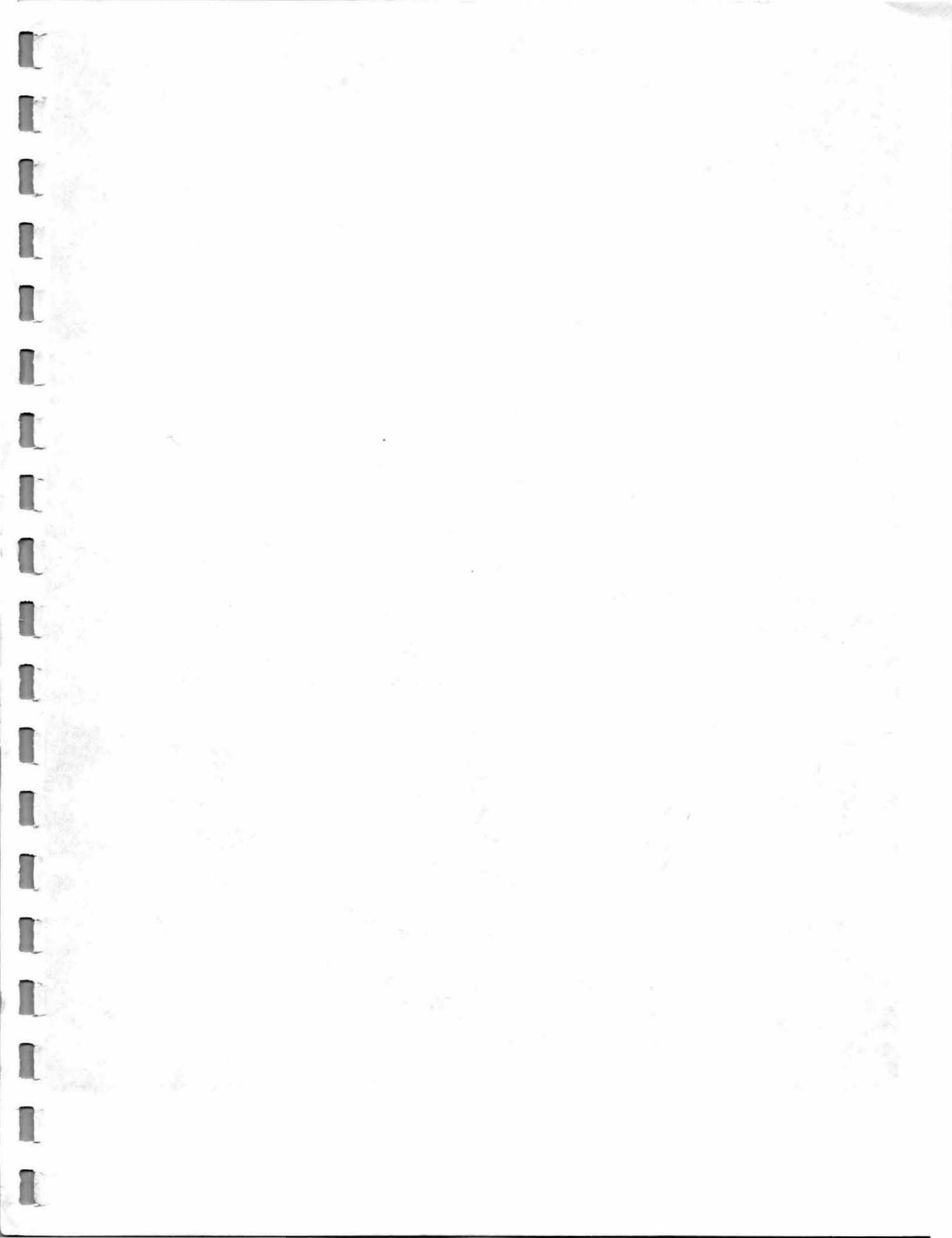


*Grandjean
Man of the Forests*



By Gordon S. Bowen

SZ.S.21



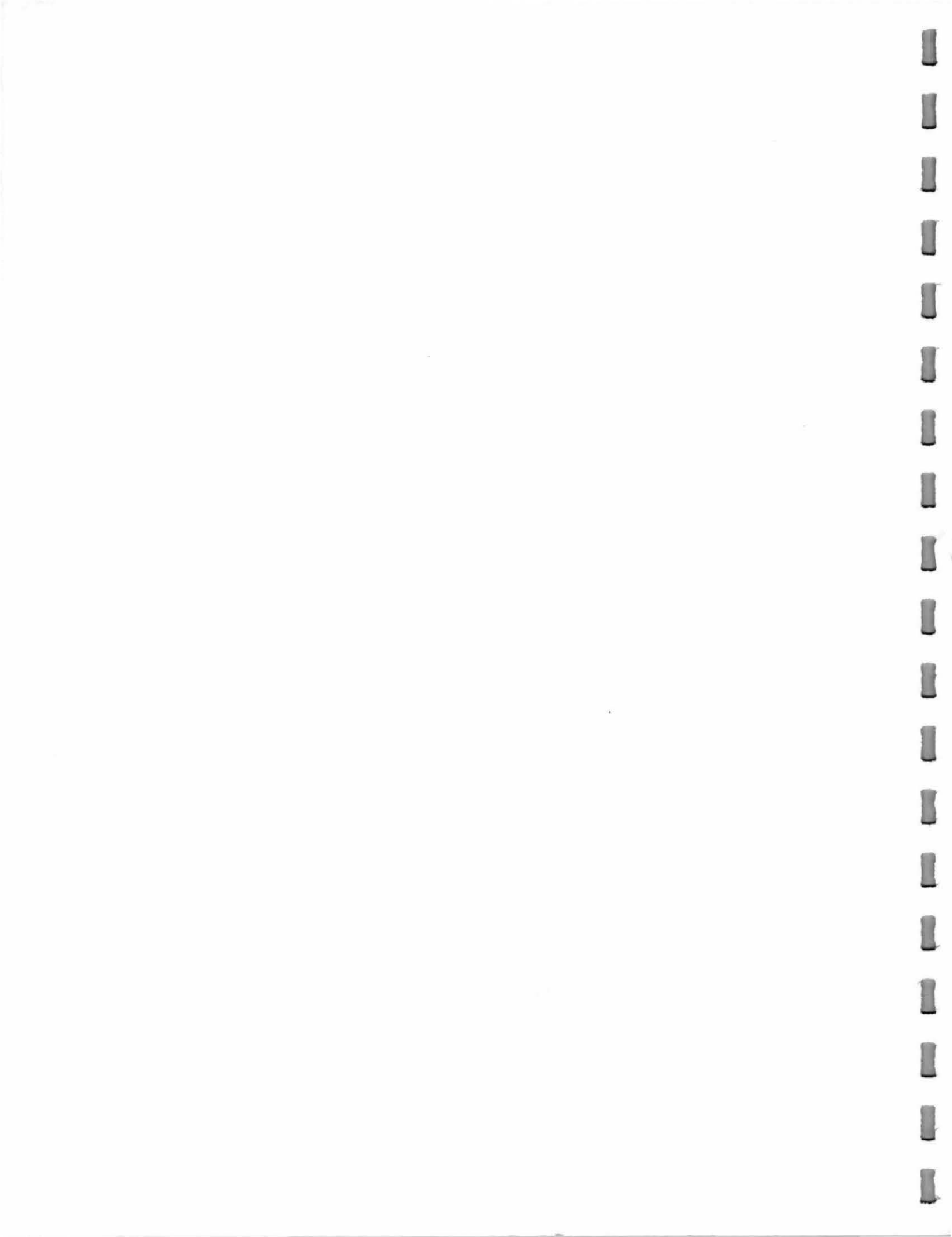


GRANDJEAN
MAN OF THE FORESTS

By
Gordon S. Bowen

Copyright
1987
By Gordon S. Bowen
All Rights Reserved

Printed with the assistance of
THE IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



CONTENTS

| | Page No. |
|---|----------|
| List of Illustrations | ii |
| Preface | iv |
| INCUNABULUM | 1 |
| EARLY YEARS IN AMERICA | 10 |
| A CAREER BEGINS IN THE FOREST SERVICE | 17 |
| MARRIAGE AND FAMILY | 89 |
| END OF A CAREER | 100 |
| DECLINING YEARS | 116 |
| CHARACTER SKETCH | 123 |
| FAMILY AND RELATIVES OF EMILE GRANDJEAN | 128 |
| Index to Appendix | I |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (PHOTOGRAPHS, MAPS, CHARTS)

| | Page No. |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Portrait photo of Emile Grandjean, date unknown (estimated to be about 1905). | Fontispiece |
| 2. Partial Pedigree Chart of Emile Grandjean's ancestors and descendants. | 3 |
| 3. Map of Sjaelland, Denmark, showing some of the towns and places that played key roles in the lives of E. Grandjean's ancestors. | 4 |
| 4. Two portrait photos of Daniel Ferdinand Luplau Grandjean, date unknown (estimated to be about 1875). | 6 |
| 5. a. Portrait photo of Augusta Grandjean (Emile's sister), date unknown. | 7 |
| b. Group photo - left to right, Emile, Daniel, (other two are not positively identified but are believed to be Sophus and Louis. Undated. Estimated to be about 1865. | 7 |
| 6. a. Ingeborg Grandjean, date unknown (estimated to be about 1875). | 8 |
| b. Two children - on right, Emile; - boy on left not positively identified but believed to be Louis. | 8 |
| 7. Scene in the Boise National Forest Office in Boise, in 1911. | 57 |
| 8. Two photos of Emile Grandjean, undated. | 58 |
| a. Full length, playing with his dog Grannie. | |
| b. Half-length, in working uniform. | |
| 9. a. A ranger station, somewhere in the Sawtooths, undated. | 59 |
| b. Seedling trees in a cold frame, possibly at Long Gulch Ranger Station, undated. | 59 |
| 10. a. Long Gulch Ranger Station, with cold frame in middle ground, seedling nursery in foreground, undated. | 60 |
| b. Barn at Cottonwood Ranger Station, undated. | 60 |
| 11. a. Emile Grandjean standing in front of a Ranger Station building (possibly Grandjean Station). | 61 |
| b. Grandjean Ranger Station. Date Unknown. Now part of Sawtooth Lodge. | 61 |

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (PHOTOGRAPHS, MAPS, CHARTS) - Continued

| | Page No. |
|--|----------|
| 12. Group Photo - Staff of the Boise National Forest at a meeting in Boise in 1916. | 62 |
| 13. Identification list of people in group photo. | 63 |
| 14. Map of "Grandjean Country" | 64 |
| 15. Episodes in the Life of Emile Grandjean in Idaho - (accompanies Map, opposite). | 65 |
| 16. Grandjean and cousin Ingeborg on the trail, about 1910. Party on left unidentified. | 85 |
| 17. Ingeborg and unidentified ranger on skis at Atlanta Ranger Station, about 1910. | 86 |
| 18. Two portrait photos of Mary Bushfield | 93 |
| a. Full-length, in wedding dress, 1915 | |
| b. Head and shoulders, date unknown | |
| 19. Two scenes at Grandjean residence, 1506 N. 11th St., Boise | 94 |
| a. Emile, Laura Bushfield and Mary Bushfield on front steps. | |
| b. View of back yard showing two young Sequoia trees. Undated. | |
| 20. Ruth and Donald Grandjean in wooden tub at Sacajawea Hot Springs, at Grandjean, about 1925. | 109 |
| 21. Two views of Sacajawea Hot Springs beside S. Fork of Payette River, 1987. | 110 |
| a. One of several rocked-in ponds of Sacajawea Hot Springs, on S. Fork of Payette River, 1987 by G. S. Bowen. | |
| b. A couple of bathers at Sacajawea Hot Springs, 1987, by G. S. Bowen. | |
| 22. Family group: Donald Grandjean, Wyoma Howe, Ruth and Emile Grandjean. | 125 |
| 23. Grandjean Peak and Little Grandjean Peak near Sawtooth Lodge (S. Fork of Payette River in foreground), 1987. | 127 |
| 24. View of Sawtooth Mountains overlooking Stanley, seen from north across Valley Creek, 1987. | 129 |

PREFACE

I was drawn to the subject of Emile Grandjean quite by accident. While working on an article about trees in Boise, I happened upon a reference to a survey he had made of shade and ornamental trees in that city, sometime back in the twenties. I made an extensive search, including an issue by issue review of the Idaho Statesman newspaper, from early 1920 through late 1924. I had no success, at that time, in finding a copy of the survey or even learning the approximate date of the survey. In fact I began to wonder if it was just an "old wive's tale." In the meantime I became very much interested in Emile Grandjean. Two Idaho history books gave very brief thumbnail sketches of his life. H. T. French, in his "History of Idaho," published in 1914, gave less than a page. Emile was just halfway through his career in the Forest Service in 1914, and yet unmarried. Hailey in his "History of Idaho," published in 1929 added the name of Emile's wife and children and very little more; and occupied little more than a page. Much of the account of Grandjean's early life, in this second version seemed to be copied, almost word for word from French's version.

These two accounts gave a very broad-brush outline of his life, enough to indicate that he played an important role in the Forest Service in Idaho. I felt that he deserved more than a one-page thumbnail sketch. I decided to undertake the task of writing a biography of Grandjean. But before one can write one must do a great deal of research. I began to search for more background and more details. Learning that his son Donald, (and his wife Wyoma), his daughter Ruth, his grandniece Elizabeth Leflang Sliger and his sister-in-law Gladys Bushfield were all living nearby I contacted and interviewed each of them; and each has contributed useful information. I also interviewed Mrs. Gordon Hannum, whose father, Elmer Ross, served as a forest ranger under E. G.'s supervision.

A big bonus furnished by Donald and Wyoma Grandjean was a publication entitled, "The Pedigree of the Grandjean Family." Unfortunately it was in Danish. Elizabeth Sliger however, had obtained an English translation of the introduction, which traced the family origins back to the expulsion of the Huguenots from France in 1685.

The office of the Boise National Forest in Boise produced another gem, "A Short History of Boise National Forest," written by E. G. himself in 1912. Also helpful was, "The Sawtooth Mountain Area Study -- Idaho History, a Forest Service publication.

Much of the remaining information I have included here was culled from articles and items in many issues of the Idaho Statesman. I never did solve the original problem to my satisfaction; finding E. G.'s survey of shade and ornamental trees, although a rough draft of perhaps half the list was found by Wyoma Grandjean among some of E. G.'s old papers. Accompanying it was a clipping from an old newspaper referring to the survey, but it gave no date nor was the masthead included. I suspect that the information I seek is tucked away somewhere in an old issue of The Idaho Statesman. Most of the Statesman issues from early in the century have not been indexed by subject, so that it is necessary to review them, day by day to gather information about a specific topic. Even after spending several hundred hours in such review, I have left a tremendous gap between the years 1910 and 1920 to review.

I was also fortunate in being able to contact some members of the Grandjean families living in Copenhagen, Denmark to learn more about Emile's ancestors.

In preparing this book, I found myself, an amateur, working in a professional field, History. So I sought guidance from professional historians. One of the first things I learned was that the most odious of nasty words to a historian is "speculation." Facts, and only facts deserve to be included in the text. If one must speculate, such folly should be ruthlessly confined to the footnotes. (Likewise, when there is disagreement between two or more credible sources). This depressed me somewhat. When facts are lacking, that arouses my curiosity and the tendency to speculate becomes almost overwhelming. With great effort I have dutifully tried to restrain myself and relegate all speculation to the footnotes in the back of the book. I think I have almost succeeded.

Producing this biography has been a fascinating experience, like a Treasure Hunt, where one clue leads to another, or several others; and where bits and pieces show up in unexpected places. As a result, there may be more in this book about the life and times of Emile Grandjean than some readers really want to know. I apologize for that and plead in my defense, the cause of historic accuracy and thoroughness. For those who find it burdensome skip-reading of the more tedious parts is recommended.

In addition to those people and sources already mentioned I would like to acknowledge the following who have helped in various ways in the preparation of this book:

Dr. Merle Wells, State Historian Emeritus, Boise, for guidance, encouragement, several useful leads, for reviewing the rough draft and offering many helpful suggestions;

M. Gary Bettis, Archivist, Idaho State Historical Society, for review of the rough draft and advice and help on the format; Elizabeth Jaccox, Librarian and Guila Ford, Research Asst. and other members of the staff of the Idaho State Historical Society Library, for helping to unlock the mysteries of How Things Work, i.e., how and where to look for information and how to operate equipment at the Library;

Bent Otte Grandjean and Tove Grandjean, of Copenhagen, Denmark, for background information on the ancestors of Emile Grandjean;

Also, for helpful information or assistance:

Mary Grandjean Beer, Boise; Barbara Forderhase, Boise National Forest Office, Boise; Roland M. Stoleson, Forest Supervisor, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho; Philip B. Johnson, Regional History Coordinator, Intermountain Region, Forest Service, Ogden Utah; Lucy Merino, Lands Dept., Intermountain Region, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah; Dolores Ambroz, Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Nebraska; Elizabeth M. Smith, author of "History of the Boise National Forest, 1905-1976," Boise, Idaho; Edna M. McGown, Twin Falls, Idaho; Albert Lockett of Boise and Grandjean.

INCUNABULUM

About one hundred years ago, a young man came to the wild mountain country of Idaho, joining thousands of others who came to hunt gold, to farm, to raise sheep, to herd cattle, to log timber, for adventure, or just to get away from it all.

He was educated, civilized, a man of culture; in short - a tenderfoot. And he would test his mettle in a tough environment, among rough men and rougher elements. Against the odds he met the challenge, became a key figure in the field of forestry and a legend in the history of Idaho. His name was Emile Grandjean.

He was known by other names, titles and descriptions as time went on: Hans, Charley, "rara avis", naturalist, trapper, prospector, forester and game warden. Perhaps the most fitting descriptive term was "Man of the Forests," a title coined by an Idaho Statesman writer.

Emile was born in Copenhagen, Denmark to Daniel Ferdinand Luplau Grandjean and Nathalie Augusta Hanssen Grandjean, October 31, 1861.¹ Emile, christened Hans Axel Emil Hanssen Grandjean, (he added the "e" to Emil after he came to the United States, to encourage pronunciation -Eh Meel'-, similar to the Danish), had a tutor until he entered

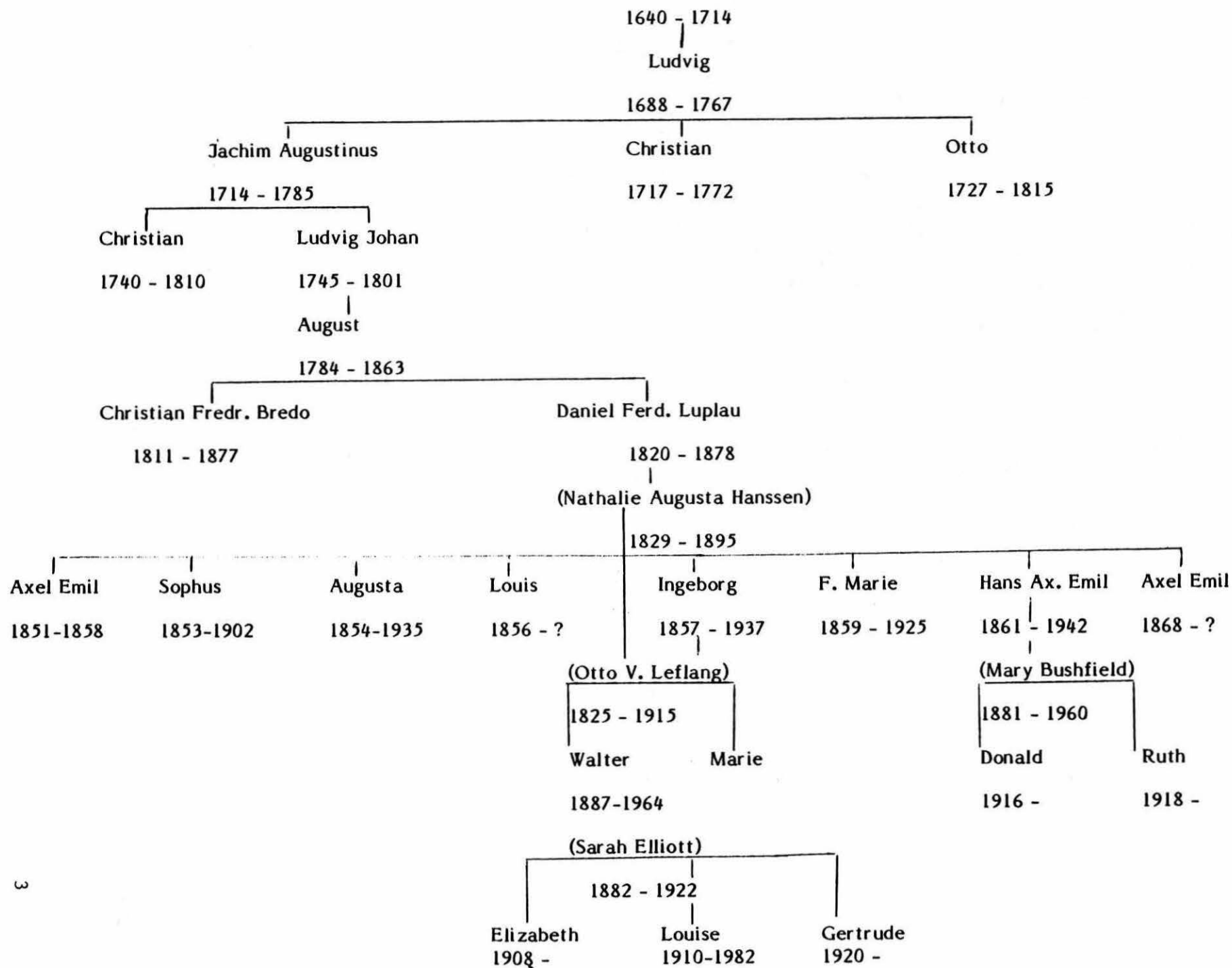
high school in Copenhagen. He studied forestry under the direction of an uncle in the government forestry department.²

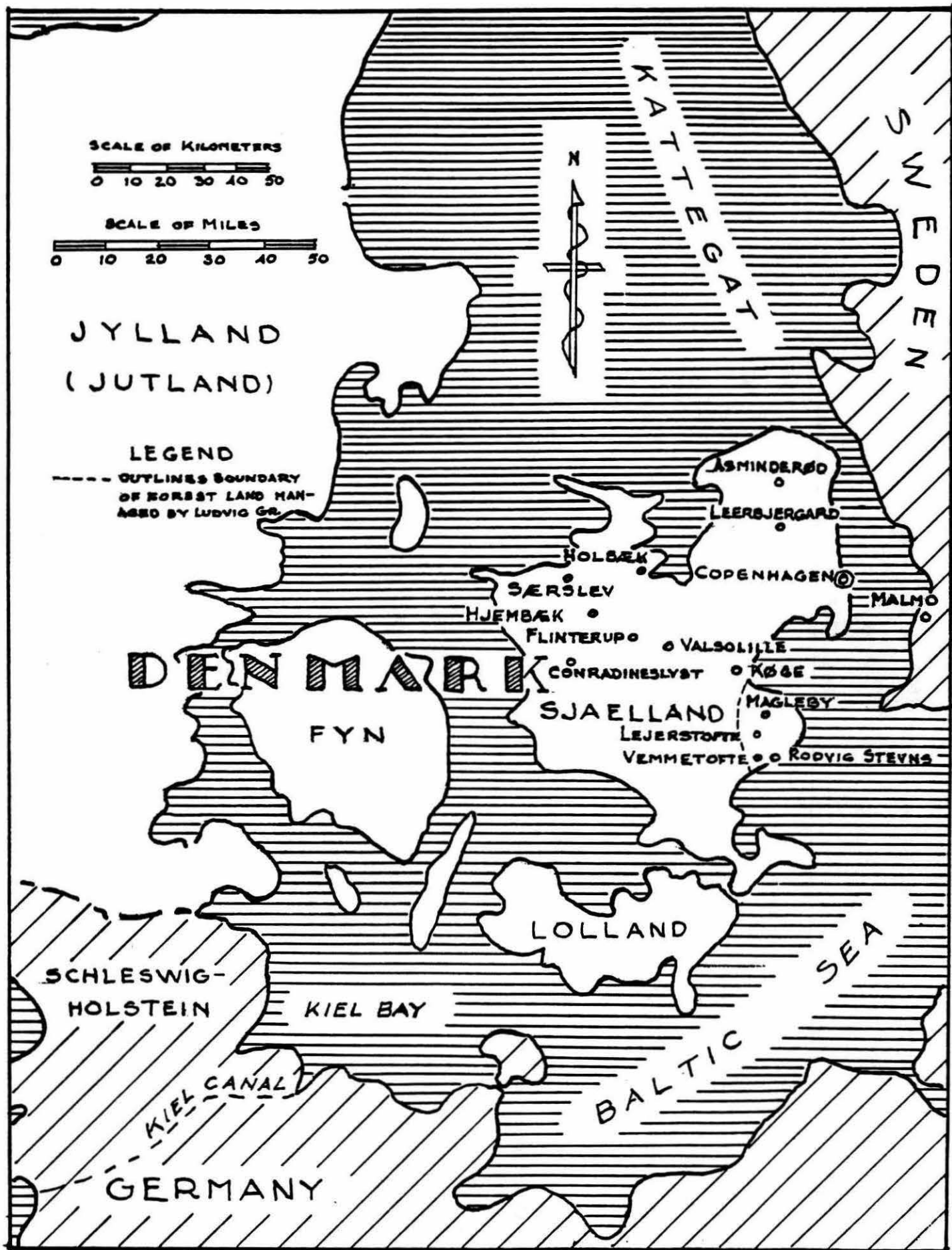
The name Grandjean is French, translation "Big John." Ironic, because Emile was quite short, about 5'5". He had a French name because he was descended from a French Huguenot family of Lyon. The Huguenots were Protestants and considered heretics by the Catholic majority in France. The Edict of Nantes, proclaimed by King Henry IV in 1598, guaranteed their right to religious freedom, but in 1685, with feeling running high among the Catholics, King Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes, and thousands of Huguenots fled the country.

Emile's ancestor, Augustin Grandjean, arrived in Denmark the same year, and entered service as Chamberlain to the household of Philip Adam Von Massenbach, a major general in the cavalry.³ In 1686 he married Regina Rochow, a chambermaid in the service of Von Massenbach. The marriage took place at Flinterup, Denmark.

Soon afterward, he secured the post of quartermaster in the cavalry regiment. This was in Sealand (variously spelled Sjaelland and Zealand) near Copenhagen. Ludwig, son of Augustin, was appointed Forest Supervisor in 1713 in the service of the Dowager Queen Charlotte Amalie.

"He was one of the first supervisors to plant new forests, instead of only supervising the felling and sorting of timber," says Bent Otte Grandjean, a present day descendant.⁴ Ludwig's assignment included, "the large area of Eastern Sealand (Stevns) about 30 miles south of Copenhagen," with headquarters in Magleby (see map, p.4). He was discharged from that position about 1734 apparently by an envious superior. He appealed for an investigation and a new post, but the outcome of the appeal is not known.⁵ He continued to live in nearby Legerstofte until 1748 when he moved to Hjembaek in Northcentral Sealand where he died in 1767.⁶





"The elder son, Joachim, also became a supervisor of forests in a smaller scale (in southern Stevns) but after 1785 the family spread over Sealand and after the great depression of 1813 (similar to the Wall Street breakdown of the stock market in 1928) the members of the family became small landowners (up to 300 acres which of course would be small ones in comparison with American farms)...."^{4.1}

Emile descended directly from Ludwig and Joachim. A family tradition in the field of forestry had been established.

August Grandjean, grandson of Joachim, (and grandfather of Emile) owned a large estate called Conradinlyst, but lost it in bankruptcy in 1830, another period of financial distress in the Danish kingdom.⁷

Emile's father, Daniel, third son of August was born September 22, 1820 at Valsolille.^{3.1} Bent O. Grandjean says "Daniel had his agricultural practice as a steward of the manor Egemark (1849-1854). Then he bought Lergjerg farm (at Asminder), where he lived 1854-1860 and in this period he bought another farm, (Sjorupgaard at Nimtofte)."^{4.2} Daniel married Nathalie Augusta Hanssen in 1850. Nathalie was born in Copenhagen, October 15, 1829, the daughter of Godsejer Hans Hanssen and Marie Elizabeth Velschou.^{3.2}

Eight children from this union are listed in the Genealogy. The first child, Axel Emil Hanssen Grandjean, was born in 1851 at Leerbjerggaard. He died at the age of six. It was the custom to include the mother's maiden name in the name of each child. Axel and Emil were favorite names. Two other sons had these names, including Hans Axel Emil Hanssen, the subject of this story, and Axel Emil Hanssen, born in July of 1868. The other children were: Sophus August Hanssen Grandjean, born January 18, 1853, Augusta Marie Elizabeth Hanssen Grandjean, August 31, 1854, Louis Hanssen Grandjean, March 16, 1856, Ingeborg Emilie Hanssen Grandjean, October 8, 1857, Fanny Hansine Marie Ulrika Elizabeth Hanssen



Two portrait photos of Daniel Ferdinand Luplau Grandjean,
date unknown (estimated to be about 1875).



Portrait photo of Augusta
Grandjean (Emile's sister),
date unknown.



Group photo - left to right Emile,
Daniel, (other two are not positively
identified, but are believed to be Sophus
and Louis. Undated. Estimated to be
about 1865.



Ingeborg Grandjean, date unknown
(estimated to be about 1875).



Two children - on right Emile; boy
on left not positively identified,
but believed to be Louis.

Grandjean, September 25, 1859. Sophus was born at Saerslev - the other four children at Leerbjergaard.

Daniel was accorded the title of Kammeraad, translated as "King's Counsellor" or "Chamber Counsellor," an honorary title.^{4.3} "Daniel, for a time was also a member of his local county council (Fredricksborg), and from 1860 he was in Copenhagen as a member of a commission of agriculture."^{4.4}

Daniel died in 1878, leaving his family with limited resources. No one knows what happened to his farms, or even whether he still owned them at the time of his death. They were not inherited by any member of the Grandjean family. In the next several years all but one of the family, Marie, migrated to America. Marie never left Denmark and she never married.

EARLY YEARS IN AMERICA

Emile arrived in the United States about 1883 (whether Sophus came with him is not known for certain but if not Sophus came soon after).⁸ He heard the United States was a land of opportunity, perhaps inspired by the gold strikes in the West. Family tradition has it that mother Nathalie and sister Ingeborg followed soon in 1884, and Louis and Axel still later. They went first to Plum Creek (later renamed Lexington), a Danish settlement in Dawson County, Nebraska. Romance came early for Ingeborg, who married a Danishman, Otto Leflang, in 1885. Otto had lived in Plum Creek several years and worked at carpentry and a variety of other jobs. As pioneers go, he was prosperous.

Emile, drawn by stories of rich lead-silver strikes, moved on to Wood River, Idaho, near Stanley. He spent the next several years hunting, trapping and prospecting in the Sawtooth area.⁹ Reports he sent back to Plum Creek about the Wood River area interested Otto and Ingeborg, (and probably Sophus). The young couple came by train for a personal inspection. Their son Valdemar (Walter), about four years old, came with them.¹⁰ This put the date at 1891.

The Leflangs were not interested in mining, but saw a need for strong draft horses to haul freight to the miners. They purchased a forty-acre tract in Bellevue, built a large barn and house, and shipped a carload of Percheron horses from Nebraska. They hoped to sell these and, with the proceeds, invest in further stock and maintain a market. The cold climate and "Mountain" or brain fever decimated the entire herd. The Leflangs were out of business.

Elizabeth Leflang Sliger, their granddaughter, described their plight in an unpublished article, "The Grandjeans in America."¹¹ Later she commented, "The Leflangs seemed to have the ability to enter into new projects with substantial resources, only to

come out empty-handed. To some extent this was also true of the Grandjeans." Mrs. Sliger went on to say that the Leflangs, undiscouraged by the horse incident, decided to farm on a large scale, sold the Bellevue property and bought a larger place at Gimlet, midway between Hailey and Ketchum.

Ruth G. Stevenson, Emile's daughter, said, "Father used to talk about his first job. He was a professional hunter who supplied the miners and railroad men with fresh meat. He stored the meat in the Shoshone ice caves."¹² Later she told the author that this was during construction of the Oregon Short Line north of Shoshone.

Sophus is believed to have joined Emil in Idaho at about the same time or perhaps a little before the Leflangs arrived. Sophus and Emil worked their trap lines and hunted in the area around Stanley, including the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and the South Fork of the Payette. Eventually, they built a cabin on Valley Creek, several miles northwest of Stanley.

Sophus Augustus and Emile were dubbed Gus and Charley by their friends.^{13, 14} Their christian names were too formal and cumbersome for miners and woodsmen. During this period their mother joined them. The September 21, 1895 issue of the Ketchum Keystone Press observed:

Gus Grandjean has been in Ketchum this week laying in supplies to take out to Valley Creek, a tributary of the Salmon River in Stanley Basin, where he and Charley with their mother are located for the winter, they having established a way station for the accommodation of travelers.

Emile and Sophus worked at a variety of activities - anything that offered promise of a living. Their circumstances were far different from their lives in the bustling urban city

of Copenhagen. They got a kick out of meeting life head-on in the wild and rugged mountains of Idaho. But life had a tough kick in store for them.

In November 1895, Nathalie, the mother, fell ill. Elizabeth Sliger gives a vivid picture:

I was especially moved by letters from Sophus Grandjean to his sister Ingeborg Grandjean Leflang, living at Gimlet, Idaho. The first letter dated November 27, 1895 told of the winter preparation for Emil (Hans) and their mother, Nathalie, and himself for the long winter. He reported six inches of snow fall that day - but otherwise the weather had been very nice. He mentioned that they have a very warm house and they had gotten a couple of hundred pounds of whitefish frozen to use during the winter. He reported that the young hens would soon be laying. And that they got a 3 year old steer the day before. They had killed a mountain lion a couple of days back. Then he mentioned that their mother had been a little sick for about a week but was a bit better. Then he added she was miserably "bad-tempered." The Coopers had been there a couple of times but "she throws them out!" and there are no other people here in the winter because they have gone to Custer which is booming.

On December 4, 1895, Sophie (Sophus) wrote the second letter to his sister, Ingeborg at Gimlet:

As I wrote you the other day, Mother has been sick for two weeks, and the Lord took her yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. She was growing weaker and wouldn't eat anything, but had no pain anywhere until yesterday morning when her chest began to hurt. Peg (Cooper?) gave her some drops of opium but they didn't help. She calmed down when Hans (Emil) came home at 3 o'clock. She fell asleep and slept quietly until last evening when she turned over on her other side and died without a shudder. This morning, Hans (Emil) went up to Cooper's, and they came down while I dressed her, and then we made a coffin and we will bury her the day after tomorrow when Hans (Emil) comes home from Bonanza, where he is going tomorrow with letter to Bøches, Uncle Christian (her brother in Denmark), Marie (her

daughter in Denmark), Louis (another son in USA - Colorado), along with this letter.

If you know Harold's address (a cousin)...write to him. We cannot come out with her before spring. So write to Bonanza sometime this winter whether you and Hansens (this is probably Otto Hansen Leflang, Ingeborg's husband) will drive over next spring with a coffin. It will probably be best to bury her in Hailey or Ketchum....

She will keep, we hope, until we can get her across (meaning across Galena Summit and the deep snows). She looks like Grandfather very much. Do write to Bøches and the others. We have only 6 inches of snow, but up near Galena????? One can't get through and the river can't be crossed.

(signed) Sophie"^{14.1}

There are some obvious inconsistencies in Sophie's letter, especially the plans for the burial and funeral. This suggests that Sophus was distraught. Emile and Sophus did not wait until spring to move their mother's body.

Donald Grandjean, son of Emile, takes up the story from there:¹⁵

Dad and his brother brought her body on a tobaggan from Stanley Basin up the Valley, up over Galena (Summit) to Galena store, where they were met with a buckboard, which in turn took her body on down to Ketchum for burial. When they came out of Stanley, they had to wear snowshoes because the snow was deep. At that time there was a very poor road over Stanley, nothing like we know today. Dad's mother died December 3, 1895.

Elizabeth Sliger finishes the story: "A funeral service was held for her at St. Thomas Church in Ketchum on December 19, 1895. She is buried in Ketchum Cemetery. She died at age 66 years."^{14.2} The death certificate gave the cause of death as "heart disease", but Elizabeth Sliger believes it could have been pneumonia, or that pneumonia may have been

a contributing cause, because Nathalie insisted on having the cabin door open, even in the coldest weather. Donald estimated the distance from the Grandjean cabin to Ketchum at 70 miles. The distance covered on snowshoes was 50 miles. Asked why the body was taken to Ketchum, Donald said, "Because that was the closest cemetery."

Emile and Sophus lingered in the Stanley area for another year. The Hailey Times noted: "Charles Grandjean has leased the Guyer Hot Springs and is preparing to give plunge baths, refreshments, etc. Picnic parties may have use of the ground without charge." Another item in the Times mentioned that Charley Grandjean managed a dairy and cheese making operation at the Lewis ranch on Trail Creek and Ketchum.

Slinger relates:

The September 4, 1896 Ketchum Keystone Press reported that Pat Hyde, Charley Grandjean, and Hans Berndt came in Tuesday from Elk Creek where they have been placer mining. 'The boys lived on wild game, elk, and deer for several weeks, which they report is plentiful. The Keystone expresses thanks to Charley for a generous gift of jerkie!' (Elk Creek is in Stanley Basin)."^{13.1}

In 1896 the siren call of "Gold!" reached Gus and Charley and the Grandjean brothers pulled up stakes and set off for Alaska. Hiram French, in his "History of Idaho," states:

"In 1896 he (Emile Grandjean) went to Alaska and other Northwest Territories where he passed three years in exploring, prospecting and hunting, and for a time engaged in the fur trading business under the Hudson Bay Company, principally along the MeKenzie River and its territories."^{2.1}

James H. Hawley in his "History," gives a similar version.¹⁶ Donald Grandjean gives a somewhat different account of this experience (15.1). He comments:

It's always been my understanding that Dad and his brother (Sophus), sailed a sailboat...up through the Inland Passes from Seattle to

Ketchikan, Alaska...He worked at a fish hatchery (cannery) as a guard."^{15.2}

Emile's duties at the cannery, Donald notes, included checking the workers who cleaned and cut up the fish. They each had an apron, a knife and a bucket. At the end of the work shift Emile and Sophus checked to make sure they didn't walk away with some choice pieces of salmon. Donald says the brothers couldn't find jobs with any mining company and were too broke to undertake any serious prospecting on their own. They finally returned to the States.

After this, Emile and Sophus split up. It is not known whether Sophus returned to Idaho. He was employed in Aberdeen, Washington in 1898 by the Aberdeen Packing Company and later moved to Fairhaven, where he worked as a night watchman for the Washington Packing Company.¹⁷ Fairhaven, a small town on the west coast, south of Bellingham was subsequently absorbed by that city as a suburb.¹⁸

Death came to Sophus quickly and unexpectedly in 1902! The event was summarized in the Fairhaven Evening Herald issue of June 6 with these headlines:

WOUND RESULTS IN DEATH
SOPHUS A. GRANDJEAN SUCCUMBS
TO THE WOUND RECEIVED WHILE
ATTEMPTING TO ARREST ROBBERS--
REMAINS ARE SHIPPED TO KETCHUM,
IDAHO FOR INTERMENT--WAS A
NATIVE OF DENMARK BUT HAS LONG
BEEN A RESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES--A GOOD CITIZEN.

Excerpts of the article follow:

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock Sophus A. Grandjean, night watchman of the Washington Packing Company, died as a result of the wound received in the unfortunate attempt to capture the robbers of Butch's place in Fairhaven, on the morning of May 26th. When first injured it was thought the wound received by Mr.

Grandjean was not dangerous and it was confidently asserted that he would soon again be at his post of duty. Since last Saturday he has gradually failed, and at 2 o'clock yesterday as stated above, death came to his relief...

His brother, Hans E. Grandjean (Emile), arrived here last Saturday and was at his bedside at the time of his death. The remains were shipped over the Great Northern Railroad this afternoon.

Again Emile had the sad duty of bringing the body of a beloved to Ketchum for burial. This time there were no physical hardships to be endured. But Emile and Sophus had been very close and the emotional anguish must have been extreme. The burial took place at St. Thomas Church on Saturday, June 7, at 3:00 p.m., four days after his death. He was 49 years old and unmarried.

Emile wrote a poem in memory of Sophus:

Peaceful be thy silent slumber
Peaceful in thy grave so low
Thou no more wilt join our number
Thou no more our sorrows know.

Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life is fled.
And in Heaven with joy to greet thee
Where no farewell tears are shed

(signed) E. Grandjean

A CAREER BEGINS IN THE FOREST SERVICE

Emile went back to his old haunts in the Sawtooth Mountain area. A new development in the U. S. Government soon was to provide a turning point in Emile's life. The U. S. Forest Service was born. It began under President Benjamin Harrison when in 1891 an Act of Congress authorized the president to set apart and reserve, forested public lands ...as public reservations. President Harrison and his successor Grover Cleveland created 28 reservations totalling forty-one million acres. Enter Gifford Pinchot, a young man of independent means who had studied forestry in Europe:

In 1898, Gifford Pinchot was appointed head of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, a comparatively empty title since the national forest reserves were in the Department of Interior. Under Pinchot's aggressive leadership, however, the Forestry Division grew in size and scope of operation--so much so that the Secretary of Interior frequently sought Pinchot's advice and assistance in administering the national forest reserve system.

With the accession of Pinchot's good friend, Theodore Roosevelt, to the presidency, conservation entered its "golden age."...Pinchot was able to implement many of his ideas on forest management. President Roosevelt embodied Pinchot's philosophy in his first message to Congress:

The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend on them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. The wise administration of the forest reserves will be no less helpful to the interests which depend upon water than to those which depend on wood and grass. The water-supply itself depends on the forest. In the arid region it is water, not land, which measures production

...The forest and water problems are perhaps the most vital internal questions of the United States.

