

a nice set of antlers as part of the furnishings of a western home.

"At the first trial which was held in Judge Dietrick's Court and before a jury, a rancher from the Hole testified that one of the defendants came to his ranch near Jackson carrying a sack containing 275 elk teeth. The witness further testified that the fore-finger of one defendant was calloused from pulling the trigger of a rifle. The men were found guilty of a misdemeanor; shipping elk teeth, heads and hides from Sugar City, Idaho as household goods. Each man was fined \$200. Binkley paid up immediately but Purdy was unable to do so and was jailed. Binkley was immediately re-arrested and tried before a U. S. Court, this time for a felony. Purdy's trial had to be postponed because he was reposing in the local jail. It was postponed and he faced trial later. 1/

"The men were accused of shipping nearly \$10,000 worth of elk horns and teeth to Los Angeles. The felony with which the men were charged was specifically stated as killing elk within the Park which is a felony punishable by imprisonment for a number of years." The newspaper account said that an army of witnesses from all parts of the country gave testimony -- namely Wyoming and California. 2/

1907

The May 11, 1907 issue of the semi-weekly Pocatello Tribune gave an account one and one-half columns long, of Rosie's part in the trial. "He was brought to Pocatello to testify, reluctantly, not because he felt any sympathy for the accused men whom he had tracked relentlessly, but because he didn't want to leave his beloved Jackson Hole country for even a short time." The Tribune went on to say that Rosie had never been in a train and that he almost had to be tied and fitted with green goggles to make the trip so he wouldn't miss his green of Jackson Hole. The reporter said he viewed with alarm a whole day in a stuffy railroad coach. "A remarkable character is Rudolph Rosencrans -- he had trailed through the cloud-kissed Tetons, ever on the lookout for forest fires and poachers, extinguishing the one and arresting the others. No more efficient ranger ever threw a diamond hitch and a handier man on webs or skis with legs like a Hercules, clad in khakis, wide of shoulder, deep of chest, bearded like a bard [evidently referring to a leopard] because men do not shave who live in the Tetons -- such is the man who tracked Purdy and Binkley. For three years Rosencrans has dedicated his life to the breaking up of this gang of law breakers. The arrest and

1/ Semi-Weekly Pocatello Tribune, April 27, 1907.

2/ Ibid.

conviction marks the beginning of the end of a great work in this direction. Such is the man who tracked Binkley and Purdy in the Park and discovered evidence that landed them in a Federal prison." 1/

One day, years later, Purdy met Rosie on the streets of Jackson. He said, "Well, you finally got me! You are the only man who testified accurately and had the right lead on what you saw." He shook hands to show there was no ill feeling. 2/

There was other poaching of wildlife on the Reserve besides elk, especially beaver. Charlie "Beaver Tooth" Neal was one of the most notorious poachers and tusk hunters among the local inhabitants of Jackson Hole who weren't above poaching. He had a small ranch east of Moran on the old road to Turpin Meadows. "Rosie" Rosencrans and John Alsop had many run-ins with "Beaver Tooth".

He caused the north country rangers a great deal of trouble as well as the game wardens. They knew he was doing poaching but couldn't catch him at it as he was full of tricks. John Alsop got a search warrant and served it after he had seen "Beaver Tooth" with an illegal beaver. He found eleven beaver pelts in Mrs. Neal's trunk -- her favorite hiding place. 3.

1/ Semi-weekly Pocatello Tribune, May 11, 1907.

2/ Notes from an interview of "Rosie" Rosencrans.

3/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

This put an end to the big-time elk poaching for tusks in Jackson Hole. Too, now that the Order of Elks had abolished using elk tusks as their official emblem it did away with the demand.

G. Protection of Game

Mr. Anderson after this and other game protection matters, decided that it was almost impossible to properly patrol and protect game animals unless properly guarded game refuges were established. Here shooting would be forbidden at all times, guns would be prohibited and a few game wardens would suffice to patrol the country and the law be strictly enforced. This would give game a refuge, if and when they needed it, when they were outside the protected areas. Anderson thus created a number of such refuges on the Reserve. As a result there is now more large game in this part of Wyoming than in any other part of the United States. Too, Yellowstone, because of its high altitude and snow, causes the game animals, especially the elk, to vacate the Park in winter and seek the lower regions of the forest such as Jackson Hole where they can be secure in the refuges established. 1/

At one time there were many antelope roaming the valley of Jackson Hole. They were now becoming very scarce in Wyoming. A law was passed forbidding any killing of antelope at any time of the year. The result was an astonishing increase in antelope except in Jackson Hole, where only a few small bands have been since then. In the early days in the area of the Red Desert, south of the Reserve, so many of them roamed as to impede the cattlemen. Cattlemen were sometimes forced to wait an hour or more while the antelope, which had been caught up in cattle roundups, were sifted out from the cattle. 2/

Anderson stated that he saw many birds on his first trip to Jackson Hole -- flocks of flamingoes, Sheldrake ducks and thousands of other ducks, pelicans and varieties of waterfowl. 3/

The protection of game has proved of great financial value to Wyoming. Hunters have been attracted here, most of whom had to pay fifty dollars for a hunting license, purchasing camp outfits, buying horses, and engagin resident guides. Thus the game laws have contributed in a large measure to the prosperity of the state. Game protection has also helped draw tourists here to see and photograph wild game. 4/

1/ Forest Service Files, A. A. Anderson, Experiences & Impressions

2/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

3/-4/ Ibid.

The Teton Wilderness, 563,500 acres adjoining Yellowstone Park at the headwaters of the Yellowstone and Snake Rivers, is much less accessible and less familiar to the public. It offers the visitor unexcelled opportunities to observe wildlife in a pristine setting. (Figure 31)

H. Communication. Construction on the Gros Ventre, Buffalo Fork-Black-rock, Hoback and Moran-Yellowstone Park telephone lines was begun in 1907. 1/

I. Fires on the Reserve

<u>Fires, J. Taylor</u>	<u>Reference</u>
1879 Great Fire 1879	Norris 1880
1881 Worst fire year	Sheridan Station 1882
1886 10 by 2 miles by 3 by 5 miles	Abbot 1942, Harris 1886
1889 Two known fires, large	Boulette 1890
1891 Great many, lightning caused	
1893 Several 12 by 7 miles	Anderson 1893
1896 100 smoldering fires, extinguished	Anderson 1896
1900 Many fires, 3 series	
1901 3 series - 1 put out by Pitcher, 1 put out by rain	Pitcher 1901
1902-	
1909 very few	Pitcher 1904

Note: the reference was by officials reporting the fires. 2/

J. Vegetation in the early 1900's. A large part of the area was covered with timber: Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, pinion pine, cedar, mahogany, cottonwood, aspen, willows, and alder. Wild berries: service, chokecherries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries, thimble berries, Oregon grape, strawberries and huckleberries, Wild-flowers: There were a great many wild flowers at all elevations. The Indian paintbrush, which is the Wyoming State flower, bluebell, Sego lily, columbine, wild geranium and hollyhocks to name a few. 3/

K. Legislation of 1906 and 1907. The act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233) provided that those lands within forest reserves chiefly valuable for agriculture be listed for homestead and entry purposes. Under this act a huge program of land classification was carried out and several million acres of land withdrawn from

1/ Jackson's Hole Courier, February 17, 1949. "Forest Anniversary".

2/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

3/ Ibid.

the national forest reserves. Under earlier homestead acts there had been a great deal of fraud and much land was taken for homesteads that should have been left in forests. 1/

1906 Timber sales tripled over the previous year; and grazing permits were allowed (issued). An act was passed June 8, 1906 to preserve American antiquities or features of scientific or historical interest situated upon land owned or controlled by the Government. 2/

1907 March 4, 1907. An Act (34 Stat. 1269) changed Forest Reserves to "National Forests". The word "reserve" implied that the area is withdrawn from use, which has never been true of the national forest areas (except just after the first reserves were created and before Congress had passed laws for their administration). 3/

- 1/ Highlights in the History of Forest Conservation,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 83, August 1952,
p. 7
2/ Ibid.
3/ Ibid.

PART III - ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TETON NATIONAL FOREST

III. Establishment of the Teton National Forest

A. Creation and Legislation

On July 1, 1908, Executive Order Number 872 by President Roosevelt abolished the Yellowstone National Forest and created the Teton, Wyoming, (now Bridger), Absaroka, Shoshone, Bonneville (now Caribou), Beartooth (Custer), and Targhee National Forests. 1/ (Figure 78)

To bring administration of field work closer to the forests, district offices of the Forest Service were created, each under a district forester. Headquarters were at Missoula, Montana; Denver, Colorado; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Ogden, Utah (the Teton had its headquarters there); San Francisco, California; and Portland, Oregon. The Teton Forest was known as the Intermountain Region Number Four. Much that had been handled in Washington was thereafter handled in the Regions. 2/

The act of May 23 (35 Stat. 251), provided that 25 percent of all money received by national forest (for grazing permits, sale of timber, or other special uses of products) should be paid to the States for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the counties containing the national forests. 3/

May 13-15, President Roosevelt held the White House conference of governors to consider the fact that our natural resources were being consumed, wasted, and destroyed at a rate that threatened them with exhaustion. Means of saving our natural resources was discussed and the National Conservation Commission was divided into four sections -- minerals, waters, forests, and soils -- with Gifford Pinchot as chairman. As a result of their study, an inventory of our natural resources was published in 1909. The Western Forestry and Conservation Association was established. This record of conferences and organizations in the interests of conservation indicates that more people were awakening to the need for it. 4/

In 1910, an act was passed authorizing the President to reserve public lands for water-power sites or irrigation. 5/

In the Weeks law (act of March 1, 36 Stat. 961) a new national policy was established -- the purchase by the Federal Government of forest lands necessary to the protection of the flow of navigable streams. The Weeks law also established a program of Federal-State cooperation in fire protection, later expanded under the Clark-McNary Law of 1924. 6/

1/ Highlights in the History of Forest Conservation, F.S., p. 8, Bulletin No. 83

2/-4/ Ibid.

5/-6/ Ibid., p. 9

1913

The act of August 10, 1912 (37 Stat. 269,288) provided that 10 percent of all forest receipts for the fiscal year 1912 should be used for roads and trails within the national forests in the states from which the receipts came. The next year, by the act of March 4, 1913, (Stat. 828.843), this arrangement was made permanent. The need for roads and trails was tragically shown by the terrible fires of 1900 and 1910, many of which might have been stopped before they became dangerous if there had been roads by which the fire fighters could reach fires quickly. 1/

1915

The term lease law was passed by Congress, authorizing issuance of term permits on national forests for summer homes, hotels, stores, and other structures needed for recreation or public convenience in 1915. 2/

1916

In 1916 the act of July 11 appropriated \$10,000,000 "for the survey, construction, and maintenance of roads and trails within or only partly within the national forest when necessary for the use and development of resources upon which the communities within and adjacent to the national forests are dependent". This was in addition to the 10 percent of receipts set aside by the law of 1912. 3/

B. Personnel 1910-1918 4/

Mr. Robert Miller continued to be Supervisor of the Teton until 1918 when he resigned. His crew of rangers included: Rudolph Rosencrans, Jack Fee, John Alsop, Amos Nathan Davis, Richard Ohl, W. W. Smith, A. Gunther, Richard Payne, B. L. Coulter and Wilson. The records of these years aren't too complete.

C. Events of these Years

1. Dams

1909

As early as 1909, the Cheyenne-based Irrigation Company, acting under the Carey Land Act of 1894, obtained damming privileges on Spread Creek and the Buffalo and Gros Ventre Rivers in 1909 and 1912. Their purpose was supposed to be to furnish water to the settlers in the semi-arid lands in the northeastern portion of Jackson Hole. However, most of the water was sold to Idaho interests. Many conservation-minded Jackson Holers felt the firm had tricked Wyoming's state engineers into allotting worthless land for irrigation and settlement. It took until the 1930's to get the state to suspend the firm's operation here. 5/

1/ Highlights of Forest Conservation, F. S. Bulletin #83, p. 9

2/ Ibid., p 9

3/ Ibid., p 9

4/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

5/ Ibid.

The Osgood Land and Livestock Company of Idaho and the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company held similar water-storage and irrigation privileges on Emma Matilda and Two Ocean Lakes. The dams the two firms built were not removed until the 1950's when the two lakes became a part of the National Park system. A third group attempted to dam Jenny and Leigh Lakes. Strong opposition stopped them. 1/

1906

Attempts to dam the waters of Jackson Hole's streams and natural lakes was one of particular insidious practice. During the early 1900's the lack of a cheap and dependable water supply in Idaho's semi-arid Snake River Basin caused the Reclamation Service (then the Geological Survey) to construct a rock-filled log-crib dam at the outlet of Jackson Lake to regulate the seasonal flow of water into the Snake River. Water was stored in the much enlarged Jackson Lake reservoir. The reservoir was an unfortunate creation. First it added a touch of unnaturalness to one of the most beautiful lakes in the world. Second it backed up water over a large portion of historically significant land. It covered the ancient Indian and trapper trail leading to Conant Pass and washed away artifacts and valuable evidence of Indian campgrounds along the original north shore of Jackson Lake. Third, it raised waters and killed thousands of trees and left their skeletons to outline the shore. It nearly vanquished the forces of conservation. It had a storage capacity of 350,000 acre/feet, which washed out in 1910. 2/

1910

In June 1906, the Union Pacific extended their lines to Ashton, Idaho so most of the freight hauled to the temporary Jackson Lake Dam was hauled from Ashton to Moran, Wyoming by horses and wagons. This was the first freight hauled from Ashton by the United States Reclamation Service and the temporary Jackson Lake Dam was the first major construction project in northwestern Wyoming as the Buffalo Bill Dam near Cody, Wyoming was not completed until 1910. 3/

Work was started in July of 1906 in charge of Mr. L. Gay, Assistant Engineer, under the direction of Mr. D. W. Ross, Supervising Engineer. Mr. Steve Mahoney acted as foreman. A coffer dam 230 feet long, 20 feet wide on top and 3 to 10 feet high was built without difficulty across the outlet of the lake. This coffer dam consisted of small brush and trees, covered with gravel. Following a delay of several months pending an adjustment of negotiations for right-of-way on the area to be flooded, the

1/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyoming.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Markham, John, The Temporary Jackson Lake Dam, 1906-1910

construction of the small crib was undertaken and the middle section was built first, floated into place, and sunk into 13 feet of water, by filling it with rock. On June 6, 1906, investigations preparatory to the beginning of work were made, and owing to the remoteness of the location, the short season available and other difficulties of the undertaking, it was decided best to handle the operations by Government forces. 1/

Labor was scarce and progress, especially on the cribbing, was slow on this account.

Freight was hauled from Ashton to Moran to the temporary dam by Don Taylor, Ray Shinkle, and W. C. Shinkle, and hay, grain, steel, cement and nails were the principal freight hauled along with the obvious food and clothing. The distance was 75 miles over the Ashton freight road. Lumber needed for the temporary dam was sawed by J. W. (Bill) Woodward in a water-powered sawmill owned by Coffman and Barker in Phillips Canyon, just north of Wilson, Wyoming. This sawmill was about 33 miles south of Moran on the road to Wilson west of Snake River. The freight haul from the sawmill to Moran could be made in one day but often took two days in bad weather and the freighters hauling from Ashton figured on three days to make the 75-mile trip empty from Moran to Ashton, one day to load, and three days to return with a load to Moran. They received \$1.00 per CWT or \$20.00 per ton. Ray Shinkle figured on hauling 4,000 pounds with four head of horses or 6,000 with six head of horses at 1,000 pounds per horse. Mrs. Mabel Woodward Shinkle who lived at the Phillips Canyon sawmill in 1906-1907, remembers the freighters leaving before dawn and coming in after dark. They received \$2.00 a day 2/ for a work day that averaged 12 hours. Most of the freighters used Studebaker wagons with a length of 14 feet; width of 3 feet, 8 inches, and having side boards from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches high so the wagons had a cubic measurement of nearly 180 cubic feet. The wagons could haul up to 9 tons but loads greater were hauled in two or more wagons in tandem or trailing behind the lead wagon. Cooper and Bain wagons were also used. Work on the dam was done by teams and scrapers or with teams and wagons with carpenters to build the "cribs" used to anchor the dam. 3/

Rock used in the "cribs" was quarried at the first rock quarry at Moran, still a prominent landmark near the center of the north side of Signal Mountain at Moran in 1906-1907. 4/

1/ Markham, John, The Temporary Jackson Lake Dam, 1906-1910.

2/ Ibid.

3/-4/ Ibid., p. 2

Peter C. Hansen (father of Cliff Hansen, former Governor of Wyoming and now Senator) and Sylvia, his wife, both worked at the dam in 1906. Peter had two teams he used on the work and Sylvia cooked for some of the construction workers. She bought supplies from Ben Sheffield who had a store at Moran. 1/

1908

After several difficulties and wash-outs, it was finished in June 1908 and the gates lowered to permit storage of sufficient water for use in August. The entire cost of the work was about \$30,203.03. 2/

The men who worked on the dam mostly lived in tents boarded up with lumber, or tent cabins, although some men stayed in Ben Sheffield's cabins at Moran in 1906-07. The crew during the main period of construction varied from 15 to 25 men. 3/

1909

In 1909 there were 300,000 acre/feet of stored water used by three companies in Idaho. At the close of the season of 1909 considerable damage had been done to the crib work of the dam,

1910

which was repaired. In 1910, ten days before the stored water was required, the middle section failed, releasing 194,000 acre/feet of impounded water in a flood of 10,000 feet. Several local bridges and a ferry were washed out. It was no longer safe to use.

1906?

To transport materials to the temporary dam, a road had to be first constructed from Ashton to Moran in order to haul the necessary freight. The road, called the Reclamation Road, sometimes the Ashton Trail or Timber Road, was built across Squirrel Meadows, reputedly along the trail of an outlaw who took a shortcut through the mountains to avoid marshalls traveling the longer Marysville road. 4/

Horace M. Albright, former Superintendent of Yellowstone Park in 1919-1929, had these comments to make concerning dams in Jackson Hole. "The Jenny Lake and Teton area caused a lot of worry. The Forest Service was managing the land and proposing dams on Jenny, Leigh, Two Ocean and Emma Matilda Lakes. These efforts were stopped in Washington, D. C. The race between nature and man's encroachment was on. The dam at Jackson Lake was built and the lake was such a mess of trees and trash floating on the surface. Senator John Kendrick, viewing the sight, bemoaned, 'Why Liver Pill signs on the Statue of Liberty wouldn't be half as bad as this'." Mr. Kendrick proceeded to obtain Federal funds for a gigantic clean-up. Even Yellowstone Park was under fire from

1/ Markham, John, The Temporary Jackson Lake Dam, 1906-1910.

2/ Ibid., pp. 2 & 3

3/ Ibid., p. 3

4/ Ibid., p. 3

5/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

the water interests in Montana and Idaho. There was a lot of pressure for dams on Yellowstone Lake and the Bechler Basin. 1/

1910

The Jackson Lake Dam

"In the fall of 1910, the U. S. Reclamation Service, under Frank Crowe as supervising engineer (Fig. 38) began construction of the permanent Jackson Lake Dam at Moran, Wyoming. This Jackson Lake Enlargement Dam was the third dam of a series that had been built at the outlet of the lake to dam the water for irrigation purposes in southern Idaho. A large coffer dam had been constructed on the upstream side of the dam so that the new dam and its foundations could be securely anchored to the bedside of the dam to keep the rising waters of Jackson Lake away from the base of the dam so that the new dam and its foundations could be securely anchored to the bedrock. During the construction of the enlarged dam it was necessary to "shoot cut" the west wing of the old dam. In order to do this a whole crew of "powder monkeys" had to drill the entire face of the wing-wall at intervals of 18" with hand drills and load each hole with dynamite. When it came time to set off the charge a group of us, including Frank Banks, got under the sluice funnel under the old dam. The chief powder man came into the tunnel, pushed the handle and set off a terrific charge which nearly deafened everyone in the tunnel. After the "shot" nothing was left at the wing wall but the reinforcing steel. The average person looking at the dam today realizes what a feat of logistics and engineering it was to build a dam in the remote area 70 miles from the nearest railroad before the days of trucks and automatic equipment, and that everything used in the dam except the lumber had to be hauled from Ashton, Idaho over a dirt road by horse teams.

"I cannot recall the exact number of men who were employed on the dam at that time. However, with logging crew at Moran Bay, the saw mill operators, the carpenters, mechanics, skimmers, steel men, laborers, etc., I would judge there were pretty close to 350 men in camp.

"The Reclamation Camp was located on the Snake River just below the Dam adjoining the property of Ben Sheffield, who ran a big game hunting camp and acted as Moran Postmaster. The Engineering Office and bunkhouse was located in a long wooden building between the store and hospital along with the Drafting Room, Paymaster and General Offices." 2/ (Figures 33, 34, 35, 36)

"The new dam called for a water level some 14' higher than the old dam, which of course, necessitated raising the height of the

1/ Albright, Horace, Jackson Hole Guide, no date, "Horace Albright Speaks of Early Park Efforts".

2/ Balderston, William, Experiences 1913, 1914, 1915.

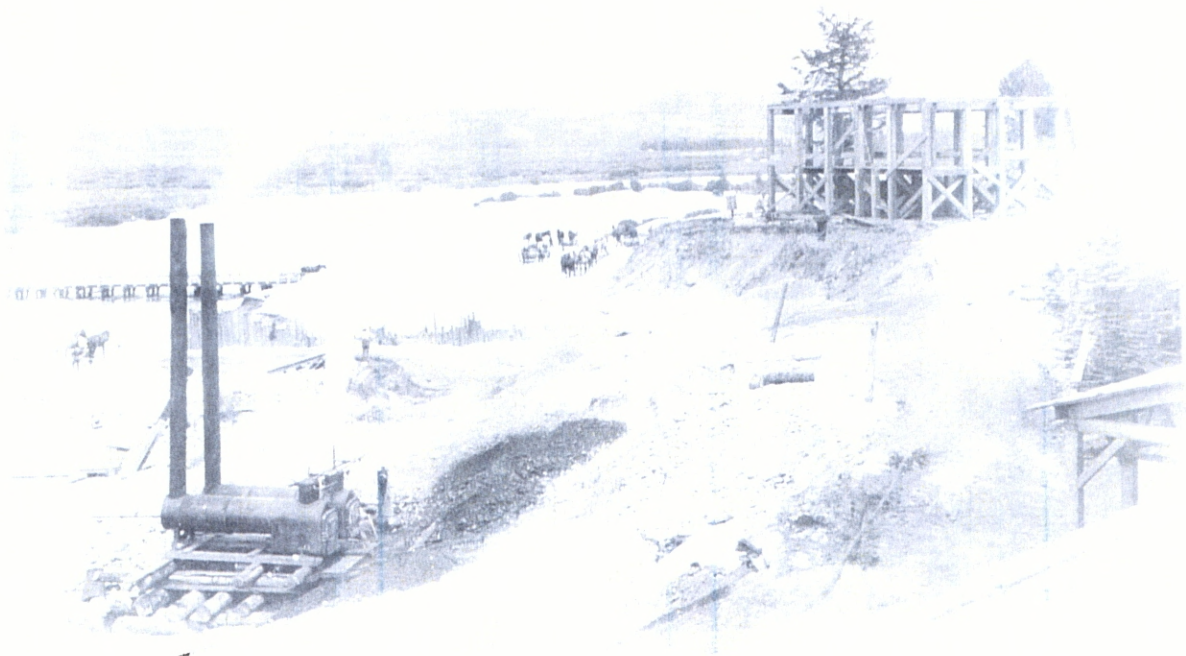


Figure 32 Jackson Lake Enlargement Project, 1914-1915.
Progress picture looking northeast from site
of old Saw Mill. Note start of construction
of Cement Mill and temporary bridge across
Snake River below existing Dam.
Courtesy William Balderston.



Figure 33. Picture taken sixty days after picture (Figure 32), showing Cement Mill nearly completed.
Courtesy of William Balderston.



Figure 34. Pile driver constructing temporary bridge across Snake River. Note original dam in background.
Courtesy William Balderston.



Figure 35 The Moran Dam crew on payday, May 1914.
Courtesy William Balderston.

concrete dam as well as the dike which stretched off about a mile across the willow flat. Quite a bit of the earth for the enlarged dike, was placed by horse teams and slips and a great deal of it was pumped from the bottom of the lake by a dredge which floated out in the water and pumped gravel from the bottom of the lake into the dikes. When the dredge first started to operate it ran into trouble with the willow roots preventing the intake pipe from getting down to the gravel. A large rotating cutting bar had to be designed and built to cut the roots.

"Another very interesting phase of the construction work was the logging camp and the sawmill operation. Most of the timber was cut up around Moran Bay where it was assembled into large log booms and hauled down the lake to the sawmill by the famous "Titanic" which was operated by Captain MacDermott. During the course of our engineering work we made numerous trips up the lake on the Titanic and it was always a pleasure to hear Captain "Mac" talk about his early days in the valley. (Figure 37)

"The Reclamation Service maintained a hospital located just opposite the main office. It was first in charge of Dr. Wise ^{1/} who had been in government work a long time and was considered quite a "character". It was the fervent wish of everyone that the Doctor wouldn't get sick. He wasn't a very sociable person. One day Charlie Fesler, who was camp cook, reported to the superintendent that the Doctor hadn't eaten anything for several days and was extremely irritable. He kept calling Ashton to find out if an express package had arrived there for him. The Government Warehouse was in Ashton. After many calls on the Government telephone to Ashton, he finally received a call at midnight. He went to the stables immediately got out his saddle horse and headed out for the Ashton road and the railroad which was 70 miles away. He arrived there the next night and nearly killed his horse on the long trip. He picked up his package and took the train back to the Dam via Victor, Idaho. He arrived in good spirits. While he was gone Frank Crowe was suspicious and had the hospital books examined and found the doctor had requisitioned enough drugs during the previous year to kill an army. Later many little envelopes of cocaine were found hidden all over the hospital. The doctor had evidently forgotten where he had hidden them when he became so desperate for his drug. ^{2/}

"Dr. Young was appointed to replace Dr. Wise and he was a very

^{1/} This page from excerpts by William Balderston's Narrative Describing William Balderston's Experiences in Jackson Hole, Wyo., 1913-14-15. He was a young engineer who worked on the dam construction and who has a summer home near the White Grass Ranch near Moose, Wyoming. He furnished this transcript for use in the Teton National Forest History, as well as pictures he took.

^{2/} Balderston, William, Narrative Describing Experiences in Jackson's Hole, Wyo., 1913-14-15.

