History of the Rogue River National Forest

Volume 1

1893-1932
Replica of lookout tree on Brush Mountain as described on page 181.

Forest Service launch on Odessa Creek at Odessa Ranger Station. This launch was used for rapid transportation in case of forest fires, and for communication between points on the Crater National Forest tributary to Klamath Lake.

- Foster, 1910

Hydraulic wheel in operation on Owen-Oregon Lumber Company sale area on Butte Falls District.

Cover - Courtesy of Mrs. Florence Renaker.
### CRATER NATIONAL FOREST

#### RANGER DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

**1900 - 1932**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applegate (7)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ira Tungate</td>
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**Applegate (5)**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Jesse P. DeWitt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butte Falls (2)</td>
<td>Dead Indian (3)</td>
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<td>Delbert W. Myers</td>
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<tr>
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<td>James J. Simmerville</td>
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<td></td>
<td>June 1910</td>
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<td>J. Wesley Kelsoe</td>
<td>Albert L. Peachey</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 18, 1908</td>
<td>August 1911</td>
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<td>William L. Jones</td>
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<td>May 1919</td>
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Page 2 of 3
**CRATER NATIONAL FOREST**

**RANGER DISTRICT ORGANIZATION**

1900 - 1932

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pelican Bay (h)</th>
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<td>1902</td>
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**Klamath (h)**

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<td>Eugene J. Rogers</td>
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<td>Floyd Murray</td>
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<td>3-1-28</td>
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<td>Feb. 1930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesse G. C. Elgan</td>
<td>March 1930</td>
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PREFACE

This Forest history has been compiled from numerous records, diaries, reports, personal contacts and many other sources. No doubt it contains some mistakes. As these are discovered, they will be corrected, but in most cases, verbal statements have been checked for authenticity so as to avoid too many errors.

Very few official records were available up to and including 1916. Sincere appreciation is expressed to the numerous persons who supplied information and events to make this write-up more complete.

They are too numerous to mention, but particular acknowledgement is made to the following personnel: John D. Holst, Gold Hill; John E. Gribble, Medford; William L. Jones, Medford; Bert A. Mason, Prospect (now deceased); Floyd A. Murray, Medford; Melvin L. Merritt, Portland (now deceased); Martin L. Erickson, South Dakota; Janie V. Smith, Medford; Horace G. Whitney, Corvallis; Mrs. S. C. Bartrum, Medford; J. J. Simmerville, San Jose.

These people were most helpful in filling in some of the details where they were lacking in reports and in furnishing items of a more personal nature. They also helped in identifying people in many of the early day pictures.

Special acknowledgement is also made to Mrs. Jean Lomax, Ashland, Oregon. She devoted many hours on her own time as well as official time in compiling the early day history of Southern Oregon as well as many other details and events as a result of her research in the files of the Ashland Daily Tidings and the Jacksonville Museum. She did the entire typing job and selected many of the pictures included herein and, by her interest, has made the compiling of this history a worthwhile project.

Mrs. Shirley Asher, also of Ashland, reviewed diaries of the permanent force from 1928 through 1940 and furnished much information on the organization during that period.

This volume of the Rogue River National Forest history chronicles the advances up to about July 1, 1932. On July 9, the Crater National Forest was officially proclaimed the Rogue River National Forest. The emergency work programs, including ERA, WPA, CCC, were all soon to become a part of the Forest program.

Many of the retired persons who helped compile this Forest history have requested a copy of it for their own files. It was therefore decided to break the entire history into two volumes. This Volume, Number 1, is an effort to bring to a close the research to the date mentioned above and to make copies available for all interested persons.

This has been a fascinating job which has been done mostly on my own time on weekends and evenings. I hope it serves its purpose to put down for perpetuity some of the events which make up the early day happenings on the Forest.

I hope also it is an interesting treatise and if it has served these purposes, the time and effort devoted to its preparation has been well rewarded.

— Carroll E. Brown
A Brief Look at Some Historical Events in the Southern Oregon - Northern California Area

Roads and Trails

Until 1843, Southern Oregon's only traveled route for two decades had been the Hudson's Bay Company's trail established by fur traders and trappers and which appears to have generally followed the original Indian trails. Peter Skene Ogden is credited with establishing the trail for his company. Then, in 1843, Captain John C. Fremont followed the Ogden trail on an expedition which was sponsored by the United States government and which established it as a military road into the Klamath Valley.

In June 1846, a party of thirteen settlers, under the leadership of Jesse and Lindsay Applegate, left Oregon City to explore and lay out a route into Southern Oregon which would enable settlers' wagon trains to reach the Willamette Valley without going through the hardships of the trip down the Columbia River.

Their route, variously referred to by historians as the Southern Route or Trail, South Road, Applegate Trail and Oregon Cutoff, went south through the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys, by the present towns of Eugene and Roseburg, reaching the Rogue River and fording at a point below the present site of Grants Pass.

About forty miles up a tributary of the Rogue, which they named the Applegate River in honor of their leaders, the party crossed the divide and entered the Rogue River Valley where Jacksonville, which was to become the metropolis of Southern Oregon during the gold-rush days, now stands.

Following the southern edge of the valley, the trail skirted the present sites of Phoenix, Talent, and Ashland, beginning the ascent through mountain passes and into the Klamath region at a point south-east of Ashland now partly inundated by the waters of man-made Emigrant Lake. Crossing the northeast section of California, fording Lost River at the Natural Bridge crossing near Humboldt, Nevada, past the present towns of Winnemucca, Elko and Wells, the Oregon Cutoff joined the main Oregon Trail near Pocatello, Idaho.

Although it did not prove successful as a route of travel for the emigrant trains from the east, the Applegate Trail was the first attempt to make the Southern Oregon region accessible for settlers and became historically important for that reason.

With the settlement of Southern Oregon, demands were made for wagon roads to carry mining necessities and Oregon produce over the Siskiyou Mountains and on into the gold fields of northern California. Scottsburg, near the head of tidewater on the Umpqua River was, in 1850, the outfitting point for pack trains carrying these supplies to the Oregon interior and to California. Original Indian trails were widened and temporary ferry crossings were established on rivers.

Then, in 1852-53, a $120,000 government appropriation provided for a military wagon road from Scottsburg to Stewart Creek in the Rogue River Valley. In October 1854, the route was first surveyed by Army Lieutenant Withers. An additional appropriation provided for the completion of the survey by Army Major Atwood assisted by Jesse Applegate, and which practically followed the old Southern Oregon trail. Overseer of road construction was Colonel Joseph Hooker, detailed for the purpose by the War
Department. In 1858 the road was completed and the Southern Oregon Military Road served its purpose until the railroad took over the heavy hauling duties from the Umpqua Valley to California many years later.

**Gold! Gold! Gold!!!**

Discovery of gold in California led people to seek it in Oregon and indications of it in the southern part of the state were found in 1858 near the present site of Gold Hill.

In December 1851, two packers, James Cluggage and James R. Poole, on their way to California from Scottsburg, made camp overnight on Jackson Creek in Southern Oregon. While looking for water for camp use, they discovered and collected gold nuggets in the bed of the small stream. They continued on to California with their nuggets. News of their good fortune became known to outsiders early in 1852 and the rush for gold in Southern Oregon was on!

Almost overnight, a "boom town", which became present-day Jacksonville, sprang up with other smaller communities throughout the area. Logtown, Suncom, Sterling, Steamboat, City Gulch, Browntown, Althouse, Kerby, Waldo and many others were established. Now, many of the small towns have long since lost their inhabitants and buildings. Only the descriptive names remain to mark the importance they once held in the history of Southern Oregon.

Thousands of miners, including the Chinese imported as laborers, poured a phenomenal amount of hand labor and money into mining processes between 1851 and 1890.

Miles of ditches were dug to take water to the mining operations. Miles of tote roads were built. Deep shafts, some of them over 100 feet deep, penetrated the hillsides — all of them built by hand labor.

Some of the more prominent mines were the Steamboat, Sterling, Ott, Oregon Belle, Maid of the Mist and the Chinn Linn. The 25-mile Sterling Ditch was built at a reported cost of $75,000. It was dug by hand, black powder was used for rock work. The first water ran through the ditch in 1874.

The extent of the mining industry in Jackson County alone is shown by the fact that 5,138 mining locations were made from October 1856 to June 1880. Of these, 16 were copper mines, 124 cinnabar, one tin, and the rest gold and silver.

After 1890 mining became sporadic. About that time the only large mines in operation were the Sterling and Blue Ledge (copper). Because of the low price for gold and copper, these also declined.

However, even at such a late date as the depression in the 1930's, many persons panned gold in the area and managed to scrounge out a living.

In many individual cases it is more than probable that the amount of wealth increased each time the story of a "strike" was retold, however, it is a fact that millions of dollars worth of gold were mined in the area whose center was Jacksonville.

Legends of "lost" mines persist to the present day. It was, in fact, on one of the early searches for a "Lost Cabin Mine" that Crater Lake was reported to have been discovered for the first time in June, 1853.
1853. A small party of men searching for the mine under the leadership of John W. Hillman, unexpectedly found themselves looking from the rim and into the majestic beauty of the lake. Overwhelmed by its beauty, they decided to call it "Deep Blue Lake". Their search for the "lost" mine forgotten, they returned to Jacksonville to report the treasure of nature they had found, but since their discovery did not involve gold, apparently no one was particularly interested and Crater Lake was not rediscovered until 1862.

"Matters at Jacksonville in 1808" were summarized in the Portland Oregonian in its August 8, 1868 edition as follows:

"This place seems flourishing, and presents freshness and thrift not equaled by many of our Oregon towns. Stocks of merchandise here are certainly larger and better than any to be found elsewhere south of Salem. Imported goods of every description, including agricultural and mining implements, are hauled from Crescent City, California, a total distance of nearly 120 miles. The road is mountainous, and every pound of freight hauled over it to Jacksonville costs three and a half cents. This is the price at present though it is sometimes higher.

"From San Francisco to Crescent City, freight costs ten dollars a ton, so that, by the time goods reach here, they have paid a tariff of eighty dollars on the ton. A people who have to struggle with such disadvantage, must have many circumstances in their favor to counter-balance. These the people of Jackson County seem to possess; for it is certain that no part of Oregon shows better evidence of prosperity.

"The southern part of Oregon still derives great revenue from its mines of gold. These extend over a large area, and though few rich and extensive strikes are made, the aggregate amount of gold produced each year is very considerable. This keeps the 'circulating medium' in this part of Oregon comparatively abundant. Of course, many mines are entirely worked out, and, in many other places, work is suspended on account of scarcity of water; but, when water can be obtained, the miners are still delving away. Chinese are working over many old diggings; and, along the bars of Rogue River, these people may be seen in numerous places, employing their patient industry in washing out the gold which white labor has neglected as too small pay. In some places they have large wheels driven by the current, for raising water for their sluices. It will be many years before the placer mines of Southern Oregon shall be exhausted; and after a while many localities will be worked with profit which will not now afford sufficient pay. It is expected, also, that the quartz interests of the southern counties eventually will have great importance.

"For the products of agriculture, there is a fair market in Jackson County — quite as good, in fact, as in any part of Oregon. The supply required by the mines is a considerable item. For some time past, the Government demand for flour and grain at Fort Klamath has called for no small portion of the products of this
valley. Flour is also sent from here into Northern California. Some of the best improved farms in Oregon lie in Jackson County, and their owners are doing fully as well as any farmers in Willamette Valley.

"The harvest is about ended here, and the yield is large. On the whole, this is probably the most productive season Oregon has ever known.

"The way the temperature rises here, in an August afternoon, is decidedly uncomfortable; yet it is not so hot now, by several degrees, as it was some days ago. It is not unusual for the mercury to rise above 100 degrees; and last Sunday it was 110 in the shade in this town. In the coolest place that could be found, the thermometer indicated 102 degrees. Yet the heat seems less oppressive in these parts than in many others where the thermometer indicates a temperature lower by ten or fifteen degrees. The hottest days do not produce the feebleness and languor which are experienced in many localities.

"Ashland is a thriving village, sixteen miles from Jacksonville, on the stage road. A number of buildings are going up at that place this summer, and the woolen mill, which is expected to be an interest of great value to this part of Oregon, soon will be in operation. A part of the machinery has already arrived. The building is now ready for the machinery. The manufacture in Southern Oregon of a large and important class of goods, which have heretofore been imported at high prices, will be a great point gained."

Early Population Growth

Some small bands of emigrants had used the Oregon Trail from Independence, Missouri to migrate to the west before 1843, but it was not until after that year that large trains of settlers moved westward. By 1847 nearly 5,000 people had come to Oregon.

Discovery of gold in California caused immigration to turn away from Oregon in favor of its neighbor to the south, and, in fact, men left Oregon to seek their fortunes in the gold fields of California. In 1849 there were only 400 new arrivals in Oregon, the total population having increased by that year to somewhat over 9,000.

In 1850, with the passage of the Donation Land Law, a device to encourage settlement of the Oregon country, the number of settlers again began to increase, about 2,000 coming to Oregon in that year alone. The land grant gave to every white man and Indian half-breed who was a citizen of the United States and a resident of the territory (or who might be a resident of the territory by December 1, 1850) a half-section of land. A married woman was granted a half-section for her own. The grant was cut in half for persons who arrived in Oregon between December 1850, and December 1855.

Public land elsewhere in the United States was being sold in tracts of 160 acres, but, in Oregon, a married couple could claim 640 acres for nothing (320 acres after December 1850). This led to a population explosion of sorts with an estimated 15,000 people making the long trek to Oregon in 1852.
About 13,000 people accounted for the total Oregon population in 1850, but by the end of 1853 they numbered more than 35,000, steadily increasing annually to 52,000 in 1860. Jackson County was formed in 1852; Coos, in 1853; Curry, in 1855; and Josephine, in 1856.

At the time Captain Fremont had made his early exploration of the Klamath Basin in 1843, he reported an Indian village established on the Link River near Klamath Lake. This was the site George Nurse homesteaded in 1866, maintaining a ferry across the river. By 1867, one hundred settlers had claimed land along the river, establishing a town named Linkville. Early inhabitants were primarily interested in raising cattle and sheep and in trade with the Indians.

The Modoc Indian War in the '70's temporarily halted the growth of Linkville, but, by 1885 the town had grown to 384. Four years later, Linkville met with the same fate as many early-day settlements and was nearly destroyed by fire, temporarily slowing its growth again. The name Linkville was changed to Klamath Falls in 1893.

Indian "Troubles" and the Military

After 1850, Indian tribes which previously had generally been peaceful, apparently could see the end of control of their land, and trouble between the two races began.

A death called for its revenge — on either side. Then, a death and its revenge grew into group attack and group reprisal, until finally the long siege now referred to as the "Rogue River Indian Wars" involved all of Southern Oregon and spilled over into Northern California.

Cessation of the first action came in July 1851, ending difficulties in the area around Gold Hill and Table Rock when the Indians agreed to accept governmental jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, other trouble with coastal Indians was ended temporarily in December 1851, mainly by mutual consent, and Fort Orford was established as a military post the following year.

Emigrant trains following the Oregon Cutoff route into Southern Oregon, continued to be attacked by the Modocs, most frequently at Bloody Point on Tule Lake. This was a situation which had always existed from the time the first ill-fated train followed the trail in the '40's. Fort Jones was established in the Scott Valley in California in 1852.

Volunteer companies of Indian fighters were quickly organized when the occasion called for them, and, apparently in the opinion of some regular Army officers, even when the occasion did not call for them.

Fighting appears to have cries-crossed the present Oregon-California border no matter whether the Indians involved were Modoc, Siesta, Pit, Klamath, Rogue River Valley or related tribes, or whether the volunteer groups were led by men from Yreka or Jacksonville.

Less than a year after the treaty in the Rogue River Valley, the murder and revenge turmoil and confusion again became commonplace in the valley. Ft. Orford on the coast and Ft. Jones in California were the closest deterrent forces, and there was no Indian Agent in the area.
Once again volunteer groups, led by a few Army regulars and civilians, became Indian fighters.

Joseph Lane, Territorial Representative to Congress, was living in Roseburg when a new outbreak of trouble called him back to command two battalions of troops, both regulars and volunteers, in 1853. Lane had been a general in the Mexican War and was appointed first Territorial Governor of Oregon in 1849. He was experienced in his dealings with the Indians and had gained their respect for his bravery in battle.

The main bodies of fighting forces were dead-locked in a fierce battle near Evans Creek on the slopes of Battle Mountain when the Indians heard that J. Lane was with the white troops (he had been wounded) and they requested a meeting with him.

A treaty was negotiated, then concluded on September 10, 1853, by ten whites, led by Lane, and five Indian chiefs, including Lane’s namesake, Chief Jo. The site is commemorated by a monument in Sams Valley near Table Rock.

Table Rock Reservation (100 square miles) was established as a temporary home for the Indians and Samuel E. Colver of Phoenix, present at the treaty signing, was made Resident Indian Agent.

Fort Lane was built near Table Rock overlooking the Rogue River. Its site is marked only by an obscure monument on a fenced-in, scrub oak-covered hillside on private land on the Tolo Road near Gold Ray Dam.

After a time, the treaty displeased the Indians and the peace was an uneasy one.

Finally, in October 1855, an event occurred which eventually brought the "Rogue River War" period to an end.

It was early in October, probably on the 5th, that a company of about 30 volunteer whites attacked, without military orders, an Indian village located on the north side of the Rogue River near the mouth of Little Butte Creek a few miles above Table Rock. Accounts of the attack vary widely but it is generally accepted that the volunteers killed twenty-three Indians and wounded many others in the rancheria, inhabited only by women, children and old men.

There can be no question of the results of the attack however. The sparks of discontent were whipped into flames of hatred and revenge, and the next day, Indians appeared everywhere in the valley intent on retaliation against all whites. Settlers and soldiers took up the fight. A war of extermination raged through the valley of the Rogue and on to the Pacific Coast.

Hungry Hill, Galice, Harris Flat, Gold Beach, Steamboat, the Chetco River — all are names among those whose history tell events of those months of war that followed. The last resistance of the Indian tribes was recorded on June 29, 1856. Inevitably, they were rounded up and herded onto reservations, ending the costly bloodshed, for both races, over possession and control of the land.