In the creation of forest reserves, it was inevitable that some mineral and grazing lands would be included...Consequently, anti-conservation sentiment noticeably increased, especially in the West, where most of the reserves were located. There was a genuine fear on the part of many westerners that withdrawal of so much land from settlement and other uses would hinder the development of the western states. Settlers whose holdings were within national forest boundaries found themselves subject to strange rules and regulations. Livestock growers were limited in the number of animals they could pasture on a reserve; miners could no longer use timber, except under strict supervision; and timber usage by corporate mine holdings was prohibited.

In 1905, the forest reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture where they were incorporated into the new U.S. Forest Service under the direction of Gifford Pinchot.¹⁹

Actually the new agency was first named the Bureau of Forestry. But, as noted by Mary Grandjean, granddaughter of Emile Grandjean, in her college paper, "Emile Grandjean and the Forest Service in Idaho, 1905-1910," dated 1979, "...Later in the same year (1905), Gifford Pinchot persuaded Congress to change the name of his bureau to that of the Forest Service to show that his administration was a service rather than a bureaucracy. In 1906 he brought about the change of the designation of 'forest reserves' to that of 'national forests.'"²⁰ In Idaho the Sawtooth, Weiser, Payette and Bitterroot forests were created.

Emile Grandjean projected himself into this situation in July of 1905 when he took the Ranger examination. He passed and entered the Service as a Forest Guard in September of the same year. No doubt he felt a sense of satisfaction at finally having an opportunity in work for which his early training qualified him. Perhaps he didn't realize at the time that he was also sticking his head into a hornet's nest. (Had he done so, this

mild-mannered little man might have hesitated to become involved.) Once signed up he threw himself into the job with enthusiasm and dedication. He was one of eight men employed under the direction of Major F. A. Fenn, (whom he described as, "a grand old man"). Much of what we know about his early experiences is found in "A Short History of the Boise National Forest,"²¹ which he wrote in 1912 at the request of Gifford Pinchot. (Incidentally, a short news item in the Statesman, January 9, 1909 notes that at this much earlier date, "Supervisor E. Grandjean of the Boise National Forest and his assistants are busy preparing a history of the Boise forest, which will be forwarded to the office of geography at Washington.")

Of his introduction to the Forest Service and his early experiences he says, "I entered the Service...during the month of September, 1908..." (This date - the year - is either a slip of the pen or a typing error. Other evidence in the "History" shows conclusively that it was 1905). Continuing:

We concentrated all our efforts on fighting fires that were burning in numerous places throughout the different Forests. The territory assigned to me included all the headwaters of the Salmon River, a territory about 50 miles long by from 10 to 30 miles wide. It was uphill work in those days. We were in the saddle nearly all day and fighting fires part of the night. Money was not very plentiful for hiring extra laborers and we were considerably handicapped on that account. The Rangers were new to the business, were not in communication with each other and had to rely entirely on their own judgment; but I wish to state that we made a grand showing by reducing the damage to the forest very materially. I remember a case on the Salmon River in the vicinity of Stanley Basin, when some unknown cattlemen attempted to destroy by fire some sheep corrals. Twice I extinguished the fire, but shortly after leaving the locality they would start the fires again. The last and third time I lay in wait fully armed for two nights, thinking that I might catch them in the

act and my mind was fully made up to shoot and disable the guilty parties if I ever caught them, but they probably received warning from their friends and I never found out who the guilty parties were. Rain commenced falling during the early part of October, which assisted us very materially in extinguishing the remaining fires, and we then devoted more attention to the improvement of trails. The forest fires in those days were nearly all started wilfully by sheep herders who were in the habit, upon leaving the range in the fall, of starting several fires, especially through areas covered with fallen timber, for the purpose of making better driveways, and also for the reason that good sheep feed always appeared on the burned ground the following season.

That fall I was ordered to report at the Supervisor's office in Boise where there was a great deal of work to be done in appointing new field officers and establishing Ranger districts throughout the Forest. Range cabins were also erected, though...we were only allowed \$300...and it did not make much of a showing on such a large area. It was also necessary to get all grazing matters in hand since the allotments were to be made the following spring and grazing applications were being received by the hundreds. During the following winter Major Fenn delivered many lectures in Boise and surrounding towns, informing the people as to the advantage of the National Forests...with very good results and a better feeling toward the Forest Service.

During the year 1906, the Weiser National Forest was placed under separate supervision but an addition was made at the same time to the Sawtooth, said addition embracing all the headwaters of Big and Little Wood Rivers as well as the Lost River, which increased the already large territory...(The Sawtooth Forest at this time encompassed an area of 3,330,000 acres).

The spring of 1906 found Major Fenn and me very busy arranging the difficult problems in allotting the range to the stockmen. ...After the allotments were made, the Forest was divided into districts, each placed in charge of a Ranger; cabins were constructed for the Rangers; a few trails constructed; and, what was most important, a fire plan was established and put in working order. The grazing problem worked out very satisfactorily, the majority seeming to be fairly satisfied...During this year our Chief, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, visited the forest, accompanied by Mr. Chapman, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Benedict and all seemed fairly well pleased with the administration of the forest.

They gave us a great deal of advice and a number of suggestions which were carried out.

Emile's dedication, enthusiasm, training and experience were soon recognized. After a year and a half of service he was appointed Supervisor, filling a vacancy created when Major Fenn was transferred. He writes:

The spring found me in full charge, Major Fenn having been transferred, upon request, to the Clearwater Forest. I called and attended the different stock meetings at Payette, Boise, Mountain Home, Shoshone, Hailey and Mackay, where I met the stockmen and talked the matter over with them, adjusting difficulties and allotting the range to parties who were entitled to enter the Forest. My territory then embraced all of what is now known as the Idaho, Payette, Sawtooth, Boise and parts of the Lemhi, Salmon and Challis Forests. Range was allotted to over 600,000 head of sheep and approximately 20,000 head of cattle. There was at that time on file applications for over 750,000 head and it was no easy matter to handle this problem. Feeling ran very high against me at some of these meetings, caused mostly by individual users who were denied the privilege of entering with the full amount of stock applied for, the others whose applications were disapproved owing to the fact

that they were not citizens and not entitled by prior right to be recognized. At Mountain Home and Shoshone I was, in fact, threatened with bodily harm but no real trouble occurred. I made it the rule at that time to bluff but not, in any means, to exceed my authority. My thorough knowledge of nearly all of the country in question assisted me very much and in cases where I did not know the country I would never acknowledge it, but would make a good bluff, pretending to know all about the grazing lands in question and never acknowledging that I was not familiar with the conditions. And, knowing considerable about sheep grazing, I could talk intelligently with the sheepmen so that at the conclusion of these meetings I feel sure that I made a fairly good impression.

Picture the scene - dramatic, but with a touch of humor; both sides in deadly earnest, - shrewd, plucky little Emile, calmly standing up to tough, angry weather-beaten sheepmen and cattlemen twice his size and bluffing them, on their own ground! It took courage and self-confidence as well as detailed knowledge of the areas and practices involved. The frustrated sheepmen could rant and rave but they couldn't trip Emile up or talk him down.

Meanwhile, things were looking up a bit in the operational aspects of Emile's job. He continues:

That spring my field force numbered approximately 56 Rangers and Guards, some of whom I had never seen, and the difficulty of controlling and adjusting the different problems which could arise, especially in regard to the allotments and trespass cases, became intense and put me under considerable strain and worry. But during the summer I was already encouraged by noting the great improvement which had taken place on the range and the great reduction in the ravages of forest fires. A great many of the grazers acknowledged that under the conditions their stock was doing better. Nothing encourages a man more than observing the results of his

labor. Many improvements were made during the summer throughout the Forest, such as telephone lines, trails and Ranger cabins and pastures for the use of the stockmen. During the spring of 1908 a readjustment of the territory under my supervision took place. The Payette Forest was placed under separate administration; out of the Sawtooth the Boise Forest was established, of which I remained in charge with headquarters in Boise. What remained of the Sawtooth was placed in charge of a Supervisor with headquarters at Hailey. I was now in a position to administer the Forest to a better advantage, having been relieved of such an immense territory. The grazing was adjusted in a better manner; sheep were confined to the higher altitudes; the system already established at the beginning of the administration of the Forest, of restricting sheep grazing throughout the Yellow Pine belt, was strictly enforced, being confined to the open areas and the Alpine regions. Telephone lines, trails and new Ranger stations were constructed; a fire patrol system greatly improved; two small nurseries for experimental purposes constructed; considerable planting and seeding done; an agreement entered into with the State of Idaho for the better protection of game animals throughout the Forest; considerable timber was sold at a fair price; the range was improved; damage by fires greatly reduced. During my spare time I wrote and had published numerous articles in the Boise press, meeting very successfully adverse criticism aimed at the Forest Service. This was not so very difficult since the argument in our favor was so clear and convincing that it did not require a great deal of experience to successfully meet their adverse arguments.

Typical was the following, in the Saturday, February 1, 1908 issue of the Daily Statesman, under the headline, "FOREST SUPERVISOR EXPLAINS-- E. Grandjean Defends Policy of the Service in Detail -- He Says Complaints of Sheepmen Are Inconsistent and Not Well Founded-Fallacies of Claims of Flockmasters Are Clearly Shown." The article follows:

In view of the agitation of the sheepmen with respect to the grazing of sheep on the national forests, Supervisor E. Grandjean of the Sawtooth forest, was asked to explain the grounds of complaint as presented by the sheepmen as he has come in contact with them in the administration of the forest grazing areas. Mr. Grandjean said:

I do not wish to be considered as standing personally in opposition to the sheepmen. My position is entirely of defending the policies of the forest service and of justifying and making clear the regulations, which I have found are greatly misunderstood by the majority and grossly contorted by many who condemn the national forests. Practically all the complaint now comes from the sheepmen who have brought their fight before the public, but so far as I have seen they have not stated their position definitely and clearly to the public, giving the forest service credit, which they acknowledge to me in personal conversation, it deserves. I am sure that many wrong impressions arise by reason of this fact.

Scarcely a day passes that I do not talk over the situation with a sheepman, and I am free to confess that their complaints are most inconsistent and not well founded. I have repeatedly endeavored to have them point out specifically, points whereon they base their complaints and their inevitable reply is, "Oh, it is the policy, the general policy." Then when I ask them to state wherein the policy is wrong I receive some astonishingly inconsistent and incorrect replies. For instance, a sheep owner came into my office this morning and after the usual preliminaries he voiced his objections against "the policy." I asked him to be more specific and in reply he

said: "Now I'll just show you wherein the policy is wrong." Then he went on to say that a man could not take his sheep on the national forests as early as he wanted to and that he had to remove them a month before he wanted to. I immediately explained that such a statement was absolutely incorrect: that a man may enter with his sheep June 1, which is earlier than most grazers actually do enter, and that they may remain on the forest lands until October 15, and by notifying the supervisor a week in advance may have this time extended. Last year every sheep had been removed voluntarily before this date. This owner does not graze sheep on the forests and he said he did not know this, but all the sheepmen had told him they had to remove their sheep long before they were ready and it caused them great hardships.

Then he made the alarming statement that in five years there will be no sheep in the state of Idaho if government regulations continued. I immediately called his attention to our records which show that last year there were grazed on the national forests alone in Idaho 1,825,484 sheep, a number 200,000 in excess of the assessed number for any one year since 1902, and that on 30 national forests the number of sheep allowed to graze had been increased. In defense of his first statement he said the figures of the tax board were not correct.

A few minutes later another sheepman entered - a member of the executive board of the Wool Growers' association. he said that the impression seemed to be that the meeting of the executive committee in Boise was for the express purpose of planning a campaign against the national forests, but that in fact they were more interested in the speed limit question on the railroads. Reports of their

meetings have certainly given the contrary impression to the public and this I regret in that it presents the forest service in a wrong light. I asked him to state definitely the position of the Wool Growers' association and he replied: "The sheepmen realize that the forest reserves have come to stay and they believe the protection of the timber and the water sheds is right and they favor it. But we object to the general policy in which it is carried out."

I then asked this member of the executive committee to state further wherein they objected to the "general policy." He replied that it was defective in that it prevented the sheep owner from increasing his bands. I then asked him if there is not a capacity to the grazing range and a limit when it will support no more sheep and if this is not the present situation. He admitted that it is. Most of the sheepmen do not seem to consider this, claiming that something is wrong because they cannot increase on the national forests where the range capacity will support no more sheep. Let us suppose that the Sawtooth national forest be thrown open to unrestricted grazing. At present its range is completely occupied, so much so that I had to refuse applications of new men of class B because I could find no room for them. How, with no restrictions upon these users whatever, each racing over the range for the choicest feeding areas and each increasing his bands, I should like to know if this would not be ruinous to the range and the forests, to the sheep industry and especially to the small man. It would, in short, be a fight for the survival of the fittest. And I should like to ask if it would be the small man that could increase with any success.

A general statement made by the sheepmen in wholesale condemnation of the forest service is that it is decreasing the number of sheep in the state and driving them out of business. Because some of the larger owners are cut when a class A man (one who owns improved ranch property within or near the national forest and has not more than 1500 head of sheep) asks for range, they make the statement that the government is cutting down on the number of sheep, not seeming to consider that there is absolutely the same number of sheep on the range, but their ownership is distributed among several and not one. That such statements as these are absolutely incorrect are shown by the records of the forest service, which show that last year, the cattle were increased on the national forests from 1,200,000 to 1,800,000 and the sheep from 6,650,000 to 7,750,000. The figure of 1,825,484 sheep for the national forests of Idaho certainly does not bear out such a statement for this state, since it is a record figure.

Another broadside charge is that the government will eventually exclude sheep from the forest lands altogether. This statement is damaging in the extreme and I am at a loss to account for the grounds upon which it is made. It is a false alarm as I have stated repeatedly. The government is seeking in every way to adjust its system to the best and fairest working order. The new plan of granting five-year grazing permits on the national forests after they have been under regulation for three years will materially benefit the old users and certainly refutes the statement that sheep will be excluded entirely.

The above are the complaints which the sheepmen make to me in condemnation of the 'general policy.' I am always

glad to talk these questions over with them and show them wherein I believe they are wrong. Any complaints made specifically I am always glad to answer, but general and sweeping statements like some of the above are misleading to the public and unfair to the issue.

This is Grandjean at his best in the political arena. He is calm, polite, unflappable; has full command of facts and policy and its application to various situations, and he is very persuasive. In the process of refuting the claims of the sheepmen he also managed to inject a bit of Forest Service philosophy along with a dose of common sense. Little wonder that those sheepmen who were determined to be unhappy with the Forest Service found him difficult to shout down or outmaneuver. But, as one old saw goes, "A man convinced against his will, is a man unconvinc-ed still." The sheepmen, particularly those active in the Wool Growers association, continued to flail away at the Forest Service for several more years, keeping the Forest Service personnel on their toes. Thanks to men like Grandjean the attacks gradually weakened, became less bitter and finally subsided.

An incident that helped to strengthen the hands of the Forest Service personnel was a decision by a U.S. Circuit Court in San Francisco. The headline in the Tuesday, February 18, 1908 edition of the Idaho Statesman read: "FOREST SERVICE UPHELD--Decision of Circuit Court of Appeals Affirms Judge Hunt's Ruling--Service Has Right to Regulate Grazing Within National Forests and Impose Penalties Where Regulations Are Violated."

The item continues:

WASHINGTON. February 13--There is joy in the forest service over the action of the United States circuit court of appeals at San Francisco in affirming the decision of Judge Hunt of Montana, which held, in effect, that the forest service has the right to regulate

grazing within national forests, and can impose penalties upon stockowners who graze their sheep or cattle within reserves without permission of the department.

There have been decisions in the lower courts both sustaining and reversing the action of the forest service in this matter, but up to the present time the question has never reached the United States supreme court, and until it is finally passed upon by that body it will not be definitely known what the authority of the department really is. In the meantime the forest service is preceding (sic) on the assumption that it is acting within its legal right in regulating grazing in the national forests, and it is greatly strengthened in this assumption by the decision referred to above.

The article then goes on to outline the circumstances in which a Montana cattleman challenged the right of the Forest Service to forbid him to graze his animals on Federal forest reserves, (a story interesting in itself but not essential to recounting the life story of Emile Grandjean).

Forest Service officials also helped their cause with the sheepmen and cattlemen by promoting the creation of advisory boards. Typical was the following incident, reported in the January 26, 1909 edition of The Idaho Statesman:

MORE EVIDENCE OF HARMONY

Users of Boise Forest Reserve Perfect an Organization

At a Meeting of the sheep grazers held in the office of E. Grandjean, supervisor of the Boise national forest, yesterday morning, the Boise National Forest Wool Growers' association was organized. About 30 of the users were present and joined the organization. The officers elected are: W. S. Lee of Mountainhome, president, Joseph Kent of

Boise, vice president, Samuel Ballantyne of Boise, secretary and treasurer.

An advisory board composed of J. D. Whitson, D. M. Lattimore of Mountainhome, Scott Anderson of Boise, J. W. Starkey of Parma and Samuel Ballantyne was also appointed. The purpose of the organization Supervisor Grandjean stated, was to promote and protect the sheep industry, to secure equitable and fair regulations between the users and the national forest administration, to work in co-operation with the forest service for the protection and economical use of the grazing land in the Boise national forest.

Homer Fenn of Ogden, chief of grazing of forest service district N. 4, and E. H. Clark of Ogden, assistant chief of operation were present. The meeting was very harmonious.

It is the opinion of the forest officials and sheepmen that the new plan will be of material aid in settling disputes and arranging grazing allotments satisfactory to all.

Returning to Emile Grandjean's "Short History:"

During the fall of this year (1908), the District offices were established throughout the West. This was a great improvement since it placed this branch office in very direct communication with the full force. In the spring of 1909 (actually 1908) I was requested to report at Washington, D.C. for a detail which lasted about two months, where I became acquainted with a great many of the personnel: Captain Adams, Messrs. Cox, Clark, Homan, Price, Stanley, Wells, and Shaw; all fine fellows. The personnel of the Washington office at that time was composed of men who had the welfare of the Service at heart and they all worked together for the conservation of our Forests.

Here, Grandjean suffered a memory lapse, as he occasionally did. The trip to Washington was in 1908, not in 1909. His departure was announced in a brief item in the March 4, 1908 issue of the Idaho Statesman under the heading, "Brief Local News." It reads, "To Washington- Forest Supervisor Grandjean left this morning for Washington to spend three months working in the forest service department of the government. O. M. Butler will have charge of the local office during the supervisor's absence." His return was noted in the June 24, 1908 issue of the Statesman under the headline, "TO REDISTRIBUTE THE IDAHO FORESTS--Division of Sawtooth National Forest Into Two Reserves to Be Effective July 1.--Other Changes to Be Made-Supervisor Grandjean Home From Meeting With Forest Department at Washington-Finds Easterners Much Interested in Gem State."

After this elaborate triple headline, the article proceeds as follows:

E. Grandjean, forest supervisor of the Sawtooth West national forest, returned home yesterday morning from Washington where he spent three months in the headquarters of the forest department. Mr. Grandjean is glad to get back to the capital city though he enjoyed his three months in the east very much.

It is a policy of the department to have all supervisors of the different reserves spend three months in the national capital at the headquarters of the service that they may become better acquainted with the work and be in closer touch with the head officers.....

While in Washington, Mr. Grandjean spent some time with Senator Borah. Speaking of the junior senator, Mr. Grandjean said yesterday:

"Senator Borah has been very popular in Washington and will continue to be so. The people of the national capital are very much pleased with him and all speak very highly of his ability. His

influence will no doubt be felt for better government. Idaho may well rest assured that she will be ably represented in the upper house with Mr. Borah as senator."

According to the forest supervisor a great many eastern people take much interest in Idaho and especially her irrigation projects.....

The redistricting of several Idaho national forests will go into effect July 1, whereby the Sawtooth national forest will be divided into two reserves. The eastern portion will be known as the Sawtooth and the western as the Boise. The northern division of the Payette reserve will be named the Idaho and will be in charge of Henry A. Bergh with headquarters in New Meadows. The southern portion of the Payette with the addition of that part of the Sawtooth, which embraces the Bear valley and middle fork of the Payette rivers will retain the old name of the Payette national forest and be in charge of Guy B. Mains with headquarters at Emmett.

By a late ruling of the department 25 percent of the gross receipts of the national forests will be given to the respective states in which the forests are located.

It is regretted very much by the forest service at Washington and the supervisors over the country that the money which the department intended to expend for improvement work in the different forests was not appropriated at the last session of congress. The appropriation was greatly reduced by congress, therefore the extensive improvement work which was contemplated in the way of trails, telephone lines and wagon roads cannot be done.

The last paragraph hinted at the strong and growing opposition developing in Congress to the National Forest Service and its program. Returning to Grandjean's "History" we read:

During the year 1909, still further readjustments of the Sawtooth Forest, the southern portion of which still retained its name. Part of the Sawtooth was included in the newly formed Lemhi and the Challis included the northern part of the Sawtooth and this immense territory was placed under better administration.

On the Boise Forest new Ranger districts were formed, reducing the territory allotted to each Ranger; the system of fire patrol was greatly improved; lookout points were established and by doing so destruction by fire greatly reduced; extensive planting and seeding was done; and the personnel, which had been greatly improved by the removal of incompetent officers, were, as well as myself, well pleased with the work and the results obtained throughout the Forest.

During this year (1909), I, realizing the necessity of the further protection of our game animals throughout the Forest, and since the State Game Warden did not enforce the laws, drew up and caused to be introduced, a Bill in the State Legislature for the creation of a State Game Preserve on the South Fork of the Payette River, all located within the Boise National Forest and embracing summer as well as winter range for the game.

This was House Bill No. 242, further described in the title as "AN ACT TO CLOSE THE OPEN SEASON FOR PURSUING, CAPTURING AND KILLING OF GAME ANIMALS AND BIRDS WITHIN CERTAIN BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE OF IDAHO." Section 1. and 2. described the area to be set aside. Sect. 3 stated in part, "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time to hunt, trap, kill, capture or chase any birds or game animals of any kind or description whatever within the limits of the said boundary...." and went on to specify penalties for any violation of the law. Sec. 4 was explicit with respect

to fur-bearing animals, as contrasted perhaps, with game animals. It stated "It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to pursue, capture, kill or ensnare any of the following fur-bearing animals within this area: Bear, lynx, wolverine, fox, otter, beaver, marten, mink and fisher. The mountain lion, timber wolf, prairie wolf or coyote, or wild cat may be destroyed and exterminated by the game wardens and the persons authorized by the game wardens for that purpose."

Sect. 5 offered a sweetener in the form of assistance in enforcement by the Forest Service. It said, "It is also recommended that all forest officers be appointed deputy game wardens, to serve without pay, within said described area as well as within any other national forest within the State of Idaho, if such should meet with the approval of the forest officer in charge of said forest."

The Act was approved and took effect on March 13, 1909. It included several hundred square miles, land Emile was personally familiar with, having trapped in the area several years earlier. There were a couple of results of this legislation that he could not have foreseen. By an unusual coincidence the game preserve would serve him as a haven many years later. But in the near term it was to cause him quite a bit of trouble as we shall see as we continue reading his "History."

Before this could be acted upon and passed I was obligated to make some concessions and promises to the Member of the Legislature who represented the sheep interests. These promises were that, at that time, no sheep would be excluded and since the preserve contained approximately 220,000 acres and only about 10,000 head of sheep were allotted to this territory, I felt safe in making the promise; and I was obliged to agree, with the Government, that the Forest Service would assist very materially in enforcing the law in regard to the violation of the game laws within this preserve. But it seems that the

State Game Warden at that time maintained that I promised that we would take full charge of the preserve. This, as well as my criticism of the failure of the Game Warden to prosecute several cases called to his attention by the Forest officers, caused a little friction between Governor Brady and myself and he complained in a rather long communication addressed to the Forester at Washington of my stand taken in this matter. He also caused this letter to be published on the day it was mailed. I immediately took the matter up with him presented my case with substantial evidence, showing that the Game Warden had failed to take action on complaint of Forest officers of the violation of the game laws, and he acknowledged that I was right, and to use his own words, he said the Game Warden was no good and a drawback to his administration. Since then the office has changed hands and the present Game Warden and myself are working together with more harmony but as far as I know neither the Game Warden nor deputy Game Warden has even been up to date within the State Game preserve since its creation. But I am proud of my work; the game has increased rapidly and is becoming very tame and it has been a great success and I wish that additional game preserves could be established throughout the National Forests.

Warden W. N. Stephens had been the subject of some criticism during the legislative session. On February 23, as reported next day in the Statesman the headline read, "ATTACK MADE ON GAME WARDEN - Bill Revising Existing Laws of the Department is Recommended - Opposition is Encountered and is Directed at Stephens, the Present Incumbent, Who is Declared to Have Exceeded His Authority in Several Ways." The attack came as the House was considering amendments to the Fish and Game law and was led by a representative Robert McCracken who in addition to accusing Stephens of flagrantly exceeding his authority, further, "declared that Stephens had violated the law in regard to fish hatcheries and called him absolute czar of the treasury of the fish and game

department." Despite McCracken's vehement rhetoric almost all of the amendments he proposed to the bill were voted down by the house. On the other hand, Rep. McKinlay, chairman of the fish and game committee, "who it is reported, has aspirations for the wardenship himself", supported the bill without amendments and thereby supported Stephens.

On March 16, in a Statesman article headlined - DEER AND ELK PLENTIFUL, the reporter noted:

Sportsmen here feel that the setting aside of the preserve was one of the best pieces of legislation that was ever enacted for the good of the game in this state. Within a few years they figure that the deer and elk now within the reserve will greatly multiply. Supervisor E. Grandjean of the Boise national forest, at whose suggestion the preserve was made intends to have a couple of his best rangers guard the animal's home during the summer.

Further on he added:

Right now there is quite a little speculation as to who will be the next game warden. Those on the inside say that everything points to the appointment of Rep. McKinlay of Twin Falls county, father of the enactment measure of the game laws. McKinlay, it is said, has a good standing with the gun club men and other sportsmen over the state and his appointment would be desirable to them.

The speculation ended on April 30, when, as reported next day in the Statesman:

Governor Brady announced the re-appointment of W. N. Stephens of Fremont County as warden....

The game wardenship is the last of the heads of departments to be appointed by the governor and the contest has been exceedingly bitter. The State Sportsman's Association repeatedly protested against the appointment of Stephens and favored another candidate but when it became apparent he could not win their ultimatum was, 'anybody but Stephens.'

Warden Stephens has been confident of reappointment from the first....

In the public showdown that followed, Grandjean struck the first blow. It came to a head with an article in - of course - the Statesman, of June 19, headlined, "MUCH CRITICISM OF WARDEN STEPHENS - Forest Supervisor Says Fish and Game Department Has Been Negligent." The article proceeds:

Officials of the local department of the forest service are much incensed at the treatment they allege they have been receiving at the hands of the state fish and game department. Under the statutes of the state the officers of the field forest service are ex-officio deputy game wardens. They assert that repeatedly Warden Stephens has been notified of serious violations of the law and has never taken the trouble to investigate the cases. Supervisor Grandjean stated yesterday he had personally called the attention of the warden to the killing of deer in the vicinity of Alexander flat, 50 miles up the Boise river, but to no avail.

Says Department Is Negligent

The attention of the department has also been called to the condition of the fish ladder at the Highland Valley dam which is at present in such a condition that it is absolutely impossible for a fish to get over it," he stated. "The runway has become choked and clogged with debris to such an extent as to prevent the passage of all water and should be cleaned out immediately. At the dam of the Ox-bow tunnel project on the south fork of the Payette river there is no fish ladder whatever and in hundreds of places throughout the state the openings of ditches used for irrigation are not protected, so that fish entering them die by the thousands when the water is turned from ditch to ditch."

Turn Work Over to Grandjean

In the matter of the great game preserve of 200,000 acres surrounding the headwaters of the south fork of the Payette river Supervisor Grandjean stated yesterday that it looked to him as if the state had turned the protection of the whole area over to him. He cannot even get the fish and game department, he stated, to show sufficient interest in this immense park to properly supply it with notices and boundary signs. He has directed the forest guards on the ground to make as suitable signs as they can from material at hand and erect them.

Supervisor Grandjean believes the game warden should have a special deputy on guard in that section at all times as he states there is a small band of elk, numerous deer and a few mountain goats ranging there, which, if properly protected, would continue to increase and gradually extend into the surrounding country.

Fry Goes to Waste

It is also claimed by forest officers that thousands upon thousands of fish fry were turned into streams during flood season when they had but slight chance of survival in the swift current, and being unused to getting anything to eat except from artificial sources it is believed but a small per cent weathered the conditions. This is reported from the observation of rangers who have kept a close watch of the stocked streams to discover if possible the presence of new varieties which were planted there.

The rangers, according to Grandjean have invariably attempted to assist in the prosecution of offenders against the game laws but have, in spite of their efforts, been met with such a cool disregard

that they are now doing what they can on their own account, making arrests and securing convictions wherever possible.

The Governor responded swiftly. He replied in the Sunday, June 20 edition under the headline, "GOVERNOR GOES TO AID OF WARDEN- Grandjean, Chief Executive Infers, Does Not Know What He Is Talking About." The article read:

Governor Brady in an interview yesterday came to the defense of State Game Warden W. N. Stephens, who is under the fire of forest service officials, and who, it is charged, instead of cooperating with the rangers for the protection of fish and game, has disregarded all reported violations of law made by them, treating complaints with cool disregard. Governor Brady not only defends the officers of the state department but in a letter to Chief Forester Pinchot, enclosing a clipping of the Grandjean interview, charges the subordinates of the forest service with assuming an improper attitude toward the state and himself, as governor, in that the matters cited were not called to his attention before the supervisor should rush into print.

Warden Is Indignant

Warden Stephens at a conference with the governor yesterday stated that Supervisor Grandjean had but once called his attention to any violation of law; this was followed by prosecution and conviction secured. He expressed indignation at the charges of the forest officer and announced that he would also address a communication to Forester Pinchot explaining the attitude the department had at all times maintained toward the rangers, which has been to encourage the fullest cooperation.

Governor Brady stated that Mr. Grandjean had never called his attention to any of the facts or abuses as alleged contained in the interview. His letter to Forester Pinchot follows.

"Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, Washington, D. C. - I enclose you herewith an interview published in this morning's paper by one of the officers of the local department of the forest service, Supervisor Grandjean. This interview is a very serious reflection, indeed, on the game department and on my administration and, having full confidence in your fairness in such matters, I ask whether or not you approve of his action in this matter.

"It might interest you to know that this game preserve of 200,000 acres surrounding the waters of the south fork of the Payette river was granted at the special request and under the solicitation of Supervisor Grandjean. He came to me personally and told me of the conditions existing there and informed me that if the rangers had authority to do so they could fully protect the game on this preserve. I told him that we were only too glad to co-operate in this work with the forest service, and that I was willing to go further and have a law enacted making all forest rangers ex-officio game wardens. This I was very much pleased and anxious to do for the reason that the rangers naturally occupy a section of the country where it is impossible with the funds at the disposal of the state to keep salaried or paid game wardens.

Grandjean Was Unfair

"I wish to say to you further that Mr. Grandjean has at no time called my attention to any of these facts, or abuses with which he rushes into print, and I feel that it is only fair, if such a condition did exist, that he should either inform you of the fact and have you advise and consult with me relative to the same or should at least pay the chief executive of this state the courtesy of calling his attention to it before making public charges of this character.

"I called the state game warden to my office a few moments ago and he advises me that Mr. Grandjean has never discussed these matters with him except on one occasion and that was at a time when one of your rangers had arrested some one there for a violation of the law, and that there was a conviction secured in the case, and at the same time he called his attention to another violation of the law and the delay in that matter was caused only from the fact that the snow was too deep to undertake to make the arrest and it was his understanding that as soon as the weather would permit the rangers were to go in and secure the evidence and the department would assist in every way possible in the prosecution. Since that time no mention has been made of the matter whatever to the game department.

"I have asked the game warden to write me relative to the Highland valley dam matter, which would take too much time to explain in this letter, as well as to Supervisor Grandjean's statements relative to the irrigation ditches of 'Idaho.' I did not know Supervisor Grandjean had been making an investigation of the irrigation headgates of the state. We have a large state here covering 83,271 square miles and its width across the southern part is 305 miles, and you can readily see that it is impossible to make that careful patrol that would be desirable.

"We have a law which provides that we shall not put in any screens at the headgate of a canal that in any way interfere with the flow of the water, and I think you will agree with me that this task today is almost insurmountable, but the state has been working upon the matter for considerable time in good faith, and we are doing our best to prevent this useless waste of fish, and are doing our utmost to secure the co-operation of the farmers along this line.

"But such unfavorable and prejudiced interviews as Supervisor Grandjean gives out, coming from the source it does, in my judgment works a great injustice to our game department and my administration. It is the desire of this administration and the game department to in every way possible co-operate and work in harmony with the forest service in the preservation of our game, and I think you will agree with me that this end cannot be accomplished if the parties are to take the matter up first with the press instead of with the proper authority. And if it is consistent for you to do so I would be pleased to have you suggest to your subordinates in this state that they make every endeavor to work with this administration to the end that we may accomplish the most good in the preservation of fish and game in Idaho.

"It might interest you to know that it was at my suggestion as I said before, that your rangers be made ex-officio game wardens. This was done for the reason that I believed you would appoint to such positions honest and upright men who would feel it their duty to protect the game and co-operate with the state authorities in the enforcement of our laws. I think the game warden's letter will convince you that every charge made by Supervisor Grandjean, under the circumstances is unfair and malicious.

"With kind personal regards, I remain, respectfully yours,

JAMES H. BRADY,

"Governor"

Emile was stuck in some sticky flypaper. He had earned the Governor's hostility and his boss had received a serious complaint about him. The most serious charge seemed to be

that he had gone public without consulting with the governor, the very same complaint that Emile himself made against the governor in his "Short History."

Next day a short notice appeared in the Statesman as follows:

NO REPLY FROM GRANDJEAN

Was Misquoted, He Says, in One Connection in Interview.

In connection with the remarks made in a recent interview concerning certain actions of the state game warden, Supervisor Grandjean of the Boise national forest yesterday said that he had nothing further to say at present.

Grandjean was misquoted, he says, in connection with the statement concerning the waste of fish fry and the dying of fish in irrigating ditches. He asserts that he did not say he had received such information from forest officers, but stated it was hearsay from various sportsmen.

Meanwhile, according to Emile, he immediately contacted the governor and mended his fences. In his "Short History," he noted that the governor acknowledged that he was right and that the Game Warden was "no good." There was nothing in the Statesman at least, in the next several weeks to show that the governor made a public statement to that effect or to exonerate Grandjean, but the fact, as Grandjean said, that "the office has since changed hands," may have been a signal. We have found no record of Pinchot's reply to Governor Brady or of ensuing correspondence between Gifford Pinchot and E. Grandjean, but it's safe to conclude that at this point, if not before, Grandjean became more to Pinchot than just a name on a roster.

The Statesman, meanwhile, having played a part in stirring up the controversy, dropped it like a hot potato. In the next several weeks there was not a word of the incident, editorially or otherwise. In the July 17, edition there were two small items, one

over the other under the Brief Local News column: the first about a trip Warden Stephens was making to Salt Lake in connection with his work; the next item was headed, "On Official Business." It noted that E. Grandjean, forest supervisor was headed for Atlanta on an inspection trip. No reference was made in either item to the other man or to their dispute. Incidentally, the latter item ended with the comment, "He (Grandjean), was accompanied by his niece, Miss Ingeborg Grandjean." It is the only public reference found to date, other than in the 1910 Census and the City Directory, of her sojourn in Boise.

Next Grandjean notes what was felt to be a great calamity by him and many other Forest Service employees. "During the year 1910 the Forest Service suffered a severe blow by the removal from office of our beloved Chief, Gifford Pinchot." This event was a long time coming.

Almost from the beginning, the forest reserves and later the Forest Service were opposed by private interests well-represented in Congress. The battle between them and the conservationists surged back and forth for many years both in Congress and in the field. Grandjean did not exaggerate the opposition of the sheepmen. If anything he understated them.

Strong timber interests also fought the new program. In some states mining organizations joined forces with them, although in Idaho many miners backed the government, especially as the policies of the Forest Service unfolded and they perceived that their interests were not hurt and in some cases were even benefitted. Likewise some cattlemen found it in their interest to support the Forest Service.

But the sheepmen were the most bitter, adamant and unforgiving. Not even President Theodore Roosevelt escaped their wrath. A headline in the January 15, 1908 issue of the Idaho Daily Statesman, referring to a meeting in Helena, Montana of the Wool Growers association read, "SHEEPMEN WILL MAKE WAR ON PRESIDENT--Bitter Campaign to Be

Waged on Administration Public Range Policies." The article below noted, "...a bitter campaign is to be waged against the announced policies of President Roosevelt and his advisers for federal control of the public range. The wool growers will send delegates to Washington to oppose any action by this Congress in carrying out the president's recommendation."

And in Idaho it was reported in the January 31, 1908 edition of The Statesman, "SHEEPMEN NAME DELEGATES TO MAKE TRIP TO WASHINGTON -- TO OBJECT TO FOREST RESERVES." This was followed by the statement, "At the meeting yesterday of the executive committee of the Idaho Wool Growers' association Peter G. Johnson and L. Ormsby were chosen as delegates to go to Washington to present their reasons for opposing the present reserve policy.

John Skillern was chosen alternate....Dr. Bettis, acting as spokesman for the others...explained that sheepmen are in favor of the reserves as a plan to preserve the timber and to conserve the water supply, but they are opposed to land more valuable for grazing and agriculture than for timber being included in these reserves..." Forest reserves were all right as long as they did not restrict grazing.

In contrast, a letter to the editor appeared in The Statesman a few days later (Feb. 6), from two miners from the Atlanta area who wrote as follows:

We have been interested spectators of the controversy between the sheepmen and the national forest service.

We desire now to enter a mild protest against the temerity of some of the former in assuming to speak for the mining interests. In the matter of capital involved and the degree of intelligence employed, we modestly hope the mining interests of the Gem State do not compare unfavorably with the pursuit of the flock masters, and that they might be trusted to give expression to their own views....

Our organization has purchased from the government, through its forest service, more than 2,000,000 ft. of lumber during the past year; we have located mining claims, millsites, water rights, rights-of-way for power lines and tramways; and patented mining claims. We first investigated the rules of the Use Book, which we found to be reasonable, and in all our subsequent dealings with rangers, engineers and supervisors of the service, we had uniformly courteous and kindly consideration...It has been our experience that the service not only does not place any unreasonable obstacles in the way of mining development, but encourages such enterprise by conserving the timber and water supply and grazing, assuring to such enterprise a permanent supply of these natural resources needed for its continued operation...."

There is in our minds no question of the necessity of an intelligent supervision of the forests and ranges of the state, and our experience with the means at present employed on the government forest reserves compels us to testify to their effectiveness, which we believe, is further evidenced by the fact that stockmen generally find it to their advantage to pay the fees charged for grazing privileges rather than pasture their herds upon the larger, unprotected, free range sections....

The service may not be perfect....but any shortcomings in details can be given the correction suggested by experience and reasonable criticism. Believing its main purpose to be for the best good of the greatest number....we prefer to cast our little influence on the side of the forest service.

Respectfully
Mans H. Coffin
Daniel Kirby

Boise, Ida., Feb. 5.

Though the sheepmen and the timber interests did not hesitate to attack President Roosevelt and various congressmen who supported the Forest Service, they saved their bitterest and most vicious attacks for Gifford Pinchot, who as head of the agency represented virtually the embodiment of evil, the devil's own emissary, sent to challenge their version of private enterprise (with freebies furnished by Uncle Sam). "Pinchotism" became a label for "all that they considered arbitrary, undesirable and even un-American

in the administration of the national forest system."²² Known as "Gifford the First," to many of his detractors, he was denounced as an "impractical theorist with grandiose plans for the building of a great federal empire in the sovereign states of the West, or for the treatment of them as a detached suburb of Washington, D. C."^{22.1}

An account of the struggle between the Forest Service and the special interests covering many of the significant developments was related by R. G. Cook in his paper, "Senator Heyburn's War Against the Forest Service," prepared for the 6th annual Idaho Historical Conference in 1970. We begin at the point where Pres. Cleveland added twenty-one million acres to the reserves in Feb., 1897. Mr. Cook continues:

Up to this point there had been little antagonism toward the reserves, but the Cleveland administration had ignored local interests in the selection of these reserve lands. The ensuing storm of protest resulted in the Act of June 4, 1897, which was designed to limit the President's powers under the Act of March 3, 1891:

No public forest reservation shall be established except to improve or protect the forest within the reservation, or for the purpose of securing favorable conditions of waterflows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for the use and necessities of the United States; but it is not the intent of these provisions, or of the Act providing for such reservations, as to authorize the inclusion therein of lands more valuable for the mineral therein or for agricultural purposes.^{19.1}

....Western opposition to the forest reserves had crystallized by the time Gifford Pinchot was able to bring them under his direction in 1905. That he might have brought efficient management to the system made little difference to Weldon B. Heyburn of Idaho, who became the spokesman for opponents of the forest reserve system after his election to the U. S. Senate in 1902.

Senator Heyburn was not a popular man either with the public or with his Senate colleagues. He had no sense of humor, and he could not abide criticism. "If he did not believe in a thing, he hated that thing with a deep and malignant hatred."^{19.2} There could be no mistaking his stand on any subject, and so it was with the National Forest Reserve System and the newly created Forest Service, both of which he looked upon as threats to the sovereignty of the State of Idaho.

