest Forest Service News," February 11, 1959)

Apparently the combination of the withholding of the Indian Service timber from the Klamath Falls market and the improved lumber prices are responsible for livening up the timber business on the Fremont Forest. At a recent sale in this office, our pine, appraised at \$23.50, was purchased for \$49.00 per M and our lowly white fir, appraised at \$7.10, was purchased for \$14.00. Six other bidders finally gave up to Ellingson Timber Company, whose successful bid resulted in the highest price ever received for pine on this forest. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 17, 1959)

Timber Management

Reseeding and Timber Improvement. Our tree planting program is under way, and our plans call for the planting of 138,000 ponderosa pine seedlings on about 230 acres of cut-over and non-restocked burned areas. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," May 9, 1951)

On December 20, 1952, Rick Helicopters, Inc., Los Angeles, completed the aerial seeding operations on 2,860 acres of timber land which were burned on the Fremont last summer. Contract called for spreading a grass seed mixture over the entire national forest burned acreage, and the seeding of 1,000 acres of ponderosa pine. An area of about 3,000 acres, which included the area to be tree seeded and an isolation strip around the area, was treated with poison bait to control rodents before the tree seed was dropped. Early storms and high winds caused much delay in the project, but the helicopter proved to be a very useful means of spreading seed. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," January 30, 1952)

We have just completed planting 568,000 ponderosa pine seedlings on 1,047 acres and hand-seeding an additional 160 acres with pine seeds. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 11, 1952)

Selected stands of ponderosa pine were treated to increase the quality and volume of the future timber crop. The following tabulation shows the 1952 accomplishment:

Pruning 1,274 acres
Thinning 361 acres
Release 395 acres

If the 254.00 trees we planted this spring don't survive and grow, we had better find a new system. Mother nature certainly furnished ideal planting conditions. ("Northwest Forest Service News," July 15, 1953)

Two hunter fires were reseeded by airplane during October. The Forest Service Noorduyn was used and was piloted by Ed Scholz of Cave Junction. Orville Looper, also of Cave Junction, was hopper tender. Slender wheatgrass, mountain brome, and orchard grass were used on 600 acres of the Mill Flat fire that burned this fall. The Oregon State Game Department furnished 100 pounds of bitterbrush seed and paid half the cost of the reseeding job on this burn. This fire was in a brush field in the old Cox Creek burn. The Ben Young fire, which burned a year ago and was logged this summer, was also seeded; 120 acres of this burn was broadcast with mountain brome, timothy, and orchard grass in fifty-minutes of flight time. ("Northwest Forest Service News," December 22, 1954)

In 1954 we seeded 150 acres with ponderosa pine, planted 165 acres with 109,000 ponderosa pine seedlings, pruned 1,168 acres, and thinned 641 acres to improve quality and rate of growth.

In 1955 we seeded 258 acres with ponderosa pine seed, planted 304 acres with 409,000 ponderosa pine seedlings, pruned 1,029 acres, and thinned 1,213 acres to improve quality and rate of growth.

Planting contractors have been "greening up" some of the snow of our burns of last fall. The planting project will begin on the Silver Lake District this week. We will plant some 450,000 trees in all, 90,000 of which will be Jeffrey pine. This will be our first experiment with Jeffrey pine on the Fremont; it does well for our neighbors to the south in Region 5, and we hope to have equally good results here. ("Northwest Forest Service News," May 9, 1956)

Operation Grass Seed is beginning on the Fremont. Sixteen tons of grass seed are being broadcast on some 4,000 acres of skid roads and landings that were disturbed by logging during the summer. Erosion control mixtures are made up of orchard grass, timothy, smooth brome, and crested wheat. Two hundred and ten acres on the Dry Creek allotment, which was plowed this summer, will be drilled to pubescent wheatgrass. (1957)

The planting of 535,000 trees is nearly all being done by contract. Bid prices ran between \$15 and \$16 per acre, which is lower than in previous years. Kudos will go to the first district to successfully contract their thinning work. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 4, 1958)

Two new pieces of equipment are being tried out on the Fremont. The Rogue River Forest was kind enough to lend us their new seeding and mulching machine, along with our old friend, Sam Poirier, to try out on road cut and fill slopes under east side conditions. Cut and fill slopes on twelve miles of the South Warner Road were mulched with thirty tons of straw. Nitrogen fertilizer was applied at 100 pounds per acre. Timothy, orchard grass, and alta fescue were

broadcast in the mulch. The result of this job will determine if additional work of this kind should be undertaken on the Fremont and other east side forests. Bill Rines, Warner District assistant ranger, and Ellis Carlson, fire control assistant, supervised the job.

The 20,000-pound Marden Brush Cutter will be tried out on four types of work. It will be used to eradicate areas of dense ceanothus brush; to scarify the soil where reproduction is lacking but there is a good seed source; to dig up weed and grass cover on old burns; and to thin ponderosa pine reproduction. ("Northwest Forest Service News," October 8, 1958)

Porcupines. In the January 5 issue of the "Northwest Forest Service News," we noted with much admiration the report from the Malheur indicating a kill of 1,314 porcupines. Our final count for 1954 was not complete at the time, and we wondered how our record would compare. Here is the final count for 1954 (not entirely comparable with the Malheur period of May 15 to November 15):

Bly	428
Paisley	754
Drews Valley	222
Silver Lake	146
Warner	1,105
Supervisor's Staff	173
Forest Total	2,828

High individual count was captured by Bill Maxwell of the Bly District who tallied 359 and who has been duly commended and rewarded. The above counts are for kills made by Forest Service personnel only. Our cooperators bring the known count on the Fremont to well over 3,000 "good porkys" for 1954. ("Northwest Forest Service News," April 27, 1955)

The porcupine contest for young people, sponsored by the local Elks Lodge is paying big dividends. To date, the boys and girls (yes, girls!) have turned in over 1,300 porky noses. The contest among Forest Service employees is also helping to thin out the Fremont's number one tree destroyer. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 31, 1955)

Fremont porcupine hunters were not able to keep up with the 1955 record of kill; however, they did continue the reduction in the porky population. The final tally showed a kill of 2,200 of the spiny tree-eaters by Forest Service people. Again, individual honors went to Bill Maxwell of the Bly Ranger District with a count of 478. ("Northwest Forest Service News," January 16, 1957)

In the battle of the porcupine, we should like to tell you of the accomplishment of Bill Maxwell, fire control aid on the Bly District. In the last five years, Bill has killed a total of 2,772 porcupines, which has to be a record. We challenge anyone to equal or surpass it. ("Northwest Forest Service News," October 8, 1958)

A cooperative porcupine bounty program, supported by private timber companies and Lake and Klamath counties, has resulted in an estimated 20,000 porcupines killed on the forest the past

year. The destructive effect this pest has on young pine stands continues to be serious and will require continued control. (Timber business report, 1958)

Here's the latest report on the porcupine battle. The cooperative efforts of the timber owners, the people of Lake County, and Forest Service employees have resulted in the reduction of the porcupine population by 9,895 animals during the 1958 season. Last spring a fund of \$3,000 was collected through contributions of \$1,000 each by the Warner Mountains Timber Company, the Fremont Lumber Company, and the Lake County Court. The money was disbursed by the county's paying \$.50 for each porcupine killed and resulted in the destruction of 6,000 porcupines before the fund was exhausted in December. Forest personnel killed another 3,895 porcupines during their work hours and in their spare time in the evenings and nights for which no bounty was paid. ("Northwest Forest Service News," February 11, 1959)