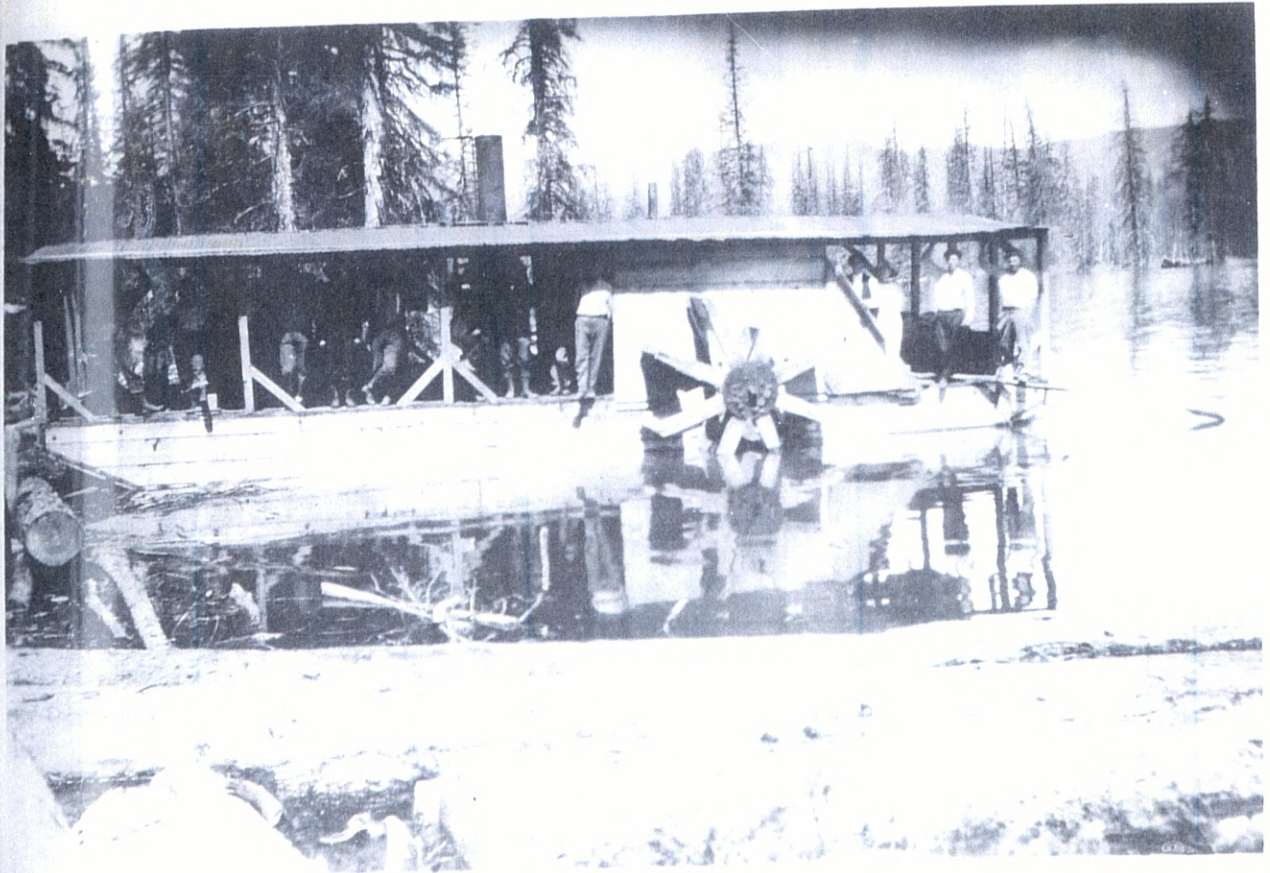


Figure 36. The "Titanic", skippered by Captain Hugh McDermott. Skow used to drag log booms from Moran Bay to Saw Mill at Dam. Courtesy William Balderston.



Figure 37. Col. A. E. Randall, Washington D. C. (left), and Frank T. Crowe, Superintendent (right) with catch of mackinaw and cutthroat trout. Courtesy William Balderston.

popular member of the crew. He was a fine doctor and a good companion. He has returned to Jackson Hole a number of times. 1/

"The Reclamation Service was anxious to have progress pictures taken of the Dam for record purposes and shipped an 8 x 10 Conturn View Camera with a supply of glass plates asking to have regular pictures taken and forwarded to Washington. William Balderston had some experience and Frank Crowe asked him if he could take the pictures and develop them. Thus, he was appointed official "progress photographer" for the Jackson Lake Enlargement Project and some of the pictures here shown are from his collection. 2/ (Figure 36)

"On July 4th and 5th, a group of men including Mr. Balderston, made a trip up to Frying Pan Glacier on Mt. Moran. In the group were: Eddie Markham, store clerk; Fred Bagley, engineer; Marion Gormon, clerk and stenographer; and Dr. Young. They explored the ice cavern. The trip to and from the beginning of the climb was made on the "Titanic". 3/ (Figure 36)

"Weekends or days off the crew were permitted to use the saddle horses and go off fishing and exploring. There were very few trails in those days so they had to bushwhack through the timber to get to the best fishing areas, which included String, Leigh, and Jenny Lakes. They trolled from the shore at Mackinaw Bay (this is now Colter Bay). 4/

"Ben Sheffield ran a very popular big game hunting camp. The first fall of 1914, a great many Easterners came up to hunt and fish with him. One of these was Colonel A. E. Randall (Figure 37) who did very well in his fishing and elk hunting, but when they took him out bear hunting it was something else. He insisted on the bear being first caught in a steel trap before he would take a shot.

"Mr. Crowe recruited a construction crew of approximately 400 men plus the best engineering talent available at that time from all over the United States to complete construction of the dam. His brother-in-law, Bob Sass, was the superintendent of construction on the dam and both men were later to achieve international recognition in building some of the largest power and irrigation dams in the world." (Figure 35, 40)

1/ Balderston, William, Narrative Describing Experiences in Jackson's Hole, Wyo., 1913-14-15.

2/-4/ Ibid.

5/ Markham, John, "Historic Jackson Lake Dam Washed Out, Rebuilt", Jackson Hole Guide, July 18, 1968



Figure 38. Dr. Young, camp physician (left) and William Balderston, rodman-surveying crew, J.L.E.P. Hospital in background.
Courtesy William Balderston.

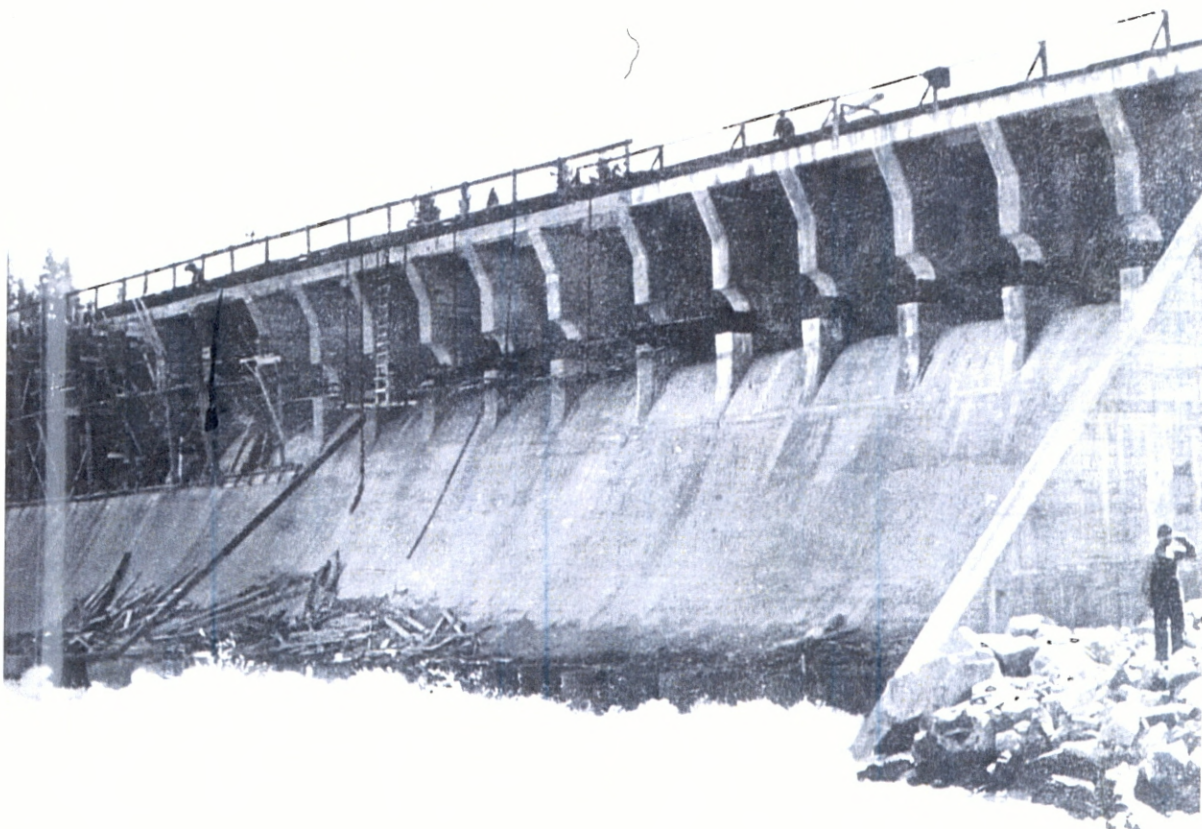


Figure 39. Lower face of enlarged Moran Dam, forms being removed.
Courtesy William Balderston.

A telephone line from Ashton, Idaho to Moran was completed in the fall of 1910 although heavy snow and high winds often either closed the line or blew down the telephone poles or trees, making calls impossible. K. C. (Sunny) Allan, "Swatty" Chase from St. Anthony, Idaho and another man under a foreman, a crew of four men, built this telephone line in one summer from Ashton to Moran. The foreman and his three-man crew of line-men or climbers worked out of Ashton to start. They had a driver, team of horses and a white-top coach with seats in which they rode to the job. They took their lunch with them each morning and returned to Ashton at night. Their next section of line was done from a camp at Green Timber about 20 miles from Ashton and they worked the line both ways. 1/

Green Timber was a ranchers' settlement. When they reached the heavy timber on the Freight Road there was lots of heavy traffic of wagons hauling freight to Moran to the dam. They used trees in this area to string the wire instead of poles which entailed topping the bigger trees and cleaning out the right-of-way. After a week at Green Timber, they moved to Squirrel Meadows which was a camp for freighters, and worked the line. They moved to Cascade Creek and camped, where they worked both sides of the line; then to Sim Edward's * (now Lizard Creek) where they built the line on to Moran from there. This was a contract job under the Reclamation Service. This was a remarkable job for such a small crew of men -- about 70 miles of telephone line from Ashton to Moran in one summer. 2/

1910

While they were camped at Edward's ranch working on the telephone line, a fire broke out in the forest. Jack Fee, a forest ranger, saw them and said he was going to a fire north of the ranch on Jackson Lake. "Sunny" Allan talked to him and the ranger said he might be back to get them to help with the fire. He came back the next day looking for them but found a road crew first -- a Yellowstone Park maintenance crew -- and took them instead. It burned about four sections of land on upper Cliff Creek. 3/

U. S. mail was hauled from St. Anthony, Idaho over Teton Pass into Jackson and then to Moran. Summer mail hauls were made by wagons but after the roads closed by snow, all mail was carried by a man on skis or snowshoes. It took a long time to get mail to

1/ Allan, K. C. (Sunny). Interview on building the telephone from Ashton to Moran in 1910. He was later ranger for the Teton National Forest at Blackrock and Jackson Lake.

2/ Allan, K. C. (Sunny). Interview on building of the Ashton-Moran telephone line in 1910.

3/ Ibid.

* Sim Edward's ranch was later the Milligan Ranch.

and from its destination. 1/

Mr. Nobe Gregory, Sr. gives us this interesting information about the building of the dams. "That was something else that was new to me, but everybody in the country got a job doing something on the dam work. I sold them hay and coal; they made the road from Ashton to Moran; and from the railroad came all kinds of people, some could not talk English and some could. They did not have any kind of machinery to work with that is used nowadays, the work was done with horses and scrapers, and picks and shovels. They run the concrete to pour in the forms with wheel-barrows out on planks to a stop at the end of the plank, and give a signal from below where men were working to the man on top when to dump. So they put a big Swede with a barrow; loaded him with a big load. As he had seen the others dumping their loads, so he took a run on the plank and did not wait for orders but dumped his load on one of them working below about 12 feet. By the time they got the man out, and his clothes off it took some time, and he was almost a solid block of cement. They tried to tell the Swede what he had done; he could not say anything but "no", so if he ever found out just what he done someone who savvys his lingo would have to tell." 2/

1916

By 1916 construction was completed and the dam remained essentially the same until the mid 1920's when it was again raised approximately four feet and lengthened to its present length of nearly one mile. By 1932 construction, with the exception of maintenance was nearly completed. 3/ The capacity was increased to 790,000 acre/feet.

The permanent dam, which was mostly built during 1910 and 1911, cost \$453,300.00. Applications for permits to store water in the Jackson Lake Dam were filed with the State Engineer of Wyoming. 4/ In 1917, by further dredging, the capacity was 847,000 acre/feet.

"There was a story that was told when I was there about when they were pouring concrete piers of good size at each end of the dam, and it was necessary to send two men down into the forms each morning to puddle the concrete so it came down through the chute from the cement mill. One morning, so the story goes, two Hungarian workmen went down into the east pier in the morning and only came out when the noon whistle blew. Apparently the other one had been trapped in the concrete and is still buried in the pier." 5/

1/ Gregory, Nobe, Sr., Jackson Hole Guide, July 19, 1968.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Markham, John, "Historic Jackson Lake Dam", Jackson Hole Guide.

4/ Ibid.

5/ Balderston, William, Narrative Describing Experiences in Jackson Hole, Wyo., 1913-14-15.



Figure 40. Dehorning steer on Sheffield's Ranch. Herb Whiteman in foreground working dehorning shears. Charlie Fesler, camp cook, sitting on fence. (1914)
Courtesy William Balderston.

"I remember a number of visitors to our camp and the dam site. Herb Whiteman, foreman of Ben Sheffield's ranch; Harold Hammond, stable boss and later owner of the White Grass Ranch; Beaver Tooth Neal, trapper and poacher; Rudolph Rosencrans, a very remarkable person, and Felix Buchenroth -- the latter two were both rangers with the Forest Service. "Beaver Tooth" was a frequent visitor in the camp and was of great interest to everyone as he was such a character and had a reputation as a beaver poacher. The game wardens used to catch up with him quite often and he had to resort to special tactics to get his illegal skins out of the valley. At one point two officials of the Dam were headed out to Ashton over the Reclamation Road. Beaver Tooth asked them if they would take out his bedroll as he was going out on horseback and did not have room for it. They willingly took the bedroll out and left it at the Government Warehouse in Ashton where Beaver Tooth picked it up a few days later and it was well filled with beaver skins!" 1/

Another interesting story about the Moran Dam workers was related to "Sunny" Allan. Pete Feuz was working on the logging crew along the west side of Jackson Lake where they were cutting timber for the dam. It was very hot work during the summer, and at lunch time the younger men who could swim would take a dip in the lake to cool off. They had rigged up a diving board and would dive into the deep water. Pete decided to join them even if he could not swim. They asked him after he dived off, how he got back to shore if he couldn't swim. He said, "I shoosed walked back". He would walk back on the lake floor under the deep water.

The first snow depth measurements to determine irrigation and flood control run-off on the Jackson Lake and northern Jackson Hole watershed was started by Mr. Markham in 1917 and continued to the present time. Snowshoe and ski trips were made from Moran north to Yellowstone Park and west to where all streams drain into Idaho and from Moran east to the Continental Divide on top of Togwotee Pass. These snow surveys were made on snowshoes or skis regardless of weather and overnight stops were made at Milligan's cabin on Jackson Lake, Flagg Ranch or Cascade Creek, Squirrel Meadows, and finally to Ashton, Idaho on the snow survey north of Moran and at Turpin Meadows or Angle's Camp east of Moran on Togwotee Pass. In 1920, it was considered too dangerous to make these snow survey trips alone so Orville Snell, a rancher-neighbor at Moran, was hired to accompany Mr. Markham on all survey measurements and he continued this until 1931. Don Graham of Moran accompanied Mr. Markham on the last snow surveys he made in the

1/ Balderston, William, Narrative Describing Experiences in Jackson Hole, Wyo. 1913-14-15.

winter of 1931-32 before his death in 1932. 1/ These surveys were a great help to the Forest Service and many others in determining spring run-offs and expected damage to river banks and flooding. Rangers would be expectant of possible trees and brush coming down in high water that could dam the rivers and streams and cause bridges to go out.

When the Jackson Lake Dam was built, it was intended as a storage facility for irrigation water to be sent down the river during the growing months of June, July and August. The water was mostly used in Idaho. After Palisades Reservoir was built, water from Jackson Lake was sent downstream to keep the reservoir full for electrical generation. Still later came the desires and needs of recreation and conservationists, until now Jackson Lake is a multiple use facility. The facility caters to the needs of many different people. 2/

The methods of taking snow-measurements have changed from eight-day trips by snowshoes and skis, to snowmobiles and automatic measuring devices.

The superintendents of Jackson Lake Dam also kept track of the thermometer readings. Jim Braman noted that Moran had the coldest reading to set a Wyoming record on February 9, 1933 of 63 degrees below zero. The deepest snow was a reading of 168 inches on Lewis Divide in the winter of 1956. 3/

2. Grazing from 1906-1918

1906 was the first year that complete records were kept of grazing permits. Fifty-six individual permits were issued for 4,072 cattle and 159 horses. The largest permit was for 425 cattle and three permits for 300 cattle, but the majority were for less than a hundred head. The fee for cattle was 10¢ for the season and 20¢ for horses. These were for the seasons May 15 to October 31. 4/ Mr. Mart Henrie had the oldest Forest Permit, 1902, for Ditch Creek and Turpin Creek for cattle and horses. 5/

1/ Markham, John, "Historic Jackson Lake Dam", Jackson Hole Guide, July 18, 1968.

2/ Braman, Jim, Superintendent of the Jackson Lake Dam, Jackson Hole Guide, May 9, 1974. "A Visit with Jim Braman", p. 17-18.

3/ Ibid.

4/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

5/ Ibid.

1914

The Inspector of Grazing, Will C. Barnes, of Ogden, Utah wrote Supervisor Robert Miller concerning cattle grazing areas in the Teton Forest on August 1, 1914. "During my recent visit to the Teton Forest, I went over the cattle grazing areas on the Buffalo Fork in company with Assistant District Forester Fenn and Supervisor Miller. When we left Jackson we endeavored to get Mr. Nowlin of the Biological Survey to accompany us and look into the elk situation up that way, but he did not feel he had the authority to do so and after we arrived I was glad he was not along.

"It has always been my understanding from correspondence and personal interviews with Mr. Miller that as far as use by cattle was concerned, the north side of the Buffalo Fork was to be used solely as a driveway for the cattle going and coming from their summer ranges at the head of the Buffalo, it being impracticable to drive the cattle over the country on the south side of the Buffalo Fork.

"The Biological Survey has always insisted on the complete elimination of all cattle grazing north of the Military road along the southern boundary of the Game Preserve and we have had considerable difficulty in convincing Dr. Palmer that the elk did not use or need the range south of the Buffalo and that cattle grazing should properly be allowed there. We have conceded his claims to the north side of the Buffalo Fork as an exclusive elk country, excepting only the small number of stock belonging to settlers living along the Fork and Military road. We have held out for the right to use the Military road as a driveway from the lower bridge at the Buffalo Ranger Station to the upper bridge at Turpin Meadows, it being considered impossible to cross the river between those points, owing to the depth of the water and the south side being understood to be impassable to stock. We have in a way pledged ourselves to see that the use of the area is limited strictly to these two purposes, i.e., the driveway use by local settlers.

"I was therefore surprised to find on our arrival on Buffalo Fork that the cattle from below had been dumped on the north side of the Fork and allowed to graze there for some time, certainly several weeks, and the ranges along the river, especially at Turpin Meadows, showed the effect of hard use by the cattle. I counted at one time over four-hundred cattle feeding on the Turpin Meadows and that was probably not more than seventy-five percent of them. The same day I counted ninety head in one bunch about two miles above the meadows. The gate across the bridge at Turpin Meadows was closed so the cattle could not possibly cross; salt had been distributed at various points along the road so as to hold the cattle there and it looked as if

the cattlemen intended to summer right there. This was as late as July 10, and I have no information as to when the cattle were placed north of the river. We would have been hard pressed to explain the condition of things had any member of the biological representative come along.

"Supervisor Miller, when spoken to about it, said that 'the boys had shown very poor judgement in handling the cattle this spring', which was true, but the question is why did the Forest officers allow it to be done? Also, where was the Supervisor of the Teton Forest; knowing so well how the Biological Survey fought the entire proposition of cattle using the north side of the Military road, that he would allow a thousand cattle to remain on this range for some weeks, grazing off the range along this public road until it was in bad shape.

"On closer investigation of the region I find that as far as driving the cattle to and from the upper Buffalo ranges is concerned, they can be driven almost as easily on the southern side of the river. A few miles of trail cleaning might have to be done between the mouth of Blackrock and Turpin bridge, but that might not have to be necessary. I therefore recommend the use of the south side of the Buffalo Fork be used. If it is not practicable, then some stricter enforcement of our agreement with the Biological Survey should be undertaken along this Military road." 1/

Mr. Miller's reply to Mr. Barnes letter: "The Military road has been used as a driveway to and from the Blackrock Meadows since the season of 1910, in about the same manner as this season. A dry season like this and 1910 naturally shows the effects of it more than rainy seasons like 1911 and 1912. It was very fortunate for fire prevention that this road was grazed closely from the Turpin bridge to the National Park boundary and west to Ashton, by cattle between the bridges and the one hundred, fore-and-six horse freight teams, freighting from Ashton to the Jackson Lake project, before the forage became inflammable.

"The cattle that use this range are owned by farmers and stockmen living on Little and Big Gros Ventre rivers. Their cattle are turned out of the fields early in May and range on the foothills between the Gros Ventre rivers and north to Ditch Creek until the spring farm work is finished, from June 1 to 15, owing to season. As soon as spring work is over and the Buffalo range

1/ Barnes, Will C., Inspector of Grazing, Ogden, Utah., Aug. 1, 1914. Excerpts from his letter to Supervisor Miller. Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

ready the cattle are started on Little Gros Ventre and drifted north and east to Buffalo, crossing the bridge between the 10th and 20th of June, and allowed to drift along the Military road as far as the Turpin bridge where they are prevented from crossing until the Blackrock meadows are ready. The bulls for this range are started from the ranches for this range on July 5 and all cattle are gathered and driven to the Turpin Bridge where the calves are branded and all drifted on to the Blackrock meadows where they remain until the snow drives them out, which is about September 15. On their return they are again stopped at Turpin bridge and the beef taken out and driven to the ranches and the balance allowed to follow. It is true that the Turpin meadows, which is withdrawn for administrative purposes, was too closely grazed, particularly so for the good of the cattle, but this was due to their being in charge of a new man on the range who did not understand how they would congregate at the bridge about the time they were accustomed to cross and did not move his camp in advance of the cattle as in former years. This should be avoided in the future. The south side of the Buffalo is not a practicable route for two reasons which Mr. Fenn will recall, he having traveled both routes, the lower half is through ranches to Blackrock station and the upper half is north timbered face reaching to the river where snow lays very deep and late, so much that they would get no use of this range until after July first if compelled to drive that way.

"As to faith with the Biological Survey we are using the Military road just as we have since the season of 1910 and have only given the users of this range what I consider rightfully due them in the use of the range and in no way interfering with the elk range. This season there were 1059 head of cattle on this range, owned by 10 men, and grazed for a period of 100 days which is a little more season than usual." 1/

1907

In his annual report for 1907, the State Game Warden of Wyoming recommended the six townships of public land on the upper Gros Ventre be set aside as winter range for elk. This proposal originally included a strip of land six miles wide extending easterly from a range line 114-115 nearly to the head of the Green River Divide and also included two townships embracing the big bend of Green River. In the report of the State Game Warden for 1906, a map was published showing this range, an estimate was submitted that from \$45,000 to \$50,000 would be required to extinguish the private claims, and a recommendation was made that Congress be asked to donate the land to the State. In the following year on February 16, 1909, the Legislature of

1/ Miller, Robert E., Supervisor of Teton National Forest, a letter in reply to the one from Mr. Barnes, Re: cattle, September 2, 1914. Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

Wyoming passed a resolution urging Congress to grant the State of Wyoming six townships of land, namely, Townships 41 and 42, R. 111 and 112 W., and Township 42 in R. 113 and 114 W. of the Sixth Principal Meridian. The area outlined in the resolution differed slightly from the first proposal, but included six townships. The passage of this resolution met opposition from two quarters; from settlers who either had acquired title to some of the land or who were interested in grazing cattle in the proposed area, and from residents in Jackson Hole who, seeing the possibility that a government reserve might be established, desired to sell land in Jackson Hole proper, rather than in having the government raise it. As a result of a meeting held the following year, strong protests were made and the scheme was abandoned. 1/

1917

In 1917 the east boundary of the Teton State Game preserve was saved by excluding hunting areas in the Thorofare Basin. In 1923 the eastern boundary of the Teton State Game Preserve was increased by a large area southeast of the Continental Divide near the headwaters of the Yellowstone. 2/

B. D. Sheffield and Louis H. Joy were each issued permits as early as 1904 to cut wild grass or hay on Forest land. Mr. Joy paid \$1.00 an acre for his grass and Mr. Sheffield 50¢ an acre. Mr. Nobe Gregory mentions furnishing wild hay to the Moran Dam crew in about 1907. 3/

The Grazing Working Plan -- 1907-1917

1907 - 10,248 cattle, 115 horses, 117 permits; 19,049 sheep,
44 permits.
1908 - 5,229 cattle, 94 horses, 70 permits
1909 - 5,802 cattle, 139 horses, 67 permits
1910 - 4,905 cattle, 65 horses, 48 grazing permits
1911 - 6,089 cattle, 155 horses
1912 - 7,495 cattle and horses
1913 - 7,843 cattle and horses
1914 - 8,477 cattle, 123 horses
1915 - 9,070 cattle, 182 horses, 80 grazing permits
1916 - 12,591 cattle, 325 horses
1917 - 15,284 cattle, 313 horses, 135 grazing permits

1/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Ibid.