A strong believer in states' rights, Senator Heyburn insisted that Idaho was capable of managing her own destiny without interference by the national government. Implicit in his philosophy was the belief that the lands within the boundaries of a state belonged to that state, to be disposed of as the state saw fit. To Heyburn, the Act of June 4, 1897, meant just one thing: the restriction of administrative authority to create forest reserves. Insofar as the West was concerned, and more particularly Idaho, with a fourth of its total area in the system at that time, Heyburn saw the forest reserve system as a menace to free enterprise, to development of industry, and to settlement of the land.^{19.3}

In 1906, approximately seventeen million acres, some of which were in North Idaho, were proposed for addition to the system. In an effort to prevent their inclusion, Heyburn interceded directly with President Roosevelt. He informed the President that the forest reserves were paralyzing the growth of his state. Investors, he pointed out, would not risk their capital where operations were conducted at the whim of forestry officials. As a result, he continued, the mining operations in the proposed Coeur d'Alene and Little Salmon River reserves would be severely handicapped. In a follow-up letter, Heyburn invited the President's attention to the restrictions on creation of forest reserves contained in the Act of June 4, 1897. He pointed out that mineral lands were specifically excluded from the system. The proposed Coeur d'Alene Reserve, he said, was all mineral land from the standpoint of a U.S. Supreme Court decision, which defined mineral land as any land on which a prospector was willing to spend time and effort with the expectation of finding ore. Included in the letter were sworn affidavits from mining operators and miners attesting to the ill effect of the forest reserves on the mining industry. In the meantime, Pinchot had submitted a report to the President on Heyburn's

first letter, which rebutted practically every statement made by the Senator. President Roosevelt referred the report to Heyburn without comment.

Sensing that he had not shown up well in the exchange, Heyburn addressed a strong letter to the President. Referring to Pinchot's report, he accused the writer of using "trifling incidents and localisms." Pinchot, he declared, was a theorist who was unfamiliar with Idaho's problems. The basic question, as Heyburn saw it, was whether or not Idaho would be permitted to determine her own future as a sovereign state, free from interference by the national government.

President Roosevelt's reply put an end to the correspondence. He stated that the forest lands should be protected and used for the benefit of all the people. Implying that Heyburn had interests other than the sovereignty of the State of Idaho in mind, the President denounced Heyburn's contrary policy of destruction of the state's future assets in the temporary interest of a few favored parties.^{19.4}

Heyburn's response, surprisingly enough was conciliatory; perhaps it would have led to a compromise. Pinchot, however, in what seems to have been an attempt to damage Heyburn politically, published the entire correspondence in an official Department of Agriculture publication.^{19.5} Included was a long letter signed by Fred T. Dubois, Idaho's senior senator, for whom Heyburn had no use. Dubois refuted every statement made by Heyburn. Heyburn reacted violently against Pinchot's action, contemptuously referring to the Forest Service Bulletin as "the Forestry Bureau's brief against Heyburn," and thus made compromise impossible.

With the slamming of the presidential door, Heyburn took his campaign to the floor of the Senate. During the debate on the Department of Agriculture appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, Heyburn suddenly launched an all-out attack on the reserves, concentrating principally on the creation of new reserves and the extension of those already in existence. At first he seemed to stand alone; but as the debate progressed, he began gaining support, not only from western Senators, but from powerful men from all sections of the country....The final result was an amendment to the appropriation act as follows: Provided further, That hereafter no forest

reserves shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming.^{19.6}

With the passage of the amendment, it appeared that Heyburn had won his campaign to limit extension of the National Reserve System, at least in the West. But President Roosevelt had the last word: Before he signed the appropriation act, he issued proclamations creating seventeen million acres of new national forest reserves.^{19.7}

Despite such a stunning defeat, Heyburn never relaxed his war on the Forest Service. Every appropriation act that allocated funds for the Service was the subject of a scorch-attack. After 1907, Heyburn was ably assisted by newly elected William E. Borah, who replaced Dubois in the Senate.

As a consequence, Forest Service appropriations were reduced again and again.

It should be noted here that Senator Borah did not entirely share Senator Heyburn's blind hatred of the Roosevelt Administration and of the Forest Service. Under the headline: SHEEPMEN CALL UPON SENATOR BORAH, The Idaho Statesman, in its Feb. 22, 1908 edition, reports as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.--Shortly before Senator Borah took the train today, he was called upon by Gooding, Johnson and Ormsby who took occasion to hand the administration several hard knocks. Though the conference lasted but a few minutes sparks were flying back and forth, Senator Borah defending the administration and Secretary Taft against the criticisms of the sheep men. The argument was precipitated by Johnson, who assailed the administration's forestry policy which he denounced as unfair and injurious to the sheep industry of the west.

From this he launched forth into an attack upon the president and his policies and upon Secretary Taft and declared that Idaho and the west did not want a further continuance of such an administration. They wanted a president not in sympathy with Roosevelt's ideas.

This deeply incensed Senator Borah, who positively informed his callers that they did not properly reflect the sentiment of Idaho or the west. Contrary to Johnson's assertions he declared Idaho and other western states in hearty sympathy with Roosevelt's policies....

Earlier we noted Emile Grandjean's warm words of praise for Senator Borah, after visiting with him in Washington. He would hardly have been so complimentary if Sen. Borah had been cold to him or to the agency which employed him. But to continue with Sen. Heyburn's War:

And then came the summer of 1910, when the tinder-dry forests of the panhandle of Idaho exploded into flames, killing people, destroying farms and towns, and reducing billions of board feet of timber to ashes. The Forest Service was ill-equipped to handle the situation. According to Hult, there was a general shortage of trained men, equipment, lookouts, telephones, maps, and pack outfits.^{19.8}

When Gifford Pinchot blamed Congress, and more specifically Heyburn, for the deficiencies, the latter accused the Forest Service of mismanagement; and Heyburn dismissed the fires with the remark that they had been "divinely inspired to get the land ready for the homesteader."^{19.9} What Heyburn said, if anything, to the inhabitants of his partially destroyed hometown of Wallace, Idaho, was not recorded.

Senator Heyburn never let up in what had now become a vendetta against Gifford Pinchot and the U. S. Forest Service. After the disastrous fire of 1910, however, western opposition to the forest reserve system generally decreased: with the death of Weldon B. Heyburn in 1912, anti-forest reserve forces lost much of their effectiveness.

Not, however before Gifford Pinchot had been removed from office. His friend and patron Theodore Roosevelt decided not to run for a third term and in March 1909, Howard A. Taft became President. Taft appointed a new man, Richard Ballinger as his Secretary of Interior, a fateful choice, it proved for Pinchot. Ballinger did not share Pinchot's zeal

for conservation and at times seemed to support exploitation instead. Although they served in two different departments they were soon involved in a series of quarrels. President Taft, while siding with Ballinger attempted at first to placate Pinchot and in a "My Dear Gifford" letter of Sept. 13, 1909 confided, "...I should consider it one of the greatest losses my administration could sustain if you were to leave it,..."^{22.2} urged Pinchot to accept the situation without further public comment, in other words asking him not to rock the boat. Pinchot was neither appeased nor intimidated.

By this time he had lost respect for Taft, whom he felt had completely abandoned Roosevelt's conservation policies, (which he had pledged to support), and had instead surrounded himself with people who were out to exploit public land and resources for their own benefit. He continued to publicly criticize Ballinger. President Taft finally lost patience after a particularly embarrassing episode and in another letter of Jan. 7, 1910 advised Pinchot that he was being removed from office for insubordination.^{22.3}

One of Emile Grandjean's prize possessions was a letter from his former Chief, dated March 16, 1910. It read:

Dear Mr. Grandjean,

Ever since I ceased to be Forester, I have meant to write to you and to the other Forest Supervisors who served with me. Other matters have interfered, but now the opportunity has come. The thing I want to say is, that I am counting upon you to stand by the Service, and to let nothing that has happened affect your own spirit or that of the men under you.

The biggest and best thing about the Service is the loyalty of its men. If anything could make me prouder of the Service and the men of the Service than I am already, it would be to see them make the results of the present year the best that we have ever shown. Nothing could give me more satisfaction than that. Mr. Graves is the one man I would have chosen above all others to take my place. He has sense and courage. With him at the head I have no fears for the Service.

I want you to remember that I shall measure my success in the Service not only by what was accomplished when I was Forester, but also by what is accomplished under him. You are working for all the people of the United states and that is worthwhile.

You would be doing me a real favor if you would show this letter to every one of your men.

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Gifford Pinchot

That was not the last letter Grandjean received from his former Boss. There were at least two more. One, dated April 19, 1912, read:

Dear Grandjean:

Recently I began to collect material for an account of the forest movement in the United States. By far the wisest way, however rough it may be on them, is to ask the men who were personally concerned in making our forest history to give me the facts they know. These facts would naturally be of two kinds:--those which may properly be published now; and those of a confidential nature, often the most important of all, but which ought not to become public at least until certain men have passed away. It is of the first importance for an understanding of the movement that facts of both kinds should be collected from the men who are personally familiar with them.

Would you be willing to give me a statement, as long and as full as you can find time to make it, of your own share in the forest movement? I am particularly anxious that you should cover every phase which you consider interesting and important, not omitting stories or anecdotes and other sidelights, which illustrate the characters and motives of men, or the surrounding atmosphere and difficulties at any given time.

Merely as a suggestion, I should like to get among other things, how, why, and when you first became interested in forestry and the forest movement, what you did from time to time, who the men were with whom you worked, and what the result of your work was on the progress of forestry. I am especially anxious to get actual names and dates whenever possible. A good many statements have already come in from men to whom I have written, and they

have given me just the material I want and need. But I find it would have been a good deal more productive had I in my letter asking for material, suggested a regular form in which it might be put. It would make the work less time-consuming for you, and would also make the fullest use of what you send me, if you will put your statement in chronological form by years, the first year being the year when you became identified with the forest movement in the United States, and the last, the present year.

I realize that you are already very busy, and that I am asking a good deal. But I believe that the value of a permanent record of the forest movement by those who made it justifies me in this suggestion, and I am sure I can count on your help. If I could have this statement from you, say not later than June 1, it would be in plenty of time for the use I want to make of it. Can you help me out?

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
(signed) Gifford Pinchot

The second letter, dated May 27, 1912, addressed to Mr. E. Grandjean, Boise National Forest, Boise, Idaho, was brief;

Dear Grandjean:

My heartiest thanks for your letter of May 7, enclosing the statement of your connection with the forest movement. It would have been acknowledged earlier, but I have been away and unable to handle my mail. I have read your letter with keen interest, and appreciate greatly your letting me have the information it contains.

With renewed thanks,
(signed) Gifford Pinchot

Though brief the second letter contains one valuable bit of information. It mentions the date of E. G.'s letter of transmittal. The only known copy of his "Short History" is undated and unsigned. Without Pinchot's response that date would have been in doubt.

While E. G.'s history was excellent in most respects, he did not respond to two parts of Pinchot's request, namely: 1) how, why, and when he first became interested in forestry. (We might have learned more about his early training in forestry, a subject on which the past seems to have pulled down a curtain); and 2) names of the men with whom he worked, including dates. A few have come forward and given meager details but mostly their names and roles are buried in the past.

This brings us back to our perusal of the "History," itself:

This year (1910) additional ill luck followed the Forest Service in Idaho owing to the numerous forest fires which occurred with great loss of life; but the Boise Forest did not suffer greatly. The Forest officers received word to concentrate all their energy on fire patrol and drop everything else and I am pleased to state that the loss by fire only amounted to \$4,133.26 and this includes the damage caused to young growth and forage as well as standing timber. Only \$758.08 was expended for extinguishing all fires and we were all proud of our work, but too much credit cannot be given to the field personnel on the Forest.

Additional areas were planted and seeded during this fall and as far as planting is concerned it met with very good results and it is very encouraging, indeed, but the direct seeding is practically a failure. This is caused by the rodents' destruction of the seeds and I have made recommendations to the District Forester that extensive experiments be made by which the seed can be made immune from destruction by the rodents. The system of poisoning the rodents is not very successful and is not considered advisable. The Game Warden and the public object very strongly to our placing poison grain promiscuously throughout the Forest, killing game as well as song birds and animals of benefit.

During the year 1911 careful examination throughout the Forest showed a great improvement to the timber caused by the Forest Service policy of protecting the timber and watersheds. The forage was increased; large forest extension has taken place in the areas containing valuable timber and where grazing has been prohibited, loss by fire has been reduced to a minimum, but

still the sheep do considerable damage to the young growth, in fact, the protection of the watershed of the Boise River, where several hundred thousand acres of farm lands are dependent upon its waters for irrigation, must continue to be considered important. The Government has expended nearly 10 million dollars for the purpose of erecting dams, construction of reservoirs and canals and it is now constructing a large storage reservoir at Arrowrock, Idaho which will impound about 250,000 acres is still found adjacent to these streams (sic) and it will only be a matter of a few years when additional storage reservoirs will be constructed to retain the flood waters of the Boise River for the purpose of irrigating these lands, and the time is fast approaching when the extensive sheep grazing on important watersheds must be discontinued, since successful forestry and sheep grazing do not make a good combination. I am sorry to state that on many Forests the purpose for which the Forest was created has apparently been entirely ignored and the sole purpose of the administration seems to have been for making a great showing from the money received from sheep grazing fees. This, in my opinion, is entirely wrong, and I do hope that the time will soon come when the Forest Service is strong enough, regardless of political influence, to more fully protect our important timber and watershed resources from our common enemy, the sheepmen, without regard to their backing.

In conclusion I wish to state that, taken as a whole, the Boise National Forest has been a success. The feeling between the Supervisor, the personnel and the public could not be better; the stockmen are well satisfied; they know their allotments, do not commit any trespasses, require little attention; and the Rangers are now able to devote more time to the improvements and perfecting our fire protection system as well as artificial forest extension. A great deal remains, however, to be done and we need more money for improvements. Our relations with the District Forester at Ogden are of the very best and we are exceedingly glad for the feeling which exists between that office and the field force. (The End).

There are several noteworthy points in this paper beside the obvious one of historical detail. First, was E. G.'s appreciation of the role of forest land in protecting watersheds. In a section where water was scarce and crucial to irrigation of farm lands

City News Ago

In The Statesman

5-12-61

The United States forestry bureau office has gone into its new quarters in the Idaho building. Supervisor Grandjean states that his new quarters are much better suited to the work of the bureau than was the old office in the Pioneer building.



Scene in the Boise National Forest Office in Boise in 1911.



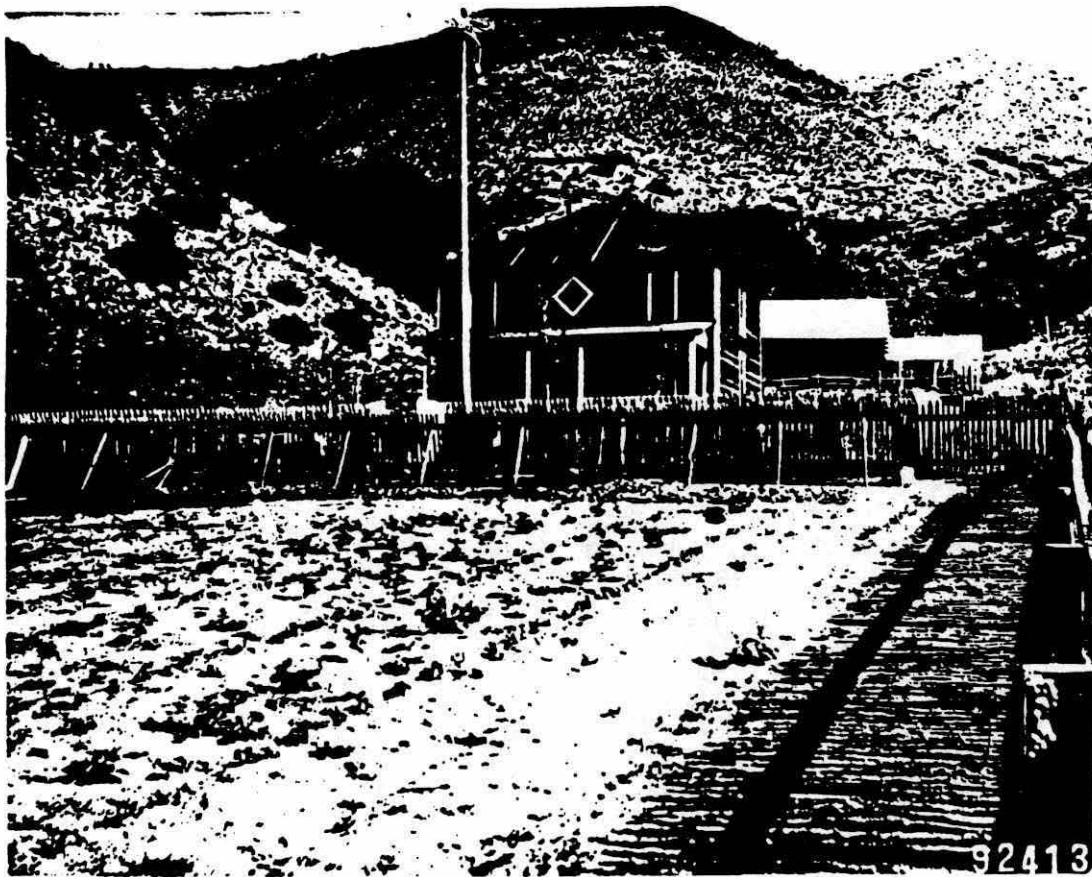
Two photos of Emile Grandjean, undated.
a. Full length, playing with his dog Grannie.
b. Half-length, in working uniform.



A ranger station, somewhere in the Sawtooths, undated.



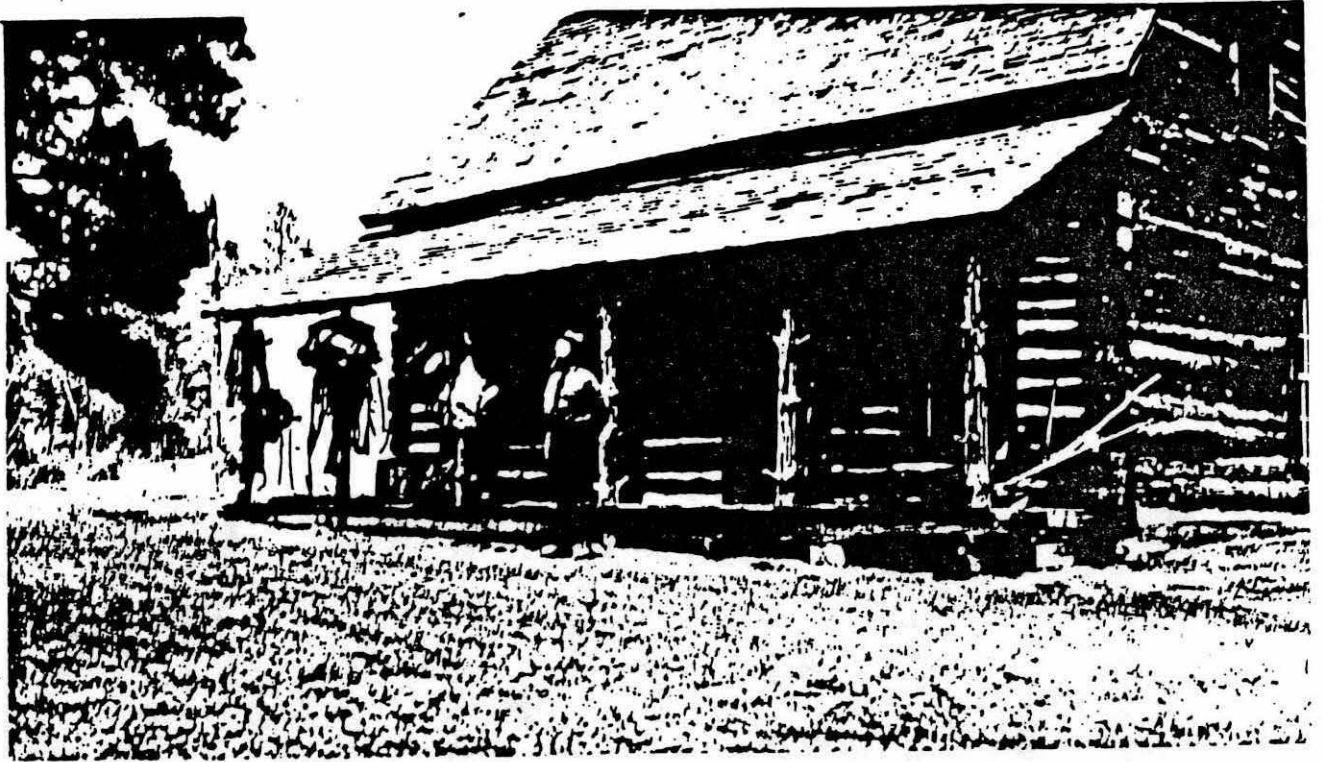
Seedling trees in a cold frame, possibly at Long Gulch Ranger Station, undated.



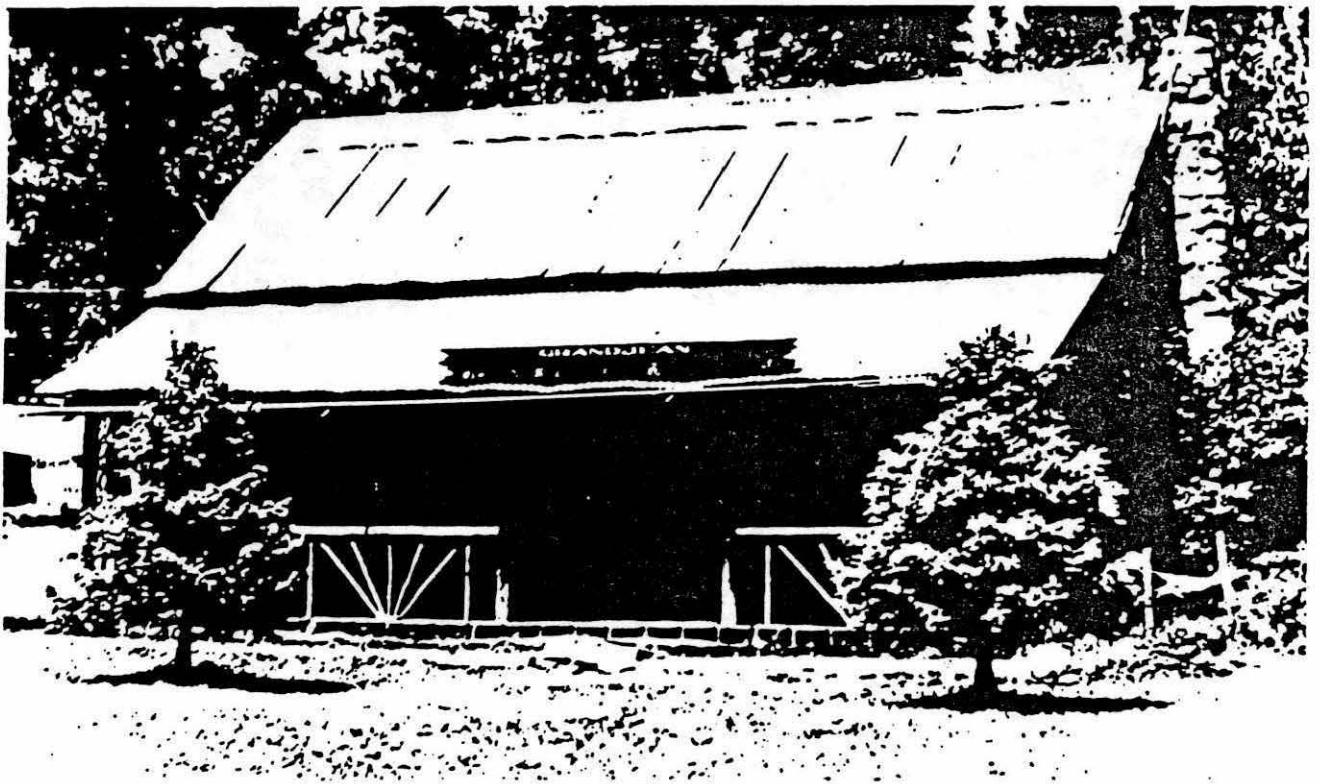
Long Gulch Ranger Station, with cold frame in middle ground, seedling nursery in foreground, undated.



Barn at Cottonwood Ranger Station, undated.



Emile Grandjean standing in front of a Ranger Station building (possibly Grandjean Station).



Grandjean Ranger Station. Date Unknown. Now part of Sawtooth Lodge.



Group Photo - Staff of the Boise National Forest in a meeting in Boise in 1916.

Below is a copy of the identification of those persons appearing in the group photo of Forest Service personnel meeting held in Boise. It was written on the back of the original picture in my files and had been sent by Emil Grandjean to Ingeborg Grandjean in Denmark/

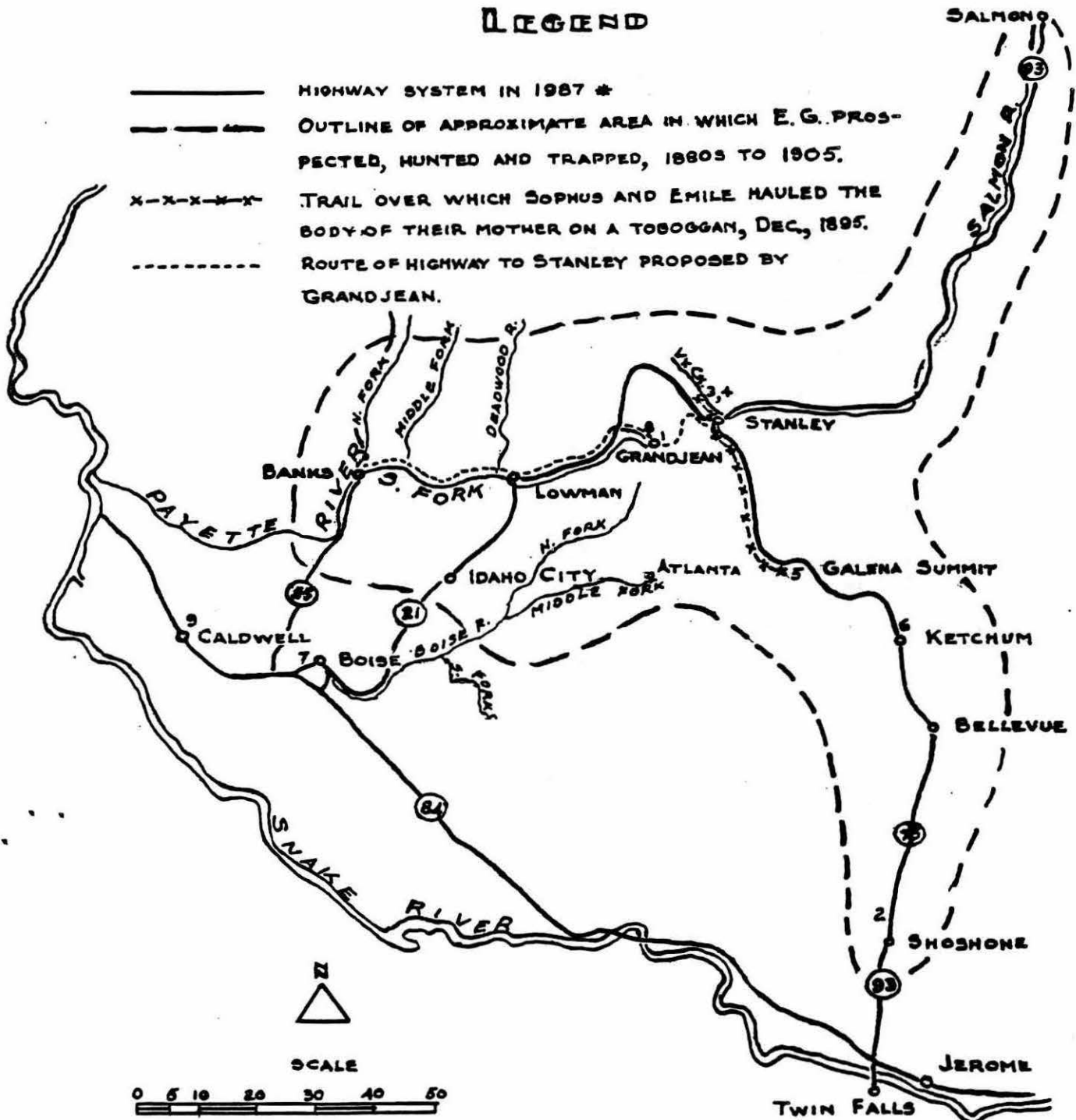
- 1 Mr. Merriam District Game Forester
- 2 George Lumberman
- 3 Hewitt Assistant ranger
- 4 Hamond ranger
- 5 Hedrick -
- 6 Hart -
- 7 Piden. Assistant ranger
- 8 Barber. ranger
- 9 Miss Henderson. Clerk.
- 10 Miss Parkinson. stenographer
- 11 Grant Gray ranger
- 12 Butler. ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~office~~.
- 13 C. Rowell. ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~office~~.
- 14 Gray Charles ranger.
- 15 Storm Assistant ranger
- 16 Olkoff -
- 17 Grandjean supervisor.
- 18 Reed. Assistant District Forester.

Identification list of people in group photo.

GRANDJEAN COUNTRY

LEGEND

- HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN 1987 *
- - - - - OUTLINE OF APPROXIMATE AREA IN WHICH E. G. PROSPECTED, HUNTED AND TRAPPED, 1880S TO 1905.
- x-x-x-x-x TRAIL OVER WHICH SOPHUS AND EMILE HAULED THE BODY OF THEIR MOTHER ON A TOBOGGAN, DEC., 1895.
- - - - - ROUTE OF HIGHWAY TO STANLEY PROPOSED BY GRANDJEAN.



* NOTE: CURRENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM HAS BEEN SUPERIMPOSED TO HELP ORIENT READER.

601

EPISODES IN THE LIFE OF EMILE GRANDJEAN
IN IDAHO *

1. Spent a year at Grandjean in the 1880s. Built a cabin trapped and hunted.
2. Shoshone. Grandjean supplied meat for builders of Oregon Short Line.
3. Valley Creek. Sophus and Emile built cabin in 1895.
4. Valley Creek. Nathalie Grandjean, mother of Sophus and Emile died in Dec., 1895.
5. Galena Summit. Sophus and Emile hauled their mother's body here from Valley Creek on a toboggan in the middle of winter. They wore snowshoes.
6. Ketchum. The body was carried here from Galena Summit in a buckboard. She was buried in the Ketchum Cemetery. Sophus was later buried here also.
7. Boise. Emile entered the National Forest service here in 1905. Served as Supervisor from 1908 until Jan. 1923.
8. Bear Creek (near Grandjean). Served as Game Warden in Game Preserve for the summers of 1924, 1925 and 1926.
9. Caldwell. Grandjean spent his retirement years here, from 1924 to 1941.

* See adjacent map for corresponding numbers.

this concept did not appear to be well understood. Those who stood to benefit handsomely from uncontrolled timber removal and grazing were understandably unconcerned, but in the Forest Service itself, according to Grandjean, there were many who were unaware of or indifferent to the role of the forests in runoff control.

Secondly, he was acutely conscious of the damaging effects of overgrazing and unrestricted logging to the quality of surviving timber stands and to the numbers and variety of wild life. The controversy between clear-cutting and selective cutting did not surface until several decades later but Grandjean looked with shock and dismay at wasteful practices that took place in Idaho forests just before the Forest Service was created. Once more I refer to his "History" for comment.

"...Extensive logging had also taken place on the Boise and Payette Rivers and at points on the drivable streams timber had been cut in a most wasteful manner. Only a few choice logs of each tree had been removed and the remainder left to rot on the ground, having been cut without regard to law and making no reimbursement to the Government for the material taken."

Not only were such practices wasteful but they increased the summer fire hazard as the unused logs and slash left on the land dried out, creating perfect tinder.

Protection against fire was a part of Grandjean's philosophy and his work. Development of trails (not roads), lookouts, Ranger stations and telephone lines to assist in fire control were all pushed as rapidly as limited funds and manpower would permit. This along with his promotion of seedling nurseries and replanting programs established his credentials as a strong conservationist.

Emile wrote little about the conditions under which he and his men worked in the early days of the Forest Service. Fortunately a copy of a letter from Grandjean to "The Forester," in Washington, D. C., dated Nov. 8, 1907 has survived. It deals specifically with Forest Service personnel under his supervision. It not only names several members of his

staff but outlines their duties, assesses their competence, gives their age and marital status and in several instances mentions their current salaries. The main intent of the letter is to request promotions and modest increases in salaries. He referred to the "Sawtooth" and "Payette" forests as though they were already two separate entities but this is probably a matter of convenience. A typical comment was:

The maximum force during the past season for patrol duty, which included supervision of grazing, was 33 men for the Sawtooth with an average patrol district of 150 square miles, and on the Payette was 13 men with an average patrol district of 125 miles. Some of the rangers have as large a patrol district as 500 square miles.

On salaries he says:

The salaries paid at the present time are entirely inadequate, and in my recommendation I have recommended the promotion of the rangers to a salary of \$1200 per annum, and the forest guards...at a salary of \$1000 per annum.... In my force..., I have not a single man who could not command more wages than he is receiving in the Service.

He goes on to explain that besides the low salaries, the men were also required to furnish and feed their own horses and pack animals, uniforms and other equipment at their own expense:

The average expenditure of a ranger per year on the forests over which I have supervision is approximately as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Lodging and subsistence | \$300.00 |
| 2 horses \$65, and \$80 | 145.00 |
| Horse feed including winter pasture | 75.00 |
| Field outfit including two uniforms | <u>90.00</u> |
| Total | \$610.00 |

The subsistence is high for the reason that when in the field an officer has to procure his provisions at points usually remote from railways, and the freight

charges by reason of wagon transportation, are very high, thus making the cost of provisions, etc., correspondingly greater. Two horses are absolutely necessary for a ranger, and in some places three horses should be used, as in some districts two horses can not keep up with the work....

He followed his general comments with a review of key personnel, including: William McCoy, M. A. Wickersham, C. K. Hjort, H. G. McPheters, H. A. Bergh, Coit E. Herrick, C. T. Gray, H. C. Hinst, James E. Jewell, C. E. Blair, Charles L. Barber, L. L. Hammer, Frank Gray, P. A. Dixon, J. S. Whitlatch, J. W. Adamson, J. D. McCall and Frank Hedrick. Typical of his comments were those concerning William McCoy (Forest Ranger):

I recommend promotion to the same rank at a salary of \$1300 per annum, for the reason that the very high expenses in the District where Ranger McCoy is assigned, it being very remotely situated, in fact it is the most expensive place in the Southern part of Idaho. At present holds the rank of Forest Ranger at a salary of \$1200 per annum.

Ranger McCoy, although lacking somewhat in education, has proven himself to be a very able officer attending strictly to business, using good judgment and has always created a favorable impression with the people with whom he comes in contact. I have never heard any complaint against him in regard to this. The main business transacted in his district is timber sales and special privileges at or near the town of Atlanta, the only town situated within the Sawtooth National Forest. His personal habits are exemplary, being a man of family, a wife and two children. His occupation before entering the service was a miner and he received \$4 per day while at this work. He has no interests in or adjacent to the National Forests. His ability to handle men, and his attitude toward other members of the Service has always been good and I can thoroughly rely upon him. He makes fair reports, straight and to the point, although lacking in orthography. Age about 37 years. Has been in the service since September, 1905. I deem him best suited to Sales work.

Less typical were his comments about M. A. Wickersham, but they illustrate the fact that the Forest Service did not yet (in 1907) authorize a position of clerk or Deputy Supervisor. So the Supervisor had to select from his staff of rangers the man best suited for that type of work and assign him to it. Of Wickersham he said in part:

M. A. WICKERSHAM (Forest Ranger)

Recommend his promotion to \$1400 per annum with present rank. He has been in the Service since May, 1906. Age 34 years. Married, and has two children. Physical condition good, and able to perform any work of a ranger. Occupation before entering the Service, stenographer and Clerk. He has held very many good positions with good salary. Was Court Stenographer of the District Court of this County in 1892. Owns a residence and lot in Boise, but no property or interest within the National Forests. His standing in the community and personal habits are excellent. During the time he has served in the Forest Service, he has been detailed to office work entirely with headquarters at Boise, and has proven himself reliable to handle the office during my absence. He has the records of the office in first class shape....

Next we turn to C. N. Woods. He was a contemporary of Grandjean, who described in graphic terms the life of an early day forester. We quote some excerpts from a paper prepared by Regional forester C. N. Woods, (a contemporary of Grandjean) entitled, "Thirty-Seven Years in the Forest Service."²³

"In July, 1902, I was moving sheep camps for John A. and Adam Sharp in the foothills of the Big Horn Mountains in the Big Horn Basin in Wyoming....

A brother of mine came into our camp and told me he had recently talked to Mr. A. A. Anderson, portrait artist of New York City,...lately appointed superintendent of the four divisions of the Yellowstone National Park Timber Land Reserve. He told me that Superintendent Anderson was hiring forest rangers, and would give me a job as second class ranger at \$75 a month on the Shoshone Division of the Yellowstone Reserve. This joined the east side of the Yellowstone National Park and the south side of Montana.

I quit my job with the Sharp brothers and rode horseback perhaps a hundred miles across Big Horn Basin to Cody, the Forest Supervisor's headquarters for the Shoshone Division....

On the last day of July 1902, I contacted Supervisor Blakesley, got instructions to go to the Palette Ranch on Greybull River, and assume charge of the south district of the Shoshone Division. The Shoshone Division was divided into three districts, and these into sub-districts. My district contained perhaps one-third of a million acres. It was divided into three units with a ranger in charge of each....These men were called third class ranger, and received \$60 a month each. There was, a little later in the season, a first class ranger, John Ruff, appointed for the whole Shoshone Division. He received \$90 a month and made his headquarters at Cody. Among other things, he did most of the clerical work for the supervisor, there being no other clerical help.

It should be said rangers received nothing except their salaries. They got no travel expenses. They furnished at least two horses each and what little equipment they used. Not even an axe or a shovel was furnished by the Government. I received no travel expenses whatever from the Government....

No clerks were provided the supervisors, to my knowledge prior to 1908. At Cody, the supervisor furnished an office in his own residence, free of cost to the Government.

On the first day of August, 1902, I rode to Meeteesee Creek, about 25 miles south of Cody, having a pack horse and a saddle horse, and carrying a light camp outfit and provisions. I probably carried a total of about 150 pounds on my pack horse. The next day, I proceeded to Greybull River, and then up to the Palette Ranch, where I made my headquarters for the next three months....

For the next several years, my travel and that of other rangers of the Yellowstone Reserve was by saddle and pack horse, except for winter travel on skis. I carried a few blankets and a quilt or two, in a tarpaulin. Sometimes I took along a bed tent, a teepee about 7 by 7 feet, but often not. In the beginning, we had no cabins of our own in which to stop, and most of the time we camped and slept in the open. The cabins we used in those days were old, abandoned cabins, built by hunters, trappers, and prospectors. In fact, until 1908, we had built very few cabins, and those were generally built of logs, with

no expense to the Government, except our time. Any nails, windows, etc., that were used, we bought, or at least obtained without cost to the Government.

When the time approached to camp for any night, we looked for available grass for the horses, and wood and water for camp use, and enough level ground on which to make our bed. Sometimes we found everything but the level ground and dug into the hill, making a terrace sufficient to accommodate our bed. The horses were hobbled, or rarely picketed.

Our provisions varied, but usually included flour, baking powder, ham or bacon, coffee, condensed milk, syrup, sugar, salt potatoes, corn, beans, peas, rice, jam, fruit, butter, and cheese. If we camped in one place for a few days or longer, we usually made sour dough and baked sour dough bread. We often caught fish, mostly trout, and in the open season, shot grouse, deer, or elk. There was excellent fishing in many of the streams, and a mess of fish could often be caught in a few minutes.

We carried a few dishes and cooking utensils, and these were usually nested. Plates and vessels were tin, enamel ware or aluminum, usually tin. A small Dutch oven or reflector was often carried for baking bread. Three or four vessels of from one quart to four quarts capacity with a Dutch oven and frying pan were sufficient cooking utensils.

On long trips, we carried horseshoes and nails, hammer, pincers, and rasp, and shod our horses when shoes were lost or worn out....

In December 1907, I was transferred to Hailey, Idaho, on Wood River, and was made a forest supervisor at \$1800 per annum. In Nevada I had been a forest ranger, functioning as acting forest supervisor. On January 1, 1908, I opened an office at Hailey on Wood River for a part of the old Sawtooth Forest. The portion I supervised retained the name "Sawtooth," while other portions were called the "Boise" and the "Challis National Forests....

I gave a Civil Service examination for forest rangers the spring of 1908. There were no definite educational requirements. Some passed the examination who had never completed the eighth grade in school. If one could read and write and knew a little arithmetic, and if he could ride and pack a horse, run a compass line, and do the simplest surveying, he stood a good chance of passing

the examination. Practical experience was the principal requirement. A knowledge of woods work and of the handling of livestock on the ranges helped.

The new Sawtooth Forest was perhaps the most important forest in Idaho as summer range for sheep....In 1910...nearly 300,000 head of sheep were summered in addition to about 6,000 cattle. The Sawtooth furnished excellent forage for sheep....

What controversies we had on the Sawtooth were mostly with wool growers. They wanted more permanency in the use of the ranges than we were willing to give them. There was so big a demand for grazing privileges that we could not nearly satisfy it. New applicants owning a few hundred or a thousand sheep or so each, clamored to be admitted. Many of these owned and lived on ranches. They were called Class A applicants, and it was our policy to admit some of them each year. Since the forest was already very heavily stocked by those having grazing preferences, some of these having used the range for a decade or two, it was necessary to reduce established grazing preferences, and take parts of range allotments away from the old users if new applicants were to be admitted. This reduction in numbers and in ranges caused much complaint....

Gradually more protection was given the established grazing preference against reductions for distribution to new applicants. Permits were at first annual. Later they were issued for a five-year period; still later, for a ten-year period. These term permits provided that certain maximum reductions might be made within the period for distribution of range to new Class A applicants for protection.

It became clearer and clearer that the greater permanency one is given in the use of a range, the better care he can be expected to take of it. Also, in the case of the Sawtooth at least, it became evident that new Class A applicants generally did not long use the forest range, and were not really being much, if at all, benefitted by admission to the forest. On the other hand, distribution to new applicants would decidedly hurt the established forest user who suffered reduction in his range allotment and in the number of stock he had been allowed to graze on the forest....