Pine Beetle. Past history of the forest indicates that trends in the degree of insect infestations must be closely observed each year. Inventory losses as a result of epidemic infestations of the western pine beetle, in particular, have been shown to be of significance over a period of years. Not only do those insect attacks influence our available timber supply, but in many cases result in major changes in the orderly plan of timber harvest. The Forest Service insect surveys from 1938 to 1955 indicate annual losses from .28 percent to more than 1 percent of the total ponderosa pine stand annually. A local survey in the Warner Block during the early summer of 1953 showed a kill of nearly 1.5 percent of the ponderosa pine volume in the north half of the block (a virgin area) as a result of the epidemic attack of the pine bark beetle during 1952. Such peak attacks have occurred in cycles over many years and occur both in virgin and residual stands. Such attacks must be recognized and the areas salvaged promptly. Any mortality losses above those allowed for in the computation of the sustained yield must be accounted for at the time the inventory record is reviewed and brought up to date. (Lloyd G. Gillmore and Forrest W. Jones, "A Plan of Management for Timber Resources of Fremont National Forest," September 1, 1955)

Our old friend *Dendroctonus* keeps trying to get his nose into our cutting plans — even calling for assistance from his cousin, *D. monticolae* in pole-sized ponderosas. But we ain't about to turn our management plan over to the bugs. ("Northwest Forest Service News," February 11, 1959)

Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit

Federal Unit Proposed. A public hearing was held on the proposed Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Timber Unit March 7 at Lakeview. C. C. Carlson, U.S.D.A. attorney, served as hearing officer. Regional Forester Andrews outlined the plan from the Forest Service's viewpoint for those present at the hearing. The plan, which has almost unanimous backing among residents of Lakeview, would limit all Fremont National Forest timber cut in the Lakeview Working Circle to the mills in the Lakeview and Paisley area. The proposal calls for a minimum of five man-hours of labor per thousand to be put on the lumber in remanufacture within the area of primary manufacture. Mr. Andrews stated that private timber is rapidly being consumed and the need for cutting federal timber is great. He brought out the fact that under the Federal Sustained Yield Unit there would be a 50 MMBF per year as compared to the 65 MMBF cut in 1949.

Ray Harlan, for the Lakeview Chamber of Commerce presented a brief favoring the plan and was backed by numerous local organizations favoring the proposal. These groups pointed out that in view of the diminishing timber supply, a sustained-yield unit is needed to keep the mills running to stabilize the industry in the area, to boost local employment, and to make possible some planning for the future.

A storm of protest from the Willow Ranch Company over being left out of the proposed manufacturing area broke out during the hearing. Mr. and Mrs. Mark Hanna, speaking as managers of the Willow Ranch Company took the stand that they did not oppose the sustained-yield unit, but wanted the right to bid on the timber contained therein. The opposition came near the end of the hearing. The record will be kept open for another fifteen days for the filing of written statements. Assistant Regional Foresters Lund and Lowden, Homer Hixon, and Supervisors Hulet and Jolley attended the meeting. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," March 5, 1950)

Lakeview Unit Approved. Word has been received that Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has upheld establishment of the Lakeview Federal Sustained Yield Unit on the Fremont National Forest. This unit was established October 10, 1950, but appeal was made to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Willow Ranch Lumber Company, which owns and operates a sawmill in northern California about six miles south of the Oregon state line. Under its policy of sustained yield forest management, the Forest Service will allow 50 MMBF of national forest timber to be harvested from the Federal Unit each year. The present installed capacity of Lakeview and Paisley mills is 65 MMBF annually, so it is anticipated that there will be competition in sales of the public timber. The Lakeview Sustained Yield Unit was established under a federal act passed in 1944. This is the second Federal Unit established in the Pacific Northwest under the Act. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," February 21, 1951)

Federal unit Inventory. A cooperative agreement was negotiated early in 1951 with the Lake County Chamber of Commerce under which the cooperator has deposited \$7,500 for use by the Forest Service to complete an inventory of the Lakeview Working Circle. When completed, the data gathered in this inventory will be used to recalculate the allowable cut for the Working Circle, and the figures thus arrived at will facilitate the planning by local industry for development of remanufacturing and wood utilization plants within the Lakeview Federal Units. The field work for this inventory was a little over 50 percent complete at the close of 1951. (Timber management report, 1951)

Value of Federal unit. When you consider that there are approximately 1,500 or 1,600 families in the entire of Lake County, it can be seen that the heads of more than half the families draw their livelihood directly from the lumbering and logging industry. By far the major portion of this population is within the Federal Unit . . . at least 90 percent of it.

The Unit was created to retain at Lakeview and Paisley the sawmilling and remanufacture of the 50,000,000 board feet of allowable annual cut of national forest timber within the unit and thus to ensure a continuing supply of timber at these points, the better to encourage investment toward greater utilization of the trees; the better to stabilize or increase the payrolls and other income from this industry.

Mills at Lakeview and Paisley had the capacity of sawmilling 65,000,000 board feet per year and for several years they had been cutting that and more, between national forest and private timber. The community economy had grown to be more than 50 percent dependent upon the payrolls and income from that sawmilling capacity. But with the decline of private timber supply, the mills were faced with having to rely on the allowable annual cut of national forest timber, 15,000,000 feet less than capacity.

Unless the economy of the communities should be harmed accordingly, something had to be done, first, to retain here the permitted cut of national forest timber, and, second, to offer this stable supply as encouragement for investment in further remanufacturing and in waste utilization processes. (*Lake County Examiner*, December 24, 1953)

Policy Amendments. The amended policy statement raises the annual allowable cut from 50 MMBF to 53 MMBF. Under "Limits of Manufacturing Area," three additional exceptions are listed:

1. To remove material or species unsuitable for saw logs which may be utilized as pulp or products other than saw logs for which no market exists in the manufacturing area.
2. To remove dead timber resulting from fire, windthrow, insects, disease, or other causes, when beyond any reasonable doubt following usual sale procedures would result in a significant loss to the government through deterioration of timber involved. This exception is intended to expedite the sale of small selective tracts of timber.
3. The third exception is to consummate exchanges of land which do not reduce the amount of timber available for sale in the unit. (Timber management report, 1957)

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire Reports

1950. There were a total of ninety-one fires, thirty-four man-caused (twenty-five by hunters) and fifty-seven lightning-caused. Ninety-two acres were burned, amounting to only one-tenth of the five-year average.

During 1950 a total of 17.13 inches of moisture was recorded at the Lakeview weather station.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	3.01
February	1.08
March	2.79
April	0.58
May	1.52
June	2.03
July	Trace

August	0.04
September	0.29
October	1.74
November	1.36
December	2.69

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1950 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1951. The 1951 fire season was the most severe of any on record. Seventy-five fires occurred on the forest, burning 4,338 acres within the protective area.

Lightning caused forty-nine fires that burned a little over four acres. This is eight less fires than the five-year average for the forest, and the acreage burned is less than the ten-year average. There were a number of small storms throughout the year that started a few fires, but a major storm occurred on August 4 and 5 that started twenty-five fires. All lightning storms had small amounts of moisture with them. At no time did the lightning fire situation tax the forest's facilities to its limit, but it is recognized that prompt action held many of these fires to their small size.

Twenty-six man-caused fires occurred this year. The past five-year average for this forest is thirty-five. Ten of this year's fires were started by hunters, but all of these were held to less than one-fourth acre in size. Sufficient rain occurred on the first day of the hunting season to end the fire season, so this, combined with the closure of the forest on the first day of hunting season, accounts for the small number of hunter fires. Timberman fires were responsible for six fires that burned over 4,080 acres of forest land. One incendiary fire burned 247 acres. All of the large, severe fires started and spread in slash areas.

The weather this past summer was very dry. All of the large fires made their greatest spread on days of high winds, when the class of day was seven or higher.

