



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

North Fork RD

Reply to: 2720 Special Use Permits
5450 Title Claims, Sales, and Grants

Date: June 17, 1982

Subject: Refund of 1982 Fees - Gibbonsville Townsite

To: Forest Supervisor

The following special use permittees have special use fee refunds due for 1982 due to the Gibbonsville Townsite land transfer.

1.00/35.50	George Jemmett - Cabin
0.00/15.00	Blair Sprinkle - Cabin
4.50/18.25	Gibbonsville Improvement Association - Shelter
13.00/36.50	Earl Keating - Residence
13.00/61.50	Les Usher - Residence
35.00/67.50	Dana Ortlieb - Residence
20.00/15.00	Milton Usher - Residence
30.00/15.00	Allen Stone - Residence

Please initiate action for the refunds due to these permittees.

Robert H. Martin
for RICHARD M. BACON
District Ranger

COPY _____
P.C. _____
SALMON I.D.F.

JUN 22 '82

INFO 0	SEARCH ☐					
SUP	1	2	3	4	5	6
LUP	1	2	3	4	5	6
TM	1	2	3	4	5	6
F-R-I	1	2	3	4	5	6
ENG.	1	2	3	4	5	6
R-WL	1	2	3	4	5	6
A.O.	1	2	3	4	5	6
CTWA	1	2	3	4	5	6



SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

5450 Title Claims, Sales and Grants

June 16, 1982

Gibbonsville Townsite - Lemhi County

Regional Forester, R-4

This is to document that the Gibbonsville Townsite Tract One transaction was consummated on June 14, 1982.

On June 14, Supervisor Richard T. Hauff, Steve Parrish, and Bob Jacobsen met with Mr. Usher, the County Attorney, and County Commissioners for a hands-across-the-table transaction.

The Commissioners executed the utility easements, which were subsequently given to Idaho Power Co. for recording. The Tract Plat was recorded as Instrument No. 162831, Book 1, Page 146, at 2:09 p.m.

The Commission designated the existing road (No. 60079) across the Tract as a public road, and the Supervisor exchanged the Townsite Quit Claim Deed for a County warrant in the amount of \$62,400. Photos were taken for the County newspaper article of the event.

Enclosed are a copy of the recorded Tract One Plat, showing and describing the location of the utility easements and designated public road, a copy of the executed utility easements, a copy of the recorded Quit Claim Townsite Deed, and a copy of the minutes of the Commissioners' meeting designating the public road.

JAMES R. MOORHEAD

for RICHARD T. HAUFF
Forest Supervisor

Enclosures

cc: D-2

RJacobsen:sue

20

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

BILL FOR COLLECTION

Bob Jacobsen
PLACE OF ISSUE

Salmon, Idaho

DATE OF ISSUE

June 9, 1982

Salmon N. F., Box 729, Salmon, ID 83467

Lamhi County
206 Courthouse Drive
Salmon, Idaho 83467

PAID

6 14 1982

DATE OR PERIOD		DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT	
FY 82		Purchase of Gibbonsville Townsite		\$62,400.00	

BILL NO.	UNIT NO	CONTRACT NO	DATE PAYMENT DUE	AMOUNT DUE →
000477	TP13		7/23/82	\$62,400.00

TRANS. CODE	APPROPRIATION (F.S.)	STATE	ACCOUNT OR ACTIVITY	FUNCTION		SUB. UNIT	PROJECT				OBJ. CL.			AMOUNT
				MAJOR	SUB		P	MAJOR	S	SUFF	MAJ.	S	RT	
A							8	9	9	0	3	1		\$62,400.00

TOTAL →

\$62,400.00

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

QUITCLAIM DEED

THIS QUITCLAIM DEED, dated this 15th day of April, 1982, from the United States of America, acting by and through the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, hereinafter called Grantor, to Lemhi County (a governmental subdivision of the State of Idaho) hereinafter called Grantee.

WITNESSETH:

The Grantee has applied for a tract of National Forest System land under the Townsite Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438, 7 U.S.C. 1012a, 16 U.S.C. 478a) as amended by Section 213 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2760); and

It has been found that transfer of the tract will serve indigenous community objectives; and

The Grantee is entitled to this conveyance.

NOW THEREFORE, Grantor, for and in consideration of \$62,400 received by grantor, does hereby remise, release, and quitclaim unto the Grantee, its successors and assigns, all its right, title, interest and claim in that certain parcel of land situated in the County of Lemhi, State of Idaho, described as follows:

TRACT ONE GIBBONSVILLE TOWNSITE

A parcel of land embracing a portion of section 25 and 36, T. 26 N., R. 21 E., Boise Meridian, Lemhi County, Idaho, unsurveyed, and lying and being within the Dahlenega Mining District, and bounded and more particularly described as follows to wit:

Commencing at U.S.M.M. No. 1 Dahlenega Mining District, thence S. 29° 20' 09" W., 1923.69 ft. to corner No. 4 Corn Beef Lode M.S. No. 1397, "THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING"; thence S. 33° 54' 09" W., 1497.58 ft. along the east line of said Corn Beef Lode to a point on the line between corner No. 4 and corner No. 3 of Corn Beef Lode, said point being N. 33° 54' 09" E., 3.96 ft. from corner No. 3 M.S. 1397 and located on the north line of Diana Millsite M.S. No. 956B; thence S. 86° 17' 30" E., 320.75 ft., along said north line to corner No. 1 Diana Millsite M.S. No. 956B; thence S. 3° 42' 30" W., 388.99 ft. along the east line of Diana Millsite to corner No. 5 Diana Millsite M.S. No. 956B, thence S. 86° 19' 37" E., 283.60 ft. along the north line of Twin Brother M.S. 955A to corner No. 2 Montgomery Lode M.S. No. 955A; thence N. 23° 36' 37" E., 600.70 ft. along the west line of Montgomery Lode to corner No. 1 Montgomery Lode M.S. No. 955A, said corner No. 1 being identical with corner No. 9 of Consolidated Placer No. 2 M.S. No. 1170; thence N. 54° 17' 30" W., 241.28 ft. along the south line of Consolidated Placer No. 2 to corner No. 8 Consolidated Placer No. 2

Correct as to consideration,
description and conditions.

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

M.S. 1170; thence N. 43° 14' 30" E., 823.06 ft. along the west line of Consolidated Placer No. 2 to corner No. 7 Consolidated Placer No. 2, M.S. No. 1170, said corner No. 7 being identical with corner No. 4 of Consolidated Placer No. 1, M.S. No. 1170; thence N. 42° 18' 54" W., 325.48 ft. along the south line of Consolidated Placer No. 1 to corner No. 3 of Consolidated Placer No. 1, M.S. No. 1170, said corner No. 3 being identical with corner No. 15 Consolidated Placer No. 3, M.S. No. 1170; thence N. 43° 34' 30" W., 191.48 ft. to corner No. 4 Corn Beef Lode, M.S. No. 1397 "THE TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING", containing 17.50 acres more or less.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantor, by its duly authorized representative has executed this deed pursuant to the delegation of authority promulgated in Title 7 CFR 2.60, and 44 F.R. 75960, 12/21/79.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By

Richard D. Hull
(Deputy) Director of Lands

Forest Service

Department of Agriculture



) SS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Before me, the undersigned C. Lorraine Gore, on this day personally appeared Richard D. Hull, (Deputy) Director of Lands, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purpose and considerations therein expressed as the act and deed of the United States of America.

Witness under my hand and seal on this 15th day of April, 1982.

C. Lorraine Gore
Notary Public

162842

STATE OF IDAHO,) ss NO.
COUNTY OF LEMHI,) ss

This instrument was filed for record at the request of Lemhi County

at 4:55 P.M. June 14, 1982

and duly filed and indexed in the Deeds Records of Lemhi County, Idaho

Alberta Wiederrick

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

Ex-Officio Recorder
By *Alberta Wiederrick* Deputy

6-11-58 5:00 PM

~~XX~~and~~XX~~

panies or parties, over, on and across the following premises, belonging to the said Grantor(s) in _____
Lemhi County, State of Idaho, in the following location, to-wit:

A 40.0 foot strip of land being 20.0 feet on each side of the following described survey line:

Together with all rights of ingress and egress necessary for the full and complete use, occupation and enjoyment of the easement hereby granted, and all rights and privileges incident thereto, including the right from time to time to cut, trim and remove trees, brush, overhanging branches and other obstructions which may injure or interfere with the Grantee's use, occupation or enjoyment of this easement and the operation, maintenance and repair of Grantee's electrical system.

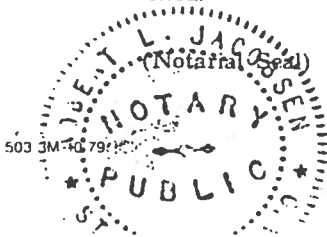
Executed and delivered this 14th day of June, 1962.
Louie Demich

Alberta Wiederrick
Alberta Wiederrick, Lemhi County Clerk
STATE OF Idaho
County of Lemhi ss.

On this 11th day of June, 19 82, before me, Robert L. Jacobsen
a Notary Public, personally appeared Louise Demick and
Alberta Wiederrick, known to me to be the person(s) who executed the foregoing
instrument and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes
therein mentioned.

OVER

FEB 26 2009



LEMHI COUNTY

therein mentioned.

503 JAN 10 79

NOTARY PUBLIC

(Notary Seal)

Bud Bartlett, Road Foreman, appeared before the Board to discuss Road & Bridge matters.

Shirley R. Hoy, Treasurer, appeared before the Board to present monthly balance sheet. She also requested an audit and the request was granted.

Donald W. Bankston appeared before the Board to request Hardship exemption. The request is under consideration.

Sam McKinney and John McKinney, attorney appeared before the Board to present Petition to join Salmon TV Translator District.

At 1:00 P. M. a public hearing was held in the Commissioners room on the forming of North Fork TV District. Wayne England, Rosemary Smith, Jack Copeland, LeRoy Fayle, Betty Kohl and Sid Downton appeared for the hearing. The petition was amended to read North Fork TV Tax roll rather than Salmon TV Tax roll. Commissioner O'Neal moved to adopt and Commissioner Snook Seconded. Bill Nelson, Jack Copeland, Bob Vehn, Dick Ebehardt, Mike Camerer, Rosemary Smith, and Leslie Camerer were named as Board of Directors. The Commissioners directed County Attorney to prepare necessary legal documents to comply with their action.

At 1:30 P. M., Richard Hauff, U. S. Forest Service Supervisor, Bob Jacobson, U. S. F.S. and Les Usher, appeared before the Board to complete the land transfer on the Gibbonsville Townsite. The individual property owners completely contributed all necessary funds to complete the transfer from the Forest Service to the County. The Commissioners presented Mr. Hauff with a cash warrant in the amount of \$62,400.00 and Mr. Hauff presented the County with a Quitclaim Deed and Record of Survey for the Gibbonsville Townsite. The Commissioners declared the road through the Townsite as a public road. The Commissioners then issued individual Quitclaim Deeds as follows: Allen R. and Norma B. Stone, Dana Rodger Artlieb, George C. Jemmett, Blair and Juanita Sprinkle, Earl R. and Sue Ann Keating, Jr., Larry J. and Beverly J. Lerback, Gibbonsville Improvement Association, three to Milton D. and Wanda Sue Usher, and three to Les and Mary Usher.