We had little trouble with forest fires during my stay of six years at Hailey, except in 1910, a season of extreme drought. Even that year, fires burned but a few hundred acres, and cost perhaps less than a thousand dollars in the aggregate to suppress.

Under the act of June 11, 1906, land in the National Forests found to be particularly valuable for agriculture could be opened to homestead entry. There was a considerable demand made for land on the Sawtooth. We were in sympathy with the forest homestead act, but did not believe nearly all the land applied for should be opened to entry. We knew much of the open, fairly-level land had but little, if any value for agriculture and that it had much more value for National Forest purposes. Where the elevation was low, enough water was generally lacking for irrigation. Dry farming was out of the question. Where water was available, the climate was severe, the growing season being short and cold; and in some places, the soil was poor.

A United States senator from Idaho early took the position, on receiving complaints from disgruntled applicants for homesteads, whose applications had been denied, that the applicant himself was the only proper judge of what constituted agricultural land; that the applicant should be allowed to enter a forest homestead, and by experience, determine whether he could make a home thereon.

We had entirely too much land within the forests open to homestead entry. In my experience, there was a very limited number of mistakes made in refusing to open land in the National Forests to entry under the Act of June 11, 1906. I believe 99% of the mistakes that came to my attention made under this Act were in opening land to entry that was not agricultural in character, or not particularly valuable for agriculture. A policy of allowing applicants to decide for themselves whether land is suitable for agriculture is, I believe, now generally conceded to be wrong. Many would-be homesteaders were not soil experts; knew little of the availability of water in streams that might be entirely covered by water rights; had little information on climate and dry-farming possibilities....

In saying forest officers and forest administration were criticized, I do not wish to convey the idea this criticism was altogether unjustified, nor that

complaints were always made without good and sufficient reason. It should be remembered that most forest officers twenty-five to thirty-seven years ago had neither education nor practical experience to fit them fully for the organizing and operating of a National forest with its varied activities. They made many mistakes. Some of us were overzealous....We were not too patient; were too sensitive to criticism; too stubborn in our views. We too often failed to put ourselves in the other fellow's place. In handling grazing matters, forest officers who had never handled sheep or cattle on the range sometimes asked permittees to do the impractical....

I traveled much on the Sawtooth during the six years I was supervisor at Hailey. I spent about two-thirds of each field season in the field on horseback, largely. I never rode in an automobile or an airplane over the forest during the six years....

In January 1910, while we Region 4 Forest supervisors were in conference in Ogden at the Regional Headquarters, we were greatly disturbed and grieved to learn that Gifford Pinchot had been dismissed as Chief of the Forest Service. The country owes him much. He has proved himself a courageous, high-minded, far-seeing, unselfish American. His life has been an inspiration to many.

Mr. Cook's observations are revealing both in regard to the conditions under which the men of the Service worked and to their limitations in training and education. This applied, in some cases, to the upper echelons; e.g., A. A. Anderson, "a portrait artist of New York City," appointed Superintendent of the Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve.

Forestry was such a new concept in the U.S. this is not surprising. (It was so new that there were no professional schools in the country). Trained men were scarce. Still fewer combined training with practical experience on their turf. Grandjean was unique in that respect. He'd had excellent training in Denmark and had trapped, hunted, fished, prospected and explored his assigned area for years before his appointment as Supervisor. One of his associates, Walter Berry later recalled:

Emil Grandjean was one of those "rara aves" in the early Forest Service, a trained forester....

Mr. Walter Berry states that the little Danish Supervisor, with his funny accent, was a fine man, with whom it was easy to work. He was a good timber management man, an excellent botanist, and as his hobby would indicate, well versed, for those days in wildlife management. He maintained his interest in fur-trapping even after he became a Federal employee; his annual leaves were usually spent following a trapline.

Much of his "old country" training and background stayed with him in his Forest Service career. At a time when everything in the West was rough and ready, to say the least he remained curiously formal. He always wore a tie with his Forest Service uniform, even when on extended pack trips; this was long before the day of rigid uniform requirements; such things as uniform allowances, of course were almost 50 years in the future. He also insisted, when on a horseback trip, on riding ahead. The Forest was his; his timber, his range, his resources, according to Mr. Berry. However, he never interfered with or tried to run his Forest Officers' jobs for them.

He was anxious to develop a good trail network on the Forest and quarters for his personnel, but was chary about too much road-building. He saw no need for overbuilding roads; too much road construction, he felt, was an unnecessary luxury at that early time in national forest administration. There were too many other places to use the scanty funds available.²⁴

Referring to Grandjean's attitude toward roads in the forests Walter Berry was speaking of the period between 1908 and about 1915. Later, Emile modified his views at least to the extent of promoting access from Boise into the Sawtooths. This did not escape the attention of The Idaho Statesman. A series of four essays, by Otto M. Jones appeared in the Sunday issues of April 11, 18, 25 and May 9, 1920, complete with photographs. They related a trip on horseback by Jones, accompanying Grandjean along a route from Boise to Stanley Basin, approximating the location of a road which Emile recommended be built by the Forest Service to serve recreationists.

Jones, it soon developed was a great admirer of Grandjean. As for Emile, he had finally found a game warden he could like and respect, for - yes, in 1920, Otto M. Jones was the Idaho State Game Warden. In the May 7, edition of the Idaho Statesman this item appeared:

DEER AND ELK THRIVE IN FORESTS OF IDAHO

District Forest Inspector Grandjean and Forest Supervisor Campbell have just returned from a trip up the Boise river as well as on the state game preserve on the south fork of the Payette river. They report that the deer and elk are doing splendidly....The game has increased wonderfully due to protection and enforcement of the game laws.

"Great credit should be given to the state game department under the present warden, Otto M. Jones." said Mr. Grandjean.

The first leg of the new road from Boise to Lowman by way of Garden Valley had already been built. The route led close to the Grandjean Ranger Station, which they visited. Jones style was florid as he extolled the beauty of the scenery along the way, but he had an eye for detail. He described an accident, which could have been serious. He writes:

...Then the trail finally pinches up in rounding the shoulder of a perpendicular rock wall that reared its head straight into the air from the water's edge.

This was almost like passing through the eye of a needle. Being unencumbered with wide packs, our saddle horses negotiated the narrow strip of trail with no difficulty. Then came the lead pack horse. He slipped by with barely a scrape of his pack against the outstretched point of rocks. Then came "Old Buck" with the kitchen, and we feared for his safety for his pack was a bit wide. But Buck had a level old head that figured distances in neat fractions of inches that slid him by the obstruction without a rub. "Old Tom," our tough old standby that we were all banking on as the real canary, was the one to take the count at this point. Apparently becoming a bit careless or overconfident in his

ability to handle a pack in any and under all circumstances this old fellow drifted up to the narrow point of the trail as though he was in the middle of a boulevard.

All went well until he reached the shoulder of the projecting rock and then, bump went his pack. "Old Tom's" hind legs seemed to give way from under him. He staggered a bit riverward; crow-hopped sideways with his hind feet to catch himself; missed the grade and went ker-flop into the river right on top of his pack. For an instant his legs were seen sprawling and then the swift current of the stream got in its action and "Old Tom" went rolling down the river like a saw log.

What a sensation! There was my big camera packed in one of his alforjases and Mr. Grandjean's bed covering the entire pack as a manta. For an instant I visualized a black leather case, water soaked and slushing full of wrecked rose wood, brass trimmings and limp leather bellows. I could also see our genial host trying to enjoy a night of rest in a bed better suited to the uses of a cold compress.

Over and over went the old bay horse until a few revolutions finally lands him up against a huge rock that seemed conveniently located in the river for such occasions. No sooner had the bewildered, waterlogged horse stopped his aquatic antics than Mr. Grandjean was into the water splashing toward the unfortunate animal. Apparently having explicit confidence in the forester's ability to get him out of his awkward predicament, the old horse waited until steadied with the guiding hand and then floundered to his feet and felt his way gingerly shoreward.

In a jiffy his pack was loosened, the bed dumped off and spread out to drip the surplus water from quilts, blankets and tarp. The alforjases were found sloshing with water, and they were emptied, but on inspection it was found that the heavy leather case had kept a good portion of the water out of the camera, and with but very little drying, everything was as good as new and we were soon on our way once more, headed for the snow-capped peaks of the Sawtooth mountains.

Jones describes the difficulties of road-building over the precipitous terrain beside the Payette River. He writes:

You drive over this winding roadbed as your passengers express their feelings in O-o-h; Mercy, look at that; Great Heavens do be careful; and gasps that fairly set your hair on end as you imagine your rear wheels have slipped off the grade somewhat....As one enters this gateway to the more rugged country that lies, "in back of beyond," he gets an impression that the earth has yawned here and has become petrified and permanently fixed in this attitude. So solid and perpendicular are the rock walls of this route, that the roadbuilders in places were required to let men down from the tops of these cliffs on ropes to drill the holes in which were set off the first blasts that gave these workmen a foothold with which to begin their work of chiselling the road out of these rock faces. And all the while, that river was leaping and roaring below as though foiled in its effort to barricade mankind from hidden treasures or sacred realms trusted to its keeping. If it makes you dizzy-headed to drive safely over the smooth roadbed finally constructed by these men, what do you imagine they experienced while dangling from a rope's end like a spider on a web while they pounded doggedly at their drills in those swaying slings?

Near the Grandjean Ranger Station Jones inspected the "Sacajuana" hot springs and a wooden bathtub designed to take advantage of its hot water. He also noted a "dirt-roofed cabin" and added the comment:

It was in this cabin that Mr. Grandjean saw this country in the making in the "eighties," when he spent a winter in this huge basin as a professional trapper. He was the builder of the little cabin and the callouses of his hands at that time could have told of every axe bite that went into the shaping of those logs to protect him from winter's blasts while following his profession. It is on account of these pioneering exploits of Mr. Grandjean that the station that was finally built within a few rods of this cabin, under the direction and supervision of the forest supervisor, was given his name.

It would be a handsome compliment to Emile's foresight and good judgment if one could say that the highway was built precisely along the route he planned; but it would not be true. His route would have proceeded through Grandjean, east up Trail Creek, turned north over the crest of the Sawtooths into Stanley Lake Creek and along the west side of Stanley Lake before turning east to Stanley. The highway as built (see map, page 64) turns north about five miles short of Grandjean and follows Canyon Creek and Banner Creek about 16 miles to the Cape Horn area, then almost makes a U-turn, turning southeast for a distance of about 17 miles to Stanley. Grandjean's route would have cut about 11 miles off this route; but the grade would have been steeper in some places and perhaps there were other problems with the terrain and the future cost of maintenance, such as snow removal at higher elevations. And the tortuous route through Garden Valley was later bypassed by a more direct route from Boise to Lowman by way of Idaho City.

But give E. G. credit for conceiving and promoting a good idea, one that gave tourists and Idahoans alike, access to some of the most scenic land in central Idaho.

Another contemporary was Guy B. Mains, who served as Supervisor of the Payette National Forest, from its inception in 1908 until 1920 and again in 1924 and 1925. In 1925 he was appointed Supervisor of the Boise National Forest and served in that capacity for 15 years. Mains entered the Service in Oct., 1905, just a few months after Grandjean. Though their paths crossed many times over the years at Ranger Meetings and occasionally in the field, they seldom mentioned one another in the few writings of each that have survived to this date. Their careers were somewhat parallel for their first 15 years in the Service, but Mains was several years younger than Grandjean and he continued in the Service long after Grandjean retired.

One of Grandjean's rangers who left a record was Elmer Ross. Born in Iowa on Feb. 2, 1885, he came to the Boise Valley in 1902 in an "immigrant car," (Boxcar rented by an

immigrant to transport his goods and often his livestock to a new location). Ross landed in Meridian, Idaho at age 17, with no capital. Unable to find a job there he went on to California where he worked a year or two learning a telephone lineman's craft. He returned to Boise Valley and in May, 1907 joined the Forest Service. He worked in the field for three months and then came back to Boise to see Grandjean and take the Ranger's exam, (July 23).

After passing the exam and taking his oath of office (from Grandjean?) he went back into the mountains to work in the Clear Creek area. Guy B. Mains was his immediate supervisor in the early years. Later on it was Grandjean.

Ross kept a diary, consisting of a series of shirt-pocket-size booklets. They were donated to the State Historical Library in Boise in March, 1985 by his daughter, Wilma Ross Hannum. In his diary he wrote in detail about his daily life in the Forest Service.

He was a very versatile man (being among other things a good carpenter), which made him an ideal Forest Service employee. His activities ranged from building and clearing trails, cruising and falling timber, arranging timber sales, supervising logging operations, marking, scaling and sawing logs, surveying, issuing grazing permits and fighting fires, to building cabins, barns, bridges, telephone lines, farming, blacksmithing, repairing saddles and pack equipment and maintaining saws and other tools, planting and maintaining a tree nursery, cooking for logging crews and apprehending law-breakers. He once caught up with a sheep herder who had left his camp-fire burning and forced him to return several miles to put it out.

Early on he was assigned to a Ranger Station in Garden Valley near Placerville and this was headquarters for several years. He took up a homestead on nearby Anderson Creek and operated a farm along with his regular job. He had to feed his horses and pack

animals and maintain his own tools and equipment. The farm helped to support his animals and his family.

His diary was an official record. Personal items only rarely were recorded. For instance his marriage, on April 29, 1908 wasn't mentioned. But it does contain this item on April 18, 1909, "Left for Boise at 10 A.M. and reached there at 1:30 P.M. Found I was Dad of an eight # girl." (This was Wilma). On April 3, 1911 he noted, "Took wife over to Placerville today for an outing. This was the coldest day this week and snowed all day."

He described in laconic fashion how his favorite riding horse of many years, "Old Boge," broke his leg and "I had to kill him." Though he must have felt the loss emotionally it didn't come through in the diary. On the other hand he told of scattering poison on a tree-planting area to protect the seeds from rodents. He commented, "Seems to me no less than a crime to spread poison grain when there are so many game birds seen."

In the winter and spring of 1913 and '14 he built a new house, apparently for his family. In an amusing incident he wrote about hanging wall paper.

"Thurs., Mar. 12, (1914), The fun began when I tried to trim the paper and then some more trouble when I tried to match it to the wall. Ran out of prepared paste this evening and tried to make flour paste as per instructions from the phone central. just got it cooking nice when Holcomb called and we talked till I could smell the paste burning and I found out a few more things pretty quick. It was about like the campers first back (batch) of rice. I had everything about the house full of paste before I got it cooked. By this time it was dark so got my supper and went over town for the mail."

About this time or shortly afterward he was transferred to Idaho City. Wilma says she was later told it was so she could attend school at Idaho City. Apparently there were no schools convenient to Anderson Creek.

As time went on Ross was assigned more and more to building telephone lines and eventually this became his full time job. His diaries end in 1918 and his daughter says that he was assigned to supervise construction and maintenance of telephone systems for the Forest Service in the Northwest Dist.

He served in the field for over ten years in all kinds of weather, sometimes fighting fires all day and right through the night. He mentioned meeting Grandjean many times over the years both in Boise and in the field, but never made any judgmental comment about him or how he got along with him. (Nor did he make such comments about other Forest Service personnel). On at least one occasion however, he must have been happy with his boss, for he related meeting Grandjean while out fighting a fire. "And Grandjean said I could come home if I cared to so I lit out for home...reached home after dark."

Years later, in Jan., 1940, Frank S. Moore, Supervisor of the Boise National Forest, sent a letter out to veteran employees and former employees asking them to write of their experiences in the Boise National Forest. Ross was one of those who responded. One of the incidents he recalled was a rare instance when Grandjean lost his composure. He described it like this:

Lightning fires were numerous--recall one day when we handled nine fires from my station after a storm. I sent men to two fires, then took the third one myself. After I left my wife, with help of Joe Lippincott, sent men to the other six and every fire was under control by that night. I returned to the station from my fire at 4: P.M. to find Supervisor Grandjean there walking the floor and cursing me for leaving. Within 15 minutes I learned that action had been taken on all fires and that they were all being held through action of my wife and Lippincott but even this information failed to calm him down until reports were received from Jack O'Quin on Bald Mtn. L.O. and all returned crews.

What impresses one in reading about these early firefighters is how few of them there were. It was common to send two or three men and sometimes just one, to put out a

fire. On a large fire the ranger might have to ride to the nearest town and hire additional men, but even then it was unusual to have more than a dozen men, or at most twenty on a fire line. This practice obtained in part, because the towns were so sparsely settled, Forest Service budgets were severely limited and it was difficult to assemble a larger force when transportation was limited to horseback and stagecoach. Nowadays we routinely hear of 100, 200, even a thousand fire fighters assigned to one fire. Yet the old-timers generally managed to hold fires to a few dozen or a few hundred acres.

Three other rangers' or ex-rangers' letters have survived and they make such interesting reading that they're all included in the Appendix. But a few excerpts must be quoted here. Dana Parkinson, who later served as Supervisor of the Salmon National Forest wrote, "...Emile Grandjean was supervisor at the Boise (National Forest), at the time I was there. He was a big hearted Danishman and an extremely sincere conservationist. He would do anything to help a person in trouble...."

R. E. Clabby wrote:

...The personnel of the Boise consisted of the following at the time (1916) I joined up with them: E. Grandjean, Supervisor; Dana Parkinson, Deputy Supervisor; Walter G. Mann, Clerk; and the following rangers: Frank Hedrick, Elmer Ross, Frank Gray, Charles Gray, Andy Casner and myself.

And Lyle F. Watts (later Regional Forester, North Pacific Region) made this comment:

Much of any success that I have since enjoyed harks back to the fine character and strengthening influences of Mr. Grandjean. At the time, I thought he did not direct my work enough, but I now know that he was really offering me a chance for development through the assumption of as much responsibility as I cared to take. It is the Forest Service loss that the E. Grandjeans are found no more in our streamlined organization. Typical of his keen, dry humor was his answer to an inquiry from Joe Falck then in Fiscal

Control in Ogden. It seems that the Boise bought four or five saddle pads and failed to show the purpose on the voucher. In answer to Falck's inquiry Mr. Grandjean wrote back that "the saddle pads in question were purchased to place between the saddle and the horses back."

There may have been other responses. If so they were probably included or referred to in Boise National Forest History, 1940, or in Boise National Forest History, 1966, by Elder, Frank, Sprague, LeRoy, et al. These works or typewritten copies were listed as being on file at the Boise National Forest History Files as late as 1983; but unfortunately are now missing.

An intriguing sidelight in Emile's life was a long visit paid him by Ingeborg Grandjean; not his sister, but the daughter of his cousin Harald, of Copenhagen, Denmark. The length of her visit is variously estimated at from one to two years. The City Directories of 1909-10 and 1911 list her as a boarder at his home at the time. (The City Directory in those days listed everyone in the household other than the owner as a boarder). She was about 30 years old.

Elizabeth L. Sliger (in an unpublished article, "The Grandjeans in America"), notes, "Ingeborg Grandjean came to Boise to visit with her cousin, Emil Grandjean. She shared a love for the great outdoors and the beauty of the Boise Forest District." This visit produced a lasting friendship. He corresponded with her for several years after she returned to Copenhagen. He also sent photographs, scenes of his travels in the mountains. Copies of several of these were obtained by Mrs. Sliger's daughter during a visit to Copenhagen in 1970. Ingeborg never married. Emile named a lake after her. It's in the heart of the Sawtooth Wilderness Area.

About the same time as the Ingeborg episode Emile became acquainted with Dr. Frederick A. Pittenger, first as his patient, then as a friend. They both loved the



Grandjean and cousin Ingeborg on the trail, about 1910. Party on left unidentified.



Ingeborg and unidentified ranger on skis at Atlanta Ranger Station, about 1910.

outdoors. Dr. Pittenger also loved to hunt and fish and soon he and Emile were making frequent trips to the forest together. Donald Grandjean says, "Dad would ask Dr. Pittenger to go with him on numerous outings such as fishing trips and occasional hunting trips. Dad would usually do the cooking, prepare the camp for the Doctor. They were quite good friends....Of course the Doctor was Dad's personal physician for many years. It was always up to Dad to lead the way, pick out the favorite spot to camp as well as the good fishing holes."^{15.3}

One incident, little-noticed at the time, later became a unique symbol of their friendship. Emile bought a house at 1506 N. 11th St. in Boise in June of 1914. Donald Grandjean commenting on this said, "In the back yard there was a nice lily pond, full of lilies. Dad also had a number of trees, exotic type trees, planted in the back yard. For example he'd planted two Sequoia trees, which he had obtained from California....In addition...he gave one or two seedlings to Dr. Pittenger, who planted them in his yard, just off Fort St. They were planted...about 1914....We think they were given to Dad as a gift from John Muir, from the Sequoia Park in California. John Muir being a well-known naturalist who was instrumental in establishing the Sequoia National Park." Donald later amended his statement to say that he felt sure that seeds, rather than seedlings were sent because of the difficulty of keeping seedlings alive during a long trip from California. He believes his father germinated the seeds and himself planted the seedlings he gave to Dr. Pittenger.

The two trees in Emile's back yard grew for many years, but were cut down some time in the fifties by a later owner of the property. The one planted on the Pittenger property at 148 E. Jefferson, survives to this day (though the house does not) and is still growing vigorously, having reached a height of well over 100 ft. The Pittenger property

was acquired by St. Luke's Hospital and is featured at Christmas time as "Boise's Christmas Tree."

1914, the presumed year of planting, has not been confirmed except by circumstantial evidence: first that John Muir died in 1914; and second, that Emile acquired and moved into the house at 1506 N. 11th St. in 1914. So it is the earliest date and perhaps the latest it could have happened, although if the plants were germinated from seed it is possible they could have been held over until spring of 1915.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Hiram T. French's History of Idaho," published in 1914, notes at the end of its short biography of Emile Grandjean, "He still remains on the list of eligible bachelors."^{2.2} Emile was about to do some thing about that.

Sometime in the latter part of 1913, Emile stepped into the elevator at the Idaho Bldg. in Boise (where his office was located), came face to face with Mary Olive Bushfield and fell in love. Wyoma Grandjean (wife of Donald), describes it this way, "Mary was a secretary in a law office (Northrup - Mangum Co.) in Boise,...when they met, riding in the elevator; and in some of his letters he mentions how he met the pretty petite little girl in the elevator." Emile, a bachelor of 52 was a bit shy with the opposite sex. Attempting to conceal his emotions he probably did no more than tip his hat to the lady. Mary Bushfield, 32, was a prim young woman, brought up in a strict family of devout United Presbyterians and not inclined to acknowledge advances from a complete stranger. At the very least there would have to be a proper introduction.

Emile, perhaps seeking to arrange a meeting had first to find out who she was. Simple problems should have simple solutions. He asked the elevator boy. He got the information but his simple solution backfired. The elevator boy told Mary Bushfield. And perhaps he smirked or made some insinuating remark. Mary was furious and let Emile know it, (though whether her communication was by letter, phone call or through a third person is not a matter of record). Chagrined and humiliated, but dogged in his determination to make amends, Emile wrote Mary a letter, dated Dec. 28, 1913, as follows:

Dear Miss Bushfield:

I take this great liberty in addressing (you) for the purpose of explaining my reason for attempting to obtain your name from the elevator boy (never thinking it would go any farther) stating to him for the purpose of having a

small item inserted in the papers, of your kindness in taken up an collection for the disabled young man; that it was not my intention to do so without obtaining your consent my idea was to call the reporters attention and for her to call upon you. I realize now that perhaps my action in this matter has placed me in what I may term as a meddlesome position and it has worried me considerable and this is the reason for this letter. Though not been (being) so fortunate of an introduction.

To be perfectly frank with you another reason was that I desired to present you with a few flowers as an appreciation of your beautiful thoughtfulness in providing such a suitable Christmas gift for the young man. I now realize that perhaps you and Miss Stubblefield feels offended of my interference in this matter if so I sincerely beg your pardon and hope that sometime I may be so fortunate to meet you that you may entertain a better opinion of yours

Most sincerely,
(signed) E. Grandjean

Emile had his introduction, though as he said, "not so fortunate." Apparently his letter broke the ice. Thirteen months later they were married.

Mary Olive Bushfield was born July 31st, 1881 in West Alexander, Pennsylvania, to Samuel and Laura Bushfield.²⁵ West Alexander was a small town lying a few miles from the larger town of Washington, where the family later moved. Samuel was a carpenter and sometime contractor. Mary was the oldest of four children, followed by Grace, William and Paul. About 1905 Sam made another move, this time to Boise, Idaho. By now some of the children were grown but they came with their parents, except for Grace who was married and stayed in Washington.

In Boise, Sam continued to work as a contractor and, among other projects, helped build the Idaho Bldg. where his daughter and Emile later met.²⁶ (The Forest Service moved in in 1911). In 1915 Sam quit contracting and bought a small dairy store in Hyde

Park, (at what is now 1507 N. 13th St. in Boise). He bought eggs, milk and cheese from outlying farms and sold them over the counter. He was helped in the store by his wife Laura and his sons William and Paul. Paul was usually sent out to the farms to pick up milk, eggs and other produce. Paul later became a wholesale distributor.

Sam and Laura were devout members of the United Presbyterian Church and Mary was at least as devout as her parents.

Mary was 32 when she met Emile. Gladys Lowmiller Bushfield, Paul's wife, describes her as about 5'6" in height (about the same height as Emile), small-boned, dark complected with dark brown hair, and, "very stiff and severe in all her opinions." When asked what some of those opinions were she replied, "Well, religion was one thing,....you knew what was right and believe me, you didn't do wrong."^{26.1} She added that Mary was sober, thrifty, strong-willed and reserved.

She had an excellent alto voice and often sang in the choir. According to Ruth Stevenson, her daughter, she sang more often in St. Michael's Episcopal Church than in the United Presbyterian. St. Michael's was better off financially than the United Presbyterian and could afford to pay its choir members.²⁷

For Emile, who was by nature more easy-going and gregarious, their courtship must have been uphill-going at times. He had been brought up as a Lutheran but was luke-warm to religion. If he had ever been a regular church-goer, long years of living in the woods had cured him of the habit. But Mary attended church regularly and was soon insisting that he do likewise, - at the United Presbyterian Church. Emile dutifully tried and boosted his attendance to one or two times a month. Being in love helped.

They became engaged sometime before the autumn of 1914. At that time Mary decided to make a trip back to Washington, Pa., to visit with her sister and other relatives. In early October, shortly before she left, Emile set forth on a hunting trip, out

of the town of Atlanta, Idaho. For companions he had Dr. Pittenger, a forest ranger and his dog Granny. He wrote, promising to bring her back some furs. One thing she was never to lack during their marriage was a good fur coat.

While she was away on her trip he spent much of his spare time cleaning, calcimining (whitewashing) the rooms, laying new linoleum and generally fixing up the house on N. 11th St. (which he bought in June of 1914), that they were to share. Also coping with an obstinate furnace. By this time he had given Mary the nickname of "Polly," though how he came by it is not known. It was a lonely Christmas season for Emile, but he compensated by visiting his sister Ingeborg, who had recently come to Boise for a visit, and Mary's family where he had Christmas dinner. He and Mary had discussed going to Portland for a few days for their honeymoon, but what with expenses for the house and anticipated expenses for furniture and other household furnishings, Emile was becoming uneasy over his financial situation and in one of his letters he suggested that they call it off and move into their house immediately after the wedding. "I find that owing to Co. taxes, interest etc. that the expenses will be a little difficult to meet. What do you think? Don't you know but I hate to take this up with you. And we could use this money to better use." His practical side glimmered through the mists of romance. Mary, being also of a practical nature, agreed.

The marriage took place on the evening of Feb. 3, 1915, at the home of her parents at 1216 N. 14th St. It was a stormy night. Someone, (perhaps Edith Stublefield who was one of Mary's best friends), wrote up an account of the wedding. It described the bride's dress ("a dainty, girlish gown of white crepe trimmed in Cluny lace"), her flowers, ("a sheath bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley"), her mother's dress, ("a smoke grey gown of messaline trimmed with cream lace"), some of the props, "a canopy of ivy with a background of palms," the refreshments and the cutting of the bride's cake, "the ring



Mary Bushfield in wedding dress, 1915.



Mary Bushfield, date unknown.



Emile, Laura Bushfield and Mary Bushfield on front steps of Grandjean residence, 1506 N. 11th St., Boise.



View of back yard of Grandjean residence, 1506 N. 11th St. Boise, showing two young Sequoia trees. Undated.

being cut by Edith Stubblefield, the thimble by Madeline Spoiles and the coin by Bertha Newland. The Reverend J. S. Colvin of Nampa performed the ceremony.

"Mrs. Ethel Lewis, cousin of the bride, endeared herself to all of the guests as she went from one to another seeing that they were introduced and it was due to her, that there was none of the usual stiffness that accompanies weddings." Ethel Lewis also signed the Marriage License And Certificate along with her husband Jas. C. Lewis. A Miss Johnson, not otherwise identified, played the wedding march. Among those who signed the guest list were: Edith Stubblefield, Ingeborg and Marie Leflang and Marian and Alice Pittenger. The Doctor's name was not on the list, but he must surely have been there, unless called out on an emergency.

The writer ended her/his account with, "As the couple intended to start housekeeping at once instead of a trip, the guests took advantage of the occasion when Mr. and Mrs. Grandjean stood in the center of the room and showered them with rice to show that altho' the old shoes were lacking the sentiment and good wishes were present." A much condensed version appeared in the Sunday, Feb. 7 edition of The Idaho Statesman.

The next few years must have been happy ones for the couple. Their first child Donald, was born May 9, 1916. A girl Ruth was born on June 16, 1918. Years later Don, in an interview was asked about their family life. Emile's work took him out in the field much of the time. How did Mary feel about his being away a lot?

"It didn't bother her at all. They got along just like two peas in a pod." Did she go on any trips with him? "A few. Not many because in those days it was all by horse and wagon." Emile enjoyed his children. Asked to reminisce about his early childhood, Donald said, "We would go down to his (Father's) office and watch the Al G. Barnes circus parade from his window. While we were there, the men would give us bits of colored pencils. In those days they used colored pencils on maps, -no ball point pens.... The office was

located on either the second or third floor of the (Idaho) Bldg., located at the corner of Bannock and Eighth St."

"Another time he took me out to what was the Old Polo Grounds at Fort Boise to watch a couple airplanes come in that landed at the field, some of the first airplanes ever to land in Boise....This was on April 19, 1919. The planes belonged to the government, celebrating the victory of World War I. (They were known as the) Victory Loan Flying Service, promoting Victory Bonds."

Gladys Bushfield, Donald's aunt, recalls that at the tender age of three, he got into a little bit of trouble with his mother. She belonged to a club of business women who took turns hosting meetings and giving luncheons. On the day it was her turn she had set out the dishes on the table including a side dish of salad. "Donald came along with a bunch of pins--I still kid him about putting pins in the salad, lettuce that his mother had set on to decorate the table and Don came along and put pins in....He thought he was prettying up the salad."

Ruth remembers little of this period in her life, (she was barely six years old when they moved to Caldwell). She does recall her Aunt Augusta who was living in Boise at the time. She says, "Yes, I can remember - she must have had an apartment because I can remember going there a time or two with Mother or possibly she was taking care of me (baby-sitting). But she had small rooms and they were full of so many things (ornaments)...the rooms were just jammed...and I can remember, 'No touch!'

"She had beautiful white hair...she had it up on top of her head - and usually (she was) dressed in black."^{27.1}

It was probably about this time that Emile Grandjean made a survey of shade and ornamental trees in Boise. There is a little mystery involved in this. It is not known exactly when the survey was made but an article in the Statesman of Nov. 29, 1936 referred to it as having been made, "about a decade ago." Donald, on the other hand

believes it was about 1920. The Statesman article says the survey was made for The National Geographic Society (but the Society has no record of it). The writer says that the editor of the Pioneer section recalls that there were about 200 varieties on the list and that a letter was returned to Emile stating that Boise had a larger variety than any other city in the country exclusive of those that had special arboretums. That such a survey was made was recently affirmed (1985). A copy of part of the list was found by Wyoma Grandjean, among old letters and papers. (See copy in appendix). It contained the names of 53 species and varieties of trees, some by their common name, some by their scientific or Latin name and some by both, leading one to suspect that this might have been part of a rough draft which was later refined. Attached to the list was a short newspaper clipping which read: "Supervisor Grandjean has about completed his list of ornamental shade trees in the city to be forwarded to the Ogden Office. He now has a list of 104 different varieties of trees to be found in the city, not counting fruit trees. It is believed that his list will rival either that of Salt Lake or Ogden."

Unfortunately the clipping isn't dated nor is the newspaper from which it was clipped identified. Reference to the Ogden Office suggests that it may have been requested by the National or Regional Office of the Forest Service, rather than the National Geographic Society and that similar requests had been made of Ogden and Salt Lake City. Why the Forest Service would be interested in this information is one of the intriguing but unanswered questions about this survey. It seemed to have no connection with the Forest Service's basic function. The Regional Office at Ogden, Utah has no record of the subject on file. (It should be noted that many early records of the Forest Service in the Boise area appear to have disappeared. Many others have been filed in regional or national archives where they are difficult to retrieve).

A similar unsolved mystery is a paper presented by Emile to an "Audubon Club." It is titled, "Birds of the Mountain Regions drained by Boise River, South Fork of Payette River, and head waters of Salmon River, by E. Grandjean, Forest Supervisor." Again there is no date, nor is the name of the club given, but The Boise Audubon Society (Golden Eagle Chapter), was not founded until about 1973. There was an Idaho Audubon Club, however, formed in Boise, about 1915 or early 1916, through the efforts of R. W. (Bob) Limbert, E. C. Eckert and several others. It is very likely that this was the club Grandjean addressed.

The fact that Emile used the title of Forest Supervisor indicates that it was prior to 1920 for in 1920 his title was changed to Forest Inspector. In this paper, Emile notes that he has compiled a list of 148 species of birds, but acknowledges that his knowledge of bird life in Idaho, "is far from complete."

He includes many but not all of his list in his commentary, including the Trumpeter Swan, which he calls "that grand bird," and "the beautiful Ross Snow Goose," as well as several species of ducks, the Great Loon, Horned Grebe, avocet and "That curious Northern Phalarope." Also mentioned are the Bob White and several other species of quail and grouse, including the "fast disappearing Sage Grouse," and the "handsome Mourning Dove."

Among predatory birds the Golden Eagle is mentioned but in uncomplimentary terms. "The Golden Eagle is common and very destructive to the young of our big game and birds. It will not hesitate to attack full grown deer. On several occasions I have observed their attacks which consist of striking the animal at the back of the head and neck, chasing them for long distances and thereby exhausting them." The Bald Eagle is also mentioned and several species of hawks and owls. But he reserves his most scathing remarks for the Magpie which he said is "very destructive, in fact the greatest enemy to bird life in this

state." He recommended that they be exterminated. He was equally condemning of cats saying, "they kill more birds than any other animal or birds of prey, not especially the lazy house cat, although they are bad, but the half-wild marauder found in towns as well as on farms."

He concluded by saying, "You as members of the Audubon Club should endeavor to reduce these bird enemies." His observations about Golden Eagles have sparked controversy over the years. For example: George Dovel, in the Dec. 1971 issue of *The Outdoorsman* takes Morlan Nelson, a well-known Birds of Prey advocate, to task for his support of the Snake River Birds of Prey Sanctuary and for discounting a Wyoming rancher's report of, "seeing a golden eagle attack and kill a large buck antelope...." "Nelson," he writes, "immediately took issue with the report in print, saying, 'it brings out all the prejudice that has been built up over the last several hundred years.'" Dovel then cites Grandjean's comments and some of his observations to support the rancher.

END OF A CAREER

Inevitably, time ran out on Emile Grandjean's career in the Forest Service. It began with his demotion, on Jan. 16, 1922 to Deputy Supervisor.²⁸ Edwin Shepard was appointed Supervisor.

The Sawtooth Mountain Area Study,^{24.1} reports as follows: "At that time he (Emile Grandjean) was offered the Forest Supervisor's job on the Nevada National Forest, at Ely, Nevada, but he declined the assignment, preferring to stay in the Boise-Sawtooth country as Asst. Forest Supervisor on the Boise."

This would not be surprising. Emile was then 60 years old and had spent most of his last thirty years in the Boise-Sawtooth area. Both he and his wife had strong ties in Boise. Why he was asked to make that choice is open to speculation (that horrid word). Donald Grandjean believes that strong political pressure was brought to bear in favor of his successor, Shepard.^{15.4} Elizabeth Sliger suggests that it was "new ideas and trends that came with the 'roaring years of expansion,' in all facets of post World War I practices of forest usage."^{13.2} The Sawtooth Study identifies Sheperd as "one of the 'new generation' in the Forest Service: a college-trained forester." It does not show that he had served previously in the Forest Service so perhaps this was his first major assignment. Administrators higher up may have wanted to see what, "one of the new generation" could do. The fact that Emile was 60 years old may have been a consideration; an assumption that he would soon have to be replaced anyway.

Even while he was in the progress of being demoted Emile was receiving favorable comment and support from The Statesman, a status he had enjoyed over much of his career. (The reporters may not have known of the impending personnel shake-up). On Jan. 10, 1922, a story appeared under the headline: "SIDELIGHTS ON WORK OF THE

RANGERS." Though the story was mainly about Frank Bridenstein, a forest ranger who doubled as a hunter of predatory animals it also had a paragraph or two for Emile:

Superintendent E. Grandjean of the Boise forest reserve, who, by the way, is in himself a mine of information concerning the doings of his department and an enthusiast in his work, has an office in the Pioneer block, this city, and with the aid of 15 inspectors looks to it that forest fires are checked in the start, nipped in the bud as it were, and on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure, they look after camping parties and freighting and parking outfits in the mountains to see that no fires are left smouldering to start a conflagration among the whispering pines and towering cedars.

Mr. Grandjean says that during the past season only 171 acres of timber were burned over in his jurisdiction, one that includes some million and a half acres and the watersheds of the south fork of the Payette river and the north and middle forks of the Boise river, a loss of 40,000 board feet and summed up in dollars to the extent of 175. The total cost of all this, exclusive of office service and forest reserve service, is a trifle over \$50.

On Jan. 15, just the day before Grandjean's demotion became official there was a three-quarter page story under the headline, "FOREST OFFICIALS HOT ON TRAIL OF GAME POACHERS." Again the story was mainly about some of his employees (Supervisor W. M. Campbell and Ranger Warren C. Taylor), rather than about Emile; but again there were some interesting references to Grandjean.

The two men were on the trail of a suspected poacher and reached Grandjean station at dusk. The story continues, "This was the headquarters of Supervisor Grandjean in the early '80s when he was trapping fur-bearing animals."

The two men followed the trail for several days only to lose it as they neared the town of Stanley. They stayed overnight at the "valley ranger station" in Stanley and then returned, "by the way of Stanley Lake and Trail Creek....This return trip was over the

route of that proposed by Supervisor Grandjean for the new forest road to be built from Lowman to Stanley to connect with and form a link of the main tourist road, leading from Boise into the wonderful Sawtooth recreational area and on via Challis and Mackay to the Yellowstone National Park."

On the same page was a short story about the "South Fork of the Payette Game Preserve," the same preserve that Emile had helped push through the Legislature back in 1909.

On Jan. 22, The Statesman carried a long story under the headlines,

"GRANDJEAN TELLS OF IDAHO'S GAME -- Supervisor of Boise Forest sends Report to District Office."

"A most interesting report on our big game situation," the story begins, "has just been transmitted to the district forester's office, by Supervisor Grandjean of the Boise forest." (The reporter still hadn't heard of Emile's demotion).

Among other details the report estimated there were over 500 head of elk and 5000 deer ranging in the Boise National Forest. Reference was again made to the state game preserve.

"At the Grandjean station, on the South fork of the Payette river, elk are continually coming in to the "salt log," 100 ft. from the house, and show little fear of mankind."

After noting losses of game animals to coyotes and severe weather conditions during the winter of 1920-1921 it continued:

...more than 400 deer are killed by hunters on the Boise Forest alone. Over 50 big game hunters visited the Boise forest during the season of 1920, traveling long distances, in some cases by auto, hack, wagon and by saddle and pack horse. From the opening day to the close of the season, there was a continuous stream of game getters pouring into our mountains. Men and boys

inexperienced in the mountains, were numerous and in some instances endangered the lives of others with their promiscuous and careless discharging of firearms.

Also, these inexperienced hunters crippled large numbers of deer which were never tracked down and killed but were left to die by slow degree, or to be devoured by predatory animals.

Ordinarily it has been estimated, says Supervisor Grandjean, that the annual loss among our game animals from old age, winter killed, predatory animals, etc., but not including hunters, is 15 per cent. It will be seen that with the number killed, annually, by hunters, the losses are far in excess of the normal rate of propagation and in order to properly protect our wild life and insure a reasonable increase, Supervisor Grandjean feels it is incumbent on him to arrange for a shortening of the hunting season. This new season should be confined to the month of October alone and would have a marked, beneficial effect in the very near future....

A considerable number of crippled deer were found the past fall and quite a number dead, which had been shot and let go. One is led to believe that many of our hunters leave their judgment and horse sense behind when going into the game country, or else they are wilfully and criminally careless.

Supervisor Grandjean also believes that the use of the small bore high-power rifle, so called is largely responsible for the crippling and loss of such a large percent of deer, and he feels that the use of guns of less than a 30-caliber bore should be prohibited by law. The smaller bore guns do not have the striking power necessary to instantly kill the game, he says.

The forest rangers are carrying on an active campaign in the extermination of predatory animals, by trapping and poisoning and are co-operating with the biological survey and the state fish and game department in the work. Three timber wolves were killed late this fall, in the foothills adjacent to Smith's Prairie and 394 coyotes were destroyed in the forest. Of this number 84 were killed by the biological survey traps, 200 by forest officers and 110 by trappers. One mountain lion was killed and approximately 50 bear were accounted for by the biological survey men, stockmen and trappers....