The Klamath Country and Captain Jack

The Civil War had been in progress for a year when Lindsay Applegate initiated a bill through the Oregon Legislature asking Congress to construct a fort to protect the emigrant road through the southern portion of Lake and Klamath counties. Fort Lane on the Rogue River had been
abandoned in 1857.

The fort was authorized in 1803 and Colonel C. S. Drew was chosen to select the site. Ashland and Jacksonville, recognizing the trade benefits, waged political warfare over location of the fort.

Fort Klamath was finally built in a location more available to Jacksonville than to Ashland, although somewhat remote from the emigrant trail.

The first road to the fort from Jacksonville was built in 1803 under Col. Drew's direction and later proved to be almost impassable. It was replaced in 1805 by a road which skirted Annie Creek gorge, providing a northern outlet to freight wagons, beef-on-the-hoof, and pack trains.

The Civil War being in progress, the fort was to be garrisoned by Oregon volunteers. The original garrison stationed at the fort, Troop C, First Oregon Cavalry, arrived in the fall of 1803 and spent the first winter in tents.

A primitive sawmill was soon erected and buildings were constructed during 1804. In the spring of 1805, Company I, First Oregon Infantry recruited in Jackson County the previous year, garrisoned the fort. This was the company which built the second road to Jacksonville.

The Civil War ended and regular troops took over the fort in July, in 1807.

As said before, the Modoc Indians had been a warlike tribe from the beginning of the settlement of Southern Oregon and Northern California. The tribe had finally agreed, in 1807, to a treaty which forced them to share a reservation with their traditional enemies, the Klamaths, and which had taken them away from their hunting grounds around Tule Lake. The Modocs, as a tribe, kept the treaty although it was unsatisfactory to them, but one of the Modoc sub-Chiefs, Kentipoos, or Captain Jack, gathered an increasing number of dissatisfied warriors into a band and they left the reservation under his leadership.

Excerpts from the "History of the Modoc National Forest" compiled in 1945 by William S. Brown, Sr., describe the subsequent events involving Captain Jack's band as follows:

"They wandered about the country from Tule Lake to Yreka, stealing livestock and committing acts of pilferage. In spite of their later record as fighting men, these Indians were merely a ragged thieving band, often actually kicked away from the backdoors of settlers. They became such a pest that on November 8, 1872 military orders were sent to Captain James Jackson of the 1st U. S. Cavalry at Ft. Klamath to return the Modoc band to the Klamath Indian Reservation, the orders reading 'peaceably if you can, forcibly if you must'.

"Captain Jackson augmenting his force of forty soldiers with a body of settler volunteers, found the Indian party camped at Natural Bridge on Lost River, well armed and defiant. The Modoc band first surrendered, then decided to fight and although losing several of their own warriors, roundly defeated the white force, killing or wounding one-fourth of Jackson's entire command. Immediately after the battle, Captain Jack with the women and children and part of his warriors repaired to the lava bed region just south of Tule Lake and took refuge in an almost impregnable rock fortress honeycombed with caves and natural trenches,"
since known as Captain Jack's Stronghold. . . . It is worthy of mention that neither then nor thereafter during the campaign did the Modoc band kill any women or children. . .

"The Modoc War was on. The name 'Modoo' became a household word all over the nation. In many sections there was a sneaking sympathy for Captain Jack and the beleaguered Modocs which perhaps accounted for the slowness of military operations against them. Secure in their impregnable natural lava fortress in which writers of the time likened the Indians to 'ants in a sponge', the Modoc band kept themselves well supplied with arms ammunition and provisions by raids on military pack and wagon trains. During their five months occupancy of the Stronghold, only one Indian was killed."

Speaking of an engagement between the First U. S. Cavalry and the Modoc warriors on May 10, 1873, the account continues, "... This engagement is another Indian battle which has gone down in history as one of the most famous and unique in Western history, when individual soldiers without orders charged on the Indians and hunting them through the rough lava country, paid scant attention to the recall notes of the bugle. A few days after this fight the Indian party threw up the sponge. The band broke up into small parties and the leaders surrendered or were captured. On October 3, 1873, Captain Jack and three of his chief lieutenants - Mighty Voice Schonchin, Black Jim and Boston Charley - were hanged at Fort Klamath and several others sent to prison for life."

Fort Klamath was finally closed in 1889. When unrest among the Indians again began to stir in 1890-1891, the people of Klamath County wanted the fort re-arrassembled, but the government refused. Uncared for and unoccupied, Fort Klamath eventually fell into ruins, its site now marked only by an historical plaque near the headwaters of Wood River.

Railroading

Oregonians' dreams of ending their comparative isolation from the rest of the country by means of railroad connections, was a frustrating series of starts and stops, bankruptcies, political maneuverings and bitter wranglings which lasted over a period of more than twenty years.

In 1803 and '14 surveys for a railroad from Sacramento to Portland were made. The line was to pass through Jacksonville and follow the Willamette River to Portland.

"First Railroad Subsidy in Oregon" was written up in the November 19, 1908 edition of the Portland Oregonian:

"A document of some interest, especially to pioneers of Willamette Valley, is published in the current number of the Oregon Historical Society Quarterly. It is the subscription list for defraying, in part, the cost of making a preliminary survey for a railroad route connecting the Pacific railroad, in California, with the city of Portland, Oregon. The date is October, 1863. Among the names are many that belong to the past and stand for early endeavor in the development of the state. The limited means procured by even the leading men in the industrial life of the state, forty-five years ago, is attested by the subscriptions that stand opposite their names in this old document. Wheat was legal tender in the agricul-
tural community represented by these names; hence, most of
the pledges were in wheat, ranging from one subscription,
of 100 bushels, to be delivered at Phoenix Mills, to five
bushels, to be delivered at Ashland Mills. There were many
pledges of from ten to fifty bushels, while the cash sub-
scriptions ranged from two and one-half dollars to twenty-
five dollars. The willingness of pioneers to help them-
selves and each other, in the beginnings of Oregon's indus-
trial and business life, is attested in this old document.
Of such as they had they gave freely, and waited patiently
the slow returns which the years finally brought.'

The Oregon Legislature in 1855 attempted to stimulate interest
in a railroad to connect the two states with an offer of $250,000
to any company who would lay tracks for a distance of one hundred
miles south of Portland.

Following the railroad land grant act of Congress (July 25, 1855),
railroading was mainly limited to futile attempts to begin construc-
tion until, when in 1867, not one, but two factions incorporated to
begin competitive building south of Portland on the two sides of the
Willamette River. Both were known as the "Oregon Central Railroad
Company", (east side) and (west side).

The two companies were embroiled in a political battle over the
land grant monies and actual work on any railroad construction had
come to a standstill when Ben Holladay's company, the Oregon and
California Railroad, took over the west side project in 1870 and
promptly outdistanced the east side company.

Holladay had sold extensive stagecoach holdings to Wells Fargo.
Control of the west side company called for an investment of
$70,000. (Actually, through maneuvering during the legal wrangle
over the railroad grant funds, the original east side company became
the west side company and visa versa.)

At any rate, the two companies absorbed one another under
Holladay, and by 1871 his tracks reached from Portland to Eugene.
Meantime California interests, building northward from Sacramento
under the name of the California and Oregon Railroad, planned to join
Holladay's Oregon and California tracks somewhere in Southern Oregon.

After the O & C line reached Roseburg in 1872, however, Holladay
was in financial difficulties and building was halted.

Finally, in April, 1876, Henry Villard took over management of
Holladay's railroad interest, but it was not until after much reorgan-
ization and investigation, that construction south of Roseburg began
again in December, 1881. The track was finished to Ashland in 1884,
but this was not the end of delays in connecting with the California
line.

Now it was Villard who was in financial trouble. Control of the
Oregon and California system passed to the Southern Pacific in 1887
and connection with the tracks from the Sacramento Valley was finally
finished on November 17, 1887, south of Ashland.

The first train from San Francisco arrived in Portland on Decem-
ber 19, 1887, more than twenty years after the preliminary survey was
made.
Typifying the everlasting hopeful patience during what must have been a difficult twenty years to keep hope alive in the dreams of connecting railroads, the Oregonian reported in February, 1884:

"An event of great importance is the opening of the railroad into Southern Oregon. It is important both for that district of the state and for the state at large. Rogue River Valley is one of the fairest and most fruitful parts of Oregon. Since first settlement it has been the home of a prosperous and stable community, but owing to isolation, progress has been slow. Its genial climate, fruitful soil and great resources have not attracted the attention they deserve, because there has been no means of transportation, and it has even been a serious task to travel into that district or out of it. All this disadvantage the railroad has now overcome or removed, and this very important part of the state will now be drawn into closer relations with other parts of it.

"This is a fact that signifies much. Heretofore, the part of Oregon which the extension of the Oregon and California Railroad now brings into communication with us, has been united with more bonds to the people of California, rather than with us. Elections have been about the only incidents to remind the people of that district that they were connected with Oregon instead of California.

"Rogue River Valley and the great country that surrounds it have capacity for very high development. Every element of natural wealth is there. That beautiful valley is destined to become the fruit garden of the Pacific Northwest. The climate is so much milder than that of the Willamette Valley, and the rainfall is much less, so as to make that part of the state desirable for residence."

A certain amount of railroading in that "fairest and most fruitful" part of the state is described in the pictorial album of "Pioneer Rogue River Valley Railroads" with the explanatory sentences that "some of the roads were designed and right-of-way laid out, but were never built; these are the 'Paper Railroads'. Some were probably merely stock-selling ventures. Others had bad luck and never built more than a few miles."

The account continues: "... The first Railroad of the Pacific Northwest was incorporated at the Jacksonville Courthouse on October 7, 1863. It was the California & Columbia River Railroad. It was a 'paper railroad'; never having laid a length of rail or owned any rolling stock. ..."

"The Pacific & Eastern Railroad, which ran to Butte Falls, was incorporated in 1891 (until 1906). In the meantime, the Medford & Crater Lake Railroad and the Butte Falls & Western Railroad were incorporated in 1904, respectively. P&E finally won out, backed by Jim Hill, some say, and ran the first train into Butte Falls in the fall of 1910. ..."

"Several starts were made on a road from Jacksonville to Medford. The Rogue River Valley Railway & Improvement Co. (1891 to 1906) and the Rogue River Valley Railway Co. (1891 to 1906) both started; in 1906: ..."
the Barnum family acquired the road and reincorporated under the latter name, and the father and three sons ran the road for many years. John, the eldest son, at 14 was the youngest accredited railway conductor in the United States. Others owned the road from time to time, including the City of Medford. During one period the Bullis electrical firm operated the line as a street car under the name of Southern Oregon Traction Company.

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HISTORY
of
ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST
OREGON
Located in
Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, & Douglas Counties, Oregon
Siskiyou County, California

January
1960

Compiled by
Carroll E. Brown
Forest Supervisor
PART I

THE

CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE
In October, 1885, I was in Salem, getting signatures to a petition for the creation of Crater Lake National Park. Returning to Portland I met Judge John B. Waldo who asked me why I did not apply for the entire Cascade range. Taking it as irony, I made a factitious reply. He assured me he was in dead earnest and asked me to call at his office, which I did. We talked the matter over at considerable length and I was deeply impressed with his knowledge of the situation and the value of such a move. Among other points he explained that two sections in every township of land in the mountains were known as school land, all the best of which had already fallen into private hands. The remainder was of little or no value; but if the government withdrew from the market the entire range, lieu land would be granted for all school sections so withdrawn, which would then be selected from the best government land within the State, and of course would be salable and should add at least $1,000,000 to the school fund. In addition to this, if withdrawn by the government, such move would be followed by appropriate legislation for patrolling and protecting the forests against fire, which would not last long in their then unprotected condition. The proposition appealed to me, especially when the Judge volunteered his legal services for the period of conflict. He prepared a petition which I circulated throughout the State, getting many signatures. Some of the signers, however, subsequently fought us bitterly. He was a member of the legislature and got a memorial through that body, which assisted us materially. The papers finally were sent to Washington, and we were informed there was no law under which the desired end could be attained.

In the meantime forest protection was being agitated by the American Forestry Association, public sentiment was being awakened and Congress was prevailed upon to act, by attaching the following section to one of the great supply bills, which was approved by the President, March 3, 1891:

"That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any state or territory having public lands, wholly or in part covered with timber, or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservation, and the limits thereof."

Practically all agitation and legislation by congress was brought about by the Forestry Association. B. E. Fernow was chairman of the Executive Committee and was apparently a majority of the organization, ably assisted by Edward Bowers, an active minority. It was a capital institution, located in the political center of the country. On diverse and sundry occasions, important business was transacted, to the entire satisfaction of the enthusiastic audience, of which I was 100%.

Soon after the foregoing article became law, our work was renewed with vigor. A great deal of preliminary work had been accomplished, when the matter was brought to the attention of the Oregon Alpine Club, and thereafter pretty much everything was done through that organization.
There were many delays that seemed to us wholly unnecessary, so that matters dragged along until an exciting presidential campaign was upon us. Soon after election I went to Washington to look the ground over and found Fernow and Bowers on guard and wide awake to the situation. While there I was brought into close relations with Secretary Noble of the Interior Department, whom I found deeply interested; but Cleveland had just been elected, and consequently the Harrison administration objected to issuing the proclamation. During one of our interviews, Mr. Noble laid a common land office map of Oregon on the table and handing me a blue pencil, asked me to mark upon it just what I wanted. I told him I had paid $25 to have a special map made, after a great deal of study, and it should be in his office. However, he wanted it for his own use and information, so I drew as carefully as I could the desired boundaries of the reservation. Subsequently I was informed that the map of the blue lines was used instead of the large one in preparing the President's proclamation. Considering the care and study Waldo and I gave the matter when preparing the original map, I doubt there being any material difference between them.

Long before Cleveland became president he was deeply interested in forest protection, and was probably one of the best informed men on the subject in the country. He became president March 4, 1893, and immediately appointed Hoke Smith Secretary of the Interior. Whether Smith was interested because of the President's views, or on his own account, I do not know, but he was greatly interested in the matter and was always our friend. Our petition was carefully considered and on September 28, 1893, the President's proclamation was issued, creating the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, extending from the Columbia river to within 22 miles of California, a distance of about 250 miles and containing approximately 4,500,000 acres.

As soon as the legislature met I wrote to Governor Lord, explaining conditions and suggesting a message be sent to that body, recommending an increase in the price of school lands, supposing $5 per acre would be established as a minimum. He took action at once and the minimum was fixed at $2.50 per acre. There was an immediate scramble of land thieves for lieu bases, before the State could act, and thousands of acres thus were practically lost to the school fund.

Soon after the President's proclamation was issued, opponents of the measure began to organize and show signs of a strong and systematic fight. Opposition centered in sheep men of Eastern Oregon, who had always had free pasture for their flocks; and they bitterly resented what seemed to them an unwarranted interference with their rights. Previous to this there had been no sort of effort put forth to control forest fires which, when started, were permitted to burn until they ran out of material, or early autumn rains extinguished them. As a result, summer and early fall, Western Oregon was filled with a dense pall of smoke so thick at times as to affect one's eyes. Millions of feet of the best timber in the world were annually destroyed, with no effort to save it, so that in a few years there would be none left for commercial purposes. It was openly charged many of these fires were set by sheep herders with consent of the owners, that
more pasture might be had for their sheep. Sharp hooves of great numbers of sheep totally destroyed light vegetation such as grass, flowers, and small brush, thus leaving the ground totally barren. It was then forsaken by the flocks and new pastures sought. John Muir termed sheep "hoofed locusts" and it was justly so.

An aggressive organization of sheep men was perfected and notices given to the Oregon delegation in Congress that every member was expected to fight the Cascade reserve to a finish and have the lands composing it restored to the market. Unless such action was taken at once, sheep men would fight them at the polls, and do everything possible to defeat them for re-election. Members of the delegation immediately loved the sheep men from the depths of their great hearts, and manifested a disposition to take their orders, regardless of the best interests of the State. Here was a great political organization with money, votes, axes to grind, and what more do you want? All they asked was that the delegation represent their interests, which they were willing to do, so there you are. Sheepmen soon heard the voices of their minions in the halls of Congress, shouting of their downtrodden rights and demanding satisfaction at government expense. Senator Mitchell was acknowledged their leader and made more noise than anybody. He would do this and he would do that — and they believed him, for was he not invulnerable?

I had always been an enthusiastic Mitchell man; and once my brother, his manager, pulled through a doubtful election, when everybody else had given up. I felt strongly attached to him, so called upon him immediately after arriving in Washington. I was paying my own expenses and it was a heavy tax, so I asked for and was given employment at the munificent salary of $10 per week and remained with him for a month. In the meantime I gradually discovered there was a very deep chasm between us. It was wide and yawning, although not bloody...not yet, but it looked threatening. He finally told me, when my work was finished, that a proclamation was then prepared to "wipe the Cascade reserve off the map," and would be signed by the President before the close of the week. Next morning I called upon Bowers who confirmed the statement, adding that Mitchell had interceded with the President before the close of the week. Next morning I called upon Bowers who confirmed the statement, adding that Mitchell had interceded with the President and stated in most positive terms that the people of Oregon were unanimous in demanding that lands within the reserve be restored to the market. There was no division of sentiment whatever, and indignation was simply unbounded. I denied the statement and asked time to prove my assertions. Bowers quickly got in touch with the White House, then suggested I call upon S. W. Lamoreux, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and a bosom friend of Mitchell, and ask for 30 days' delay.

As early next morning as conditions would permit, I called at Lamoreux's office and sent in my card. He was busy, so I waited. After awhile the clerk told me he probably would be busy a long time. I thanked him and said I would wait a long time. Again he came and told me flatly I could not see him. "Did he say so?" I asked. The clerk returned an evasive answer, so I told him that was satisfactory to me, provided Mr. Lamoreux would say it. I had my own ideas as to what would happen, and soon imagined the Commissioner had the same idea in his noodle, for I was
immediately invited into his presence. I found a large man, physically, who seemed impressed with his own importance and vast dignity and the utter insignificance of other people, which I failed to appreciate, so greeted him pleasantly and was met with, "Well, what do you want?" I stated my case and asked for a delay of 30 days, that I might show the President wherein Mitchell had deceived him. He refused and I started for the door. He followed me and suddenly seemed anxious to talk, but I wanted to escape. He contended that the time was unreasonably long, to which I responded, "I have your answer, Mr. Lamoreux." However, before I could get away he granted the 30 days. I immediately reported to Bowers, who seemed to enjoy my report. I hired a typewriter and spent my time sending telegrams and letters to Oregon.