At 2:00 P. M. a public hearing was held in the Commissioners room concerning an amendment to an easement granted by Claude and Josephine Alder to Lemhi County in 1968 across private property to the Tendoy Monument. James C. Herndon, Attorney representing Ron and Francis Alder, Darrell and Troudy Bagley, Annie DeCora, Chris Reagle, Mary Pitzer, Clover Aikens, Doris Jones, Louise Andrews, Ben DeCora, Ivan Jones, Gail Andrews, Leonard Reagle, Niel Ankrum, Ralston W. Adams, Charles B. Kane, Janet Whitson, Kelly Caywood, Diann Caywood, Merrily Grusell, Jerry Grusell, Mary Adams, Shawnda Adams, Floyd Pitzer, D. Terry Adams and Dave Ainsworth attended the hearing. Dave Ainsworth, Charles B. Kane, Ron Alder, Lawrence Bardsley, Darrel Bagley and Ralston Adams gave testimony on the easement. Commissioner O'Neal moved to adopt the amended easement and Commissioner Snook Seconded.

LeRoy Fayle and Betty Kohl appeared before the Board to discuss the petition to join Salmon TV Translator District.

Mary Turner appeared before the Board to request Hardship Exemption. The request is under consideration.

The Commissioners received a letter from Aloha Kluesner requesting a Hardship exemption. The request is under consideration.

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Ed Angle, Building Inspector, appeared before the Board to discuss Zane Abbott's claim against the County.

A claim in the amount of \$150,000.00 for General and Special Damages by Vernon Dean and Alice Tucker was received from attorney, Murray Jim Sorenson. The Commissioners denied the claim.

A letter was received from Jack Ellis resigning from the County Planning and Zoning Commission effective June 14, 1982.

No Further business appearing, the Board did recess.

/s/ Louie Demick
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: /s/ Alberta Wiederrick
Clerk

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

MP

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

TRACT ONE GIBBONSVILLE TOWNSITE APPLICATION

DAHLONEGA CREEK ROAD NO 60079 RIGHT-OF-WAY

and

USDA POWERLINE EASEMENT

TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO

UNSURVEYED SECTIONS 25 & 36

LEGEND

- CENTERLINE OF PROPOSED POWERLINE EASEMENT
- PROPOSED POWER OR ANCHOR POLE
- BRASS TABLET IN CONCRETE PILLAR
- U.S. FOREST SERVICE ALUMINUM PIPE W/ALUMINUM CAP
- POWER POLE - EXISTING
- TELEPHONE POLE - EXISTING
- MATHEMATICAL POSITIONS - NOT MONUMENTED
- PI - NOT MONUMENTED
- MATHEMATICAL POSITION - CENTERLINE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY - NOT MONUMENTED
- CENTERLINE OF RIGHT-OF-WAY
- RIGHT-OF-WAY LIMITS
- CENTERLINE OF USDA POWERLINE EASEMENT

COUNTY RECORDER CERTIFICATION

INSTRUMENT NUMBER 162831

TIME 2:09 PM DATE 6-14-82

BOOK 1 PAGE 146

RECORDS OF LEMHI COUNTY

STATE OF IDAHO

3/ ALBERT H. MURPHY
RECORDER

BASIS OF BEARING

The Basis of Bearing was determined from a Polaris observation on May 20, 1979 between Control Station PP and Corner 4 of N 5 1401 as noted on a dependent Mineral Survey Resurvey plat filed in the Lemhi County Recorder's Office under instrument No 148247 dated September 19, 1979

SCALE 1" = 120'



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
SALOON NATIONAL FOREST

REGION 4
TRACT ONE GIBBONSVILLE TOWNSITE
DAHLONEGA CREEK ROAD NO 60079 RIGHT-OF-WAY

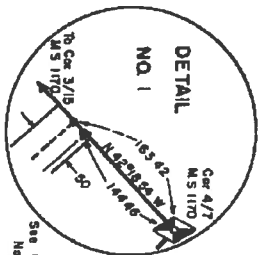
USDA POWERLINE EASEMENT
and
TOWNSHIP 26 NORTH, RANGE 21 EAST, BOISE MERIDIAN, IDAHO
UNSURVEYED SECTIONS 25 & 36

GRANTOR U.S. FOREST SERVICE, GRANTEE LEMHI COUNTY

SUBMITTED BY J.S. BARSH DATE 10-27-82 CHECKED J.S.B.

FOREST APPROVAL, Albert H. Murphy DATE 1-8-82

SHEET 1 of 1



ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY DESCRIPTION
A strip of land being 50 feet in width and/or 25 feet each side of the roadway centerline located in the Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 25 and the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 36 Township 26 North Range 21 East (Unsurveyed) Boise Meridian County of Lemhi Idaho and more particularly described as follows

BEGINNING at a point of intersection of the centerline of said road and the line between Corner No 1 and Corner No 5 of Mineral Survey No 9568 (Diana H11512) said POINT OF BEGINNING being on a curve of said road and bears North 34° 42' 30" East a distance of 200.87 feet from Corner No 5 of Mineral Survey No 9568 (Diana H11512) THENCE Northeast a distance of 16.98 feet along a curve concave to the Southeast having a radius of 2983.90 feet and a central angle of 0° 19' 34" to a point of tangency THENCE North 12° 07' 49" East a distance of 221.82 feet to a point of curvature THENCE Northwesterly a distance of 320.84 feet along a curve concave to the Southeast having a radius of 1110.95 feet and a central angle of 26° 51' 39" to a point of tangency THENCE North 38° 59' 28" East a distance of 110.00 feet to a point of curvature THENCE Northwesterly a distance of 249.50 feet along a curve concave to the Southeast having a radius of 1556.26 feet and a central angle of 9° 11' 09" to a point of tangency THENCE North 48° 10' 37" East a distance of 342.05 feet to the POINT OF ENDING being a point of intersection of the centerline of said road and the line between Corner No 3/15 and Corner No 4/7 of Mineral Survey No 1170 (Consolidated) Placer No 1) said POINT OF ENDING bears North 42° 18' 54" West a distance of 163.42 feet from Corner No 4/7 of Mineral Survey No 1170 (Consolidated) Placer No 1) and contains 1.68 acres

A strip of land being 40 feet in width and/or 20 feet each side of the utility centerline located in the Southwest Quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 26 and the Northwest Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section 36 Township 26 North Range 21 East (Unsurveyed) Boise Meridian County of Lemhi Idaho and more particularly described as follows

BEGINNING at a point of intersection of the centerline of said powerline and the line between Corner No 5 of Mineral Survey No 9568 (Diana H11512) and Corner No 2 of Mineral Survey No 9554 (Montgomery) said POINT OF BEGINNING bears South 86° 19' 37" East a distance of 141.28 feet from Corner No 5 of Mineral Survey No 9568 (Diana H11512) THENCE North 13° 14' 35" East a distance of 175.90 feet to Power Pole No 1 (P P 1) THENCE North 11° 54' 05" East a distance of 343.46 feet to Power Pole No 2 (P P 2) THENCE North 4° 28' 20" West a distance of 353.89 feet to Power Pole

USDA POWERLINE & TELEPHONE LINE EASEMENT DESCRIPTION

No 3 (P P 3) THENCE North 46° 59' 25" East a distance of 431.93 feet to Power Pole No 4 (P P 4) THENCE North 47° 18' 38" East a distance of 304.78 feet to Power Pole No 5 (P P 5) THENCE North 47° 44' 03" East a distance of 40.78 feet to the centerline of said powerline and the intersection of the centerline of said powerline and the line between Corner No 3/15 and Corner No 4/7 of Mineral Survey No 1170 (Consolidated) Placer No 1) said POINT OF ENDING bears North 42° 18' 54" West a distance of 164.66 feet from Corner No 4/7 of Mineral Survey No 1170 (Consolidated) Placer No 1) and including the following extensions as described

BEGINNING at Power Pole No 3 (P P 3) THENCE North 37° 20' 31" East a distance of 223.73 feet to Telephone Pole No 3A (T P 3A) THENCE North 56° 53' 12" East a distance of 214.44 feet to Power Pole No 4 (P P 4) and

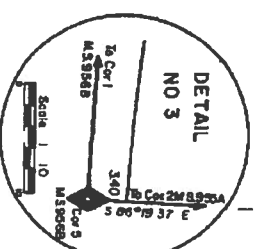
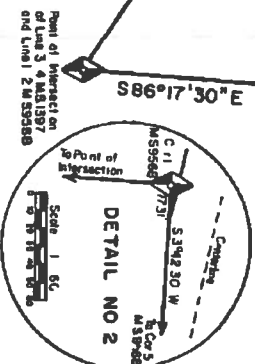
BEGINNING at Power Pole No 1 (P P 1) THENCE North 7° 29' 32" West

PROPOSED POWERLINE EASEMENT DESCRIPTION
A strip of land being 10 feet in width and/or 5 feet each side of the powerline containing described as follows

BEGINNING at a point which bears North 34° 42' 30" East a distance of 89.88 feet from said Corner No 5 THENCE North 19° 49' 32" East a distance of 104.74 feet to Proposed Pole No 1 (P P 1) THENCE North 4° 52' 19" East a distance of 333.55 feet to Proposed Pole No 2 (P P 2), THENCE North 26° 14' 37" East a distance of 365.79 feet to ending Power Pole No 3 (P P 3) and including an anchor pole location described as follows

BEGINNING at Proposed Pole No 2 (P P 2) THENCE North 74° 51' 29" West a distance of 103.09 feet to Anchor Pole (A P)

NOTE The combined acreage of the Road Right-of-Way and the Powerline easement is 2.685 acres



Commissioners Minutes - June 14, 1982

Bud Bartlett, Road Foreman, appeared before the Board to discuss Road & Bridge matters.

Shirley R. Hoy, Treasurer, appeared before the Board to present monthly balance sheet. She also requested an audit and the request was granted.

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/s/ Louie Demick
Chairman, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: /s/ Alberta Wiederrick
Clerk

LOWER GIBBONSVILLE
An Overview of Its Culture and Economy Through Time

Elsie Adkins
United States Forest Service
1980

SCANNED
FEB 26 2009

Gibbonsville (5)

A telephone came to Gibbonsville in the twenties when the Forest Service ran a line into Ralph Dean's store. Mr. Dean was a regular seasonal employee of the Forest Service, and the telephone was a convenience in recruiting fire fighters. Radio reached Gibbonsville in the thirties.

As nearly as can be determined, there were only two wells in Lower Gibbonsville in the early days. The town trough was supplied with water running continually through a pipe from Anderson Creek--the overflow ran into Dahlonge Creek. A ditch from Anderson Creek provided water to many of the households. The ditch ran above the townsite and people ran pipes from it to their houses. These were on top of the ground and usually froze in the winter. The town water was kept flowing by building fires over the pipe.

UTENSILS, TOOLS, AND FURNISHINGS

Graniteware was used extensively for tea kettles, coffee pots, kettles, dish pans, and pie plates. Granite ware chipped easily, and holes quickly rusted in the iron core. Leaks were fixed with things called "mend-its" which were a pair of washers with a screw in the middle. The screw was run through the hole in the pan and tightened. Mrs. Slavin describes the miner's lunch pail which was granite ware with a cover and an insert plate for a piece of pie.

Going, settled households had to have laundry equipment which consisted of a galvanized iron tub, a wash boiler (sometimes copper) and a wash board. Galvanized iron pails were standard.

Cast iron skilletts and Dutch ovens were widely used. Steel plates and flat ware and tin cups were common, though a great effort was made to bring in china. Churns and butter bowls were made of wood.

Gold watches were a luxury enjoyed by many people. Grandpa Bauer brought one from Germany that is still in the family.

Permanent households had to have tools--hammers, cross-cut saws, wood chisels, metal chisels, carpenters saws, single jacks and double jacks (these were sledge hammers--one required one hand, the other was heavy and required two hands). Draw knives were important for peeling logs. A sharp ax and a grubbin' hoe were basics. Shovels--round point, square point, and scoop shovels were necessities. Lard pails were a blessing and were used for many things.

Virginia Slavin (2)

227-234 Benedict family. Mother always dressed the children up and sent them to Sunday School.

236-242 Rickets--Curtis and wife Agnes--Agnes was Virginia's sister. He worked at the company store.