During the past season the state fish and game department did a large amount of successful fish fry planting, placing some thirteen million of fry and fingerlings in the streams and lakes of the state. It is expected that the Boise forest streams will be planted quite extensively the coming season.

To continue with the Sawtooth Study account:

...according to Walter Berry, Mr. Grandjean was not happy or comfortable in his new job. The new Supervisor relegated him "to the bushes" so to speak, inspecting grazing use, improvements, etc., and did not deign to consult with him or take advantage of his vast fund of knowledge and experience in Boise National Forest administrative matters. Worst of all, as he confided to Mr. Berry and other friends on the Boise at the time, he saw all the projects and plans he had initiated while Forest Supervisor either ignored or unceremoniously dumped or terminated by his successor. Mr. Grandjean soon became embittered....^{24.2}

The problem was resolved for Emile in a quite unexpected way, as related in the Sept. 9, 1922 issue of the Idaho Statesman:

FOREST INSPECTOR IS HURT
Thrown From Saddle When
Bears Frighten Horse.

Returning to his home from the Boise national forest, Emil Grandjean, forest inspector, is suffering from two injured legs as a result of an escapade in which his two horses and a duo of innocent national forest bears figures in principal roles.

Mr. Grandjean was riding one horse and leading a packhorse along Meadow creek, east of Idaho City, Tuesday afternoon when the two bears broke from cover and ran out into the trail. Both horses became unmanageable and the forest officer fell from the saddle in the mixup.

Horse and bears disappeared in the same direction, all equally terrified, apparently.

With both legs bruised and lacerated and ligaments torn loose in one knee, Mr. Grandjean crawled to a ranger station for aid.

He was brought to Boise and will be confined to his bed for some time.

Another account of the accident related that he had momentarily placed the pack horse's rope around the horn of his saddle while he lit his pipe. The appearance of the bears caused the pack horse to shy and pull the saddle, Emile and all, off the horse. Emile was laid up for several days. The Sept. 19, issue of the Statesman reported: "GRANDJEAN IMPROVING-- Emile Grandjean of the U.S. forest office here continues to improve, after his accident...two weeks ago, and his injured leg will probably be sufficiently recovered to allow him to return to his office some time this week."

His convalescence gave him an opportunity--perhaps forced him--to consider how unsatisfactory his job had become and how unsavory the future of that job would be. He decided to pack it in. He submitted his resignation effective Oct. 18, 1922. No public announcement was made. He was, however, to receive one more honor from the government. This was duly noted in the Nov. 8 edition of The Statesman. Ironically, the Statesman reporter, unaware of Emile's new status among the unemployed, referred to him as "Supervisor." The announcement read:

FORESTER DISCOVERS NEW GENUS OF ORCHID--Emile Grandjean, supervisor of the U.S. forest service in Idaho, has added a new species and genus to the federal forest service plant record. The plant identification dept. of the forestry office in Washington has sent the Boise office a card classification of the new species, which it calls, 'Giant or Western Helleborine,' or 'Serapias Gigantea.' It is described as a relatively tall and stout herb of the orchid family, a perennial from a creeping root stock. It ranges in British Col., Washington to Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, W. Texas, Arizona and California.

Emile dropped out of sight for almost two years. How did he occupy himself during that period? There is nothing of record to show. Not a well-to-do man he must sorely have missed his monthly pay check (though he did receive a small government pension).

We next hear of Emile, typically, from an article in the Idaho Statesman. Although the writer is anonymous, the style and the subject suggest Emile's old friend, Otto M. Jones. It is a special feature article occupying a full page in the Sunday, August 24, 1924 edition, under the heading:

IDAHO'S MAN OF THE FORESTS LEADS INTERESTING LIFE

Emil Grandjean, Keeper of State Game Preserve on South Fork of Payette River, Has Molly, a Little Doe, and Porcupines for Company at his Mountain Home; Raises Berries and Flowers When Not Checking Up Wild Game and Killing Cougars.

Idaho's most interesting and picturesque livestock enterprise is not concerned with sheep, with hogs or with cattle, but with the wild things of the forest. It is the state game preserve.

To the ordinary citizen the existence of a game preserve means only that there are certain areas where hunting deer and other animals is forbidden. To this citizen the reason seems simple enough: if there are some places where wild life is not hunted, then whatever happens in others places, however complete the slaughter may be, there will always be a nucleus from which to restock the forests.

But the game preserve, as exemplified by the establishment on the south fork of the Payette river, is more than this. The law sets it aside "for the better protection of birds and game and fur-bearing animals; for the establishment of breeding places therefor, and for the preservation of the species thereof." And this implies not only the excluding of hunters, but actual care for the wild things, including the maintenance of salt licks, the

extermination of predatory animals, the study of diseases and the provision, in severe winters, of feed.

The game preserve on the south fork of the Payette includes some of the most beautiful forest country in the state, a country of beautiful vistas, virgin forests, high mountains, cold springs and a turbulent river. The preserve starts not far above the town of Lowman and embraces all the land drained by the tributaries of the south fork from that point up to the source of the river. In this region it is unlawful for any person or persons at any time to hunt, trap, kill, capture or chase any birds or game animals.

More than this, all hunting and trapping, even of predatory animals, is forbidden except on special permit, for the game preserve is a land of silence so far as guns are concerned. A game preserve does not run itself. On the south fork of the Payette, where the deer trails come together at a score of salt licks and a hundred valleys branching out from the main valley of the river, are peopled with deer, elk and other wild things; the keeper is Emil Grandjean, Idaho's man of the forests and trails, formerly supervisor of the Boise Forest. When he was lost to the forest service, that branch of the government gave up its best student of the wild places, its most earnest opener of trails, its most thorough protector of the forest timber supply and watershed.

But what the federal government lost, the state gained. Out of the city office and once more back in the forests he loves, Emil Grandjean lives in a sturdy cabin beside a narrow trail, a dozen miles above the end of a wagon road. Here, in a spacious log barn, are housed his three companions, saddle and pack horses. Here he keeps his reserve supply of the great 50-pound bricks of rock salt which are placed where the deer trails come together at "salt licks." Here are his traps for predatory animals and his provisions.

The life of this big game farmer is no simple one. It is a matter of following long trails to tend the licks and watch traps baited for predatory animals. It requires the investigation of sounds suspiciously like gunshots that may require miles of travel. It is necessary to watch for signs of cougar. It is important to know where the deer and the elk are living, in what valleys, along what streams, and to study their daily habits. There are trails to be kept up, long journeys to be made for mail and supplies and the protecting of deer licks

from strolling bands of cattle, wandering from their proper ranges. All this Emil Grandjean does alone, with no companions for weeks and weeks except his horses and his charges, the animals of the forest.

The deer in particular are very tame. They walk about the cabin dooryard and stroll through the pasture. Although the keeper may be in his garden they do not bound away in fright, but stay near curiously observing. One little doe whom the keeper has named "Molly" makes a daily visit to the cabin.

At night the porcupines come around trying to break through the picket fence into the garden or crying like little babies on the porch.

This garden of Grandjean's is worth special mention. Far off the beaten trails and away from the valley ranches, here the keeper, despite his periodical absences, produces the most luscious strawberries and the usual garden truck. There is plenty of water for irrigation in Bear creek flowing past his door, and the soil is richly fertile. Another product of the garden is the sweet pea flower which Mr. Grandjean produces in a large, brilliantly colored form, far superior to that grown in low altitudes. The altitude, by the way, is 5300 feet at the hot springs near the cabin.

These hot springs also deserve special mention because here is located the world's queerest bathtub. It is a wooden hand-made tub sitting at the side of the trail and screened by a huge boulder at the river's edge. At this point and for several hundred yards along the hillside steaming streams of water gush out and flow into the river. The water is boiling hot, and one of the hot streams has been conducted in a wooden trough to the tub which, from its constant flow, is kept full and running over all the time. The bather or the launderer diverts the incoming water by pulling a plug which permits it to spill outside the tub, then empties the tub by pulling out another plug until room has been made for the addition of sufficient cold water to make the temperature right. The pure cold water is ladled up from the river in a pail.

The hillside in the vicinity of these hot springs--called the Sacajawea Springs--is worn by the hoof marks of the deer and elk coming down to drink at the river's edge, the warm mineral-laden waters. And, strange to say, the river in the vicinity of the hot springs is full of fish.



Ruth and Donald Grandjean in wooden tub at Sacajawea Hot Springs at Grandjean, about 1925.



One of several rocked-in ponds of Sacajawea Hot Springs on South Fork of Payette River, 1987 by G. S. Bowen.



A couple of bathers at Sacajawea Hot springs, 1987. by G. S. Bowen.

There are compensations in the life of a lonely gamekeeper, but just the same it is a lonely job, for all the fishing there is in the river and the visits of Molly the doe and the crying porcupine and the tinkling of the forest service telephone bell at the cabin door. The weary plodding from Warm Springs ranger station to Elk lake and back again watching the licks and counting the deer which were never more plentiful than this year, the difficult climbing after deer slaying cougar, the everlasting search for poachers and game disturbers make it a job not too much to be envied yet very much to be respected and commended.

There are several comments worth making about this feature article. First, the game preserve entrusted to Emile as gamekeeper is the very same one for which he had written House Bill 242 in 1909, a bill which he helped push through the legislature. It must have been a source of considerable satisfaction to him to see, every day, the beneficial effects of his efforts on behalf of wild game. (The game warden's cabin was about a mile west of the Grandjean Ranger Station cabin, now incorporated in the Sawtooth Lodge).

Secondly, the article, dwelt in considerable detail on the subject and despite a tendency to romanticize gives some fascinating insights into the gamekeeper's job and the character and philosophy of Emile Grandjean. We learn that there is much more to the job of gamekeeper than merely contemplating the beauties of nature, or even of arresting poachers. A lot of tedious plodding and horseback riding is involved. Also, we learn that Emile was capable of affection for animals, at least for those animals he had an opportunity to get acquainted with. Up to now we have known him (in relation to wild animals) only as a trapper and a man who "liked to hunt."

Asked about the seeming paradox of one who likes animals and yet made a regular business of trapping and hunting, son Donald replied, "It was for survival and his livelihood."^{15.5} That he, "liked to hunt," even while appreciating and admiring the animals was a common characteristic of sportsmen, then as now; but in Grandjean's day it

also meant survival. It was taken for granted. Donald also noted that as his father grew older, he seemed to lose interest in hunting.

Again some intriguing questions arise, with no very satisfactory answers at hand, such as, "When did he start work for the Idaho Fish and Game Dept. and how long did he work for that agency? The Fish and Game Dept. has retained no personnel records for any period prior to the mid-thirties. Walter Berry^{24.3} recalled the length of time as one year. Donald Grandjean estimated his term of duty there as from two to three years, beginning in 1924, "because I definitely remember spending...two summers at a cabin that was owned by the Fish and Game which is about two miles downstream from the Sawtooth Lodge."

Ruth Stevenson believes he may have started working for the Fish and Game Dept. before 1924 but could not verify it. Both agreed that the gamekeeper position lasted for only three or four months during the summer. Asked what her father did during the winter she said, "I imagine he was trapping for himself."^{27.2}

Another little mystery raised by the article was that Emile was all alone, "...with no companions except his horses and his charges." Donald says the family went with him for at least two summers and has photographs to prove it. They are dated 1925 and 1926, showing he and his sister in the "hot tub" referred to in the article. From the evidence it appears Emile spent at least three summers at what came to be known as "Grandjean." He may have spent the first summer or part of it alone.

It was no easy matter to get to Grandjean in those days.

Donald says, "At that time there was no roads (beyond Lowman)"^{15.6}

Ruth says, "We took the train to Barber and from there the old touring car stage to Idaho City. At Idaho City we'd load our supplies on horses and ride to Lowman and on to Grandjean. Mother would wash at Sacajawea hot springs," she reminisced, "and we took

our baths in the old tub that was in the middle of the river (S. Fork of the Payette). There was no privacy but the only intruders were a few deer and wild animals.

"We got very tired of fish and bacon all summer long. About once a week Dad would ride down to the Willis ranch and get fresh milk, eggs and butter."^{12.1}

Donald Grandjean recalled, "...there was a little creek coming off the mountain from the north end....Dad dammed up the creek and formed a little lake consisting of about two acres....We'd go up there in the evening when the lake was first formed, so many water snakes there, and there's fish in the lake now....but there were so many water snakes that we destroyed a lot of them because they don't do any good in a lake like that. They do a lot of harm." Asked what harm they do he replied, "Eat a lot of fish bait, bugs and things like that, fish would survive on."^{15.7}

The game preserve which Emile Grandjean was at such great pains to have established was opened up to hunting after all, several years later. An amending law was passed which gave the Fish and Game Commission discretion to permit general hunts in game preserves in 1963; and in Emile's preserve (now designated Game Management Area No. 35), as well as other preserves, hunting was thereafter allowed each season on a coordinated basis with hunting in other game management areas. There was one difference. Game preserves had to be officially opened each season. Controlled hunts were allowed in some game preserves as early as 1933 for specific animals. In 1985 Emile's game preserve was repealed altogether. Some provisions of the original law have survived. Forest rangers of National Forests technically may still serve as deputy game wardens. In practice, they merely pass along pertinent information to game officers.

Nowadays game wardens seldom kill predators. Ironically, under a blanket of state and federal laws, since adopted, the situation has been turned around and most predators are now under greater protection from man than game animals. The timber wolf is an

"endangered species," and under protection of a Federal law. Cougar, lynx and bobcat can be hunted only by special permit and only during certain seasons, with quotas limited to one animal per hunter per season. Only the coyote remains on a year-round open season; and the coyote is usually smart enough and adaptable enough to survive anyway; but where coyote populations have been reduced, populations of rodents, especially jackrabbits have often risen to the point where they have become a serious economic liability.

The attitude of game management agencies and many sportsmen toward predators has made a 180° turn in the last 50 years. Predators are now generally seen as a necessary factor in helping to keep game populations under control; to avoid population explosions during seasons of plenty, followed by famine and starvation when food is scarce. The one predator that must be held within bounds is man (though game officials would not express it that way), and this has been done by tightening of the hunting laws and regulations. But Emile's preserve was created when game was being rapidly depleted. It served a useful purpose at that time.

Overtones of Thoreau and his "Walden Pond," may be seen in this romantic account by The Statesman, echoes of the Lost Eden. There are similarities. Both men were naturalists, perceptive observers of their surroundings and with excellent memories, able to store away their observations, to be recalled later when needed. Both went voluntarily into the wild and seemed to enjoy solitude. Both adapted themselves well to their world and both enjoyed gardening.

The differences were more significant. Thoreau was a young man and single. He isolated himself with the objective of giving himself an opportunity to read, study, think and write, to test himself and his ideas. For Grandjean, now in his 60s, married and with a family, it was a means of putting his life back together again after leaving the Forest

Service. It was an opportunity to support his family. And perhaps it was a nostalgia-filled return to old familiar haunts.

In his first summer, 1924, his isolation from mankind was nearly total. He was deep in the forest, more than 25 miles from even the smallest community. He had to hike or ride horseback several miles once a week to pick up mail and supplies. His isolation though great, lasted for only three or four months of one summer. The following two summers his family was with him. Thoreau isolated himself for two years. However, his isolation was much more a mental and spiritual condition than a physical one. Walden Pond was located only a mile and a half from the town of Concord. The Fitchburg R. R. passed one edge of the pond less than half a mile from his cabin. Six trains a day went by on their way between Boston and Concord enabling Thoreau to tell the time of day by their passage. He had frequent visits from friends, Concord townspeople and neighboring farmers and fishermen who came to the pond. He frequently walked into Concord to pick up supplies, visit with friends and catch up on the local gossip. He could and did enjoy solitude for days at a time but he could break that solitude whenever he wished.

The greatest difference between the two men was that Thoreau set down his inmost thoughts, his philosophy, in a style that was to become a classic in American literature. Grandjean was content to accept each day as it came, make the most of it, do what needed to be done and go to sleep each night with a clear conscience. His "Short History of the Boise National Forest" was one of the few occasions when he wrote for publication and this served much more to further the cause of history than to expound his philosophy.

DECLINING YEARS

One more interesting item appears in the Statesman article, Emile's garden of flowers and vegetables. This could be taken as an omen of the future. In the fall of 1924 Emile sold his home in Boise and moved his family to Caldwell where he purchased a house on a three-acre tract on S. Kimbal Avenue. Here he settled down and remained for the rest of his life, raising chickens and a garden. Donald recalls, "After we moved to Caldwell he became really engaged in raising a large garden, with all types of flowers and vegetables that were obtainable at that time. In addition we raised a lot of chickens (about 100 Rhode Island Reds). We had two or three species of geese that were just kept for a hobby for him. He was always trying something new, whether it was plant life or vegetables or animals. He liked animals and the outdoors."

"After we started raising chickens, they had a lot of eggs. It was my job to take eggs in a little red wagon by the case downtown, a mile and a half and put them on the Interurban Stage and send them to Boise, where my uncle would sell them at the best price available. We could get much more for eggs in Boise."^{15.8} (A case of eggs was 24 dozen and the price they got as well as he could remember was 15 cents to 25 cents a dozen). Asked which uncle handled the eggs for him in Boise he replied, "Uncle Paul Bushfield." (Paul by this time had branched out beyond the Hyde Park Dairy business and become a wholesale distributor).

Donald was asked, "Why didn't your Dad drive them (the cases of eggs) downtown in the car?" His answer was "We never owned an automobile. Neither one of them ever learned to drive. (When they went to town), they walked....a mile and a half to and from." When Donald grew up, he suffered no such limitations. When he was 15 years old he went

to work for Noler Truck Lines and was employed by them as a driver for the next several years.

Ruth remembers the little farm in Caldwell with some nostalgia. She says, "We had this great big vegetable garden and we had everything. It was only three acres but (we) had cows and chickens and then flowers. We'd get the spring catalogs, seed catalogs in the winter--and he and Mother would sit there and start wantin' stuff they wanted; and then they'd weed out what they knew they couldn't afford--send in the seed order; and they ordered from Burpee's and somebody in Denver....we had lilies and sweet peas, so many of them, and I used to have to get up and go out and pick them before it got hot--Lilies-of-the-Valley and lilacs, delphiniums and just about anything--sunflowers....and he always wanted something new; we usually had something new each year. Of course we always had the Dutchman's Pipe Vine, that I remember on our back porch, 'cause we'd always find humming bird's nests in there."^{27.2}

Her father was a staunch Republican, in the footsteps of Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot, who were his idols; and he was imbued with a strong sense of patriotism.

"Our flag flew on every holiday....finally they couldn't fly it anymore. Dad took it out and burned it, 'cause that was what you did with the (worn out) flag....He never talked much about Denmark. I finally talked him into teaching me to say, 'Good night' and 'Good morning,' in Danish, but....he was an American. English was his language....he wanted English spoken, you bet....he had no accent. Once in awhile his Vs and his Ws, he'd get a little mixed up, but just slightly. He just really spoke awfully good and he wrote beautiful. His vocabulary was absolutely something else, like copper-plating."

She concurred that he was formal in dress. "He wore blue chambray work shirts. They were always fastened up to his neck. And even on the hottest days his sleeves were - he'd

roll them up, they'd come two folds up his arm, never above his elbow....he said it kept him cooler."

He didn't always wear a tie when he was working, she said, but, "his shirt was always fastened. And whenever he'd go to town it was in a suit; and his hat....When those pith helmets first came out...he wore those. He said they were so cool in the summer.

"He seemed to like to have company....When I was growing up (in Caldwell), there was still some of Dad's friends that would come over from Boise occasionally. And some of the men had been rangers, I mean had been younger, but a lot of them never forgot Dad and they would come over every once in a while....Dad really enjoyed that.

"He used to tell me tall tales, and see how far along he could go before I'd quit believing him....Those he would call a wallapaloosa, evidently he was mixed up with his vowels....They were all about when he was up in the hills. They all involved animals and nature stories." But her mother discouraged these and even his recital of true experiences in the forests. Disparagingly, she called them "trapper tales." (Too bad. They might have been entertaining as well as useful in giving us an insight into his life and philosophy).

Her mother was a stern teetotaller. Was her father also a teetotaller?

"Well I always thought he was, until I was growing up, because there was never anything in the house. Until I would talk to people who had known him before he and Mother were married. I know one time - I think it was Dr. Carpenter, my dentist who told me about one time when they ran into Dad. They had a goat, a mountain goat and there was a steep hill to go up. Dad lit his pipe, threw the goat over his shoulder, headed up the hill and the rest of them struggling to keep up with him, and when they got up there they had their camp and they all had a big drink of whiskey. Dad had a tremendous barrel chest and could go! Dr. Pittenger said none could keep up with him when they were out climbing."

Emile received a pension upon retirement but neither Ruth nor Donald remember the amount. "It wasn't much," says Donald. "I never saw a lot of cash at home," says Ruth.

Emile continued to trap and hunt for at least a few more years but not as often as in the past, especially after he left the Fish and Game Dept. At Caldwell, the "Man of the Forests," was many miles away from the woods and mountains and was without transportation. There were the Snake River and Lake Lowell a few miles away and he may have done some trapping there. Ruth says, "I can remember him coming home once - I can still see it, 'cause he had two beaver tails. He threw them out on the kitchen floor. I'd never seen one before. But where he put the beaver skins - he may have left them out in the barn drying....I don't remember any stretch or any furs so he may have sold them (the pelts) green." Whether these little excursions and the occupation of maintaining a small farm and garden compensated him fully for being exiled from the forests is not known. The hunting trips with Dr. Pittenger were over. Dr. Pittenger visited him a few times in Caldwell, but it wasn't the same.

Ruth graduated from Caldwell High School in 1936 and, finding no work in Caldwell, moved to Boise where she went to work for Bilderback, a small family firm that made clothing and did alterations. (The Bilderbacks were the grandparents of Frank Church). Ruth specialized in hemstitching and alterations. In 1939 or '40 the Bilderbacks went out of business and she went to work for Baird's at 8th and Fort St. in Boise.

Meanwhile, Donald Grandjean moved to Pocatello where he went to work for another trucking company. Shortly afterward he joined the Air Force.

In late 1940 or early 1941 Emile had a heart attack. Ruth says:

...he was in bed for a month, because he had blood clots in his legs. The doctor advised him to quit smoking. He did. And then, not too long after that the doctor told Mother, if he wanted to start smoking his pipe again then let him have it. So I figure he knew then that it was just a matter of time....I was working in Boise and Donald was in the Service when Dad died....he got very, very bad. Mother called his doctor and they took him to the hospital (Caldwell Memorial). And he told her afterwards that he didn't want her to be (home)

alone with him when he died....Dr. Cole was his doctor. And he even took Mother home but - he went down back and got her - oh I guess about five - and Mother didn't call me until about seven or seven-thirty and Dad had died. That was in August.^{27.3}

The date as reported in the Idaho Statesman was Saturday, August 8, 1942, at 3:30 A.M. Cause of death was listed as a heart ailment. The funeral was held at the Peckham Funeral Chapel in Caldwell on Tues., August 11, the Rev. Robert Shupe presiding. He was buried in nearby Canyon Hill Cemetery.

A couple of post-mortem incidents are worth mentioning.

At Christmas time, 1942, a card was received from Ingeborg. She hadn't yet heard of Emile's death. The mailing address was Stockholm, Sweden. At that time Denmark, (as well as the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Norway), was under control of Nazi Germany. It isn't clear whether the card originated in Denmark and was routed by way of Sweden or whether she had escaped to Sweden. The message read, "Happy Christmas! We are all well. Ingeborg Grandjean. Stockholm 4 Nov. 1942.

And what happened to the histories that Emile and other supervisors sent to Gifford Pinchot? On January 14, 1958, a memo was forwarded to "Regional Forester," from J. L. Sevy, Forest Supervisor, as follows:

This letter is in the nature of an inquiry for Mrs. Grandjean (wife of former supervisor).

She states that in 1912 Guifford (sic) Pinchot requested a history from each forest supervisor. Mr. Grandjean sent his in September 1912. She has inquired as to whether or not the complete histories of all of the supervisors was completed, and if so, could they be made available for her to read.

Please advise.

JLS:mc

cc: Mrs. Grandjean

The papers kept by Donald and Wyome Grandjean do not include a response, if there was one.

Pinkett notes "in the decade after 1910 Pinchot collected data for a proposed history of the American Forest Movement (to be noted later)."^{22.4} The only later comment to which this statement could apply was:

Pinchot's other significant undertaking for the forestry cause in his last years was the completion of Breaking New Ground, his autobiographical work dedicated, as might be expected to the men and women of the Forest Service. As early as 1912 he had begun to collect material for this personal story of American forestry and conservation movement. Political and other public activities of his middle years and declining health of his last years tended to prevent concentrated attention to this task. But with the help of Herbert Smith and other long-time associates the work was substantially finished in 1945, and it was published posthumously in 1947. It deals with major phases of his forestry career from 1892 to 1910....

...Pinchot died Oct. 4, 1946, at the age of eighty-one.^{22.5}

Breaking New Ground, as Pinkett observes, was a "personal story",²⁹ an autobiography as well as a history. Pinchot gave generous praise to the "men and women in the service," but specific comments and compliments were limited to those who were closest to him, at the administrative and political level. Such men as Overton W. Price, George Woodruff, Philip P. Wells, Herbert A (Dol) Smith and Harry Graves, Pinchot's successor as Forester.

Supervisors and other men in the field were rarely mentioned. Did Pinchot bite off more than he could chew when he received all the responses from his Supervisors? Did he find that he had more material than he could use? Was it too detailed and local to serve his purpose of outlining the grand design of his fight for conservation? Or had he planned

to write a second and more encyclopedic work about the work of the men and women in the field? If he planned this, it was interrupted by the health problems in his later years.

What happened to the local histories written by the supervisors?

Pinkett notes in his bibliography certain Gifford Pinchot Papers in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., and in the National Archives, Preliminary Inventory of The Records of the Forest Service.^{22.6} If the histories furnished by the supervisors were not lost or destroyed, they must be in one of these two places.

CHARACTER SKETCH

Emile Grandjean was a man of many talents and apparently had a heart of gold. Interviews with friends and relatives, including his two children indicate that he was congenial, generous, considerate of others, perceptive, responsible and hard-working. He usually got along well with others including those he worked for and those who worked for him.

As a father he was well-loved by his children, enjoyed their company and went out of his way to entertain them and encourage them to develop their abilities. Donald Grandjean says he was, "...very kindly and always teaching me something new, and had a lot of patience with me....A number of times when I was out in the hills I would see a bird or a plant that I didn't know what it was. If I gave Dad an accurate description of what I'd seen he could tell me what kind....it was."^{15.9}

Ruth said of her childhood in Caldwell that she loved to work outside, helping her Dad in the garden. She said that it was much easier working for her father than her mother because he was more patient with her and that she still loves to work in the garden to this day.

Physically, Emile, as noted earlier, was a short man, about 5'5", stocky, and estimated by son Donald to weigh between 160 and 180 lbs. He was light-complected with blue eyes and a well-trimmed brush-type mustache (although in at least one photograph, about 1911 he seems to be sporting handlebars), and regularly smoked a briar pipe. He dressed neatly and formally, usually with a tie and coat and broad-brimmed hat and when in the field wore leather puttees.

Although it has not been fully documented we have enough fragments of information to establish his credentials as a naturalist. His address to the Audubon club illustrated his

thorough knowledge of bird life in Idaho. His survey of shade and ornamental trees in Boise and his discovery and identification of a native orchid species, *Serapias gigantea* just prior to retirement from the Forest Service demonstrated a considerable knowledge of plant life, including both native and horticultural varieties. His report, in early 1922 on the status of wild game in the Boise National Forest showed detailed knowledge of animals of the region.

These events indicate that he did not complete his education in Copenhagen but continued to study and learn, driven by an insatiable curiosity, for the rest of his life. Donald still retains in his possession many of the books which formed Emile's personal library, which includes:

One set (8 vols.) - "The New Nature Library," by Doubleday Page & Co.

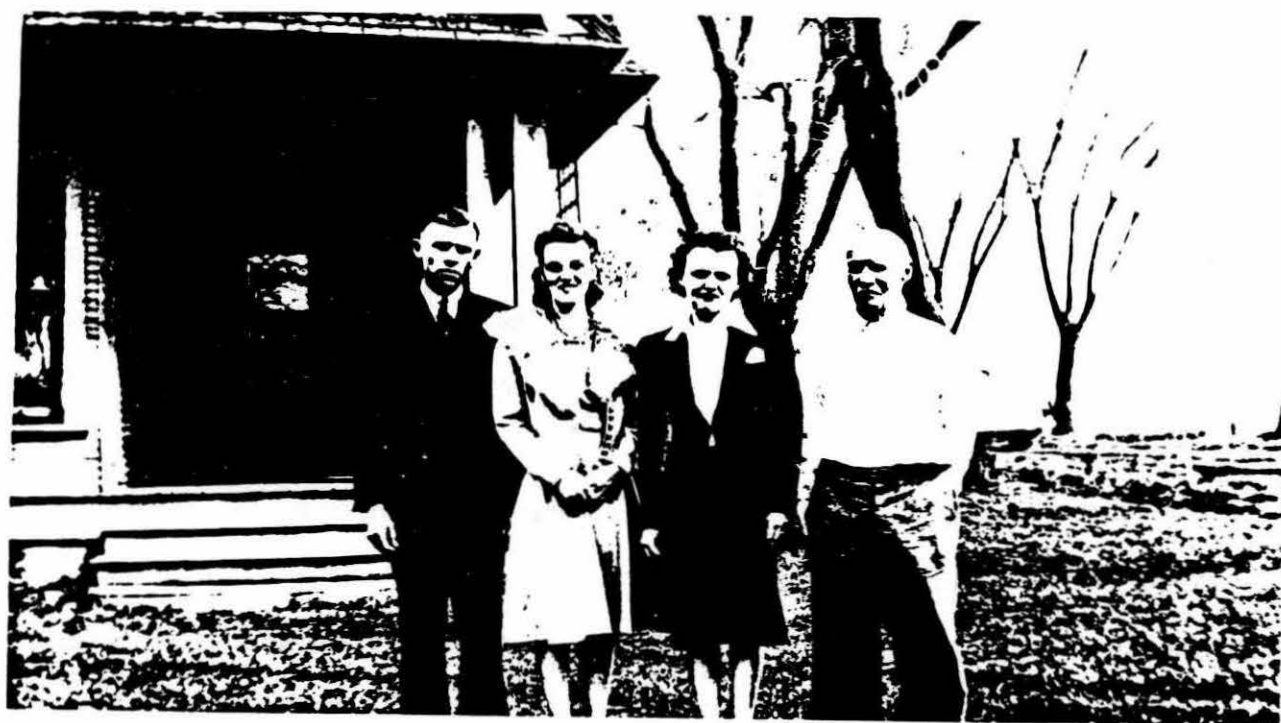
"The Book of Hardy Flowers," by H. H. Thomas

One set (16) - "The Americana" Encyclopedia

One set (12) - Washington Irving

One set each of Chas. Dickens, Bret Harte, Edgar Allen Poe

Emile was by nature an optimist, with a naive streak that showed through at times. His optimism helped him through some bad times, such as when his mother died. But he was an easy prey to stories of easily gained wealth; as when he went first to Idaho and then to Alaska seeking gold. He did not seem to get depressed when these dreams evaporated but went on to something else. The only time he was reported to be bitter was when he was shoved aside by the Forest Service, when approaching retirement age, for a younger man. Even then what bothered him most was not the act of replacement but the fact that the new man ignored his council and consigned many of his carefully conceived plans to the ash heap. Perhaps he had a right to be bitter.



Family group: Donald Grandjean, Wyoma Howe, Ruth and Emile Grandjean.

He had a good vocabulary and used it effectively, as can be seen by reading his "Short History" and other reports. Though not noted for his wit, he was capable of gentle humor on occasion. Mrs. Gordon Hannum, whose father, Elmer Ross, worked as a ranger under Emile, recalls that he visited their house once when she was a girl. When he saw several tow-headed kids running around the place, he remarked to her father that it looked like he was, "raising a bunch of little Danes."

His children say they regret that he didn't tell them more of his experiences in the forests, but his wife discouraged it, dismissing them as "Trappers' Tales." She considered a trapper's life a bit beneath his dignity.

That he was a man of fortitude and considerable courage is evident in his accounts of standing up to the angry sheepmen. He met with them on several occasions in meetings where he was the sole representative of the Forest Service and countered angry rhetoric and threats with cool reason. Donald says that on at least one occasion when attending a meeting he was sufficiently concerned about his safety to carry arms with him; but was not forced to use them.

In summary, though he may not have been a great man, in the stamp of a Washington or a Jefferson, or even of a Pinchot, he filled an important niche in the history of the Forest Service in Idaho and he filled it well at a time when men of his ability and his skill in dealing with people were critically needed to advance the Forest Service's cause and its program. One of the ways he is remembered is on the map of Idaho where the name of Grandjean appears near where he spent three summers as a game warden. Not far away is Grandjean Peak.



127

Grandjean Peak and Little Grandjean Peak near Sawtooth Lodge (South Fork of Payette River in foreground), 1987.

04 10-1-1 N2 2 19



View of Sawtooth Mountains overlooking Stanley, seen from north across Valley Creek, 1987.

Family and Relatives of
Emile Grandjean

I. His Immediate Family and Descendants

A. His Wife, Mary

Mary Olive Bushfield Grandjean was born July 31st, 1881 in Alexander, Pennsylvania. She and Emile were married in Boise on February 3, 1915. Following Emile's death in 1942 she continued to live in Caldwell for several more years. Her father, Samuel had died in 1926 (). Her mother Laura Bushfield, lived with her son Paul and daughter-in-law Gladys for several years after his death but in 1940 she moved over to Caldwell and lived with Mary (and Emile, until his death). She fell and broke her hip in the late forties or early fifties and was then moved to a nursing home. She died in 1953. Mary took her mother's remains back to Washington, Pennsylvania, where she was buried with her husband in a family plot. Returning to Caldwell several months later, Mary sold the house and acreage in 1954, reportedly for \$5,000.00 () and moved to Twin Falls to live near her son Donald. She continued to attend church regularly every Sunday and spent much of her time in meditation and in reading the bible. She died on December 7th, 1960. Services were conducted at the Presbyterian Church in Twin Falls, by Rev. Woodrow Wooley. She was buried at Canyon Hill Cemetery beside her husband. (Further details of her life may be found in the text).

B. His son, Donald:

Donald Grandjean was born in Boise, Idaho on May 9, 1916. He left Caldwell in 1941 for Pocatello where he went to work for Idaho Refining Company as a truckdriver. Shortly afterwards he met Wyoma Howe, to whom he later became engaged. They visited Donald's parents in Caldwell in April, 1942, four months before Emile's death. About the same time he joined the Air Force and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri for training. While he was there his father died and he was granted leave for a week to attend his father's funeral. Wyoma joined him there. While he was on leave his outfit was assigned overseas. He was reassigned to the Air

Transport Command in Grande Prairie, Canada, where he served for three years.

On February 4, 1944 he and Wyoma were married. In June, 1945 he was reassigned to Palm Springs, California. In October 1945 he was returned to Boise for discharge. He and Wyoma returned to Pocatello. In 1949 they left Pocatello for Twin Falls, Idaho, where he worked for Fearless Farris Wholesale Company until he retired in July 1981. As noted earlier, Donald's mother moved to Twin Falls in 1954 to be near them and for awhile lived in their home, later moving to a small nearby apartment. Donald and Wyoma had 3 children, Beckie, Mary Lou and Debbie. Donald is the only known male descendant of Daniel F.L. Gr. bearing the Grandjean surname.

Wyoma Elizabeth Howe was born on May 11, 1920 at Jackson Hole, Wyoming to Frederick James Howe and Rebecca Wheelwright Howe.

Donald and Wyoma's children:

1. Beckie Sue Grandjean Boudreaux
Born July 30, 1945 in Pocatello, Idaho
Married Douglas Boudreaux, June 11, 1966 in Elko, Nevada
Now living in Sandy, Utah
They have four children (all born in Salt Lake City) as follows:
 - a. Stephen Douglas Boudreaux, born January 24, 1969
 - b. Jennifer Boudreaux, born June 24, 1969.
 - c. Peter Donald Bourdeaux, born July 23, 1970
 - d. Jason Boyd Bourdeaux, born September 10, 1971.
2. Mary Lou Grandjean Beer
Born July 8, 1951, in Twin Falls, Idaho
Married Ricky Neff, September 30, 1972, in Reno, Nevada.
Divorced.
Married Stephen Beer, November 18, 1979 in Boise, Idaho
Now living in Boise, Idaho
They have one child:
 - a. Christopher Brandon Neff, born October 12, 1975.

3. Deborah Grandjean McKinlay
Born March 8, 1958 in Twin Falls, Idaho
Married Jed David McKinlay, August 6, 1982 in Salt Lake City,
Utah.
Now living in Moscow, Idaho
They have two children:
 - a. Bonnie McKinlay, born August 21, 1983 in Twin Falls,
Idaho
 - b. Molly McKinlay, born September 20, 1985 in Laramie,
Wyoming

C. Emile's daughter, Ruth

Ruth Grandjean was born in Boise on June 16, 1918. She left the family home in Caldwell about 1934 after completing high school. She went to work as a seamstress for Bilderback, a small clothing alterations firm in Boise. When the Bilderbacks retired she worked for Baird's, a laundry and dry cleaning firm located at 8th and Fort Streets in Boise. In July 1945 she married Elton Stevenson, who worked at the Hotel Boise. They had three children, Mary Kathleen, Linda and Douglas. They went to Seattle for a short time during the war and then returned to Boise. They lived for several years on North 16th Street in a duplex next door to and owned by Paul and Gladys Bushfield, Ruth's uncle and aunt. Ruth quit working after the children came. But in 1953 she divorced Stevenson and returned to work. She retired from Baird's in 1980. Soon afterward she moved to Weiser to be near her daughter Kathy and she lives there now.

Ruth's children:

1. Mary Kathleen (Kathy)

Kathy Stevenson Dashiell

Born in Boise on March 17, 1947

Married Peter Dashiell in 1964 or 1965, shortly after
graduating from Boise High School.

She works as a teacher's aid in Payette at the State School
for mentally and physically retarded.

Pete teaches auto mechanics at Weiser High School.

They live in Weiser.

They have two boys:

- a. Marvin
- b. Richard

2. Linda

Linda Stevenson Englesby

Born in Seattle on August 17, 1948. The family moved back to Boise shortly afterward and she grew up in Boise, graduating from Boise High School.

Married Charles Englesby in Boise in 1968 while he was home on leave from military service in Viet Nam.

They now live in New Plymouth. Linda is a clerk for the New Plymouth School District. Charles drives for Viking Truck Line out of Boise.

They have two boys:

- a. Michael, born in November 1968
- b. David born in 1971

3. Douglas

Douglas Stevenson born in Boise, April 11, 1953.

Graduated from Boise High School

Married Cheryl Schlatia of Nampa, Idaho, June 9, 1979.

He works in a supervisory position at the Hewlett-Packard plant in Boise and lives in Boise. Cheryl is a housewife.

They have one daughter:

- a. Emily, born in 1982. The name Emily was chosen as the feminine equivalent of Emile, her great grandfather.

II. Emile's Brother Axel Emil

Axel Emil Hanssen Grandjean was born October 1, 1851 at Saerslev. He died April 1858 at Leerbjerggaard, several years before Emile was born.

III. Emile's brother Sophus:

Sophus August Hanssen Grandjean, was born January 18, 1853 at Saerslev, Denmark. He came to the U.S.A. arguably, about 1883 with Emile (Donald Gr. believes he came later than Emile). Died June 4, 1902 at Fairhaven, Washington, a small town just outside Bellingham, which was incorporated into Bellingham in 1903. Sophus was unmarried and had no children. (See text for more details).

IV. Emile's sister Augusta

Augusta Marie Elizabeth Hanssen Grandjean, was born August 31, 1954 at Leerbjerggaard, Denmark. She married Jens Kreggh Rasmussen, August 26, 1886 at Gothenburg, Nebraska. She came to Boise about 1925, after her husband's death. She lived with the Leflangs at 1104 Lincoln Avenue in South Boise for a short time, later moving to an apartment at 205 E. Jefferson. Later still, she moved to an apartment on North 6th Street near Memorial Park. She had no children. She died August 31, 1935 and was buried at Morris Hill Cemetery, Boise on September 5.

V. Emile's Brother Louis

Louis Hanssen Grandjean was born on March 16, 1856 at Leerbjerggaard. The date of his arrival in the U.S. is not known. He married Thora Vilhelmina Camilla Leflang, a daughter of Otto Andreas Vilhelm Leflang by his first marriage. They were divorced in 1895. He was remarried October 11, 1905 to Ingeborg Nielsen (born April 17, 1874 in Hjorring). He lived for several years in Lexington, Nebraska, later moving to Loveland, Colorado. He is listed in the Grandjean Genealogy as being a farmer in Lexington, Nebraska. Elizabeth Sliger notes () he visited Boise in the late twenties and lived in Golden, Colorado. His death date is not known. His second marriage produced two children:

A. Louise Ingeborg Augusta Grandjean

Born October 13, 1906 in Lexington, Nebraska

Died December 2, 1908

B. Louis Grandjean

Born November 18, 1909 in Loveland, Colorado

No other information available.

VI. Emile's sister Ingeborg (much of the information about Ingeborg and her descendants furnished by Elizabeth L. Sliger of Twin Falls).

Ingeborg Emilie Hanssen Grandjean was born at Leerbjerggaard, Denmark on October 8, 1857. She emigrated to the U.S.A. about 1884 and married Otto Andreas Vilhelm Leflang on January 12, 1885 at Plum Creek (later renamed Lexington), Nebraska. They had two children, Valdemar (Walter) and Marie Elizabeth. They moved to Bellevue, Idaho about 1891 where they undertook to raise draft horses for hauling supplies to the mines. It was a short-lived and unsuccessful venture. They then moved several miles north to the small village of Gimlet, Idaho, where they

bought a 160 acre farm, known there as the upper Comstock ranch. They remained there until 1905, during which time Otto also served as postmaster.