Bowers had informed me that the President would appreciate a legal opinion on the situation, by some attorney fully informed on the subject, so I carefully prepared a letter to Judge Waldo, giving details as fully as possible, and asked him to prepare such a document which he began immediately. Judge C. B. Bellinger was then on the federal bench in Portland and was working heartily with us, so Waldo conferred with him while working on the brief and when finished they went over it together. Waldo suggested it would have a better effect if Bellinger would sign and forward it, which he did. It was an unusually strong document and the President was greatly pleased with it and sent Bellinger a long autograph letter of commendation.

In about a week I again called on Bowers, who informed me the President had received a large number of telegrams from Oregon, protesting Mitchell's statements, and he had come to believe the Senator had lied to him. I had previously gone to the business office of the Commissioner and asked to see certain papers I knew to be on file there, but was flatly refused by a man who seemed to be in authority. Bowers suggested I go back and present my request to the same official, which I did. He was very busy and sent a clerk to me, but I insisted on dealing with the man in charge who finally came; and I asked to see the papers, which were at once shown me. I examined them carefully and made notes although I then had no use for them, and at once reported to Bowers who chuckled to himself, just as though it were fun. At this point it was thought a little publicity would help, so a meeting of the American Forestry Association was called and certain resolutions passed, given to the Associated Press, and next morning appeared all over the country.

Mitchell omitted no opportunity to strike at the reserve and was industriously working up a sentiment against the reserve principle, especially in Congress, and above all was trying to embarrass Cleveland. The matter assumed national importance and became a bone of contention in officialdom, and for a time it looked as though all laws for the protection of forests would be repealed. The President was harrassed by contending parties and no one could foretell the end. At this juncture Fernow thought out a plan that proved a turning point in our favor. He suggested to the President that the matter be referred to the National Academy of Science, with a request to make an investigation and report, supposing the
work would be done in Washington. Hoke Smith immediately asked the Academy to appoint a committee to recommend a feasible and comprehensive forest policy, together with an expression on the following points:

1. Is it desirable and practical to preserve from fire and to maintain permanently as forest lands those portions of the public domain now bearing woodgrowth for the supply of timber?
2. How far does the influences of forests upon climatic soil and water conditions make desirable a policy of forest conservation in regions where the public domain is principally situated?
3. What specific legislation should be enacted to remedy the evils now confessedly existing?

In reply, the President, Mr. Wolcott Gibbs, said the inquiry should consider these points:

First, the question of the ultimate ownership of the forests now belonging to the government; i.e., what portion of the forest on the public domain shall be allowed to pass, either in part or entirely, from the government control into private hands?

Second, how shall the government forests be administered so that the inhabitants of adjacent regions may draw their necessary forest supplies from them without affecting their permanency?

Third, what provision is possible and necessary to secure for the government a continuous, intelligent, and honest management of the forests of the public domain, including those in the reservations already made, or which may be made in the future?

The following committee was then appointed to make the investigation and report:

Charles S. Sargent, Professor of Arboriculture at Harvard University and Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Chairman.
Gifford Pinchot, consulting forester, Secretary.
General Henry I. Abbott, late Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.
Professor William E. Brewer, of Yale University.
John Luir joined the commission in the field.

As soon as matters had reached this point the academy replied that it did not know enough to give advice, and that it would be necessary to appropriate $25,000 for expenses of travel. A real nice trip, with all expenses paid.
Late in August, 1896, the Mazamas visited Crater Lake and I accompanied them. While in Ashland I received a telegram from the Commission asking me to return to Portland and accompany them to Crater Lake. I continued with the club until we got to the lake; then at six o'clock Friday morning left for Medford, 85 miles distant, walking the entire distance and arriving in time to catch the north-bound five o'clock train Saturday. I arrived in Portland Sunday morning, where I conferred with the Commission; then we returned to Ashland, where I fitted out, and we went to Crater Lake over the Dead Indian road. Some weeks were devoted to field work by the Committee, after which instead of recommending that the Cascade Range Forest Reserve be restored to the market, or to reduce the size, 13 new reservations were recommended, and Cleveland threw the gauntlet at the feet of Mitchell and his friends by creating all of them.

Mitchell, seeing the President was thoroughly in earnest in defense of the Cascade Reserve, and that his own fight was apt to be a losing one, devised a plan for three reserves; one to contain 322,000 acres in the vicinity of and surrounding Mount Eood, to be known as Mount Eood Public Reservation; a second in the vicinity of and surrounding Crater Lake, to be known as Crater Lake Reservation and to contain 936,000 acres; and a third in the vicinity of and surrounding Mount Jefferson, to be known as Mount Jefferson Reservation and to contain 30,000 acres; thus restoring to the market 3,350,000 acres. Of course Lamoreux supported the measure and strongly advocated it, by which means he came under suspicion by the President and was subsequently removed. Mitchell had the Republican State Convention place a resolution in its platform demanding the creation of these three reserves, in lieu of the Cascade Reserve. A committee of sheepmen was sent to Portland, who gave out that unless the business men of that city supported them, they should boycott them; consequently practically all of them signed their petition and the Chamber of Commerce actively supported them. I was in Washington, where I promptly received a copy of the petition to which I prepared an answer, covering the ground as best I could. Subsequently it both pleased and amused me to learn that when the petition arrived it was placed on Hoke Smith's desk among many other papers; but my answer was shown him, which he carefully read, then the petition was examined and promptly rejected.

When the scheme failed, Mitchell became desperate and determined to resort to legislation, in which he had unbounded confidence. One day a gentleman called where I was rooming and asked for a private interview. After satisfying himself as to my identity, he informed me that he came from the White House with a message. Mitchell had gone to New York, but before leaving had prepared a resolution which was left with the chairman of an important committee with instructions to add it to a bill then under consideration, the object of which was to totally wipe out the Cascade Range Forest Reserve. It was desired that I go at once to the Capitol, where the committee was in session, see the chairman and tell him that if Mitchell's article was attached to the bill the President would veto it, then to ask that he call up the White House for confirmation, all of which
I did. When Mitchell returned from New York the bill had passed the Senate, but his little thunderbolt was lost in the storm. (Thus, the Cascade Range Forest Reserve was saved. CEB)

CASCADE RESERVE

(A letter from Mr. W. G. Steel, in which he explains plans of protecting forests of the range)

Government Camp
Mount Hood
Nov. 16

To the Editor:

About four years ago I started a movement looking to the formation of a National Park along the summit of the Cascade range. Owing to the nature of the difficulties in the way the matter was abandoned. In March, 1891, a law came into existence under which the President was empowered to establish forest reservations. Nothing more was done until about two years ago when the Oregonian began agitating the subject. In the following April the matter was taken up by the Oregon Alpine Club, and a committee appointed to take such steps as might be necessary, and circulated a petition. The matter was favorably considered by officials in Washington, and the papers were ready for President Harrison's signature when the discovery was made that there was a big job somewhere and we were being used as innocent tools to carry it through. Telegrams were immediately forwarded to hold the matter in abeyance until an investigation could be had. This is the opposition recently referred to as coming to Oregon.

Through a liberal disposition to build up and maintain public schools, the general government gives to the State every section numbered 16 and 36 for school purposes. If for any reason the government withdraws this land from the market and any of the sections named are not received, the State is then entitled to select an equal amount from any public lands. Such are called lieu lands. Within the then proposed reservation there were about 250,000 acres of school lands, worth very little, on the general average. However, the moment this land is withdrawn from the market, the State can choose the best government land within its borders in lieu thereof. As I understand it, school lands are now sold at $2 per acre.

A SYNDICATE FORMED

Previous to this time, a gigantic syndicate had been formed, the object of which was to secure the withdrawal of the Cascade range, then buy from Oregon the best timber available, as lieu lands. In this way the school fund would receive $2 for lands worth, say, $5 per acre. This difference would go to line the pockets of the schemers.

After sending the telegrams above referred to to Washington, the papers were held until I arrived there last January, at which time Mr. Herman and I held a conference with Secretary Noble, and the whole subject was gone over carefully. It was then agreed that I should return to
Oregon immediately, and if possible, get a law passed by the legislature
to dispose of school lands to the highest bidder, or in some other equally
good way. I left Washington at once, but was taken sick and delayed in
Chicago, arriving at Salem only in the closing hours of the session, too
late to get any sort of law passed. Under the circumstances I got a
joint memorial through, and forwarded a petition asking that the entire
range be not reserved but only a tract about Mount Hood and an extension
of that already withdrawn at Crater Lake. At the same time a point was
made of the fact that we wanted the entire range just as soon as necessary
steps could be taken to protect mining interests and schemes of the timber
syndicate could be frustrated. Mr. Herman succeeded in protecting the
mines, while Governor Pennoyer gave me a letter stating that he had sus-
pended the selection of lieu lands. As soon as this was accomplished every
obstacle was removed, and President Cleveland signed the proclamation
September 28.

FLANK MOVEMENT DISCOVERED

It seems our friends, the enemy, are not at all disheartened, but are
trying a flank movement in the shape of the McRae Bill, which is nothing
more or less than the thinnest possible disguise for the jobbiest kind of
a job. However, Mr. Herman thoroughly understands the situation and will
fight this new dodge to the bitter end. The bill is drawn for and is sup-
ported entirely by the same timber sharks we have so recently defeated,
and should be shown up thoroughly by the press of the State. A word from
the Chamber of Commerce would also have a good effect. Do not be deceived
by the supposition that this is merely a local syndicate, for it is backed
by some of the ablest men in the country, both mentally and financially,
who understand, however, that their plans will fail if the public thoroughly
understand them.

Surveyor General Byars is quoted as opposing the reservation, because
a sawmill ran for 40 years and yet the ground was covered with a young
growth. Mr. Byars is a very fine gentleman but he does not seem to know
much about the intent and scope of a forest reservation. Dr. M. M. Chipmad
says in his paper on Government Forest Reservations, read before the medical
society of the State of California, at its annual meeting held in San Fran-
cisco, in April, 1893: "The first step in the process of denudation of
trees, is cutting and taking away of valuable parts of the timber, leaving
tops of trees, chips, and useless parts upon the ground which, after becom-
ing dry, burn rapidly and fiercely whenever, by the carelessness of some
hunter or camper, fire gets started and sweeping fire destroys the life of
the undergrowth. After the next rain following the fire, vegetation starts
up and among it numerous seedling trees, in Nature's attempt at reforest-
ation. But with the spring season great flocks of sheep are driven upon
the recently burned-over lands, which not only eat the herbage but also nip
off close to the ground and destroy the seedling trees and the sharp hooves
of the sheep tramp the ground until it becomes very compact on the surface;
and after a few seasons of that kind of treatment the soil becomes packed
too hard for seeds to germinate in it, or for the winter rains to penetrate.
HOW FORESTS HOLD RAIN

In the primeval forest the rain, as it falls, is held back from running off by leaves and branches which cover the ground, and the soil, free from the trampling of flocks or herds and covered by decaying vegetation, remains soft and permeable, and thus the water penetrates deep into the ground, to percolate off slowly to the lower levels, where its presence during the dry season fructifies the earth and sustains the growing vegetation until harvest. But when the forest has been removed, vegetation destroyed and the soil packed hard, the falling rain, instead of being absorbed, runs off as fast as it falls and the full ravines and swollen streams, emptying their contents into larger channels fill them to overflowing, and the increased body of water spreads out over bottom lands, doing damage to farms and towns in its course, and then hurries off to the ocean.

Every summer thousands of acres of forest are destroyed by fire alone in Oregon, that will require generations to again cover the ground. Especially is this true along the summit of the Cascades, where timber grows very slowly. Here at Government Camp we have trees over 100 years of age that are less than 12 inches in diameter. Today I counted 150 rings in a white fir stump of that size. Again, the soil over a large portion of the high altitudes of this range is composed entirely of a vegetable mold, that smoulders and burns out entirely during a forest fire, leaving the ground not only without vegetation, but actually without a soil to maintain it.

It is not the purpose of the general government to let the matter rest, after withdrawing this vast scope of country from the market. Not by any means. In fact the work has just commenced, and this is only the first step. It is now in order to protect the actual settler, and the mines, as well as the forest. To provide for policing the reservation and punishing anyone disposed to set out fires or play vandal in any manner. To make a careful examination and restore to the market any lands that may be found to be strictly agricultural, and to correct any mistakes that may have been made.

- Oregonian, November 25, 1893
The preceding pages relate the resentment that followed establishment of the first forest reserves in the West. The stockmen were accustomed to using the Public Domain as "the first one there gets the choice feed" for their livestock. Large timber companies from the East hired timber cruisers to locate claims under the "Timber and Stone Act of 1878". Fraudulent land claims were common practice. It was only natural that people resented the locking up of the vast area of the Public Domain through creation of the forest reserves.

A history of the Pogue River National Forest would not be complete without giving recognition to those few individuals who aspired to guard the reserves from fire and depredations under the General Land Office.

Few if any records are available on the early day organization or any aspect of their work. The newspapers were the only source of information that could be found which would give some accounts of the early day rangers and their work.

It is evident when reviewing the following items that local people appreciated the work of the rangers, as wild fires were common. Several accounts mention the "smoke-filled atmosphere" and give much credit to the able leadership of Hon. Nat Langell, the first supervisor, and his small band of rangers in controlling these fires.

It was not easy to manage these newly established reserves. The patrol areas of the rangers were large, equipment was lacking, but their courage and determination were dominant. They pioneered a movement that grew into the present organization of the Forest Service under the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Due to the controversy over the fate of the first forest reserves, including the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, and to lack of authority, the Department of Interior had no organization to administer these reserves.

As Steel mentions above, the National Academy of Sciences was asked to recommend a national forest policy. The Forest Commission, established by the National Academy of Sciences, studied the western reserves already established and other potential areas. They recommended the creation of thirteen additional forest reserves and a plan for administration of all reserves. A stormy battle ensued, both in Congress and by the so-called enemies of the reserve movement, when President Cleveland proclaimed on February 22, 1897, ten days before going out of office, the creation of these thirteen reserves. Gifford Pinchot spearheaded the drive in Congress, to get necessary legislation enacted to save the reserves and administer them in a businesslike manner. It was finally resolved with the enactment of the Act of June 4, 1897. This Act still is the most important Federal forest legislation ever enacted. It did two essential things: It opened the forest reserves to use; and it cleared the road to sound administration, including the practice of forestry. It provided that the surveying, mapping, and general classification should be done by the U. S. Geological Survey, and the execution of administrative work by the General Land Office. (1)

There were three forest reserves in Oregon at this time, namely:

(1) Page 110, Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot

Cascade Ranger Forest Reserve - In Multnomah, Wasco, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Crock, Lane, Douglas, Jackson, and Klamath Counties. Proclaimed Sept. 28, 1893. Area 4,929,800 acres. (By executive order of June 29, 1901, 40,050 acres were eliminated, and by Proclamation of July 1, 1901, 142,080 acres were added, making a total area of 4,588,800 acres.)

Ashland Forest Reserve - Jackson County. Proclaimed Sept. 28, 1893. Area 18,500 acres. 

(Taken from Report of Commissioner of General Land Office 1898, page 95, and report of 1901.)

The following is an excerpt from the annual report of the General Land Office for 1899, which describes the organization of the reserves.

Page 101:

The reservations were grouped into districts, with a forest superintendent in charge of each, who is directly responsible to this office for the proper administration of the reserves under his care. Each superintendent's district is divided into supervisors' districts, the number depending upon the number of reserves and the difficulties of supervision, and for each district a supervisor is appointed who has immediate charge thereof under the general supervision and direction of the superintendent. Each reserve is then divided into ranger subdivisions, and forest rangers, who are under the personal direction of the supervisors, are assigned to these divisions, their primary duty being to patrol the reserves, to prevent forest fires, and trespassers and depredations from all sources.

The organization of the force began early in July 1898, but the forest superintendents did not enter on duty, on the average, until about Aug. 3, 1898, and the supervisors at a little later date. The rangers were appointed as fast as suitable men could be selected. This force was not, therefore, organized at a sufficiently early date to deal with the most trying period in the reserves, which begins in some portions of the country not later than June 1.

The maximum force during Calendar Year 1899 was: Superintendents 11; Supervisors 34; and Rangers 215. The force was gradually decreased until on Jan. 1, 1899, there were but 10 superintendents, 17 supervisors, and 50 rangers.

Binger Herman
Commissioner

22
ADMINISTRATION OF THE CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE

Captain Salmon B. Ormsby of Salem was appointed Superintendent for Oregon by Binger Herman, Commissioner, having supervision of all three of the reserves.

The following are quotes from "The Democratic Times" published at Jacksonville, Oregon, which describe the work of the forest officers:

July 21, 1898:
Hon. N. (Nathaniel) Langell of Jacksonville has been appointed U. S. Forester (Forest Supervisor) at a salary of $5.00 per day. He will guard against the destruction of timber by fire or otherwise on the Cascades, a territory extending from the Umpqua Divide to the limits of the Reserve south, and will have the appointment of five forest rangers. The party will leave for the scene of their duties about August 1. Mr. Langell's appointment gives general satisfaction.

July 25, 1898:
Hon. N. Langell leaves next week with his party of forest rangers for the Cascade Reserve. He has appointed the following deputies: W. J. Stanley of Ashland; C. C. Presley of Woodville; I. M. Muller of Medford; Henry Ireland and Jas. D. Fay of Jacksonville. The compensation of the deputies is $50 per month, and their duties are to look out for fires and to see that no depredations are committed on the Reserve.

Aug. 15, 1898:
Big fires in timber between Pelican Bay and Lake of the Woods are raging and forest rangers are engaged in subduing the flames.

Aug. 18, 1898:
Hon. N. Langell, Forest Inspector (Supervisor) left yesterday for Prospect which will be his headquarters until Nov. 1. He was accompanied by his wife and son Harry.
Forest fires on Applegate are not burning so fiercely since Bro. Langell's forest rangers went on duty.
The forest fires in the vicinity of Lake of the Woods are not burning as fiercely since they were attacked by I. M. Muller and W. J. Stanley, the forest rangers.