246-254 Glavins (her sister-in-law was Mrs. Glavin's sister) had a dairy. Before that Mr. Glavin worked in the mines.

255-270 White house beside school building was built by a Mr. White. White had a little medical training, was called on occasionally to help people. House is still there. Jordans used to live in it.

274-280 Company house next to the White house. Where the gravel shed is now there were company houses. They had electricity.

281-296 Minorities--One Chinaman, Charlie Chin. A negro barber who didn't stay long. Lots of men from Butte worked in the mines; they were Welsh and Cornish--called themselves the "Cornish Jacks". They had beautiful voices--went to Sunday School and contributed to the music.

298-304 Arnold had a hand-dug well. There was another not far from it. Everyone said you couldn't have a well there.

306-318 Water from a ditch from Anderson Creek piped down to some of the houses. Town water trough next to the Glavin property. Big barn close to it--people would take horses there to water them. People carried water to there homes.

320-352 Came to Idaho in 1896. Moved to Gibbonsville then. Left Kansas in September and took stage into Salmon over Agency Creek Pass. Road around Red Butte had just been built. Marker there for a long time--has been destroyed.

354-364 Father was Theodore Gautier from Montreal. Spoke French exclusively until nineteen when he came to US. Was a great reader. Mother could speak French.

365-376 Ranch at Fourth of July Creek. Her mother kept the "Stage Station" when they were there in the summer. People on the stage from Salmon had dinner there. Family went into Gibbonsville in the winter.

379-386 Four horses on stage and very rough trip. Stage swung on leather straps. (Note: These were manifold heavy leather straps

Helen Stone (1)

Interviewer: Elsie Adkins US Forest Service Lower Gibbonsville
Townsite study.

Interviewee: Helen Stone, Salmon

Date: February 4, 1980

0-15 Introduction. Helen Stone was born in 1908. Spent her early years in Gibbonsville.

16- 115 Born at Hull Creek. When she was a very small child, her mother took a team and buggy and delivered milk, cottage cheese and eggs to Gibbonsville. Went through Gibbonsville on a road that ran below where the Taylor place was. No bridge over Anderson Creek--road cut across lower part of Anderson Creek past Mrs. Brown's apartment building.

Remembers a number of little houses on the lower road. Around the store in Upper Gibbonsville were several substantial houses. They usually stopped at the Glavin place. Gladys Glavin is Gladys Smith.

118-128 Glavin house is where Ushers live now.

134-304 Asked about people on the plat--Mrs. Taylor was an older man with grown children. Lived down in the bottom not far from Dahlenega Creek. Mrs. Taylor had a large family. Mrs. Glavin and Nell Gautier were her daughters. Jay Taylor was her son. Ollie, a daughter, lives in Oregon. Glennon place, where Mr. and Mrs. Usher live now was built by Pat Glennon. Ushers own both the Glennon and the Glavin houses. Pat Glennon was a miner here--worked in a mine above Gibbonsville when he was young. Glennons lived near the old cyanide mill. Had a group of kids. Some of them worked in Gibbonsville and some of them in Butte. Had boys--johnnie and Henry. Ore was hauled from above the town to the stamp mill--kids would ride on the bobs of the sled in the winter. Henry Glennon fell from the bobsled and it ran over his leg. He died because there was no medical care.

Mrs. Hughes got married in Butte. Came to Gibbonsville. Their house burned--it was in the middle of town just north of where Larry Webb lives now. Husband died. Son died in the mines. She was a Jehovah Witness. Two retarded sisters lived with her. Mrs. Hughes supported them. She ministered to everyone--everyone's friend. Was a teacher. Helen Stone took eighth grade exams under her. (Pupils had to pass state exams to get out of the eighth grade.) Mrs. Hughes did house-work for the Steins--they were German immigrants. Mrs. Hughes had to take her two sisters with her. Steins didn't treat her very well. Mrs. Stein was an invalid. Mrs. Hughes was a wonderful person. "I didn't care for her religion, but I listened. It had done her so

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Gladys Smith. (1)

Interviewer: Elsie Adkins for US Forest Service, Lower Gibbonsville study

Interviewee: Gladys Smith, Salmon

Date: February 5, 1980

Abstract is catalogued by feet of tape. To convert to minutes, divide by 64. The tape runs 64 feet per minute.

0-17 Introduction

20-58 Grandparents came about 1900 from Washington state. Parents and five children traveled by wagon. Located here because Grandmother's father, Dr. Locke, had settled in Lower Gibbonsville. General Practitioner, practised across from the school house.

60-73 Father worked in the mines. Later ran Glavin's dairy.

76-98 Father was Thomas Glavin. Children herded cows and sold milk for family dairy.

106-116 Old cemetery had been a patented mine site.

118-148 Unmarked graves were single men (miners) without families or people too poor to buy a stone. (Note: The cemetery has a large number of homemade stones.) Narrator recites names of people buried in the cemetery.

158-300 People who lived in the study area--Casey Morris operated a sawmill, tried to buy a ranch. Mrs. Allen, of the Allens who had a store, was her uncle's mother. Doesn't remember Ben Hare. Benedicts had gone before her time. Mrs. McCullough was a Benedict girl. Jay Taylor was Mrs. Smith's uncle. Doesn't recall Slab town. Helen Stone lived at North Fork. Taylor's and Hulls were friends. Al Royce worked in mines; his wife kept boarders. Remembers Max Bauers mother as an old lady. Went to school with Clarence and Frances Bauer. Stein had studied for the ministry.

Lee Hotter was a miner who had been blinded by a dynamite explosion in the mines; hand was shattered. Narrator's grandmother took care of him. She drank iodoform for coffee; no bad effects. Iodoform was kept on back of the stove--used on the injured man as a disinfectant.

March was a widow with two children. White's built a house next to the school (still there). Came here with some money. Worked in the mines. Had some race horses somewhere.

Doesn't remember artesian wells.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The information on the plat and the accompanying key was obtained from the recollections of the following people:

- Ralph Dean, North Fork
- Leo Hagel, North Fork
- Helen Stone, Salmon
- Virginia Slavin, Salmon
- Frances Donlan, Salmon
- Gladys Smith, Salmon

Further assistance was obtained from:

- Loren Adkins, Ketchum
- Alfred Bauer, Vista, California
- Frances Fleming, Boise,
- Allen Stone, Gibbonsville
- Don and Roxanne Smith, Gibbonsville
- "Pete" Peters, Gibbonsville

A second section follows. This discusses the culture and economics of Gibbonsville together with the impact of historical events and trends on the area. Information for this section, also, was obtained from the above people who gave generously of their time and their unique knowledge of the area and its past.

KEY TO SITES IDENTIFIED ON THE PLAT
Lower Gibbonsville
Townsite Study-

Elsie Adkins
United States Forest Service
1980

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KEY TO SITES IDENTIFIED ON THE PLAT
Lower Gibbonsville Townsite Study, US Forest Service

- 1A Small unidentified building. Vacant about 1900.
- 2A Maccabee Hall. Identified by several people simply as the "dance hall". No one remembers when it was the home of the Maccabee Lodge, though lodge regalia had been left in the building. (The Maccabee Lodge, as a national organization, had been very active in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees was a mutual benefit society for women, the largest in the world. In 1930 it had three thousand chapters.) The building is remembered as one of the largest in Gibbonsville. It had a platform at one end where performers at programs or musicians at dances took their places. In later years, it was used for basketball. One interviewee remembers as a child that there were pilings under the back side of the building and that cows sought shade there on hot days. The building was eventually torn down and the lumber was used for building sheep pens. This demolition was resented by the townspeople.
- 3A Small two-story building used by Dr. Locke as an office, with living quarters in the back. Dr. Locke was a general practitioner who also pulled teeth. He was the great-grandfather of Gladys Smith, who lives in Salmon. Dr. Locke had come to Gibbonsville before the turn of the century.
- 4A House owned by Dr. Locke. It was operated as a boarding house by his son and his wife.
- 5A Small building where school was held for a short time, before there was school anywhere else. Sunday School was held there by Mary Cannon.
- 6A Two-story building lived in by Max Bauer. Before that, the building was occupied by people named Martin. (Believed to have fallen in. Lumber was salvaged by Casey Morris.) In later years, the building had a gas pump. At one time, it housed a barber shop.
- 7A Large barn and town water trough. A pipe ran from the town water trough to Anderson Creek. This was kept running continuously, runoff going into Dahlenega Creek. It was kept from freezing in very cold temperatures when townspeople built fires over the line.

Part of the Lower Gibbonsville water supply came from a ditch above the townsite at the base of the hill. Some houses had pipes from the ditch. These were on top of the ground and froze in the winter.

Note: The above seven structures had no cellars.

- 8A Hotter house. Mr. Hotter was blinded in a mine accident (dynamite explosion). Alcie Taylor (Mrs. Smith's grandmother) cared for him until he was taken out. He later operated a news stand in Boise. He gave the house to Mrs. Taylor.
- 9A Log house that belonged to the Benedicts. Mrs. Benedict always dressed the children up and sent them to Sunday School
- 10A Ricketts' house. Mrs. Ricket was a Gautier. Bud Ricket ran the company store, which later became the Mercantile. Gautiers originally lived in this house. It eventually burned down.
- 11A Original Glavin house, purchased in 1908. Tom Glavin ran a dairy. Cattle were grazed in the countryside. Mr. Glavin died of Rocky Mountain spotted fever from the bite of an infected tick.
- 12A McCullough house. Mrs. McCollough had an adopted son who was killed in an accident in Big Hole. Later married a man named Jones. This house burned. Another was built on the site.
- The above structures were all in place about the turn of the century. Mrs. Slavin, who was born in 1892, remembers them.
- 13A Dean house (a rental).
- 14A Stone's first house.
- 15A Site of a white house later moved to the Bauer ranch. It was moved once more before being set on the ranch site.
- 16A Street once named Broadway.
- 17A There was a row of small houses along this shelf.
- 18A Old folks Dean's house. It was on the back of the lot, facing the main road. It had a cellar under it. Many of the houses in Gibbonsville were built over cellar holes which were used for storage of root crops and other supplies.
- 19A General area of Slab Town, also called Shack Town. This was a marshy area with very poor houses--tents, slab-sided shacks etc. People who robbed the Post Office lived there. It was also the home of transients, thieves, gamblers and their women with a

few children. At one point in time, a delegation of townspeople invited the people to "Get married, go to work--or leave." Some of them left, others "straightened out" and became good citizens. Slab Town is remembered to have been in place about 1896. The site was subsequently almost covered over and filled in with tailings from placer mining. Placering was done more than once; the first time was about 1900.

20A Jay Taylor's house. Jay Taylor worked on Stein Mountain Lookout for a long time. He was the son of Alcie Taylor who was married to Ed Taylor. This was the home for both generations of Taylors. The house was raised on pilings and filled in underneath with tailings. It was a substantial house.

21A Butcher shop run by the Maydole Brother in the very early days. They went out to the ranches in the valley and butchered cows, pigs, and sheep. Kept the meat cool with ice cut from local ponds.

22A Arnold's pasture.

23A Ben Hare's house, lived there for a short time in the late 30's

24A Morse house. It was eventually burned.

25A Row of small houses. One of them belonged to Al Royce. There is a story that he put rat poison on the fence to keep children away. These houses were in place very early in town history.

26A Believed to have been the site of the Gautier house that burned.

27A Arnold house. Mr. Arnold worked in the mines. He had a hand-dug well. It was considered impossible to have a well in that geological formation. No one knew Mr. Arnold--he was a very private man.

28A Reese house

29A Variety store in a private home. People's name was Ford.

30A Small restaurant about 1907.

31A Casey Morris's sawmill in the 1930's. It was run with a steam engine previously used for threshing grain. There is some uncertainty about the exact location; it could have been farther to the right in the diagram.