The forest had five fires that cost over \$300 to control, four fires that cost over \$1,000, and three that cost over \$5,000. Severe weather conditions were responsible mainly for these unusual costs, but the fact that several fires were started in critical slash areas also made it necessary to spend large sums to control. Probably more money was spent on fire control this year than at any time since the forest was established.

Airplanes of the conventional type were used after lightning storms and to scout on large fires. This use did not cost very much and surely paid off in keeping fire costs down. In all cases, the planes were rented from the local Lakeview Airport operator.

Special work crews were employed on all districts except Paisley, which had a two-man maintenance crew. All these crews spent at least one month on fire suppression, and one crew was sent to the Willamette Forest on two occasions to help in fire suppression. These crews were financed out of fire money only while actually working on fires. There was very little standby necessary because the crew was constantly available by radio. (Fire report, 1951)

The third largest fire in Fremont National Forest history was controlled last Friday, July 20, after burning 3,200 acres in Camp Creek-Augur Creek area. Most of the blaze, about 1,800 or 2,000 acres, was on national forest land and the remainder, about 1,200 acres, was on Lakeview Logging Company Land.

About 850 men were on the fire at the peak of the fight, and control was gained about mid-morning on Friday, less than twenty-four hours from first smoke. These included thirty-eight forest service men brought in from other national forests as overhead personnel.

The blaze, which started on the west fork of Camp Creek, was first discovered at 12:15 Thursday, July 19, by Clyde Lewis, truck driver for Lakeview Logging Company. Lewis had gone past the spot shortly before and loaded his truck with logs. On the trip out he spotted the blaze which was at a brush pile (piling crews had worked the area the day before). The smoke was from the far side of the brush pile and about 100 feet from the road.

Lewis related that he ran to the spot with an extinguisher from his truck. As the extinguisher was not effective, he returned to his truck, sounded the horn and yelled "fire" in efforts to attract help. Then he tried to get a nearby Caterpillar tractor with bulldozer started but was not successful.

Willard Buckhorn, member of the Lakeview Logging brush piling crew, heard the call of "fire" and arrived at the fire about 12:20. With a rake he tried to stop the blaze but did not succeed.

At about 12:30 the smoke was seen by Vern Morris, operator of the loader for Lakeview Logging. He sent his crew to the scene and notified Lakeview Logging Company by radio. By the time this crew got to the scene, said McDonald, the fire had crossed the road and was out of control.

The first forest lookout to report the fire was Wesley Striet, on Cougar Peak, at 12:35. Almost immediately reports came from Shoestring lookout and others.

Fremont Sawmill, Lakeview Manufacturing, American Box, and White Pine shut down operations and rushed men to the fire to aid the Lakeview Logging employees already there. National Forest crews and overhead personnel were rushed in and the fight organized.

McDonald extended thanks to the hundreds of fire fighters, particularly to the crews and "Cat" operators who worked so diligently Thursday night. It was primarily this work, he said, that enabled control of the blaze by Friday. He added that excellent cooperation was had from everyone concerned, locally and from distant points; and that the stores, bakeries and other suppliers cooperated 100 percent with the result that there was little confusion. (*Lake County Examiner*, July 26, 1951)

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 16.46 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
--------------	---------------------------

January	2.43
February	2.16
March	0.74
April	0.92
May	2.70
June	Trace
July	Trace
August	0.44
September	0.35
October	1.50
November	1.70
December	3.52

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1951 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1952. The 1952 fire season was not so very severe, but the forest was kept busy by the largest number of lightning fires in the forest's history. On several occasions, there were over twenty lightning fires burning at one time, but because of the excellent work of the guard force, all were held to a very small size. The largest fire of the year was a lightning fire that got to be thirty-five acres before it was controlled.

Year	Lightning Caused	Man Caused	Total Fires	Total Acreage Burned
1948	23	70	47	81
1949	54	156	102	835
1950	34	91	57	92
1951	26	75	49	4,338
1952	12	134	122	56
5-Year Average	75	30	105	1,080

(Fire report, 1952)

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 11.80 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.53
February	1.81
March	0.88
April	0.90
May	1.00
June	Missing

July	0.56
August	0.09
September	1.32
October	0.35
November	0.89
December	2.47

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1952 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1953. The fire season started out as gentle as a lamb but ended during the hunting season with a bang! ("Northwest Forest Service News," November 25, 2953)

During the year forty-six forest fires were set by lightning and twenty-nine were man-caused for a total of seventy-four fires. Twenty-six hunter fires burned 446 acres.

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 16.34 inches of precipitation during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	2.89
February	1.54
March	1.63
April	0.87
May	2.61
June	1.65
July	0.00
August	0.56
September	0.07
October	0.70
November	2.13
December	1.69

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1953 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1954. There were a total of sixty-six fires, burning 1,101 acres: twenty-seven lightning fires (6 acres), twenty-seven hunter fires (1,089 acres), three fires in timber operation (1 acre), one fisherman fire (less than 1 acre), one stockman fire (less than 1 acre), seven fires, cause unknown (5 acres). (Fire report, 1954)

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 14.47 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	2.63

February	1.09
March	2.35
April	1.00
May	0.85
June	2.22
July	Trace
August	0.44
September	0.69
October	0.18
November	0.99
December	2.03

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1954 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1955. The Yocum Valley fire of 250 acres, which started on August 7, was possibly caused by a uranium prospector. Rangers and guards are busy checking blasting methods on many claims. The season is one of the driest for many years, and fires travel fast and furiously in slash areas.

Most of our fire fighters are now working on the Deming Creek fire, which started August 22 in a Weyerhaeuser Company slash area five miles north of Bly. Last report was 2,500 acres with possible control at that size. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 31, 1955)

Our fire season peaked on September 6 and 7 when there were twenty-six fires burning, four of which were big fires. The country was dry with no rain. Nearly all manpower and fire fighting equipment in our area were recruited and organized to combat this fire emergency. By September 10, all fires were under control.

There were eighty-nine fires, burning 11,039 acres: sixty-four lightning fires (8,297 acres), eleven hunter fires (1.5 acres), six miner fires (2,740 acres), two fires in timber operations (less than one acre), four fisherman fires (less than 1 acre), two fires, cause unknown (1 acre). (Fire report, 1955)

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 16.56 inches of moisture during the year. Low amounts of precipitation during the months of May through August allowed fires to burn rapidly. This resulted in a total of 11,039 acres burned over during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.26
February	1.12
March	1.25
April	1.94
May	0.88

June	0.43
July	0.45
August	Trace
September	0.69
October	0.44
November	2.90
December	5.20

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1955 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1956. Fire season has been hectic with lightning storms about once a week. At first we said it was all good practice, but after 100 fires, we said something else. Summer crews have gone back to school but the fire season continues more critical than ever because of the high winds which occur nearly every afternoon. Fuel sticks are down to four. We could use a good rain before hunting season. Any of you Indians know the "Rain Dance?" ("Northwest Forest Service News," September 12, 1956)

Here are a few unusual items to report for the Fremont for the past year: precipitation was 19.71, the greatest on record since 1907. . .we had 132 fires, but the total area burned was only 19.85 acres, the smallest annual burned acreage on record. ("Northwest Forest Service News," January 16, 1957)

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 19.70 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	4.93
February	1.84
March	0.43
April	1.63
May	2.30
June	1.41
July	0.83
August	0.02
September	0.37
October	4.42
November	0.30
December	1.22

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1956 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1957. The 1957 fire season was about average so far as burning conditions were concerned. August and the first half of September were very dry. The Fremont had a total of seventy-five

fires which burned only 166.1 acres within the Fremont Forest protective area. Frequent lightning storms started fifty-five fires, all of which were controlled while small. Credit for this good record is due to prompt detection from airplanes and lookouts, and fast action by ground crews in getting to each fire, controlling and putting it out.