Year long beginning May 1: 68¢ for cattle and 85¢ for horses; May 1 to November 30: 48¢ for cattle and 59¢ for horses; May 1 to October 31: 41¢ for cattle, horses 51¢; June 1 to October 31: cattle 34¢, horses 42¢. 1/

3. Communication

1907

Construction on the Gros Ventre, Buffalo Fork-Blackrock, Hoback and Moran-Yellowstone Park telephone lines was begun in 1907. 2/ The Jackson's Hole Courier, published the first time on January 28, 1909 by Douglas Rodeback as editor and publisher, said this about the telephone: "Jackson's Hole

1909

has its own local telephone system operated by the Jackson Valley Telephone Company, a corporation formed by residents of the Hole. Its lines, supplemented by those of the Forest Service, extend from one end of the valley to the other, and connect with the Bell system at Victor, Idaho. 3/ Thus the scattered localities of the valley are brought near to one another and to the outside world." This was of great benefit to the Forest Service for emergency messages, communications and reporting of forest fires. The Ashton to Moran telephone line was completed in the fall of 1910.

1910

4. Courier recalls visit of Journalists to Jackson Hole, September 7, 1911. Alex Sherrig, then Editor and Manager of the Jackson Hole Courier, made his account of the important occasion a matter of record.

1911

Jackson Entertains Scribes

Robert Miller and Party Meets Them at Pinedale
Frontier Association Entertain Visitors Here

A party of representative newspaper men from the east are touring Wyoming, the guests of the State. The party is under the guidance of State Immigration Commissioner, Roy W. Schenck of Cheyenne and their itinerary includes almost every part of the state, and it is hoped that the impressions they will receive will be of material aid in attracting favorable attention to the many great advantages of Wyoming -- many of which are practically undeveloped for the reason that the mistaken idea prevails in many parts of the east that this section of the west is a mountainous and desert country with few resources and it is therefore hard to get eastern capital interested. Commissioner Schenck's plan to have the country viewed by a bunch of boys from the big eastern papers is certainly a move in the right direction in the publicity game

1/ Forest Service Fiels, Jackson, Wyo.

2/ Jackson Hole Courier, February 17, 1949, "Forest Anniversary".

3/ The Jackson Hole Courier, January 28, 1909.

and is bound to bring big returns for every dollar invested by the State for their entertainment." 1/

The party, under the guidance of Forest Supervisor Miller, was due to arrive in Jackson at noon, Wednesday, August 20, but were delayed 24 hours and arrived the next day. A short program of sports consisting of riding, etc., had been prepared for the entertainment of the visitors and they all appeared to enjoy it immensely. Among the events were: "Walter Spicer riding Tom Imeson's Pinto to a finish and Milt Young did the same to Snap. There followed other riders on well-known horses and even "Spot" the steer ridden by Link Imeson who put up the best exhibition of the afternoon; Link was finally thrown, but not until his saddle slipped over on the steer's neck. Other stunts followed. This was one of the town's "Jackson's Hole Frontier Days", the annual event that is widely known all over the country with some of the best horses in the country." 2/

1908

5. Sawmills and Timber Cutting, 1908. "The three sawmills west of Wilson will all be in operating business soon. Schofield and Van Winkle mill is already running at full capacity. Johnson Brothers mill is temporarily closed down for repairs, but will soon resume sawing. Meanwhile logging is going on in preparation for a big output for the coming season. The Kaufman and Barker Brothers' plant is being overhauled, and will commence running about March 1st with new machinery." 3/ Dodson had the old sawmill in upper Cache Creek. * (Figures 41, 42)

"Forest Ranger A. N. Davis has been detailed to look after the cutting of timber for the sawmills west of Wilson." 4/

Mike Yokel, early resident and homesteader is mentioned as having got a job when he first came to Jackson Hole at the sawmill up in Phillips canyon, leaving his belongings in a tent. Cattle roamed the country and there were no fences to speak of and when Mike returned to his tent, he found it a shambles. The cattle had investigated the inside, probably looking for salt. Even his suitcase had been trampled. 5/

1/ Jackson's Hole Courier, September 7, 1911, "Visits of Journalists".

2/ Ibid.

3/ Jackson's Hole Courier, February 17, 1949, "Forest Anniversary".

4/ Ibid.

5/ Jackson Hole Guide, April 28, 1966, "Teton County has Colorful Past".

* John and Louie Larsen took it over and ran it in 1913-14 which was the last it operated.



Figure 41. Sawmill on Holland Creek, 6 miles east of Jackson, August 25, 1904; picture taken by P. G. Redington.



Figure 42. "Blackie's" Sawmill at Swanson's in Upper Hoback. Blackman boy driving team of oxen to haul lumber. The Blackmans had an early contract with the Forest Service.



Figure 43. Starving Elk on the outskirts of Jackson.

Courtesy Teton County Historical Society.

1911

Although the first timber sale of record was in June of 1904, a management plan was not prepared for the forest until 1924. In 1911 timber appraisals had included proposals for driving ties down the major streams on the forest. 1/

6. Use Permits. Special use permits were first approved by Congress, May 20, 1862 "To Secure Homesteads for Actual Settlers on the Public Domain". 2/

1916

The first application for a special use permit at the Flagg Ranch site was made by Ed Sheffield on July 8, 1916. This same year there were 40 special use permits, 24 no-pay and 16 pay permits for a total of \$159.88. The permit was never proved up on by Mr. Ed Sheffield but in 1931 the Flagg Ranch was under an issued permit to a newcomer, Mr. Brannon. 3/

1908-
1916

The dude ranch business did not start before 1919 but a few dudes came in before that, mostly as big game hunters. In 1916 dudes stayed at the Bar BC in winter. One man was Pat Whaley, a big man with a suitcase full of whiskey. He must have been a caretaker for the ranch. The Bar BC, begun by Struthers Burt, well-known author, and Dr. Horace Carncross in 1910; Ben Sheffield ran a camp for fishermen and hunters near Moran before 1910; John Sargent and Ray Hamilton dreamed of a deluxe dude ranch on the shores of Jackson Lake and built a ten-room house there; Herb Whiteman and his partner built a cabin north of the lake with a similar purpose in mind. Sargent, Ray Hamilton and Herb Whiteman found transportation of supplies both difficult and prohibitive, and were forced to abandon their plans. The JY Ranch started in 1906 by Mr. Lou Joy and the Bar BC, were the first of the fabulous dude ranches in Jackson Hole. 4/ The popularity of the dude ranches began in Wyoming in 1904, when Howard, Willis, and Alden Eaton established the famous Eaton Brothers' "Dude Ranch" at Wolf, Wyoming. 5/

7. Transportation and roads before 1918. "The Oregon Short Line Railroad had a right-of-way from Green River, Wyoming to the south entrance of Yellowstone Park by way of the Hoback River Canyon. In order to have this right-of-way it had to be re-surveyed every five years and we got the job of making this re-survey starting at the confluence of the Hoback and Snake Rivers and working our way up the Hoback River to the "Rim".

1/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Ibid. Special Use Permits.

4/ Early notes from the diary of Esther Allan & Union Pacific Railroad, Dude Ranches Out West, early pamphlet, no date.

5/ Grand Teton National Park, Wyo., Booklet, 1938, U. S. Dept. of Interior, p. 29.

1912

"We started the summer of 1912 locating the railroad between Ashton and Victor, Idaho. This job was finished in Mid-summer and then we packed up in dead X wagons and headed over Teton Pass. I got a job as "Stoke Artist" on the railroad." 1/ The building of this railroad to Victor aided greatly in the livelihood of Jackson Hole and helped get the dude ranch business going. It wasn't such a long haul to bring in provisions as it had been, and the road that had been built from Ashton to Moran by the Moran Dam builders helped, too.

1906

1915

There was a very precarious road up Hoback Canyon in 1912. 2/ During the summer of 1915, the Forest Service made a grade that now winds over Teton Pass, which is the road to the nearest railroad point at Victor, Idaho. It had a grade of 14 feet wide. There was one drawback to using the Teton Pass Road as the early settlers had to ford the Snake River by way of Wilson, to Victor, Idaho. The river ferry was very unsafe to cross in high water. In 1915 the settlers built a steel bridge which washed out in the spring of 1917. They then used a swinging crate on pulleys and cable until the low water period when a new ferry system was installed. In 1909 the Forest Service started construction of a road between Jackson Hole and Star Valley on the south. 3/

1909

In the early 1900's, the Monida Stage Company had the stages in Yellowstone Park that brought tourists from the Park to Jackson Hole and returned. The drivers and dudes wore white dusters to protect them from the dust thrown up on the dirt roads by the teams and coaches. Del Jenkins was one of the early stage drivers. He is now 91 and has a ranch in South Park where he spends his summers.

1912

Another means of transportation was done in 1912 when one of the early floats of rivers in Jackson Hole was made. A man named Cole decided to build a barn on his place south of the present Feo Robertson ranch on "Hog Island". Bert and George Schofield had been getting out timber and hauling it to Eph Robinson's sawmill in Black Canyon. Cole bought the lumber for his barn but getting it from Wilson down to his ranch by the river was another matter. There was no road in Hoback Canyon at the time so the only way was by saddle horse or river. Ora Grisamer, Cole's neighbor, built a raft with sweeps on the end to guide it and successfully delivered the lumber. It was a "first" in Jackson Hole and a big event when the raft left Wilson with most of the Schofield family there to test it out. Howard Schofield recalls that the river channel was

1/ Balderston, William, Narrative Describing Experiences in Jackson Hole Wyoming, 1913-14-15, p. 1

2/ Ibid.

3/ Jackson Hole Guide, May 1921.

west of the present Snake boundary and the cottonwood trees there now have grown since that time. 1/

1913

"Supervisor R. E. Miller, of the Forest Service, J. E. Erwin, County Commissioner, and O. E. Williams, Land Commissioner together with a Mr. Bank and Mr. Mahoney, of the Reclamation Service, go on Friday morning to the Snake River between Wilson and Jackson with the intention of location of a bridge site. The bridge was located about a quarter mile north of the present bridge. It was built in 1915, but served only a few months before high water washed two new channels, on each side, leaving the bridge high and dry in the middle." 2/

1913

"Al Austen and a crew of men are leaving Friday morning to complete surveying operations on the Teton Pass road. Here-tofore the pass had not had a surveyed grade. This work was under the auspices of the Forest Service."

Other items regarding roads and the Forest Service were also mentioned in the Jackson Hole Courier of October 2, 1913. 3/

"In keeping with the Governor's proclamation with reference to good roads a number of men and teams worked busily on the road in Dry Hollow for two days last week. They had two road graders, several scrapers and plows and, in one place, nine men and nineteen head of horses working. Also, the whole neighborhood took time out in the busy haying season and harvest time to donate work on the roads. Some of the men said that when the state gets ready to put through an auto road from the Lincoln Memorial Highway they will find not only the most scenic route but also a good 60 foot road bed in perfect shape with an easy grade...The work done Saturday and the land donated for the right-of-way would probably pass the \$1,000.00 mark. It is the only organized effort in the valley so far as we have heard, at observing 'Road Day' in the proper manner." (When the State Highway Department connected Jackson by a state highway to the Lincoln Memorial in 1926-27, they ignored the main north-south road through Dry Hollow and Kelly, with it's easy grade and good sixty foot right-of-way, building instead right up the middle of the valley, crossed the Snake at Moose and again at Moran, they took the shortest route to the Yellowstone.) 4/

1/ Jackson Hole News, July 13, 1972, p.31

2/ The Jackson's Hole Courier, October 2, 1913, "A Printed Voice from the Past", Fern Nelson, p. 22 (Reprinted in the Jackson Hole Guide, March 28, 1974)

3/ Jackson Hole Courier

4/ Jackson Hole Guide, March 28, 1974, reprinted from the Jackson's Hole Courier, October 2, 1913. "A Printed Voice from the Past", by Fern Nelson, p. 22.

1913

"Governor Carey has received notice from the auditor of the U. S. Treasury that there is now due the State of Wyoming \$21,341.35, being twenty-five percent of all money received for the year ending June 30, 1913, from the Forest Reserve. This amount will be remitted in a few days. The money will be expended in the counties where the reserves are situated for the schools and good roads." 1/

1917

Teton Pass became the life line into Jackson Hole; the only year around traveled road but with great difficulty to keep open in the winter. With the completion of the Oregon Short Line railroad spur tract to Victor, Idaho, in 1912, travel over the pass was given another boost. By 1913 some of the revenue coming from timber sales and grazing permits was allotted to road improvement of the forest land. From 1913 to 1917, crews labored with horse drawn equipment to keep the switchbacks on the west side eased and smoothed the struggle of crossing Teton Pass. To take care of the sleeping and eating needs of the travelers there were two hotels, one in Victor and one in Jackson and a roadhouse was started at the foot of the hill on each side. John Bircher kept the roadhouse and livery stable accommodations, as well as operating a sawmill on the west side. Lockwood started roadhouse facilities at his ranch at the foot of the hill on the east side of the mountain. 2/

8. Road and Trail Signs. Will C. Barnes in his letter to Supervisor Miller, August 1, 1914, also mentioned the lack of road and trail signs that he had noticed first in 1912 on an inspection trip and couldn't understand why nothing had been done about it. When he asked one ranger why he had no signs on a trail built to take care of travel across his district, he assured him that they did not want signs on their Forest, that it made it too easy for people to get about in the Forest and strangers and travelers especially were not desired in his district, which covered part of the Game Preserve.

Barnes thought we were trying to make the Forests more accessible and interesting to travelers rather than to keep them out and especially today when there is so much agitation among citizens of every section of the country to have certain areas cut off from the Forest and made into "National Parks", solely because as National Parks they get better roads, trails and such improvements. "I believe the policy of the Service is to have all roads, trails and improvements such as cabins and bridges, marked with distinctive signs showing them to be built by the Service and giving such information as to mileage, etc., as may be useful. Where the improvements, such as bridges, cabins,

1/ Jackson Hole Guide, March 28, 1974, reprinted from the Jackson's Hole Courier, October 2, 1913. "A Printed Voice from the Past" by Fern Nelson, p. 22.

2/ Ibid.

fences, etc., are of such a very superior class as Supervisor Miller and his rangers have erected all over the Teton, it does seem as if pride in their excellent work would cause them to place such signs on all improvements. After having been over a fair representation of other Forests, and if the Forests in this District are in similar shape, then District 4 is very far behind the other Districts in such improvement matters. I would suggest that such work as posting trails, roads and improvements would be well suited to the winter season when Supervisors seem to have difficulty in keeping their men employed with work." 1/

Mr. Miller replied that he would have signs ready before the opening of the next field season. He mentioned that it would not be necessary for him to dwell on points raised by Mr. Barnes as Mr. Fenn was familiar with the range conditions of both sheep and cattle on Willow and Cliff Creeks and the personnel of this Forest. Supervisor Miller stated that he did not make a personal examination of the boundary after the rangers had posted it, nor had he visited the particular sheep area in question since 1909 as no question had been raised by the users of the range on either side of the boundary, either before or since. 2/

9. Forest Service Buildings before 1918. Supervisor's Offices: The first office was at Supervisor Miller's home, which is now known as the Elk Refuge near the present shop area. The office was then moved to the building on the town square near the Crabtree Hotel, which was later occupied by Ralph Gill in 1961. About 1918, or soon after Supervisor McCain came to the Teton, the office was moved to the second floor of the Court House, which is now the Commercial Motel (1955). It was in this location until the late 20's when it was moved to what is now the old Jackson State Bank building. This site was occupied until the present office building was completed in 1934 - the same site as the later more modern Forest Service building. 3/

1/ Barnes, Will C., Memorandum for District Forester, a copy to Supervisor Miller, August 1, 1914. Forest Service Files, August 1, 1914.

2/ Miller, Robert E., Supervisor of the Teton Forest, Letter to the District Forester, Ogden, Utah, Sept. 22, 1914. Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo.

3/ Buckingham, Art, Teton Forest Supervisor, Interview with Rudolph Rosencrans in 1955. Forest Service Files.

The original station building at Blackrock, in the river bottom, was built by Rosencrans in the winter of 1904 and 1905. At this same time a cabin was built below and opposite the Buffalo River Ranger Station site and was occupied by John Nelson. Buildings at both the Buffalo River and Blackrock sites which are now in use were constructed in 1910. 1/

Al Austen built the first cabin on Bryan Flat ^{game} Stewart Ranger Station -- Old Teton Park Headquarters building on Beaver Creek. The Jackson Lake Ranger Station was first located on the shores of the Buffalo River about 8 miles east of Moran on the old road to Turpin Meadows. It was later located about a mile north of Moran on the north side of the old road and now belongs and is used by Teton Park. 2/

10. Big Game Animals and Hunting Laws. In this period the elk, the principal game, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, bear and mountain lion were numerous. Moose were formerly more numerous in this region than they are now, but are increasing in numbers under the protection afforded them by the law now in force which forbids the killing of these animals until September 15, 1912. The hunting season for other game runs from September 15 to November 15 of each year, during which time the licensed hunter may kill 1 elk, 2 deer, 1 antelope and 1 mountain sheep. No restriction is placed on the killing of predatory animals. Under the chaperonage of experienced resident guides, the visiting hunters -- known locally as "dudes" -- invariably succeed in getting all that the law allowed of the game mentioned, and frequently added to his quarry one or more bear, mountain lions or other game not protected by law. The resident is affected by the same laws except he pays \$5.00 for his license while a non-resident pays \$50.00 and must be accompanied by a competent guide. 3/

Four years ago the state legislature created a game preserve on a large tract of country adjoining Yellowstone Park, within which the killing of any game excepting the predatory animals is prohibited. With the protection that laws throw around the game, and the restrictions placed on hunting, together with the laws against violators, the game is increasing rather than diminishing. Elk in large numbers can be seen feeding on the outskirts of Jackson -- sometimes four or five thousand. The ranchers are compelled to protect their haystacks from these animals in winter by building extra high fences around the stacks. 4/(Figures 14, 43)

1/ Buckingham, Art, Teton Forest Supervisor, Interview with Rudolph Rosencrans in 1955. Forest Service Files.

2/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyoming.

3/ Jackson's Hole Courier, (First Copy), Jan. 28, 1909, Jackson, Wyo.

4/ Ibid.

Bruce Coulter, Forest Ranger, accused Lew Fleming of killing elk out of season. Lew insisted he must be taken to court in Jackson on a toboggan and the ranger must furnish the transportation. It snowed for four days and Coulter stayed at the Bar BC Ranch. When it was time to go, Lew informed Coulter that he had eaten the evidence. He also said that he had shot two elk the fall before. Coulter mentioned that one elk was for his wife and she had a license. "But she isn't present", said Lew. Therefore, Lew wasn't convicted of elk poaching. 1/

Jackson's Hole derives from the tourist, summer resorters and hunters each year many thousands of dollars. The local merchants, hotels, resorts and outfitters profit most from these sources. The revenue of the state non-resident fees amounts to \$5,000.00 a year. Some of the residents depend chiefly on their "dude" jobs in fall for their means of living, a few of these making it their principal business to outfit and conduct hunting parties. Most of those who go out with these parties are engaged primarily in ranching and other pursuits. This is also true of those who conduct summer resorts at the lakes. 2/

11. Population. According to the Jackson's Hole Courier of February 17, 1949, the population of Jackson, at that time, was close to 1500. In this, they were not behind many communities better situated. Perhaps every state in the union was represented in this population, but the greater portion came from the middle western and prairie states. Nearly every adult male or female was the possessor of 160 acres of land either by homestead or by desert entry. 3/
12. Skiing. Though skiing was probably a winter sport before this time, the first reference we find to skiing as strictly a sport is in the Supervisor's Office diary of February 20, 1916, which states "Skiing is fine on the hills south of town today". 4/
(Figure 44)

1/ Allan, K.C. "Sunny", an interview in 1934.

2/ Jackson's Hole Courier, January 28, 1909 (First Copy)

3/ Jackson's Hole Courier, February 17, 1949, "Forest Anniversary", p.3

4/ Ibid.



Figure 44. Early skiing in Jackson Hole before rope-tows and chair lifts. Skiers climbed the hills to ride down.
Courtesy K. C. Allan.

PART IV - GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
TETON NATIONAL FOREST AFTER 1918

IV. Growth and Development of the Teton National Forest after 1918

A. Personnel

1. Supervisors

A. C. McCain - July 1, 1918 to September 30, 1936.
(Figures 45, 46)

"Mr. McCain received his beginning in the Forest Service in 1905 in Ovando, Montana, on the Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve. He received his formal appointment in the fall of that year with a salary of \$75.00 per month. He purchased a horse and with four week's subsistence supplies, a crosscut saw and an axe and shovel, together with a bed roll on one pack horse, started out on trail crew and fire patrol work. One small fire he had been holding alone for several days but which he couldn't put out, got away in a strong wind and kept him corralled on the bare top of a rocky ridge for two days and two nights with a small supply of water and nothing to eat except a plug of Climax. From this vantage point, although completely surrounded by fire and pretty scared, he witnessed a panorama of fire and destruction which he never cared to see again. A gigantic wall of fire whipped on by a furious gale of wind, would toss a burning fire-brand half a mile ahead and then chase furiously after it, soon overtaking it and tossing it ahead again and so on as far as he could see. Although from his gallery seat he made a sketch map of the fire, but never did learn its outside limits.

"He took his ranger examination at Missoula, Montana in 1905. He received a very good mark in practical experience but when it came to a demonstration of horsemanship, he was out-classed by every lumber-jack and tenderfoot on the job, although he had never had any difficulty in riding out his own string of horses for a good many years and was considered a good horseman. The only explanation he could give was that the judge of this examination witnessed his arrival in Missoula on a horse that had never been in town and after dodging down the street for a block, during which they were on the sidewalk some of the time, he was compelled to dismount and lead him in order to avoid arrest as a menace to life and limb.

"His first work on the Kalispel District was to get acquainted with the users during which he learned something about policies and practices that he couldn't find in the Use Book (they didn't have handbooks at that time). Upon introducing himself to one user as the new ranger, the man remarked, 'You are just the fellow I want to see', and handing



Figure 45. Teton County Officials at a 1930 rodeo. From left to right -- Sheriff Jim Francis, A. C. McCain, Supervisor of the Teton National Forest, and Mayor of Jackson, Harry Clissold.

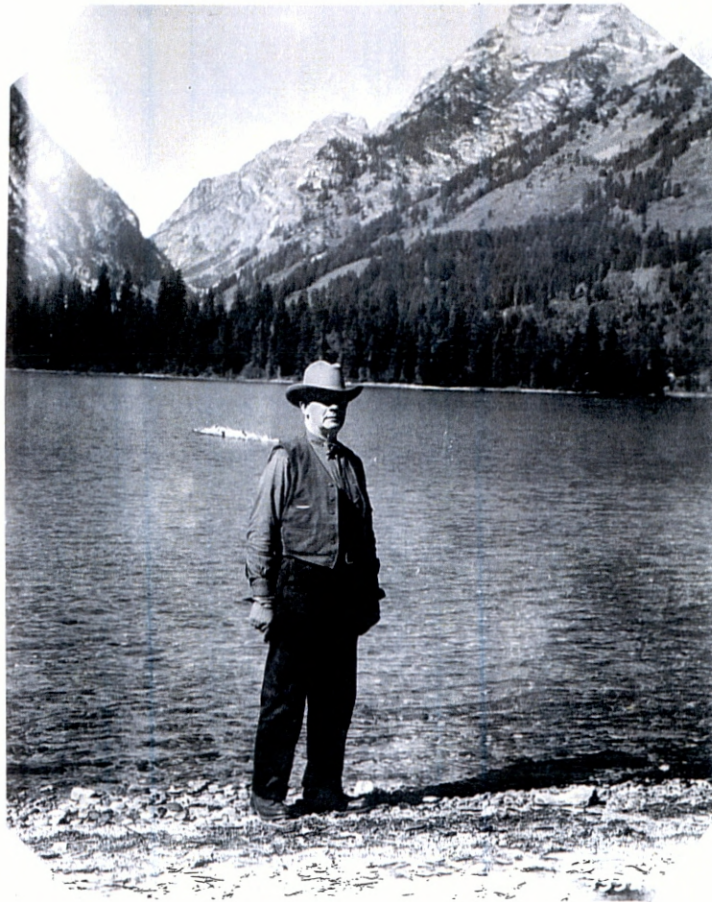


Figure 46. Supervisor McCain on the shore of Jenny Lake.
Courtesy of his daughter Ella Mercill.

him a silver dollar, stated that he wanted a free use permit for dead fire wood. After fixing up the permit, Mr. McCain handed him back the dollar with the remark, 'Your dollar is no good in this case'. Whereupon the man went straight up in the air and told him in very forceful language his opinion of the Forest Reserves in general and Forest Rangers in particular. The material points of his discourse were that free use permits had at first cost nothing, then they cost four bits, then a dollar; now if they have raised again Mr. McCain could take his free use permit and go to H---, he wouldn't pay any more than a dollar.

"Mr. McCain had many eventful experiences in his early days that can't all be mentioned here but his description of the life of a ranger's wife should be given. 'At Hannah Gulch, Mrs. McCain and two babies came to a one-room, log shack, inaccessible except by saddle and pack-horse, and built years before by a rather notorious character by the name of Link Hamman. At first they thought the floor had been made by constant wetting and tamping of the earth, but in pursuit of Mrs. McCain's usual custom of cleaning up, she discovered underneath the dirt the remains of a rough board floor. The roof was made of poles covered with dirt and at every step small particles of earth would sift down. To remedy this, they stretched building paper between the ridge poles which stopped the dirt but proved to be a sanctum sanctorum for pack rats. They finally got settled quite comfortably despite these drawbacks when Mrs. McCain began to clamor for chickens. Like a dutiful husband and provider, Mr. McCain hied himself to Augusta and returned with a crate of chickens on a pack-horse loaded with shingles.'

" 'They learned before their chicken venture went on the rocks, that weasels, mink, badgers, skunks, muskrats, pack rats, coyotes and even horses all like chickens or chicken eggs. The only animal that didn't like chicken was the pack-horse that carried them from Augusta. Several different times during the trip, he endeavored to unload them and finally succeeded when a slat came off the top of the crate and at every jump a chicken would land among the sage. Mr. McCain finally ran them all down but with both hands full of squawking chickens he could not, for a considerable time, either get on his saddle horse or catch the pack horse. The end of the chickens came rather suddenly. During one of Mr. McCain's absences, Mrs. McCain decided to make a trip to the hot springs, eight or so miles above the station, and fearing to leave the chickens because of danger from predatory animals, she crated them, put them on top of her pack-horse load of bedding and made them all safe under the pack cover. Mounting her horse, with a small child both fore and aft, she set out. On arrival at her camping place the unusual silence of the chickens during the journey was explained. They had all suffocated.' " (This experience could have happened in Jackson Hole as life in Montana was similar in those early 1900 days.)