32A Casy Morris's house. It had previously been Jack Leach's house.



LARGE BARN
AND WATER TROUGH
WATER PIPED FROM ANDERSON CK.

TOM
BLAVIN House

SLAB TOWN
A MAYKLE BROTHER'S
BUTCHER SHOP

JAY TAYLOR House

ARNOLD'S PASTURE

HOTTER House

BEN HARE'S House IN THE 30's

SCALE 1" = 80 FEET

In Yellow - Except
16A, 7A & 11A on
mining claim
1170

L.N.A. 3-14-80

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Loren Adkins (1)

Interviewer: Elsie Adkins--Lower Gibbonsville townsite study, US Forest Service

Interviewee: Loren Adkins, Ketchum, Idaho

Date: March 6, 1980

0-16 Introduction

21-42 Mother was Sophia Bauer, daughter of George and Theresa Bauer.

42-54 Grandfather came to Gibbonsville to start a bakery. Adkins doesn't remember the bakery. Grandparents were living on a ranch when he knew them.

56-71 First recollections were when he was about five years old. Maybe there for six months. Began school there. It was a two story building then.

72-84 He was there when he was twelve and again when he was 16, again when he was 23.

94-105 Remembers picking rocks for Uncle Harry on the ranch. Remembers the fresh ruins of the burned mill and Grandma's downtown house.

118-144 Houses in Lower Gibbonsville--Grandma's house and a smattering of houses around there. As children, they explored the deserted houses above Dahlenoga Creek below Grandma's house.

164-171 Remembers houses above the creek--deserted.

174-216 These deserted houses, as he remembers them, were hand-hewn log houses with hand-made shingles. Had iron stoves in them. Remembers them having one room--everything in one room--and a lean-to pantry for storage. Things were left in these houses. People must have gone with just their personal belongings. (Note: These were miners' homes. Most of them traveled light and didn't own much. They had no horses or wagons or buggies. When they left they would have gone on the stage.) Beds were fitted poles, fastened to the wall. Tables and chairs were home-made and rough.

217-236 Memories of the utensils used in his very early childhood in Gibbonsville--granite ware tea kettles, coffee pots, and pie plates. Granite ware chipped, and when it was chipped, it quickly rusted away. Typical of mining towns that things were left behind.

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Leo Hagel (3)

439-459 Advises subsistence farming to beat inflation. Much opposed to government in regard to inflation. "Inflation is like a forest fire."

463-472 Raised 7 or 8 kinds of apples--wealthies, delicious, wolf river, limber twig. Raised pears and cherries.

474-478 His orchard was planted by old man Bolton. Leo's brother helped him plant it.

480-483 People still growing apples, but not like they used to.

489-501 Schools were administered by the county. Gibbonsville had the first school house. Later schools at Spring Creek, Fourth of July Creek, Big Flat, Carmen Creek, Boyle Creek. All had one teacher. Had to have nine pupils to have a school.

503-508 Neighborhood had work days at the school house to get out the wood, paint and repair, and clean up the school yard. Everyone went and had a pot luck. Didn't depend on the county.

528-536 No organized townships--for a long time the area wasn't surveyed.

539-548 County was the taxing authority, it paid the teachers. After the Forest came in, it paid 25% of its revenue to the county.

550-560 Teachers were paid \$60.00 a month. Paid their own board, ten or eleven dollars a month. Did their own janitor work.

568-573 Seven months of school. Eight grades.

574-586 Hagel went to school before the system of grading came in. He went through the fourth reader. He believes the system was greatly improved when they got grades.

590-604 Teachers had to be able to go through the eighth grade. Some went to teacher's college in Lewiston.

610-629 Wasn't any town government in Gibbonsville. Deputy sheriff at one time. Doesn't remember a jail.

631-660 Flu epidemic of 1918--had a town meeting in Gibbonsville. Decided not to let anyone into the town or out, except the stage that brought mail and groceries. For three weeks, three men took turns stopping traffic outside of town.

664-675 Scarlet fever killed several young people, sixteen, seventeen years old.

686-696 Smallpox came about 1900. Lot of people died, especially the Indians. Diphtheria choked a lot of people. Not much "tb" except among the Indians.

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Leo Hagel (1)

Interviewer: Elsie Adkins for the US Forest Service Lower Gibbonsville townsite study

Interviewee: Leo Hagel, North Fork

Date: February 1, 1980

Abstract is catalogued by feet of tape. To convert to minutes, divide by 64. The tape runs 64 feet per minute.

1-18 Introduction

23-73 Came here in 1894, arrived 18 mile house on February 14. Stopped at a Stage Station at the mouth of Kinny (?) Creek where they changed horses coming from Red Rock, Montana. Two years later his father, Uncle, and Grandfather took up land at Basin Creek. Squatters' rights, it wasn't surveyed. Two miles from the Lemhi Indian reservation.

73-93 Agency killed two beeves a week, gave sugar, flour, and beef to the Indians. He was in Lewiston when Indians were moved out to Blackfoot. Doesn't know the date. Some Indians stayed in Salmon, making mocassins.

94-129 First came to Gibbonsville in 1900, aged twelve. Drove two horses and a load of hay. Father and brother each had two horses and a load of hay. Ton of hay each. Lived on Fourth of July Creek then. Hay was baled. "Funny looking baler." Ran a baling outfit himself for old Johnnie Snooks on the Lemhi in 1917.

131-145 Bought land on the river in 1922. Bought upper ranch (where he now lives) because he was short of water. Moved the cattle up there in the summer. Land was big brush patch--"every kind of brush in the world, couldn't get from the creek to the road".

150-170 Man disappeared; Belonged to the Masonic Lodge; they offered a reward of a thousand dollars to anyone who could offer information about what happened to him. Looked in all the mineshafts. Never found him. Creek is named for him (Votler Creek). Breakfast things were still on the table.

173-191 Lived in Gibbonsville in 1916, 17 and 18. Rented a house there. Rented in Old Man Taylor's building--he owned a couple of buildings just across from the school hours. Also bought Votler's cabin just this side of Anderson Creek.

192-218 Old buildings were torn down. "Tore down the town it looks like. No use for them when the mines closed down." Percy Anderson gave the county \$100 for the church. He sold it to Andrew Steeneson for \$200. He tore it down and built a house down on the river. Church was in the Upper Townsite across from where the Post Office was. Had a bell.

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Virginia Slavin (1)

Interviewer: Elsie Adkins for US Forest Service. Lower Gibbonsville townsite.

Interviewee: Virginia Slavin, Salmon

Date: February 6, 1980

Abstract is catalogued by feet of tape. To convert to minutes, divide by 64. The tape runs 64 feet per minute.

0-30 Introduction. Born in 1892. Moved to Gibbonsville in 1896. Lived in Gibbonsville intermittently. Home ranch on Fourth of July Creek.

34-160 Names on FS plat. Believes there were unmarked graves in the area of the old road going north. Maccabee Hall on right hand side of the street going into Gibbonsville--largest building in town. Active Maccabee Lodge at one time. Building used for basketball games, dances etc. Two story building that had a doctor-dentist office in it. Small building where school had been held before the Gibbonsville school was built; since torn down. Hotter house down on Dahlenega Creek; Lee Hotter blinded by a blast in a mine. He was taken out and eventually had a newstand in Boise. Alcie Taylor took care of him for a while. Was a daughter of Dr. Locke. Was a "Clara Barton". Went to anyone who was sick.

Mrs. Hughes, also humanitarian, taught Sunday School. Had three children who all died tragic deaths. Little girl died very young of childhood illness. Oldest boy died in mine accident. Youngest boy died of polio. Tragedy seemed to make Mrs. Hughes more kind.

163-174 Bennie Hughes fell into a moving arrastra. Face was badly disfigured.

175-183 Doesn't remember a child getting caught in a water wheel.

184-197 Mrs. Hughes was deeply religious.

199-209 Friedoff was an ore hauler. Loaded ore from the ore dump and took it to the mill--summer in a wagon, winter in a sled. Used the old road to the mill shown in the 1898 photo.

211-217 Arnold worked in the Twin Brothers Mine. No one knew him--a very private man.

219-226 Mrs. McCullough had an adopted son, killed in an accident in the Big Hole. She later married a man named Jones.

Virginia Slavin (2)

227-234 Benedict family. Mother always dressed the children up and sent them to Sunday School.

236-242 Rickets--Curtis and wife Agnes--Agnes was Virginia's sister. He worked at the company store.

246-254 Glavins (her sister-in-law was Mrs. Glavin's sister) had a dairy. Before that Mr. Glavin worked in the mines.

255-270 White house beside school building was built by a Mr. White. White had a little medical training, was called on occasionally to help people. House is still there. Jordans used to live in it.

274-280 Company house next to the White house. Where the gravel shed is now there were company houses. They had electricity.

281-296 Minorities--One Chinaman, Charlie Chin. A negro barber who didn't stay long. Lots of men from Butte worked in the mines; they were Welsh and Cornish--called themselves the "Cornish Jacks". They had beautiful voices--went to Sunday School and contributed to the music.

298-304 Arnold had a hand-dug well. There was another not far from it. Everyone said you couldn't have a well there.

306-318 Water from a ditch from Anderson Creek piped down to some of the houses. Town water trough next to the Glavin property. Big barn close to it--people would take horses there to water them. People carried water to their homes.

320-352 Came to Idaho in 1896. Moved to Gibbonsville then. Left Kansas in September and took stage into Salmon over Agency Creek Pass. Road around Red Butte had just been built. Marker there for a long time--has been destroyed.

354-364 Father was Theodore Gautier from Montreal. Spoke French exclusively until nineteen when he came to US. Was a great reader. Mother could speak French.

365-376 Ranch at Fourth of July Creek. Her mother kept the "Stage Station" when they were there in the summer. People on the stage from Salmon had dinner there. Family went into Gibbonsville in the winter.

379-386 Four horses on stage and very rough trip. Stage swung on leather straps. (Note: These were manifold heavy leather straps

Ralph Dean (1)

Interviewer: Elsie Adkins for the US Forest Service, Lower Gibbonsville study

Interviewee: Ralph Dean, North Fork

Date of Interview: January 30, 1980

Abstract is catalogued by feet of tape. To convert to minutes of running time, divide by 64. The tape runs 64 feet per minute.

Introduction

6-11 Lived on a ranch this side of Sheep Creek. Moved back to Gibbonsville when he was five years old.

11-29 Recalls the fire at the thirty-stamp mill. Burned at night. Town had picket fences and board walks. Kids ran along scraping the fence with sticks and shouting "fire". Everyone got out. Shingles falling all over town. People pouring water on their roofs. His folks said, "Let's go home--God's burning the world up."

36-195 His Dad always worked in the mines. They moved to the ranch and later moved back to Gibbonsville in 1919. Didn't work in the mines then until 1934. Ralph worked for about a year at the Big Four mine. Frank Glennon had a little mill below the cyanide mill. Ralph worked up at the Clara Morris mine on Anderson Creek. Didn't work there long. They were trying to work three shifts--the mine tunnels didn't have enough air to support three shifts; had to go back to two. The drift was 1700 feet long; it was all hand drilling. They ran a stope 30 feet (a hole worked up from the bottom). The drift was angled wrong--they had to make a cut off to the side to hit the vein. This was very unhandy for getting out the ore. Ore was shoveled down the stope. A gate at the bottom of the stope was raised to let the ore out. This operation was run by Freddy Bruff. At the top of the stope and over the cross-cut the air got very bad. Three shifts lasted about three weeks. Mine ran three or four years. That was the place they used mules to pack in rails. Mules showed great intelligence in maneuvering around switch-backs with rails strapped to each side--about four to a side.

Old miners didn't trust horses--usually wouldn't ride them.