A real sneaky lightning storm hit us September 16 and set twenty-nine fires scattered over four districts. Those who watched the storm are still unable to understand why we had so few fires.

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 17.84 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.55
February	2.53
March	3.09
April	0.85
May	1.95
June	0.24
July	0.26
August	0.00
September	1.66
October	2.20
November	1.33
December	2.18

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1957 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1958. The fire season has been below average as far as fire weather is concerned. There has been a thunderstorm or rainstorm bringing in rain to the forest almost every two weeks all summer. However, the Modoc Forest, just a few miles south, had a 600-acre fire, proving that it could happen. So far the Fremont has burnt a total of less than one acre inside the protective boundary. Several grass fires outside the protective boundary have given us some fast action. ("Northwest Forest Service News," October 8, 1958)

A total of 136 fires was recorded this year with only one acre burned. Thirty-four fires were man-caused and 102 caused by lightning. The total number was only exceeded during 1949 when 156 fires burned 835 acres. (Fire report, 1958)

The Lakeview weather station recorded a total of 15.48 inches of moisture during the year.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	2.22

February	2.84
March	1.60
April	1.32
May	1.02
June	2.04
July	0.98
August	0.42
September	0.83
October	0.49
November	0.67
December	1.05

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1958 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

1959. Smoke jumpers, helicopters, and borate planes were used for the first time on the Fremont. A complete fire replanning program was undertaken, with the basic work completed in 1959. A major change in the replanning was the inclusion of an initial air attack program. Special training in fire behavior will be given to all fire fighters in 1960. A new communications system on 168 megacycle frequency will be installed on the forest before the 1960 fire season starts.

Statistics

1,501,000 acres under Forest Service protection
 99 fires started on the Fremont in 1959
 2,262 acres burned
 2 major fires
 138,875 gallons of borate slurry dispatched from Lakeview Airport
 77,000 gallons of borate slurry dropped on Fremont fires

(Fire report, 1959)

The Fremont fire season opened about two months ahead of schedule. The Bly District reported humidity readings of fourteen and Class five fire weather early in April. The Weyerhaeuser Company reported their power saw started two fires in a snag felling operation. After five early fires, the rains came, and things greened out to normal. A large fire, problem practice was run through on June 8, with the forest's first team acting as trainers, while trainees wore the headdress and pushed the buttons and pencils. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 17, 1959)

Fire activities dominated the work program this past summer. Most everyone either worked on fires or was ordered on standby most of the weekends. We had several severe electrical storms and more incendiary fires than occurred during the past ten years.

Our cumulative burning index rating on the Warner District (continue adding B.I. for each day) for the period of June 20 to October 1 was 618 compared to 417 for the 1952-1956 average. This indicates a 33 percent higher cumulative B.I. than average for the period. This buildup was reflected in the way our two project fires traveled. The Little Honey Creek fire covered about 1,000 acres in the first hour on July 22, traveling three miles in virgin timber. The cumulative B.I. read 259 on July 22, compared to the five-year average of 142, representing an abnormal fire danger buildup, 45 percent above the five-year average.

The Mud Spring fire of September 11 averaged one-half mile per hour rate of spread in timber for the first six hours. The cumulative B.I. on September 11 was 565 compared to 356 for the five-year average, indicating another abnormal buildup, 37 percent above the five-year average.

Our borate operation, we feel, saved us several other possible project fires. We used over 50,000 gallons of borate on fourteen fires. Except for the two large fires, the borate either assured control or aided to some extent. At least five of our fires were crowning in reproduction and spotting when the borate arrived. In addition to our own fires, we dumped 4,800 gallons for the Modoc, 1,000 for Walker Range, 8,900 for Klamath Falls Protect Association, and 40,200 for Bureau of Land Management and the Hart Mountain Game Refuge. ("For Forest Personnel," October 28, 1959)

A somewhat drier year than normal was recorded with a total of 8.89 inches of moisture.

Month	Inches of Moisture
January	1.42
February	0.99
March	0.81
April	0.22
May	1.52
June	0.26
July	0.05
August	0.65
September	1.63
October	0.69
November	Trace
December	0.65

("Climatography of the United States," No. 11-31 1959 climatological data, Lakeview, Oregon)

WILDLIFE

Game Population

It is estimated that about 40,000 deer spend at least six months of each year on the Fremont Forest. Browse plants, which are the major forage for deer, are being over-used on many parts of the Fremont National Forest. If we are to maintain the excellent hunting we now enjoy, deer numbers must be kept in balance with their food supply. The Forest Service is cooperating with the Oregon State Game Department to plan the management of the game on national forest ranges. (Wildlife management report, 1952)

The deer population came through the last winter season in excellent condition, resulting in many twin fawns and low natural losses. Light snowfall allowed the deer to feed in a much larger area than usual, which relieved the pressure on concentration areas. Hunting season was again dry, making it difficult to find the deer. The three-day hunters' choice season following the regular buck season, however, brought the hunter success to about normal. (Wildlife management report, 1953)

Although the snow pack was much greater than usual in the mountains, the deer passed the winter with only about normal losses. The excellent growth of summer forage picked them up rapidly, and a good fawn crop resulted. Approximately 42,000 deer grazed for 252,000 deer months. (Wildlife management report, 1956)

The open winter of 1957-1958 allowed deer to range over a wide area, and winter losses were below normal. Browse growth during spring and summer was the best in many years and will make good feeding conditions for the 1958-1959 winter. Forest-wide deer hunting pressure was normal in the fall of 1958, but kill was light due to fair weather. These favorable conditions have caused deer numbers to increase. (Wildlife management report, 1958)

Hunters and Trappers

Hunters visited the Fremont in large numbers, with 24,000 of these bagging 4,000 mule deer. In addition to the regular hunt, a special season was opened for hunting the interstate deer herd. This was based upon recommendations of the Interstate Deer Herd Study Committee, which indicated that 1,500 head of antlerless deer should be removed from the interstate herd in California and another 1,500 in Oregon. About 1,319 deer were removed from the California side, while the hunt in Oregon was not so successful. Weather conditions started the deer migrating southward the week before the special season was opened, and only a few deer were left in the hunt area. In spite of this, Oregon hunters bagged 688 does and immature animals. (Wildlife management report, 1950)

Approval has been given for 7,000 doe deer permits from the Fremont, which will mean more hunters than usual. The forest is still bone dry. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," September 19, 1951)

Hunters again visited the Fremont in large numbers during the regular deer season. It is estimated that 20,000 of these sportsmen bagged 3,500 buck mule deer. In addition to the regular hunt, special hunts were held on the Interstate and Bald Mountain deer herds to reduce the size of the breeding herd.

Statistical information on the special, interstate doe hunts on deer during the summer of 1951:

Permits issued	3,000
Hunters checked in	2,921 (97.3 percent)
Deer killed	
Does	2,012 (86 percent)
Male fawns	188 (14 percent)
Female fawns	143
Total	2,343 (80 percent success)

(Wildlife management report, 1951)

This hunting season appears to be a record year in many ways. There is a bumper crop of hunters who have harvested so far a relatively small number of bucks. The woods have remained dry for a longer period than is usual, but hunter fire cooperation has been excellent. With an estimated 20,000 hunters in the woods, so far only three hunter fires have occurred. We have received excellent help from these sportsmen in controlling fires. ("Northwest Forest Service News," October 22, 1952)

Summer and winter, the Fremont Forest is visited by many people who enjoy the clean, fresh air of the mountains. It is estimated that in 1952, there were 70,000 recreation visits. These were made up of the following:

Deer hunters	24,000
Small game hunters	1,000
Fishermen	16,000
Skiers	5,000
Miscellaneous others	24,000

(Recreation report, 1952)

The warm dry weather in the early part of hunting season resulted in a lighter than usual harvest of buck deer. Favorable weather later in the season resulted in a good harvest of antlerless deer. Hunters killed about 6,000 bucks and 6,500 antlerless deer. (Wildlife management report, 1956)

The Fremont was blessed with pre-hunting season storms. This resulted in a reduction in hunter patrol work and an increase in hunting time by forest personnel. Hunter success by local people is nearly 100 percent and is expected to average over 65 percent for all hunting on the forest.