"Mr. McCain served in Orvand, Augusta, Kalispell, the Otter Forest Reserve (now the Custer) as supervisor with headquarters at Miles City and Ashland -- all located in Montana. He also spent a few months in the Washington office on Supervisor's detail and was then sent to Ogden, Utah in 1908. In the Ogden office, he was Assistant Chief of Grazing, Chief of Operation and for about a year, Acting District Forester. In 1918 he was sent to the Teton Forest as Supervisor. A note of his was interesting when he said, 'Whether retirement age will overtake me here or whether the Teton will be swallowed up piece-meal by the National Park Service before that time rolls around, is problematical'." 1/

When Mr. McCain took over in 1918 he had a ranger force of ten. He moved the Forest Service office from the Bennett house about two blocks east of the city park to where the store building in which the Jackson Ready-to-Wear-Store was then located and into which the Jackson State Bank moved when the Forest Office was again re-located to the second story of the old County Court House which is now the Commercial Hotel Building. (In the thirties) The next move was to the log building which was later the home of the Jackson State Bank. The Supervisor's Office remained there until the present location was established. 2/

Mr. McCain was one of the finest supervisors ever to serve on the Teton National Forest and had the longest tenure, 18 years. He continued to live in Jackson after his retirement until his death.

J. William (Bill) West - October 1, 1936 to 1942.
(Figure 47)

In October, 1936, Mr. West succeeded A. C. McCain as supervisor after serving for some 18 months as assistant to Mr. McCain. Some of the major accomplishments and interesting events during West's administration follow:

- "1. Construction of a road through the Snake River Canyon from the Hoback River to Alpine, Wyoming. This project was completed through the efforts of two CCC camps, one at Dog Creek on the Teton and the other at Alpine on the Targhee National Forest. This was the first road through the canyon and provided an all year route between Jackson Hole and Idaho communities.
2. The initial development of Snow King Mountain as a ski area.

- 1/ - The Biography of A.C. McCain, presented by his daughter, Mrs. Ella Mercill, Jackson, Wyoming 1974 Note: The biography deals with his early experiences as a ranger in Montana but shows life of early rangers in Jackson Hole as well.
- 2/ - Teton Forest Files, Jackson, Wyoming



Figure 47. Supervisor William West and his Rangers. Public Relations Meeting, 1937, in Idaho Falls with R. H. Rutledge, Regional Forester of the Intermountain Region, for supervisors, rangers and personnel of the Teton, Targhee, Challis, Salmon and Caribou National Forests. Representing the Teton were from left to right: Rangers Charles Dibble, Jim Lambert, Alfred E. Balch, Victor Stokes and Gale M. Thomas. Front row: Ranger K. C. (Sunny) Allan and Supervisor J. W. West.

3. Holding in check the controversy over the management of the Jackson Hole elk herd.
4. Initiating studies to determine the trend of the condition of the winter game ranges on the Gros Ventre and Hoback Rivers.
5. The first use of airplanes on the Teton to transport men and supplies to fires in remote and inaccessible areas.
6. The first two-way radios for communication on fires and between fire camps and the Supervisor's Office.
7. The 1940 fire season which proved to be one of the worst in the history of the Teton. The largest and most remote fire was the Fox Park fire on the upper reaches of the South Fork of the Snake River and only a short distance from the boundary of Yellowstone National Park.
8. The rescue by forest officers of a seventy-year old hunter who became lost on the Gros Ventre River drainage in November. He had wandered aimlessly through the snow for two days and then, exhausted, lay down to die. He was found still alive on the fourth day, nearly frozen but revived by those who found him. He soon recovered and suffered only the loss of some toes from freezing.
9. The week-long public hearing by a U. S. Senate Committee on the pros and cons of enlarging the Grand Teton National Park.
10. In cooperation with the Wyoming State Department of Fish and Game, the development of a management plan for the trapping of fur-bearing animals on the Teton National Forest.
11. The initiation of a permit system for the establishment and occupancy of hunting camps during the fall hunting season and also grazing permits for dude ranch and hunting camp horses using National Forest lands."

Mr. West was transferred to the Wasatch National Forest in 1942. 1/

F. C. Koziol - 1942 to June 1944 (transferred)

Wilford Hansen - 1944 to May 1945 (transferred)

1/ - Letter from J.W. West, 2515 E. 4th St., Tucson, Arizona, June 4, 1974 and a personal interview, February 1974.

Art Buckingham - May 1945 to April 1957. Mr Buckingham moved from the Targhee to the Teton as Assistant Supervisor in March 1937; transferred to the Salmon in the spring of 1941; came back to the Teton as Supervisor in May 1945 and left for the Bridger, April 1957. He retired from the Forest Service May 1, 1961 and is now a resident of Jackson Hole on his ranch north of Wilson. 1/

H. H. (Rip) Van Winkle - April 1957 to December 1963 when he retired and is now living in Jackson.

Robert L. Safran - 1964 to 1972.

Charles T. Coston - 1972 to 1975

H. Reid Jackson - Arrived as new Forest Supervisor in May of 1975.

Note: Have only tried to get the biographies of the earliest supervisors. 2/

2. Rangers from 1918 to 1943. It has been difficult to determine the exact time they served or the duration of their years with the Teton. The following summary was worked out as closely as possible from the information available in the Forest Service files.

a. District 1 (Jackson Lake, Moran) 1918 to 1943

Rangers:

Rudolph Rosencrans - 1918-1923

Richard Ohl - 1924-1929

K. C. (Sunny) Allan - 1929-1931

Curt Price - 1931-1933

Charles Langer - 1933-1934

Alfred Balch - 1934-1936

Victor Stokes - 1936-1938

K. C. (Sunny) Allan - 1938-1942 (Transferred to Teton National Park*)

b. District 2 (Blackrock) or the Buffalo District

Rudolph Rosencrans - 1918-1928 (retired disability)

Acting Ranger Seebohm - 1928-1930

K. C. (Sunny) Allan - 1930-1938

Dana Cox - 1938-1942

Note: District 1 combined with District 2 in 1943.

1/ Letter from Art Buckingham, April 1974

2/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyoming

* Mr. K. C. Allan served 43 years, plus months and days in government service. Thirty years of this was with the U. S. Forest Service. He started with the Forest Service in 1913. We believe this is a record for the longest tenure.

c. District 3 (Gros Ventre)

A. Gunther - 1920-1921
Bruce Coulter - 1921-1925 (Coulter also served at the
Horsetail Station about 1916)
Charles Dibble - 1925-1938
A. Balch - 1938-1943

d. District 4 (Hoback)

A. Gunther - 1918-1920
Strober - 1921-1921
Roy Conner - 1921-1929
James Lambert - 1928-1938
C. E. Dibble - 1938-1943

e. District 5 (Jackson)

Felix Buckenroth - 1919-1936
Charles Langer - 1936
Victor Stokes - 1937
James Lambert - 1938-1940
Verne Brewer - 1940-1943

f. District 6 (Lee Ranger District)

F. Buckenroth - 1919-1925
Charles Horel - 1926-1928
Charles McDonald - 1927-1931
Dick Ohl - 1931-1943
(Districts 5 and 6 combined as D-1, 1943)

g. District 7

Bruce Coulter - 1919-1924
Charles Horel - 1924

h. District 8

Harris - 1924

3. Rangers from 1943 to Present

a. District 1 (Jackson)

Verne Brewer - 1943-1947
C. Doug Wadsworth - 1947-1954
A. K. Wogensen - 1953-1961 (Retired)
H. M. Shank, Jr. - 1957-1959
Wiley Daniels - 1961-1965

District 1 (Jackson) continued

Mel Long - 1965-1970
Lynn Sprague - 1969-1972
Jay Levy - 1971-1972

b. District 2 (Buffalo)

Dana Cox - 1943-1945
Verland Taylor (Acting Ranger) - 1945-1948
C. E. Dibble - 1948-1953
Jack Dienema - 1953-1956
Robert Safran - 1956-1957
A. K. Wogensen - 1957-1959
R. Payne - 1959-1961
Donald Hooper - 1961-1967

John Hooper - 1968-1972
James Lawrence - 1972-1973

c. District 3 (Gros Ventre)

William Frome - 1943-1946
C. E. Dibble - 1945-1949
A. K. Wogensen - 1948-1954
Robert Safran - 1954-1955
Mel Long - 1955-1958
George Rinehart - 1958-1960
Blaine Cornell - 1960-1961
Al Schuldt - 1961-1968
Steve Scott - 1969-1971
Glenn Beckman - 1971-1972

d. District 4 (Hoback)

C. E. Dibble - 1943-1945
Gray Reynolds - 1945-1958
H. M. Shank, Jr. - 1958-1959
Tom Brierly - 1959-1963
Wayne Foltz - 1963-1969
James Mower - 1970-1973

1/

4. Biographies of Rangers

Charles E. Dibble - Mr. Dibble was ranger on the Teton from 1925 to 1952 and, after twenty-nine years of service, retired on December 26, 1952. His first assignment on the Teton

1/ - Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyoming

Forest was as a ranger on the Gros Ventre District, succeeding Bruce Coulter. His headquarters was at the Horsetail Ranger Station on the Gros Ventre River. Shortly after moving into the station, the Gros Ventre Slide occurred. Rapidly rising water forced the Dibbles with their small daughter to abandon the station. They then moved to Kelly where they lived until 1936. At that time he was assigned to the Hoback District; in 1945 to the Gros Ventre; in 1948 to the Buffalo District. Ranger Dibble's experience and qualifications in the livestock business gained him the confidence of the livestock users as well as co-workers throughout his Forest Service career. He lived in Jackson until his death. 1/

Felix Buckenroth - He served as ranger with the Forest Service from 1919 to 1936 on one district, District 5. After his first enlistment in 1909 with the United States Army, he was stationed at Yellowstone Park, which at that time was administered by the army. In 1912 he was put in charge of the South Entrance and often told of his first trip to Jackson Hole which he made on skis in winter. He stayed at Sheffield's Ranch at Moran on the Allen Ranch. He made several trips down after that and became acquainted with Robert E. Miller, who was Forest Supervisor, and started the Jackson State Bank in 1914. Miller urged Buckenroth to come to Jackson at the end of his army career. After his honorable discharge, he did come back to Jackson and became a ranger. In 1935 he resigned from the service to become president of the Jackson State Bank, where he remained until his death in 1965. 2/

K. C. (Sunny) Allan - He entered the Forest Service in 1913 when he worked part of the summer for the Targhee National Forest building telephone lines to fire lookouts. They talked him into taking the ranger examination as they wanted a lineman. In 1918 he was appointed District Ranger at Camas Meadows in Idaho, 13 miles east of the Shortline Railroad. There was good fishing in the creeks and bootleggers were all over the forest. The mountains were full of moonshiners with "stills" in the hollows and lookouts in the trees. Sunny had a few exciting experiences with the bootleggers. 3/

1/ - Courier, December 30, 1952

2/ - Jackson Hole Guide, December 9, 1965

3/ - Jackson Hole Guide, August 29, 1974, "Milking Moose along the Buffalo, and interview by Kathy Baley

After several years of government service building telephone lines in Teton Basin, Victor, Star Valley and Challis, Idaho, Sunny came to Jackson Hole. He first served at the Moran area, District I from 1929 to 1931 when he became the next ranger after Rudolph Rosencrans at the Blackrock District from 1931 to 1938. This district was then the largest ranger district in the United States and included 554,000 acres with three men to help him patrol it. His three men were Jack Tevebaugh at Hawk's Rest, Emil Skrdlant at Soda Fork and Tony Gras at Enos Lake from 1933-38. It also had the distinction of having practically every kind of big game. 1/

Since it was impossible to get the diaries of most of the early rangers and because more things seemed to happen in the north country of Jackson Hole, I have used one ranger's (Sunny Allan) experiences as an example of the life and events spanning the early days from the 1920's to the 1950's.

1920

THE "BEAR" AND NAKED FACTS

"A day in the life of Ranger "Sunny" Allan - November 5, 1920 (Targhee) (Alumni Bulletin - April 1921).

7 a.m. Left headquarters on horseback for trip over my east end.

9 a.m. Met bear hunter with pack of hounds. Fell in with hunter and hounds and continued on.

9:30 a.m. Came across large, black track of bear. Followed same to mouth of cave leading back into mountain side.

10 a.m. Entered cave on hands and knees, flashlight in mouth, bowie knife in belt, automatic grasped firmly in right hand. Pulse normal, temperature normal, heart action good, followed by hunter and hounds in like manner.

10:02 a.m. Entered long, high, narrow chamber just wide enough to permit me and my brave followers to proceed in single file and in an upright position and frame of mind. Followed passage about sixty feet, came to declivity in ceiling which required the all-four method of procedure again. We proceeded thus, equipped as before, pulse a little abnormal, temperature rising, heart action irregular but strong.

10:10 a.m. Entered second chamber about the size of first one but a trifle wider. Marked time here in single file. Flashlight beginning to show signs of weakening - in spite of concerted efforts of entire party of the first part to entuse it with courage and a sense of duty. Sounds of deep

1/ Courier, an early copy with no date.

breathing and restless sleep coming from regions to our left; dogs becoming unmanageable, showing signs of eagerness to proceed and pursue. Pulse flighty, temperature becoming subnormal, heart action disgraceful, strong impulse to about face and beat it, but fear over-ruled reason and we remained.

"10:15 a.m. Sounds from sleeping chamber to left becoming more pronounced as if coming from a conscious and wakeful animal. Flashlight unable to stand the strain and expires, leaving its dead body on my hands. Total darkness, pulse racing and resting alternately, temperature down to freezing, especially along my spine, no heart action worth mentioning except a strong impulse on its part to look out of my mouth to see what was going on, hair beginning to assume the perpendicular, vocal organs paralyzed, hunter in same condition only worse, sense of direction missing in action. Dogs squeeze by and rush in a foolhardy, headlong manner into sleeping chamber; great commotion, yelps, grunts, squeals, and sounds of heavy blows striking soft bodies fill the air and runs over.

"10:17 Hunter and I facing north in single file, total darkness punctuated by sounds of tumult coming rapidly from sleeping chamber - suddenly struck in solar plexus by an all impelling, large, black, growling, grunting, clawing, rapidly moving force which caused me to assume a horizontal posture with my head to the south and facing up. Hunter meets like fate and the above described force passes over us followed by the hounds in hot and noisy pursuit. Pulse doing a shimmie, temperature away below par, ice cold perspiration issuing from all pores of body, hair standing at attention, heart on strike.

"10:20 a.m. Regained reasoning faculties to some extent and guided by instinct and compelled by the force of gravity, we followed course taken by bear and hounds, forgetting to assume the all-fours position necessary to reach the outer chamber until coming face to face with the declivity in the ceiling with more force than good judgement. Proceeding in total darkness ran into bear stuck in outer chamber and suddenly realizing our opportunity for revenge we proceeded to pass over him in much the same manner as he had passed over us.

"10:21 a.m. Reached mouth of cave and daylight, closely followed by the bear thirsting for revenge. No improvement in status of pulse, temperature or heart action. Hair still standing at attention but faded. Daylight and fresh air brought us back to normalcy and a high regard for other Republican doctrines, especially those pertaining to protection and self preservation. One well-aimed shot from my trusty automatic, which I found still grasped firmly

in my right hand, sent bruin to the mat for the count.

11:30 a.m. Finished skinning the bear and started for home.

5 p.m. Arrived at my headquarters." 1/

1/ Intermountain Reporter, No. 50, Ogden, Utah, December 11, 1970. Excerpts from the Diary of Sunny Allan.

We lived forty odd miles from the nearest town of Moran in a small log cabin several miles from the highway from Moran to Turpin Meadows on the Buffalo River at the Black-rock Station. Our log home was a primitive abode in every sense of the word--no plumbing, water, electricity, cupboards or closets. It was unfurnished. We got our water from the irrigation ditches in summer and hauled it from the river in winter as there was not even a well. This was quite a chore in winter as a hole had to be chopped in the ice and the water hauled up in buckets and packed up the steep, slippery bank through the deep snow. This river water was used for cooking and drinking. Snow was melted for washing and bathing. There was no bathroom or tub except for the tin wash-tub that was brought in and placed in the kitchen. This was filled with snow and it took hours to melt on top of a wood stove which sometimes included a shovel full of moose droppings. Our lights were gasoline lamps as was the wash machine and iron. We had a "Chick Sales" which was about one hundred yards from the cabin and was in deep snow in winter. You had to plan your trips in plenty of time to dress in heavy clothes to get to it. Our bedroom was a separate cabin which wasn't too convenient in winter and Sunny usually took a shovel with him when we went to bed in case it snowed during the night and in order to get back out in the morning. The main cabin consisted of two rooms--a living room and kitchen which had been built by Rudolph Rosencrans by hand with beautiful hand-hewn logs inside. There was a garage, large barn and an office cabin. Sunny moved this cabin from the Hagan Fox Farm to Blackrock to be used as his office.* This was about 1933 (Figures 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53)

A ranger was supposed to furnish his own quarters and Sunny brought odds and ends and made furniture in his spare time in winter. There was an ancient wood range for cooking with many black curlicues and with a large reservoir for heating water. It was a bride's nightmare. There was a dugout cellar under the kitchen floor where we stored our supplies and it was important in winter when we were snowed-in for months and had to lay in our supplies--everything we would need from November to May. Sunny screened in the large porch across the front of the cabin which was used in winter to store meat as it would stay frozen and be protected from coyotes. It was our only refrigerator. Later, an ice-house was built below the cabin and filled with saw-dust and Sunny put up ice which he cut in blocks from the river and we bought an ice-box.

* This office cabin was never used by Rosencrans and is now located at the Teton Forest Headquarters as an historical place.

The six months of winter and being snowed-in (the roads were not kept open then outside of Jackson). It was a lonely time with no picture shows, no shopping and no close neighbors. Our nearest neighbors were some miles away; "Beaver Tooth" Neals, and the crew at Hatchet Ranch. We had a radio, newspapers, many books and magazines, skiing, handwork, building furniture and a few dances at Moran, plus a telephone and the mail, for contact with the outside world. My first winter at Blackrock as a bride was quite an experience.

I had never skied and Sunny bought me a pair of skis and made a ski harness with a strip cut from an inner tube that fastened around my heel. My ski boots were a pair of Bean Packs with leather tops and rubber bottoms. They kept slipping off on our cross-country trips. We also used snowshoes to get around as there was no way to the outside world except by skis or webs. We had to ski about five miles to the Hatchet Ranch to pick up our mail once a week, weather permitting. The Hatchet Ranch crew drove a sleigh pulled by a team of horses to the old Buffalo bridge to pick up mail for themselves and their neighbors. We carried our mail and "necessities" that we had ordered from Jackson on our backs in pack sacks. With all the roads closed, the mail was sent by sleigh from Jackson. It took a long, hard day for the driver to get to Moran. He had to get up before dawn to start out and arrived in Moran late in the day to stay there overnight. This was a good thirty miles. During bad weather the mail might be delayed for days.

Sunny was called into the Forest Service office in Jackson for an important meeting that was to be in three days. Our only means of getting to town was to ski or ride the mail sleigh from Moran. Most people rode the mail. It was a little covered sleigh with a stove inside with one seat for the driver that could accommodate two. If there was more than one passenger, the others sat back behind the stove on the mail sacks. It wasn't very comfortable and many got seasick from the swing of the sleigh and the heat from the stove. We started making preparations for the trip: packed our overnight things; waxed our skis; and made our way to Moran by skis as the Hatchet Ranch sleigh wasn't making a trip for several days. It was good skiing early in the morning but near noon the mountain sun had thawed the snow which began sticking. It was a long, rugged trip to Moran. We stayed overnight at the Moran ranger station and were up at dawn to catch the mail-sleigh two miles away at Moran. We rode it from dawn to dark. We took turns sticking our heads out of the back flap to keep from getting seasick.



Figure 48. Blackrock Ranger Station, 1933.
Deer feeding in foreground.
Sunny Allan photo.

Forest Service Patrol Cabins in summer and winter, 1930's.



Figure 49. Main Camp on Soda Fork.



Figure 50. Camp on South Fork. Pictures by Sunny Allen



Figure 51. Ranger Sunny Allan on a winter patrol trip on the Jackson Lake District, 1938.



Figure 52. Sunny Allan on a summer patrol trip riding his famous horse Bob on the Blackrock District in 1934.



Figure 53. The Blackrock Ranger Station with sleeping cabin in background, 1935. Esther Allan and dogs.



Figure 54. The Jackson Lake Ranger Station, 1939.

When we finally arrived in Jackson, it was wonderful to see people, lights, and activity and the promise of hot baths at the Crabtree Hotel which was then the only hotel in Jackson open in the winter. We were told that the meeting would last just one day with Supervisor McCain but when Sunny returned the next day at noon to take me to lunch, he informed me that he was to be there a month on a special assignment. It was a long month wearing my wool ski pants and wool sweater which was all I had with me.

During the winter Sunny kept busy on reports, many patrol trips, looking for beaver poachers, repairing things, repainting and making signs for trails to replace those torn down or too old, oiling and chinking the logs in the main cabin and feeding the moose and deer and an occasional elk that came into the yard when they couldn't get food due to the deep snow. The State Game Department furnished him special hay and each day he would go out and scatter it for the animals. We learned a lot about their habits and took many pictures. (Figures 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63)

In the spring the moose got ticks. (Figures 58 & 59) One cow would chew the ticks off her calf. Other moose would lie down and roll to crush the ticks and leave large bloody patches in the snow. One two-year-old moose came in each day covered with ticks and Sunny approached it carefully for a few days with a broken pitchfork handle, which the moose finally allowed him to use to scratch the ticks off his back. After that he came in each morning to be scratched. It felt so good that his tongue would hang out of his mouth and he would lean against the handle. Sunny was concerned about the tick infestation and wrote a letter to Supervisor McCain who forwarded the letter to Orange Olsen, Inspector of Grazing, in Ogden, Utah.

"The moose who were infected with ticks are in misery and much weakened from loss of blood. Two calves, one old cow and one two-year old bull at the Blackrock Station have many ticks. The cow and one calf have rubbed off all the hair from their shoulders so it's possible to see hundreds of ticks on these places. By putting hay out for them, a person can get very close to them and get a good view of the ticks. We scraped hundreds of them off one of the calves with a stick. The calf seemed to enjoy the scraping very much. I found ticks of all sizes on this calf with many of the smaller ones enclosed in a sort of sack or covering. It was possible to see some of these empty sacks in the hair close to the hide. I had always understood that the moose picked up the ticks in the spring as they traveled through



Figure 55. Deer browsing on pine needles at Blackrock in 1933.



Figure 56. Esther Allan feeding a moose family at Blackrock, 1933. Allan photos.

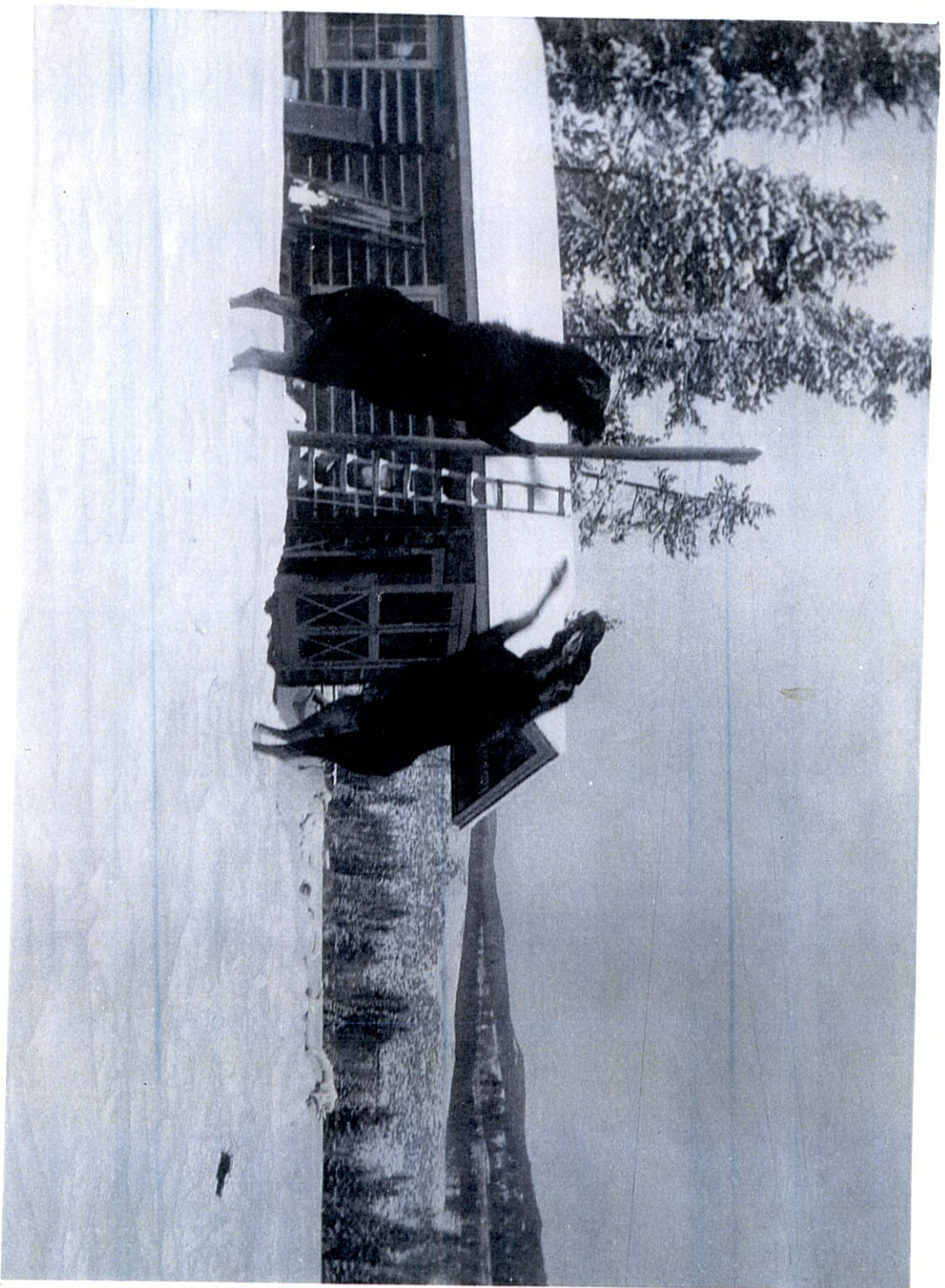


Figure 57. Fighting cow moose at Blackrock, 1935.