Ralph worked for a while on the McGovern placer mine. He burned slash at night and worked in the mine. Placer mining "sand-papared fingers down to the bone."

Lot of leasing in the 30's on the old AD&M property. Leased from Jordan who owned the mine property then. He wanted 25% of the ore. This was too much of a take for leasing to pay. He furnished car and powder. Should have been 10%. Ore had to be hauled out. No milling facilities then. Ore sent to Anaconda.

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Ralph Dean (3)

322-327 Believes the Union was recognized by the mine.

330-333 Union probably died out after the mill and compressor burned.

333-355 Had an Odd Fellows hall in Gibbonsville. Ralph's father belonged to it. It was broken up when a member--name was Cartwright--died in the Shoup area. Indians could have killed him. Body was found in the spring. According to the rules, members dying in the backcountry had to be brought out for decent burial. Members voted to bury him where he was--would have cost \$500 to bring him out. Buried at the head of Boulder Creek. Lodge broke up. Secretary took off with the money--\$1500.

358-370 Congregational church closed early. Mrs. Roberts had Sunday School in her home for five or six years. Was Seventh Day Adventist.

374-383 Structures--Bennett saloon in Upper Gibbonsville--Dean bought it and had a store in it. Miners Union upstairs in the early days. Later a dance hall. Odd Fellows had funerals in it.

384-396 Center of business was in the Upper Townsite. Lower Gibbonsville was residential with some small businesses. Post Office was in Upper Gibbonsville. The Big Mill, the Ten Stamp mill, and the one at Cyanide Gulch were all in Lower Gibbonsville. (Note: These were in what the townspeople considered to be Lower Gibbonsville but are outside the FS study area.) The town strung out from Cyanide Gulch to the AD&M mine. Fifteen hundred people were employed at the mine at the peak--employed in mining in the Gibbonsville area, that is. Usually it takes that many people working outside so the estimate is that Gibbonsville had 3000 people at one time.

401-405 Law enforcement--sometimes they would have a deputy when they had a dance. This made people mad. Sometimes they wouldn't go to the dance.

406-434 Mr. Dean recalls that his father told him about the undesirables who lived in Slab Town (site is covered with tailings now). People from this area held up the Post Office. They thought the payroll would be there in cash. It was there in checks. Four men involved. Bud Rickets, running the store for AD&M had a rifle. Shot one of the men who fell out of his saddle and was picked up by his friends. Posse followed them to the Montana line. Citizens had a meeting and sent a delegation to the people in Slab Town. These were gamblers and their women and some children. Houses were shanties. They were told to go to work and get married or leave. Most of them left. Some of them stayed and became good citizens. These people had been stealing wood and any piece of meat anyone had hanging outside.

436-440 "Judge" Noble lived at North Fork. He presided over various little trials. No legal authority. North Fork used to be called "Noble".

446-452 "Slab Town" was shack town to him. Very poor dwellings.

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Ralph Dean (8)

209-260 In the early days there was a wagon road to Eckert ranch at the mouth of Pierce Creek. Beyond that there was a primitive road over the summit. They said that when there was first anything at Gibbonsville, they brought the mail in over this on a stone boat. The "road" was about five feet wide. It followed Moose Creek to the top. This wasn't passable with a wagon. (Note: Bauer's descendants believe that this is the route that the family took when they came to Gibbonsville in the winter of 1901-2 by sleigh.) Several Indian trails over the pass--Indians used them all to confuse the whites.

262-290 Lewis and Clark went up over the pass, but they didn't take the bottoms, they took the ridges. They started up North Fork, but it was too rough, came back and went up Moose Creek.

291-298 Mr. Dean has drawn a map on the North Fork Ranger map that shows the Indian trails over Lost Trail Pass and also the Indian trails from Salmon to North Fork. He has seen these trails in a number of places while on hunting trips.

305-319 Stage road from Salmon to Gibbonsville--old road followed much the same route as the present road except where there are cliffs. Then it took to higher country--as between Fourth of July Creek and Wagonhammer. Can still see the old road. At Big Flat, it went around ranches to the mouth of Badger Spring Gulch, went up to Big Flat and up to Carmen Creek. This was the biggest change.

324-333 Highway 93 over Lost Trail Pass went in in about 1926-27. In the first year it went in from the top of Moose Creek, next year it went on down to Gibbonsville. Morrison and Knuteson built the first stretch. Union Construction built it from Gibbonsville to Salmon.

336-363 First road to Big Hole was built by the people of Gibbonsville. They took up a collection to have it built--six or seven hundred dollars. First road went up the ridge on the right hand side of Thompson Gulch. This was very steep--took four horses to pull a wagon up the hill. Hal Brown was an engineer--he surveyed the road as it is now. In the early twenties, they put thirteen turn-outs in it. About the most improvement they ever did. Forest Service graded it with a cat--helped a lot. The original road looks like a canal--eroded to six or seven feet deep in spots.

387 (Mr. Dean has identified sites on the FS plat by number. To follow, it is necessary to look at a plat.) Number 26 belonged to Max Bauer. Twenty was Casey Morris's sawmill built about 1933. Small house in the fork of the road was a small restaurant about 1907. Forty-five to forty-four--row of houses, been gone a long time. One of them belonged to Al Royce. Several structures in a row just

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Ralph Dean (9)

beyond the little side road going towards the Creek, along the main street. One was a big dance hall, one was a two story building where Clarence Bauer had a gas pump at one time (didn't pay). There was a barbershop in the same building. Thirty-two is Ushers--Blacky Blazer's house. White house that Max Bauer moved to the ranch was in that same area. Benedicts had a log house just beyond that. Forty-nine is the Stone property. Behind that--towards Dahlonga Creek--on the brow of the hill his folks had a house. All of these places had cellars under them. Slab Town or Shanty Town started about even with Allen Stone's house--but down in the bottom. Houses were shacks or tents. Reason nothing shows there now is that the placer tailings covered it all up. Last house beyond the tailings was Jay Taylor's house. It was a pretty good residence, but it had been jacked up and put on posts and the tailings went underneath it. Plat shows a road going down into the bottom. About 38 was Ben Hare's house--recent, about in the 30's. Area of 7,8, 9,13 etc. was all small houses that have been gone a long time. His dad tore down a lot of them and sold the lumber--people built houses in Salmon and along the river.

Conclusion

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Helen Stone (5)

991-1000 Went back to Gibbonsville in the late forties to see her sister. She was working in a hospital in Salmon then.

End of Tape I

Tape II, Side I

5-22 In 1949 bought a house in Gibbonsville for a hundred dollars. "Lots of houses in Gibbonsville were that cheap." Put a new roof and new chimney and a concrete floor on it.

25-40 In the forties, companies came in and drilled for uranium. They drilled all up and down the lower part of town. (Below Lower Gibbonsville along Dahlonga Creek.) Right behind her house they hit an artesian well. They hit three artesian wells just where the road turns to go into Gibbonsville.

49-66 Above Gibbonsville, the BPR ran into underground ice when Highway 93 was built. Underground glaciers covered by soil and trees. Found this in several places.

67-124 Her grandparents moved to the Hull Creek ranch from Gibbonsville in 1884. They lived there and the boys worked in different places. They raised gardens and hay. Her uncles and dad, and aunt all lived there on the ranch. Her dad had a butcher shop in Ulysses. He'd kill a beef on the ranch and take it over the mountain to Ulysses. It isn't very far that way. Kept the market cool with the stream that flowed under the building. Quite a few people at Ulysses then. Had good ore there, gold and silver, and copper.

147- Sites on the Forest Service plat--Remembers hearing about Slab Town. One old fellow who had worked in a bar in Gibbonsville told of taking a woman home to Slab town who couldn't get home on her own. He took her in a wheelbarrow. Remembers some of the shacks.

Study area was mostly residential. Casey Morris had a sawmill there in the thirties. There was a restaurant, boarding house, and butcher shop. Lots were small. In Upper Gibbonsville her dad went to school in a house that had square beams two feet thick. Corners were notched and squared with an ax and an adz. Building was torn down. Doesn't know what they did with those hand-hewn logs. Andersons had a nice house across the road from there, had a good well. In later years there was a lady there who made good wine--elderberry and chokecherry. She was known all over the state for her high quality wine. This was about 1920. Sheriff came in and dragged out all this nice wine and poured it down the well in the front yard. It seeped through and came up in the well that had belonged to the Andersons. The house had been torn down by then--but everyone said the water was real good. They arrested the poor old woman. Her son went to jail for her--spent

Helen Stone (1)

Interviewer: Elsie Adkins US Forest Service Lower Gibbonsville
Townsite study.

Interviewee: Helen Stone, Salmon

Date: February 4, 1980

0-15 Introduction. Helen Stone was born in 1908. Spent her early years in Gibbonsville.

16- 115 Born at Hull Creek. When she was a very small child, her mother took a team and buggy and delivered milk, cottage cheese and eggs to Gibbonsville. Went through Gibbonsville on a road that ran below where the Taylor place was. No bridge over Anderson Creek--road cut across lower part of Anderson Creek past Mrs. Brown's apartment building.

Remembers a number of little houses on the lower road. Around the store in Upper Gibbonsville were several substantial houses. They usually stopped at the Glavin place. Gladys Glavin is Gladys Smith.

118-128 Glavin house is where Ushers live now.

134-304 Asked about people on the plat--Mrs. Taylor was an older man with grown children. Lived down in the bottom not far from Dahlenega Creek. Mrs. Taylor had a large family. Mrs. Glavin and Nell Gautier were her daughters. Jay Taylor was her son. Ollie, a daughter, lives in Oregon. Glennon place, where Mr. and Mrs. Usher live now was built by Pat Glennon. Ushers own both the Glennon and the Glavin houses. Pat Glennon was a miner here--worked in a mine above Gibbonsville when he was young. Glennons lived near the old cyanide mill. Had a group of kids. Some of them worked in Gibbonsville and some of them in Butte. Had boys--johnnie and Henry. Ore was hauled from above the town to the stamp mill--kids would ride on the bobs of the sled in the winter. Henry Glennon fell from the bobsled and it ran over his leg. He died because there was no medical care.

Mrs. Hughes got married in Butte. Came to Gibbonsville. Their house burned--it was in the middle of town just north of where Larry Webb lives now. Husband died. Son died in the mines. She was a Jehovah Witness. Two retarded sisters lived with her. Mrs. Hughes supported them. She ministered to everyone--everyone's friend. Was a teacher. Helen Stone took eighth grade exams under her. (Pupils had to pass state exams to get out of the eighth grade.) Mrs. Hughes did housework for the Steins--they were German immigrants. Mrs. Hughes had to take her two sisters with her. Steins didn't treat her very well. Mrs. Stein was an invalid. Mrs. Hughes was a wonderful person. "I didn't care for her religion, but I listened. It had done her so

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Frances Fleming (1)

Interviewer: Elsie Adkins for US Forest Service Gibbonsville study.

Interviewee: Frances Fleming, Boise, Idaho

Date: January 30, 1980

Introduction

34-80 Parents came from Germany. Went first to New York, then to San Francisco. Took up land in The Dalles. Because of Indian unrest, her mother refused to stay there. Went to Montana and from there to Gibbonsville. Traveled by sleigh over the pass in winter of 1901-02. Mrs. Bauer was pregnant with Frances, her youngest child. Sleigh tipped over.

84-138 Frances remembers her mother telling her that on her trip from Germany, she was pregnant with her first child. She couldn't speak English and spent all of her time in steerage. Her husband could speak English and he went up on deck and visited with the other passengers. Mr. Bauer had studied for the priesthood in Germany--could speak French, German, and English, and could say mass in Latin. He fought in the Franco-German war in 1870-71. He was slightly wounded twice. Mother could not speak English until she learned it from her children. Spoke with very little German accent.