We all are happy that the goose season shows promise of supplanting the fire season for this year. ("For Forest Service Personnel," October 28, 1959)

Wildlife Meetings

We played hosts May 23 and 24 to the Interstate Browse Committee, which was attended by about forty wildlife men from Washington, Oregon, and California. Joe Pechanec and Bill Huber were down from Portland to help with the browse tour. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 11, 1952)

A two-day school has been completed by Rod Canutt for training district personnel in wildlife range analysis. It is planned to complete all wildlife range analysis on the forest this fall and winter. ("For Forest Service Personnel," October 28, 1959)

LIVESTOCK

Livestock Permits Issued

1950

Cattle 12,315

Sheep 40,471

1951

Cattle 13,160

Actual Use 12,314 Cow Animal Months - 40,223

Sheep 47,496

Actual Use 35,756 Sheep Animal Months - 89,999

1952

Cattle 12,321 Cow Animal Months - 42,782

Sheep 40,214 Sheep Animal Months - 113,012

1953

Cattle 12,145 Cow Animal Months - 41,789

Sheep 39,824 Sheep Animal Months - 112,146

1954

Cattle 11,955 Cow Animal Months - 42,065

Sheep 37,375 Sheep Animal Months - 109,718

1956

Cattle 12,485 Cow Animal Months - 41,768

Sheep 40,450 Sheep Animal Months - 104,889

1957

Cattle	11,944 Cow Animal Months -	39,684
Sheep	37,134 Sheep Animal Months -	102,426

1958

Cattle	11,816 Cow Animal Months -	39,700
Sheep	36,134 Sheep Animal Months -	99,477

1959

Cattle	12,392 Cow Animal Months -	41,578
Sheep	31,210 Sheep Animal Months -	87,973

Reseeding Overview

In order to improve the forest ranges, the Fremont Forest has entered upon a reseeding program as funds have been made available. The following table shows what has been done to reseed the Fremont Forest to grass:

Year	Plow	Drill	Broadcast	Dixie Harrow	Helicopter	Total
Before 1946	18	374				
1946	357	350		462		1,169
1947	1,170	726		230		2,126
1948	1,799	352				2,151
1949	3,344	1,802		692		5,838
1950	580	883				1,463
1951	1,250	1,885			2,790	5,895
1952	40	1,600				1,640
<i>Totals</i>	8,558	7,932		1,384	2,790	20,674

Reseeding Equipment

Brushland Plow. The famous brushland plow has been reconstructed according to designs prepared by the Range Reseeding Committee. We have just completed testing and approving it on 1,000 acres of rocky sagebrush land on the Paisley District. The improved plow had little difficulty in going over boulders as much as two feet in height. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," August 16, 1950)

Farmall Tractor. Ranger Knudson of the Paisley District completed the planting of eleven and one-half acres of bitterbrush on December 22. Some ten inches of rain, freezing weather, and at one time sixteen inches of snow made the project a tough nut to crack. The Farmall tractor couldn't be used because if enough frost was in the ground to hold the tractor, the drill wouldn't cut, and if the drill would work, the tractor would mire down. Finally, working from 9:00 a.m. until 12 noon, before the ground was thawed out, and by using an RD-6 caterpillar, the job was

completed. The value of reclaiming sagebrush lands by plowing and drilling with browse species such as bitterbrush may determine the big game future of many of our arid areas. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," December 27, 1950)

Fremont Rangeland Drill. John M. Kucera and Nathaniel R. Smith invented and built the first Fremont Rangeland Drill in 1951. It was for the purpose of drilling grass seed in extremely rocky soil. It could drill over the top of rocks two feet in height, and could penetrate or put seed in extremely hard soil, eliminating the necessity of plowing, which was very costly. Because the drill could penetrate hard soil, it became feasible to use 2-4D sprays to eradicate sagebrush and other undesirable range plants instead of plowing. In addition to being cheaper, spraying also tends to eliminate the possibility of accelerated erosion that normally occurs following plowing. Plowing pulls up and disturbs the roots, allowing the loose soil to be washed away.

John Kucera took the original model drill to the Forest Service Arcadia Equipment Depot in Arcadia, California, in January 1952. Engineers at the shop made blueprints by which to manufacture future models. The basic design and principles of the original drill were retained. The engineers merely added refinements. In John Kucera's words, "They converted it from a Model T to a Model A."

The first machine built by the Arcadia Shop was then sent to the Fremont in September 1952, where it has been used ever since by the Fremont, surrounding forests, and other agencies. A great number of these machines have since been built, and they are now in general use in the western states by the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Soil Conservation Service, and many counties.

John M. Kucera and Nathaniel R. Smith received meritorious promotions for their invention.

Grazing Seasons

Grazing Season of 1950. For the first time in several years, the bitterbrush on the McCarty Butte and Mowich allotments was used by domestic stock. These areas have been closed for the past two or three years because of the heavy deer use and caterpillar damage. Following logging of these allotments, the bitterbrush made a good recovery.

Limited use was also made of the Coffeepot reseeding area this year for the first time following planting. The cattle seemed to prefer the crested wheatgrass over the timber feed on adjoining areas within the Coffeepot field. (Range management report, 1950)

The drilling of grass seed on 1,000 acres of plowed rangeland was halted, due to unusually heavy fall rains, after completing planting on 580 acres. The reseeding of 880 acres of skid trails has been completed. Lakeview has had sixteen and one-fourth inches of moisture so far in 1950 compared to ten and four-fifths in 1949. Lakeview has had five inches since October 1. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," December 27, 1950)

Grazing Season 1951. The 1951 grazing year was characterized by an extremely dry summer. Rains normally received in June did not occur. Consequently there was no measurable rain

between May and October. This resulted in the forage becoming dry in late July and staying that way until the fall rains. In some instances it was necessary to remove ewes and lambs from the ranges before the end of the grazing season.

The Coffeepot reseeding area was fully utilized this year. The animal months' feed obtained was not as great as anticipated. This was probably due in part to the fact that the cattle all stayed on that part of the area seeded to crested wheatgrass. The timber feed was not used at all and open hillsides very little.

Continued high prices for wool and lamb is probably responsible for keeping the majority of Fremont sheepmen in the sheep business. This has also reduced the pressure for transferring sheep permits to cattle permits. Rodents still continue to be a problem on most meadow areas. Coyotes caused sheepmen some trouble in the northern part of the forest but are still virtually extinct on the southern part. (Range management report, 1951)

Another 900 acres on the Morgan Butte project was plowed this year. This acreage, plus that part of the 1950 seeding on this and the Doe Mountain project which was killed by frost last winter, was drilled to intermediate and crested wheatgrass. The Fremont drill was used on extremely rocky areas. In addition, 1,345 acres of skid trails were seeded by broadcast methods; 2,790 acres in the Camp Creek, Willow Creek, and Dog Lake fires was contracted for seeding with a helicopter.

Species plots were established at Phelps Spring and Ingram Meadow. Twenty acres of skid trail in the Willow Creek sale was drilled with a six-foot drill and tractor to determine if covering the seed would result in a better grass stand in the dry skid trails of this area. (Range management report, 1951)

Grazing Season of 1952. The Fremont Forest is of primary importance to the livestock economy of Lake and Klamath counties because it furnishes green, nutritious forage during the summer months. It is during this period that the winter's forage is being grown on the hay lands, and the grasses in many of the spring-fall pastures are dry and low in food nutrients.