Figure 58. Ranger Allan scratching ticks off a young moose, 1935.



Figure 59. Cow moose chewing ticks off her calf, spring of 1935.



Figure 60. Famous Moose Milking picture taken at Blackrock in 1935. Ranger Allan with one of the cow moose he fed there. This picture was used by the Dude Ranchers' Association at their Moose Milk Breakfasts during conventions.



62. Antelope on Jenny Lake Flat, 1934.

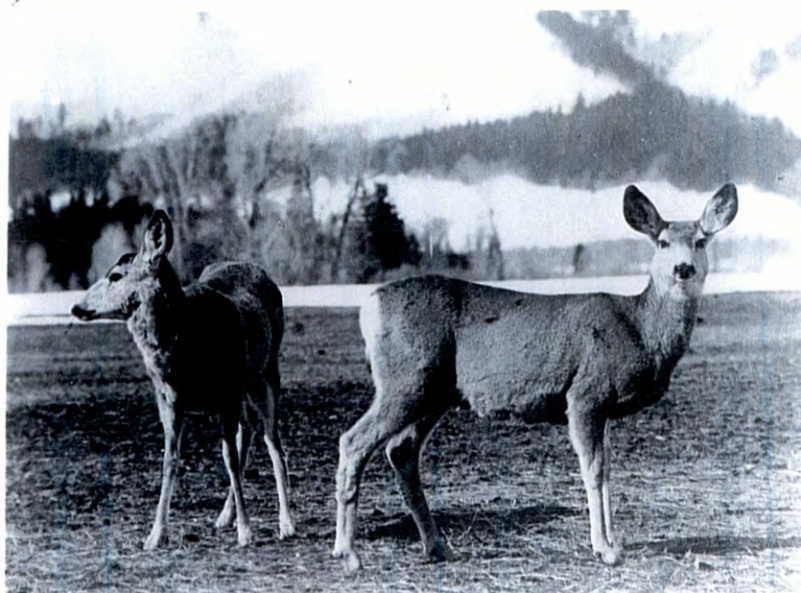


Figure 61. Deer at Blackrock in the 1930's.



Figure 63. Scene at Blackrock, feeding an orphan elk. Elk horn fence in the background.

the brush. From what we found on the animals, it looks very much as though the ticks were hatched on the animals. These particular moose have been in the vicinity of the station for the past two months and have spent most of the time feeding on the willow along the river. I have spent some time looking for ticks on these willows, but have found none. The sagebrush is mostly covered with snow and I doubt if these moose have traveled in any sagebrush this winter. Jack Tevebaugh has spent some time in the Salmon country where there are many wood ticks. He claims these ticks are much different from the wood ticks, both in size and color. In the collection of ticks I am mailing to you, I think you will find some of the smaller ones still in the sack-like covering. I have a coffee can filled with a good supply of specimens taken from these moose which I will be turning over to Dr. Olaus Murie here. I can send you a larger collection if you wish more." 1/

Specimens of the tick were forwarded to Orange Olsen with the following response: "The tick is commonly known as 'the winter tick' or *Dermacintor albipictus*. It is a one-host tick and is found on its host only during the winter and spring months. Its stages of development are: the ova or egg stage, the larval (seed ticks with only six legs), the nymphal, and finally the adult stage which reproduces through the deposition of eggs. An animal that becomes infested with larvae in the fall, carries them through the nymphal and adult stages. Frequently larvae, nymphs, and adults are found at the same time on the game animals. The 'winter tick' infests deer, elk, moose, and other animals. It rarely bites man according to Bill Rush. This tick is not credited with carrying the spotted fever. *Dermacintor anderssoni* is said to be the spotted fever carrier." 2/

After three months or so of hibernation with just an occasional trapper dropping in for a visit on his way with the winter fur cache, it was a long winter. Our food supplies would get low even if we could order a few fresh vegetables sent up on the mail sleigh from Jackson. In the spring Harry Barker who had the Skagg Store in Jackson, would carefully wrap the fresh vegetables in many layers of paper to keep them from freezing enroute. Mr. A. A. Bennett, pilot during the thirties, would fly over the station and drop handkerchief parachutes holding cartons of eggs and cigarettes on his way to take men to count elk.

- 1/ Letter from Ranger K.C. Allan to Supervisor McCain, Jackson, Wyo., March 22, 1935.
- 2/ Letter to Forest Supervisor McCain from Orange Olsen, Inspector of Grazing, Ogden, Utah, April 26, 1935, from the files of K.C. Allan, District Ranger, Blackrock R.S.

The most wonderful thing in March or April was the report that the snowplows were headed north out of Jackson. People along the way would relay their progress. It was always a red letter day when we could drive to Jackson, see people and shop again.

In the spring, Sunny worked on reports; did surveys and patrol trips mostly looking for beaver poachers; cleaned out the irrigation ditches; burned brush; opened the long road from Blackrock to the highway with a shovel and drag behind the car; repaired the fences around the pasture; repaired many miles of telephone lines, replacing broken wires and poles, and kept a daily diary and made reports.

Summer was a very busy time for a ranger as he patrolled the many miles of his district by horse and pack outfit; took care of his own horses that he was required to furnish; repaired tools and equipment; hunting for game violators; checking Use Permittes; hunting for lost people; rescuing injured ones; making out reports and surveys; meetings in Jackson with Forest Service officials; checking timber cuttings; meeting and checking pack outfits going and coming on the forest; feeding and bedding the Forest Service officials from various places; repairing fences; keeping the river channel free of trees and brush during high water when damage could occur to the bridge into Blackrock; but the biggest job was forest fires. It was always an imminent danger and happened so quickly. Sunny would leave whenever a call came in, day or night, and might be gone for days or weeks. He inspected his trail crew and remade trail signs. The trails leading out of Blackrock into the Wilderness were marked with shed moose horns on which were painted mileage and directions. Dudes got a big kick out of these signs. There was continual work done on telephone maintenance and he kept his own district lines repaired and also those on the Moran District as far as the South Gate to Yellowstone.

In the fall the same work continued but with the added job of game warden and illegal kills. A ranger patrolled daily and often picked up violators. (A ranger was then a game warden as well as ranger.) He also inspected the number of cattle on the range and kept them to their designated allotment. He also worked with Slim Pendergraft and other game wardens to seek out beaver poachers and caches of hides. There were a number of poachers in the north end of the valley at that time that required constant watching, such as "Beaver Tooth" Neal, the Hatchet Ranch crew, the Prices and others. In May of 1934, the Hatchet Ranch crew landed in jail for beaver poaching. Sunny also planted fish in the streams; inspected summer home sites; located water systems

and wells on forest leases; inspected bug trees; examined conditions on public campgrounds and even cleaned up some of them when men were not available; contacted important visitors to the forest such as two journalists from Germany who wanted to see how beaver worked on September 15, 1934; and was coordinator for the Forest Service and Hollywood movie companies that made movies on the forest. 1/

Alfred E. Balch - June 1934 to November 1941. Ranger Balch, better known as "Bones" gives a summary of his services for the Teton Forest. He was transferred from Smith's Fork on the Wasatch Forest to Moran in 1934 when he took Curt Price's place and lived at the Jackson Lake Ranger Station until the spring of 1936. He moved from there to the Grovont and served there until his resignation from the Forest Service in November of 1941.

The following are some of his recollections of happenings in the Forest Service and his experiences.

"The Grovont was my first experience with cows but nothing phenomenal happened. I had a couple of heated arguments the first summer (the cowmen weren't the easiest people to deal with), but the cowmen were just trying me out and things went smoothly after that.

"One incident about 1939 ties up with my old 'friend' Walter Plummer. One spring the cowmen came roaring down and told me that dear, old Walter had run a fence across the driveway and up on a steep side hill. I went up to interview the 'gentleman'. Sez he, 'The boundary of this place runs up that side hill and I need it for pasture'. The four old crow-baits he owned could hardly climb up there let alone pick a living off of mostly dirt and rocks. I said, 'Walter, that driveway has been used for a good many years and no one thought of fencing it off. It's about the only practical way of getting up Fish Creek,' 'Well, I put a gate in it and I'll open it when the drive gets here and then after the cattle are through I'll close it and put my horses back', says Walter. 'Yeh, but how about the cows that leave their calves behind them and then try to get back to them?' Walter, 'Oh, do they do that?' 'Well, I'd go out and open the gate for them.' 'Yes', I said, 'but suppose you weren't here? They might stand out there bawling.' 'Oh', said Walter, 'that wouldn't bother me over here.' I wasn't getting anywhere on that tract so I said, 'Are you sure the line runs up on

1/ The notes from the section on Sunny Allan were from diaries kept by K.C. and Esther Allan and from various newspaper clippings from old newspapers.

the top of that side hill?' Walter assured me it did and proceeded to show me the corner--a nice wooden stake that had been pounded in on the northeast corner of the homestead when he bought it. I knew that those old homesteaders generally fenced in all the good land that they could. So I got a plat of the original homestead, found a section corner to start from, and ran out the boundaries with a compass. Sure enough the north boundary ran up on the ridge and crossed the driveway, but the fence around his hay meadow on the south took in a few areas of Forest land. For a Special Use Permit on these few acres, he abandoned his side hill and the gate on the driveway. Peace settled again on Fish Creek until the next time the old goat stirred up some trouble."

"Bones" mentioned that there were a number of "characters" living up in that area at that time that got into all sorts of trouble. 1/

1/ A. P. Balch, letter and interview, January 1974. Mack's Inn, Ashton, Idaho 83420

B. Important Episodes

1. First woman to climb the Grand Teton Peak.

23 In 1923, Eleanor Davis, a physical education instructor at Colorado College, and a member of the Ellingwood party, became the first woman to reach the summit of the Grand Teton Peak. She had climbed some 25 different 14,000 foot peaks in Colorado.

24 A colorful Jackson Hole character, Mrs. Geraldine Lucas, was the second woman to climb the Grand and at the age of 59. Three men helped her to the summit where she waved the Stars and Stripes, August 19, 1924. She was the first Jackson Hole woman to climb the Grand.*

The Grand, believed climable for 31 years by one route only, now has 27 routes ranging from the Owen-Spaulling of moderate difficulty to the extremely difficult West Face Chimney.

25 To date, the Grand has claimed eight lives. Theodore Teepe became the first climbing death in 1925 when he slipped near the top of the snowfield which bears his name. 1/

2. The Gros Ventre Slide and Flood

About six miles up the Gros Ventre River above the community of Kelly is an outstanding example of a phenomenal geologic landslide.

25 The slide occurred on June 23, 1925. The entire side of a mountain broke loose. With ever-increasing speed, earth, rocks and trees rumbled downward into the valley. The earth and debris, like a wave of water, cascading from an altitude of 9,000 feet, crossed the valley and dashed 300 feet up the slope of the Red Bluffs. The speed of this earth movement was so great that the entire action lasted only a few minutes. And, mid the roar and din of a dustfilled sky, a river had been dammed and a landscape changed. In this brief span of time occurred one of the largest mass earth movements in the United States. The uppermost part broke loose 2,000 feet above the river on the south side. Earth and rock roared

* The first attempt ever made on the Grand by a woman was in 1891 when M.B. Dawson and William Owen, accompanied by their wives, set out for the peaks but gave up 747 feet below the summit.

1/ Jackson Hole News, August 6, 1970.

down the mountain, crossed the Gros Ventre River and carried debris 400 feet up the north side of the valley. A dam formed, 225 feet high and nearly a mile wide, completely blocked the river and impounded the water in a lake five miles long, known today as Lower Slide Lake.

All this happened the morning of June 23. A prolonged period of exceptionally heavy precipitation had saturated and lubricated the shales of the Amsden formation underlying the sandstone of the Tensleep formation. Additionally, the river had cut through the overlying sandstone, thereby producing a "free-side" to the slide mass. The stage was thus set for sliding to occur. Some say that the earth movement was triggered by earthquake tremors which had been general throughout the region at the time. 1/

Professor Donald B. Lawrence compares a landslide on the Columbia River over 700 years ago, with the big slide of 1925 on the Gros Ventre.

"However, we found most interesting a record of many other slides along the Gros Ventre valley. About four miles east of the big slide is another very conspicuous slide which occurred six days after the big one. As the new lake began to fill, the earth was softened and undermined enough to release the whole hillside so that it slumped gently toward the lake, forming a series of terraces. Little study has been made of this slide which is inaccessible by road.

"Ten miles farther on up the valley is Upper Slide Lake. Before 1908 there were the remains of an ancient slide but in May of that year an earth-flow occurred, rather like a glacier in its slow movement. About 1909 the slide reached the river and dammed it, forming the Upper Slide Lake. It was started by the sliding of water-soaked clays down the steep slopes at the head of Lake Creek valley, and the weight of this, piled upon the unstable debris of the ancient slide started the whole mass creeping down toward the river. By 1911 the movement had ceased as it fanned out at the lower end of the creek valley into the river valley.

"In the three years of the land-flow the movement was only apparent by the appearance of cracks which came and went, and a constant falling of dirt particles from the walls of these cracks. Anyone who wished to cross the slide with a wagon had to pick his course and do his own grading over

1/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyoming

new cracks, new twists, and folds of earth several yards in height." The article says that a telephone line crossing the area was hard to keep in operation as individual poles would be moved out of line or tilted, snapping the wire.

"The steep upper slopes of the slide are seamed with parallel crevasses, suggesting the cirque at the head of a glacier. The topography of humps and hollows, marshes and steep marginal slopes, also resemble a glacier and its moraines.

"There are other evidences of earth slides along the Gros Ventre, which occurred before there were any people living in the area and which have eroded until they are hardly noticeable. Landslide developments in this valley are caused in part by the presence of very weak strata of Jurassic and Cretaceous formations tilting steeply into the valley. When these layers are saturated and weighted with water, a slide is easily triggered." 1/

In any event, an estimated 50 million cubic yards of the massive sandstone of the Tensleep formation sheared off from the underlying shales, and roared down to form the dam. A scar 1 mile long and 2,000 feet wide, and several hundred feet deep in places was left on the mountainside. As a comparison, the Madison Canyon earthquake slide of August 17, 1959 is estimated to have displaced approximately 40 million cubic yards of earth material.

With the damming of the Gros Ventre River, water behind the dam rose gradually, inundating ranch properties and the road up the valley. By July 16, it was within 5 feet of the top of the dam. After twelve days, seepage began to show about 30 feet from the top of the dam. Water, passing through the coarse earth material in this area, increased until it equalled the normal flow of the river at that season of the year. It was generally believed that the dam would be permanent and that the river would gradually work its way to the old stream bed. 2/

1/ Reprint from "Mazama" magazine by Prof. Donald B. Lawrence, Department of Botany of the University of Minnesota, which appeared in the Jackson Hole Guide, April 9, 1964

2/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyoming

A resident of the Gros Ventre area told neighbor Albert Nelson that it was only a matter of time before the mountain would slide. According to a report in the archives of the Wyoming State Historical Society, William Bierer said that he could not see where water from a spring on the mountain was going, unless it was following the formation between rock strata. "The time would come," he said "when the entire mountain would slip into the canyon, aided by earthquake tremors which were numerous at the time." Heeding his own prediction, he sold his ranch to Guil Huff in 1920, and it was only five years later that his prediction came true. Huff's former ranch now lies beneath Lower Slide Lake.

The winter snowpack had been heavy, and the spring of 1925 very wet. On the afternoon of June 23, Guil Huff mounted his horse to ride out to look at the mountain where rumbling and small slides had been going on all day. Suddenly he noticed a movement in a 30 to 40 foot high bank which had been undercut by the river. There was a loud roar, and in a flash the whole mountainside began moving directly toward him. Terrified, he turned his horse and rode for his life from the speeding rocks, earth and trees. He was saved by a small ridge which split the avalanche, sending it on either side of him.

Two cowboys, Farney Cole and Boyd Charter, engaged in the traditional spring activity of driving a herd of cattle up to summer pasture on the forest, watched the cataclysm from a high bank across the river. Charter galloped up river to notify Forest Ranger Charles Dibble at the Horse-tail Ranger Station--about two and a half miles above the slide. Ranger Dibble jumped into his Model T, accompanied by Charter, and hurried to the Huff home, where he found the family packing their valuables into a wagon.

Mrs. Huff and young daughter spent the night at the ranger station. It was about four o'clock in the morning when the men finished moving the Huff's belongings, by which time the water was about 18 inches deep in the new \$7,500 house. William Card, another ranger who lived a little farther upstream, also moved out at the same time.

The spring runoff from melting snows reached its peak in June, and the rains continued to fall. The new lake began filling rapidly. Within a week it was approaching the ranger station.

During the night of June 29, there was another roar, and waves from the new lake began washing against the foundation of the ranger station. Fearing another slide, the family, already in nightdress, spent the remainder of the night in a tent on higher ground. This time the mountain had only settled into large terraces. Dibble and his family moved into Kelly the next day and three days later the ranger station floated away on the lake.

With the increasing accumulation of water behind the new dam, the homesteaders downstream became uneasy, fearing it would give way. Numerous engineers, however, inspected the solid-looking work of nature and reassured the people. "When the lake was full to the brim", they said, "it would merely overflow at its lowest point."

Predictions were that it would take up to two months to fill the river's channel below the dam, but within two weeks the channel was full again from water which had found its way through the earthen dam. By the end of the year, residents had become accustomed to the new dam. 1/

The spring of 1927 was a wet one. By the middle of May water had risen behind the dam and had penetrated it in several places. On May 18, the upper 60 feet of the dam broke. At first, a wall of mud and rock moved down the canyon, but soon the released waters burst forth. Buildings were destroyed, hundreds of domestic animals drowned, and ranch lands were covered with mud and rubble. The town of Kelly, three and one-half miles downstream, was practically wiped out by the torrent of water. Six persons lost their lives. Property was damaged for miles, and losses were estimated at \$500,000. But by late afternoon the river was back in its channel--the flood was over as quickly as it had started. The high water mark of the original lake can now be seen on both sides of the present Lower Slide Lake. 2/

On the morning of May 18, Ranger Dibble and others were trying to keep driftwood from piling up against the bridge at Kelly as the river was ready to overflow its banks. Suddenly, Dibble saw upriver a hayrack which had been floating on Slide Lake for two years. Again he jumped into his Model T., and taking Jack Ellis, an old cowboy with him,

1/ Excerpts from Ranger C.E. Dibble, Forest Service Files, Jackson's Hole Courier, and articles by Floy Tonkin.

2/ Ibid.

started upstream to investigate. About three and one-half miles above Kelly they met the first flood waters, spread out five or six feet beyond the banks, sweeping boulders and driftwood ahead of it. The main flood was still far behind.

Dibble stopped at the nearest ranch with a telephone and asked that everyone along the river with phones alert the people without phones to the danger of the flood. His warning came in ample time so everyone could have escaped, yet six people perished. Others caught in the flood managed to survive through chance rather than planning.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Almy, a couple in their sixties, sat in their open car, making no attempt to escape and were swept into the flood. Almy sat out the flood in the fork of a cottonwood tree where the water deposited him, while Mrs. Almy, rolled over and over for a mile downstream, was then washed into the shallows where she managed to escape without losing either her false teeth or spectacles. Shortly, a stranger in the vicinity delivering a load of wheat to a Kelly merchant, was also caught, then washed to shore, where battered and shocked into inactivity, still managed to use his voice to help steer Mrs. Almy to shore.

Forest Supervisor McCain picked them both up and took them to a ranch for first aid. Then he hurried to the Gros Ventre bridge to warn watchers there that it might give way. His was the last vehicle across before it went, 50 tons of steel ripped from its concrete piers and twisted beyond salvage. Others had narrow escapes.

H.M. Kneedy, his wife and foster son, unable to believe their lives in danger, died in the flood. Clint Stevens, caught while trying to rescue livestock, jumped onto a passing hayrack and later was found dead in the fork of a cottonwood, ten feet above ground. Mrs. May Lovejoy and her sister, Maude Smith, stopped to load their valuables into their wagon, then tried to escape by driving at a right angle to the path of the flood. They were drowned and Mrs. Lovejoy's body was never found.

The town of Kelly was washed out at 11 a.m., leaving only the church and school house standing. By 1 p.m. the river was a mile and a half wide. The Snake River Bridge near Wilson withstood the flood, but its approaches were washed away, and the town of Wilson was six feet under water. The crest of the flood reached the Snake River Narrows south of Jackson about nine hours after passing Kelly and spread out 100 feet, taking out the Imeson bridge.

Private ranches once lined the banks of the Gros Ventre, and the thriving community of Kelly, home of some 80 people, was on its north shore, vying with Jackson for the right to be the county seat.

After the flood, some property owners in the flood area became discouraged and sold their holdings. The town of Kelly was never rebuilt. Only the post office remains, located today in what was once a church building--its stained glass windows remain as mute evidence of a day past and another life. 1/

Today the course of the flood can still be seen in the deep erosive cuts in the limestone walls. Rocks and stones from other areas are found mingled with sand and gravel of the river. Botanists Donald and Elizabeth Lawrence made studies of the trees carried down on the surface of the slide. They found that the older trees were not able to stand the shock or adapt to the new conditions. None over forty years of age survived. The younger trees, however, continued to live in spite of the disturbing conditions brought about by their change in location.

The Gros Ventre Slide was designated a Geological Area in March 1962 by Regional Forester Floyd Iverson, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Under this designation, it is to be managed to enhance its value to the American public. 2/

3. Grand Teton National Park was established in 1929. A withdrawal order was first signed by President Coolidge on July 7, 1927 which was defective. A bill by Senator Kendrick became an Act of the 70th Congress (Public Law 817, 45 Stat. 1314), and was signed by President Coolidge on February 26, 1929, eliminating 95,185 acres or approximately 150 square miles for the establishment of the original Grand Teton National Park. The remaining Forest total acres equalled 1,830,944. The Teton Park varied from 3 to 9 miles in width and was 27 miles in length. 3/

4. Copenhaver committed suicide.
Copenhaver was a Forest Service guard who worked for Dick Ohl, ranger, over in the Berry Creek country summers, and as game patrolman when hunting started in the fall. He

- 1/ Excerpts from the Jackson Hole Villager, December, 1968; Charles E. Dibble, Ranger on the Teton, papers; the Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyoming; Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area, U.S. Department Agriculture F.S., Intermountain Area 1969.
2/ Gros Ventre Slide Geological Area, U.S. Department Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Region 1969, a bulletin.
3/ Forest Service Files, Jackson, Wyo., Establishment of the Teton National Forest and Grand Teton National Park Booklet, U.S. Depart. Interior, 1938, p. 1

was packing out from there as his job was finished. He had forded the Snake River and evidently got his ropes and pack outfit wet and had gotten off to fix or tighten his pack and accidentally cut his arm. He panicked from the blood and thought he was going to bleed to death, so he unpacked his horse, took off his blanket and saddle and put them on the ground. He then lay down on the blanket with his head on the saddle, put his rifle between his knees and shot off the top of his head. 1/

Supervisor McCain rounded up a search party when he didn't show up a week after he was due. Henry Francis, Fred Perkins, Dewey Van Winkle, and Henry Francis' police dog drove north to join a Forest Service crew at the search camp above the old Arizona Ranger Station. 2/

Those already there had found Copenhaver's radio and the search fanned out from there. Some Camp Robber birds were acting strangely so the men followed the ridge and found the body. They investigated what had happened and saw where he had ridden in horseback, tied up his horses, unpacked them and turned them loose. His camp outfit was piled neatly and a tarp thrown over it. He had left a note about cutting his arm, bleeding badly and where he had left his radio. He had panicked so much he didn't use good judgement as he could have mounted his horse, held his cut arm with his hand and ridden to a clean-up camp in twenty minutes. He had shot off many bullets to signal for help.

Ranger Felix Buckenroth arrived on the scene from helping search and fired off his gun to signal other searchers to come in; the body had been found. Mr. V. Johnson from the Sargeant place and others came. Slim Pendegraft, the sheriff, and Bill Grant, coroner, arrived on the scene with a small ladder, which was used to pack out the body to the highway.

To quote Mr. Francis, "By God, the worst of this story is, when we got him back to town I had to lay him out for burial. I was the undertaker's assistant, so I had to take him over to the bell tower of the Episcopal Church which we used for a morgue, and try to stretch him out from that humped over

1/ K.C. Allan interview 1935, Blackrock Ranger Station

2/ Henry Francis account of finding Copenhaver, Sept. 1974

shape we found him in until he was straight enough to fit in a coffin. He was frozen so hard, if he'd been straight we could have pounded him into the ground like a post and saved a coffin. We buried him up here in the Jackson cemetery." 1/

The Courier newspaper gave this account. "On November 20, 1929, the body of S.E. Copshaver, game patrolman of the Teton National Forest Service, which was found covered with snow in the wild Jackson country, gave evidence of intense suffering experienced by a wounded man alone in the wilderness, returning searchers said Tuesday. Copshaver* shot and killed himself ten days before to prevent a more horrible death, his associates in the Forest Service said. A note, signed with his name, said he had slashed his arm while cutting a rope and gave directions for finding his pack. Beneath his body was a pistol. Had he not stopped to take the pack from his horse, he could have reached the lake shore camp, rangers pointed out. Three shots were heard by workmen on the lake front November 8. The victim was about 45 years of age and joined the service three years ago when he come here from Montana." He had been dead about 10 days when found. 2/

5. A man who called himself Frank B. Jackson stayed at Turpin Meadows Lodge during the winter of 1931. He dreamed up the idea of how to get dudes during the depression. He put ads in various newspapers to attract college students. He advertised one month's vacation at Turpin Meadows Dude Ranch -- an all-expense vacation for only \$200 with pack trips, use of a horse, a rodeo and overnight trip to Yellowstone Park on horseback. (See Figure 64)

Jimmy Simpson and the Lester Leeks then had Turpin Meadows under a Forest Service lease and had a good reputation for running a fine dude ranch. Thirty-two young people, two chaperons, one doctor (who turned out to have a Ph.D. but not in medicine), and drivers who furnished their own cars to transport the dudes to Turpin made up the vacation party.

The day after the party arrived, a rodeo was staged for them by hired performers in rodeo circles. The next morning Jackson sent all his dudes off on a week's pack trip into the wilderness and he took off with the rodeo prize

* The spelling of the victim's name seems to vary. The Forest Service files gives the spelling as Copenhaver, and Copenhaven.

1/ Henry Francis account of the finding of Copenhaver, Sept. 1974

2/ The Jackson Courier, November 20, 1929.