141-153 When first coming to Gibbonsville, Mr. Bauer worked in a bakery. Frances does not remember the bakery.

158-195 First two decades of Gibbonsville. No doctor--closest was Salmon. Family sent for Dr. Hamner when Harry became seriously ill--died of diabetes in 1917. The only one they could call was Mrs. Hughes--took care of Frances when she had the flu in 1918. Mrs. Hughes was wonderful person--lived to be quite old. Lost all of her children in tragic ways.

197-202 Frances had diphtheria when she was five. Papa used coal oil to break the phlegm. It worked.

210-224 Doesn't remember how the ranch was acquired or when.

227-243 The ranch prospered as long as Harry lived. Had livestock and a huge garden. After Harry's death, ranch declined. (Note: Harry died in his twenties. Mr. Bauer was 53 when he came to Gibbonsville--well past his prime when he moved to the ranch. Was dependent on his sons to run the ranch. Economy of Gibbonsville in steep decline.) Harry went to Salmon once a year with a wagon for supplies.

244-248 Had a house in town and one on the ranch. One on the ranch was a small log cabin. Eventually, the house in town was moved to the ranch. They called it the "white house".

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Frances Fleming (2)

(Note: during the decline and nadir of Gibbonsville, houses were plentiful and easy to obtain. Many were torn down or moved.)

254-274 Remembered the mill after it had burned. Children played around the ruins all day long. Papa said he would pay them for the work they did. Frances never got very hard spankings because her nephew, Clarence, was always sent to cut the switch, and he cut notched it so that it would break.

278-280 Doesn't remember the Red Onion.

283-296 Remembers the Concord stages that went into Salmon. Kids went to Salmon occasionally for things like the rodeo. Brother Harry would take them. Salmon was really a big city to them.

302-311 Not much of any entertainment in Gibbonsville. A dance every few months at North Fork. Papa didn't want Frances to go to dances. (Note: Papa was extremely protective of Frances. An older sister had had an illegitimate child when she was seventeen. This was the worst thing that could happen--it meant ostracism in the community.)

312-317 Visiting priest from Salmon came in about once a month. He stayed at the Bauer ranch. Not many Catholics in the community.

318-327 Doesn't remember any law enforcement or saloons. Saloons were closed by then. The period which she would remember would have been prohibition.

327-334 A lot of moonshining. Her brother Max got pretty good at it.

341-342 No city government.

345-346 Doesn't remember any cafes.

348-352 Joe Bower had a Post Office and store in Upper Gibbonsville.

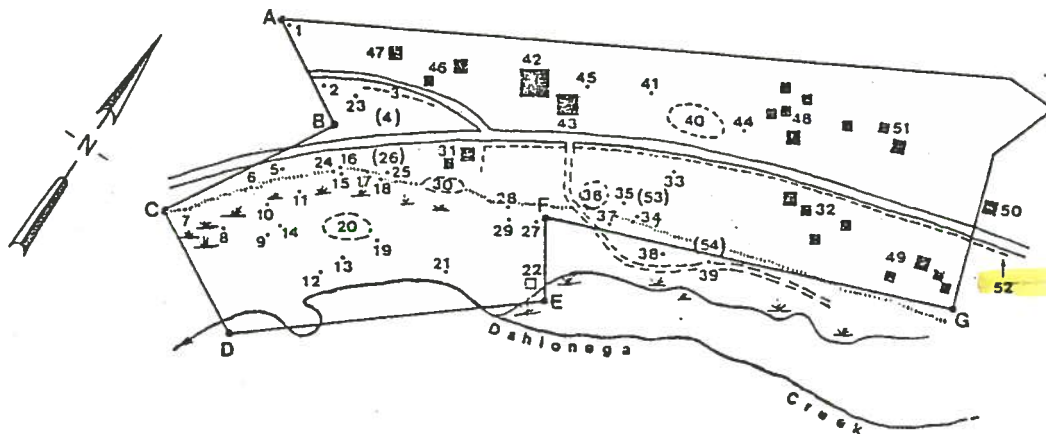
354-359 No public utilities. No phone.

361-384 Mama had no electricity except when she visited her older daughter in Spokane. She stayed up late at night and did her work by kerosene lamp after the children were in bed. Laid out clothes for them in the order in which they put them on. Had varicose veins very bad. One time one of the veins ruptured. Almost bled to death. Frances ran all the way to the ranch house to get Papa. He put a tourniquet on it. Papa probably learned his first aid techniques in the German army.

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MAP 3 - Cultural resources observed. Redrawn from rough field sketch and aerial photographs. All locations are approximate and all out buildings are not shown.



KEY: ■ Dwellings ■ Out buildings (□ abandoned) ~ Marshy areas
 Upper stream terrace - limit of 100 year floodplain

CULTURAL FEATURES NOTED (Preliminary inventory)

(*) indicates possible house site

- | | |
|--|---|
| *1 - Foundation and trash. | *28 - Pit. |
| 2 - Trash dump, ca. 1930's-40's. | *29 - Pit. |
| 3 - Irrigation ditch. | *30 - 3 or 4 terrace edge dugouts and trash. |
| 4 - Original baseball field. | 31 - Ortleiv property. |
| *5 - Dugout (cellar?). | 32 - Usher property. |
| *6 - Dugout w/ trash. | *33 - Foundation/cellar w/ trash. |
| *7 - Dugout w/ trash. | 34 - Pit. |
| *8 - Soil mound. | 35 - Pit. |
| *9 - Soil and cobble mound. | *36 - Two disturbed, leveled areas and a pit partially filled w/ recent concrete debris. |
| 10 - Disturbed area. | *37 - Garbage pit and possible dugout. |
| 11 - Disturbed area. | 38 - Collapsed frame building. |
| 12 - Indistinct cobble alignment. | 39 - Possible collapsed frame building. |
| 13 - Old boards and metal debris. | *40 - Approximately a dozen leveled areas and brick debris. |
| 14 - Buried metal concentration. | 41 - Collapsed frame outhouse, ca. 1960's. |
| *15 - Dugout. | 42 - School and community building. |
| *16 - Dugout w/ trash, including an 18" diameter hydraulic mining pipe. | 43 - Firehouse. |
| *17 - Dugout with timbers and sawn boards. | 44 - Concentration of metal debris. |
| *18 - Dugout. | *45 - Leveled area with bricks and buried metal debris. |
| 19 - Pit. | 46 - Sprinkle property. |
| 20 - Scattered sawn lumber. | 47 - Jemmett property. |
| *21 - Cobble foundation with stove parts and buried metal debris. | 48 - Keating property. |
| *22 - Abandoned log structure w/ associated trash. Square-notched corners. | 49 - Stone property. |
| *23 - Leveled area. | 50 - Peters property, ca. 1895. |
| 24 - Pit. | 51 - Les Usher property. |
| 25 - Pit. | 52 - Irrigation ditch. |
| 26 - Concentration of buried metal debris. | 53 - Entire terrace heavily utilized. Metal detectors registered numerous targets throughout, with the possible exception of the eastern quarter. |
| *27 - Cellar/foundation, burned. | 54 - Scattered small pits (outhouses?) and trash along the terrace edge and slope. |

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Salmon National Forest
North Fork Ranger District

SALMON NF

REPLY TO: 5450 Titles, Claims, Sales, and Grants

August 25, 1980

SUBJECT: Gibbonsville Townsite

AUG 27 '80

TO: Forest Supervisor



INFO	ACTION					
INP	1	2	3	4	5	6
LM	1	2	3	4	5	6
FR	1	2	3	4	5	6
ENG.	1	2	3	4	5	6
ROVL	1	2	3	4	5	6
A.O.	1	2	3	4	5	5

Based on conversations with your office with respect to Mr. Wells's letter of May 14, 1980, I will present the following analysis of existing structures and their possible historic value. Pete Peters has provided me with much of the information which he obtained with the assistance of some of the old timers.

1901 School House:

This structure is now discribed as the GIA building (Gibbonsville Improvement Association). It is reported to be one of the first school buildings in this county. While this structure was substantially modified in the late 1930's with the removal of the second story, it may still have historic value.

-1906 Blair Sprinkle Summer Home:

This home is one of the older structures still standing. It has been modified very little. It probably has both historical and architectural values. This structure is deteriorating rapidly. I have visited inside where I have also observed considerable deterioration. Protection would be difficult without major reconstruction of this building. The unlevel appearance of floors, door jambs, and roof would suggest that the foundation and interior framing may not be good enough to justify exterior or interior referbishment.

-1906 George Jemmett Summer Home:

This structure is in nearly the same condition as the Sprinkle home. Its similar architectural appearance suggests that it might have been built by the same party.

-1920 Ortleib Property:

This structure was moved to this location in about 1920. It has been substantially modified inside and out. Modification consists of new roof, sawn board and bat siding on the exterior and similar rought sawn interior paneling. Partition walls have also been modified inside. I would question this structure's present historical value.

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1920 Earl Keating Residence:

This log structure was constructed in the late 1930's. I do not think they have historical value.

1930+ Older Cabin on the Keating Property:

This structure was built prior to the residential structure, but again I question its value.

1933+ Les Usher Residence:

This structure looks like many older homes in Salmon. It is well maintained. I question its value.

1930+ Allen Stone Residence:

The same as above.

1906 Milton Usher Residence:

The core is said to be of pre-1906 construction. The interior and exterior of the structure are quite new. I question its historical value.

-1906 Milton Usher Barn:

This structure has been modified in a limited way to protect items inside for the elements. Its original floor and most walls are still intact. It was an old milk barn and its floor displays its past use. This structure probably has historical value.

-1906 Barn in Lower Pasture:

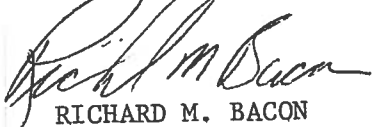
This is an old structure in the lower pasture which has substantially deteriorated. Protection would be difficult and costly. It may have historical value.

This layman's analysis would indicate that only a few of these structures would be historically significant.

I have reviewed with Mr. Sprinkle and Mr. Jemmett the procedure which was used in Silver City to see if this was a feasible solution. In both cases, these parties felt that this would place an unfair financial liability upon them. They probably do not have the financial capability either.

My discussions with Mr. Usher would indicate that the Silver City approach might be applicable to the GIA building and Usher milk barn. With respect to these structures, maintenance capability is probably limited by financial resources. Volunteer labor by residents now provides the maintenance.