Sept. 18, 1898:
Forest fires are not burning so fiercely and the atmosphere is comparatively free from smoke, thanks to Uncle Nat Langell and his forest rangers.

Oct. 6, 1898:
Hon. N. Langell, chief of the forest rangers, returned to
Jacksonville one day this week. His company did good work.

Oct. 31, 1898:

J. D. Fay, Forest Ranger, has returned from the Upper Rogue River Section where he has been ranging during the past three months. Also Henry Ireland.

Following is an excerpt on the life of Nathaniel Langell in "Portrait and Biographical Record of Western Oregon" - Chapman Publishing Co., 1904:

"Nathaniel Langell with his father and brother Arthur, moved to Oregon in 1854 when they purchased about 3,000 acres in what is now known as Langell Valley in Klamath County, Oregon. Nathaniel moved to Jacksonville where he conducted a boot and shoe store and repair shop. His father and brother attended to the stock raising. In 1880 Nathaniel disposed of his share of the realty to his brother.

"In 1872 Nathaniel served in the State Legislature on the Republican ticket. In 1876 he was appointed Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for the Southern Oregon District, serving for six years. In 1898 he was appointed forest supervisor which position he held for three years. He then retired from active affairs, living in Medford where he enjoyed his wide circle of friends."

He passed away in 1918 and is buried in the Jacksonville Cemetery, Jacksonville, Oregon.

In 1909 Samuel S. Swenning, Deputy Forest Supervisor, wrote a history of the Forest Reserve (Crater National Forest). The following remarks are taken from his writings under "Miscellaneous History - Personnel".

"It may be of some interest to know something of the personnel which constituted the force of the old Land Office days, the incidents which occurred at that time, and a short biography of each man as can be remembered, but somewhat vaguely, by the writer, and is as follows:

"The first Supervisor was N. Langell, an old resident of Jacksonville, Oregon, who was in charge of the south half of the forest then known as the Cascade Range Forest Reserve. Mr. Langell's headquarters were located in Prospect in the Upper Rogue River country, and during his administration from the year 1898 to 1902 the following men were employed as 'rangers' by him:

"Henry Ireland was the first man in the southern portion of the State who received an appointment as 'Forest Ranger.' His residence and old home at the time being Jacksonville, Oregon, his occupation being that of a broom maker. Mr. Langell, on receiving his instructions to take charge as Supervisor, which were somewhat indefinite,
Forest Supervisor
Nathaniel Langell
Cascade Forest Reserve (South)
Ashland Forest Reserve
August 1, 1898 - 1901
(Prospect)
forthwith called on his friend Henry Ireland who was found shingling a house and informed him he had a job for him, but he was unable to give him any definite idea as to the nature of the work except the information that 'it was in the woods.' Therefore, Mr. Ireland and others in due time accordingly left for the mountains and their 'job in the woods.' A few years after this Mr. Ireland is found stationed at Seven Mile Ranger Station near Fort Klamath, Oregon, and by which time the 'Forestry Bureau' and the duties of a Ranger had developed to a degree where the 'job in the woods' was becoming more complicated each season. Mr. Ireland had at first many trials and tribulations officiating as a Forest Ranger, as people in those days were accustomed to look on and to use the public domain as their own personal property, both in timber and grazing matters, and much credit is due Ireland for the able way he managed his district. It is remembered that Ira Hanson, a physical giant and warm personal friend of his, assisted Ireland in many ways in relieving him of the monotony of a ranger's life while stationed in the Klamath country, by threatening his life on numerous occasions and otherwise making himself interesting.

"During a severe winter at the Seven Mile R. S. Ireland's hay became exhausted, but owing to the depth of the snow it was impossible to remove his horses, and he was compelled to sled hay by hand from a ranch some distance away. This sledding affair soon became irksome to Ireland, therefore he impressed the services of a very large fat dog (known over Klamath and Jackson Counties as 'Ireland's Dog'). The sled may still be seen at the Seven Mile R. S. The dog is no more, but Henry Ireland is Forest Supervisor of the Whitman National Forest, one of the most important forests in Oregon.

"Jim Fay officiated as Forest Ranger from 1898 to 1900 inclusive. Before securing his appointment on the Bureau of Forestry he was employed in the newspaper trade. Mr. Fay is remembered as a good worker, however his ability to navigate the woods was considered somewhat questionable. Among the many episodes of Mr. Fay's in the tall timber, may be mentioned an occasion when he attempted to pilot a pair of his friends from his camp at Lake of the Woods to the summit of Mt. McLaughlin, a distance of a few miles. After traveling for two days they finally arrived in the night at a point within 100 yards of the waters of Fish Lake, a distance of six miles from their camp at Lake of the Woods, and where they proceeded to make a 'dry' camp and spend the remainder of the evening, taking care to securely fasten their steeds to trees. They gave vent to their awful plight by doleful cries of distress, and many discharges of weapons. These sounds in the night awakened the writer and a companion (who were at the time spending a few days at Fish Lake looking after stock) and who made haste to cross the lake in a canoe in order to investigate the disturbance. After advising Ranger Fay and his party of his whereabouts and suggesting to them that water might be found in the lake, and after giving careful directions as to the manner of their safe return
to their camp, it may be added that they were admonished somewhat in the way and law of the woods. At this time it seems that also other 'Forest Rangers' had considerable difficulty in finding their way from place to place and accordingly Supervisor Langell made efforts to have the stockmen blaze trails in order that the Rangers could travel about without inconvenience. This request was ignored as it seems stockmen had more important business than blazing trails for rangers.

"Jim Fay not being able easily to learn the way of the woods resigned, and has since then been continually employed in the printing shops of Medford, Oregon.

"Clarence Presley was also employed during the season of 1898 only. His occupation being that of a pedagogue. This party was an efficient man but as the pay was inadequate he resigned for a better position.

"W. J. Stanley was an ex-County School Superintendent of Jackson County, Oregon. He resigned after the first season.

"Ike Muller, whose occupation was that of a bookkeeper, was not anxious to trust himself any distance from the regularly traveled highways; therefore, after the one season of experience as a Forest Ranger, he is found back at his usual vocation - that of keeping books."
The personnel on the Cascade Range Forest Reserve were not employed until July 1. The following is an article from "The Democratic Times" of June 8, 1899.

"N. Langell, Supervisor of Forest Reserves for Southern Oregon, will soon marshall his forces and hie himself to the Cascades. He will have 10 assistants in the work of annihilating the fires which are likely to burst forth at any time, to wit: J. R. Wick and W. G. Kropke of Ashland; J. D. Fay, Henry Ireland, and Harry Langell of Jacksonville; John Watkins of Eagle Point; Ray Wright of Klamath Falls; and three residents of Douglas County." (Probably two of these latter three were Smith C. Bartrum, and Charles J. Van Zile, Roseburg.)

Again quoting from Mr. Swenning's History of 1909 -

"W. G. Kropke entered on duty in the spring of 1899, and remained with the Service nine years, or until the spring of 1908, when he resigned in order to look after important private interests. As Mr. Kropke was somewhat familiar with forest work in Germany (his native country) he naturally took a great interest in the Service and especially so in the 'free use' business which he advocated and demonstrated to a considerable degree in his district near Ashland, Oregon. Mr. Kropke, at the time of his resignation, was about 50 years of age and serving as a Deputy Forest Ranger at $1,000 per annum."

"Smith C. Bartrum began his career in the Forestry Dept. under Supervisor Langell during the summer of 1899. Very little is known of his field work for the reason that he was stationed in territory north of what is now included in the Crater Forest. However, it appears that previous to coming to Oregon, the said Bartrum spent a good part of his younger days in the city of Chicago. After two years of unsuccessful efforts at farming in the vicinity of Roseburg, he secured an appointment as Forest Ranger.....Mr. Bartrum is still with the Service as Supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest." (Retired about 1920.)

"Chas. J. Van Zile served two seasons as a Forest Ranger during Mr. Langell's administration, his profession being that of a timber locator, and he is the originator of the 'Badger Blaze' still seen in different localities on the Crater Forest. Van Zile was first dismissed from the Service, later reinstated, and then resigned.

"Ray Wright entered on duty in the year 1899. A trapper by profession, he was necessarily an expert woodsman. However, not being exempt from the instincts of the mountain folk, his chief characteristic was an uncontrollable desire to supply his camp.
with fresh meat at any and all times, regardless of the State

game rules and regulations. Consequently, after two seasons

his efforts along this line were rewarded by a dismissal.

"John Watkins, an early settler of the pioneer days, and

a typical Oregonian, has let many golden opportunities pass for

acquiring cheap fertile lands in this valley, which are now valu-

able. He received an appointment as Forest Ranger during the

summer of 1898. Watkins is a man of considerable corpulence, is

extremely fond of the reminiscences of the past, and wants to

tell of the strenuous life he led while in the Service. The writ-
er calls to mind one tale which Mr. Watkins tells of his powers

of endurance taxed to the utmost in the work of constructing a

trail from Mosquito Swamp to Fish Lake, a distance of 10 miles,

through heavy timber and dense undergrowth. As a matter of fact

although diligent search has been made for this trail, it is as

yet undiscovered, and therefore may be called a phantom trail.

Unhappily as Watkins was possessed with a desire to frequently

imbibe from the flowing bowl, as well as other peculiar character-

istics, he did not long remain with the Service. Watkins gives

the following in his daily diary for July 4, 1899, which will at

least show that he was not unpatriotic: 'Ascended High Point,

fired 14 guns, and returned to camp.' He is now living at Eagle

Point, Oregon."

Nothing has been found in papers, or otherwise, regarding the work of

the Forest Rangers during 1899.

The Act of June 4, 1897, appropriated $150,000 for surveys and clas-
sification of lands of the forest reserves by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Henry Gannett was placed in charge. His work in addition to mapping the

reserves included descriptions and estimates of the forest stands inside

their boundaries and nearby, and required expert knowledge of forestry.

The Geological Survey asked for help from Gifford Pinchot, Forester of

the Bureau of Forestry. At first such men as Henry S. Graves, E. B.

Ayers, and John B. Leiberg were assigned to assist Gannett. (1) In 1899

the Geological Survey published one of these reports entitled "Cascade

Range and Ashland Reserve" by John B. Leiberg. This publication is a

492-page book with maps and pictures of the topographical features, cli-
matic conditions, forest conditions, history of forest fires, and a for-
est description and estimates of the amount of timber within these two

reserves. The book is in the library of the Rogue River National Forest.

(1) Page 251, Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot
Department of the Interior,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., OCT 28, 1899.

Mr. D. C. Bartum
Forest Ranger, G. L. O.
Roseburg, Oregon

SIR:

Your salary, per diem, and expense account for September 1899, have this day been adjusted at $400 and transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior, with request that draft therefor be sent to your address as above.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]
Commissioner.
Department of the Interior,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., October 7, 1897

Mr. S. C. Bucum
Fort Ranger
Cel. Orson

SIR:

Your salary, account for August 1897, $ & C. - has this day been adjusted at and transmitted to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior, with request that draft therefor be sent to your address as above.

Very respectfully,

W. A. Richards
Acting Commissioner.
Department of the Interior,
Washington, June 12, 1849.

I. O. Smith of Oregon
is hereby appointed a FOREST RANGER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
until June 1, 1849, and for month thereafter, at a salary of Fifty dollars per month, to take effect
May 27, 1849, and thereafter shall hold
the oath of office and enter on duty.

Each Ranger is required to provide himself with a saddle
horse and equipments at his own expense, for use on the dis-
charge of his duties.

Secretary of the Interior.

[Signature]
Department of the Interior,

Washington, D. C., Nov 11, 1890

Sir:

Indosed you will please find my check No. 179116, on the Assistant Treasurer at New York, for Eighty Dollars ($80.00), in payment of your account rendered the Local Office for Salary June 26 to Aug 6.

You are requested to acknowledge receipt of the same to this Office on the accompanying blank form.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. EVANS,
Distressing Clerk.

[Handwritten signatures]

[Over]
The following items were taken from the "Ashland Tidings" published in Ashland, Oregon. They describe the topics ably:

June 14, 1900:

THE FOREST RANGERS

"It is expected that the Forest Rangers for this district will be appointed June 15. Capt. S. B. Ormsby of Salem, Superintendent of the Cascade Forest Reserve, under direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has assigned the three supervisors of the district whose duties began on the 11th. They are: W. H. Dufur for the Northern Division; Enos Tixon, Central Division; and Nat Laneell of Jacksonville for the Southern Division. Each division is subdivided into districts. Superintendent Ormsby will assign the rangers to be appointed on the 15th to divisions and the supervisors will assign them to the districts."

June 18, 1900:

REQUIREMENTS OF FOREST RANGERS

"The Commissioner of the General Land Office has forwarded to the Forestry Superintendent of this State a statement of the mental and other requirements of Rangers. They must know how to ride a horse, and how to take care of the animal and themselves in the woods. They should be brought up in the woods, be skilled in woodcraft and be acquainted with the various kinds of trees indigenous to the country, their habits of growth, etc., and such trees as may be profitably introduced. They are also expected to be acquainted with forestry methods, the best method of preserving new trees in forest lands, the protection of undergrowth, the best manner of securing forest growth on slopes and how to protect the growth of trees in such places, the cutting of trees, particularly, such as are to be used for commercial purposes, without injuring the remaining forest growth, the best method of preventing and extinguishing fires, besides having an acquaintance with the subject of sheep and cattle grazing in forests, and the effects on the forest of such grazing - all for $60 a month, the rangers to also furnish their own horses and pay their own expenses.

"Capt. S. B. Ormsby has made his 20 appointments of Forest Rangers and the appointees have also been designated as deputy game wardens and will have power to arrest violators of the game and forestry laws and bring them into the State courts for trial and will in this way prevent many infractions of the laws and be of incalculable benefit to the State. Those named in this district and who will work under the direction of N. Laneell of Jacksonville are: W. C. Kropke, J. P. Wick, Ashland; James Wheeler, Fort Klamath; S. E. Wright, Klamath Falls; Henry Ireland, Harry..."
Langell, and J. C. McCully of Jacksonville; and I. J. Carson of Central Point."

Note: The paper does not list S. C. Bartrum of Roseburg, but it has been established that he also worked as a forest ranger in 1900 under Langell. Perhaps also Chas. J. Van Zile.

June 18, 1900:
"J. R. Wick, who has been appointed a United States Forest Ranger, has resigned his post as Chief of Police."

June 25, 1900:
"W. G. Kropke, the game warden and forest ranger, left for Pelican Bay this morning where he goes to do fire police duty on the Cascade Timber Reserve.
"J. R. Wick, the game warden and forest ranger, leaves for his station on the Ashland Reserve today."

July 9, 1900:
"J. D. Fay and Henry Ireland of Jacksonville took to the woods in the Cascades last week. They will serve as forest rangers under Supervisor Langell during the season."

Aug. 6, 1900:
"W. G. Kropke of the forest patrol, came in from his station on Four Mile Creek near Klamath Lake Saturday for a short visit and returned today."

Quoting again from Mr. Swenning's History of 1909:

"I. J. Carson, familiarly known as 'Kit Carson' possessed a peculiarly original and droll personality, his dominant traits being a special aversion to work of any kind, and a reluctance to venture from his camp. Supervisor Langell while on a tour of inspection once came to the ranger's camp at Brown's Cabin and requested Mr. Carson to accompany him to Diamond Lake, a distance of 30 miles; but only after the most earnest entreaties on the part of Langell was 'Kit' prevailed upon to go; and after traveling a distance of some 10 miles, Carson 'balked' and returned to his camp at Brown's Cabin, leaving the Supervisor to continue his journey alone.

"In the way of livestock Mr. Carson possessed while a ranger a white clouded horse which he had christened Napoleon for the reason, as he stated, that he already had the 'bony part'. Carson remained with the Service from 1900 until 1902.
"J. McCully whose home was Jacksonville, Oregon, entered on and remained with the Service from 1899 to the summer of 1903, during which summer his death occurred while he was serving as a Deputy Forest Ranger at Seven Mile Station near Ft. Klamath."
"Mr. McCully was a man of unusual ability, and but for his untimely death would undoubtedly have advanced to a high position in the Service.

James Wheeler entered upon the strenuous life of a Forest Ranger in 1900, prior to which time he had been engaged in miscellaneous occupations, principally that of trapping during the winter months. Wheeler became so zealous in the performance of his duties that on the occasion of an Inspector investigating affairs, and the country in general, he found Mr. Wheeler hard at work - not patrolling the forest for fires, however, but work of entirely a different nature: that of assisting the ranchers in the vicinity of Ft. Klamath in taking care of their bountiful hay crops. As a matter of fact henceforth from that time Mr. Wheeler has not been connected with the Service. He is now proprietor of a saloon at Fort Klamath, Oregon."
Department of the Interior,

Washington, March 4, 1900.

Smith C. Bartunek, Oregon

is hereby appointed a FOREST RANGER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE at a salary of Sixty Dollars per month, to take effect June 16, 1900, or as soon thereafter as he shall file the oath of office and enter on duty.

Each Ranger is required to provide himself with a saddle horse and equipments at his own expense, for use in the discharge of his duties.

Heirs as follows:

[Signature]

Asst. Sec'y

[Signature]
1901

The following items, taken from the "Ashland Tidings" describe the situation in 1901:

June 13, 1901:

FOREST RANGERS APPOINTED

"Superintendent S. B. Ormsby of the Cascade Forest Reserve on Monday received from the General Land Office at Washington the appointments of a number of forest rangers, who are under orders to go onto the Reserve on the 15th inst. The men appointed from the Southern and Ashland districts are:

"Southern Division: Nathaniel Langell, Supervisor; Smith C. Bartrum, Addison S. Ireland, Molalla; Chas. J. Van Zile, Roseburg; J. R. Wick, Ashland; James H. Wheeler, Fort Klamath; Silas R. Wright, Klamath Falls; James C. McCully, Jacksonville; and Henry Ireland, Jacksonville.

"Ashland Reserve: W. G. Kropke, Ashland."