TURPIN MEADOW RANCH

Elk, Wyoming

.....1932

Gentlemen:

Please enter my reservation for the

MILLION DOLLAR VACATION

at the 1932 Depression Price of \$200

||| The vacation to last 30 days, and the above price to cover everything, including transportation, hotel bills, 15-day horseback trip through the famous Jackson Hole, a visit to the mighty Tetons, my stay at Turpin Meadow Ranch, and a trip through Yellowstone National Park. - - There are to be no extras. The above price to be all inclusive. |||

Attached is \$25 deposit. Balance of \$175 to be paid before departure.

Signed.....

Street..... City..... State..... Phone.....

Make checks payable to FRANK JACKSON

Figure 64. Reservation Contract with Turpin Meadows promoted by Frank Jackson in 1932.

money and the funds he had collected from the dudes. His excuse was that he was meeting another group at Casper to join the first group.

The Leeks and Jimmy were left holding the "bag" and had to pay off the cowboys, complete the contract with the dudes, and all the bills which kept coming in that Jackson had run up enroute for hotels and meals for the party. He had given each dude and helper a book of coupons which they were to turn in at each hotel in lieu of cash for room and meals. He had also bought a vast amount of western riding gear and clothes which he had charged and taken with him. The drivers of the cars received no pay for the use of their cars or gasoline.

Ranger Sunny Allan who was in charge of the district had suspected Jackson the winter before and reported it to Supervisor McCain, but there was nothing on which to base the suspicions then.

The morning Jackson took off for Casper, and all the dudes were sent on the pack trip, Ranger Allan rode out to where they were camped to investigate the situation. That is the way I met my future husband, as I was one of the dudes.

Before we came, several of us had written to various organizations in Jackson and other places and, as they gave Turpin Meadows a fine recommendation, we signed up. It was a great package-deal with a month's vacation from July 2nd to September 3, 1932, including travel time to and from Chicago to Turpin Meadows and expenses.

The Leeks and Jimmy Simpson went broke over the deal since they had sponsored the promoter, Jackson, and had to fulfill his contracts. The cowboys and other helpers who had been hired to take care of the party, offered to work free as it was too late to get another job. The Leeks and Mr. Simpson had to sell out their interest in Turpin and left for Alaska the next year to start another business. Ranger Sunny Allan, Forest Service officials, and other groups tried to help find Mr. Jackson, but they never found a trace. The Leeks had waited too long to report it and he had time to cover his tracks. 1/

6. A. A. Bennett, pilot, came in during the 1930's and used his plane to take elk counters over the area, hauled supplies to fires, and gave instructions in flying. 2/
(Note: Further information on Bennett under Transportation, page 228)

1/ From the diary of E.B. and K.C. Allan, 1932 and 1933.

2/ Ibid.

7. Civilian Conservation Corps

The CCC bill became a law on March 31, 1933, with President Roosevelt's signature. It was Major Stuart, Chief of the Forest Service, who suggested the Army be recruited to build and operate the camps, feed, transport, and discipline the men, while technical agencies such as the Forest Service and the Park Service, be responsible for the work project and for the men during the working hours. This was the plan accepted for operating the CCC camps. The work "civilian" was, however, stressed, and the Civilian Conservation Corps remained an organization dedicated to civilian pursuits rather than those of the military.

The severe economic depression of the 1930's had its effect on the youth of the land. In 1932 it was estimated that of those between the ages of 15 and 24 who were in the labor market, about one-fourth were unemployed. Nearly a quarter million young Americans were wandering about the country with no work and no prospects for the future. It needed to be corrected.

"Young men needing work were recruited into the program of saving America from the ravages of exploitation which had unloosed the forces of land destruction. America needed to heal her wounds, both socially and ecologically." 1/

Once in a Lifetime, a Guide to the CCC's states the following for a boy joining the organization.

"You are a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps for six months or longer. You will live in camp with an axe, saw, shovel, or brush-hook. You will have a job in conservation work. The boys are selected into the CCC's by the War Relief Agency in the home communities acting under the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Army. The group to be given a physical, clothes, and equipment and with army officers in charge of the camp." 2/

The CCC's were brought into Jackson Hole to help build and restore the area from 1933 to 1941 summers. (Figure 65, 66, 67) From 1938 to 1941, they remained winters as well. 3/

1/ Fifty Year History of the Monongahela National Forest.

2/ Once in a Lifetime, a Guide to the CCC's. Locked files, Teton Co. Library

3/ Grand Teton Newspaper, 1/23/34; and the Courier, 2/17/49.



Figure 65. CCC's cleanup of the shores of Jackson Lake about 1934-35.



Figure 66. CCC's cleanup of the shores of Jackson Lake about 1934-35.



Figure 67. CCC's on cleanup job of Jackson Lake about 1934-35.



Figure 68. First snowmobile on Jackson Lake, 1939. Ilo Steingraber in front and Esther Allan in rear. Sunny Allan photos.

The main camps in the Teton Forest were at Dog Creek and Cliff Creek. Many worthwhile projects were accomplished by them. The major ones were: the building of Granite Creek swimming pool and campground; the Granite Creek Road; the stream improvement of Granite Creek (Bureau of Sport Fisheries); the building of the Hoback Campground; the Wilson-Fall Creek Road; the Snake River Canyon Road work; construction of the supervisor's office in Jackson (now Hawkin's office, CPA); the Hoback Guard Station, Goosewing Station, the Kelly Ranger Station; the Jackson Lake Ranger Station at Moran; the telephone line from Wilson to Dog Creek and Hoback Canyon to Game Creek. They also helped clean up the Jackson Lake shore; did trail building and maintenance; soil erosion control work; grazing and reclamation projects; helped on fire-fighting and cut fire breaks for the Forest Service; timber clean-up making fire hazards much less, and helped in searching for lost persons including Olga Mauger (see pages 201-202). 1/

They had two Coast Cutters that were brought in to use on the Jackson Lake cleanup to ferry horses, bulldozers, and tractors around to different bays. One group was camped at Lizard Creek at the head of Jackson Lake with an officer in charge, a sea captain just off his battleship. Most of the boys were fresh out of the Bronx and had never been west before. They decided to go on a strike--more to eat and less work. The officer in charge called a meeting and explained to them that it was all right for them to strike, but if they did, he felt it only fair to have everyone in camp strike with them, cooks and all--so there was no cooking. He told them to let him know when they decided to go back to work. The kids got pretty hungry and some of them robbed summer homes along the Jackson Lake shore for food. However, after two days, they sent a committee to meet with him and said they were ready to go back to work, so the strike was called off and everyone went back to work. There were no more strikes in that officer's camp. 2/

After the CCC's left, the Coast Guard Cutters were turned over to the Park Service and put in dry dock at what is now the Colter Bay area. Teton Park and the Teton Forest Service had the use of the boats for possible fires across

1/ Courier, 2/17/49; Grand Teton, 1/23/34 and F.S. Files

2/ Diary of K.C. and E.B. Allan

Jackson Lake. The Forest Service agreed to maintain the boats for their use. Sunny Allan was in charge of one boat and kept it in shape. He put it in dry dock at the end of the summer and got it out again in the spring.

(See page 204) 1/

The CCC's, as a reward for good behavior and work, were given weekend trips to Yellowstone Park in one camp. The lieutenant in charge invited Sunny to accompany them most weekends during one summer. The boys' responses to the wonders of Yellowstone were interesting. 2/

World War II brought other priorities, and the Civilian Conservation Corps was terminated by Public Law 647, enacted July 2, 1942. 3/

1934

8. On July 15, 1934, two CCC boys fishing on Jackson Lake were reported drowned when their boat turned over in a storm. Ranger Allan organized a crew and boats out of Leek's Camp to help with the search. They found one body the 15th but had to return the next day to recover the second body. A third CCC boy who was with them could not swim so hung onto the boat and got to shore. The other two tried swimming and were drowned. The accident occurred near the Sargeant place. A crew of CCC boys were called in the second day to help with the search. 4/

1934

1935

9. "Fire Razes Teton Lodge; Damage believed to be \$20,000. A wire broken by lightning is the cause of the blaze that burned the building to the ground. Teton Lodge at Moran, one of the leading tourist hotels of Wyoming, was burned last Saturday evening. No one was injured in the fire, J. H. Rayburn, managing director of the Teton Investment Company which owns the building and adjoining cabins stated that the loss was covered by insurance.

"Word of the fire was received in Jackson by telephone and scores of local residents rushed to Moran to lend a hand. Employees of Teton National Park and CCC workers from the Jenny Lake and Hot Springs camps were called and aided greatly with pumps and hose lines. However, the fire had

1/ Diary of K.C. and E.B. Allan

2/ Ibid.

3/ Fifty Year History of the Monongahela National Forest,
F.S. Files

4/ Diary of E.B. Allan

gained too much headway and a short time after the first alarm was sounded the logs of the huge lodge were all in flames. Water was thrown on the flames but it was sufficient only to protect nearby structures and the lodge couldn't be saved.

"At the time of the fire, there were about 150 guests registered at the lodge and were housed in company owned cabins nearby, or taken to Jackson Lake Lodge, two miles north of Moran.

"Razed in the fire were the main lodge, office, employees' recreation hall, lunch room, two ice houses and the store room. The general store operated by C.E. Fesler was badly damaged both from fire and water.

"Vandals packed articles into their autos, looted the grounds and escaped, although some of the would-be thieves were noticed and the goods retrieved.

"Teton Lodge was first constructed in 1903 and since then the original building has been improved and enlarged until the structure was one of the leading lodges in Wyoming. Many celebrities have spent the night there." 1/

34

10. On July 7, 1934, the annual cow picnic was given on top of Togwotee Pass by the local cowmen, a pit barbecue of beef was furnished by the cattlemen. Ranger Allan spent several days helping put up toilets, signs et cetera. It was a big affair attended by five hundred people including Governor Miller and the Secretary of State of Wyoming and other dignitaries. It was held each year until the crowd got too large to handle.
11. During August of 1934, all the Forest Rangers were working on a Fifty-Year Survey for the Forest Service.
12. On September 5, 1934, Ranger Allan helped organize the Jackson Hole Fish and Game Association. This ran for several years. In 1936 officers were: C.E. Fesler, president, H.G. Weston, secretary, assisted by W.C. Lawrence and K.C. Allan. On June 23, 1936, a fish fry was held on Jackson Lake near Leeks Camp for 200 people. The officers were in charge of the successful event. A prize was given for the largest fish caught that day.

1/ Courier newspaper report, old edition, no date.

13. In 1934 or 1935, a fire lookout was built on top of Huckleberry Mountain. 1/
14. September 5, 1934. A lost lady was reported to Ranger Allan by Mrs. Angle of Angle's Camp on Togwotee Pass. He went to Stalnacker's hunting camp for a one o'clock meeting with her husband, Carl Mauger, and was told they were on their honeymoon on a hunting trip for elk. On the sixth day after their arrival at the Stalnacker camp, Olga Mauger disappeared for no apparent reason. There was only one witness to what happened and that was her husband, whose story has never been shaken. They had been hiking far into the wilderness and Carl suggested they climb up a small hill ahead of them. Olga said she was tired and would wait for him there. As he climbed he looked back and saw her sitting on a rock. They had not had an argument, he said, and he couldn't understand why she didn't want to finish the climb. Olga loved the woods and was an expert in the forest and everyone knew she couldn't get lost. She wore tan breeches, high-laced boots, in her belt was a small hatchet, and she carried a bag of sandwiches. He was back within half an hour and Olga was not there. He searched frantically after awhile and shouted her name. Olga was gone without a clue.

Ranger Sunny Allan and a searching party of several hundred men, including the CCC's, citizens, game wardens, the sheriff from Jackson and twenty Fort Washakie Indians who were trackers started the search. The men covered the area for miles around the spot where she was last seen, sitting on the rock which was within hearing distance of cars on Togwotee Pass. The authorities considered every possibility, especially the letter to Ella Tehack, Olga's friend in Midwest, Wyoming, in which Olga had said she was thinking of committing suicide with no reason given. Carl had been engaged to Ella for six years before he met Olga, so some thought this might be a clue or that he might have murdered his wife. The men searched every crevice to see if they could find her body in case she might have committed suicide. They questioned her husband over and over but he stuck to his story and even came back the next year to hunt for her by himself. They worked on the case for months. Some suspected foul play and others thought she had just hitched a ride and disappeared. She had cash with her and knew the trails to the

1/ Diary of E.B. Allan

2/ Ibid.

main roads. Her sister, Mrs. Edith M. Thompson, who was a descendent of Beaver Dick Leigh, thought she had merely disappeared as she felt her marriage had been a mistake. She was lost about eight miles above Angle's Camp on Togwotee Pass in very rough country.

She has never been found in all these years nor has she been in contact with her family as far as is known. It is one of the unsolved mysteries of Jackson Hole. 1/

C. Other Events on the Forest

4

September 21, 1934. We met Baron and Baroness Edward R. Von Maltzahn from Berlin, Germany who had escaped from Hitler with just what they could carry with them. Hitler had confiscated their estate and most of their possessions. They were exceptionally interesting people. The Baron was a photographer, journalist and free lance writer. They left Germany three months before on a freighter to Galveston, Texas with commissions to write for the Neue Freie Press in Vienna, Austria, the Berline Tageblatt and several other papers and magazines. They planned to spend four or five years traveling in North and South America and might settle in the latter. They were very interested in learning about Jackson Hole, its wildlife and history. Ranger Allan invited them to the Blackrock Ranger Station and spent much time showing them pictures of wildlife and taking them over his district to show them how the Forest Service functioned and its purposes. 2/

November 23, 1934. We attended Robert Miller's funeral in Jackson.

November 25th, a small earthquake which knocked the plaster out of the living room chimney at Blackrock.

5

February 13, 1935. Ranger Alfred Balch and K.C. Allan rode Bennett's plane for an official trip to Jackson. Bennett landed his plane on Jackson Lake. The entire town of Moran turned out for the take-off as it was a first at Moran.

March 3, to Wilson for Carnival of Winter Sports. MGM took movies of the events.

March 6, Ranger Allan and Ranger Buckenroth counted elk in the Gros Ventre area on foot.

March 14, K.C. Allan and wife took plane from the Hatchet Ranch field for a month of work at headquarters with Mr. McCain. Bennett used the Hatchet Ranch field and Jackson Lake for a landing field as there were then none in Jackson Hole.

1/ From old clippings from the Courier newspaper and the experiences of Ranger K. C. Allan

2/ Ibid.

March 29, 1935. Ranger Allan drew plans and took measurements for a new station at Blackrock. When Mr. McCain, Mr. Loveridge and another official from Washington, D.C. were inspecting ranger stations in September of 1934, they decided a new station was needed at Blackrock. For some reason plans were later cancelled for it.

Ranger Allan and his guards worked on putting up a tenthouse and furnishing it for the three fire-guards to stay in when they came to Blackrock for supplies and reports.

October 16, 1935. Don Graham's son, Bruce, was drowned in the Buffalo River near Turpin Meadows. Oma, the mother, was driving their car to Turpin Meadows to meet her husband, who was coming in from a pack trip with his dudes. The car didn't make the turn and plunged into the river and the boy's neck was broken. There was a daughter in the car who wasn't hurt. Ranger Allan was called to organize a rescue crew and the boy's body had washed down the river about a mile where it was found.

In the fall of 1935, there occurred what was termed the "Massacre of the Elk" when the Teton State Game Preserve was opened to hunting. It had been closed since 1905 when it was created as a protective area for big game. As the Buffalo River was the southern boundary, hunters lined up south of it and shot elk that had used this route for many years. Rangers, game wardens were all out at dawn patrolling the area and arresting hunters for illegal kills. Many elk were wounded and left to die. It was a mess. One of the worst areas was on Antelope Flats. Archie Teeters, well known painter, painted the scene there and entitled it "The Massacre of the Elk". This painting hung in the Jackson Drug Store for years.

Ranger Allan was out patrolling early morning and came to a group of hunters on the highway near the old Buffalo Ranger Station. They were standing around an object covered with a tarp and Ranger Allan thought it was an elk killed on the highway. When he lifted the tarp, he found a dead man. The truck load of hunters explained they had gone over the steep bank and the driver had broken his neck when the car plunged down. They were standing there waiting for the undertaker from Jackson.

December 12-20 heavy blizzards and much snow. The mail sleigh couldn't come in from Victor, Idaho for several weeks and the mail piled up there. Everyone was snowed in or out of Jackson Hole.

The Hoback was closed due to slides running due to the warm thaws. No traffic out from April 8 to 13 except at night when

the cold kept them from running.

June 4, 1936 was Charlie Neal's funeral. The game wardens wanted to search his coffin for beaver pelts, as they thought it was another trick.

June 8, the sheriff from Lander arrived looking for a horse thief and asked Ranger Allan to help him. They saw him hiding out at the head of the Blackrock road. They hid out back of Neal's cabins above Tracy Pond and caught him.

7
Mrs. Herbert Hoover and party on pack trip out of Turpin Meadows. Ranger Allan contacted her, May 24, 1937, on her return to Turpin.

The ambassador from Mexico and his party called on us at Blackrock to see a ranger cabin, June 19, 1937.

Jack Tevebaugh's Hawk's Rest cabin was known as "Convention Hall" with many important dudes stopping in evenings to listen to his radio. Ernest Miller, Max Wilde, "Kid" Nichols (once wanted for elk slaughter) and the Roland Harrimans, brother of Averill Harriman, to name a few. The World Series was a big drawing card during the fall hunting season for the big game hunters, such as the Sinclairs and Tex Darlings.

The E. Roland Harrimans stopped in at the Blackrock cabin for a hot cup of tea and sandwiches after their long ride from Hawk's Rest on September 26 and to get warm.

3
The Victor Stokes and the K.C. Allans exchanged districts and houses on a cold day of moving, November 29, 1938. (Figure 54)

Snowplows kept the highway open to Moran. Moose would get on the highway out of the deep snow and would be kept running in front of cars. One car would take them up the highway and another would chase them back down. Some of the moose got on the fight and would attack cars. One moose came into the Jackson Lake Station road and tried to chase our dogs. We were afraid they would crash through the French doors in the livingroom but finally managed to get the dogs inside that he was trying to charge. Sunny drove down to the Moran school to see about a moose there that was keeping the children from going home. He got the moose away from the area.

The Wort Brothers had a bear from Canada chained in front of Signal Mountain for an attraction for guests. In December, they built a little shed for him to hibernate in and put a bale of hay in front of it. The bear hauled all the hay, down to the last wisp, into his hut and curled up in the middle of it and went to sleep.

We drove down often during the winter to watch him in hibernation. All we could see was about a foot of bear hide that wasn't covered and showed how slow he was breathing. In the spring he had lost so much weight, he slipped out of his collar with a chain attached and went down the highway. We were returning from Jackson one day and saw dirt being thrown up along the edge of the highway. We investigated and found it was the Wort bear digging. We headed him north slowly and almost got him back to Signal Mountain Lodge when he left in a hurry. He evidently recognized the area and didn't want to be chained up again.

39

Traveled by dog team to Pacific Creek. Several families used dog teams to get in and out of outlying homes.

March 24, big cattlemen's meeting in Jackson with the Forest Service on grazing.

First snowmobile on Jackson Lake, which was an old airplane with the wings removed. We made a trip on Jackson Lake March 25th to the Berol's place and skied back on the lake to Moran. Wore a fur-lined pilot's suit to keep warm in the open cockpit.

Sunny and men on Signal Mountain from the 12th of June to the 26th locating and setting up a tent for Mr. Ben Sheffield's lookout station. (Figure 69)

The Teton Park and Forest Service officials worked out an arrangement for using one of the Coast Guard Cutters for patrolling and hauling supplies to fires across the lake. Allyn Hanks, chief ranger from Teton and Ranger Allan looked over the boats and selected one where they were in dry dock in the area that is now Colter Bay. Ranger Allan painted it and the Park Service brought it down to Leek's Camp dock. July 24, the first patrol trip across the lake on the boat. On August 6, Ranger Allan went across the lake with it to a fire. On October 8th, a group of Forest officials went with Ranger Allan for an inspection trip around Jackson Lake to note the conditions of the lake shore. Those in the party included Bob Marshall, Chief of Lands and Recreation, Forest Service, Washington, D.C. and Wiseman Alaska; Mr. John B. Hatcher and Mr. J.W. Farrell from the Ogden office; Bill West, Supervisor and his assistant Art Buckingham, and Francis Woods, ranger from the Jackson office. Mr. Marshall was very interested in everything. When we brought him back to the Jackson Lake Station that evening, he wrote a poem for us.

"The lake shore seems to wash away,
The osprey look like lark,
There was no sourdough today
The toilet rooms were dark,
But even so, three cheers, hurray,
That this is not a park."

Mr. Marshall was a fine house guest and wrote several books on Alaska. He was one of the finest and most interesting people we have ever met. He also went with Ranger Allan to look at possible camp sites at Two Ocean Lake.

40

In January, we helped organize the Moran Ski Club for the purpose of promoting skiing and having a ski tow in the area.

May 27 to July 3, MGM made the movie WYOMING, starring Wallace Beery.

July 24th, pack trip to Conant and upper Berry Creek, top of Survey Peak. We made camp near the old asbestos mine. Rain and sleet caused us to move into old miner's cabin. To lower Berry Creek patrol cabin on the 28th. Forded Snake River the 29th where we saw thousands of geese, many tracks of deer, moose and bear. Home the 30th.

We rode with A.A. Bennett in his plane to drop supplies to a fire. He had the side of his plane removed and a helper in back to push out the supplies. Fire on Ranger Cox's district.

The worst fire season in the history of the Forest Service was during the summer and fall of 1940. Ranger Sunny Allan was out on fires from August 5th to September 12th without a break. These fires were lightning caused.

From September 24th to October 15th, a big fire school was held for rangers and officials at Logan, Utah. All the rangers from the Teton Forest attended.

A bad influenza epidemic occurred in the valley. The town of Moran was hard hit with everyone sick at the same time. Reed Turner, the only person escaping it, spent the Christmas season making daily rounds to build fires and do chores for all his neighbors.

40

On August 19, 1940, the Historical Landmark Commission placed a monument at Leek's Lodge honoring the old trappers. The inscription reads, "In memory of the bold trappers who passed this way to win and hold the West."* Those taking part in the ceremony were: William H. Jackson, famous photographer, and S.N. Leek. Esther Allan unveiled the monument. (Figure 70)

The same day a ceremony was held at Turpin Meadows to dedicate a monument to Dick Turpin, early trapper, miner, and homesteader.

* Teton Park District Ranger Doug McLaren.



Figure 70. Dedication of the Trappers' Trail Monument at Leek's Lodge, August 19, 1940. William H. Jackson on left and S. N. Leek on right. Allan photo.

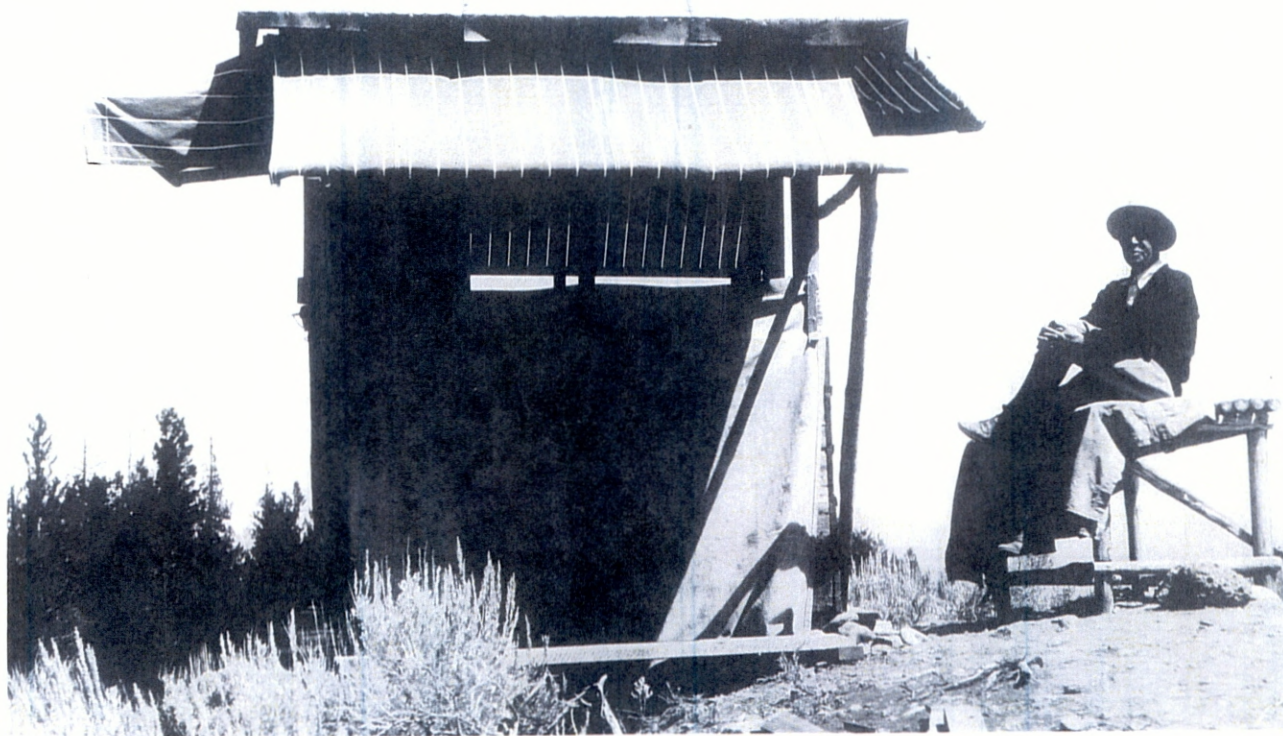


Figure 69. Mr. Ben Sheffield and the first lookout station on Signal Mountain, a tent-house. June 26, 1939. Sunny Allan photo.



Figure 69. Mr. Ben Sheffield and the first lookout station on Signal Mountain, a tent-house. June 26, 1939. Sunny Allan photo.

The monument is located near the main building of the lodge at Turpin Meadows Dude Ranch, and bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Dick Turpin
soldier, scout and pioneer.
Settled here in 1887.
Erected by the trustees: Robert E. Miller,
R. Buckenroth, Roy VanVleck and William L.
Simpson".

Dedicated by the Historical Landmark Commission of Wyoming,
1940. *

1941

The first snowplane was brought into Jackson Hole from Durango, Colorado on January 21, 1941, and made trips on Jackson Lake to Berol's place and around the Jackson Lake Ranger Station area. This started snowplanes in Jackson Hole that year.

The first ski-tow on Togwotee Pass was installed in January by the Moran Ski Club.