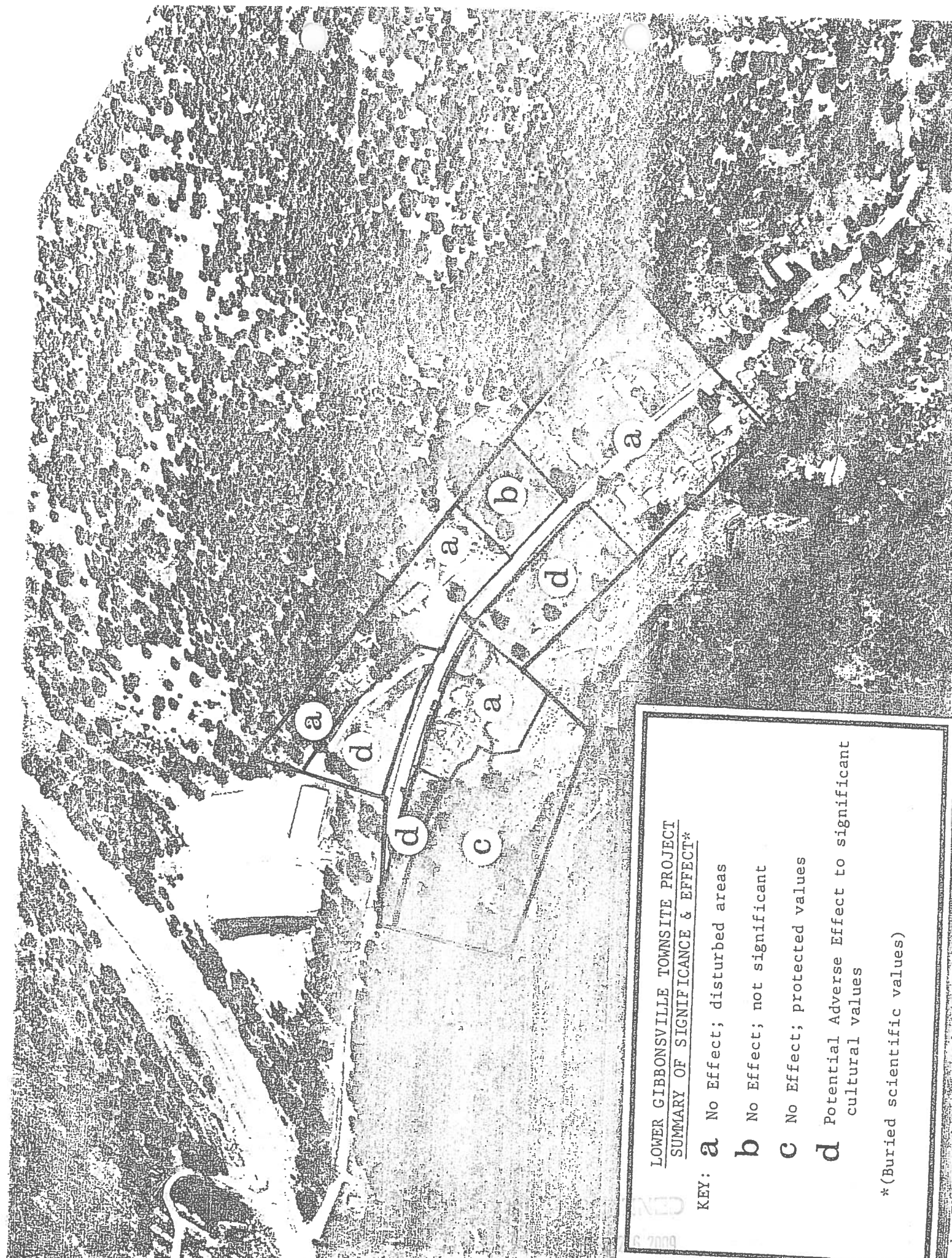
My recommendation, which has community concurrence, is to proceed with formal consultation. I would propose that we procure the assistance of Mr. Well's to define for us the specific impacts associated with our proposal. I am still not completely clear as to the impacts.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Rich M Bacon", written in a cursive style.

RICHARD M. BACON
District Ranger

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FEB 26 2009



LOWER GIBBONSVILLE TOWNSITE PROJECT
SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE & EFFECT*

KEY: **a** No Effect; disturbed areas
b No Effect; not significant
c No Effect; protected values
d Potential Adverse Effect to significant cultural values

*(Buried scientific values)

CORN BEEF M.S. 1347
(PATENTED LAND)

U.S.F.S.
COMBINE WITH
L. USHER UNIT
CONSOLIDATED PLACER
NO. 3 MS 1170

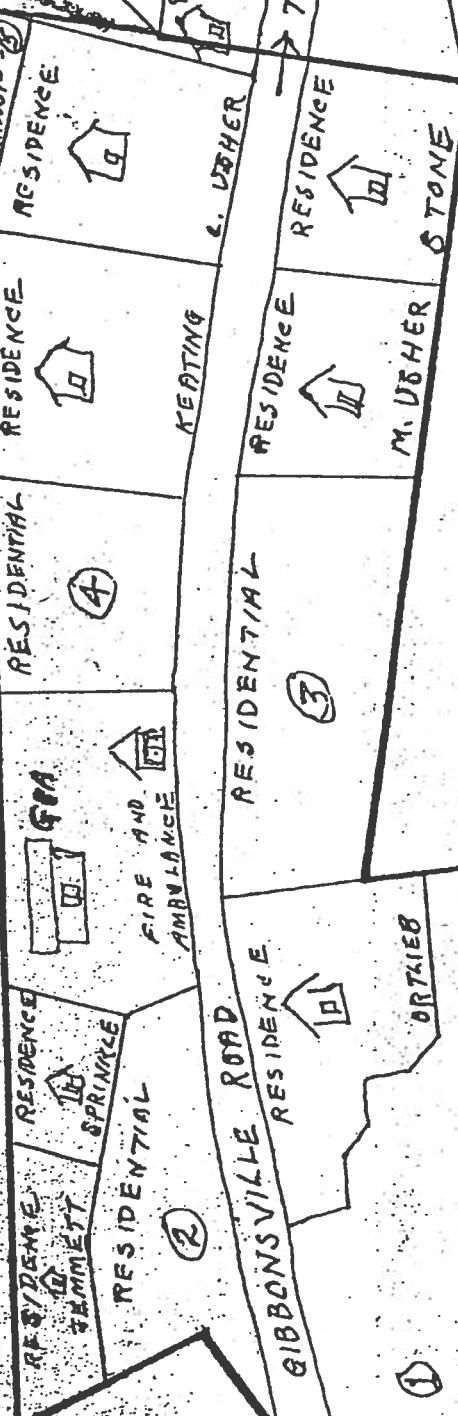
PETERS
CONSOLIDATED
PLACER NO. 1
MS 1170
TO WISDOM, MT.
U.S. POST
OFFICE
GIBBONSVILLE

CONSOLIDATED PLACER NO. 2 MS 1170
APPROXIMATE LIMIT OF FLOOD PLAIN

SALMON NAT'L FOREST

GIBBONSVILLE
TOWNSITE

TWIN
BROTHERS
M.S. 905A



DIANA T. B.
M.S. 956B
M.S. 91

TO HWY 93

ORTKIEB

GIBBONSVILLE
PARK
COMMUNITY
(FLOOD PLAIN)

MONTGOMERY M.S. 955A

MAILED
FEB 20 2019

PRESENT SPECIAL USES IN EFFECT

Paul Cunningham
Gibbonsville, Idaho 83463
Home and Pasture

Idaho State Department of Highways
P.O. Box 7129
Boise, Idaho 83707
Gravel Yard and Road Right-of-Way

Allen Stone
Gibbonsville, Idaho 83463
Home

LaVern and Joanne Herman
Gibbonsville, Idaho 83463
Pasture

Earl R. Keating, Jr.
Box 3
Gibbonsville, Idaho 83463
Home

Gibbonsville Improvement Association
Gibbonsville, Idaho 83463
Public Service Site

Clifford Jemmet
Box 981
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221
Summer Home

Karen N. Peters
Gibbonsville, Idaho 83463
Home

Elmer Dean
c/o Idaho First National Bank
Calvin Brant, Guardian
Boise, Idaho
Home

Milton D. Usher
Gibbonsville, Idaho 83463
Home

Mrs. Albert Proksch
Salmon, Idaho 83467
Pasture

John Kasteler
4421 Cottonwood Lane
Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
Pasture

Blair Sprinkle
Box 71
Three Forks, Montana 59752
Summer Home

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FEB 2 6 2009

Salmon National Forest
Salmon, Idaho 83467

2542 Water Quality

December 13, 1978

Present Water Quality Condition Dahlenaga Creek

District Ranger, North Fork Ranger District

In 1973 the Gibbonsville Improvement Association petitioned the Forest Service to set aside a townsite of 28.62 acres encompassing the Gibbonsville area. The proposal was made under the Townsite Act of 1864 but was turned down by the Washington Office at the recommendation of the Bureau of Land Management. The decision was appealed by the Gibbonsville people and again rejected because the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 was passed, thereby repealing the 1864 Townsite Act upon which the townsite petition was based. The appeal was rejected and a new application was to be made under the 1976 Act.

This survey was undertaken to determine whether man or animal wastes are responsible for the increase of coliform bacteria in Dahlenaga Creek below Gibbonsville. Two stations were sampled in this survey, one above Gibbonsville and one below town on the confluence with the North Fork of the Salmon River. The source of coliform bacteria in Dahlenaga Creek was thought to be either inadequate sewage disposal systems, or pasturing of domestic livestock adjacent to the stream. To fully investigate the source of coliform bacteria contamination, an analytical tool called the fecal coliform/fecal streptococci (FC/FS) ratio was used. Calculating the ratios for the above and below town sampling stations indicates which type of waste materials are contributing to the bacterial pollution. These ratios were plotted on bar graphs to illustrate our results.

Fecal coliforms are most numerous in the human intestine while fecal strep are most prevalent in animal intestines. Total coliform bacteria should not be used in the ratio because it includes numerous non-fecal bacteria.

Values have been established to correlate the FC/FS ratio to indicate types of pollution. When the FC/FS ratio gives a result which is 4.0, there is strong evidence that the pollution is derived from human wastes. When the FC/FS ratio is 0.7, there is strong evidence that the pollution is derived from livestock wastes. Values between 4 and 0.7 may be further divided. A value between 0.7 and 1.0 sug-

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gests a predominance of livestock wastes. A value between 2.0 to 4.0 suggests a predominance of human wastes. Values between 1.0 and 2.0 are considered an area of uncertain interpretation. Sampling nearer the source of contamination will usually eliminate this grey area.

From the data analysed, all 13 samples taken from the May 19, 1978, to the November 30, 1978, period showed definite pollution from animal sources. All samples taken above town (figure I) showed obvious bacterial pollution caused by animals, in this instance, probably wildlife, since there is no livestock grazing above the sample station. The samples taken below town also showed animal-related pollution.

It is safe to assume that domestic livestock pastured adjacent to the stream are responsible for the bacterial pollution below the Gibbonsville townsite. No evidence of human-related contamination was found in the fecal coliform/fecal streptococci analysis.

Five additional parameters of water quality were also monitored during the May through November time span. Water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, specific conductivity and turbidity were all tested with no significant problems observed. All values were within expected ranges for mountain streams in the Salmon area.

In general, the water quality of Dahlenega Creek above Gibbonsville townsite is what you would expect in a wildland situation. As Dahlenega Creek passes through the townsite, increases in animal bacteria concentrations are observed. Since the fecal coliform/fecal streptococci analysis plainly shows animal contamination, it may be assumed that domestic livestock pastured next to the stream are responsible.

151

JEFFREY M. LUCERO
Hydrologist

Attachments

cc: Lucero
Campbell
Jacobsen ✓
Moorhead

JMLucero:erh

40

5450 Grants

MAR 10 1977

Request for Townsite, Town of Gibbonsville
Salmon N.F. R-4

Richard L. Fowler, Director
Natural Resources Division
Office of the General Counsel

May we have your review and comments on the enclosed letter to the Honorable Douglas E. Henriques, Administrative Judge, IDIA.

The Gibbonsville townsite addition patent was applied for in 1972, and the Bureau of Land Management requested a response from the Forest Service. Our response in October 1974, recommended against a patent. Based on our recommendation, the Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management rejected the townsite application.

The Gibbonsville townsite committee appealed the Idaho State Office decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and Judge Henriques wrote to us asking for comments and recommendations.

Enclosed is a draft of our proposed response to Judge Henriques, as requested in his letter of July 19, 1976. Judge Henriques' letter asked for comments on the arguments of the townsite occupants and our current recommendations.

We have also enclosed our complete file on this case for your background information.

G. W. Van Gilst
G. W. VAN GILST
Director of Lands

Enclosures

3cc: R-4

2C
SALMON N.F.
COPY D-2
P.C.