July 1, 1901:

INSPECTED THE ASHLAND RESERVE

"Hon. N. Langell of Medford, Forest Supervisor for the Southern District of Oregon, was in Ashland Saturday, having come up to make an inspection of the Ashland Reserve and issue orders regarding its patrol during the present season. He paid a personal visit to the reserve in company with Ranger W. G. Kropke who has been assigned to guard the reserve from danger by fire during the season."

July 8, 1901:

COMMISSIONED AS GAME WARDENS

"Oregon game animals and game birds will no doubt give a sigh of relief and thanksgiving when they learn that 32 more protectors were commissioned Friday. The commissions were issued by Game Warden Quimby upon the recommendations of Forest Superintendent Ormsby to all the Forest Rangers in the State. There are 14 rangers under Supervisor Nat Langell, in the Southern Oregon District, 8 under Supervisor H. H. Dufur of the Northern District, and 7 under Supervisor Enos Dixon of the Central Division. Commissions were also issued to the Supervisors. The names of the Forest Rangers in the Southern Division who will henceforth guard the game interests of the State as well as the forest interests follow:

"S. C. Bartrum, A. S. Ireland, and Chas. J. Van Zile, Peel; Lewis H. Smith, Roseburg; Henry Ireland, James McCully, and J. R. Wick, Pelican Bay; James H. Wheeler and Burton L. Cunningham, Fort Klamath; Harry Langell, Medford; I. J. Carson, Central Point; J. Edward Thornton, Ashland; Silas R. Wright, Crystal; and W. G. Kropke, Ashland."
July 22, 1901:

Klamath Items

"S. R. Wright was arrested last week at his camp on Cherry Creek, charged with having venison in his possession, contrary to the game laws and was tried before Justice Hatton on Tuesday. Game Warden Applegate was the complainant. The defendant was acquitted and discharged."

July 29, 1901:

"Fire ranger Kropke was kept busy the last half of last week fighting a fire that originated on Wagner Creek near the Shorty-Hope mine and spread rapidly through the thick undergrowth for a distance of 3 miles. Saturday afternoon the blaze was completely under control."

Aug. 12, 1901:

Klamath lake steamer

"Capt. Schoff operates a new steamer on Klamath Lake. It leaves Klamath Falls Monday and Thursday for Budd's Spring, Pelican Bay, and the Agency. The Pelican Bay Stage connects with it at the Bay and the Ashland-Klamath Falls Stage at Klamath Falls. The tariff on the steamer has been put at the following rates from Klamath Falls:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Round trip</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budd's Spring</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican Bay</td>
<td>$1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Good work of the forest rangers

"Excellent reports reach here of the good work the various forest rangers are doing this summer. At the Lake of the Woods where Jas. McCully and Henry Ireland are stationed, much good has been accomplished by them in extinguishing fires which, during the camping season, are usually plentiful. They have blazed a trail and cleared the logs from the north end of the Lake clear to the foot of Mt. Pitt, and have cleared the road of logs and down timber on the south end to the other side as far as Bear Gulch. By this way travel is made less difficult and the danger of spreading fires greatly averted."

Aug. 19, 1901:

Around among the rangers

"Forest Supervisor N. Langell was in Ashland yesterday, on his return from a visit to the camps of the various forest rangers stationed in the Cascade Reserve in the Southern Oregon District, and an inspection of their work. He made the trip on horseback up Rogue River to the camp at Huckleberry Mtn., thence to the ranger camps on the South Umpqua and Diamond Lake, and from the latter point across to the station near Fort Klamath, thence to Cherry
Department of the Interior,

Washington, June 7, 1906

Smith F. Daniels, Oregon

is hereby appointed a FOREST RANGER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
at a salary of Sixty Dollars per month, to take effect
June 14, 1906, or as soon thereafter as he shall file the
oath of office and enter on duty.

Each Ranger is required to provide himself with a saddle
horse and equipments at his own expense, for use in the dis-
charge of his duties.

N. L. S. Commissioner

Tho. Ryan
Acting Secretary.
Creek (where the newly appointed ranger John Uerlings had not yet gone on duty) and to the camps at Pelican Bay, Lake of the Woods, Four Mile and Fish Lakes, and finally on to the Ashland Reserve. Mr. Langell says that the 11 rangers in his district have had an unusually large number of forest fires to contend with thus far this season which by careful work have been kept under control."

Aug. 26, 1901:

ASHLAND CREEK CANYON AFLAME

"The fiercest timber fire that has ever taken place close to Ashland has been raging along the hillsides of Ashland Creek Canyon for the past three days, and its work of destruction was only placed under control last evening. A fire, started in the large pile of sawdust near the old sawmill a short distance from town, is responsible for the work of devastation. Complaint has been made that there was liability of this old decaying pile of sawdust polluting the water supply of the City and the authorities were desirous of getting rid of its presence...........Fearing that the fire would spread onto the Ashland Reserve of one township set apart by the Federal government to protect the water supply of Ashland Creek, Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke came down Thursday and called on Mayor Neil for assistance to fight the flames........While nearly 2,000 acres of territory was burnt over, and considerable cut and tiered wood was destroyed, so effectual was the work of Forest Ranger Kropke and the volunteers sent out from town that only a few acres of the Ashland Reserve fell prey to the devouring flames."

Oct. 10, 1901:

FOREST RANGERS CALLED IN

"The forest rangers, who have been doing such efficient service in the mountains and on the U. S. Government forest reserves during the past summer, have been called in and their labors will cease for this year October 15."
Forest Supervisor
Smith C. Bartrum

Cascade Forest Reserve (South)
June 1, 1902 - March 1, 1907 (Roseburg)

Ashland Forest Reserve
June 1, 1902 - November, 1906 (Roseburg)

Cascade (South) National Forest
March 5, 1907 - March 14, 1908 (Roseburg)
Department of the Interior,

Washington, June 18, 1902.

Smith C. Burttram of Oregon

is hereby appointed a Forest Supervisor

of the General Land Office, at a salary of

Eleven Thousand dollars per annum,

and necessary expenses of transportation,

to take effect when he shall file the oath of office and enter

on duty.

Reinstatement

[Signature]

Edith B. Chadwick
Secretary
The Forest Reserve Manual was prepared in the General Land Office under Filibert Roth, mainly by E. T. Allen, both of whom were borrowed from the Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was approved by the Secretary of Interior on April 12, 1902. It was a small booklet containing instructions on permitting cattle grazing on the reserves, permits for cabins, ditches, and other uses. Instructions are also found in the Manual for timber sales, mining, and other activities on the reserves. (1)

The following item was published in the Roseburg, Oregon paper, "Roseburg Plaindealer":

June 16, 1902 (Monday):

"Our worthy townsman and for some time past, travelling representative of the Plaindealer, S. C. Bartrum, received notification Saturday from Sen. John H. Mitchell at Washington that he had been duly appointed supervisor of the Southern Division of the Cascade Forest Reserve to succeed Nat Langell, resigned, who with Supt. Ormsby strongly recommended Mr. Bartrum's appointment. This comes as a well-deserved promotion for Mr. Bartrum who has given the government efficient service for three years past in the capacity of forest ranger, which has given him much practical and valuable experience in this branch of government service, as well as thoroughly acquainting him with this division of the Cascade Reserve...."

Again quoting from the files of the "Ashland Tidings":

June 19, 1902:

FOREST RANGERS AT WORK

"S. C. (Smith) Bartrum of Roseburg has been appointed supervisor of the Southern Division of the Cascade Forest Reserve to succeed Hon. N. Langell of Jacksonville, who resigned. Mr. Bartrum has for three years past given the government efficient service as a forest ranger and has much practical experience and knowledge in that branch of the government service. Mr. Bartrum is spoken very highly of by those who are best acquainted with him and he is a gentleman whose strict integrity and faithful and conscientious discharge of duties and obligations devolving upon him have won for him much esteem.

"W. H. H. Dufur is the supervisor for the northern half of the Cascade Reserve. The Interior Department has decided upon but two supervisors this year instead of three as heretofore.

"A number of forest rangers have already been appointed and

(1) Page 264, Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot
others will probably be named in the course of a few days. They are placed on the payroll at $60 per month and furnish their own supplies, food, horses, etc. Those whose appointments have already been announced for this district are: Samuel R. Thurston, Eugene; Robert J. Watson, Oak Creek; Addison S. Ireland, Olalla; Chas. J. Van Zile, Roseburg; Robert M. Veatch, Cottage Grove; James C. McCully, Jacksonville; Henry Ireland, Jacksonville; and Frank L. Kent, Drain."

June 22, 1902:

"Supervisor of the Southern District of the Cascade Reserve, S. C. Bartrum of Roseburg, spent the past two days with Superintendent S. B. Ormsby, receiving instructions relative to his work. His appointment was received from Washington, Monday afternoon, and was forwarded to him at Roseburg. He will receive a salary of $1,800 per annum. Mr. Bartrum succeeds Enos Dixon and Nathaniel Langell."

Aug. 18, 1902:

"S. C. Bartrum, forest supervisor of the Southern District of Oregon, arrived in Ashland Friday, on a tour of inspection of the work of the forest rangers and inspection of the forest reserve in this section of the State. He went out to the Ashland Reserve Saturday morning, and gave it a thorough looking over and returned to town late last night. Early this morning Mr. Bartrum started for Lake of the Woods and the Felican Bay section of his work. At Fort Klamath he will take pack animals and go to Diamond Peak by way of the Old Military Trail, recross the Cascades and strike the middle fork of the Willamette River, coming out at Eugene. The forest rangers are doing splendid work in caring for the forests during the present year. Notwithstanding the long dry spell and unusually large number of campers in the mountains this year menacing the timber with their campfires, there have been very few destructive timber fires during the present summer. In fact what fires there have been of any importance have been off the forest reserve, and beyond the jurisdiction of the forest rangers. There have been few previous summer seasons when the atmosphere has been so free and clear of smoke. The fires that were raging on the south side of the Siskiyous in the Beaver, Grouse and Hungry Creek sections were extinguished by the heavy rains of last Tuesday and Thursday. "There has been additional work for the fire rangers this year, too, for there were only twelve of them appointed in this district to cover the patrol the same territory that 28 rangers did the work on last year."
Oct. 13, 1902:  
CAPT. ORMSBY WILL BE RELIEVED

"Pursuant to the general forestry policy adopted by Secretary Hitchcock, the office of Superintendent of the Cascade Reserve will be abolished December 31, when S. B. Ormsby of Salem, now superintendent, will terminate his official career. From that time the Cascade Reserve will be in charge of the Forest Supervisors. The department finds the office of Superintendent superfluous and tending to retard the expedition of public business. Heretofore Supervisors have had to act through the Superintendent; hereafter each will act independently. It was first intended to discontinue the superintendency at once, but as Ormsby is making several examinations, particularly with regard to the proposed Blue Mountain Reserve, a continuance was granted until the close of the year. In discontinuing his services, the department says there is nothing whatever against Ormsby, as his record has been fairly efficient."

Oct. 14, 1902:  
FIRE RANGERS RECALLED

"The fire rangers who have been doing such efficient work this summer on the United States forest reserves in Southern Oregon have been called in, their work to cease October 15.

"Ranger Kropke, of the Ashland Reserve, had a fierce blaze to fight Saturday at the head of Sugar Pine Gulch on the edge of the reserve. After five hours of the hardest kind of work, the progress of the flames was arrested and further damage averted."
1903

The following two letters are reproduced here, the first to show how the work was classified and the second to indicate the type of instructions given to the field force by those in charge in Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
General Land Office
Roseburg Oregon March 13, 1903,

Mr. ____________________________

Lowell Oregon,

Sir:-

The following is the kind of work that comes under the different classes, in the recapitulation of forest rangers Monthly service reports, some is being classed under the wrong head, this will show just what each class calls for.

"PATROL SERVICE."

Simple Range Riding.

"TIMBER WORK."

Marking timber, Scaling logs, etc; Looking after cuttings.

"SURVEY WORK."

Laying out districts, and blocks, and running lines, Estimating, and measuring timber.

"SPECIAL WORK."

Examining lands, Rights of way, sites for mills, Hotels, etc; and reporting on same. Trespass Cases. Agricultural claims. Grazing.

"MISCELLANEOUS WORK."

Work on trails, fire lines, Planting, Burning brush, etc., Erecting Cabins.

"FIGHTING FIRES."

Of all kinds.

"TIME OFF ACTUAL DUTY."

As gov't. witness, In getting supplies, Leave with pay, Leave without pay.

Very respectfully,

/s/ S. C. BARTRUM
Forest Supervisor
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

General Land Office

Washington, D.C., June 2, 1903

Forest Officers.

Gentlemen:

The season is now at hand when your special attention should be directed against forest fires, owing to the dry condition of your territory. You are urgently requested to give this matter your best thought and attention, and that you so systematize the work of your rangers that the danger may be reduced to the minimum. The patrol service should be so organized that every threatened portion of your territory may come under the supervision of your rangers, as it is well understood that if a fire is quickly discovered and attacked immediately by a ranger, it can be extinguished by him easier than with the assistance of fifty men two or three days later.

During last season reports relative to forest fires received from the forest officers were very encouraging, generally speaking, but in some cases gross neglect of duty must have prevented fires from being discovered. It is not understood why forest fires should get away from the rangers, or rather why they do not find them and extinguish them more promptly. It seems reasonable that a ranger provided with a saddle horse and constantly on the move, as is his duty, should discover a fire before it gains much headway. This statement is made knowing that some of the rangers' districts are extremely large.

You should know personally the rangers serving under you, and also know that they are performing their duties as such officers. You cannot to earnestly impress upon the rangers the necessity for a strict watch for forest fires during the danger season. You must not confine your ranger force too closely to cutting trails or attending to other business to the subordination of the fire question. Any portion of your reserve that is especially threatened by fire, should be watched thoroughly; you should follow closely the instructions relative to this matter contained in the Forest Reserve Manual, and each ranger should be directed to carefully read the same; and your patrol service should be arranged in accordance with the instructions in the circular relative to said service, approved by the Secretary September 5, 1902. Copy of this circular should be furnished to each of your rangers. A supply will be forwarded upon application.

As to the expense connected with forest fires, you are advised as follows: When absolutely necessary, the rangers should engage emergency help at once, notifying the supervisor, who should give the case such personal attention as seems to be required, and arrange with the men for their pay, charging the expense in his (the supervisor's) account. It would seem, however, that if the ranger does his duty, fires would be discovered so quickly that it would seldom be necessary for him to employ extra men.
You must understand that it is part of your duty to insist that parties who have been granted a permit within your reserve do all in their power to prevent forest fires, and also to aid in extinguishing same. It is not only the party who holds the permit in his name who must render service when called upon, but any one employed by the holder of the permit in question, such as herders and packers, etc. You, as well as your rangers, are not only at liberty to call upon cattle and sheep men holding permits to graze stock within your reserve, but are, by the direction of the Department, required to do so. Such stock men are compelled under penalty of having their permits revoked, to assist in extinguishing forest fires when called upon, without compensation. Of course, it is not practicable to spend considerable time searching for stock men holding permits to assist at fires, but when they are in the vicinity of a fire it is their duty to render any assistance possible.

Forest supervisors and rangers should so educate the people living within and near the reserve that they will understand the protection afforded the reserve is for their benefit more than it is for the benefit of the Government, and all services rendered by them are for their own good and should be cheerfully given without the idea of compensation. All transients and others entering the forest reserves should be cheerfully and politely informed concerning the rules and regulations governing camp fires; they should also be cautioned not to leave a camp without they are positive that the same has been extinguished.

Your rangers should be supplied with a liberal number of fire posters, and instructed to post same in conspicuous places and to see that they remain intact. It is believed that the force of rangers allotted to the different reserves for the coming season will be sufficient to afford protection against fires. However, each supervisor should have in mind men they can immediately call upon to act as rangers, should something unforeseen cause additional assistance to be necessary. Such rangers can be appointed without presenting a formal application, to avoid delay in getting them into the field. It is suggested, however, that persons available for emergency service, as above indicated, be requested to forward an application, and the same will be filed in this office and considered upon request of the supervisor.

As above advised, the reports relative to fires during the past season indicate vigilance and good work on the part of forest reserve officers, but a decided improvement is expected the present season on every reserve. It is not unreasonable to look for this improvement when it is considered that all the reserves are in charge of supervisors and rangers should be able to at once render effective service under the immediate supervision of rangers who have been retained throughout the year.

When reporting fires to this office you should be careful to mention in which ranger's district said fire originated. If it was not discovered promptly by the ranger in charge of the district, the matter should be looked into, and the cause as to why it was not discovered be reported to this office. In the absence of a satisfactory explanation, supervisors and rangers will be held personally responsible for any fire that is allowed to escape.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter.

Very respectfully,

/s/ J.H. Pimple
Acting Commissioner.

NOTE: - Copy of this circular should be furnished to each forest ranger.......
News items from the "Ashland Fidings" follow:

March 5, 1903:

**SHEEP OWNERS ARE ENJOINED**

Decision by Judge Hawley at San Francisco Will Perpetually Prohibit Sheep Men From Pasturing Their Flocks on Government Forest Reserves -- Decision Affects Many States

Judge Hawley, sitting on the bench of the United States Court of Appeals at San Francisco, on Monday, handed down a decision in which the sheep men of Oregon are greatly affected. In effect it perpetually enjoins them from pasturing their flocks on forest reserves without a special permit approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Secretary of the Interior made a rule in December, 1907, which stated that the pasturing of sheep and goats on public lands in the forest reservations was prohibited. The regulation further provided that a violation of the rule carried with it a penalty of a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

The sheep men of Washington, California, Arizona, and a number of other sections violated the rule and were consequently arrested and tried in various United States district courts. Without exception these courts held that the regulation was unconstitutional and void, because the Secretary of the Interior had trespassed on the legislative function in promulgating such a rule, and that only Congress had the power to pass such a law.

The sheep men consequently overran these reserves, as pasturage there was much better than in other localities. Not only did the sheep destroy the grass by cropping it to the roots, but they also killed the young trees by stripping them of their foliage.

As the sheep men could not be prosecuted criminally, United States District Attorney Woodworth, for the northern district of California, hit upon the idea of instituting a civil suit against them and thus perpetually enjoining them from allowing their sheep on the reserves.