They sold their holdings in Gimlet and moved to Virginia. They moved several times in Virginia, finally settling for a time at Buckroe Beach, a resort, where they operated a concession and restaurant. They made a short visit to Boise in 1910 to see Ingeborg's brother Emile and they returned to Idaho permanently in 1914, moving to Ketchum.

Otto died September 25, 1915 and was buried in Ketchum. Ingeborg filed on a 160 acre homestead tract. Walter and Marie filed on adjacent 160 acre tracts. When the Homestead Law was amended to allow up to 640 acres per homestead all three tracts were increased to the maximum. Ingeborg spent her summers on her homestead and raised a flock of sheep. About 1920 Ingeborg moved to Boise where she bought a house at 1104 Lincoln Avenue (in what was then South Boise, since annexed to Boise). She brought her daughter Marie with her. However they usually returned to their homesteads for the summer months. Ingeborg died in Boise in 1937. She was buried in Ketchum.

A. Valdemar (Walter), Ingeborg's son.

Valdemar (Walter) Grandjean Leflang was born in Lexington, Neraska, July 23, 1887. He married Sarah Gertrude Elliott of Washington D.C., November 23, 1907 in Virginia. They had four children, Maude Elizabeth, Louise Hope, Gertrude Elliott and Walter Laflang, Jr. The latter two were twins. Walter died at the age of five months. He was buried at Ketchum.

When his parents moved back to Ketchum, Idaho, Walter and Sarah went with them. Walter filed on a homestead in Elkhorn Gulch, near Ketchum. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in World War I, the first volunteer from the Ketchum area. He served in the 10th Engineers, Forestry; later in the 20th Engineers. He was a corporal at the time of his discharge. When his mother moved to Boise, Walter and Sarah followed soon afterward. For the next several years Walter and his family spent their summers in the Wood River area and their winters in Boise, living first with his mother; later at the house next door (1108 Lincoln Avenue). At Ketchum, besides maintaining his homestead farm, he operated a sawmill. In Boise, he served for a time as a mailman.

Sarah died unexpectedly of pneumonia in Boise on March 17, 1922. Her remains were shipped back to Washington D.C. and buried at St. John's (Rock Creek) Cemetery, beside the graves of her parents.

Beginning in 1922, Walter frequently worked for Morrison-Knudsen Company, a construction company which today is world-known. He was on a first-name basis with Knudsen, a fellow Dane, although he usually referred to their relationship in terms of, "me and Knudsen." Also in 1922 he remarried, this time to Minnie Yates in Boise. Later they were divorced. They had no children.

Walter went to Weed, California in 1927, taking his family with him. He worked there for two years for the Long Bell Lumber Company. He then returned to Wood River, Idaho, where he acquired and operated another sawmill. Elizabeth stayed behind, attending college in California. In 1934 Walter's sawmill burned down and he had to go back to work for awhile as an employee.

When World War II broke out he reenlisted and served in England and North Africa. He was demobilized at the end of the war as a warrant officer. He returned to Salmon, Idaho where he operated a sawmill and two small ranches.

In 1950 he went to Utah and in the same year married Violet Madsen in Magna. They had no children together, but she, like Walter had a grown family. He died in Sandy, Utah in 1964 and was buried at Ketchum.

1. Elizabeth, Walter's oldest daughter

Maud Elizabeth Leflang was born in Buckroe Beach, Virginia October 11, 1908. Her family moved to Ketchum in 1914 where she attended grade school. In 1921, her family moved to Boise. Her mother, Sarah, died in 1922. Walter then moved his family in with his mother and sister at 1104 Lincoln Avenue. Elizabeth attended Central School in Boise and graduated from there. She attended Boise High School for three years. She then transferred to Siskiyou Union High School in Weed, California (where her father had moved) where she graduated in 1927. She enrolled at Stanford University School of Nursing in 1928 and graduated four years later. She married Chester James

Sliger in Boise in 1936. They are now retired and living in Twin Falls. They have two children, Sarah Ann and James Leflang Sliger.

a. Sarah Ann Sliger

Born April 13, 1942

Married August 14, 1965, to Darrell Richard Reinke, in
Twin Falls, Idaho.

Now living in Ashton, Idaho

They have three children:

1. Kristin Reinke

Born November 23, 1968, St. Louis, Missouri

2. Natasha Reinke

Born October 7, 1970, Tubingen, Germany

3. Derek Richard Reinke

Born February 9, 1976, Providence, Rhode Island

b. James LeFlang Sliger

Born May 20, 1943 Twin Falls, Idaho.

Married March 14, 1970 to Marcia Singer, Columbus,
Mississippi

Now living in Spring, Texas

They have two children:

1. Bryan Leflang Sliger

Born October 14, 1970, Salt Lake City, Utah

2. Daniel Alan Sliger

Born July 29, 1973, Las Vegas, Nevada

2. Louise, Walter's second daughter

Louise Hope Leflang, born in Buckroe Beach, Virginia on
October 28, 1910.

Married Walter F. Eytchison of Boise, in Boise, Idaho, July
17, 1925.

Died April 23, 1982. Her husband died about ten years earlier.

They had three children: Marjorie, Ronald and Delores.

- a. Marjorie Gertrude Eytchison
Born February 16, 1927, Boise, Idaho
Married February 22, 1945 to Joseph H. Janlois II, Boise,
Idaho
Now living in Alamo, California
They have three children:
1. Joseph H. Janlois, III
Born May 5, 1946, Omaha, Nebraska
Unmarried as of 1986, now living in Oakland,
California
 2. Mark Robert Janlois
Born April 7, 1948, Scottsbluff, Nebraska
Married September 26, 1970, to Ann Murphy, Santa
Cruz, California
Now living in Santa Clara, California, no children.
- b. Ronald Marvin Eytchison
Born November 11, 1936, Boise, Idaho
Married July 19, 1958 to Patricia Brewer, Boise, Idaho
Now living in Naples, Italy
Graduate, the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland,
1958
Presently (1986), Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy Command,
Submarine Grp 8, Naples, Italy
They have three children:
1. Brian Richard Eytchison
Born August 23, 1960, Japan
Married July 19, 1986 to Amy Susan Colgan, Toledo,
Ohio
Now living in Atlanta, Georgia
 2. Randolph Eytchison
Born April 12, 1963, Groton, Connecticut
Single
Now living in

3. Gregory Brewer Eytchison
Born October 26, 1968, Groton, Connecticut
Single
Presently a Midshipman at U.S. Naval Academy,
Annapolis, Maryland
- c. Delores Ann Eytchison
Born February 25, 1939 (?), Boise, Idaho
Married, to Jesse Donald Phelps, Boise,
Idaho
They have four children
 1. Ronald Phelps
Born February 14, 1956, Nampa, Idaho
 2. Jeffrey Phelps
Born January 29, 1958, Tokyo, Japan
 3. Daniel Phelps
Born, July 1959, Honolulu, Hawaii
 4. Lori Phelps
Born August 10, 1961, Boise, IdahoJesse D. Phelps served in the Army in the Vietnam War as a helicopter pilot (Army CWO). He was missing in action, December 28, 1965 at An Ke Valley. Declared dead in 1967. A marker was placed in his memory at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia. Delores was remarried in 1972 or 1973 to Michael Evans of Boise. Now living in Carlin, Nevada.
3. Gertrude Leflang Andersen, Walter's third daughter
Born May 4, 1920, Boise, Idaho
Married 1947 to Neil C. Andersen, Winnemucca, Nevada
Now living in Boise, Idaho
They have two children, Julie Rae and Neil C.
 - a. Julie Rae Andersen
Born December 25, 1951, Pasadena, California
Single
 - b. Neil C. Andersen II
Born April 13, 1955, Los Angeles, California
Single

Note: An older son of Neil C. Andersen by a previous marriage was also named Neil C. Andersen, Jr.; however, he was deceased before the marriage of Gertrude Leflang and Neil C. Andersen, and the birth of their son.

B. Ingeborg's daughter, Marie

Marie Elizabeth Leflang was born in Lexington, Nebraska, in 1890. She stayed with her mother throughout the latter's lifetime. Although she filed for a separate homestead tract at Elkhorn Gulch near Ketchum, she and her mother worked together, tending sheep on the two tracts. (See Elizabeth Leflang Sliger's essay of November, 1974. "Ingeborg Grandjean Leflang.").

When Ingeborg died in Boise in 1937, Marie went to Salmon, Idaho and stayed with her brother Walter and his family until the late forties. Then she returned to Boise, where she lived in an apartment on North 7th Street between State and Washington. Later she lived at a boarding house on Ridenbaugh Street until some time in the '70s, when she broke her hip and went to a nursing home near St. Luke's hospital to spend her last days. She died in 1978 and was buried in Ketchum. She never married.

VII. Emile's sister, Marie

Fanny Hansine Marie Ulrika Elizabeth Hanssen Grndjean was born September 25, 1859, at Leerbjerggaard, Denmark. She worked for several years as a housekeeper for a well-to-do family in Copenhagen. She never married and she never left Denmark. She died in Copenhagen October 17, 1925.

VIII. Emile's brother Axel

Axel Emil Hannsen Grandjean was born July 11, 1868 in Copenhagen. He married Marie Anne Beyl, April 2, 1894 in Plum Creek, (later Lexington), Nebraska. She died January 3, 1902 in Omaha. He is listed in the Grandjean Genealogy as being a farmer in Lexington, later in Omaha. Elizabeth Sliger notes () that he spent most of his life in the U. S. in or near Omaha, Nebraska and that he visited in Boise, Idaho and the Wood River area on several occasions. Also that he moved to the State of Washington in the mid-twenties, where he died about 1926. Two children are listed in the Genealogy:

- A. Nathalie Medina Grandjean
Born September 21, 1910 at Edgewater, Colorado
No further information given
- B. A son
Born July 19, 1911 in Omaha, Nebraska
Died July 20, 1911



INDEX TO
APPENDIX

- I. Index
- II. Footnotes and Sources
- III. Grandjean Genealogy - Introduction, (English translation by Caleb Woodhouse, Little Compton, R. I., 1970.
- IV. Grandjean Pedigree Chart
- V. Grandjean Genealogy (Excerpt of Daniel F. L. Gr. and family)
- VI. Letter, from Ludwig Grandjean to "Your Excellency," dated Mar. 29, 1738, in Danish, followed by English translation.
- VII. Citizenship Certificate of Emile and Sophus Grandjean.
- VIII. Letters from Sophus Gr. to his sister, Ingeborg G. Leflang, dated Nov. 27 and Dec. 4, 1895, (regarding condition of his Mother).
- IX. Death certificate and newspaper account of death of Sophus Gr.
- X. House Bill No. 242, (In the Idaho Legislature, 1909) - AN ACT - TO CLOSE THE OPEN SEASON FOR...KILLING OF GAME ANIMALS AND BIRDS WITHIN CERTAIN BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE OF IDAHO.
- XI. Copy of Partial List of Boise Tree Survey, undated.
- XII. Copy of address by Emile Grandjean to Audubon Club, undated.
- XIII. Letters from Boise National Forest Old-Timer.
- XIV. References to Emile Grandjean, found in the Idaho Statesman.
- XV. Maps

FOOTNOTES AND SOURCES

| | See Text Page No. |
|---|----------------------|
| <p>1. There is some confusion about the year of Grandjean's birth. Hiram French (2) listed it as 1867 and this date was copied by subsequent biographers. The Boise Census of 1910 gave his age as 45, which would make his birthdate 1864. But the Grandjean Family Genealogy (3), considered to be the most reliable source, gave his birthdate as October 31, 1861. This date is plausible as it would allow time for his education in Forestry before he left Denmark. (He demonstrated many times that his background in Forestry was excellent). To accept French's date meant that he finished high school, obtained an education in Forestry and left Denmark by age sixteen.</p> | 1 |
| <p>2. <u>History of Idaho</u>, by Hiram French, Lewis Publishing Co., N.Y., 1914, Vol. 2, p. 615.</p> | 2 |
| 2.1 Ibid. | 14 |
| 2.2 Ibid. | 89 |
| <p>*3. <u>Stamtavle over Familien Grandjean</u>, (Grandjean Genealogy), I Kommission Hos Andr. Fred Host & Son, MCMXXXIV, Copenhagen, Denmark, Introduction.</p> | 2 |
| 3.1 Page 23 | 5 |
| 3.2 Page 23 | 5 |
| <p>*4. Letter, from Bent Otte Grandjean to author, dated Jan. 22, 1986.</p> | 2 |
| 4.1 Ibid. | 5 |
| 4.2 Ibid. | 5 |
| 4.3 It would be natural to assume that the title, "King's Counsellor" indicated a direct connection with the king's court. But as B. O. Grandjean explains, "Concerning the titles as 'King's Councillor' (Kammerherre, kammerad, etc.), I must say: these titles were only honorary titles, from an obsolete kind of social and economical ranking system bestowed upon one, at the best time of one's career, and to rank with the military system, but with no privileges, except the local | 9 |

prestige. Nowadays you would be granted some kind of medal of merit...."

- 4.4 Ibid. 9
5. Letter by Ludwig Grandjean, dated Mar. 29, 1738, to "your Excellency." Copies, (Danish and an English translation) are included in this Appendix. 2
- *6. Letter from B. O. Grandjean dated May 20, 1987. 2
- *7. Letter, from Tove Grandjean to author, dated Nov. 11, 1985. 5
8. Elizabeth L. Sliger believes Emile's brother Sophus accompanied him to America. Donald Grandjean says Sophus came later, perhaps as late as 1890. The 1805 Census of Lincoln County, Nebraska lists S. A. Grandjean as residing in the town of Brady Island as a farmer, as of June 19, 1805, date of the enumeration. His age is given as 32. Just below this entry but as a separate house no. is listed I. E. Grandjean, female, age 27, also a farmer. These initials correspond to Ingeborg Emilie. She is listed as single. This is a bit odd as family records say she married Otto Leflang in Jan. of '85. There is no mention in this census of Hans Emil Grandjean. 10

The 1886 Nebraska Gazetteer, under its Business Directory for Lincoln County also lists Grandjean, S. but not Grandjean, I. E., Grandjean, H. E. or Otto Leflang.

The records of the District Court of Lincoln County at North Platte, contain Certificates of Citizenship for both Sophus and Emile dated Oct. 21, 1889. Nebraska Historical Society Leaflet No. 3 contains the following statement:

The first federal law regarding naturalization was passed in 1790, establishing the basic procedure for naturalization throughout the 19th century. The courts were designated as the agency for implementing this law. Each immigrant desiring to begin the process of naturalization was required to appear in a court of record to complete a Declaration of Intention, sometimes called first papers.

After a mandatory residence, generally a period of five years, he was again required to present himself in court, with witnesses, to fill out a petition for citizenship, take an oath of allegiance, and prove he had met the residency requirement...

From all this it appears that Sophus and Emile filed first papers in Nebraska in 1884. Sophus must have stayed in Nebraska for a year or longer, probably the full five years to establish and maintain residence there before receiving his Naturalization Certificate. Emile, on the other hand, may have left for Idaho and the Wood River area, soon afterward.

These sources strengthen the contention that Sophus and Emile came to this country together, but they also open up the possibility that Ingeborg may have come at the same time.

9. A case could be made that he did not come to Idaho that early. His name does not appear in any local newspapers, (Hailey Times, Ketchum Keystone Press) until 1895. Edna McGown, in her book, "The Far Side of the Mountain," quotes Adele Brouillette McGown, a pioneer resident of the area as follows:

10

That spring strangers began to come in. Two men came to our place by the names of Charlie Grandjean and Ernest Rasmussen. They were looking for a place to locate with some thoroughbred horses but they found that the winters in the Stanley Basin was too long with too much snow. They were both Danes. They stayed at our place. While they was there Ernest taught me how to make cheese like they did in Denmark. Charlie Grandjean loved to hunt. He killed a goat at the head of Redfish Lake and gave me the head. It has nice black horns...This was in 1893.

Emile was issued a certificate of citizenship at North Platte, Nebraska on Oct. 21, 1889.

All this is a negative form of evidence however. Considering the size of the Stanley Basin and the Sawtooth area and the limitations on travel and communications at that time, he could have been camped out in a remote area, prospecting, trapping or hunting; and have been there for some time before he became known. Also he could have returned periodically to Nebraska to visit with other members of his family. Otto M. Jones, writing a feature article in the Idaho Statesman told of a trip he made with Emile Grandjean into the Sawtooth area in 1920 (issue of April 25). They camped overnight at the Grandjean Ranger Station and Jones inspected a small cabin nearby which he said was built by Grandjean and in which he lived for one winter in "the eighties," while hunting and trapping in the area. This information must have been furnished by Grandjean. Grandjean himself says, at the beginning of his Short History of the Boise National Forest, "I came to this state in the early eighties...."

At any rate a period of roughly ten years in Grandjean's early years in America is largely unaccounted for.

- | | | |
|------|---|-----|
| *10. | Interview of Elizabeth Leflang Sliger by author, Oct. 23, 1985 in Twin Falls, Idaho. | 10 |
| *11. | <u>The Grandjeans in America</u> , unpublished essay by Elizabeth Leflang Sliger, dated Nov., 1972. | 10 |
| 12. | Ruth Stevenson, quoted in "Idaho Family Trees," by Joyce Dice Owens, in the Oct. 23, 1960 edition of The Idaho Statesman. | 11 |
| | 12.1 Ibid. | 113 |
| *13. | <u>E. Grandjean</u> , an unpublished essay by Elizabeth Leflang Sliger, ca. April, 1982. | 11 |
| | 13.1 Ibid. | 14 |
| | 13.2 Ibid. | 100 |
| *14. | <u>The Grandjeans at Valley Creek, Stanley Basin...Salmon R.</u> , an unpublished essay by Elizabeth Leflang Sliger, dated Oct. 20, 1985. | 11 |

| | See Text Page No. |
|--|----------------------|
| 14.1 Ibid. | 13 |
| 14.2 Ibid. | 130 |
| *15. Interview of Donald and Wyoma Grandjean by author, April 3, 1985, at Twin Falls, Idaho | 13 |
| 15.1 Donald Grandjean says, "There are things in here (Hawley's <u>History of Idaho</u>), I don't exactly agree with....To my knowledge they never went to the McKenzie River, because from McKenzie River, Ketchikan is a long ways. In those days there were no roads at all...that McKenzie deal, I don't think is true. I never heard Dad ever mention the McKenzie River." Donald maintains that the scope of the brothers' activities was limited to the Ketchikan area. | 14 |
| 15.2 Ibid. | 15 |
| 15.3 Ibid. | 87 |
| 15.4 Ibid. | 100 |
| 15.5 Ibid. | 111 |
| 15.6 Ibid. | 112 |
| 15.7 Ibid. | 113 |
| 15.8 Ibid. | 116 |
| 15.9 Ibid. | 123 |
| 16. <u>History of Idaho</u> , by James H. Hawley | 140 |
| *17. News item in the June 5, 1902 edition of the Fairhaven Evening Herald, Fairhaven, Washington, (courtesy of Elizabeth Leflang Sliger). | 17 |
| *18. Letter, dated Mar. 22, 1986, from Frank L. Green, Librarian, The Washington State Historical Society to the author. | 15 |
| *19. <u>Senator Heyburn's War Against the Forest Service</u> , by R. G. Cook, an article in the Winter, 1960-71 edition of Idaho Yesterdays. | 18 |
| 19.1 Ibid. | 47 |
| 19.2 Cong. Record, 59th Cong., 1st Session, 1677 | 48 |
| 19.3 Grenville H. Gibbs, "The Idaho State Constitution: Its Origins, Framers and Development (unpublished Master's Thesis, the University of Idaho, 1949), 29. | 48 |

| | See Text Page No. |
|---|----------------------|
| 19.4 "Forest Reserves" The Independent (March 1906), 60:667-671 | 49 |
| 19.5 Heyburn Papers. University of Idaho, passim. | 49 |
| 19.6 United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Bulletin No. 67 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906), 7163. | 50 |
| 19.7 Cong. Rec., 59th Cong., 2nd Session, 1869 | 50 |
| 19.8 "Forest Reserves," The Outlook (March 23, 1907), 629-630 | 51 |
| 19.9 Ruby L. Hult, <u>Northwest Disaster: Avalanche and Fire</u> , (Portland Binford and Mort, 1960). | 51 |
| 19.10 Betty Goodwin Spencer, <u>The Big Blow-up</u> , (Caldwell: The Caxton Printers, 1956), 207, 264. | 47 |
| 20. <u>Emile Grandjean and the Forest Service in Idaho, 1905-1910</u> , A college paper prepared in 1979 for Boise State Univ. by Mary Grandjean (granddaughter of Emile Grandjean). | 18 |
| *21. <u>A SHORT HISTORY OF THE BOISE NATIONAL FOREST</u> , by E. Grandjean, ca. May 7, 1912, Boise, Idaho, a 10 page document, copy on file at Idaho Historical Society Library, Boise, Idaho. | 19 |
| 22. <u>Gifford Pinchot - Private and Public Forester</u> , by Harold T. Pinkett, Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill., 1970, p. 59. | 47 |
| 22.1 Ibid., p. 75 | 47 |
| 22.2 Ibid., p. 121 | 52 |
| 22.3 Ibid., p. 125 | 52 |
| 22.4 Ibid., p. 132 | 121 |
| 22.5 Ibid., p. 149 | 121 |
| 22.6 Ibid., p. 152, 153 | 122 |
| 23. <u>Thirty-Seven Years in the Forest Service</u> , by C. N. Woods excerpts from Sawtooth Mountain Area Study - Idaho History, by Victor O. Goodwin and John A. Hussey, prepared jointly by the U.S. Forest Service and the Nat'l Park Service, Jan. 1965. | 69 |
| 24. <u>Sawtooth Mountain Area Study - Idaho History</u> , by Victor O. Goodwin and John A. Hussey, prepared jointly by the U. S. Forest Service/Dept. of Agriculture, and the Nat'l Park Service/Dept. of Interior, Jan. 1965. | 75 |
| 24.1 Ibid. | 100 |

| | See Text Page No. |
|---|----------------------|
| 24.2 Ibid. | 104 |
| 24.3 Ibid. | 112 |
| 25. Genealogy chart furnished author by Donald and Wyoma Grandjean, Twin Falls, Idaho. Copy on file, Idaho State Historical Library and on page V-ii of this Appendix. | 90 |
| *26. Interview of Gladys L. Bushfield by author, June 28, 1985, Weiser, Idaho. | 90 |
| 26.1 Ibid. | 91 |
| *27. Interview of Ruth Stevenson by author, Oct. 30, 1985, Weiser, Idaho. | 91 |
| 27.1 Ibid. | 96 |
| 27.2 Ibid. | 117 |
| 27.3 Ibid. | 120 |
| *28. There are seeming discrepancies among the records available regarding the date of Grandjean's demotion from the top job in the Boise National Forest. Referring to B.S.N. records, Elizabeth Smith in her "History of the Boise National Forest 1907 - 1976," lists his term as Supervisor as 1907 - 1920. She lists Walter Campbell as Supervisor, 1920 - 1922. Grandjean descendants say that Emile served until 1922. | 100 |

Investigation reveals that the discrepancies stem from a semantic or nomenclatural distinction. A review of the "Alumni Bulletin, Dist. 4, Intermountain Region, April, 1921 is enlightening. For the Boise National Forest it contains the following listing of personnel:

"E. Grandjean, Dist. Forest Inspector, In Charge, (my italics), W. M. Campbell, Forest Supervisor, Mabel M. Sturgis, Senior Clerk." An item in the Idaho Statesman dated Fri., Jan. 30, 1920 backs up this statement. Under the headline, "More Work and More Pay for Forest Supervisors," the reporter notes that Emile Grandjean, Guy Mains and 5 other supervisors had been promoted to the classification of Forest Inspector. It appears that for at least a year or two the title of Forest Inspector was assigned to the head man in some instances.

On the other hand, a memo from Larry McGrath of the Nat'l Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, addressed to Arthur Selin of Twin Falls (who had sent a letter of inquiry on April 9, 1983), reads as follows:

The records show the following:

Emile Grandjean was Forest Supervisor, Boise Nat'l Forest from 01-01-08 until 01-16-22 when he was made Deputy Forest Supervisor...

Walter M. Campbell served as a Deputy Forest Supervisor, Boise Nat'l Forest from 04-01-20 until transfer to Cache Nat'l Forest on 01-16-22.

So regardless of title, Emile Grandjean remained as head of the Boise National Forest District until January of 1922.

29. Breaking New Ground, by Gifford Pinchot, 1947, Harcourt and Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1972, Univ. of Washington Press, Seattle, Pages 302-305.

121

* On file in the Library of the Idaho State Historical Society, Boise, Idaho.

Translation of the Introduction to the
Grandjean Genealogy

According to tradition, the Grandjean family is supposed to have emigrated from around Lyon after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. As a boy of about 15, Harald Grandjean, who later became lieutenant colonel, drew up a still-existing family genealogy which was dictated to him during a vacation visit at Leerbjerggaard around 1856 by his paternal grandfather, the former owner of "Conradineslyst," August Grandjean. He stated, as it appears from the chart, that the family came to Denmark from France in 1685, the same year that Louis XIV revoked Henry IV's 1598 edict of liberties to the Huguenots. When we consider that August Grandjean's father, Counsellor [Kammerraad] Ludvig Johan Grandjean, was 22 years old at the death of his grandfather, the forest supervisor [Skovrider] Ludvig Grandjean, then we may take this statement seriously, since we may assume that the Counsellor's household was well informed and that the aging August Grandjean was only telling his youthful grandson, who was curious about the family, what he himself had heard in his own home, either from his father, at whose death in 1801 he was about 17, or from his elder brothers and sisters.

It is said that the family came to Denmark as reformed Protestants, or Calvinists. But since its first family head here was living out in the countryside, it is easy to understand that when his children should be baptized he went to the nearest church, without scruples concerning the denomination. Thus, there is no trace of the family in the books of the French Reformed Church. [Investigations and inquiries in the French "Society for the History of French Protestantism" have yielded no results. The number of emigrants, however, was very large.]

A final traditional story has it that the family came to Denmark with the Plessens [a family from Mecklenburg, prominent at the Danish royal court], which for good reasons is completely erroneous. But the explanation for this error is obvious. For more than two generations the Grandjeans had had connections with members of the von Plessens, perhaps as early as the forest supervisor Ludvig Grandjean when he was in the service of Dowager Queen Charlotte Amalie [i.e., between the death of Christian V, 1699, and her own death, 1714], in any case with his son at Vemmetofte [near Fakse, Zealand] where Lord Chamberlain Carl Adolf von Plessen was the magnate, and--not least--with the grandson, the Counsellor, at Fuglebjerggaard [southwest Zealand], whose main activity was with the Plessens' entailed estates.

The founder of the Danish family is first mentioned in Denmark in 1686 when he (named "Augustin Grandhans" in the church register), who at that time was a chamberlain (Hofmester) at Hellested [near Ringsted, Zealand], was married to the chambermaid there, Regina Rochow. The Hellestrup estate was then owned by Philip Adam von Massenbach, a major general of cavalry, who came from the Palatinate, who formerly had been a lieutenant colonel in the French cavalry regiment under Mazarin and a landowner in Lorraine, and who had married as his first wife a French lady, Claude Henriette d'Auxi. Since the general's second marriage

took place only in 1677 with a 47-year-old widow, it was probably the children of the first marriage with the French lady, for whom Augustin was chamberlain; the post, when the time and the conditions are considered, cannot at all be thought of as that of a tutor.

(SUMMARY: This general probably procured Grandjean a post as quartermaster in a cavalry regiment in 1686. But in 1690 a re-organization took place with orders for the regiment to move to Jutland. Grandjean, however, remained in Zealand, reverting to corporal, a title he retained to his death in 1714 (at the age of 74), though he must have retired from active service before this.)

(Translation resumed, middle of p. 7) Everywhere his surname is recorded, he is called by the danicized version of "Grandhans" (there seems never to have been a germanicized form); the first name is most often Augustinus. Since the pastor in Hyllested, who baptized the two eldest children, entered his name as "Ostein"--omitting the surname, by the way--, that is, the phonetic spelling for Austin, this clearly indicates that he probably pronounced his name Augustin in the French diminutive form. [His descendants referred to him as Augustinus.] How he himself wrote his name is unknown, as his signature has not been found, but it cannot be doubted that his original French name was Augustin Grandjean.

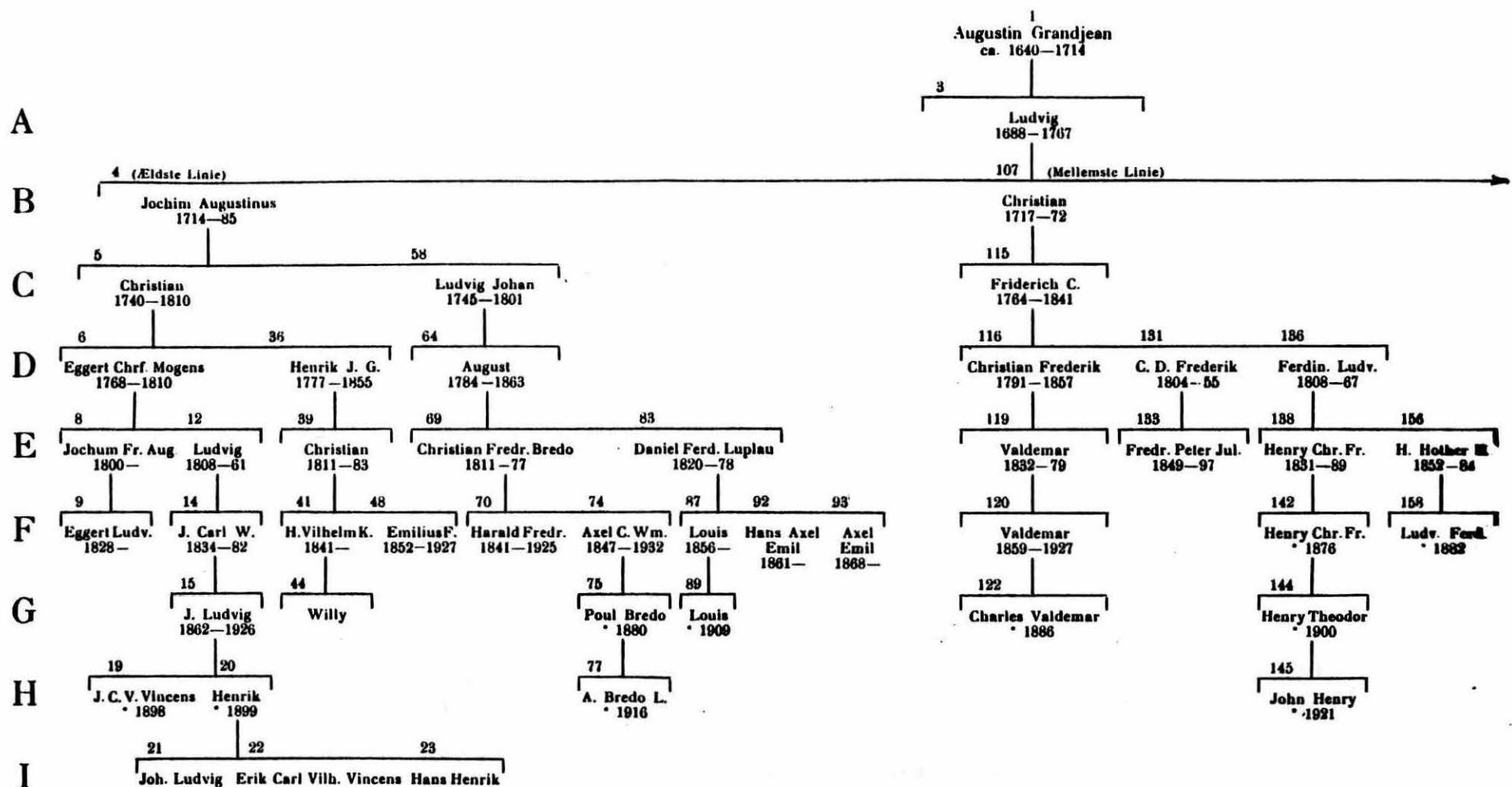
The Danish version of the surname, a meaningless one, was not retained by his children, who all called themselves Grandjean. Needless to add, this name has given rise to the most surprising spellings. As is well known, now much attention used to be given to this matter, not even within the family: for instance, the forest supervisor (Skovrider) Ludvig Grandjean, despite innumerable examples that he used normal spelling, one time nevertheless wrote his name as "Grandschiang."

(SUMMARY of last two paragraphs, pp. 7-8: Information about the family's ancestress, Regina Rochow, has not come to light. It is likely that she was related to two officers serving in the Danish army in the second half of the 17th century, who may have belonged to the German aristocratic family of von Rochow. At any rate, the von Rochow novility has been in Denmark for many years.)

Translation by Caleb R. Woodhouse, Sakonnet Point Road, Little Compton, Rhode Island, July 1975.

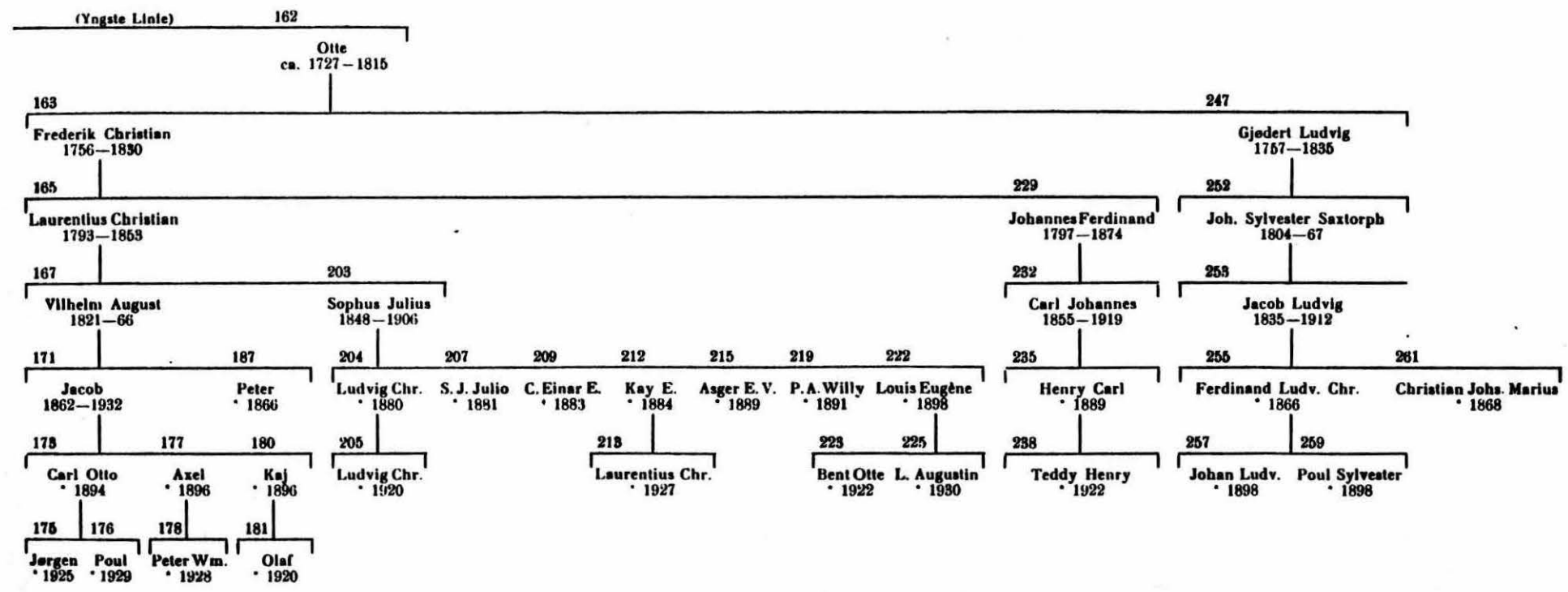
GRANDJEAN PEDIGREE

I-VI



GRANDJEAN PEDIGREE

II-VI



HUSBAND Daniel Ferdinand GRANDJEAN
 Born: 23 September 1820 Place Copenhagen, Denmark
 Chr. 21 December 1850 Place Algesborg, Holbaek Denmark
 Died: 16 December 1878 Place Copenhagen, Denmark

Husband Daniel Ferdinand
 Wife Nathalie August
 Ward Examiners 1
 State of Mission

HUSBAND'S FATHER August GRANDJEAN
HUSBAND'S MOTHER Anna MULLER
HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES

WIFE Nathalie HANSEN
 Born: 15 October 1829 Place Copenhagen, Denmark
 Chr. 3 December 1845 Place Stanley, Custer, Idaho
 Died: 11 December 1890 Place Ketchum, Blaine, Idaho
WIFE'S FATHER HANS HANSEN
WIFE'S MOTHER Marie ELIZABETH VELSCHOV

| SER | SEX | CHILDREN List each child (number being or dead) in order of birth Given Names | WHEN BORN | | WHERE BORN | | STATE OR COUNTRY | DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE | | | WHEN DIED | |
|-----|-----|---|-----------|-------|------------|------------|------------------|------------------------|---------|-----|----------------------------------|-------|
| | | | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | TOWN | | COUNTY | TO WHOM | DAY | | MONTH |
| 1 | M | Axel Emilie Hansen GRANDJEAN | 1 | Oct | 1851 | Saerslev | Holbk. | DNMK | | | 8 April 1858 | |
| 2 | M | Sophus August Hansen GRANDJEAN | 18 | Jan | 1853 | Saerslev | Holbh. | DNMK | | | 4 June 1902 | |
| 3 | F | Hanssen GRANDJEAN | 31 | Aug | 1854 | Kerbjerg | Randers | DNMK | | | 26 Aug 1886 | |
| 4 | F | Augusta Marie Elizabeth GRANDJEAN | 16 | Mar | 1856 | Kerbjerg | Randers | DNMK | | | Jens Krogh RASMUSSEN | |
| 5 | M | Louis Hansen GRANDJEAN | 8 | Oct | 1857 | Kerbjerg | Randers | DNMK | | | 18 Mar 1884 | |
| 6 | F | Hanssen GRANDJEAN | 25 | Sep | 1859 | Kerbjerg | Randers | DNMK | | | Thora Vilhelmine Camilla LEFLANG | |
| 7 | F | Elizabeth Hansen GRANDJEAN | 31 | Oct | 1861 | Kerbjerg | Randers | DNMK | | | 13 Jan 1885 | |
| 8 | M | Hans Axel Emilie Hansen GRANDJEAN | 11 | Jul | 1868 | Copenhagen | Randers | DNMK | | | Otto Andreas Vilhelm LEFLANG | |
| 9 | M | Axel Emilie Hansen GRANDJEAN | | | | Copenhagen | Randers | DNMK | | | 17 Oct 1925 | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OTHER MARRIAGES

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
 Familien Grandjean - Danish Record in possession of:
 Deborah Grandjean
 1984 Elizabeth Blvd.
 Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

HUSBAND Hans Axel Emilie Hanssen GRANDJEAN
 Born 30 October 1861 Place Copenhagen, Zealand, Denmark
 Chr. _____ Place _____
 Marr. 3 February 1915 Place Boise, Ada, Idaho
 Died 8 August 1942 Place Caldwell, Canyon, Idaho
 Bur. 10 August 1942 Place Caldwell, Canyon, Idaho
 HUSBAND'S FATHER Daniel Ferdinand Luplau GRANDJEAN HUSBAND'S MOTHER Nathalie Augusta HANSEN
 HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

Husband Hans Axel Emilie
 Wife Mary Olive BUSH
 Ward Examiners 1
2
 Stake or Mission _____

WIFE Mary Olive BUSHFIELD
 Born 31 July 1881 Place West Alexander, Washington, Pennsylvania
 Chr. _____ Place _____
 Died 7 Dec 1960 Place Twin Falls, Twin Falls, Idaho
 Bur. 9 Dec 1960 Place Caldwell, Canyon, Idaho
 WIFE'S FATHER Samuel BUSHFIELD WIFE'S MOTHER Laura Bell CHAMBERS
 WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS _____

| SEX M F | CHILDREN List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth Given Names SURNAME | WHEN BORN | | | WHERE BORN | | | DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE TO WHOM | WHEN DIED DAY MONTH YEAR |
|---------------|---|-----------|-------|------|------------|--------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | TOWN | COUNTY | STATE OR COUNTRY | | |
| 1 X M | Donald Emilie GRANDJEAN | 9 | May | 1916 | Boise | Ada | ID | 4 Feb. 1944 Wyoma Elizabeth HOWE | |
| 2 F | Ruth GRANDJEAN | 16 | Jun | 1918 | Boise | Ada | ID | 4 Jul 1945 Elting Eugene STEPHENSON | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | |

SOURCES OF INFORMATION
 Birth Certificates, Records in possession of:
 Wyoma H. Grandjean
 1984 Elizabeth Blvd.
 Twin Falls, Idaho 83301

OTHER MARRIAGES

To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the person submitting the sheet place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child

PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, VI.

ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
 DATES: 14 Apr 1794

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

Da nu rikens min gjemsel og ringe Lægen,
 ring til Vores Excellence, at vedkommende Lovind og
 Skolefoged med Vænnoforsæt, motta Lærens examene-
 ret, som først skal se tilkøbet, angaaende Her. Ki-
 nger Børn, med Jans Korte og ringe Betsværinges Tid,
 i alle de foranstaaende, at Selskabet paa den nu samlede,
 som vedrør af mig, med nogle og Tiende Aar sig var
 med sinuist, var begyndt. Og dog alligevel
 paa flidelig motta fra jegne Finuist, som for
 sig uenangtænkt til den Vores Excellence, til
 som mit forst er som sedt, at mig med som
 Her. Læren Finuist motta Læren som vedt,
 forst af mig, og udførte. I den Selskab, i den
 den forstignende, at forst, tillad af den som nu og
 som vedt

Vores Excellence
 Til den Vores Her Gensidige Raad
 og Her Begrebet
 Navnlig Jans,
 som vedt

og
 ringe sinuist
 Leiers tilte d. 29^{de} Martz 1738
 Lidenig Grundjeans

TRANSLATION FROM DANISH

It is only my respectful and small request to ask your Excellency, that the farmers and Forest guards in Stevns Herred may be examined as to the facts concerning the dealings of Forest Supervisor Bjorn in his short and inefficient service, so it shall be proved that there were such transactions between them, as never took place in all the twenty some years I was in the Service and was suddenly discharged from same.