April 18th, an ice pool was started by Sunny Allan to see who could guess when the ice would go out on Jackson Lake. It was sponsored by the Moran Ski Club each year after that until it was taken over by a Jackson club. The club planted a barrel in Jackson Lake and sold tickets in a guessing contest on the date, hour and minute the ice broke up in the spring. It was done principally as an educational feature and to stimulate interest in the wide range of spring weather that prevails in Jackson Hole. The exact time the barrel, propelled only by the elements, touched shore, determined the winter. 1/

In former years the earliest breakup of record was April 19, and the latest, May 24.

About a half mile out on the lake from Moran, fourteen inches of frozen snow was removed from the chosen spot and twenty inches of deep blue ice chopped through. The barrel was hauled up by toboggan crews headed by Sunny Allan and Nobe Gregory. As cameras ground, it was lowered to the water where nature soon had it in a frozen grip. In a colorful ceremony with all the trappings of winter travel in Jackson Hole, the Moran Ski Club introduced the event. It was estimated that over a hundred people, including residents, tourists and passers-by, took part in the annual event. Dave Richardson of the Rock Springs, Wyoming Rocket and Jim Simon, noted authority on fish and wildlife, of Moran, were among those taking pictures of the event.

* Teton Forest Service Files.

1/ From the diary of E.B. Allan

May 4. Ranger Sunny Allan built a Forest Service emblem of rock in the yard of the Jackson Lake Ranger Station.

Bill Ferrin and Bud Thompson, two of Ranger Allan's workers, found Al Austen's last camp on June 11. Al had decided to die like an old bull elk in his favorite spot back of the Arizona Ranger Station and did this by starving himself to death. On June 14, his body was moved to Jackson for burial. On June 17 Ranger Allan searched for his car and found it well concealed in some trees a few miles south of the Arizona Station. Al had stripped the chrome parts off his car and covered it with branches. Attorney Neilsen kept all the pertinent records including the diary found with his body.

United States declares war on the Axis Powers. December 8th. Teton County started organizing Red Cross work and gas and sugar rationing started early the next year.

In May the U.S.O. was organized in Jackson and workers were appointed all over Teton County.

June 29 and 30th. Fire school was held at the Jackson Lake Station with over fifty men in attendance. The garage was used as a kitchen. The men practiced putting out set fires.

July 10. A rugged pack trip to Huckleberry Mountain Lookout and on to Rodent, Big Game Ridge, Wolverine and back to Huckleberry to help Jacobsen, fire lookout, fix the radio and to locate new lookout station site. Home by way of Pacific Creek.

Esther Allan appointed fire lookout in case of fires without pay. Manpower shortage due to war.

August 6. Ranger Allan took Dick Costley, Supervisor Koziol's assistant, to Berry Creek on a pack trip to see if there was any game in the area. Dick Costley sang all the way in and out and naturally didn't see any game. When he got back to the Forest Service office he reported that, since there was no game in Berry Creek, the Idaho sheepmen could bring in domestic sheep to the area. Supervisor Koziol was in favor of this. Ranger Allan opposed the plan on his district.

A bomber plane flew in from Colorado and landed at Moran on September 21 and another one flew in on the 24th to pick up an army colonel.

Radio announced only four gallons of gas per week as of October 21. 1/

1/ This item and others, above, from the diaries of E.B. and K.C. Allan, 1932-1942.

Creation of the Jackson Hole Monument

On March 15, 1943, President Franklin Roosevelt's Proclamation No 2578 under provision of the Antiquities Act of 1906, created the Jackson Hole National Monument: A total of 221,610 acres of which 106,122 acres were taken from the Teton National Forest. 1/ This caused one of the most bitter controversies in the history of Jackson Hole.

Forest Conservation in World War II

From 1941 to 1945, World War II caused heavy inroads on the Nation's forests, as wood became a critical war material for barracks and contonments, ships and docks, war plants and war housing, gun-stocks, explosives, airplanes, boxes and crates for war supplies and hundreds of other essential uses. The Armed Forces used a greater tonnage of wood than steel.

Many peacetime activities were curtailed, such as the nationwide forest survey, reforestation work, and land acquisition under the Week's Law. The Forest Service was called upon, however, for numerous special war jobs: surveys of war requirements and supplies of forest products; emergency fire protection measures; numerous important studies and tests and much other work.

With so many men serving in the Armed Services, regular fire protection forces were severely depleted. The Office of Civilian Defense established a volunteer Forest Fire Fighters Service to aid Federal and State forestry agencies. Conservation agencies cooperated in special fire prevention campaigns to make the public more aware of the great need of individual carefulness in fire prevention. Women and private citizens were used to man fire lookouts. 2/

1/ Highlights in the History of Forest Conservation, Forest Service Bulletin No. 83, pp. 14 and 15.

2/ Ibid.

D. Period from 1944 to 1973

- 44 1944-46, since World War II. An international organization for forestry was started under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. At the first meeting of the FAO in 1944, a technical committee on forestry and primary forest products was set up. A report of this committee called attention to the rapidly multiplying uses for wood from the forests and the fact that it is rapidly diminishing. 1/
- 45 In 1945 the FAO met in Quebec, a strongly united group representing 21 nations which made up the Forestry Committee.
- 46 In 1946, a Branch of Forestry and Forest Products was set up as a permanent organization under FAO. In the fall, an American Forest Congress was held under the auspices of the American Forestry Association. Out of the discussions a program for American Forestry was formulated for effective protection of all forestry and watershed lands from fire, intensified control of destructive forest insects and diseases, expansion of technical assistance to owners of small forest properties, increased forest planting, more research in timber growing and harvesting and in wood utilization, and regulation of timber cutting practices by the United States. 2/
- 47 The Forest Service completed a post-war re-appraisal of the forest situation in the United States. Several re-appraisal reports were published. One report showed that the volume of saw timber in the country's forests had declined some 43 percent in 36 years. 3/
- In 1947, Congress passed a Forest Pest Control Act (61 Stat. 177). 4/
- 50 September 14, 1950--Public Law 787 approved creating a new Grand Teton National Park from the former Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole Monument. This did not involve any acreage of National Forest lands, but Section 8 revoked all temporary withdrawals of public lands made by executive orders in aid of legislation pertaining to parks, monuments, or recreational areas, adjacent to the Grand Teton National Park as established by this Act. This affected Executive Order 2905, of July 8, 1918 and Executive Order 3394 of January 28, 1921. 5/
The Teton National Forest was now composed of 1,700,781 acres. 6/
(Figure 79, map)

1/ Highlights in the history of Forest Conservation, U.S. Dept. of Ag., F.S. Bulletin No. 83. P15.

2/ Ibid. p.15

3/ Ibid. p.16

4/ Ibid. p.16

5/ Forest Service Files

6/ Ibid.

During this year occurred the large insect control project, the Gravel Creek Fire (about 1962 or 1963), the first timber sale on Union Pass (about 1959, called South Fork Fish Creek Timber Sale), and the death of Chuck Daughtery (occurred August 13, 1960), who was killed in a Forest Service plane crash at Waterdog Lakes, when the plane was returning from Boulder Lake fire drop. 1/ Mr. Daughtery was working for the Forest Service summers and was principal of the Jackson Elementary School winters. (This paragraph includes events in the 1960 through 1964 period.)

From 1958 to 1962, a number of campgrounds were constructed including: Curtis Canyon, Kozy, Crystal Creek, Atherton, Hatchett, and Lava. 2/

The Fox Park cabin was constructed in the Teton Wilderness. 3/

Creation of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4322(2) (c), created new impacts on the Forest in preparing for projects and in land use planning. 4/

From 1959 to 1964, a major trail reconstruction occurred in the Teton Wilderness by Nick Dietrich. 5/

Huckleberry Hot Springs permit issued for the campground and swimming pool. 6/

The Land and Water Conservation Act required payment of fees to use Forest Service campgrounds. 7/

The creation and acceptance of a Policy for Outfitting and Guiding on the Forest resulted in new orderly procedures for issuing permits and the administration of same. 8/

Four field trips for the Outdoor Writers' Association of America were conducted on the Region's Bridger, Caribou, Targhee, and Teton National Forests during June. The writers observed firsthand how water, timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation are woven harmoniously into the multiple-use management scheme. On each forest, Rangers pointed up the increasingly important role of outdoor recreation. 9/

Approximately a quarter of a million lodgepole pine and spruce trees were chemically sprayed to combat a severe attack by bark beetles during 1961. Foresters pointed out that in spite of the intensive treatment, the Intermountain Region is faced with increased numbers of broods and another tough battle during the year of 1962. 10/

1/-8/ from the Forest Service Files.

9/ Forest Ranger at Work, the 1961 Yearbook, U.S. Department of Agriculture, F.S. Intermountain Region.

10/ Ibid.

Last summer the American Forestry Association sponsored three Trail Riders groups of the Wilderness Expedition on National Forests of the Intermountain Region. Conducted on a nonprofit basis, the expeditions wound through the Uintas Primitive Area in Utah, and Wyoming's Teton and Bridger Wildernesses. The Trail Riders comprise people from all walks of life, who travel under the direction of skilled guides and packers. On National Forest, they are accompanied by Forest Rangers or other forest officers, who acquaint them with resource management programs and discuss points of scenic and historic interest. 1/

2 From 1962 to the present time, large forest planting efforts resulted in thousands of acres of reforested clearcuts. 2/

From 1962 to 1973, timber cutting accelerated to 25 MMBF per year on average sales. 3/

3 About 1963, a moratorium was placed on the issuance of new summer home permits. 4/

Private operators of commercial recreational facilities are expanding and developing new facilities on the Teton National Forest. 5/

Huckleberry Hot Springs Swimming and Picnic area is almost completed. The Flagg Ranch expansion includes a modern trailer court with accommodations for a hundred trailers. Roads and parking spurs have been cleared and sewer and water lines are being installed. Togwotee Lodge, now under new management, is being expanded with a new lodge, cafe and cabins. All of this work is being financed and conducted by private individuals and corporations, operating under special use permits from the Forest Service. 6/

1962 was considered a peak tourist year, but 1963 has far exceeded last year's travel. The increase in Jackson Hole has been estimated to be as high as 15%. The impact is terrific. 7/

On July 31st, lightning struck and fire began in the Gravel Creek area of the Teton Wilderness. The fire started in a heavy spruce timber stand and spread rapidly, under the influence of the highest burning index of the season. Hot shot fire crews from Regions I and VI, detailers from all over the Region, Sho'Ban Indian fire fighters and a crew from the Grand Teton National Park, plus helicopters, aerial tankers and trac-

1/-3/ Forest Ranger at Work, the 1961 Yearbook, U.S. Depart. of Agriculture, F.S. Intermountain Region.

4/-7/ Forest Service Files

tors were used to halt the blaze. At the peak of the manning, there were about 400 men on the line and 442 acres burned before control was attained on the afternoon of August 4th. This was the largest fire to occur on the Teton in recent years.

64

Permit issued for the new ski area at Crystal Springs Ranch, now called Teton Village. (Note: More on this development in Part V, Skiing and the Development of Snow King.)

Bull Creek Fire in the Gros Ventre.

April 29th marked the official beginning of the construction of the new Teton National Forest Headquarters. The new building was located in approximately the same location as was occupied for many years by the old Supervisor's Office. The work was done under the Accelerated Public Works Act in cooperation with the Rural Area Development Program of the Department of Agriculture and the Area Redevelopment Administration of the Department of Commerce. The building was completed in September and on September 29th, six months after the contract was issued to Hunter-Saucerman Construction, Incorporated of Idaho Falls, Idaho, Teton National Forest personnel moved into their new home.

The National Wilderness Act imposed formalized rules for Wilderness administration.

A \$55,138 construction contract for a new Ranger Office and other related improvements at Blackrock on the Buffalo Ranger District was awarded in February. The new office will be located on the flat south of U.S. Highways 287 and 26, and east of the Hatchet Campground. The building is to be completed by mid-summer if ground and weather conditions permit.

65

A peak year for insect control work.

Wyoming Report on timber cutting for Teton National Forest.

February of this year marked the 60th anniversary of the Forest Service's founding in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. As the pioneer public conservation agency, the Forest Service began primarily as the custodian of the vast 186 million acre National Forest system. Known then as the Forest Reserves, these public lands were completely undeveloped. The actual establishment of the Teton National Forest system took place on July 1, 1908.

The past six decades have witnessed a gradual change from custodianship to scientific management. Guided by the principles 1/

1/ This page from the Forest Service Files.

of multiple use management, the Forest Service expanded its role beyond mere custodianship to that of developing the National Forests for sustained yields of water, wood, forage, wildlife, and outdoor activities. Behind them is the benefit of sixty years of experience and research, adopted as the policy of Congress in the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960.

The Forest Service of 1965 directs its program through three major mediums: National Forest administration, State and private forestry, and research. Research programs are carried on by the Agency's various experimental stations to provide field personnel with the latest scientific information.

Construction of Bonneville Power line over Teton Pass.

The construction of approximately four miles of the Gros Ventre Road from the Teton National Forest boundary to Atherton Creek Campground on Lower Slide Lake. The new, smooth surfaced road will provide pleasant access to many campgrounds and other Teton National Forest uses in the Gros Ventre River drainage when it is completed.

The YWCA girls built and dedicated the Gros Ventre Slide interpretive trail.

The dedication of a new scenic vista point overlooking Jackson Hole on the Teton National Forest. Forest Supervisor Bob Safran of the Teton and Mrs. Fred Mauntel of Washington, announced the dedication. It was dedicated to the Garden Clubs of America in an impressive ceremony before an important group including Mrs. President Johnson, Laurance S. Rockefeller, Governor Clifford P. Hansen, Director of the National Park Service, George B. Hartzog, Jr., members of the Teton National Forest Advisory Council and other dignitaries, both local and national. Mrs. Mauntel was asked to unveil the bronze plaque memorializing the importance of natural beauty to America. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson is a leader in the campaign to beautify America, and spent some time in Jackson Hole visiting the valley and gave a speech in the Jackson Park to the public.

The Moran School made the news headlines over an argument regarding a teacherage that was on Forest land. The school was under a Special Use Permit with Teton Park, but the teacherage was on Forest Service land and had no permit.

From 1965 to the present, there has been a large surge of backpackers and backcountry users. 1/

1/ Forest Service Files.

An "open house" was held in February at the new Teton Supervisor's Office. The general public was invited to view the new offices, and participate in tours conducted throughout the building. Displays and exhibits of interest were viewed, as well, at the ceremony.

Warner Brothers representatives were in Jackson scouting the area for locations to film their new western, "Jackson Hole", and some of the scenes that are to be filmed this season will be taken on the Teton Forest.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act passed by Congress last year established a new charge system at federal recreation areas. Permits were required for use of all designated developed campgrounds on the Teton National Forest. They included the Curtis Canyon, Granite Creek, Lava Creek, Hatchet, Atherton Creek, Red Hills, Crystal Creek, Kozy and Hoback campgrounds. Two types of permits were issued: the Annual Recreation/Conservation Sticker for \$7.00 or the Daily Permit, for 50 cents per person per day. This went into effect on May 1, 1965 in both Teton Forest and Teton National Park. Most people who used the Forest for recreation will remember 1965 because it was the year the new Land and Water Conservation Fund went into effect. It was the first time an overall charge was made for use of recreation facilities on National Forests. The funds were to be used by various states and federal agencies to purchase and develop recreation sites.

The Teton National Forest Multiple Use Council, made up of Bob Stewart, Floy Tonkin, Dick Winger, Carl Riggan, Rod Lucas, Blake VandWater, and Dr. Don MacLeod met with members of the Forest during the year.

One of the largest insect control projects in the history of the Forest was carried on this year. 265,000 trees were chemically treated; 24,000 felled or burned and logging 23,000 infested trees.

The road leading into Huckleberry Hot Springs north of Flagg Ranch was reconstructed and paved, and the road leading to Atherton Creek Campground up the Gros Ventre was completed except for paving.

56 About 1966, a heliport was constructed and approved at the Jackson Forest office behind the Administrative site.

The Buffalo Ranger moved to the Blackrock Ranger Station the year round instead of summers.

57 The new Bonneville Power Line coming into the valley via Teton Pass kept Liaison Officer Roy Morgan busy with his res- 1/

1/ This page from the Forest Service Files.

possibility in seeing that the multiple use requirements were being met during the clearing of the right-of-way for the new line.

The Forest Service conducted a Timber Workshop on the Gros Ventre. Twenty-eight foresters and engineers came from other forests throughout the Region to view the timber harvest and planting techniques on this district. District Ranger Alden Schuldt, with the help of Forester Kenneth Keck, assisted in the workshop.

60,000 seedlings were planted to provide a new forest for the future.

Increased use was experienced at the new Gros Ventre Overlook and nature trail, and the newly constructed Atherton Campground and boat ramp with the completion of four miles of paved highway up the Gros Ventre. The new road now gives more people an opportunity to enjoy the beautiful country.

Sixteen miles of new trail was constructed in the Teton Wilderness, completing a 43-mile loop up the South Fork of the Buffalo River into Yellowstone Meadows and back by way of Atlantic Creek and Box Creek that was started five years ago.

The Granite Creek Swimming Pool was maintained during the winter on a charge basis, as it has been in the summer. The pool is operated on Forest Service land under a special use permit. With the increasing popularity of snowmobiles, winter trips to the pool have been increasing greatly. Larry Moore is the concessionaire and has an attendant living at the Granite Ranch this winter who will be on duty at the pool when it is in use.

Snowmobiling became a major winter time activity on the Forest in 1968.

Big gold claims rush occurred in Gros Ventre, but no commercial production.

December 5, 1968. A small log cabin, which stood for many years on the northern part of the Forest at the Blackrock Ranger Station, has been moved to the grounds of the Supervisor's Office here in Jackson. This building was built in the early 1900's and was first used as a Ranger's Office by K.C. "Sunny" Allan, the second Buffalo District Ranger, who served from the spring of 1929 to November 1938. Rudolph Rosencrans was the first Buffalo District Ranger.

Other Rangers to follow Sunny Allan and use this log cabin as an office at the Blackrock Ranger Station were:

Dana Cox	1939-1943
Verland Taylor	1946-1947
C. E. Dibble	1948-1951
Jack Dienema	1952-1954
Bob Safran	1955-1957
A. K. Wogensen	1957-1958
Dick Payne	1959-1961
John Hooper	1967-1972
Jim Lawrence	1972-1975

The Forest Service restored and furnished the building to show a typical District Forest Ranger's office during the period 1910-1930. The building will be open to the public starting in the summer of 1969, and will be a part of the total Visitor Information Service program on the Teton National Forest.

The Forest Service is also working in cooperation with the Teton County Historical Society on the restoration and furnishings of the Forest Supervisor's Office located on the original Robert Miller homestead, which is now a part of the National Elk Refuge.

About 1969, a major reconstruction of Teton Pass Highway.

From 1969 to 1973 there was a great deal of controversy over clearcutting.

The Red Hills Bridge, the largest concrete, span bridge in the Region in 1969, was dedicated to a local contractor, Harold Clark. (A more detailed account under Bridges in this section, pages 225-226.)

Rangers Folts, Sprague, Hooper, and Schuldt completed the revision of their Ranger District Multiple Use Plans. Emphasis was placed on critical landforms, wildlife habitat requirements and esthetics and natural beauty in order to maintain a quality environment in Jackson Hole. These plans will be used as the basis for preparing a realistic timber management plan for the forest, and assure that timber management activities will be coordinated with the other resource uses and activities such as recreation on the forest.

424,000 trees were planted on about 900 acres of previously harvested timber land.

The new 53-unit Granite Creek Campground was just being completed to serve the oncoming recreation rush. Just prior to this, Granite Creek flooded as a result of dams created by large avalanches during the winter, which tore out the bridge to the Granite Creek swimming pool, and which was replaced by Forest Service crews. 1/

1/ This page from Forest Service Files.

A trip was made over the proposed Ashton-Flagg Ranch road with representatives from Wyoming and Idaho viewing the proposed recreation plans for this area. It was conducted on August 15th.

A Educators Field Seminar with representation from colleges and universities of the Rocky Mountain area met in Jackson for a 3-day tour in August. The Seminar was sponsored by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. During the tour, the group viewed and discussed forest and land management activities on the Teton and Targhee National Forests.

970

Thirty-seven men and women of the National Parks Association of Japan under the direction of Mr. Tetsumaro Senge, Chairman of the Association, spent three days touring Teton National Park and the Teton National Forest. The groups are visiting Canada and the United States to study the National Parks and Forests in an effort to take home ideas for the administration of National Parks and other lands in Japan. Forest Supervisor Bob Safran talked about coordination efforts between the Forest Service and Park Service and explained how the National Forests are managed. He was assisted by Mickey Yamashiro, an engineer on the forest. Later they visited Teton Village, where Ranger Lynn Sprague outlined the avalanche program being conducted at the area.

Requests were received by the Forest Supervisor's Office in Jackson for assistance in the Environmental Teach-in planned during April. Becky Wampler, President of the Youth Ecological Society of the Jackson-Wilson High School has invited Forest Service members to participate in the program on April 22. Staff Officers Harold Edwards, Ernie Hirsch and George Fry spoke on different activities on the forest and their relation to the environment. Bob Safran spoke on multiple use, and George Gruell talked on his project concerning the ecological succession of Jackson Hole.

Floating became popular as a summer recreation activity in the white water of the Snake River canyon during 1970.

The Teton has been working on studies and preliminary ground-work relating to the proposed Continental Divide trail. It starts at the Yellowstone National Park line and runs for 85 miles through the Teton Wilderness, leaving the forest at Gunsight Pass where it enters the Bridger.

One of the highlights of the ski season was the "Wild West Classic" or "World Cup" event held in February and represented by eight foreign countries, the United States A and B Teams,

1/

1/ Forest Service Files.

as well as top competitors from Canada. It was an exciting week for forest personnel cooperating with Teton Village resort in all capacities.

In late January, the Jackson Ranger District hosted the first National Biathlon Championships ever held in Jackson Hole on National Forest lands.

The Buffalo Ranger District hosted three meets at Togwotee Lodge, permittee on the District, this winter for snowmobilers. Over 300 entries for the meet, which was climaxed by a 25-mile race on forest lands.

The Teton continues to be used as the background for the upcoming TV sequences, "This Land is Mine". During the winter Galaxy Productions filmed parts of the Hoback Ranger District for Rupp Snow Sport and Allis-Chalmers Wheelhorse snowmachines, and it was entitled "Quest for Adventure."

Snowmobiles are becoming almost as numerous as skiers on the Teton National Forest. Forest Officers report that they are participating in more search and rescue operations, and snow safety programs. One of the biggest problems associated with snowmobile use is the nature of the serious injuries resulting from accidents.

Wildlife Biologist George Gruell was busy adding new material to the "Jackson Hole - Before and After" photo album. During the past three years, some 80 photos have been rephotographed for purposes of evaluating wildlife habitat trends. These photos had been obtained from a variety of sources with dates ranging from 1872 to 1942.

71 Tom Coston took over the Teton this year to replace Supervisor Robert L. Safran. Supervisor Coston ably took over on the heels of the Washington Office GII, in the midst of a Regional GII, and prior to a Washington Sub-Committee tour of the Corridor.

Mineral examiners Bill Johnson and Vern Dow were accompanied by Ernie Hirsch, R&L Branch Chief and Mike Rinehart of the Buffalo Ranger District on a reconnaissance of mining claims in the Snake River Corridor. The Corridor area is closed to the use of crawler tractors and heavy earth moving equipment by a U-6 Closure to prevent damage to the area by mining activities pending the proposal of the creation of a John D. Rockefeller, Jr. National Memorial Parkway in the area, and transfer of a portion of the Corridor to the National Park Service.

Gold claims in the Snake River Corridor were contested and the court nullified the claims.

Traffic into Jackson Hole via the Hoback Canyon has increased over the past years to such an extent that the need for improvement of the road has become necessary in order to provide for public safety and convenience. The last section of this road construction through the Hoback Canyon should be completed in 1972.

In September there was a fire in the Pacific Creek area. 135 fire fighters controlled a stubborn fire in the Teton Wilderness. The fireline enclosed 610 acres, of which nearly 500 had burned. Included in the suppression activity were aerial retardant tankers and four helicopters. Ten professional timber fallers were enlisted from the Dubois area to assist in line construction. Most of the firefighters were from Idaho as organized crews.

172 The Teton Forest was host for a Youth Conservation Corps for seven weeks during the summer, from June 19 to August 11. Twenty-five Wyoming boys in the group were headquartered at the Bryan Flat Guard Station. Typical works scheduled were: trail maintenance in the Teton Wilderness; fence construction on the Gros Ventre District; and cleaning up all the litter in several of the drainages close to Jackson.

The Forest Service conducted an Environmental Education Workshop for thirteen educators of the Teton County School District during September.

Two groups of the Youth Conservation Corps lived and worked at various locations on the Teton National Forest for six weeks beginning June 19. This was part of the 95 camps that operated for a three-year pilot program authorized by Public Law 91-378. These camps were funded on an annual basis by Congress to serve young men and women of all social, racial and economic backgrounds.

The Teton Forest was reorganized as a result of the size of ranger district studies. The Teton Forest organization has traditionally consisted of four Ranger Districts -- three were headquartered in Jackson, the fourth at Blackrock Ranger Station, east of Moran Junction. The new reorganization combined them into three Ranger Districts, two in Jackson and one at Blackrock. The Buffalo District Ranger administered a wilderness district consisting of the Teton Wilderness and the fringe of lands along its south boundary to Highway 26 with permanent headquarters at Blackrock. This also included the trailheads, resort permits, and other uses oriented toward the wilderness, but located outside. The Gros Ventre District now included the present Gros Ventre drainage plus Spread Creek - Blackrock Creek area, which was formerly a part of the Buffalo Ranger District, and now headquartered in Jackson. The third district was a com-

bination of the present Hoback and Jackson Ranger Districts.

The Sierra Club volunteers conducted a ten-day Teton Wilderness cleanup campaign. They cleaned up 55 miles of trail on the South, Soda and North Forks of the Buffalo River. Thirteen hundred pounds of trash were collected and left in plastic bags along the trails. The Forest Service packed the trash out with horses to the Turpin Meadow trailhead. Most of the trash was accumulated over the prior year's use.

The "Teton Corridor", between Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks, was turned over to the National Park Service in September. This gave away some 23,000 acres of forest lands to the Department of Interior jurisdiction and recent legislation under S. 3159 established the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway on this famous stretch of real estate. The dedication of the JDR Memorial Parkway found numerous Forest Service dignitaries, as well as top Interior officials, attending.

During the early 70's, there were many environmental conflicts.

73

The Moccasin Basin-Calf Papoose Timber Sale lawsuit was instigated.