A writ of injunction was granted last August by Judge Beatty restraining sheep men from pasturing their herds on government reservations, as it was declared that the animals were devastating them. In the face of this order, a number of owners pastured their flocks on the Stanislaus Forest Reservation and four of them were arrested, convicted and fined $100, or sentenced to remain in prison until such fine was paid. They paid their fines but appealed their cases. Sheep men everywhere became interested. The summary action of the arrest of the four herders had the effect of causing all sheep men to remove their flocks from the reserves, but united them in fighting the case. The decision Monday is final. By its provisions no sheep can be pastured on reserves without the permission of the commissioner of the general land office, approved by the Secretary of Interior.
March 23, 1903:  

ALLOTTING GRAZING LANDS ON RESERVE

Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum, who is now in Ashland, is busily engaged in making allotments of grazing lands in the southern division of the Cascade Reserve to stockmen. Permits will be issued for 103,000 sheep and 7,500 horses and cattle to graze on this portion of the reserve the ensuing season, and no more. There are already applications for 50,000 more sheep than can be accommodated.

March 20, 1903:

INVESTIGATING TIMBER POACHING

Frank Grygli, special agent of the general land office, S. C. Bartrum, forest supervisor, accompanied by W. G. Kropke, of the forest ranger service, spent several days the first of the week in a careful investigation of the alleged depredations made by woodcutters on the Ashland forest reserve. While the reports of their findings are not made public it is known that they discovered evidences of even greater encroachments upon the reserve than had been reported. Not only has damage been done in the way of the destruction of much timber but the leavings of the woodcutters of limbs and brush would be a great menace to the adjacent forests in case of fire. Some of the principal poachers after marketing their wood left for pastures new and the government has no recourse. The depredations take place almost altogether in the winter time and it is expected that Supervisor Bartrum will recommend that a ranger be kept on duty during the winter months in the Ashland reserve the same as in portions of the Cascade reserve.

June 8, 1903:

INSPECTING PROPOSED RESERVE

Inspector of Forest Reserves is Now Visiting the Proposed Forest Reserve in Josephine, Curry and Coos Counties Against Which Such Strong Protest Has Been Filed

H. D. Langille, forest reserve inspector, and his assistant, Mr. Cox, arrived at Grants Pass, Friday, for the purpose of inspecting the public lands which have been withdrawn from entry in Josephine, Coos and Curry counties, with the view of the creation by the Interior Department of another forest reserve to be known as the Rogue river reserve. Strong protest has been filed against the proposed reserve which includes a large part of the public lands of Josephine county and more than half of the territory of Curry county. The Oregon delegation in Congress has joined in the protest against this proposed move by Secretary Hitchcock which it is claimed by the people of the counties affected will greatly militate against their development. The forest reserve officials meet with the Board of Trade of Grants Pass Friday evening to talk over the situation.

GRAZING SHEEP ON RESERVE

The Secretary of the Interior has issued permits for grazing 103,000 sheep within the southern division of the Cascade forest reserve during the coming season.
THE ASHLAND FOREST RESERVE

Supervisor Bartram Looking After Trespassers on the Reserve - Proposal to Cut Firebreak Around the North and East Side for a Distance of About Eleven Miles

S. C. Bartram, the supervisor of the southern district of the Cascade Forest Reserve, including the Ashland reserve, who has been in the city for several days on official business, left this morning for a trip across the Cascade reserve to Pelican Bay, Fort Klamath and along the line.

There are several cases of trespassing on the timber of the Ashland reserve by woodcutters pending and Mr. Bartram has been here looking up the evidence and also investigating reports that have been made to him with the view of filing additional informations. It is proposed to strictly enforce the law against the illegal cutting of timber on the reserve. Orders to this effect have been issued to the forestry officials in charge, and wood poachers will do well to take warning.

The government is taking an especial interest in the Ashland forest reserve and it is proposed on account of its size and adaptability generally to make it in a measure a model reserve. A recommendation has recently been made for the cutting of a firebreak around the north and east sides of the reserve for a distance of about 11 or 12 miles. It is proposed to have the timber and brush cut clean for a sufficient width to offer a sure break against the encroachment of possible forest fires upon the timber within the reserve. The timber that it will be necessary to cut down in order to do this the government will sell in the tree to the highest bidder who will be requested to clear up the ground for the prescribed width as he removes the timber. To make an investigation and report upon the best way to carry out this scheme of the forestry department was also one of the objects of Mr. Bartram's visit to Ashland.

Aug. 3, 1903:

NOTES FROM KLAMATH COUNTY

Henry Ireland, a forest ranger from Jacksonville, who with his wife and two children have been camped in the vicinity of Pelican Bay, came down on the steamer Alma Sunday evening to obtain medical attention for his eight-year-old son, who had been ill for some time.

Aug. 27, 1903:

JAMES C. McCULLY IS DEAD

Died Sunday, August 10, 1903.

Cause of death not given. Found in his cabin unconscious. Never recovered.
September 10, 1903:

THROUGH THE FOREST RESERVE

Supervisor S. C. Bartrum Makes Trip Through Cascade and Ashland Reserves From State Line to McKenzie River - On General Inspection Tour of His District

S. C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor for the Southern Division of the Cascade Range and Ashland Forest Reserves, has just completed a trip through his entire division, from the California line to the McKenzie River. This constitutes the territory of the Cascade Reserve which is under Mr. Bartrum's supervision. This trip was made for the purpose of ascertaining actual conditions, as nearly as practicable, relative to the grazing possibilities of this large reserve.

The grazing of live stock within the Forest Reserve limits is of very great importance to the stock interests of the state of Oregon. From Mr. Bartrum's examination he finds the live stock, which are being grazed within Mr. Bartrum's division is approximately 7000, while the sheep number 103,000. There is at present very little danger of forest fires within the reserve, owing to the very efficient system of patrolling the reserve under the management of the supervisor. The greatest care has been exercised in selecting a corps of rangers who, although they have been assigned districts far too large, have nevertheless done their work in the most satisfactory manner. The entire division has been sub-divided by Mr. Bartrum into three subdivisions, over each of which there is in charge a ranger of the second class. There is also one ranger of the first class - Mr. A. S. Ireland whose duty it is, to supervise the entire division in the absence of the Supervisor, and also at all times to act as assistant to the Supervisor.

The entire absence of smoke from the atmosphere this season is an evidence of the good work of the Forest Reserve service, and is duly appreciated by the people of Southern Oregon.

Residents within the reserve limits all seem to be in comfortable and thriving circumstances. There has been some antagonism heretofore, by those residing within the reserve, but this is being rapidly dispelled as the people become better advised of their privileges by the rangers, and become more familiar with the working of the reserve system. They are now taking more advantage of the privileges granted to them by the department.
April 21, 1904:
KROPKE - MOREY
William G. Kropke, of Ashland, and Grace E. Morey, of Oakland, California.
Marriage license secured April 22, 1904.
Date of marriage not given.

June 13, 1904:
INSPECTING THE RESERVE
Inspector Langille of the Federal Bureau of Forestry (Department of Agriculture) and Supervisor S. C. Bartram of Roseburg spent a day or two last week looking over the Ashland Reserve. They carefully inspected W. G. Kropke's work in clearing a fire break around the southern and eastern boundaries of the reserve and were pleased with the progress made and the plans now being followed in permanently protecting the lands of the reserve from inroads by forest fires.

August 14, 1904:
TO PROTECT ASHLAND RESERVE
Supervisor Bartram Here on Business Connected with Improvements on Ashland Forest Reserve - Anxious to See Firebreak Around Reserve Completed at Once

S. C. Bartram, the federal forest reserve supervisor, is registered at the Hotel Crescent while in Ashland for a few days on official business connected with the Ashland Forest Reserve. Mr. Bartram's supervision extends over the southern division of the big Cascade Reserve and he says his territory is as yet entirely free from any devastation by forest fires this season. The smoke that fills so many of the valleys now comes from fires in the Coast mountains.

In an interview with a Tidings representative Mr. Bartram said he had come to Ashland for the purpose of making an examination and securing data that will assist him to report to the government the necessity for the immediate completion of the fire break now in course of construction and which his subordinates are endeavoring to establish under very difficult conditions in the Ashland Forest Reserve. The importance of this reserve to the City of Ashland and its water supply is well understood by Mr. Bartram and he is anxious to secure information and encouragement from the city to assist him in furthering his plans for its permanent improvement which call for a special appropriation by the government.

The establishment of a fire break on the north and east sides of this reserve was approved and actual work upon it begun about eight months ago under the immediate charge of Forest Ranger W. C. Kropke.
It was thought at first that this work could be accomplished through the exercise of the regulations for the free use of timber and through the sale of timber from the reserve. Mr. Bartram says that to depend entirely on these methods of procedure it will take an indefinite time to complete the work and he believes that the importance of the reserve and the surrounding prevalent conditions make the necessity of better protection for it from fire imperative and the need for the immediate completion of the fire break urgent. There are private timber lands contiguous to the reserve, he says, particularly to the east and north, that are being rapidly denuded in the usual wasteful way, and the tops, remnants, brush and rubbish are left in a veritable tangled slash, sure to result ultimately in their destruction by fire, greatly endangering the reserve.

Sept. 1, 1904 (Thurs.):

Forest Ranger Trope and seven men fought and controlled the 150-acre forest fire which burned in the Ashland Forest Reserve last week.

Dec. 19, 1904 (Mon.):

AFFEETS FOREST RANGERS

The President issued an order Saturday placing under Civil Service rules all positions in the Forest Reserve Corps of the General Land Office. This will affect 538 employees of whom only 25 are employed in Washington. The positions brought into the classified service are principally Forest Rangers, Forest Supervisors, Superintendents, and Forest Inspectors.

Nov. 7, 1904:

GREATEST SUGAR PINE FOREST IN THE WORLD

The greatest forest of sugar pine in the world is that of the Upper Rogue, Southern Oregon. It is embraced by the 250 square miles of the Upper Rogue Forest Reserve, and adjoins the Crater Lake Park Reserve, making practically one vast reserve of 500 square miles, divided into districts and each district patrolled through the summer season by Uncle Sam's vigilant rangers, whose duty it is to keep down fires and protect the trees.

The giant trees of this great reserve tower 200 and 300 feet high and are excelled only by the famous redwoods of California. While the sugar pine predominates, there are also in this forest many firs, spruce, cedars and on the higher altitudes hemlocks. The rangers are appointed by the general government, and take their posts in the woods early in May, remaining until the arrival of the winter rains. Warning signs are posted conspicuously along roads, trails and by camping places, cautioning campers and hunters against leaving campfires burning or smoldering. A camper or hunter who carelessly or purposely leaves a campfire smoldering or burning is liable to a fine of $250, and each ranger, as a governmental officer, has full power to arrest all violators of the forest-reserve rules. Fallen wood and broken
boughs, or which there is an abundance, can be freely used for camp-
fires, but no tree can be cut in the reserve without a permit from the
ranger of the district in which it is located.

The purpose of forest preservation is, primarily, for the benefit
of future generations, and in setting aside the forests of the Upper
Rogue the government has placed a guarding hand of as valuable belt
of timber as the world contains. Among all the trees of the great
Northwest forests the sugar pine is supreme in point of value and use-
fulness. Among the pines its wood ranks best. In the qualities of
lightness, durability and strength it is superior to the celebrated
and now extinct white pine of the Eastern states. For finishing,
sash and door material sugar pine is unsurpassed.
The use of the forest and range lands, which was increasing each year, brought on many technical and complex problems. Scientific methods and a technically trained force were necessary to meet these increasing problems. The General Land Office sought and counseled with the officials in the Bureau of Forestry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was found necessary, but under the law could not be imperfectly utilized. The necessity of consolidating the various branches of government forest work became apparent and was urged upon Congress by the President and all the executive officers concerned. Finally, the Act of February 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 628) transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture entire jurisdiction over the forest reserves, except in matters of surveying and passage of title.

The regulations and instructions for the forest reserves are based on this latter Act, called "The Transfer Act," and the following general policy laid down for the Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture in his letter to the Forester (Gifford Pinchot) dated Feb. 1, 1905.

"In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent goal of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. All the resources of forest reserves are for use, and this use must be brought about in a thoroughly prompt and businesslike manner, under such restrictions only as will insure the permanence of these resources. The vital importance of forest reserves to the great industries of the Western States will be largely increased in the near future by the continued steady advance in settlement and development. The permanence of the resources of the reserves is therefore indispensable to continued prosperity, and the policy of this Department for their protection and use will invariably be guided by this fact, always bearing in mind that the conservative use of these resources in no way conflicts with their permanent value.

"You will see to it that the water, wood and forage of the reserves are conserved and wisely used for the benefit of the home builder first of all, upon whom depends the best permanent use of lands and resources alike. The continued prosperity of the agricultural, lumbering, mining and livestock interests is directly dependent upon a permanent and accessible supply of water, wood, and forage, as well as upon the present and future use of these resources under businesslike regulations,
enforced with promptness, effectiveness and common sense. In the management of each reserve local questions will be decided upon local grounds; the dominant industry will be considered first, but with as little restriction to minor industries as may be possible; sudden changes in industrial conditions will be avoided by gradual adjustment after due notice, and where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

(The Use Book - 1908)

The change in administration was made almost at once. The reserve officers were under Civil Service appointment by order of President Theodore Roosevelt of December 17, 1904. (See above.)

One more change took place. The term "Bureau of Forestry" disappeared from the Agricultural Appropriation Bill in 1905 and "Forest Service" took its place.

(Breaking New Ground - Gifford Pinchot)

The Cascade Forest Reserve (South) and the Ashland Forest Reserve were still under the administration of Smith C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor, Roseburg. A. E. Cohoon was Forest Assistant at Marmot and Addison S. Ireland was Forest Ranger at Marmot. Samuel S. Swenning, Silas L. McKee, and Sim E. Browder, assistant rangers, were restored to the rolls in May on the Cascade Forest Reserve (South).

(Field Program of August 1905)

One of the major uses on the Cascade Range Forest Reserve (South) was applied for on May 11, 1905. The Fish Lake Water Company applied for a storage reservoir at Four Mile and Fish lakes, with a connecting canal 18 feet wide, 4 feet deep, and 11.36 miles in length. This application was made to the General Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, under the Act of March 3, 1891 (30 Stat. 641).

The first timber sale of record was made on March 12, 1905 to D. L. Griffith of Odessa. It was made for a total of 200,000 board feet at a stumpage price of 1.00 per thousand board feet, and 100 cords of wood at 60 cents per cord or a total value of $200.00. (See news item of May 1, 1905, following page.)

The following news items were extracted from the "Ashland Tidings" to give an added insight to the work on the Cascade Range Forest Reserve:

Mar. 13, 1905:

FOREST RANGERS TO GO ON DUTY

"The government forest rangers for the Southern District of Oregon have been ordered to report for duty April 1. The work required of them at this season will consist of the surveying of the boundary line of the reserve, and work will first be done on
the "West Boundary, commencing near Fish Lake and running northward."

April 3, 1905 (Mon.):
"A. S. Ireland, Henry Ireland, Silas McKee, Samuel Swenning, and Will Nichols, comprising the force of Federal Forest Rangers this season in the Southern District of the Cascade Reserve, began work for the season Saturday. Their first work will be a survey of the west boundary of the reserve from Fish Lake northward."

May 1, 1905 (Mon.):

FOREST RESERVE WEEK

"S. C. Bartram, Forest Reserve Supervisor, was in Ashland Saturday, having just returned from a trip of inspection across the Cascade Reserve via Fish Lake to Klamath County. A number of the rangers have been on duty since April 1 and the remainder have been ordered out to begin active duty today. The work of running out the lines and marking the western boundary of the reserve in Jackson County has been nearly completed by the rangers the past month.

"Mr. Bartram spent a little time on official business at Odessa on Klamath Lake, looking after the sale of a lot of mature timber on the reserve tributary to the new Griffith saw mill which is being operated by Mr. Stanley, recently from California, who is preparing for an active campaign with the mill whose product is rafted to Klamath Falls to market.

"Mr. Bartram says a Civil Service examination will be held shortly for applicants for positions in the Forest Ranger Service to fill several vacancies in his district. The positions are all under Civil Service rules since the order of the President was made several months ago."
May 15, 1905:  

QUALIFICATION FOR RANGER SERVICE

"Supervisor Bartram, when in Ashland recently, said that a civil service examination would be held soon to fill a number of vacancies in the forest ranger service in his district, all permanent appointments in the forestry service now being under the civil service regulations. Anyone contemplating running the gauntlet of the examination will be interested in a recent circular issued by Forester Gifford Pinchot in which it is announced:

"Rangers must be able-bodied men capable of performing hard work. Invalids seeking out-of-door employment need not apply. Applicants for ranger appointments must be able to build trails and cabins; must know something of surveying, estimating and scaling timber, lumbering and the livestock business. On some reserves the ranger must be a specialist in some of these lines. All must be personally familiar with the region in which they seek employment.

"The examination of applicants is along practical lines, and actual demonstration by performance is required. Experience, not book education, is sought, although ability to make simple maps and write intelligent reports upon ordinary reserve business is essential. Although initial appointment is usually to the lowest grade, in cases of merit service therein may be for a probationary period only. Promotions will be made only as vacancies occur. Forest rangers will be required to devote their entire time to their public service and will not be permitted to engage in any other employment or occupation. Their duties include patrol to prevent fire and trespass, estimating, surveying and marking timber, and the supervision of cuttings. They issue minor permits, build cabins and trains, enforce grazing restrictions, investigate and arrest for violations of reserve laws. They are under the immediate direction of forest supervisors."
June 15, 1905:

EXAMINATION FOR FOREST RANGERS

"The United States Civil Service Commission will hold an examination on the duties and at the places within the state of Oregon, named below, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill vacancies as they may occur in the position of Forest Ranger in the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

"Baker City, Oregon, July 24, 25, 26, 1905; Prineville, Oregon, August 1, 2, 3, 1905; Hood River, Oregon, August 9, 10, 11, 1905; Detroit, Oregon, August 10, 17, 18, 1905; Grants Pass, Oregon, August 23, 24, 25, 1905; Lakeview, Oregon, August 31, September 1, 2, 1905.