For this reason I most respectfully hope and ask your Excellency to intrust me with a Supervisors appointment, which I hope you will consider me entitled to as a faithful servant.

I remain your Excellencys Superior Chamber Counselor and First Master of the Hunts .

Your Grace Obedient and Respectful Servant

Ludevig Grandjean

Leirstofte March 29th Ames 1738


Certificate of Citizenship.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Nebraska,
COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Be It Remembered, THAT on the Twenty First day
of October, in the year One Thousand ~~One~~^{Eight} Hundred and
Eighty Nine, Emile Grandjean appeared in the District
Court, (the said Court being a Court of record, having common law juris-
diction, and a Clerk and Seal,) and applied to the said Court to be admitted
to become a Citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the
provisions of the several Acts of Congress of the United States of America
for that purpose made and provided; and the said applicant having
thereupon produced to the Court such evidence, made such declaration and
renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said acts required:

Thereupon, It was ordered by the said Court, that the said applicant
be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted by the said Court, to be a
Citizen of the United States of America.

In Testimony Whereof, The Seal of said Court is hereunto affixed at
North Platte Nebraska on this 21 day of October 1889



W. C. Alder
Clerk.

By _____
Deputy.

State of Nebraska, }
Lincoln County, } SS.

I, W. C. Alder, Clerk of the District
Court in and for Lincoln County, Nebraska, do hereby certify that the
above and foregoing is a correct and true copy of the Certificate of Citi-
zen-ship of Emile Grandjean as shown by the
records of my office this 14 day of February A. D. 1903

Witness my hand and seal of said Court this 14
day of February 1903.

W. C. Alder
Clerk of the District Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

By _____ Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

We it Remembered, That on the Twenty First day

of October

in the year one thousand eight hundred and Eighty Nine

Sophie Grandjean

appeared in the District Court, (the said Court being a Court of

Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and Seal,) and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a

Citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of the Congress of the United States of

America for that purpose made and provided; and the said applicant having thereupon produced to the Court such evidence, made

such declaration and renunciation, and taken such oaths as are by the said acts required:

Cherages. It was ordered by the said Court, that the said applicant be admitted, and she was accordingly admitted by the

said Court, to be a Citizen of the United States of America.

Seal

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, The Seal of said Court is hereunto affixed, at Nebraska Nebraska

on this Twenty First day of October 1889

W. H. ...

Clark

For Gordon Bowen

Stanley, Nov. 27, '95

Last call for the winter

Six inches of snow today. Otherwise we have had very nice weather. The old lady was a little sick for about a week but now is a bit better. It's the same old story. She is so miserably bad-tempered and won't eat a thing. She is so filthy and lies in bed wearing a bundle of clothes, and the rest of us sit and freeze, since she doesn't want any heat, but the door has to be open, which is just as well, because she smells so terribly.

We have a very warm house and just as soon as we light the big stove she yells because of the heat. Otherwise she is slipping into her second childhood. The Coopers have been here a couple of times, but she throws them out, and there are no other people here in the winter, because everybody is in Custer, which is booming (? "som boomer").

We got a mountain lion the day before yesterday.

The young hens will soon be laying eggs. We have gotten a couple of hundred pounds of whitefish frozen to use this winter. Yesterday we got a 3-year-old steer.

No news otherwise.

Sophie

Stanley, Dec. 4, 1895

Dear Ingeborg,

As I wrote to you the other day, Mother has been sick for two weeks, and the Lord took her yesterday evening at 7 o'clock. She was growing weaker and wouldn't really eat anything, but had no pain anywhere until yesterday morning when her chest began to hurt. Peg gave her some drops of opium, but they didn't help, but she calmed down when Hans came home at 3 o'clock. About 3 o'clock she fell asleep and slept quietly until last evening when she turned over on her other side and died without another breath. This morning Hans went up to the Coopers, and they came down while I dressed her and then we made a coffin and we will bury her the day after tomorrow when Hans comes home from Bonanza, where he is going tomorrow with letters to Bøches, Uncle Christian, Marie, Louis, along with this letter.

If you know Harald's address, write to him. We cannot come out with her before the spring. So write to Bonanza sometime this winter whether you and Hansens will drive over next spring with a coffin; if not, then I'll go across as soon as I can for a coffin -- it will probably be best to bury her in Harley (?) or Ketchum. She died completely peacefully, and had no pains except for a couple of hours, but then she wasn't well. Peg didn't dare give her more opium.

She will keep, we hope, until we can get her across. She

looks like Grandfather very much. Do write to Bøches and the
others. We have only 6 inches of snow, but up near Galena (?)
one can't get through and the river can't be crossed.

(unsigned, but the same hand as Sophie's)

DIED.

In Fairhaven, Washington, U. S. A., June 4th, 1902, of a gunshot wound,

SOPHUS AUGUST GRANDJEAN,

A native of Denmark, born January 18, 1853.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral will take place from St. Thomas' Church, Ketchum, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the 7th inst.

All friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

H. B. No. J. P. No. Betts, W. F. Battle- 188 Mrs. a M. zger. Ever- burg; An- rker, El- iver, Da- roy; Lulu rha- Ella Dem- A ett;

WOUND RESULTS IN DEATH

SOPHUS A. GRANDJEAN SUC- CUMBS TO THE WOUND RE- CEIVED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ARREST ROBBERS. —RE- MAINS ARE SHIPPED TO KETCHUM, IDAHO, FOR IN- TERMENT. —WAS A NATIVE OF DENMARK BUT HAS LONG BEEN A RESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. —A GOOD CITIZEN.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock Sophus A. Grandjean, night watch- man of the Washington Packing com- pany, died as a result of the wound received in the unfortunate attempt to capture the fobbers of Butch's Place in Fairhaven, on the morning of May 26th. When first injured it was thought the wound received by Mr. Grandjean was not dangerous and it was confidently asserted that he would soon again be at his post of duty. Since last Saturday he has and gradually failed, and at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as stated above, death came to his relief.

Sophus A. Grandjean was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, about 49 years ago and came to the United States in 1879, locating in the west- ern part of Nebraska, where he resid- ed until 1898 when he removed to Washington. For sometime he resid- ed in Aberdeen and was employed by the Aberdeen Packing company. Leaving Aberdeen he came to Fairha- ven and has been continuously em- ployed until his death by the P. S. P. company and the W. P. company. He leaves a sister, Mrs. Otto Leif- lang, and a brother, Hans A. Grand- jean, who reside at Ketchum, Ida- ho, and a brother, Louis Grandjean, living at Lexington, Nebraska, to mourn his death.

His brother, Hans E. Grandjean, arrived here last Saturday and was at his bedside at the time of his death. The remains were shipped over the Great Northern railroad

ply was soon exhausted. Secretary Lobe says several hundred more badges could have been distributed if the supply had not failed. These badges were complimentary badges donated by the Odd Fellows of the county. The work of the Vancouver, B. C. degree team in armory hall last night is highly complimented today by the Odd Fellows who witnessed it. The Fairhaven Rebekah degree team is conceded to be one of the best teams in the state by members of that order. Said an Everett lady

and The

special will, for through therefo es that hat are staple ple wove ng is re in where put. Bring him in and let us show you m out from HAT TO HOSIERY.

RED FRONT

Whatecom's Largest Clothiers.

AN ACT

ENTITLED "AN ACT TO CLOSE THE OPEN SEASON FOR PURSUING, CAPTURING AND KILLING OF GAME ANIMALS AND BIRDS WITHIN CERTAIN BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE OF IDAHO.

Be It Enacted By the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. The provisions of the present fish and game law or any fish and game law enacted at this session of the Legislature defining an open season for the hunting, pursuing and killing of game animals and game birds of this State and regulating the capture of such animals shall not apply to the area herein described, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north bank of the South Fork of the Payette River, T. 9 N., R. 8 E., B. M.; Thence following the divide between Kirkum Creek and Lick Creek in a northerly direction and continuing on the divide between Clear Creek and Five Mile Creek to the boundary of the Boise National Forest, which at that point is also the divide or watershed between Payette and Salmon Rivers; thence in a northerly, easterly and southerly direction on this watershed to a point in T. 7 N., R. 12 E., B. M., where said boundary strikes the divide between the Middle Fork of the Boise River and the South Fork of the Payette River; thence in a westerly, southerly and northerly direction following the watershed separating the Boise River from the South Fork of the Payette River to the point of beginning, embracing all the land drained by the tributaries of the South Fork of the Payette River, lying to the east of the point of beginning.

STATE GAME PRESERVES.—BOUNDARIES.

SEC. 2. For the better protection of birds and game animals, and for the establishment of a breeding place therefor, the following described area within the State of Idaho is hereby set aside and designated as a game preserve: Beginning at a point on the north bank of the South Fork of the Payette River, T. 9 N., R. 8 E., B. M.; thence following the divide between Kirkum Creek and Lick Creek in a northerly direction and continuing on the divide between Clear Creek and Five Mile Creek to the boundary of the Boise National Forest, which at that point is also the divide or watershed between Payette and Salmon Rivers; thence in a northerly, easterly and southerly direction on this watershed to a point in T. 7 N., R. 12 E., B. M., where said boundary strikes the divide between the Middle Fork of the Boise River and the South Fork of the Payette River; thence

in a westerly, southerly and northerly direction following the watershed separating the Boise River from the South Fork of the Payette River to the point of beginning, embracing all the land drained by the tributaries of the South Fork of the Payette River, lying to the east of the point of beginning.

UNLAWFUL TO HUNT IN PRESERVE—PENALTY.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time, to hunt, trap, kill, capture or chase any birds or game animals of any kind or description whatever within the limits of the said boundary, and any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be fined the sum of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than five hundred dollars, (\$500) or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to pursue, capture, kill or ensnare any of the following fur-bearing animals within this area: Bear, lynx, wolverine, fox, otter, beaver, marten, mink and fisher. The mountain lion, timber wolf, prairie wolf or coyote, or wild cat may be destroyed and exterminated by the game wardens and the persons authorized by the game wardens for that purpose.

FOREST OFFICERS TO SERVE AS DEPUTY GAME WARDENS.

SEC. 5. It is also recommended that all forest officers be appointed deputy game wardens, to serve without pay, within said described area as well as within any other national forest within the State of Idaho, if such should meet with the approval of the forest officer in charge of said forest.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 13, 1909.

HOUSE BILL NO. 171.

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH, PRESCRIBING CERTAIN DUTIES FOR THE STATE AND LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH; PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF BACTERIOLOGICAL STATIONS, AND THE APPOINTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGISTS; PRO-

copy made for
state file

Birds of the Mountain Regions
drained by Boise River, South Fork of Payette River,
and head waters of Salmon River.

by

E. Grandjean, Forst Supervisor.

This paper consists of the results, hastily brought together, of observations of bird life throughout the Mountains drained by Boise and South Fork of Payette Rivers, and the headwaters of the Salmon River. Extending over many years residence, based upon notes made by me and from memory, I have endeavored to include all birds which I have known, that is, those which I have personally seen. This list does not include all species. It is widely known fact that it is difficult to identify correctly closely related birds without collecting specimens.

Our present knowledge of bird life in Idaho is far from complete. My list embraces about 148 species. I have avoided the use of scientific names.

Of water birds, including members of the duck family that breed within this section, we find the following:

Mallard.
Cinnamon Teal.
Blue Winged Teal.
Green Winged Teal.
Canada Goose.
California Gull.
Least Sandpiper.
Solitaire Sandpiper.
Wilson Snipe.
Kill deer.
Carolina Rail.
Sora Rail.
Sandhill Crane.

During the fall months this list is greatly increased by a flight of water birds that congregate on Red Fish Lakes for short periods. That grand bird the Trumpeter Swan visits these lakes very regularly, also the beautiful Ross Snow Goose congregate in large numbers. I have also found the Baldpate, Red Head, Canvas Back, Shoveler, Pintail, and the rather rare Ruddy Duck. The Great Loon and large flocks of the Horned Grebe, the beautiful Avocet and that curious Northern Phalarope.

Of other game birds and of great importance we find in the lower altitudes, our old friend Bob White and the handsome Mountain and Valley Quail. These, however, were all introduced years ago. They are increasing somewhat but the heavy snows during winter cause considerable loss among these fine birds. Of our native grouse, we find the Blue Grouse, and in the higher altitudes our beautiful and unsuspecting Franklin Grouse called fool hen. The Gray Ruffed Grouse, call pheasant, and our largest but fast disappearing Sage Grouse. Our so-called game bird, the handsome Mourning Dove is found throughout the lower altitudes. That this bird is not protected by our game laws is hard to believe, but so-called sportsmen demand permission to slaughter these farmers friends.

Our birds of prey are fairly well represented. The Golden Eagle is common and very destructive to the young of our big game and birds. It will not hesitate to attack full grown deer. On several occasions I have observed their attacks

which consist of striking the animal at the back of the head and neck, chasing them for long distances and thereby exhausting them. The Bald Eagle is fairly common on the upper Salmon River and not so destructive, living mostly on fish. The Western Goshawk, Coopers Hawk, Dusk Hawk, Black Merlin, Sharpshinned Hawk, are our most destructive birds throughout the mountains. Western Red Tail, Swainson's Hawk, Rough Leg or Black Hawk, and the beautiful Sparrow Hawk, are common but not very destructive, living mostly on insects, snakes, and rodents. The Osprey, or Fish Hawk, is fairly common. The Turkey Buzzard, common in lower altitudes.

Owls are represented by the Western Great Horned owl, very destructive on birds, the Great Gray Owl, Long Eared and Short Eared Owls, Rocky Mountain Screech Owl, Spotted Owl, Saw-whet Owl, Pygmy Owls, all fairly common. The Great Snowy and the Hawk Owl visit us during the late fall, the latter very rarely, only observed by me on two occasions.

Belted King Fishers are common. Among our Woodpeckers I found the Pileated, or Great Red Headed Woodpecker our largest species. The Alpine three toed, Hairy, and Cabanis woodpeckers are common. The Red Shafted Flicker and the ~~eye~~ious Lewis Woodpecker are found mostly in the lower altitudes. The Western Night Hawk is common.

Our Humming Birds are represented by the Broad Tailed

Hummer, found at the altitude of 8000 ft., the Calliope Humming Bird, Rufous Humming Bird.

At the higher altitudes, we find the beautiful Tanager, the Pine Grosbill, and the Evening Grosbill, Cassin Purple Finch, American Crossbill, and highest of all the handsome black and the gray crowned Rose Finches; the Rocky Mountain Creeper, Western Wood Pewee and the Rock Wren, the Mountain Blue Bird, Blue Jay and Clarks Nut Cracker. The miner's and hunter's old friend, the sociable Rocky Mtn. Jay; his eastern cousin goes by the rather intemperate name of Whiskey Jack, a name also applied in Idaho, he is, however, mostly called "camp robber"; they are so absolutely tame that they will soon be at home around a camp and eat from one's hand upon slight acquaintance. This bird keeps a winter cache well supplied; this is necessary since their young are reared during the early part of April while the thermometer is below Zero and several feet of snow is on the ground at these high altitudes. I have on several occasions observed full fledged young jays in early May.

The White Crowned, Lincoln, and Intermediate Sparrows are common. We also find Western Chipping, White Crowned, Song, and Gambell's Sparrows. Townsend Solitaire and our funny little Chickadee are noted. The lively little red breasted, slender billed, and Pigmy Nuthatches enlivens our deep cool pine woods. We also find Rocky Mtn Junco, and its cousin the Pink-sided Junco, Townsend and Audubon

Warblers, Audubon Hermit Thrush, rather rare, the clever little Pine Siskin, the handsome Arkansas Gold Finch. The common Robin, our favorite, is found throughout the mountains.

At lower altitudes the Lazuli Blue Bunting, Western Blue Bird with its beautiful chestnut breast are common. Our finest songster, the Rose Breasted Grosbill has been noted, nesting in several localities. House Finches, House Wrens, are found nesting at all the Forest Ranger cabins, also that noisy King Bird. The small Winter Wren found in dark cool gulches is however not very common. Canon Wren is very common in the rocky localities.

We find throughout the lower altitudes, the beautiful Bullock's Oriole, a fine colony is found at Call's Ranch near Moore's Creek on Boise River, where their long flexible hanging nests can be seen. Along the border of the Boise River we find quite common, the Yellow and Virginia Warblers, Meadow Lark, Spurred Towhee, Black Phoebe, and Say's Phoebe, Western Flycatcher, Cliff, Bank and Barn Swallows. The Western and Cassin Vireo, Brewers Blackbird, Cowbird, American Crow, American Raven, have been observed, the Raven is not common in the mountains. The Northern Shrike is a winter visitor.

I came near forgetting our fine songster the Long Tailed Chat, he might well be called our Mocking bird. He is surely a great mimic in his actions; he is the clown amongst the birds.

Along our rapid mountain streams we find our gay little Water Ouzel, or dipper, very cheerful songsters even during

the hard winter, when their song can be heard. They build a beautiful nest, a globular mass of green moss in rock cliffs at the side of streams.

I will conclude this paper by a few remarks on our Magpie. It is very common in the mountains as well as in the valleys, is very destructive, in fact the greatest enemy to bird life in this state. They destroy a large number of eggs and the young of our game birds as well as all other useful and beneficial birds. I believe that it is the duty of the members of the Audubon Club to assist in an attempt to exterminate this common foe of our birds. Let no false sentiment prevail, but each should do his part in exterminating them. Offer a bounty to the young members of your club for their destruction. Explain through the press to farmers that by allowing the nesting of these birds on their lands they harbor an enemy of all their beneficial and useful bird neighbors.

And a word about cats; they kill more birds than any other animal or birds of prey, not especially the lazy house cat although they are bad, but the half wild marauder found in towns as well as on the farm.

You as members of the Audubon Club should endeavor to reduce these bird enemies.

I transferred from Garden Valley District of Payette N.F. to Idaho City in March of 1914 and left there for R.O. Assignment late in Aug of 1918.

During that the period the telephone line from Idaho City to Bald Mtn. L.O. was constructed (1914). Also from Graham Ranger Station to Deer Park and Swanholm with connection on Atlanta line near Boise King mine. Also extended the line to Kempner's Ranch and Banner Mine, also to Summit Flat L.O.

A new trail was built from Pikes's Fork to Middle Fork via Deer Park and Swanholm, also a spur on to Graham Ranger Station and to head of North Fork.

Cabins were built at Graham and Deer Park - Deer Park was located and named by me. I also acquired the present site in Idaho City and donated it to the Service and put considerable of my own money into the first building there - it was not completed when I left the district. I lived in the old station where the experiment station is now about two years, then moved into town.

During my time there, the Diana Mines at Grimes Pass, boomed and faded, the Banner Mine had a war-time boom. The Edna mine and those on Summit Flat were dead-- only a watchman at either place.

Dredging about Idaho City reached its peak and faded out during my time and the big placer mines almost ceased work.

There were no sawmills on the district except those at the mines.

Boise Payette logged and burned Henry Creek during that time.

Forest on the forest were numerous but small in area compared to what the boys now pull off there. One on Clear Creek east of Pioneerville of about 200 acres was the largest.

Lightning fires were numerous -- recall one day when we handled nine fires from my station after a storm. I sent men to two fires, then took the third one myself. After I left my wife, with help of Joe Liffencott, sent men to the other six and every fire was under control by that night. I returned to the station from my fire at 4: P.M. to find Supervisor Grandjean there walking the floor and cussing me for leaving. Within 15 minutes I learned that action had been taken on all fires and

that they were all being held through action of my wife and Liffincott but even this information failed to calm him down until reports were received from Jack O'Quin on Bald Mtn. L.O. and all returned crews.

Later, Lyle Watts and I handled three good sized fires on the district without reporting to him until the fires were out.

I recall making a trip to Bald Mtn. L.O. to repair a telephone after a storm. It had got so hot that every bit of solder had started to melt and run. Also (1918) we had a man on that L.O. that did not believe on staying on top to watch for fires I got wise when I could hear his horse bell every time I called him on the phone so I checked on him and had Jim O'Brien on Summit Flat check and when we were sure what was going on I called the man and laid down the law. He said "He could not see any sense in staying on top when there were no smokes to watch."

Next day I took up a new man and a few days later Supervisor visited the LO. and sighted a small fire where lightning had struck a snag. He asked the L.O. who was taking care of that fire and he replied "O, that don't amount to anything, just an old snag burning." Next week we had another new man.

Another time a smoke chaser reported he could not find a fire still visible from L.O. When I sent him out the third time, I overheard his ^{wife} say that he could not go as it was a wild goose chase and she would not stay alone. Well, I drove from Idaho City to Beaver Creek camp in record time with a Model T Ford and found him gone but his wife was not at all sociable. After I left town one of the look-outs tipped him off. Bill Hart (Statesman editor) and Geo. Bartlett, guards at Deer Park found the fire and had it out when this so-called smoke chaser finally got there.

Remember the sugar rations in 1917-18? Rangers packed supplies to guard and LO in those days and when they were not satisfied with their sugar rations they would swipe what I had in my pack and I had to use syrup and honey.

Walt Berry had two mules at Silver mountain that robbed his camp and what flour they did not eat, they blowed their noses in, so Walt had to make a special trip to

get supplies.

It was during my time on the Boise that we developed the water alforjas for use in fire fighting and they saved many a bad fire too.

Andy Casner, Ranger at Lowman, worked out a simple code for transmission of important messages over our party lines and I used a howler set to call ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ other Rangers when I wanted to talk without the ranchers and mine watchmen listen in. We also used the Heliograph two or three seasons before telephone lines were extended to L.O. and back country. We first gave a man one days training working between Idaho City and Bald Mtn. L.O. where we had telephone connections then kick them out to the back country on their own.

X I'll never forget the first tree Walter Berry climbed on telephone work. I sent him fifty feet up a three feet buckskin pine to install an insulator. It was the middle of a hot June day and the tree was good and slick with his sweat before he got back down.

I also recall old "Buck Culver" a hunter, trapper and jacker, quite a character, said to be a rebel soldier during civil war. He was packing for my trail crew when they built the trail to Deer Park. He got mad at the foreman and quit because they did not feed him fresh meat all the time. Said he was no "wop" and would not eat macaroni. Old Buck, George Casner and Lee Hall were the champion story tellers of those days, each trying to out do the other.

Then there was Bill Rafferty, guard on Summit Flat, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ A wild cat mining outfit had located all that country and one evening they came to Bill's camp and introduced themselves as follows: "My name is Hamilton. I own this land and want you to keep the dam sheep off it". Bill replied in characteristic ~~EM~~ Irish fashion as follows "My name is Rafferty, if you own this land, keep the sheep off your self." This was Bill's first summer in the Service and as soon as Hamilton and his party left, he called me up and told me what had happened and asked for instructions. I told him any one that could answer all the questions that way didn't need any instructions from me. Then one day a Basque outfit trailing thru

that area left the trail and intended to hang up a day or two. Bill could not get them to move so he went to the camp of the Basques that had a permit there and told them if they could move the outfit, to go to it. Bill went back to the Lookout and in about an hour these Basques (4 or 5 of them) ~~XXXX~~ came by the L.O. to see if Bill really meant it. Bill sent them on, amid guns and butcher knives. This was at 1 P.M. At 2 P.M. the trailing Basques were back on the trail and passing the L.C. They would not talk to Bill but trailed all afternoon with the other Basques following close behind. This was August and when Bill called me at work, he would still see the dust of these bands far down the trail. No more trouble with this outfit.

The country was overloaded with sheep in those days and I believe a review of grazing reports I made at that time asked for reductions. Wonder what it looks like now. Some day I would like to go back and travel those trails again, provided you fellows have not let the sheep and fire ruin the whole country.

Elmer C. Ross

Forest Ranger



I
STUDIES - Boise
Historical Information

Malad, Idaho
January 15, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR SUPERVISOR MOORE:

Re-your recent letter.

I transferred to the Boise from the Minidoka in April 1916, taking the assignment which E. E. Stock held with headquarters at the Long Gulch Station. In April 1918 I transferred to the Weiser and my position was filled by Virgil C. Moody.

The personnel of the Boise consisted of the following at the time I joined up with them: E. Grandjean, Supervisor; Dana Parkinson, Deputh Supervisor; Walter G. Mann, Clerk; and the following rangers: Frank Hedrick, Elmer Ross, Frank Gray, Charles Gray, Andy Casner and myself.

The Long Gulch district was composed of the Danskin Division and the drainage into the South Fork and Middle Fork from Housetop Mountain to Steel Mountain. As I now recall the district was supporting about 24,000 head of sheep and 2,500 head of horses and cattle. I understand that this number has been greatly reduced. However, when Homer Finne made an inspection of the district in 1917, he thought that there was room for still more sheep and Dana Parkinson thought the same about the cattle range.

I believe that it was on the 27th of February 1918 that a big snow slide occurred in Long Gulch above the station. I had gone up the Creek during the forenoon and was spending the night with Henry Mowry who lived on the Prairie (I don't recall the name of the Creek now). About 11:00 p.m. I received a telephone message telling me that our 2-months-old son was critically ill with pneumonia at Bear, Idaho.

Before the slide occurred

I got into the saddle and started for the station. It was about 1:00 a.m. when I got into this snow slide. The snow on the level was about 3 feet in depth and crusted and the night plenty dark. It was broad daylight when I got through the slide. I spent all day getting things in shape at the station so I could leave and engaging some one to feed and look after my stock, etc.

When I left the station about 5:00 o'clock that evening I had no idea how far I would be able to go on horse back, so I took a pair of webbs to use in case I had to leave my horse. I went down Long Gulch and the South Fork to the back-water of the Reservoir, arriving there about 7:00 p.m.. The reservoir was frozen over and there was about 18" of snow on top of the ice. I was pretty nervous when I started my trek of about 8 miles down the river on this ice. It is needless to relate that the ice held and about 11:00 o'clock I reached the Middle Fork road from where the traveling was good to Call's Ranch and on into Boise.

At Call's ranch I got a late midnight lunch and changed to a fresh horse which carried me through in good shape. I arrived in Boise about 5:00 a.m. and had only a short interval until my train left for Weiser. I arrived in Council about 4:00 p.m. and had another night trip of 30 miles over the snow in a bob sleigh to Bear. The baby was still critically ill but after a few days the danger passed and I was able to return to my work at Long Gulch. This was one of the trips which helped a lot to make my hair gray.

I liked the Boise Forest more than any forest I have been assigned to. If it had not been so remote from civilization I would have been content to have remained much longer.

There were no mining activities on the district and I don't recall that there were any mills cutting national forest timber. I believe that Joe Engleman had a mill on Smith Prairie and cut timber from private holdings.

As you know, a lot of water has passed under the bridge since I was on the Boise, and a lot of events took place which I have forgotten. I often wonder if the Trinity Lakes produce as large and prolific crops of mosquitoes as they did in those years. Some of the old timers who used to pester me were as follows: Sargent Eastman; Al Krall; Dick Green; Cyclone Brown; Bob Sanlin; Sam Kessel and Roy and Ralph Call. Ed Ostener had a horse camp on Jack Ass Flat and handled a lot of horses for the Army in 1917. Bernard Lemp was one of the big cattlemen of that section then, he grazed about 700 head of steers each year. Dan Latimore and Chas. W. Abbott (Florence Livestock Co) were the big sheepmen.

Chabby
R. E. Leachy.
Forest Ranger.

#4

am

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
NORTH PACIFIC REGION



ADDRESS REPLY TO
REGIONAL FORESTER
AND REFER TO

Box 4137
POST OFFICE BUILDING
PORTLAND, OREGON

January 23, 1941.

I
STUDIES
Historical Information

Mr. F. S. Moore, Forest Supervisor,
Boise National Forest,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Frank:

It seems like a long time ago that I reported to Supervisor E. Grandjean for duty as deputy supervisor of the Boise National Forest. Actually, I reported on May 1, 1918 and stayed on the Forest until transferred to the Weiser as supervisor on January 16, 1920.

In those days one did not worry much about the wife and how she got along when you were transferred. I recall that the second day after I arrived in Boise Mr. Grandjean started me out alone on a round of the ranger headquarters. This left my wife at the hotel in Boise with the job of finding a place to live and move in. Incidentally, in the two years spent in Boise we occupied three apartments and one house and I never got to help move once. Those must have been the "good old days".

My first trip on the forest was quite typical of Mr. Grandjean and of that stage in the development of the Forest Service. My instructions were simply to go on out and visit the boys and see how they were getting along. I was not hampered by work plans, time schedules or check lists of things to do. I would have accomplished more if I had been hampered a bit because that was my first assignment to administrative work in the Forest Service. I must confess that I did not contribute much on that first trip. As I look back, I remember how much I admired the practicability of the crew of Boise rangers then on the Forest — Frank Hederick at Cottonwood, Virgil Moody at Long Gulch, Frank Gray at Pine, Charlie Gray at Atlanta, Andy Casner at Idaho City and a temporary man whose name escapes me at Lowman. The ranger appointee over on the Danskin impressed me as not being so hot.

Much of any success that I have since enjoyed harks back to the fine character and strengthening influences of Mr. Grandjean. At the

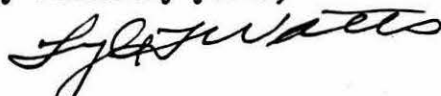
time, I thought he did not direct my work enough, but I now know that he was really offering me a chance for development through the assumption of as much responsibility as I cared to take. It is the Forest Service loss that the E. Grandjeans are found no more in our streamlined organization. Typical of his keen, dry humor was his answer to an inquiry from Joe Falck then in Fiscal Control in Ogden. It seems that the Boise bought four or five saddle pads and failed to show the purpose on the voucher. In answer to Falck's inquiry Mr. Grandjean wrote back that "the saddle pads in question were purchased to place between the saddle and the horses back."

In those days money for carrying on work projects was so limited that nothing to compare with more modern accomplishments could be cited. I do recall that we were especially proud of the road being built below the Lowman Ranger Station and of the fact that we had there a compressor which was speeding up the drilling greatly over the rate accomplished by jackhammer men sitting on powder boxes.

One of the sharpest recollections I have has to do with the situations when I left Boise. It so happened that our boy was only a few month's old. At the time I was transferred Mrs. Watts was in the hospital for a serious operation; I had a trained nurse at home taking care of the baby; I went to Weiser to live at the hotel, at my own expense of course, and until it was safe to move the family; and to top it off, promotions were not in order during the Coolidge administration so you can surmise I was considerably in the red around about that time.

Although I had some experience in learning things the hard way on the Boise, my recollections also include warm friendships and many happy times.

Very sincerely yours,



LYLE F. WATTS,
Regional Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE



FOREST SERVICE
Boise National Forest
BOISE, IDAHO
JAN 31 1941
RECEIVED

WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
CHIEF, FOREST SERVICE
AND REFER TO

January 27, 1941.

Mr. F. S. Moore,
Forest Supervisor,
Boise National Forest,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Frank:

Reference is made to your request for information about my connection with the Boise.

All of my diaries were left on the Boise, but the official records show as follows:

August 10, 1912. Appointed Deputy U. S. Surveyor.
All of this surveying work was on the Boise.

August 19, 1912. Appointed forest assistant on the Boise at \$1200. Emil Grandjean was Supervisor and R. E. Benedict, Deputy Supervisor.

September 1, 1914. Appointed Deputy Supervisor on the Boise at \$1600.

April 1, 1917. Appointed Supervisor of the Salmon National Forest.

I am not sure about the years of the following incidents, but I have them approximately: I came from the Nebo National Forest. My first job on the Boise was in charge of the timber sales on Elk Creek, right opposite what later became Eastman's homestead. McGuire ran the saw mill and Engleman did the logging. Ponderosa pine sawed ties were cut to build the railroad to Arrow Rock Dam and to construct the buildings there. Ties were hauled up Elk Creek, down Trail Creek to the Boise River and floated to the dam. I marked timber, made volume tables, supervised the brush disposal and did the scaling at the mill.

My next job was in charge of the timber sales at the Boise-King Placer Mining Company at the mouth of Pfeifer Creek. The timber was used for building a flume for placer operations which never amounted to much and for constructing quarters for the officers. This was largely a wildcat promotion scheme. The timber was practically all over-mature ponderosa pine and the marking was very heavy.

The next job was timber reconnoissance on the North Fork of the Boise. On the way up the Boise River the Sheep Creek bridge was washed out when we arrived so the wagon had to be unloaded and the duffel transported across the river on a cable. The horses swam the river and nearly drowned as the river was very high. There was a flume across the Boise River just below which we "cooned" to get across first time. It came from Sheep Creek and took water to Twin Springs. We took a wagon to Alexander Flat and then packed over the mountain. We camped at Barber Flats. An old packer by the name of Boise with burrows moved camp. On one trip down the North Fork, as we crossed Rabbit Creek, I remember distinctly the first mule trying to climb on the rock in the middle of Rabbit Creek, falling into the stream, soaking his pack, and all the other six mules trying the same stunt with the same result; and two weeks later on the way back the same six mules did the same stunt. One of the mules fell off the trail and had to be shot.

Ranger Ed Stock and I ran the nursery at Long Gulch. Spring and fall we had a crew of from 20 to 30 planting Austrian pine, Douglas-fir and some Pinon pine in Long Gulch. Among other species raised at the nursery, we planted some Sequoia seed and distributed the seedlings to various forests for ornamental trees for ranger stations. About 1926 I saw two of these trees about 18 feet high at the Anderson ranch in Utah just where the Zion Park road turns off the main highway between Cedar City and St. George. The last I knew one of these trees was still alive. Another one was in Dr. Pittinger's yard in Boise and another in what was formerly Supervisor Grandjean's yard in Boise.

Another job was selecting suitable fire lookouts. This was done by marking the range vision from each peak. I remember helping Forest Ranger Frank Hedrick of the Cottonwood station snake material for the lookout by Bald Mountain on a go-devil. A horse pulled the go-devil and one or two men held on to a rope behind to keep the go-devil from slipping off the trail. Occasionally, man, go-devil, load and all scooted off down the mountain. The other lookouts, including Freeman Peak, Wilson Peak, Sunset Peak, and Trinity Mountain, had tents but no buildings. One man took care of both Freeman and Wilson Peaks. There was another lookout at the Horseshoe above Graham. He lived at Graham and walked up the mountain 7 miles each day for his lookout work. Communication between peaks was by heliograph but it sometimes took us half a day to establish communications on account of clouds.

When a fire occurred, the man closest to it went, but there was no way for the supervisor's office to know who went. Usually some forest officer would go horseback to the nearest settlers for help which might be ten or twenty miles away.

In 1914, W. A. Rockey of the Bureau of Soils, Bill Rafferty and I constituted a land classification party and mapped areas over the forest which should be listed for entry. Most of the areas listed were already occupied and cultivated to some extent. If we recommended against listing any area, the chances were about a hundred to one that an appeal to

Congressmen would result in our having to list the area. We made homestead entry surveys with a compass, and when the place was filed upon for patent, we made transit surveys. My surveys included Lohman's at the mouth of Rock Creek, Tom Graney's at the mouth of Clear Creek, Jackson's, Willis', Wests, Greens, and Ott's on South Fork Payette River, two places on Cottonwood Creek, Bill West's on Middle Fork Boise, Simmons on Slide Gulch, Eastman's on Elk Creek, Dickey Green's on Rattle Snake, Kraul's on Jack Ass Flat, Bock's, Joy's and Meineke's on the Danskin, and one place further north on the Danskin.

During the early spring and late fall all hands were called together in a crew to build telephone lines, including lines from Arrow Rock to Cottonwood, from Cottonwood to Long Gulch to Smith Prairie and Pine, Cottonwood to Twin Spring and Troutdale, Cottonwood to Bald Mountain, Idaho City and Lick Creek. R. E. Benedict was deputy supervisor and at first was in charge of the crews. Charlie Gray from Atlanta, Frank Gray from Pine, Ed Stock from Long Gulch, Frank Hedrick from Cottonwood, L. S. Hammer from Idaho City (and later Elmer Ross from Idaho City), and Andy Casner from Lick Creek and Charlie O'Keef from Danskin and myself made up the telephone crews. C. Barsto was ranger at Lick Creek in 1912 but transferred to Alaska.

Roads were not much more than trails. Tom Hunt drove a four-horse stage coach, the type that was swung on leather straps, from Boise to Arrow Rock Dam and to the Twin Springs Hotel which was run by Mrs. Shearier. Another stage coach ran to Idaho City from Boise. The road above Twin Springs was not passable except where a crew accompanied the outfit to replace and repair the road as they went along. In the spring the road between Sheep Creek and Troutdale Ranger Station was under water, and we had to swim the horses against the current; the same held for the trail up the Middle Fork of Boise River at the mouth of Granite Creek. There were some interesting characters on the Boise at that time. At the mouth of Cottonwood, Grosbeck ran a hotel and the man cook-and-waiter served meals. He seasoned the food according to the taste of the guest with pepper from one hip pocket and salt from the other. A wagon bridge crossed the Boise River at the mouth of Cottonwood Creek. Emma Ross tried to farm at the place opposite the mouth of Trail Creek. She raised turkeys which lived mostly off the grasshoppers. Her brother, Frank Ross had a place on Trail Creek. He tried to keep a cow but the only forage which he cut for hay was Chinese Lettuce. Afton had a ranch between Twin Springs and Alexander Flat; at Alexander Flat was Charlie Alexander and his neighbor Rowe. Rowe lived in a one-room log cabin and had a bull snake for a pet. There was a constant feud on between Rowe and Alexander and finally Alexander burned up Rowe's haystack and later Rowe was found dead.

he Bill Deutsel, a miner from Idaho City, was placering just below Troutdale but had a little too much whiskey along. He stripped his wife, tried to drown her in the river; she got away, he caught her, soaked her with kerosene, hung her up by a log chain, tried to set fire to her, and the ranger at Troutdale, Hood, heard her screams, brought her back to his cabin, and loaned her his clothes. And with the aid of neighbors 8 or 10 miles down the river helped her back to civilization.

Dutch Frank had a homestead on a hot spring on the south side of Middle Fork of the Boise River near the mouth of Roaring River. He had to cross the river by cable.

Supervisor Emile (Charlie) Grandjean and I tried to find a location for a trail from Mose Kempner's on Pikes Fork to mouth of Crooked River via Lost Creek. We left Kempner's with one pack horse early one rainy day and by night were on the cliffs above the box canyon in North Fork of Boise, but it was too steep to get down to the river and too steep to camp. But we shoveled out a shelf to cook on and another for our bed. It rained hard. Next morning I tracked the horses back to Mose Kempner's. When I got back to camp we dug a trail so we could get the horses down into the river and then rode down the river through the box canyon in the rain to mouth of Crooked River and to Barber Meadows. Next year, my wife and I tried to ride up Crooked River but couldn't get up very far. Later, we rode down Crooked River as far as possible and then I walked the rest of the way and found it feasible for a trail which was later built.

One year, the ranchers in the Boise Valley, living on the irrigation project, demanded grazing permits and were granted a permit for several hundred, which they tried to run in a cooperative herd. Most of the stock was dairy breed and the losses were very heavy in trailing up the river and in swimming the river during high water in the spring.

When the Arrow Rock Dam was finally filled, it increased the travel distance between Cottonwood and Long Gulch. Instead of fording the river at Trail Creek, one had to go way up the River and up Slide Gulch. The first time Ranger Stock and I went up the river after the reservoir was filled, I suggested we swim the reservoir. He decided to go on up by way of Slide Gulch, and I tied my clothes on the back of the saddle and led the horse out, giving him his head lest he turn back as I was not sure whether he would want to swim. However, he was perfectly willing, swam with only his nose out of the water and was climbing out of the bank on the other side before I was half way across and started for Long Gulch, 9 miles away. The story told was that the Ranger's family at Long Gulch saw the horse come in ahead of me, but the truth is that the ^{Ranger} ~~Ranger~~ waited for me before he had travelled very far, and we made at least the last few miles together.

The first auto on the Forest was owned by Ranger Frank Hedrick, and he was able to drive from Arrow Rock to Cottonwood after the U. S. Reclamation Service built the high dugway above the reservoir.

Other jobs carried on in those days were locating salt grounds for cattle, laying out sheep allotments, grubbing larkspur, building ranger stations and barns, and clearing stumps at ranger stations to make room for pasture. (The one at Pine was especially difficult.) The Warm Springs Creek Ranger Station was made by whipsawed logs.

Recreation improvements consisted of an occasional improvised toilet and two rocks rolled together for a fireplace.

Armistead
In February 1917, I loaded my furniture and horses, Booker and Baldy, in a freight car and travelled in the same car with them to ~~instead~~ ^{Armistead}, en route to Salmon City. Both the horses and I nearly froze on the way. At ~~instead~~ ^{Armistead} we were held up 4 days by a snow storm but finally arrived safely and soundly.

Emile Grandjean was supervisor of the Boise at the time I was there. He was a big hearted Danishman and an extremely sincere conservationist. He would do anything to help a person in trouble. He later left the Service and the last I knew had a small place of about 7 acres just outside of Caldwell. He could tell you some real interesting stories of the early days and you should see him.

Sincerely,

Dana Parkinson

Dana Parkinson.