On June 2, members of the Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs watched a massive brushland plow commence breaking ground on seventy-five acres of depleted rangeland on the Fremont, about thirty miles southeast of LaPine. Sagebrush will be replaced by crested wheatgrass as the 1952 conservation project of the Oregon Garden Clubs under the leadership of Mrs. Jack Shumway, state conservation chairman, and Mrs. J. George Eisenhower, state president, in cooperation with the Forest Service. Suitable dedication ceremonies were participated in by Garden Club officials. The Forest Service was represented by Fremont Supervisor John E. McDonald, Deschutes Staffman Gail C. Baker, and L. G. Jolley, I and E. A handsome sign, carved by Larry Espinosa of the Mt. Hood National Forest, was erected at the site. Legend on the plaque reads:

GRASSLANDS PROJECT
Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs

**and
Fremont National Forest**

("Northwest Forest Service News," June 4, 1952)

Grazing Season of 1953. The exceptionally good spring moisture conditions produced a bumper crop of grass. The 500 acres of intermediate wheatgrass which were planted in the fall of 1951 on the Chewaucan allotment were grazed for the first time this fall, with about 1,000 cow months' use. The 1951 Camp Creek and Willow Creek burns which had been seeded from a helicopter to timothy, orchard grass, and mountain brome again made excellent growth. These areas were also grazed this year by sheep. (Range management report, 1953)

Plans are being made to spray 3,000 acres of depleted sagebrush rangelands with 2-4D. This is a cooperative project with the Modoc National Forest of Region 5. About 1,500 acres lie in each forest. Some 900 acres of this land will be drilled to intermediate wheatgrass this fall to hasten recovery where native grasses are not present in large enough quantities to furnish a good seed source. The spraying will be done by a contracted B-17 plane, which will carry a 1,200-gallon load, will fly at 150 miles an hour at fifty feet above the ground, and will cover sixty acres in one minute with 450 gallons of herbicide. The project will begin July 13. ("Northwest Forest Service News," July 15, 1953)

Grazing Season of 1954. Grazing allotments produced less forage due to the cold spring and dry summer. Most allotments were cropped close than usual this fall. The following improvements were made in 1954:

- 234 acres plowed and drilled to intermediate wheatgrass (Dent Creek allotment)
- 300 acres drilled to intermediate wheatgrass
- 720 acres Mill Flat Fire seeded by plane to bitterbrush and grass
- 290,000 acres surveyed by Range Inventory crew
- 16 miles of new range fences built
- 315 miles of old fence maintained
- 35 new stock water ponds
- 6 new water spreading dams

Grazing Season of 1955. Work is progressing on our soil and water management project. The work is being done in the Coffeepot Flat area on the Paisley District and consists principally of water and soil control. This is being accomplished by a system of water spreading dikes and ditches which will halt erosion and at the same time spread the spring runoff water and summer

rain water over a large area reseeded to crested wheatgrass. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 31, 1955)

Grasses and other forage developed slowly this spring due to the late cold spring. Forage development was very good, but the hot dry summer dried up the feed earlier than usual, and very little regrowth was made.

Grazing Season of 1956. Cattle and sheep permittees were unanimous in their statements that the 1956 grazing season was the best that they had experienced for many years. The climate was ideal for establishment of grass on over 8,000 acres which were seeded during the late fall of 1955 and early spring of this year.

Work has begun on plowing and drilling some 700 acres of sagebrush. The areas will be drilled to intermediate wheat, crested wheat, and meadow foxtail in the wetter sites. The Drews, Warner, and Silver Lake districts are each sharing in the revegetation work this fall. Bud Brookins is harvesting crested wheatgrass seed from the 160-acre field at the ranger station. It is expected that this field will yield well over 15,000 pounds of seed. ("Northwest Forest Service News," September 12, 1956)

Grazing Season of 1957. The Fremont was favored again with an excellent forage production year. Soil moisture was above average during the early part of the year, which favored growth of the desirable perennial grasses. (Grazing report, 1957)

Grazing Season of 1958. Old timers tell us the winter thus far has been very mild. Despite this fact, moisture conditions are normal, and prospects look good for forage production and water storage for the coming year. ("Northwest Forest Service News," January 29, 1958)

Forage production was again above normal. Soil moisture was maintained throughout the year by good winter storage and frequent summer showers.

Grazing Season of 1959. Snow conditions on the Fremont are making old timers predict a long, dry summer. Where three feet of snow was measured last year there is eight inches or less this year. Reservoir storage, however, is above the storage measured last year at the same time, and soil moisture storage is at a high level. We still have hopes for late, wet snowfall and adequate spring rains that will put us on par with the last three years of above normal moisture. ("Northwest Forest Service News," February 11, 1959)

Problems in range management are (1) competition between deer and livestock for important browse plants, (2) trespass grazing, and (3) inadequate distribution of livestock on large grazing allotments. The following improvements have been made or planned:

- 6 allotments put under deferred rotational system of grazing to improve forage and obtain better livestock distribution

- 16 allotments planned to be under deferred rotation grazing by 1960

- 143 condition and trend study plots installed at the end of 1959
 - 195 condition and trend plots planned to be in operation by the end of 1960
 - 79 range allotments grazed
 - 427 acres of sagebrush land plowed and planted to grass
 - 15 acres of sagebrush and rabbit brush sprayed with herbicide
 - 18 miles of fence built
 - 21 stock water developments and ponds built
- (Range management report, 1959)

Trespassing

The supervisor of the Fremont National Forest reports that over the past several years, a determined effort has been made to rid the forest of wild and semi-wild horses. Seventy head of these animals have been rounded up recently under the state trespass law. It is estimated that twenty to thirty are still at large. Determined efforts have been made by local ranchers and forest officers to capture them, but due to the wildness of these horses and the timbered, rough nature of the terrain, all efforts to date have failed.

It is the consensus of the local ranchers and the forest officers that some other means will have to be employed other than the roundup method if the nuisance of these horses is to be abated. The presence of heavy stands of timber, brush, and the mountain terrain combine to make other attempts to round up these horses impractical. Therefore, it is requested that an application be submitted to the Secretary's office for a closing order for the Fremont National Forest effective for the period March 15, 1952 to June 30, 1953. (E. D. Sandvig for J. Herbert Stone, Chief of Region 6, 1952)

The whole forest was advertised as an impounding area on April 25 under Regulation T-12 in an attempt to reduce trespass livestock. May 9 marked the end of the required fifteen-day advertising period, and impounding can be done throughout the remainder of the year as trespass stock are discovered. It is expected that the advertising procedure will eliminate most ordinary trespass. ("Northwest Forest Service News," May 22, 1957)

IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

Roads

Timber sale operators constructed forty-five miles of road on the forest transportation system. (1950)

Construction work on the first six-mile section of the Thomas Creek timber access road has been held up the past week by heavy snows. To date, the first five miles of this road have been "roughed up." Work has also been temporarily stopped on the Dog Lake, Skull Creek, and Krock Spring roads being constructed as part of timber sales to be made next spring. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," January 30, 1952)

The Fremont National Forest is progressing in a planned manner toward developing these public lands so that there can be an orderly harvest of the timber and other crops. An important part of this plan is the construction and maintenance of a permanent road system. This road system is being paid for largely from the first crop of trees sold from the land. There are many advantages to well-planned and constructed roads. Future sales of timber will be worth much more because the trees will be accessible by public roads that are built to standards that will avoid costly equipment breakdowns and slow log hauls. Trees killed by insects or blown down by the wind can be economically harvested and will not be left in the woods to rot. Costly losses from fire can be prevented because the forests will be more accessible and faster control action can be taken.