"The examination will consist in announcing practical questions in writing and in a field examination to test the ability of the applicants to actually perform the duties of a forest ranger. In the field examination applicants, among other things, will be required to shoot at a target with a rifle and pistol, and should bring with them these arms for the test.

"The age limits will be, from 21 to 40 years on the date of the examination. This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.


"No application will be accepted unless properly executed and filed, in complete form, with the commissioner in Washington.

"In applying for this examination the exact title of 'Forest Ranger' should be used in the application.

"For further information apply to the Forest Supervisor, Roseburg, Oregon.

S. C. Bartram, Forest Supervisor"
July 3, 1905:

A TECHNICAL FOREST ASSISTANT

"There has been added to the Southern Division of the Cascade Range and Ashland Forest Reserve, under the supervision of S. C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor, a department of technical forestry; and Mr. A. E. Cohoon of Washington, D. C., Forest Assistant has been added to Mr. Bartrum's forestry force and will assist in the technical and scientific work of these important reserves."

(Cohoon was a student assistant with the Bureau of Forestry in 1900. He started work on May 1 with W. B. B. Kent, also a student assistant, and 9 others; and worked for Edward V. Griffith, also of the Bureau. They prepared a working plan for the Black Hills Forest Reserve in South Dakota.)

Sept. 18, 1905:

"A. E. Cohoon was with Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke several days estimating timber in the Ashland Reserve."

Nov. 13, 1905:

"The three forest rangers, Bill Nichols, Silas McKee, and Henry Ireland, stationed at Pelican Bay are fixing up the old Casson Cabin and fencing about 500 acres of pasture, preparatory to staying there for the winter."

Nov. 6, 1905:

PROBABLE SALE OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER

"Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum arrived in Ashland Friday morning on an inspection trip looking especially to the cutting and timber sales and the fire break which is being cut out on the reserve line of the Ashland Butte Reserve. The fire break as far as cut out is regarded as a complete success. Mr. Bartrum is also in negotiation with some parties here who have made application for the purchase of several million feet of timber. Proposals are likely to be issued for bids for the sale of that amount. An applicant to buy timber on the Government reserves deposits $50 for the expense of advertising proposals for bids which runs 30 days and then, upon the approval of the forest supervisor, sale is effected by the department to the highest bidder. No bids below a stipulated price are accepted. There is no limit to the sales of timber by the Government, except the boundary lines of the reserves. Uncle Sam has lots of timber for sale. Enough is always reserved, however, in the areas cut to conserve the water supply.

"Mr. Bartrum has surveyed a trail to be cut out from McAllister Springs to Fish Lake, where it will connect with a broad, well made trail already completed to Klamath Lake."
United States
Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1901.

Mr. Philip C. Balch, of the State of Oregon, is hereby appointed Forest Supervisor,
In the Forest Service,
in the United States Department of Agriculture, at a salary at the rate of
$1,000 per annum, on the miscellaneous roll, paid from the fund appropriated for
“General Expenses, Forest Service.”

By transfer from a Forest Supervisor at the same salary, on the roll
paid from the fund appropriated for the “Protection of Forest
Resources,” now assigned to the Bureau of Forestry.

The above named appointee is hereby required to report at once in writing to the Forester, Chief of the Forest Service, and be
subject to the rules and orders of the Secretary of Agriculture.
This appointment shall take effect on July 1, 1901.

James Wilson
Secretary of Agriculture
1906

Following are additional items which appeared in the "Ashland Tidings":

Feb. 19, 1906:

GRAZING IN THE FOREST RESERVE

"Stockmen who expect to graze their stock in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve (Southern Division) during the season of 1906, must submit their applications to me before March 10, 1906, as after that date applications will be refused unless satisfactory reasons are given.

S. C. BARTRUM
Forest Supervisor
Roseburg, Oregon"

April 30, 1906:

ASHLAND FOREST RESERVE ENLARGED

More Territory Added to Federal Reserve to Protect the Watershed of Ashland Creek

"The summit of Ashland Butte is now included within the boundaries of the Ashland Forest Reserve. For some time past efforts have been made to get a small strip of land which takes in the very summit of Ashland's snow-capped peak included within the federal reserve for the further protection of the watershed of Ashland Creek. The red tape in the procedure has been long drawn out but the Oregonian's correspondent reports final action at Washington as follows:

"'The Ashland Forest Reserve in Oregon has been slightly enlarged for the purpose of including more fully the watershed of Ashland Creek, which is the source of water supply for the City of Ashland and a large territory of agricultural land in that vicinity. A narrow strip of country which has been added consists of a tract lying along the summit of a spur of the Siskiyou mountains, which has the average elevation of 7,200 feet and culminates in one of the most prominent landmarks in Southern Oregon.

"'Siskiyou Peak is a tract unfit for cultivation and has no settlement on it. As it forms the watershed of various tributaries of Ashland Creek, it is important to insure proper protection to the forest and prevent the streams being contaminated in any way.'"

Following is a copy of the Proclamation enlarging the Ashland Reserve:
By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Ashland Forest Reserve, in the State of Oregon, was established by proclamation dated September 28, 1893;

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 or change the boundary lines of such reserve, or may vacate altogether any order creating such reserve";

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

Now, therefore, I Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid act of Congress, approved June fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, do proclaim that the aforesaid Ashland Forest Reserve is hereby enlarged to include the said additional lands, and that the boundaries of the reserve are, accordingly, now as shown on the diagram forming a part hereof;

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which may have been prior to the late hereof, embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; Provided, that this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler, or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, or settlement was made.

Warning is hereby expressly 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 21st day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirtieth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
Elihu Root
Secretary of State

/ Former area 18,560
Addition 2,500
Total 21,120
May 7, 1906:

EXAMINATIONS FOR FORESTRY SERVICE  
Roseburg, Oregon, May 3, 1906

"Editor Tidings:

Will you permit me space in your paper to say for the benefit of those who are expecting to take the Civil Service examination, for the position of Forest Ranger, to be held at Roseburg, Oregon, May 14, 1906, that owing to the fact that the date of examination is close at hand, they will immediately file their applications with me, if they have not already filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C. Application blanks can be secured by applying to this office. The examination will be along practical lines, relating to the various duties required of forest rangers. Any man who would like this class of work, that is between the age of 21 and 40 years, with a strong healthy body, need not hesitate to take this examination.

S. C. BARTRUM  
Forest Supervisor"

May 17, 1906:

WOULD RANGE THE FEDERAL FOREST

"Thirteen persons took the examination for government forest ranger, held at Roseburg Monday, under the direction of Supervisor S. C. Bartrum.

"The papers of every applicant will be forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington for marking. Each applicant will be notified of his standing by the Department just as soon as his papers are marked. No intimation is given as to the number of positions open. Following are the names of the applicants:

"J. H. Lambe, M. L. Norris and J. E. Yoak, Dillard; T. J. Hart, Lake Creek; F. Graham, Brownsboro; W. E. Neff, Ferdue; Dennis Mathews, J. D. Cochran, Roseburg; F. L. Earhart, G. W. Parker, Medford; Asher Ireland, Olalla; F. Pringle, Elkhead; I. A. Dean, Riddle."

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June 14, 1906:

"Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke, who has charge of the Ashland reserve, has been busily engaged for some time past in clearing up wagon ruts and trails in the reserve of their winter accumulation of fallen timber, etc. The Ashland canyon road through the reserve is now open to Long's Cabin and the trail leading from there to the summit of Ashland Butte is open to the snow line."

June 25, 1906:

"An announcement was made of the death of Mrs. S. C. Bartrum on June 21."

In July Divisions in the Washington office were established as follows:

- Dendrology - George E. Sudsworth, Ass't. Forester, in charge.
- Forest Extension - Ernest A. Sterling, Ass't. Forester, in charge.
- Forest Products - Wm. I. Fall, Ass't. Forester, in charge.
- Publication & Education - Herbert A. Smith, Editor, in charge.
- Records - James E. Adams, Special Fiscal Agent, in charge.
- Reserve Organization - Coert DuBois, Forest Inspector, in charge.

Three Districts were formed in October to follow the policy of decentralization which was advocated by Gifford Pinchot, the Forester. These were:

- Southern District - J. H. Hatton, Forest Inspector, in charge. (Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah)
- Western District - T. S. Woolsey, Jr., Forest Inspector, in charge. (Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington)

In November 1906, K. W. Woodward, Forest Inspector, was in charge of the Western District.

During 1906 R. F. Hammatt, Forest Assistant, examined and reported on the application of the Fish Lake Water Co. for storage reservoirs and a canal (see item for 1905). Supervisor Bartrum's recommendations to the Forester in his letter of January 18, 1906, concerning this facility, were as follows:

"5. The amount of timber as estimated on tract is approximately 32,564 feet B.M. per acre, or a total of 4,390,140 feet B.M., 50 per cent of which is unsound and of no commercial value, leaving a total stand of merchantable timber of 2,198,140 B.M., and could not be valued at this time over 40 cents per thousand feet B.M. owing to its inaccessibleness from market and transportation."
"10. The object of this enterprise is to principally cover some 15,000 acres of desert land lying north of Medford, which is unproductive without the use of water; also to irrigate lands in the most productive part of Rogue River Valley, on which it has been thoroughly demonstrated that the use of water will double the yield."

The second timber sale of record was issued on February 23, 1906, to Klamath Lake Mill and Lumber Company, Klamath Falls, Oregon. It included a total of 500,000 board feet at a stumpage price of $1.00 per thousand board feet. The sale was closed October 26, 1906.

In June, 1906, Wm. C. Neff, Guy W. Parker, Martin S. Durbin, and Frank Learhart were appointed assistant forest rangers at $900 per year on the Cascade Range Forest Reserve (South). J. D. Cochran and George E. Bonebrake were appointed forest guards at $720 per year in July, on the same reserve. R. F. Hammatt was appointed as forest assistant at $1,000 per year in July.

In the fall of 1906 a change was made in the administration of the Ashland Forest Reserve. The Siskiyou Forest Reserve in Coos, Curry, and Josephine Counties, was established by Proclamation of October 5. M. J. Anderson, Forest Ranger, from the Cascade Forest Reserve (North) arrived at Grants Pass in November to serve as Acting Forest Supervisor on the Siskiyou and Ashland Forest Reserves. He set up an office in the old Conklin Building in Grants Pass.
August 16, 1906:

RESERVE CLOSED TO CAMPING

"Deputy Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke, in charge of the Ashland Forest Reserve, received notice Tuesday to forbid until further notice, camping on the reserve, the department having been prompted to issue the order by the local authorities on the representation that campers polluted the waters of Ashland creek, the source of the city's domestic supply. Picnickers, mountain climbing parties and travelers will be allowed to camp overnight on the reserve under restrictions. The following is the official notice posted by Mr. Kropke under orders from the Supervisor:

NOTICE -- For the protection of the water supply of the City of Ashland, the Forester of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has declared the Ashland Forest Reserve closed to camping and hunting, until further notice. All persons are hereby warned not to camp on the reserve lands. Travelers, mountain climbing parties and those whose business requires that they cross the Reserve will be allowed to camp for one night only, provided proper care is taken to prevent the pollution of streams and springs."

Sept. 24, 1906:

"S. C. Bartrum, superintendent of the forest reserve in Southern Oregon, in company with V. T. McCray, superintendent of the Fish Lake Ditch Co., has gone to the small lakes that are situated a short distance farther east, the waters of one of which that corporation wishes to appropriate for the irrigation of Rogue River Valley, in addition to that furnished by Fish Lake."

Nov. 15, 1906:

WILL EXPERIMENT IN ASHLAND RESERVE
Department Will Take Advantage of Conditions to Make Reforesting Experiments Here

"Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum who was in Ashland today, informs the Tidings that the department has authorized him to make experiments in reforestation in the Ashland reserve, which, if successful will be applied to the larger reserves of the country. It is planned to start a nursery for forest trees in the reserve, and also attempt the reforestation of burned areas in the reserve by clearing off the burns and sowing seeds of the trees indigenous to the country therein. The work is a new one undertaken by the forest department, and the Ashland reserve is selected for the experiments by reason of the favorable natural conditions that exist in it. The work of establishing the forest
nursery into reforestation of the burned areas will be under the
direct charge of Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke and the supervision of
Mr. Bartrum."

Dec. 3, 1906:

FOREST OFFICIALS BEFORE COUNCIL

"Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum and Deputy Forest Ranger W. G.
Kropke appeared before the city council of Ashland Saturday evening.
Mr. Bartrum explained to the council that the Forest Service was con-
structing a fire break along the north and east boundary lines of the
Ashland reserve for the protection against fire, which in the present
condition of the cut over lands outside of the reserve, is a great
menace to the reserve. The fire break, when completed, will greatly
lesser this danger. Mr. Bartrum asked the council to grant the Forest
Service permission to extend the fire break through the 80-acre tract
owned by the city and within the reserve. The request was granted by
resolution. Mr. Bartrum also suggested that the council extend to the
Forest Service full policies and administrative control of the city
lands for the better protection of the reserve against fire and to pre-
vent the pollution of the water by violations of reserve regulations.
Ashland creek flows through the city lands and as it now stands the
Forest Service has no administrative control over these lands. This
proposition was looked upon with favor by the council but no action was
taken at this meeting further than to appoint a committee to determine
the manner in which to extend the control to the government. The
council agreed to make an examination of the fire break in the course of
construction by the Forest Service."
Jan. 14, 1907:

WILL SOON SOW THE SEEDS

"Deputy Forest Ranger W. G. Kropke today received from the Forestry Department the first consignment of the seeds that will be used in the propagation of forest trees in the experimental nursery which the department has authorized in the Ashland Forest Reserve. It comprised three sacks of sugar pine seeds. The ground has already been selected and prepared for the seeds and they will be planted when the weather conditions become more propitious. A great variety of trees will be propagated at this experimental nursery, according to the plans of the department as they are understood here, and the young trees used in the reforestation work on other reserves, and in certain other instances where they are desired and the ground is prepared for them. For instance, it is understood that if a municipality of Ashland should prepare trenches along the Boulevard for the planting of trees and care for the trees, this experimental nursery can be drawn upon to furnish the stock."

Jan. 11, 1907:

GRAZING PERMITS FOR 1907

"Applications for permits to graze live stock on the Cascade Range (S) Forest Reserve for the season of 1907 must be filed in the office of the undersigned at Roseburg, Oregon, on or before March 15, 1907.

The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the grazing of 7000 head of cattle and horses, and 50,000 head of sheep and their increase. The periods during which grazing will be allowed and the first to be charged are as follows:

Cattle and horses - June 15 to October 15, 1907, cattle, 30¢ per head; horses, 40¢ per head; except in divisions 7, 17, 18 and 21; those from June 1 to November 1, 1907, cattle 30¢ per head, horses 40¢ per head. Year long, ending December 31, 1907, cattle 50¢ per head, horses 50¢ per head.

Sheep and goats - June 15 to October 15, 1907, 10¢ per head; 2¢ additional for ewes to lamb.

Blank forms to be used in making application and further information in regard to grazing will be furnished upon request.

S. C. BAPTRUM, Supervisor"
March 7, 1907:

"The U. S. Forest Service is now represented in Grants Pass by Mr. M. J. Anderson, Acting Supervisor, in connection with the administration of the newly created Siskiyou reserve in the southwestern part of the State. The large addition just made to the Ashland reserve, particulars of which, however, are not yet available, may call for this reserve, which is now administered from Roseburg by Supervisor Bartram of the Cascade reserve."

March 18, 1907:

SISKIYOU FOREST RESERVE

"The Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has opened a permanent office in Grants Pass in connection with the Siskiyou Forest Reserve. It is in charge of Supervisor M. J. Anderson, whom a reporter of the Observer found to be a very willing giver of information on all matters connected with the reserve. Asked if it is true that very little good timber is included in the last addition, Mr. Anderson said:

"A large part of the area recently placed in forest reserves in this State has been withdrawn from entry and thus protected from the timber speculators for some time, so the statement that no valuable timber lands are included in the late addition is absurd."

"The question of whether large private owners adjoining reserves could interfere seriously with the handling of adjacent reserve timber was answered as follows:

"There may be instances, as has been asserted, where Weyerhauser, or other heavy holders of timber land, have secured bodies of timber so located as to interfere, temporarily, with the handling of adjacent forest reserve timber; but with about five years experience in reserve field-work in Oregon, I have never known a single instance of the kind, and think the suggestion is based largely on imagination."

"Concerning homestead claims within the reserves, which have caused some uneasiness to holders, Mr. Anderson said:

"In regard to unperfected claims within the territory, the position is that all questions involving lands remains entirely within the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. It will be the endeavor of the Forest Service to protect all valid claims of every character. A valid claim is defined as one initiated in good faith under some Act of Congress, and continued by use consistent with the character of the claim and necessary for its actual development. An examination of unperfected claims will be made by the Forest Service upon advertisement of intention of making final proof for patent, and a report of findings made by the Secretary of the Interior. Timber claims without timber, made to hold mineral lands; mining claims without mineral, to hold timber; or homesteads without agricultural land, will hardly be considered as valid claims within forest reservations."
By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, in the State of Oregon, was established by proclamation dated September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the boundaries thereof have been subsequently changed to include additional lands in the State of Oregon, and also to exclude from the reserve certain lands in said State;

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

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested 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," do proclaim that the aforesaid Cascade Range Forest Reserve is hereby further 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;

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which are at this date embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing or selection duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired; and also excepting all lands which at this date are embraced within any withdrawal or reservation for any use or purpose to which this reservation for forest uses is inconsistent: Provided, that these exceptions shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler, or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, or settlement was made, or unless the reservation or withdrawal to which this reservation is inconsistent continues in force; not excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation however, any land within the boundary herein described, which has been withdrawn to protect the coal therein but this proclamation does not vacate any such coal land withdrawal; and provided that these exceptions shall not apply to any land embraced in any selection, entry or filing, which has been allowed or permitted to remain of record subject to the creation of a permanent reservation.

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 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT

Secretary of State.
CASCADE RANGE FOREST RESERVE
OREGON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE
FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
Compiled from G.L. plats
[DIAGRAM FORMING A PART OF PROCLAMATION
DATED JANUARY 25, 1907.]
March 21, 1907:

ASHLAND NATIONAL FOREST

"The Agricultural appropriation bill passed by the recent Congress provided that the national forest reserves shall hereafter be known as the 'National Forests,' and circular from the forest department at Washington to subordinate officials make an announcement of the fact. The Ashland Forest Reserve will now be officially known as the 'Ashland National Forest.'"