References to: EMILE GRANDJEAN (and related items)
 found in THE IDAHO STATESMAN in years indicated:
 by Gordon S. Bowen

- 1908 * Fri. Jan. 3, p. 6 -- Forest Rangers Fight Fire (2/3 col.)
 * Wed. Jan. 8, p.5, col. 4 -- Meeting at Pocatello
 * Tues. Jan. 14, p. 6, col. 3 -- (2/3 col.) Grandjean Says
 He is Disappointed
 * Wed. Jan. 15, p. 1, col. 4 -- (1 col.) SHEEPMEN WILL MAKE WAR
 ON PRESIDENT
 Thurs. Jan. 16, p. 7, col. 4 --Forest Divn in Sawtooth
 * Tues. Jan. 28, p. 5, col. 3 -- Forest Men Home From Meeting
 * Thurs., Jun 30, p.4 cols.3,4 --(Letter) The Woolgrowers and
 the Forest Service
 * Fri. Jan. 31, p. 8, cols 1,2 --Sheepmen - Object to the Forest
 Reserves
 * " " p. 4, col. 1 -- (Lead Editorial) - What Is Wrong?
 Sun. Feb. 2, p. 12, col. 2 (½ col.) -- (Editorial) - A Reply
 Analyzed.
 " " col. 4 -- Betts Talks Back
 * Sat. Feb. 1, p. 6, Cols. 1,2 -- Forest Supervisor Explains (1½ col.)
 " " -- Sam Ballantyne Makes Reply (½ col.)
 * Tues. Feb. 4, p. 2, col. 3 -- Asks Appropriation for a Tree Eensus
 " " p. 4, col. 1 -- (Editorial) Against It All (Reply
 to Bates)
 * Thurs. Feb. 6, p. 4, col. 4 -- Mining Men Talk Also on Forest
 Reserves
 * Sat. Feb. 8, p. 8, Cols, 1,2 (¾ col.) -- In Favor Forest Policy
 * Sun. Feb. 9, p. 4, cols 1,2 (1½ col.) -- Directors Give Opinion
 " p. 6, col. 3 -- 5 Year Period Grazing Permits
 * Fri. Feb. 14, p. 8, col. 3 (2/3 col) --Pinchot to Mix in Politics
 * Tues. Feb. 18, p. 8, cols. 1,2 (2/3 col.) Forest Service is Upheld
 * Mon. Feb. 24, p. 2 cols, 3,4 --(Editorial) - No Forests in year
 1942
 * Sat., Feb. 22 p. 1, cols 5,6 -- Sheepmen Call on Sen. Borah
 * Thurs., Feb. 27 p. 2, Col. 4 -- More Practical Rules Wanted (1col)
 * " " p. 4, col. 4 -- Work Performed in Forests --
 (Forester Pinchot's Report for 1907 rec'd by Supvr E. Grndjn)
 * Fri. Feb. 28, p. 1, col. 4 -- To Cooperate with Forest Service
 (Idaho Woolgrowers)
 * Wed. Mar. 4, p. 5, col. 3 -- (Par. under Brief Local News -
 Forest Supvr. Grandjean left this morning for Washington to
 spend 3 months.)
 Sun. Mar. 15, p. 5, cols. 1,2 -- What Forestry Has Done
 Wed. May 6, p. 1, col. 3 --Heyburn Angry in the Senate -- Dis
 courteous to Senators who Correct His Misstatements on
 Forest Service. (¼ col.) Also; col. 6 --Ridiculous Divn.
 of Forestry (1 col.)
 Thurs., May 7, 1908, p. 2, Col. 4 -- Work of Forest Service -
 Service's Side Presented to Congress....In Answer to
 Heyburn's Resolution.
 Fri., May 8, 1908, p. 1, col. 3 --Forest Service Discussed in Senate
 (1¼cols.)
 Sat., May 9, p. 1, col. 3 -- Teller Concludes Speech Devoted
 to Forest Service (¼col.)

* Copies of these items have been made and are on file in Idaho
 State Historical Library

1908 Continued:

- Fri. May 15, p. 1 -- Gooding Speaks on Forest Reserves - Urges State Control (1 2/3 col., contin. p. 6)
- Sun. May 17, p. 2, col. 2 -- Senate Passes Bill for National Forests (1/4 col.)
- " p. 5, col.3 (Brief Local News) -- Forest Asst. Back (C.G.Smith)
- Fri. May 22, p. 6, col. 3 --Fenn Takes Control of Indian Forest Reserve
- Thurs., Jn. 4, p. 8, col. 1 -- Forest Reserves Receipts - Western States Bill to Increase Allotment to States from 10% to 25%
- * Wed. Jn. 24, p. 4, col. 5 -- To Redistrict Idaho Forests - Supervisor Grandjean Home from Meeting
- " p. 4, 2nd Section, Editorial, col. 1
- Thurs. Jy. 30, p. 5, col. 3 -- Change in Plan of Operation - Forest Officials here on Work Connected With Plan of Reorganization - "contemplates establishing six forestry districts...."
- * Tues. Aug. 4, p. 2, col. 3 -- Wholesale Change in Forests- Pres. Roosevelt Issues Executive Order allowing the Changing of Boundaries for Admin. Purposes (Idaho)
- Thurs., Aug. 13, p. 5, col. 4 -- No Bad Fires Now -- Supervisor Grandjean Returns from Boise Forest (1/4 col.)
- Fri., Aug. 14, p. 5, col. 4 (Par. under Brief Local News) -- Forest Officials E. Grandjean and....
- Sat., Aug. 15, p. 1, col. 4 -- Nation's National Resources - Gifford Pinchot Speaks on Their Conservation Before Painters' Convention (1 col.)

1909

- Thurs. Jan. 7, p. 4, col. 6,7 -- Idaho Woolmen Will Recite Their Troubles At Boise Meeting (1/2 col.) - (Suggest appointment of state commission)
- Fri. Jan. 8, p.1, col. 4 (2 pars.) -- Pinchot Will Not Attend - Forester Declines Invitation of Woolgrowers' Assoc.
- * Sat., Jan. 9, p. 5, col. 2 (under Brief Local News) -- History of Forests - (Supvr. Grandjean, etc. -one par.)
- Sun. Jan. 10, p. 2, col. 3 -- Forest Wealth of the Country - (Comment by Sen. Reed Smoot - 1 1/2 cols.)
- * " p. 2, 2nd Sect., cols. 2,3,4,5 -Sidelights on Work of Forest Rangers (About 2 cols., mostly about F.L. Bradenstein -- a reference to E. Grandjean)
- " p. 3, 2nd Sect., col. 3 -- Squirrels Denude Forests - (2/3 col. - comments by E. G.)
- Mon. Jan. 11, p. 15, col. 3 -- Insulted, That's Feeling - Sheepmen Deeply offended at Pinchot's Declination to Come Out (3/4 col.)
- * Tues., Jan 12, p. 2, col. 1 -- Peace Reigns in the Majestic Sawtooth - Sheepmen and Forestry Officials have a Thorough Understanding (3/4 col.)
- * " p. 8, col. 1 and 2 -- Growerw May Be To Blame - It Has Been Their Own Fault, Says One of Them (1 3/4 cols.)
- * Copy on File in Idaho State Historical Library

1909 (Continued):

- * Wed., Jan. 13, p. 8, col. 1,2 and p.4, col.4 -- Draw Closer to Forest Service
- * Thurs., Jan. 14, p. 2, col. 1 (½ col.) -- Sheep Raisers Prepare for Meeting - Grazing Regulations on Forest Reserves Likely to be Subject of Woolgrowers Attack
- Fri., Jan. 15, p. 1, col. 7, also p. 3, col. 4 --Thousand Sheep Men Meet at Pocatello - Gooding ... Bitterly Arraigns the Federal Forestry Bureau
- Wed., Jan 20, p. 8, col. 1 (½ col.) -- Indorse Forest Policies of Pinchot - Idaho Stock Ranchers Assoc. Takes Issue With Wool Growers
- * Tues., Jan. 26, p. 6, col. 2 (¼ col.) -- More Evidence Of Harmony - Users of Boise Forest Reserve perfect an Organization
- * Mon., Jan. 25, p. 5, col. 5 (1 par. under Brief Local News) Range Users - Today the range users of the Boise Nat'l Forest,...
- * Wed. Jan. 27, p. 1, col. 2 (2 Paras.) -- Garfield Will Not Be Member Of The Cabinet - Ballinger To Be Asked To Take The Place
- * Sun., Jan. 31, p. 7, col. 1 (2/3 col.) -- Cut Off Funds Of Forest Service - Pinchot's Estimates Largely Cut Down
- Tues., Feb. 2, p. 2, col. 1 -- Ballinger The Choice Of West - Prospects of His Being Chosen to Succeed Garfield Pleasing to All - No Condemnation for Present Secretary
- Fri. Feb. 5, p. 1, col. 6 (2 pars.) -- Annual Drubbing For The Forest Service - Western Congressman Makes Criticism - Cook of Colorado Attributes to Pinchot Ulterior Motive of Scheming to Secure Wilson's Place
- Wed., Feb. 24, p. 2, col. 3 (¼ col.) -- Stock On Forest Reserves - Forester Pinchot Announces the Allowances for Idaho (grazing)
- Wed., Feb. 24, p. 3, col. 3 -- Attack Made On Game Warden - Bill Revising Existing Laws of His Dept. is Recommended (State Game Warden Stephens, Re: House Bill No. 207)
- Thurs., Feb. 25, p. 1, col. 6 (1/3 col.) -- Cut Appropriations For Forest Service - Combine Made In Senate To That End - Fifteen Republican Senators to Join Democrats and Reduce Funds from \$4,800,000 to 2,500,000. (Speech by Heyburn)
- Thurs., Feb. 25, p. 5, col. 3 -- Reserve Policy Is Rebuked - Resolution Introduced in House Criticizes Nat'l Govt. (Resolution by Forestry committe in House).
- * Sat. , Feb. 27, p. 1, col. 3 (1 1/3 col.) -- Forest Service Enemies Are Routed - Senate Votes the Service the Appropriation Allowed by the House ("Sen. Heyburn has made his sixth unsuccessful assault...)
- Tues. Mar. 2, p. 8, col. 3 (½ col.) -- National Forests Bill Passed - Measure Provides for Acquiring National Forests by Government Purchase
- Sat. Mar. 6, p. 3, col. 3 -- S.B. No. 142 by Freehofer - providing for bounty for killing coyotes, lynx and wildcats (passed Senate)
- Mon. Mar. 8, p. 4, col. 5 -- House Bill N. 242 by Fish and Game Comm. - Relating to Creation of State Game Preserves (Bill passed by Senate)
- Mon. Mar. 8, p. 6, col. 3 -- HB No. 242 by McKinlay, closing the opening season with reference to a certain described pub. park
- * Copy on File in Idaho State Historical Library

1909 (Continued):

- and Game Comm. - Relating to Creation of State Game Preserves (Bill passed by Senate)
- Mon., Mar. 8, p. 6, col. 3 -- HB No. 242 by McKinlay, closing the opening season with reference to a certain described public park
- Tues. Mar. 9, p. 1 -- Cartoon, entitled "Knockers," shows Sens. Heyburn, Teller and Carter as woodpeckers, pecking on a tree labelled, "U.S. Forest Service"
- * Tues., Mar. 16, p. 5, col. 2 -- Deer And Elk Plentiful - New Reserve Already Credit To Terrible Tenth - "Supposition Among Sportsmen is that McKinlay of Twin Falls Will be the Next Game Warden." (Mentions Grandjean as having suggested the preserve.
- Fri., Mar. 19, p.7, col. 3 ($\frac{1}{2}$ col. -- Forest Officers Busy - First Arrest Under New Game Law By Ranger Gray - "Thomas Sanno Taken Into Custody at Atlanta, Charged with Having Fresh Deer Meat. (Mentions E. Grandjean)
- * Thurs., Aprl, 1, p. 8, col. 2 ($\frac{1}{6}$ col.) -- New Experiment Station - One to Be Located for Forest Service Near Nevins Ranch (on Boise River)
- * Sun., April 11, p. 5, col. 2 (1 par. under "Brief Local News") -- Inspection Trip - "Emil Grandjean, supervisor of the Boise National Forest, left yesterday morning for Nevins ranch to inspect the newly completed telephone line to Long Gulch. He will also inspect the wagon road between Twin Springs and Atlanta"
- * Wed., Apr. 14, p. 1, Col.6, ($\frac{1}{6}$ col.) -- After Forest Reserves - Sec'y of Agriculture Takes Steps to Restore Agricultural Lands (requested by Sen. Heyburn that lands included within forest reserves in Idaho be classified as timbered and non-timbered lands
- * Tues, Apr. 20, p. 5, Col. 2 (par. under "Brief Local News") -- Forest Officials.... (E. Grandjean et al left yesterday for N. Fork of Boise River to look over timber)
- * Sat. May 1, p. 3, col. 3 ($\frac{1}{2}$ col.) -- Warden Stephens Named Again - Head of State Fish and Game Department is Reappointed
- Wed., May 5, p. 1, col. 4 ($\frac{1}{4}$ col.) -- Pinchot Complains To Pres. Taft - Clashes with Ballinger aver Fulton Law
- * Fri., May 7, p. 3, col. 7 (1 par.) -- On Tour Of Inspection - Supervisor Grandjean Going Over Boise Reserve
- Sun., May 9, p. 1, col. 4 ($\frac{1}{4}$ col.) -- To Settle Pinchot - Ballinger Dispute - Attorney General To Make Final Decision
- * Tues., May 11, p. 5, col. 2 ($\frac{1}{2}$ col.) -- Untimbered Land Question - Forest Service to Make Investigation in the
- * Copy on File in Idaho State Historical Library

1909 (Continued):

Boise Reserve

- Wed. May 12, col.1 ($\frac{1}{2}$ col.) -- Heavy Floods Are Prophesied - Backward Spring Will Probably Cause Rush of Water
Later on - (Supervr. Mains of Payette Nat'l Forest was a business visitor to the H.Q. of the Boise Nat'l Forest in Boise yesterday)
- * Sat., May 15, p. 9, col. 2 ($\frac{1}{2}$ col.) -- Opposed To Any Reduction - Numerous Stockmen Now on Record Against Decrease in Reserve Area
- * Fri., June 18, p. 3, col. 3 ($\frac{1}{3}$ col.) -- Will Put Lands Within Reserve - Residents living in Vicinity of Boise National Forest Make Request - Area Affected Includes Seven Townships and Movement, it is Stated, is for Protection of Interests - Range in Fine Condition This Year (Grazing allotment thrown open by Supvr. Grandjean)
- * Sat., June 19, p. 6, col. 1 ($\frac{2}{3}$ col.) -- Much Criticism Of Warden Stephens - Forest Supervisor Says Fish and Game Department Has Been Negligent - Vigorous Allegations Against State Officials
- * Sun., June 20, p. 5, col. 2 ($1\frac{1}{3}$ col.) Governor Goes To Aid Of Warren - Grandjean, Chief Executive Infers, Does Not Know What He Is Talking About - Forest Service Unfair To Fish And Game Officials
- * Mon., June 21, p. 5, col. 4 (2 par.) -- No Reply From Grandjean - Was Misquoted, He Says, in One Connection in Interview
- Sat., July 17, p. 5, col. 2 (par. under "Brief Local News") -- On Official Business - E. Grandjean... (Ingeborg, his niece, accompanied)
- " July 17, p. 5, col. 2 (par. under "Brief Local News")-- Final Distribution - Game Warden Stephens is in Salt making arrangements for a special car over the Oregon Short Line for the final distribution of seed fish this season to streams in various parts of the state...

* Copy on File in Idaho State Historical Library

1920

- * Fri., Jan. 30, p. 10 col.2 (1/6 col.) -- More Work and More Pay for Forest Supervisors - (Ref. to Grandjean and Mains)
- * Sat. Feb. 21, p. 3 (1/3 col.) -- Forest Experts Exchange Ideas
- Sun. Feb. 22, p. 5 (1/2 col.) -- Foresters Finish Their Conf.)
- * Sat., Feb. 21, p. 3 Col. 3 (1/2 col.) -- Forest Experts Exchange Ideas (meeting in office of E. Grandjean to formulate plans for scenic districts, develop fish and game resources)
- * Sun., Feb. 22, p. 5, col. 4, (1/2 col.) -- Foresters Finish Conference ("E. Grandjean strongly endorsed proposed plan")
- Wed., Mar. 4, p. 7, col. 6 (2 par.) -- Forest Officials Will Combat Fire (mention E. Grandjean, Guy B. Mains and Inspector Scott of Ogden)
- Sat. Mar. 9, p. 1, col. 3 (1/2 col.) -- Graves Quits Forest Service
- Sun., Mar. 21, p. 14, col. 7 (3/4 col.) -- Timber Holdings Of Idaho Loom Large in World -- Commr. of Agriculture for this State Gives Figures...
- Thurs., Apr. 1, p.9, col. 2 (1/3 col.) -- Forest Service Head Predicts Plenty of Water (...letter from "Supervisor of the forest service of the Boise national forest"predicts favorable prospects for coming irrigation season)
- Sun., April 11, , p. 1 of 2nd Sec. (entire page, contin. on p. 3) -- Forest Service Road To Give Boise Direct Route To Sawtooth (makes ref. to "efforts of E. Grandjean, forest supervr of the Boise Forest - to be contin. in Apr. 18 ed.), by Otto M. Jones
- * Sun., Apr. 18, p. 1, 2nd Sec. (full page) -- Halt at Warm Springs Creek Marks Journey to Sawtooths (to be continued next Sun.)
- * Sun. April 25, p. 1 of 2nd Sec. (full page) -- Journey to Sawtooths Reaches Grandjean Station on Payette (to be continued next week)
- * Sun. May 9, p. 1, 2nd Sec. (full page, contin. on page 3) -- Trail Creek Pass Reached On Trip to Sawtooths (end of series)
- Tues. Apr. 27, p.5, col. 2 (par. under "Brief City News) -- Forest Officials Here (J.W. Nelson and C. M. Woods meet E. Grandjean)
- * Fri., May 7, p. 7, col. 4 (about 1/2 col.)--Deer And Elk Thrive In Forests Of Idaho (Dist. Forest Inspector E. Grandjean and Forest Supervisor Campbell are pleased by showing of state game preserve)
- Tues. June 22, p. 5, col. 4 -- Boise Basin Land For Forest Reserve (announcement by R. E. Gary, national forest examiner of Ogden. Also, Gary and Forest Inspr. Grandjean and Supvr. Campbell will leave for 2 or 3 week inspection trip)
- " " " p. 5, col. 1 (par. under "Brief City News) -- Back From Inspection Trip (E.G. and Campbell)
- * Copy on File in Idaho State Historical Library

1920 (Contin.)

- Tues., July 13, p. 5, col. 1 (par. under "Brief City News") -- Fishing Improved
- * Wed., July 14, p. 10, col. 1 ($\frac{1}{4}$ col.) -- Forestry Service to Open New Road to Idaho's Wilds
- Mon., July 26, p. 6, col. 1 ($\frac{2}{3}$ col.) -- Gov. Davis Favors Federal Protection Plan - State Executive Back of Forest Service Move
- Tues., July 27, p. 5, col. 2 (2 pars.) -- Little Known About Fires - ("Emil Grandjean of Boise national forest, said Mon., there were no fires in the forest...)
- Sun., Aug. 1, p. 5, col. 5 ($\frac{1}{4}$ col.) -- Forest Ranger Ill at Station
- Tues. Aug. 3, p. 6, col. 3 -- Ad for Geysers Hot Springs in Ketchum
- Wed., Aug. 4, p. 7, col. 3 (2 pars.) -- Forest Fires Under Control (Forest Inspector Emil Grandjean reports)
- Fri., Aug. 13, p. 5, col. 2 ($\frac{1}{2}$ col.) -- All Forest Fires Are Under Control - Inspector Emil Grandjean Brings in Good Reports from His Territory
- Tues., Aug. 17, p. 5, col. 1 (1 par. under "Brief City News") -- Inspector at South Fork
- Sat., Aug. 28, p. 3, col. 4 ($\frac{1}{3}$ col.) -- Forest Fires in Vicinity of Boise Held in Abeyance (Announcement by W.N.Campbell, Forest Supervisor, mentions Walter Berry but not Grandjean)
- Tues., Aug. 31, p. 3, col. 7 (3 pars.) -- Extinguish Forest Fires (Announcement by For Supvr. Campbell)
- " " " p. 5, col. 1 (Par. under "Brief City News) -- Inspector Leaves on Forest Trip (Grandjean)
- Thurs., Sept. 2, p. 6, col. 6 (2 pars.) -- Accepts Forest Position (Mabel Sturgis transferred to Boise Office)
- Fri. Sept. 17, p. 5, col. 1 (par. under "Brief City News") -- Recalling Lookouts (End of fire season, lookouts recalled by Grandjean)
- Wed., Oct. 13, p. 5, col. 3 (par. under "Brief City News") -- Forest Men on Trips (Ref. to W. M. Campbell, forest supvr and Emil Grandjean, Dist. forest inspector
- Wed. Nov. 24, p. 3, col. 1 ($\frac{1}{2}$ col.) -- Discussion Of Forest Problems Comes To Close (E. Grandjean in attendance)
- " " " p. 3, col. 5 -- Major Fenn Sits In At Discussion Of Timber Owners
- Sun., Nov. 28, p. 7, col. 1 (par. under Brief City News) -- Ranger Transferred (Walter Berry transferred from Cottonwood Sta. on Boise R. to Idaho City Sta.)

* Copy on File in Idaho State Historical Library

- 1922 Sun. Jan. 15, 2nd Sect. p.3 (most of page) --Forest Officials Hot on Trail of Game Poachers (Supvr. W.M.Campbell and Ranger Warren C. Taylor. Grandjean is mentioned).
- Sun. Jan. 22, 1st Sect., p. 4, (1½ cols.) -- Grandjean Tells Of Idaho's Game - Supervisor of Boise Forest Sends Report to District Office.
- Wed., May 3, p. 5, col. 1 (Par. under "Brief City News") -- Forest Men To Cottonwood (Supvr. K.C.Shepard and Emil Grandjean...)
- Wed., June 14, p. 7, col. 1, (Par. under "Brief City History") -- Grandjean Leaves (E.G. nat'l forest inspectr. left Tues. for Idaho City, Cottonwood...)
- Fri., July 7, p. 5, col. 2 (Par. under "Brief City News") Forest Men Out of Town -(Emil Grandjean, For. Insp. and C.E.Shepard, Supvr. are in Idaho City)
- Thurs., July 20, p. 5, col. 3 (1/6 col.) -- Forest Fires in Idaho in Control - Official (Grandjean) Says Hazard Situation is Now Fully in Hand and Danger Over
- Fri., July 21, p. 3, col. 2 (par. under "City News in Brief") -- Forest Inspector Leaves (Emil Grandjean...left for Cottonwood Thurs afternoon)
- Fri. Sept. 1, p. 12, col. 1 (par. under "Brief City News") -- Emil Grandjean Leaves (Emil Grandjean...left Thurs. on an inspection trip of trail work
- Sat., Sept. 9, p. 3, col. 4 (1/6 col.) -- Forest Inspector is Hurt - Thrown from Saddle When Bears Frighten Horse.
- Thurs., Sept. 14, p. 5, col. 1 (Par. under "Brief City News") -- Bears' Victim Convalescing
- Tues., Sept. 19, p. 5, col. 2 (Par. under "Brief City News") -- Grandjean Improving
- Wed., Nov. 8, p. 5, col. 6 (1/6 col.) -- Forester Discovers New Genus Of Orchid
- 1924 Sun., Aug. 24, 2nd Sect., p. 1 (full page) --Idaho's Man of Forests Leads Interesting Life
- 1928 Sun., Aug. 12, p. 8 (full page) -- Grandjean Cabin Is Dude Ranch Now (With pictures)
- 1936 Sun. Nov. 29, 2nd Sect., p. 2 -- Lafayette Cartee First Nurseryman in Idaho (refers to Emil Grandjean's tree survey in Boise.
- 1942 Sun., Aug. 9, p. 5, col. 3 (½ col.) -- Former Forester at Caldwell
- 1960 Sun., Oct. 23, Sect. , p. , col. 1 (Joyce D. Owen Col.) (Brief biography of E. Grandjean)
- 1966 Aug. 7, (Article by Dick d'Easum) -- Verbal Blowup in Summer of 1909 Set Kindling for Historic Fires - (mentions Grandjean, also his niece, "Ingobar")
- 1975 May 12, (Article by Arthur a. Hart) -- Grandjean, Gem Forester

SAWTOOTH FOREST RESERVE
IDAHO
SECOND PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America.

B Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Sawtooth Forest Reserve, in the State of Idaho, was established by proclamation dated May twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and five;

And whereas, it appears that the public good would be promoted by adding to the said forest reserve certain lands, within the State of Idaho, which are in part covered with timber;

And whereas, it is provided by the Act of Congress, approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, entitled, "An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and for other purposes," that "The President is hereby authorized at any time to modify any Executive order that has been or may hereafter be made establishing any forest reserve, and by such modification may reduce the area, change the boundary lines of such reserve, or may vacate altogether any order creating such reserve";

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the said act of Congress, do proclaim that the aforesaid Sawtooth Forest Reserve is hereby enlarged to include the said additional lands, and that the boundaries of the reserve are now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof;

This proclamation will not take effect upon any lands withdrawn or reserved, at this date, from settlement, entry, or other appropriation, for any purpose other than forest uses, or which may be covered by any prior valid claim, so long as the withdrawal, reservation, or claim exists.

Warning is hereby given to all persons not to make settlement upon the lands reserved by this proclamation.

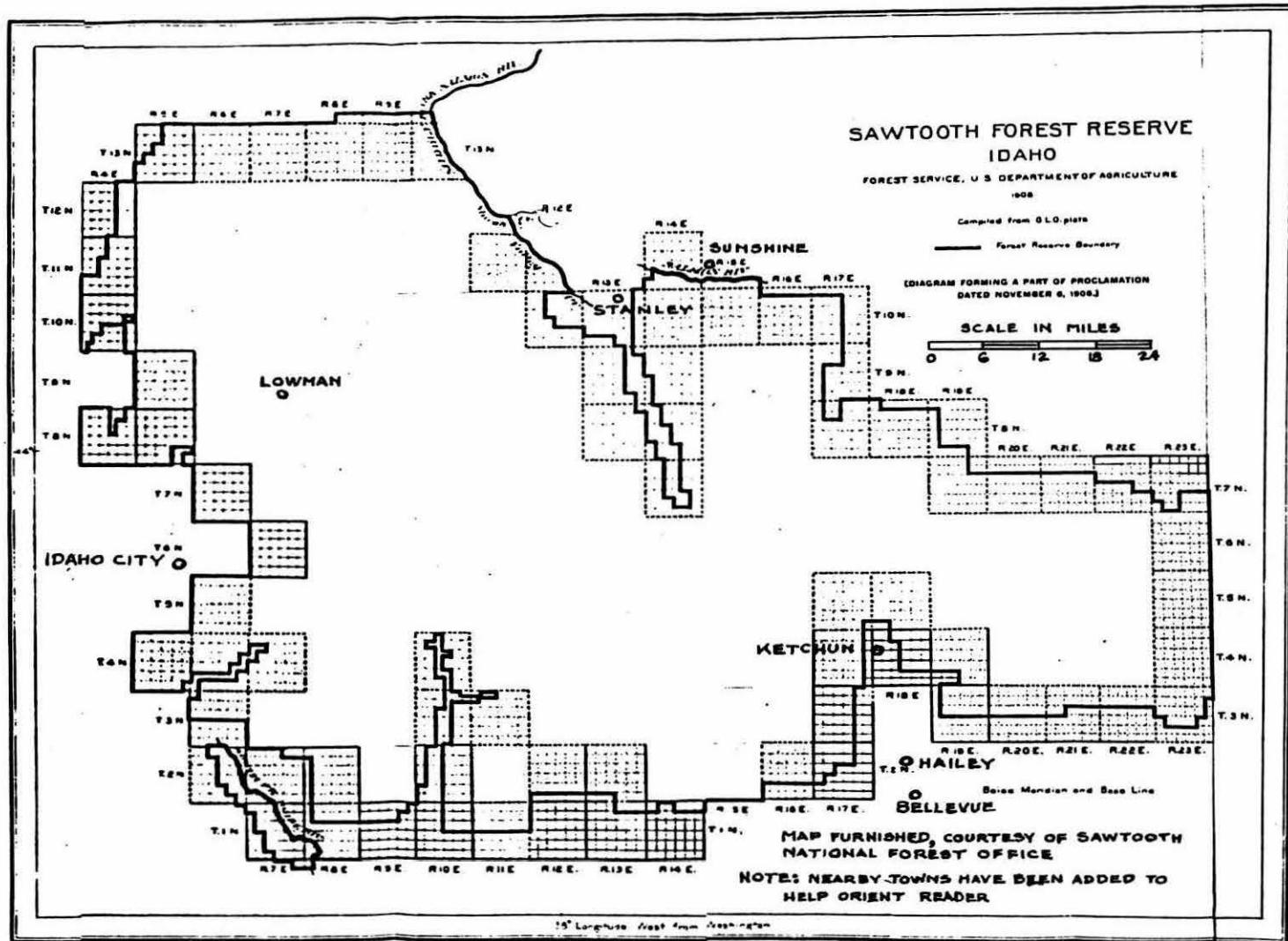
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 5th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

[SEAL]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
ROBERT BAYNE
Acting Secretary of State



SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST IN 1906

This is believed to be the area of this Forest when Emile Grandjean was appointed Supervisor in 1907.

11-11

Executive Order

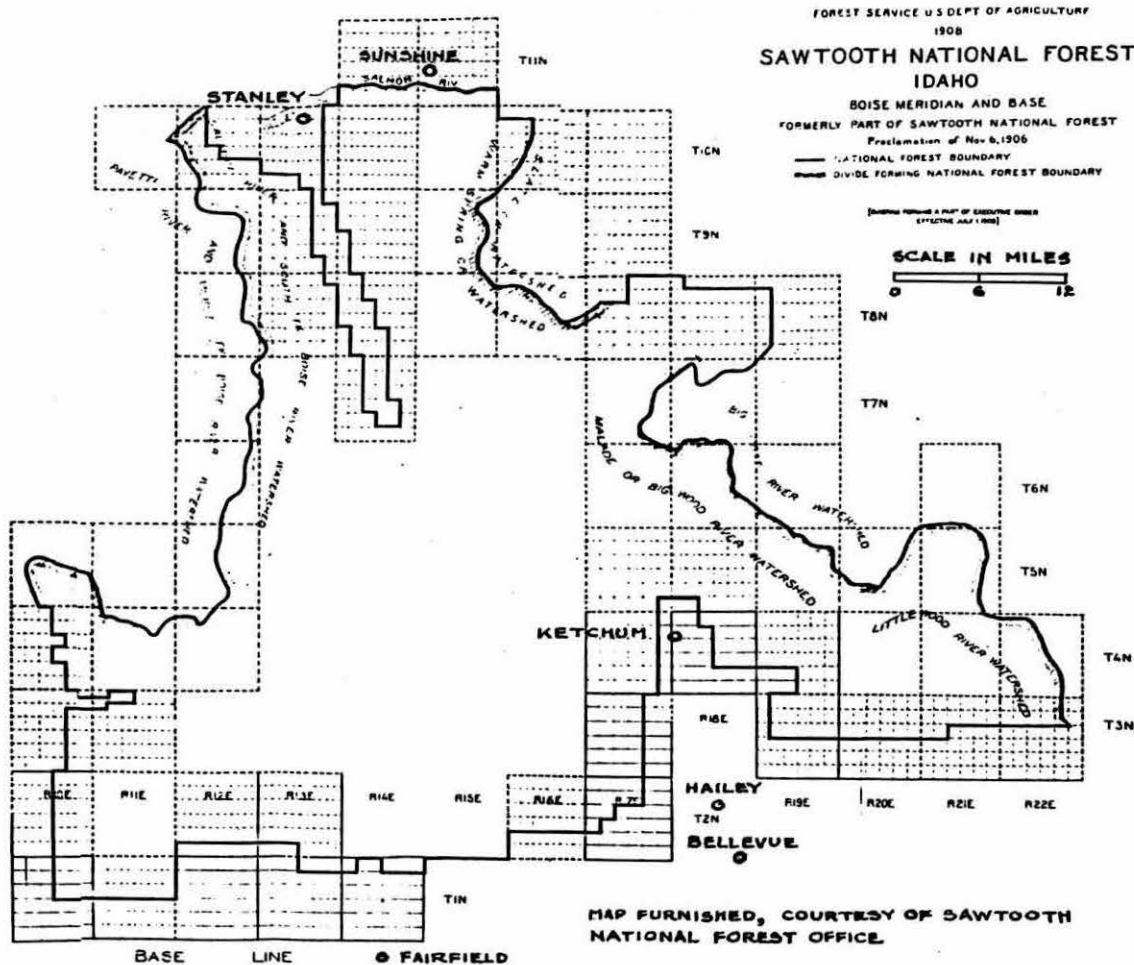
**SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO**

It is hereby ordered that on and after July 1, 1908, the land within the boundary shown on the attached diagram heretofore set apart, reserved, and proclaimed as a part of the Sawtooth National Forest, shall be known as the Sawtooth National Forest. The remaining portions of the present Sawtooth National Forest shall continue reserved and constitute parts of the Boise, Challis, Lemhi, and Payette National Forests. It is not intended by this order to release any land from reservation or to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 26, 1908.

[No. 855.]



SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST IN 1908

This is the area of this Forest after the Boise National Forest and some other sections were carved out of it. Its size was cut approximately in half.

Executive Order

**BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO**

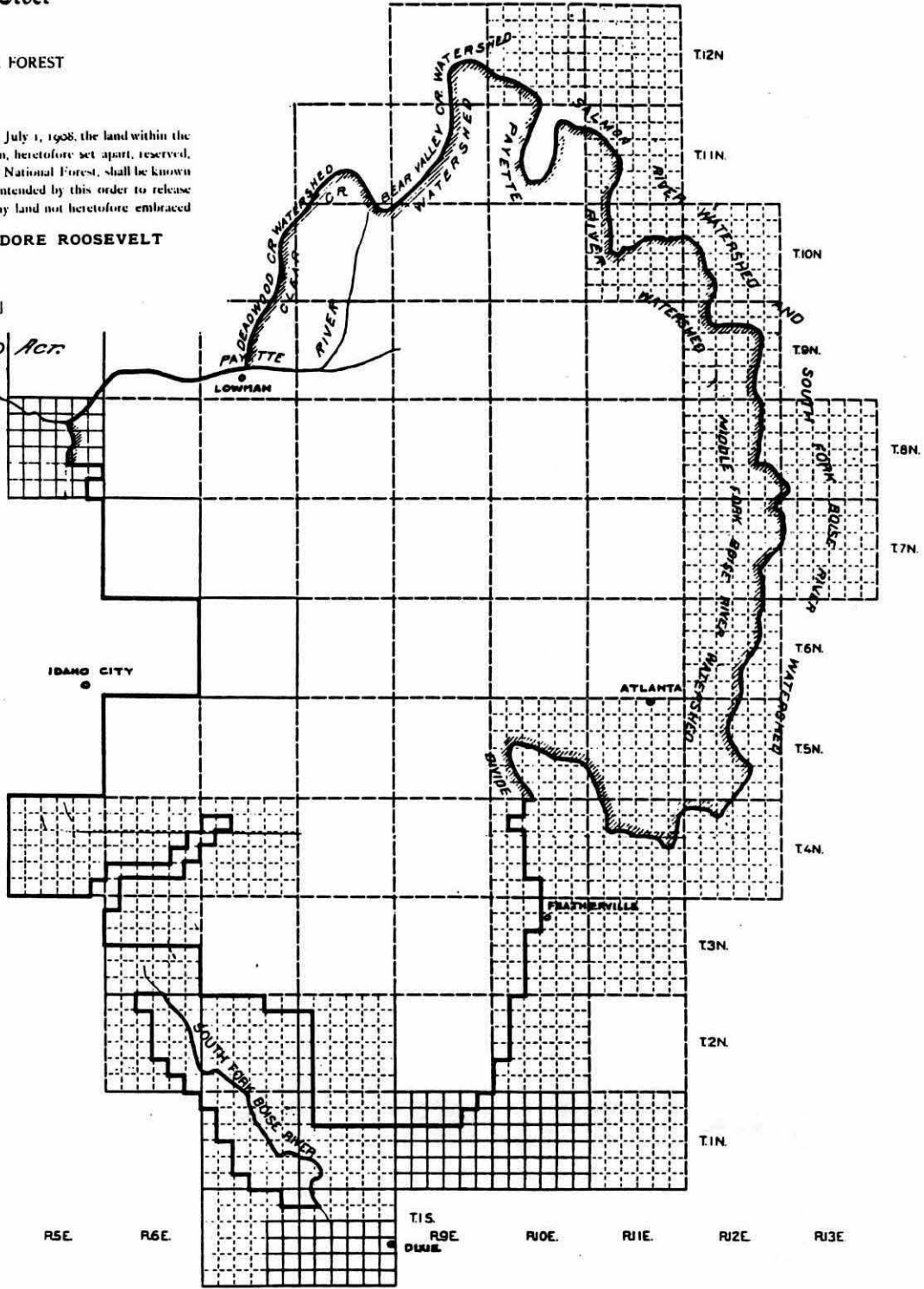
It is hereby ordered that on and after July 1, 1908, the land within the boundaries shown on the attached diagram, heretofore set apart, reserved, and proclaimed as parts of the Sawtooth National Forest, shall be known as the Boise National Forest. It is not intended by this order to release any land from reservation or to reserve any land not heretofore embraced in a National Forest.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The White House,
June 26, 1908.

[No. 857.]

Area - 1,197,360 Acr.



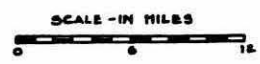
BOISE

R.7E. R.8F. FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE 1908

**BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO**

BOISE MERIDIAN AND BASE
PART OF SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST
Proclamation of Nov 6, 1906

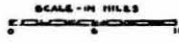
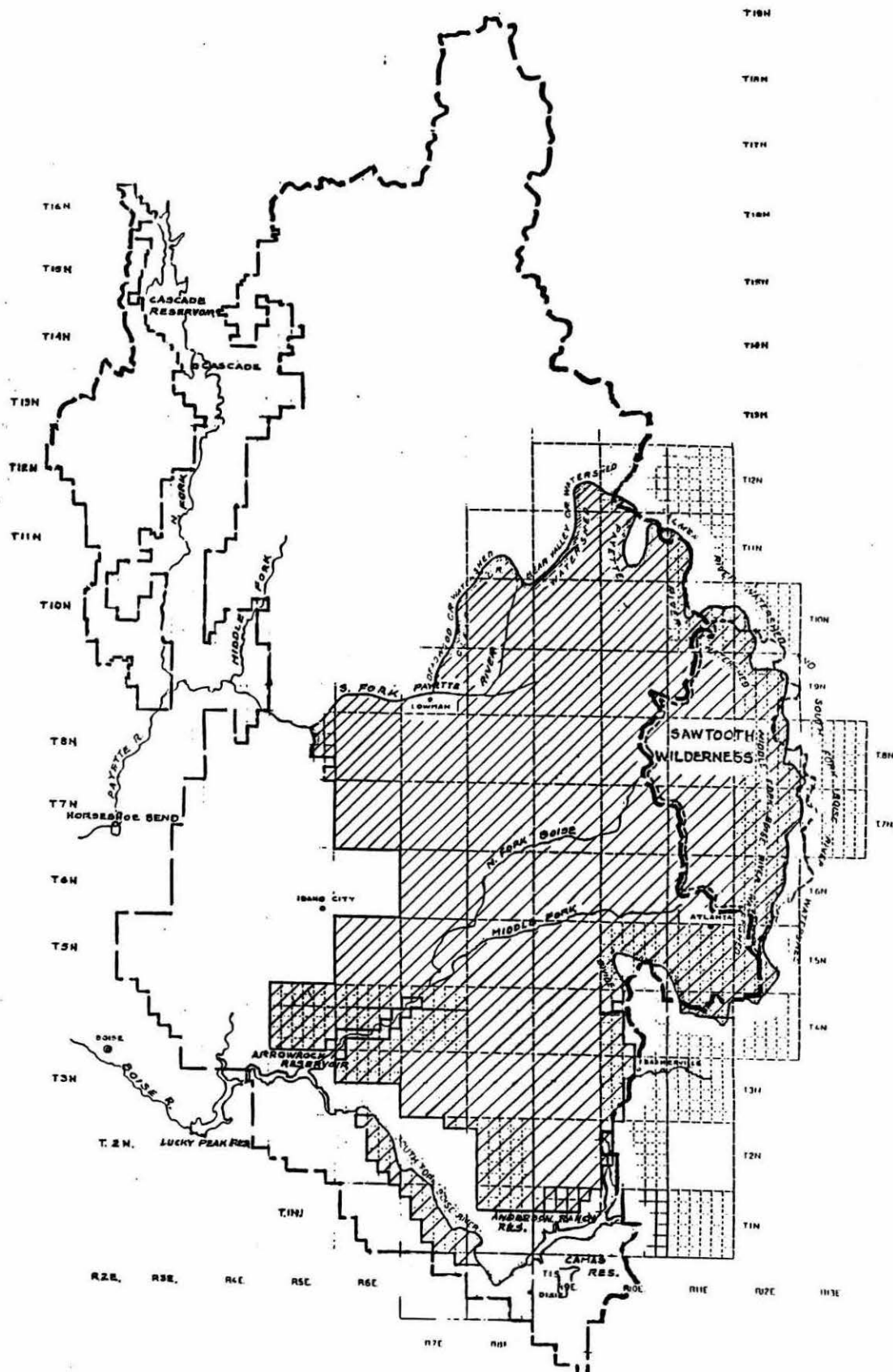
— NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY
- - - - - DIVIDE FORMING NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY



NOTE: NEARBY TOWNS AND SCALE HAVE BEEN ADDED TO HELP ORIENT THE READER

[DIAGRAM FORMS A PART OF EXECUTIVE ORDER EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1908]

R4E R7E R8E R9E R10E R11E



NOTE: NEARBY TOWNS AND SCALE HAVE BEEN ADDED TO HELP ORIENT THE READER

BOISE NATIONAL FOREST
IDAHO

- BOUNDARY - 1908
- - - BOUNDARY - 1967
- BOUNDARY - SAWTOOTH WILDERNESS