During 1952, surveying was completed on thirty-six miles of timber access roads, and construction work was partly completed on seventy-three miles of roads. The contract was let on the second section of the Thomas Creek road, and work was started under the supervision of the Bureau of Public Roads.

The Lakeview Logging Company is making rapid progress in building another six and one-half miles of the Thomas Creek access road. This section is from Cox Flat to South Creek, and, together with the first fourteen miles already constructed, will be used for hauling out the fifty-four million feet of timber on the Shoestring Creek sale. The sale was made to the Fremont Sawmill Company. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 18, 1954)

Our engineers have been busy completing the design of fifty-five miles of roads to be built by logging operators. Plans are being made to build six bridges and replace two large culverts that were damaged by the winter floods. Crews are working on other flood-damaged roads—about five miles of road on Thomas Creek and Chewaucan River. ("Northwest Forest Service News," May 9, 1956)

Buildings, Bridges, Wells

An eighty-foot cantilever-type, reinforced concrete bridge was constructed over the Sycan River at Pikes Crossing. (1950)

We brought in a new well at Paisley with a good flow of water at a depth of sixty-four feet. Just completed one five-room apartment at Paisley to be occupied by the district assistant. We hope to complete the other part of this duplex during this fiscal year. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," August 16, 1950)

Two permanent-type bridges have just been completed in Dent and Drews creeks in the Lost Township, and construction work will start soon on the Pole Creek bridge just south of Bly.

Construction work on the Thomas Creek access road has been delayed by the late spring but should be finished in September. ("Northwest Forest Service News," July 15, 1953)

Pole Creek and Drews Creek bridges are completed. Both are the new type: concrete piers and glued, laminated stringers. ("Northwest Forest Service News," November 25, 1953)

Materials for the new 100-foot Chewaucan River bridge on the road to Round Pass lookout will be delivered this month, and it is expected the bridge will be built in September. Two other bridges on Five Hold Creek have been contracted and will be built this fall. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 18, 1954)

The new bridge across the Chewaucan River on the Round Pass road has been completed, eliminating the old water crossing, where many forest officers have been detained, especially in the spring. ("Northwest Forest Service News," December 22, 1954)

The construction business is in full swing with a new ranger's residence at Silver Lake, four bridges, a new work center on Shoestring Creek, and lots of miles of roads. ("Northwest Forest Service News," September 12, 1956)

The new house at Silver Lake is nearing completion. It will be a big improvement in this isolated spot. Also, we have almost completed a new airport at Silver Lake. ("Northwest Forest Service News," January 16, 1957)

Construction is well under way on the office building at Lakeview for the three ranger districts, and the foundation is finished for the new residence at Paisley. We expect construction to start soon on the Silver Lake residence. Road and bridge construction is keeping us busy too, but we like it that way. (1957)

Our new triple range station office at lakeview has been completed and is occupied. This resulted in more office space for the supervisor's organization. We are still crowded, but not sitting in each other's laps anymore. The engineering organization has vacated their rental quarters over town and are now housed in the supervisor's office with the overflow at the triple office building. ("Northwest Forest Service News," January 29, 1958)

Meetings and Courses

The regular overhead training conference and annual guard school were held at Dairy Creek June 29 to July 2, which at first seemed late, but proved to be about right. ("Northwest Forest Service News," July 15, 1953)

The Fremont's annual ranger meeting was held the week of April 18-22. On Friday afternoon, all yearlong employees met in the circuit courtroom of the new Lake County Courthouse for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the problems of the forest and our goals and objectives. Talks were given by the supervisor and staff men with time for group discussions. Employees and wives met at the Hunters Hot Springs Hotel for dinner and dancing on Friday evening to

help celebrate the fifty-year anniversary and as a fitting climax to our winter work period before embarking upon the field season. ("Northwest Forest Service News," April 27, 1955)

We are happy to be hosts to the Columbia River Section of the Society of American Foresters on Saturday, October 26. This will be a full day field trip over the Fremont and adjacent private forest land to study and observe the different phases of ponderosa pine management. ("Northwest Forest Service News," September 12, 1956)

Recreation

Recreation visits were approximately 48,000. Plans for Cottonwood Meadow Recreation Area were discussed at great length. A meeting was held with the organization known as Cottonwood Camp, Incorporated, about the proposed special use for the camp.

The Warner Canyon Ski Area was replanned, and a timber sale was made on the area to clear a larger space. Five additional ski runs were cleared, and all slash disposed. A new tow was installed, and the lodge was remodeled. (1950)

The Warner Canyon ski area is being enlarged, and the Fremont Highlanders Ski Club hopes to have two ski tows in operation when snow arrives. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," August 16, 1950)

The Fremont Highlanders have just completed a successful season on the Warner Canyon Ski Area. Improvements on the area, and complete news coverage were responsible for getting out unusually large crowds from Lakeview, Alturas, and Klamath Falls. Snow conditions were only fair. ("R-6 Administrative Digest," May 9, 1951)

Recreation use during 1953 was estimated at 59,000 visitors. This number is less than estimated in 1952 because it is believed that hunters were spread over a wider area in the state this year. The Warner Canyon Ski Area again received much improvement through donations from interested groups and individuals. New shakes have been put on the ski lodge, and a new fireplace is in the process of construction. The ski hill under the rope tow has been shaped, and three take-off points have been graded out at various points along the rope. These improvements make the hill safer and more enjoyable by all classes of skiers. (Recreation report, 1953)

All of the rangers are up to their ears in campground rehabilitation planning, a new experience in most cases. The Bly Lions Club donated enough lumber to build eleven campground tables and three toilets. These were built this summer with contributed time and with very little direct expense. A drilled well is planned to supply drinking water for the heavily-used Sprague River campground. ("Northwest Forest Service News," September 12, 1956)

Miscellaneous

Fiftieth Anniversary. February 1, 1955, marked the Golden Anniversary of the establishment of the Forest Service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In the past half century it has grown to the largest single forestry organization in the world, It presently manages 155 national forests in

the United States, Puerto Rico, and Alaska, which in the fiscal year 1954 netted \$67 million in cash receipts for the Federal Treasury from timber sales, grazing and land use fees, 25 percent of which is returned to local governments. In addition, the Forest Products laboratory and nine regional experiment stations do forest and range research of great benefit to all forest and range managers. The Forest Service also cooperates in forestry programs with the state and private woodland owners.

. . . It is fitting on this 50th Anniversary of the U. S. Forest Service that tribute be paid to the men and women who pioneered the organization and through deep rooted democratic practices gained the respect and support of the citizenship of the country for a program of use of the resources on the National Forests that will assure continued and even increased production of good timber, forage, water, wildlife, and recreation. (*Lake County Examiner*, February 3, 1955)

Forest Radio. Forest headquarters radio located on Blackcap has had a rugged winter, Icing conditions have been so severe that it has been necessary to put under ground both power and telephone leads to the radio station. The antenna problem has not been solved, but it appears to be necessary to install hurricane models to withstand the ice and wind that occur on this point. ("Northwest Forest Service News," March 4, 1953)

Forest Receipts. The Fremont National Forest covers 1,772,637 acres, of which 1,253,678 acres are federally owned and 518,959 acres are privately owned. The 1952 fiscal year receipts from the Fremont National Forest lands amounted to \$1,621,843. A breakdown of these receipts is as follows:

Timber Sales	\$1,663,192
Grazing Fees	35,189
Miscellaneous Fees	1,055
Total	\$1,699,436

This income amounted to \$1.36 per acre of national forest land.

Each year, one-fourth of the income from the Fremont National Forest is paid to Lake and Klamath Counties in lieu of taxes on these lands. For the fiscal year 1952, Lake County received \$269,347.47, and Klamath County \$136,113.13 from the Fremont National Forest receipts. This in lieu tax payment to the counties amounted to \$.32 for every acre of national forest lands. In addition to the money paid to the counties, 10 percent of the receipts goes into the Treasury of the United States.