March 25, 1907:

FORESTRY OFFICIALS HERE

"M. J. Anderson, acting supervisor of the new Siskiyou National Forest, in Josephine, Coos and Curry counties, is in Ashland today, and Supervisor Bartram of the Cascade and Ashland reserves, is also here today to meet him for a conference over forestry matters. It has been rumored that jurisdiction over the Ashland National Forest had been transferred to the Siskiyou Reserve, the headquarters of which is at Grants Pass, but Mr. Anderson has had no advice to that effect. The Ashland National Forest being of different nature from either the Cascade or Siskiyou, and aimed to protect the watershed of Ashland Creek only, should be under supervision, independent of the others, it is argued by many."

March 28, 1907:

ATTACHED TO SISKIYOU RESERVE

"Supervisor S. C. Bartram, of the Cascade National Forest, and Acting Supervisor N. J. Anderson, of the Siskiyou National Forest, returned north, Tuesday, after spending Monday in Ashland. Mr. Bartram who has had general supervision over the Ashland Forest, acting under orders from Washington, will turn over the supervision of the same on the first of April to Mr. Anderson, whose headquarters are at Grants Pass. Ranger W. G. Kropke will continue in immediate charge of matters in the Ashland reserve and the only difference the change in supervision will make apparently is that the reports will go through Mr. Anderson instead of Mr. Bartram. The Ashland reserve is looked upon as one of the model ones in the Northwest. The experimental firebreak which Ranger Kropke has been steadily extending around the reserve has received considerable favorable attention at the hands of department officials."
In February a plan for organizing smaller units was sent to all forest officers for recommendations, to give more compact administrative units. Purpose is to divide many of the larger reserves into smaller areas and detail an administrative officer to each unit with a view to giving the public more prompt and satisfactory service. Hereafter all officers not forest supervisors, in charge of reserves, will be designated Acting Forest Supervisors.

(Field Program - February, 1907)

By Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1256), the name "Reserves" was changed to "National Forests." Thus the Cascade Forest Reserve (South) was called the Cascade (South) National Forest, Ashland Forest Reserve became Ashland National Forest, and the Siskiyou National Forest replaced the Siskiyou Forest Reserve.

With the establishment of additional national forests, greater decentralization was necessary. District officers were increased and numbered. The Western District was divided into two districts (5 and 6). District 6 included Alaska, Oregon, and Washington. C. H. Flory, Forest Assistant, was in charge of this district.

In May the Umpqua National Forest was carved from the Cascade (South) with Fred E. Ames as Acting Forest Supervisor, with headquarters at Eugene, Oregon.

The following order appeared in the May issue of Field Program:

"Officers in charge of more than one national forest are allowed to transfer their rangers and guards from one forest to another when the occasion demands, but the forester should be notified at once so that the salary of the man may be charged to the national forest on which he is actively working."

The following appointment actions were noted in the Field Program for 1907:

January - Samuel S. Swenning promoted to Deputy Forest Ranger.
February - K. L. Erickson, Acting Forest Supervisor, Goose Lake and Fremont National Forests, Lakeview.
March - S. S. Swenning promoted to Forest Ranger, Cascade (South) National Forest.
R. F. Hammatt, Forest Assistant, Cascade (South), transferred to Goose Lake and Fremont National Forests.
George E. Bonebrake, Assistant Forest Ranger, Goose Lake National Forest, transferred to Ashland National Forest. In May he transferred to Cascade (South) National Forest.
May - Ira Tungate and E. Vern Anderson were appointed Forest Guards, Ashland National Forest. Anderson transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest in July, 1907.
June - Appointed Assistant Forest Rangers Lartin S. Durbin, Cascade (South) to Umpqua, J. D. Cochran, Cascade (South) to Umpqua; appointed Forest Guards George H. West, Cascade
July - Samuel S. Swenning assigned as Forest Ranger to the Pelican Bay District headquartered at Odessa, Oregon, near Pelican Bay on Upper Klamath Lake. "He was a natural woodsman and his tenure as a forest ranger was short."

Quoting from a letter written by John D. Holst on April 3, 1951, to Janie V. Smith:

"I entered the Forest Service Oct. 1, 1907, as laborer and helped to construct the very first ranger cabin ever built on this Forest, a log construction at Big Elk Prairie; then the old lumber cabin at Seven Mile Ranger Station in November of the same year. There were four of us in the crew. Delbert Myers, who was in charge, and Fred Stanley, Samuel Dorran, and myself were helpers. We worked only the two months that year. As near as I can recall, Sylas McKee was on this Butte Falls District at that time and was probably the first ranger here."

An analysis of the diary of Stephen A. Moore for 1907 reveals the following:

Moore entered on duty May 15, reported to Little Elk Ranger Station and with Assistant Forest Ranger Silas McKee worked on trail maintenance. He mentions Inspector W. H. B. Kent from the District office, who inspected the trail construction work. He also mentions Ranger Swenning, Forest Guards D. V. Myers and G. C. Cottrell. On July 12 they moved their camp to Lake of the Woods, thence to Four Mile Lake. On July 23, 24, and 25 he took the ranger's examination at Roseburg. During July and August Moore patrolled the area around Blue Canyon, Rustler Peak, Pamarack, Funker Hill. Part of the time he was accompanied by McKee and other times by Swenning.

Assistant Forest Ranger Nichols had a trail camp of ten laborers from August 20 to November 18. They built 31 miles of trail from the Cat Hill Trail on the Old Military Road northerly to the Red Blanket Wagon Road. After the fire season Moore and Forest Guard Tom Kinney, Rangers McKee and Swenning helped on the trail work. In October Moore attended the rangers' convention at Roseburg from the 18th to the 22nd inclusive. In November Moore worked with Ranger Swenning on June 11 on claims around Butte Falls. On December 4 he was furloughed for the winter.

The following order appeared in the Field Program for July, 1907:
"After careful consideration it has been decided that rangers who are called to the Supervisor's headquarters for any other purpose than to attend rangers' meeting must furnish their own subsistence."

In July, 1907, the headquarters of District 6 was located in Tacoma, Washington, George F. Cecil, Chief Inspector in charge. Martin S. Erickson was assistant inspector. He formerly served as Acting Forest Supervisor of the Fremont and Goose Lake Forest Reserves. In October, 1907, the district office was moved to Portland, Oregon.

The following appeared in the Field Program of Oct., 1907:

"Service Order No. 5, Sept. 20, 1907
"Ranger meetings should be held as far as possible not in towns but on the forests. Meetings in the larger towns and cities should especially be avoided.

/s/ James B. Adams
Acting Forester"

In November, 1907, Hugh N. Guthrie's name appeared in the Field Program as Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Siskiyou National Forest at Grants Pass. He was assigned to this position earlier in the year.

Again quoting from the Ashland Tidings of Ashland, Oregon:

August 29, 1907:

IMPROVEMENTS FOR ASHLAND CANYON

The Federal Forest Reserve, through L. J. Anderson, acting Forest Supervisor for this district, will install a telephone line along the road up Ashland Canyon leading to Ashland Butte, and will appropriate a sum of money to put the Canyon road in good shape, according to a letter just received by President Eggleston, of the Commercial Club, from the J. S. forest official.

As noted in the Tidings a week or so ago, President Eggleston had addressed a letter to Mr. Anderson assuring him of the cooperation of the Ashland city council in the maintenance of the road, and in other contemplated improvements, and the above is the substance of the latter's reply.

Mr. Anderson says that he will order the material for the telephone lines, as proposed by Forest Ranger Kropke, sent to Ashland. The depot is at Salt Lake and the material will be shipped at once. The writer also says that the road up Ashland creek is a county road, and that if Mr. Kropke will make an estimate of the cost of labor, powder, etc., necessary to put it in good shape, he will see that it is repaired, as it is a necessity to the proper administration of the forest.
In conclusion he says he would be glad to take up any improvements that would be mutually beneficial to the city and to the Ashland Forest.

President Eggleston has appointed E. V. Carter, as a committee from the Commercial Club, to assist Mr. Kropke in making the estimate of cost asked for by Mr. Anderson.

September 30, 1907:

**APPROPRIATION FOR FOREST ROAD**

Word has been received from M. J. Anderson, superintendent of the forest service in this district, that the forestry department at Washington has approved the estimates for the improvement of the Ashland Canyon road, and that the money for same is available. The notification came yesterday in a letter to President Eggleston of the Commercial Club. The estimates approved include three and one-half miles of road outside the forest reserve, at $100 a mile; three and one-half miles within the Ashland National Forest, including much new road to be built, at $200 per mile; and four bridges of 40 feet each, costing about $600 each. Thus the improvements are summarized: Outside for line, $350; inside, $700, and four bridges, $240, making a total of $1290. This appropriation, in addition to the 3,000 feet of bridge planking which the county has given, will accomplish much in the improvement of the Canyon road.

October 14, 1907:

"PREMIED"

Ranger W. G. Kropke of the Ashland National Forest, spent nearly all last week in the stone and timber region about the headwaters of the Applegate, which area was recently added to the reserve. He was working under instructions from the department to examine into the character of certain lands within the reserve upon which timber entries had been accepted prior to their withdrawal as an addition to the government reserve, and upon which proof will be submitted shortly by the applicants to purchase.

October 21, 1907:

A Forestry Convention will be concluded at Roseburg today. In attendance at this convention are the supervisors and their special forces from the Tillamook, Umpqua, Siskiyou, Coquille, Ashland, Goose Lake, Fremont and Cascade range south, national forest reserves. Besides these there are also three or four special representatives of the national forestry service from Washington, D. C., making the total attendance about forty-five men.
The following items were extracted from the newspapers at Roseburg, Oregon:

Roseburg Review, Oct. 17, 1907 (Thurs.):
Forest Supervisor S. C. Bartrum today announced that there will be a Forestry Convention held at his office in this city, opening tomorrow and continuing until next Monday. In attendance at this convention will be the supervisors, and their special forces from the Tillamook, Umpqua, Siskiyou, Coquille, Ashland, Goose Lake, Fremont, and Cascade South National Forests. Three or four from the Washington office making about $5 in attendance.

The meeting will be devoted to grazing and other business matters on the national forests.

Roseburg Review, Oct. 21, 1907 (Mon.):
FORESTRY CONVENTION IN ROSEBURG

The district convention of supervisors, rangers and guards of the national forest reserves of this part of the Coast was organized last Friday with local supervisor Bartrum as chairman and John E. Gribble of the Siskiyou-Ashland-Coquille Reserves as recording secretary. As special representatives of the Forestry Department at Washington, D. C., there are in attendance Chief J. S. Chapman, Assistant Chief W. C. Weige, Inspector W. H. B. Kent and Inspector C. H. Adams. Today's session was given largely to the discussion of the Use Book, and addresses by the different members. The following are registered as the attending supervisors, rangers, and guards from the several divisions:


Tillamook-Umpqua - Supervisor Clyde L. Siltz, Martin S. Durbin, Geo. E. Leach, Wilbur J. Stillwell, Peter S. Rice, C. P. Young.


The Ashland Tidings carried the following story on November 28, 1907:
WHY DIDN'T ASHLAND GET IT?

"Official announcement of it has not been yet made but it is understood that the officials of the Forest Service have agreed upon Medford as the headquarters of a new supervisorial district which will have jurisdiction over Federal Forest territory taken from the southern part of the Cascade Forest on the north from Rogue River eastward to Crater Lake, a portion of the Klamath Forest in North California, as well as the entire Ashland Forest and a part of the Siskiyou extending westward to the coast. A supervisor not yet fully agreed upon, but probably Mr. Eckerson from Washington, D. C., will be placed in charge of the new district. Medford is to be congratulated in securing such recognition in the face of natural disadvantages, for Ashland is the natural headquarters by reason of geographical situation and convenience of reaching all parts of the new district from this city. Has Ashland been asleep in this matter, or by what hocus pocus has such valuable recognition, not to say business development, been lost to the Southern Oregon metropolis?"

Again quoting from the Roseburg Review, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1907; a digest of the lengthy article follows:

"Mention was made of Hon. S. C. Bartrum, Superintendent of the Southern Oregon District. He has seven clerks, located in the upper story of the new Roseburg National Bank Building. Four offices are used with about 500 square feet of office space consisting of: a public entrance room, abstracting and drafting room, private consultation, and a blue print room. At present Bartrum has only 23 field men working under him but by next summer this force will be increased to nearly 100 men. Just recently the government made S. C. Bartrum a disbursing officer and he sent a bond to Washington today. Bartrum has a much larger force than the local land office."

GRAZING

The following excerpts are from the Grazing Report of the Cascade (South) National Forest and the Ashland National Forest, for 1907, prepared by Forest Supervisors S. C. Bartrum and M. J. Anderson, respectively:

Cascade (South)

Subdivision 16 (Upper Rogue)


Recommended season for 1903: Oah, June to Oct. 31
Sto, June 15 to Oct. 15
Division No. 18 (Pelican Bay Area)
Samuel S. Swenning, Forest Ranger (7/1/07)
Permitted 150 cattle, 2 horses, in 1907
Permitted 200 cattle, 10 horses, in 1908
Season June 15 to Oct. 15

Division No. 19
Permitted 50 cattle - recommends no change.

Division No. 20
Permitted 115 cattle - recommends 150 cattle.

Division No. 21
Permitted 38 cattle, 13 horses.
Recommends 240 cattle, 20 horses in 1908.
Season June 15 to Oct. 15

Division No. 22
Permitted 870 cattle - recommends no change.
Season June 1 to Oct. 21, & on new addition May 1 to Nov. 15.
Recommended numbers for 1908: 500 cattle, 175 horses, 50,000 sheep.

Ashland National Forest
Ashland Watershed closed to grazing. Herrin & Son of Ashland, with 2,000 sheep, have occupied range for 23 years. Permitted 000 cattle, actually grazed 1,000 cattle.
Recommendations for 1908: 3,000 cattle; 2,000 sheep.
A group of Forest Guards at Poseburg (October 1907) to take the Civil Service Examination for Forest Ranger. Front row, left to right: Fred Stanley, , Tom Kinney, John D. Holst, .
Second row: Steve Moore, Adelbert Myers, , Wesley Kelsoe, .
Pack row: George Bonebrake, Ed Malin, George Cottrell, Ingram, Thurman Cannon, and Smith C. Bartrum, Forest Supervisor, who conducted the examination.

Seven Mile Ranger Station House. Built by Delbert W. Myers, Fred Stanley, Samuel Dorran and John D. Holst in November, 1907. In picture, left to right: Robert Moore, Stephen A. Moore, Samuel S. Swenning, Martin L. Erickson. - Photo by T. T. Munger, Nov. 14, 1908

Trail Ranger Station, 1917.
United States
Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1907.

Mr. Smith C. Bartum, of the State of Oregon, is hereby appointed a Temporary Special Disbursing Agent for the Department of Agriculture, empowered to disburse funds from the appropriation for "General Expenses, Forest Service," or from any other lump fund appropriated for the Forest Service, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, in addition to the discharge of his official duties in the Forest Service.

He is hereby required to report, in writing, as such Temporary Special Disbursing Agent to the Forester, Chief of the Forest Service, and to subject to the rules and orders of the Secretary of Agriculture. This appointment shall take effect on November 20, 1907.

James M. Wilson
Secretary of Agriculture.
ASHLAND FOREST RESERVE
OREGON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN AND BASE
FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
1907

--- FOREST RESERVE BOUNDARY MARCH 2, 1907
--- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY SEPTEMBER 28, 1893
--- NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARY APRIL 24, 1906

--- WITHDRAWN MAR. 5, 1892
--- RELEASED DECEMBER 7, 1899
--- WITHDRAWN MAY 23, 1902
--- WITHDRAWN DEC. 17, 1900 (SIKELYOU)
--- RELEASED MAY 6, 1907 (SIKELYOU)

45°42' W. from Washington
News items from the "Ashland Tidings":

February 27, 1908:

**STOCKMEN APPORTION FOREST RANGE**

Also Favor Throwing Additional Territory Into Siskiyou and Ashland Reserves

Stockmen whose ranges extend into the Ashland and Siskiyou National Forests west of here gathered at Talent Tuesday and conferred with Superintendent G. J. Anderson and Rangers W. C. Aropke and Ira Tungate over division of range for stock on these reserves during the coming season. A dozen or more cattlemen from the Applegate and Wagner creek section were present. Only one sheep grower sought range on the reserve, J. S. Ferrin & Sons. Everything was harmonious between the latter and the sheep man and the Superintendent left the allotment of the range to a committee composed of A. S. Kleinhammer, Welborn Beeson and Fred Ferrin. There was not a hitch as far as harmony between the stockmen was concerned and it is assured that all, including the Herrins, will get the range they have been using for years now covered by reserve. Lines are to be drawn, however, and the sheep confined strictly to their own territory.

The stockmen present at the meeting represented about 2500 head of cattle and 2000 head of sheep to be ranged within the bounds of the Siskiyou and Ashland (new) Forests. When their stock is driven upon the range it will be counted by the rangers and the stockmen will pay the price per head fixed by the Forest Service for the grazing privilege.

The stockmen at their meeting Tuesday showed their approval of the Government's forest policy by declaring in favor of adding to the Ashland and Siskiyou Reserves two or three townships of territory near the state line not now included and petitions will doubtless be forwarded to the proper authorities at an early date. Townships forty, ranges one and two west, and fractional townships forty-one, ranges one, two, three and four west, is the territory not now included in reserve which the stockmen favor throwing under forest administration.

March 2, 1908:

**MAZAMA NATIONAL FOREST**

The new unit in the Forest service in Southern Oregon is to be known as the Mazama National Forest. It will be in charge of Mr. C. J. Ruck, recently assistant supervisor at Yreka, who will be promoted to the supervisorship of the new forest division on March 15th. The Mazama Forest will include all that portion of the Cascade Forest south in Jackson county, and east to and including Crater Lake National Park; also the Ashland Forest, a portion of the Siskiyou Forest,
including the Blue Ledge District; and portions of the Klamath Forest in California north of the Siskiyou mountains.