The Bridger and Teton National Forests administratively combined on July 1, 1973 to form the Bridger-Teton National Forest, with its headquarters in Jackson, Wyoming. The area to be administered now consisted of 3,400,000 acres.

The Ranger Districts on the Bridger-Teton National Forest were consolidated. 1/

1/ From the Forest Service Files.

E. General Topics

1. Transportation

a. Roads and Trails

The roads weren't kept open in the early days and in later years, snow-slides were imminent. Often travelers were stranded for hours due to a snow-slide and would have to wait till the road was cleared by snowplows and traffic was halted for many hours. When the thaws came, travelers and trucks would often travel at night when the lower temperatures kept the slides from running.

The early roads were ungraded till the early 1920's. The 1920's saw the change over from horse-drawn equipment to trucks in summer and horse-drawn sleighs in winter. In the 1930's, snow removal equipment was introduced and in 1937 the road over Teton Pass was first kept open to traffic all winter. The Hoback and Togwotee Pass roads were also cleared but Togwotee was sometimes not opened until spring. Teton Pass was the favored road into Jackson Hole, as it was the lifeline to the outside world, being the nearest to a railroad at Victor, Idaho. 1/

The Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service did road maintenance work until 1928 when the State took over. The Forest Service also built early roads. John Alsop, with four or five other men, worked one summer to build the first road in the Hoback and by fall they had a road good enough for a buckboard to get over. Today, it would be called a trail. 2/ The Ashton-Flagg Ranch road was first used in the late 1880's when it was the main route to the South Gate of Yellowstone Park. It was used by horse-drawn vehicles and maintained to some extent by the U.S. Army, which was then in charge of Yellowstone. It is still a fairly rough road used by visitors and fishermen to Grassy Lake or to go into Idaho. In 1915, the Forest Service made a grade that now winds over Teton Pass. 3/ Al Austen, early ranger, and his crew of men, surveyed the first grade for it. In 1909, they started construction of a road between the "Hole" and Star Valley.

In 1913, Revenues from timber sales and grazing permits were allotted to road improvement on forest land. 4/

In 1923, the Bureau of Public Roads assumed responsibility for the Teton Pass and State Highway funds were allocated to widen and gravel the pass. The grade that the Forest

1/-4/ Taken from the Forest Service Files.



Figure 71. Teton Pass Road about 1920. F. S. photo.



Figure 72. Summer on Teton Pass, 9/20/22. A. C. McCain photo

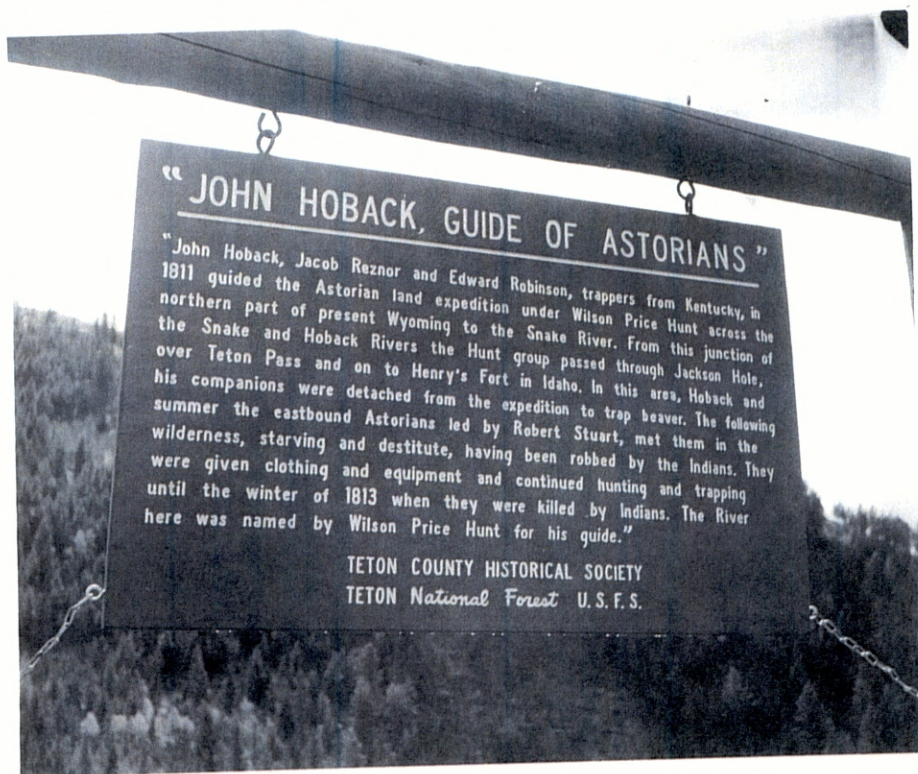


Figure 73. Historical Society Sign located about one mile east of Hoback Junction along Hoback River telling the story of John Hoback. F. S. photo.

Service had surveyed in 1913 was not changed. In 1961, the pass was changed and modernized and some of the switchbacks eliminated. Teton Pass is now a modern, oiled highway with easier grades and few curves, but cars can still be held up due to snowslides.

"In 1921, Supervisor McCain received information from the district engineer which informed him that they might have the supplemental co-operative agreement for the Hoback Canyon road construction provided it can be modified and that the share of the state would be \$5,000 for the year's construction instead of \$20,000. The \$5,000 was from Lincoln County funds. The State Highway Department does not desire to appropriate any of the recent bond issue for the construction of this road at the present time. If the department appropriates the \$5,000, we will allow \$12,500, making a total of \$17,500 available for this year's work." 1/

The Sportsman's Paradise of America, July 3, 1919 gives this information on roads into Jackson Hole. "The Hoback is smooth and free of rocks, but it is necessary that autos be pulled across the Hoback River in the vicinity of the Van Vleck Ranch. Arrangements for such service can be made at the Forest Supervisor's Office at Jackson when going south, and at Bondurant when going north, and a team will be waiting at the fords when the cars arrive. The roads are good from Yellowstone Park to Moran and on down the valley to connections with Teton Pass and the Hoback road at Jackson.

"Teton Pass road is dry and smooth, the west division being in particularly good condition but a little dusty. Tourist travel is increasing daily. A ferry across Snake River is in operation between Wilson and Jackson.

"Three main roads leading to the camping and fishing grounds in the Teton National Forest around Jackson's Hole are reported as being in good condition but a little dusty. More tourists are coming in daily." 2/

There was a roadhouse on the top of Teton Pass which the Harry Scotts leased from the Forest Service. 3/

The first car to be driven through the Hoback was June 14, 1923 and was driven by J.R. Jones. 4/

1/ The Jackson's Hole Courier, April 1921

2/ The Sportsman's Paradise, July 3, 1919

3/-4/ Forest Service Files.

Al Austen worked for the BPR from 1924 to 1928 on road maintenance after the BPR took over from the Teton Forest. 1/

Starting in about 1936, the construction of a road was begun through the Snake River Canyon from the Hoback River to Alpine, Wyoming. This project was completed through the efforts of two CCC camps; one at Dog Creek on the Teton Forest and the other at Alpine on the Targhee National Forest. This was the first road through the canyon and provided an all-year route between Jackson and the Idaho communities. 2/

A new road to Signal Mountain was completed May 20, 1934. 3/

On January 10, 1940, the citizens of Jackson Hole defied the closing of the road over Teton Pass. The State Highway Department suddenly decided that there was not enough money in its budget to keep the pass open all winter. Some 200 citizens met to decide what to do about this. They had learned to depend upon the open road for car travel and freighting in trucks. They decided to use the snow removal equipment themselves and spent the night with help of the snowplow crews (who went with them to protect their equipment from misuses) and opened the pass. It created quite a furor in the newspapers and among Wyoming officials. As a result the order was rescinded and a new order given to continue snow removal as long as it could be done with the light plows. 4/

"The Bureau of Public Roads recently has begun the final stages of highway construction in the beautiful Hoback River Canyon located on the Teton National Forest. The current road does not adequately provide the necessary safety features required to carry the ever increasing heavy summer traffic.

1/ The Forest Service Files.

2/ J. William West, Former Supervisor of the Teton Forest, Interview, 1973.

3/ Diary of E.B. Allan

4/ Jackson Hole Guide, April 25, 1974, 'Some Illegal Proceedings Involving Teton Pass', by Fern Nelson

"During the past ten years, tourism to the Jackson Hole country has increased sixfold. During 1968, visitors to this popular recreation area reached three million people, and there is some speculation that by the year 2000 this number could increase to six million. A large percent of this traffic passes through the Hoback River Canyon.

"During the period of 1964 through 1967, the first two stages of the construction were completed and every effort was made by all Agencies involved to maintain the canyon's natural values. Over an eighteen month period, the Bureau of Public Roads, Forest Service, Wyoming Game & Fish Commission, and Wyoming State Highway Department worked cooperatively on the route for the final construction stage in an effort to obtain an alignment that would retain as much of the canyon's recreation, esthetic and fisheries values as possible, and yet still provide a safe public highway. Geologists, hydrologists, fisheries biologists, landscape architects, and soils scientists, as well as engineers and land managers, were involved. An outstanding example of the results of cooperation are the completed sections of the Hoback Canyon Highway located between Red Creek and the head of the canyon.

"The Teton Forest has been working on studies and preliminary groundwork relating to the proposed Continental Divide trail. It starts at the Yellowstone National Park line and runs for 85 miles through the Teton Wilderness, leaving the forest at Gunsight Pass where it enters the Bridger. Forest Supervisor Bob Safran and Lands Staff Officer Ernie Hirsch have been attending In-Service and public meetings relating to this important proposal in cooperation with BOR." 1/

Note: A complete list of Forest Service trails and roads is in the appendix.

b. Bridges

In the years of early 1900, Rosie Rosencrans, John Alsop and C.N. Woods built the bridge across the Buffalo Fork a short distance from the Gregory Bridge. In 1905 and

1/ Forest Service Files, News Release, 4/3/69.

1906, they built two bridges across the Gros Ventre. 1/

In about 1918, after the channel had washed around the bridge across the Snake River near Wilson that the settlers had built, representatives were sent to lay the matter before the State Highway Commission at Cheyenne to find out how a new bridge could be financed. Lincoln County finally pledged \$20,000 and with the cooperative money from the State and Federal Government, the erection of a bridge and adequate approaches for the same was planned. Complicated engineering feats were necessary for the people to raise an additional \$14,000 before construction of work would be authorized. This money was raised by popular subscription and the river was now spanned with a magnificent steel structure properly protected and with an intricate system of jetties, rif-raffing and embankments of earth and stone. This five-span bridge, the longest in Wyoming that year (1923) was 650 feet long. 2/

"Menor's Ferry was the principal means of crossing the Snake River at Moose for 35 years (1892-1927). Bill Menor chose this site for his ferry because it was the only spot 'where the river was altogether in one place'. It carried pioneers, their teams, wagons, supplies and livestock; horseback riders, hunters, fishermen, trappers, prospectors and dudes. When the first bridge was completed in 1927 the ferry was abandoned. In later years, a steel bridge replaced the concrete one about a mile above the old one." 3/

Red Hills Bridge

In April of 1919, the first bridge across the Gros Ventre River at the Red Hills site, 26 miles northeast of Jackson, was constructed. It was a native log structure erected by Ranger labor. Since 1919 that first bridge has been replaced twice with bridges of similar material, erected in much the same manner.

"During the summer of 1969, the 26 year-old existing structure will be removed. Construction is now under way on the new Red Hills Bridge, the second largest bridge in the Intermountain Region of the Forest Service. The new bridge, on the Gros Ventre Ranger District of

1/ Forest Service Files

2/ Ibid.

3/ The Story of Menor's Ferry, Teton National Park Service 25th Anniversary of the Restoration of Old Menor's Ferry, August 20, 1974

the Teton National Forest, will be a steel and concrete structure located 300 feet downstream from the present bridge site." Clark's Ready Mix and Construction, Inc., Jackson, Wyoming, began construction on March 17, 1969. The piers and abutments were poured as early as possible to avoid the high water.

The bridge is constructed of concrete, for the most part, with only guard rails and related parts made of steel. Over 580 cubic yards of concrete were used in the structure. The deck is supported by precast prestressed concrete girders, some of which are over 87 feet in length and weigh over 26 tons apiece. Many local citizens witnessed the placing of the girders by two cranes operating from each side of the river.

The contract, issued by the U.S. Forest Service in March 1969, was completed almost thirty days in advance of programmed time, which is a tribute to the efforts expended by Mr. Leeper and Engineer Mickey Yamashiro, Project Engineer for the Forest.

On August 13, 1969, the new all-concrete bridge was officially approved and opened to traffic by Forest Engineer Tom Grant of the Teton National Forest. The new bridge, with an approximate cost of \$128,000, replaced the wooden structures which had served for 26 years. It is anticipated that the new structure, because of the concrete material used, will be in service for many years to come, without the ordinary maintenance and repairs normally required.

On September 15, 1971, Forest Supervisor Tom Coston announced the Red Hills Bridge was dedicated at two p.m. by U.S. Forest Service officials to the late Harold S. Clark. The plaque inscription reads:

RED HILLS BRIDGE

This structure is dedicated to an outstanding
and longtime Jackson Hole resident

Harold S. Clark
1909 - 1969

The bridge was constructed in 1969 by Clark's
Ready Mix and Construction Co. under contract
to the Teton National Forest. 1/

1/ Forest Service Files.

Winter transportation was still done by skis, snowshoes, and even dog teams to ranches off the open roads until the advent of snowmobiles in the mid-forties. People left their cars on the open roads and traveled to and from them packing their groceries and mail on their backs or on toboggans--some still do today. Rangers traveled the same way on winter patrol trips into the late fifties. In summer, horses and pack outfits were and are still used.

c. Snowmobiles

With the introduction of snowmobiles into Jackson Hole, ranchers used them as well as rangers on the Teton and other government officials. Snowmobiles caused new problems for the Teton Forest as travelers could get into remote areas and often kill game out of season. Game wardens, Forest Rangers and the Reclamation men had to use snowmobiles for patrol work and for measuring the snow depth. 1/ From 1965 to the present time, a large surge of snowmobiles went into the back country recreation area and in 1968, snowmobiling became a major wintertime activity bringing more problems.

d. Airplanes

The first known airplane used by the Teton Forest was in the thirties when A.A. Bennett used his plane to count elk for the Forest Service and later the Elk Refuge and Game Department. He also hauled supplies to fires on the forest.

Mr. Bennett started as a bush pilot in Alaska in the 1920's and moved to Idaho Falls as manager of the Idaho Falls airport in the early thirties. He also held three U.S. Airmail contracts and made the first airmail run between Jackson and Pinedale on January 4, 1935. 2/

Winter air travel became a certainty for Jackson Hole when the then Boise-based pilot set his Zenith transport biplane down on the Karns' place south of Jackson on January 8, 1934 to establish the first air trip into Jackson Hole in winter. The plane, which was thereafter based in Jackson, made passenger flights to Idaho Falls with a stop in Victor, Idaho.

1/ Diary of E.B. Allan

2/ Jackson Hole Guide, no date.

Dale Karns said that the landings were made in an alfalfa field in an area approximately 200 by 700 feet. There were irrigation ditches in the meadow about 80 feet apart and Bennett used to land between the ditches. He usually approached from the south and touched down near the end of what is now West Kelly street in Jackson. The passenger loading area was located between the present Kelly and South streets near Cache.

Bennett was a veteran pilot who is credited with locating the missing Ronald Amundsen, whose plane crashed in Alaska on a trip across the North Pole.

According to an account of the flight reported in the Jackson's Hole Courier, Bennett was quoted, "Jackson has a perfect winter landing field right in the city. The erection of a tower with a sock and the smoothing of that irrigation ditch on the Karn's place will afford the best type of landing which can be had. Ten to fifteen minutes service between here and Victor, and forty-five minutes to an hour to Idaho Falls, would improve facilities in and out of here in winter." The Courier goes on to say that equipped with skis, (14 inches by 10 feet) he sets his plane down with as little effort "as one would use in seating oneself down in a Morris chair." 1/

The following week, about January 17th, Bennett returned to Jackson and made his first passenger run. On Wednesday morning at 11:24, Dr. Charles Huff, Miss Virginia Kafferlin, and Wilford Neilson, editor of the Courier, accompanied Bennett to Victor, Idaho. Dr. Huff was called to treat a woman who had suffered a stroke and Miss Kafferlin was called as a special nurse.

"We skimmed off the field at the Karn's place with such ease," Neilson reported, "that Miss Kafferlin asked, 'How soon does he leave the ground?'. We were then about 300 feet high; high enough to see the wandering elk herd on top of the butte west of town."

The plane and crew settled on the field at Victor at 11:39, or slightly less than 15 minutes after departing from Jackson.

Before returning to Jackson, the group had an additional

1/ Jackson Hole Guide and the Courier, early additions, no dates.

errand of mercy to perform. Neilson reported that Dr. Huff had called his wife in Jackson just before they left Victor and she informed him of a scarcity of fresh eggs. They brought these along, together with the daily newspapers for the drugstore. 1/

Bennett could land on almost any fairly smooth winter field. He picked up passengers who had to get out when sometimes the passes were closed and the highways across Jackson Hole were closed as they weren't kept open in winter then -- the ill, businessmen and others.

Mr. Bennett also offered instruction to some of the Jackson residents. The airport was centrally located then, the hanger a supply building on the Antler Motel corner in Jackson.

The Forest Service hired him to drop supplies to fire fighters in areas that took days by pack horses. His plane was also used to spot fires and to take officials over the fire area for checks on the burn. One side of his plane (a two-seater) was left open when he was delivering supplies with a man in back to push them out over the location. He didn't use parachutes, just pushed them out. From his training in Alaska, he knew mountains and air currents, and could turn his plane up and down canyons with great ease. 2/

Mr. Bennett was called in to haul supplies to the big fire near Yellowstone Park close to Hawk's Rest, July 15, 1934. He established his camp and plane at the Hatchet Ranch field a few miles west of the Blackrock Ranger Station. He made many trips hauling supplies. On one trip he invited me to ride along. He had a man in back to throw out the supplies. As we got over the fire camp and he had picked the area for the drop, we could see CCC boys running around below us trying to catch the sleeping bags as they were thrown out of the plane. If one would have hit a CCC boy, he would have been mashed flat. There weren't enough bags, at first, to go around, so there was a big scurry to get one. 3/

Mr. Bennett was an avid outdoorsman, owned a fishing and hunting lodge on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River in Idaho. He never gave up his love for aviation,

1/ Jackson Hole News, January 10, 1974.

2/ Sunny Allan Interview, 1934.

3/ E. B. Allan, diary.

and at the age of 80, he soloed and got his helicopter's license while working at the Las Vegas airport. 1/

e. Boats and Floats

The use of boats and floats has been covered in Part III under transportation. Since then they have increased in use on the rivers and on the lakes, especially on Jackson Lake for hauling supplies, people and rangers to fires. Today there is a great upsurge in the use of boats, canoes and rubber floats for recreation. At Colter Bay there is a boating center for docking and launching boats and fishing concessions. Floating the Snake has become so popular that the concessioners had to be licensed and to pass safety tests. The Snake is becoming more and more crowded with summer floats.

f. Helicopters

They were first introduced about 1938. The Forest Service in Jackson Hole used them for the first time in 1957 on the timber survey that year.

Today the Teton Forest can hire modern planes and helicopters for fighting and spotting fires, transporting supplies to remote areas in less time and in greater amounts, and in rescue work.

About 1966, a heliport was constructed and approved at the Teton Forest headquarters in Jackson and is located in back of the Administrative site and warehouses.

The many miles of greatly improved trails that were once mere game trails and with bridges replacing fords, the administration of the Teton Forest has been greatly improved.

2. Buildings of Teton Forest

Names and locations of cabins in existence prior to the 1930's.

Teton Wilderness:	Hawk's Rest
	Two-Ocean Pass
(Buffalo Ranger	Gravel Creek
District)	Fox Park (a current structure which was built in 1958)
	Enos Lake

1/ Jackson Hole Guide, no date.

Blackrock Ranger Station

Gros Ventre Ranger District: Bull Creek
Darwin Ranch
Goosewing

Jackson-Hoback Ranger District: Lee Ranger Station (removed about
1965)
Hoback Guard Station
Bryan Flat - Al Austen built the
first cabin in 1900's.

Five lookout stations were maintained in this area:

Monument Ridge
Huckleberry Mountain
Deer Creek
Munger Mountain
Baldy Mountain
(Signal Mountain and Blacktail Butte before the National Park
Service took them over)

Cabins built after 1930:

Jackson Lake Ranger Station
Kelly Ranger Station

Note: The material on early stations is hard to find as the
information is poorly documented. Fred Graham, early ranger
claims that most of the one-room type cabins were built during
his tenure as a ranger, i.e. Enos Lake, Hawk's Rest, etc., in
the early 1900's. 1/

Present day Ranger Stations:

Blackrock Ranger Station, north of the Buffalo Ranger District.
This is a newer station than the one built by Rudolph Rosencrans
and is located on the new highway from Moran. The old Blackrock
Station is located about a mile north of the new one and is still
standing on the bank of the Buffalo River.

The rest of the buildings are all Guard Stations, manned only
from June to September:

Goosewing - Gros Ventre
Hoback Guard Station
Bryan Flat
(Lee was dismantled on Teton Pass) 2/

1/ Forest Service Files.

2/ Ibid.

3. Drilling Operations

"In 1959, there was drilling done on Ditch Creek and on Blackrock near the north entrance to Teton Park and across the road from Cockrells' Ranch. Every drainage the oil drillers could get into with a car was seismographed, from the Pass on Hoback and throughout the canyons, on the Grovont and the Blackrock--all were covered. Ranger Wogensen was in charge of protecting the land where they drilled the well across from Cockrells' Ranch. They had to build a steel pole fence around the drilling rig they had set up, and stockpile the tops in case it was abandoned. The head man of the company was irate but did it and today no sign is left of where they had the well." 1/

Shell Oil explored for oil in the Granite Creek area in the summer of 1969. Great attention was paid to coordinating efforts in physically blending drilling operations in the highly scenic area. Hopes were engendered when oil was struck at 3,100 feet on the first hole. 1,100 feet south of the first location, a new well was drilled, but when they found it dry at 9,100 feet, it was capped. 2/

On March 31, the Grimm Oil Company of Abilene, Texas began drilling operations on Granite Creek on the Hoback Ranger District -- Shell Oil Company had shut down operations temporarily. 3/

"During 1971, gas and oil exploration work on the Teton Forest had been increasing during the past few years. Current activity by the American Nuclear Corporation on Bacon Ridge in the forest is a typical example. Hunters or other visitors to the area found a new road constructed, but closed to the public.

"Exploratory work in the Jackson Hole area on oil and gas leases issued by the B.L.M. and administered by the U.S.G.S. has been a continuing program for many years. Over eighty wells and considerable seismic work has been done on the Teton National Forest alone. It is a continuing thing.

"A year ago in 1970, American Nuclear Corporation selected a drill site on Rat Creek some six miles airline from the Gros Ventre - Green River divide and the Mosquito Lake-Tepee Creek road. Subsequently, negotiations between the Forest

1/ Interview with A.K. Wogensen, Ranger, Jan. 31, 1975.

2/ Forest Service Files

3/ Ibid.

Service and American Nuclear Corporation resulted in moving the proposed drill site to Bacon Ridge in order to reduce impacts of exploratory work on the relatively unroaded Bacon Creek drainage. The site is approximately four miles outside the proposed Gros Ventre Wilderness Area.

"The major concern was that road construction be minimized and the resource values be protected. The exploration work was preceded by a thorough environmental analysis by Forest Service personnel. These analyses consider the effect of proposed exploratory work on all other land uses and values; they are the basis for the decision to approve or disapprove a project.

"Should the exploratory work result in a producing well, a development plan will be negotiated with American Nuclear Corporation and an environmental statement filed with the Council on Environmental Quality. The preparation of such a statement includes an opportunity for the public to become involved in the issue.

"Permission to the American Nuclear Corporation to proceed was granted in July 1971, and an agreement was signed incorporating protective measures identified in the environmental analysis. In addition to closure of the access road and plan-wise development should a producing well be found, the agreement provides other protective measures.

"Almost all drilling companies that were dealt with in the past have demonstrated excellent cooperation in all phases of their operation. The companies are well aware that their option to continue exploration work on public lands depends ultimately on their willingness and ability to protect all other values of these lands." 1/

4. Communication

Mail was the earliest means of communication used in the early days of the Forest but was inadequate during forest fires and when the passes into Jackson Hole were closed. With no railroads into Jackson Hole, the mail had to be brought in by horse-drawn sleighs, wagons and later trucks. At times it was brought in by horseback, snowshoes and even afoot.

1/ Teton National Forest Supervisor Tom Coston, Teton National Forest News Release, October 7, 1971.

In time of emergencies and fires, runners went by horseback or on foot if the country was too rough for horses or if there were no trails.

Telephone lines were built as early as 1907 to the Gros Ventre, Buffalo Fork, Blackrock, Hoback and Moran to Yellowstone Park. The Jackson Valley Telephone Company, formed by Jackson Hole residents, built their own telephone system in 1909 to supplement those of the Forest Service and connected with the Bell System at Victor, Idaho. This was of great benefit to the Forest Service. In 1910 the Ashton-Moran line was completed. In 1928 Ranger Sunny Allan and crew built lines to the Arizona Guard Station, up Arizona Creek to the Divide. In 1934 or '35, when a fire lookout was built on top of Huckleberry Mountain, the telephone line from Arizona Station to Huckleberry was finished. Ranger Allan also built one from the Forest Service line from the South Yellowstone entrance cabin across to Forellan Peak a mile or so off the trail to Berry Creek cabin, a stub line. Probably about this time another line from Baldy Lookout to Hawk's Rest and Enos Lake was built. Some of these telephone lines were "tree lines" built on existing trees. 1/

A telephone operator was hired to run the switchboard at Moran which was housed in a Reclamation cabin above the Moran Dam. Calls went through here to and from Jackson with no charge. 2/

Building and maintaining these lines was a big problem during storms which would often blow down trees and break the lines.

In January 1943, with a slide in the Hoback Canyon and snow having closed the Teton Pass road, the two telephone lines were down in several places. Communication to the outside world was entirely cut off for eight days. 3/

Early telephone lines used the "fixed tie". The line was firmly fastened to a tree or pole. A tree falling across the line could break it. A Forest Service employee developed the "split insulator" which allowed the line to go through it without being fastened to it. 4/

The telephone was the main communication before radios were introduced.

1/ Ranger Sunny Allan interview, 1975.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Jackson Hole Guide, Jan. 20, 1966.

4/ Forest Service Files.