In 1956 the receipts from the sale of Fremont National Forest products reached a new high, over \$2,500,000. (1956)

LOCAL NEWS

Mitchell Recreation Area

Public dedication of America's only World War II continental battleground has been set for August 20 at 2:00 p.m., according to R. R. Macartney, manager of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company's branch operation at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

The road accessible site is on Weyerhaeuser tree farm land northeast of Bly. Six civilians were killed here on May 5, 1945, by the explosion of a grounded bomb carried to this country by one of the numerous Japanese balloons released during the closing days of World War I. Five children and Mrs. A. E. Mitchell, wife of a Bly minister, were victims.

Weyerhaeuser is establishing the historic spot as a patriotic shrine, to be known as Mitchell Recreation Area. A native stone monument, bearing a bronze plaque with the names of the six victims, will be dedicated as a permanent memorial. Other developments include outdoor stoves, appropriate signs for the memorial and a protective iron fence around the site of the tragedy and monument.

Speakers on the program will include Governor Douglas McKay and Colonel Karl C. Frank, representing Sixth Army headquarters. (*Lake County Examiner*, August 31, 1950)

Lakeview Courthouse Replaced

One of Lakeview's most familiar landmarks, the Lake County Courthouse, is now being wrecked. The new courthouse, built in an "L" around the old one, was completed in May, and all county offices and the county library are moved in. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 18, 1954)

Uranium Mining

The Fremont now is in the mining business with several uranium claims filed in the Upper Deep Creek area. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 18, 1954)

The uranium strike early in July made prospectors out of many of our loggers, permittees, other Oregonians, and many out-of-state people. Hundreds of prospectors came from all over the West to try their luck. To date, 560 claims have been filed, and probably that many more are staked but not yet officially filed. Two claims appear to have high grade commercial ore but the extent of the veins and their value will not be determined until more drilling now in progress is completed. ("Northwest Forest Service News," August 31, 1955)

The big mining rush that followed the uranium strike of June 21, 1955, has quieted down except for the White King and Lucky Lass mines which are being operated commercially. The Lakeview Mining Company has signed a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission for the

sale of uranium output. A \$2,600,000 reduction plant will be constructed just north of Lakeview during 1958. (1957)

The Lakeview Mining Company is busy constructing their new \$3,000,000 uranium mill just north of Lakeview near the Lakeview Logging Company office. The work in the mine continues steadily. They are down more than 200 feet with one shaft and expect to start a new shaft soon. ("Northwest Forest Service News," June 4, 1958)

A recap of our mining activities shows the uranium mill went into operation December 1. The mill processes about 210 tons of mill ore per day. The end product is "yellow cake," a trade name for uranium concentrate. Fifty men are employed at the mill, and 121 men are working at the mine. A three-compartment shaft for transporting timbers, men, and ore is down 340 feet. All ore produced so far has come from original prospect shaft. The new multipurpose shaft will start producing next summer, according to mine officials.

Flood

The town of Lakeview and the Fremont National Forest did not escape the flood; true, it was minor compared to other parts of Oregon and California, but considerable damage was done to homes, stores, and roads. It started the night of December 21, 1955, and by morning of December 22, full blown rivers were running down three streets in the main part of town, entering stores, flooding basements, and stopping traffic. The good work of the fire department through use of sandbags prevented more serious damage. Some families had to be evacuated in the lower parts of town. Approaches to the bridge over the Chewaucan River in Paisley were washed out and the Forest River Road southwest of Paisley ceases to exist in places. The Thomas Creek road leading northwest from Lakeview was also badly damaged. Other damage to forest roads will undoubtedly show up in the spring when snow is gone and they can be reached. ("Northwest Forest Service News," January 4, 1956)

Omni Range Station

The Civil Aeronautics Administration hopes to have their new Omni Range Station on Round Pass in operation within a month. This has been an expensive installation and may prove to be costly to maintain on this windy mountain top. ("Northwest Forest Service News," October 8, 1958)

The new Omni Range Station, located on Round Pass (our former lookout) is now in operation by the Federal Aviation Agency. It provides aviation navigational information for both private airline and military aircraft, and ties in with the newly designated airways over Lakeview. ("Northwest Forest Service News," February 11, 1959)

West Coast Airlines

The newly installed air service by West Coast Airlines at Lakeview is proving very successful. Use is above the average required minimum and is expected to increase as more people become

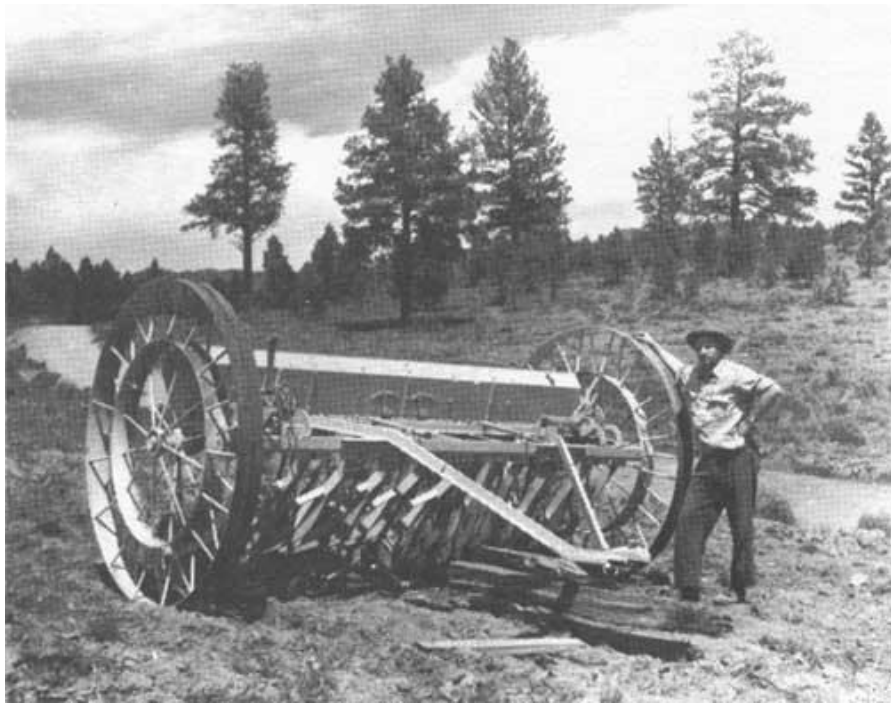
accustomed to this modern mode of travel. One and a half days of travel time are cut from a round trip to Portland by use of air travel. ("For Forest Service Personnel," October 28, 1959)

NOTES

1. The "+" signifies that records are not available past the year indicated and employment may have lasted longer.
2. Supervisor John McDonald created the Thomas Creek District in May 1957 from the northwest part of the Warner District (Bach, p. 34).
3. The Forest Service newsletter changed names on April 23, 1952, from "R-6 Administrative Digest" to "Northwest Forest Service News" (Bach, p. 605).



John E. MacDonald, Forest Supervisor, February 1, 1950 to September 30, 1957



John Kucera with rangeland drill he developed in 1951.



Standing, left to right: Bill Harbison, Ellis Gross, Ralph Jaszowski, Vince Killeen, Chuck Waldron, Bob DeWitz, Don Allen, Bud Brookins, Herb Hadley, Max McLain, George Pike, Al Hickman. Seated, left to right: Ellis Carlson, Harold Herrin, Harold Olson, Jack Groom, John McDonald, Lloyd Gillmor, Cliff Windle, Al Waterhouse, Mike Palmer.