APR 18 1977

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LUP			
TM	1	2	3 4
ENG	1	2	3 4
R-VL	1	2	3 4
★	1	2	3 4

Copy
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JRM
FEB 26 2009

P. O. Box 2417
Washington, D. C. 20013

5450

APR 5 1977

Honorable Douglas E. Henriques
Administrative Judge
Office of Hearings and Appeals
Interior Board of Land Appeals
4015 Wilson Blvd.
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Dear Mr. Henriques:

We have reviewed the appeal made by the Gibbonsville Townsite Committee, IBLA 76-285, on a decision dated September 8, 1975, rejecting application 15775 for addition to the townsite of Gibbonsville. We have also reviewed the November 7, 1975, letter submitted by the Townsite Committee in support of their appeal. We believe one of the major reasons for the differences of opinion in the interpretation of the information supplied in the Environmental Analysis Report is the fact that the report covers the entire Gibbonsville area, including the subject tracts and the original townsite which was established by Townsite Certificate No. 594, dated October 9, 1901. It takes into consideration the 30 residences in the Gibbonsville area established on both sides of the Dablonaga Creek Road for approximately three-quarters of a mile. The Townsite Committee, in their appeal, appear to have amended their request to cover only seven of these residence and the public service sites. Their comments and arguments are formulated on that basis and do not consider the entire Gibbonsville area.

We have the following brief comments on the arguments set forth in the Committee's appeal, including new direction based on the Townsite provisions in Section 213 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743).

Page 1, second paragraph. At the time this land was occupied for mining purposes, the entire area was in Federal ownership, being a part of the public domain. All the lands contained in Federal ownership until the mining claims on the south end of Tract I were patented in 1893 and 1894. The mining claim to the west of Tract I was patented in 1900, the claim to the north and east of Tract I was patented in 1906, and the original townsite of Gibbonsville was patented in 1901. All of the patented areas were surveyed and monumented during the period of 1891-1899. The remaining public domain lands in Federal ownership were included in the Lemhi Forest Reserve

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by Executive Order dated November 5, 1906, and were later made part of the Salmon National Forest by proclamation dated July 1, 1908. There are no documents recorded in the Lemhi County records which would indicate the occupants claimed title until an application was made for a homestead of approximately 10 acres in the Tract 1 area in 1927. The followup on the homestead entry by Forest Supervisor John N. Kenney in 1927 identified this piece of land as being in Federal ownership and within the Salmon National Forest. The homestead applications were turned down since the parcel applied for had several occupied and vacant buildings on it. There were four buildings occupied at the time of the homestead entry application. One was occupied by homestead applicant Albert V. Royce, the second was occupied by Tom Glaven, the third was occupied by a Gibbonsville stage driver (name unknown), who rented the building from George Doolittle, and the fourth building was occupied by George Bour. There were three other log houses that were not occupied. It was not considered necessary at that time to provide an additional townsite at Gibbonsville since from all indications both towns would disappear. In order to authorize the occupancies of these buildings, which were found to be on National Forest land, special use permits were offered and accepted by the occupants.

Page 1, last paragraph. This section attacks the veracity of the Environmental Analysis Report prepared by the Forest Service.

The difference of opinion can be attributed to the fact that the Environmental Analysis Report covers the entire Gibbonsville area including the original townsite plus four parcels which were included in the original application whereas the Townsite Committee in their arguments are considering only the land occupied in Tract 1. The riverine floodway mentioned and covered in the report includes Dahlenega Creek as it passes through the original townsite and through the southeast portion of Tract 1 as included in the application.

Page 2 of the Committee's appeal refers to the statement in the Environmental Analysis Report on disposal of lands as related to Forest Service policy and management decisions. Forest Service policy or management decisions are not authorities for disposal of land, neither should they be a deterrent to disposal of lands for townsites if the statutory requirements of establishing a townsite are met.

Page 2, next to last paragraph on water. The Forest hydrologist's report, included in Appendix B of the Environmental Analysis Report, indicates it is likely that a major source of the pollution is from inadequate sewage facilities within the townsite. However, since the area of consideration covers the entire area of Gibbonsville, additional water samples would have to be made to pinpoint the exact source of pollution.

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Page 3, under Adverse Environmental Affects. It appears to us that the direction in the Environmental Analysis Report and the information presented by the Townsite Committee arrive at the same conclusion. With full adherence to the State water quality and sanitation requirements the minor adverse environmental effects could be avoided.

Page 4, Tracts 2, 3, and 4. Even though the Forest Service would dispose of these parcels, they are unencumbered by any form of townsite occupancy and, therefore, were not subject to disposal under the Townsite Act of 1864.

Part 4, item 1. That part of Tract 1 falling under purview of Executive Order 11296 dated August 10, 1966, would have been excluded from disposal if the application had been processed under the 1864 Townsite Act (43 USC 718). This Act was repealed by P. L. 94-579 October 21, 1976. The townsite application will now have to be processed pursuant to Section 213 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. Under this authority, Tract 1 could be included and adequate zoning ordinances would be provided to comply with Executive Order 11296.

Page 5, item 3. We were informed by the Bureau of Land Management that under the Townsite Act of 1864 a patent could be issued subject to valid existing claims; however, under Section 213, P. L. 94-579, it will be necessary for the residents of Gibbonsville to negotiate settlement of any mineral title problems.

Page 5, item 4. Recent sales of land in the area have been for recreation, yearlong homesites, and ranchette-type tracts in and around Gibbonsville. The trend in this area does not appear to be that of an expanding community, but a dispersed type occupancy for recreation and ranchette homesites.

Page 5 and 6, item 4. There is the same lack of improvements on the area occupied by the 23 homes on private lands.

Page 6, third paragraph. We will continue to pursue the possibility of a land exchange with the Townsite Committee which we understand has incorporated into a nonprofit association which is on record with the Idaho Secretary of State.

Page 6, item 1. Please refer to our reply under Part 4, item 1, starting on page 3. Our recommendation is to handle this under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (90 Stat. 2743) P. L. 94-579 Section 213.

Page 6, item 4. There has not been a significant increase in residential development on the private lands surrounding Tract 1.

In conclusion, the lands in Tract 1 were occupied for mining purposes in the late 1880's and early 1900's and subsequent to that time, due to the depletion of minerals, the mining town has shrunk in size from 20 businesses and probably over 100 homes in 1901 to about 30 homes at this time. Gibbonsville was at its peak in 1901. Of the current 30 homes, 7 are within the subject Tract 1 and the other 23 are on private lands within the original townsite and on a patented claim between the original townsite and Tract 1. The townsite has not increased in size today and appears to be a scattered remnant of the original mining town. However, it appears that transfer of these lands to the community would consolidate the ownership pattern and provide for the uniform enactment, maintenance, and enforcement of local ordinances for the entire community.

7 We believe that it is in the public interest to dispose of all of the National Forest System lands within the applied for area because of isolation from other National Forest lands. Also, because of size and use being made of the land, these parcels are unmanageable for National Forest purposes. Excluding lands from consideration which are within a flood plain leaves the United States with even smaller isolated parcels that are not in the public interest to manage.

The original jurisdictional basis for this appeal has been repealed by Section 703 (a) of the Act of October 21, 1976, 90 Stat. 2743. The disposal of townsites in National Forests is now governed by Section 212 of that same Act. In view of the enactment of this Act we believe that 43 USC 718-720 no longer serves as a valid basis of appeal.

20 We recommend that the appeal be rejected and that a new application be made under the authority of the 1976 Act. The Forest Service is willing to work with the proper authorities to develop the protective zoning ordinances needed to permit conveyance of the land pursuant to Section 212 of the 1976 Act.

Sincerely,

R. M. HOUSLEY
Associate Deputy Chief

3cc: R-8
1cc: OGC

RECEIVED

NOV 10 1977

State of Idaho



Department of State

I, PETE T. CENARRUSA, Secretary of State of the State of Idaho and custodian of the Seal of said State, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true and complete transcript of articles of incorporation of GIBBONSVILLE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC., an Idaho corporation, received and filed in this office on the 10th day of September, 1976, as appears of record in this office as of this date.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Idaho.

Done at Boise, Idaho, this 10th day of
September A.D., 19 76

Pete T. Cenarrusa.

Secretary of State

Margaret Lawrence

Corporation Clerk



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Salmon National Forest
Salmon, Idaho 83467

Monberd Ran
Jacobson 630
Val Val

REPLY TO: 5450 Title Claims, Sales, and Grants August 20, 1973

SUBJECT: Gibbonsville Townsite (Proposed)

TO: Frank Elder, District Ranger
North Fork Ranger District



Reference is made to Norm Huntsman's telephone conversations with me regarding his need for help with regard to some of the problems associated with the proposed Gibbonsville Townsite program.

I have enclosed a copy of the Xerox copy map mentioned in the next to the last paragraph of East's memo of 6/6/73 on the Gibbonsville Townsite. There really should not be any question with regard to the qualifications of the large tract of National Forest land that lies within the center of the proposed site. Before Fred Carl passed away I talked with him and interviewed him several times. As you probably know Fred Carl was the first District Ranger on the old Hughes Creek Ranger District and began his career there in 1907. Fred Carl's parents owned considerable property in the early days of Gibbonsville including the hotel and restaurant. Fred said that the original construction of houses in the town was up Anderson Creek. After this initial construction program was pretty well under way streets were laid out and people started building homes along Dahlenega Creek. When you think about the development of the town its easy to understand that this is pretty reasonable. Naturally people in those days didn't want to pack water any further from the Creek than they do today.

Enclosed are photographs which relate directly to the area that we have been talking about. Photo No. 1 was taken about 1905 and was given to me by Joe Gautier. Joe passed away about four years ago. Joe Gautier was District Ranger on the old Fourth of July Ranger District in 1910. Photo No. 1 shows a Sunday afternoon gathering on the Common in Gibbonsville. The schoolhouse in the

center of the photograph is the same school house that is currently being used by the Gibbonsville Improvement Association as a meeting house-townhall type of building. The house immediately to the left of the schoolhouse is of course still standing and at the time the picture was taken occupied by a man by the name of Harrison who was the mining engineer for the AD&M Mining Company. As you can plainly see from the photograph, the tract of land unoccupied at the present time next to the schoolhouse was in fact in 1905 occupied by a number of houses. Photo No. 2 was given to me by Fred Carl. The picture was taken about 1901 and I believe it was taken by Fred Carl's father. In photograph No. 2 the photograph was taken from the edge of the McGovern Placer looking across the present-day site of U. S. 93 and northeast up Dohlonega Creek. The houses and streets of the lower area of Gibbonsville can be plainly seen in the center of the photograph. These houses and streets lie in the area which is shown on the Xerox copy as an area that does not qualify for townsite application. It is obvious that the photographs don't lie and the area in question does qualify for the townsite. You probably would be interested to know that the two mills that you see in the picture were the AD&M on the left and the Twin Brothers on the right. The dump above the Twin Brothers mill with its long tram extending to the left towards the center of the photograph is still very much in evidence in present day Gibbonsville.

With regard to the three remaining isolated small tracts that do not qualify we cannot find any photographic evidence that indicates that these would qualify for inclusion in the townsite proposal. Please note that the 1901 photograph of Gibbonsville shows pretty much a ranch and rural type of area and no buildings occupying the forested area in the center which is presently under special use permit to the Idaho Department of Highways.

We can not help but note from the record that on November 26, 1927, Forest Supervisor John N. Kenney wrote to the Regional Forester and requested that the area of land around the schoolhouse be made a part of the Gibbonsville townsite. Yet here we are almost 46 years later attempting to still do the very same thing. Measurement of the current file on this case shows it to be precisely one and one half inches thick.

We hope the enclosed photographs will help you to settle

this problem and get the appropriate action initiated.
One copy of the photographs is for your file folder and
the other copy is for the Regional Office which you should
transmit in here with your analysis. If I can be of any
further help on this matter please let me know.


RONALD E. AVERILL
Land Use Planner

Enclosures

~~RE: Averill: etc~~

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009



SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

C. G. Gaudier, 1910

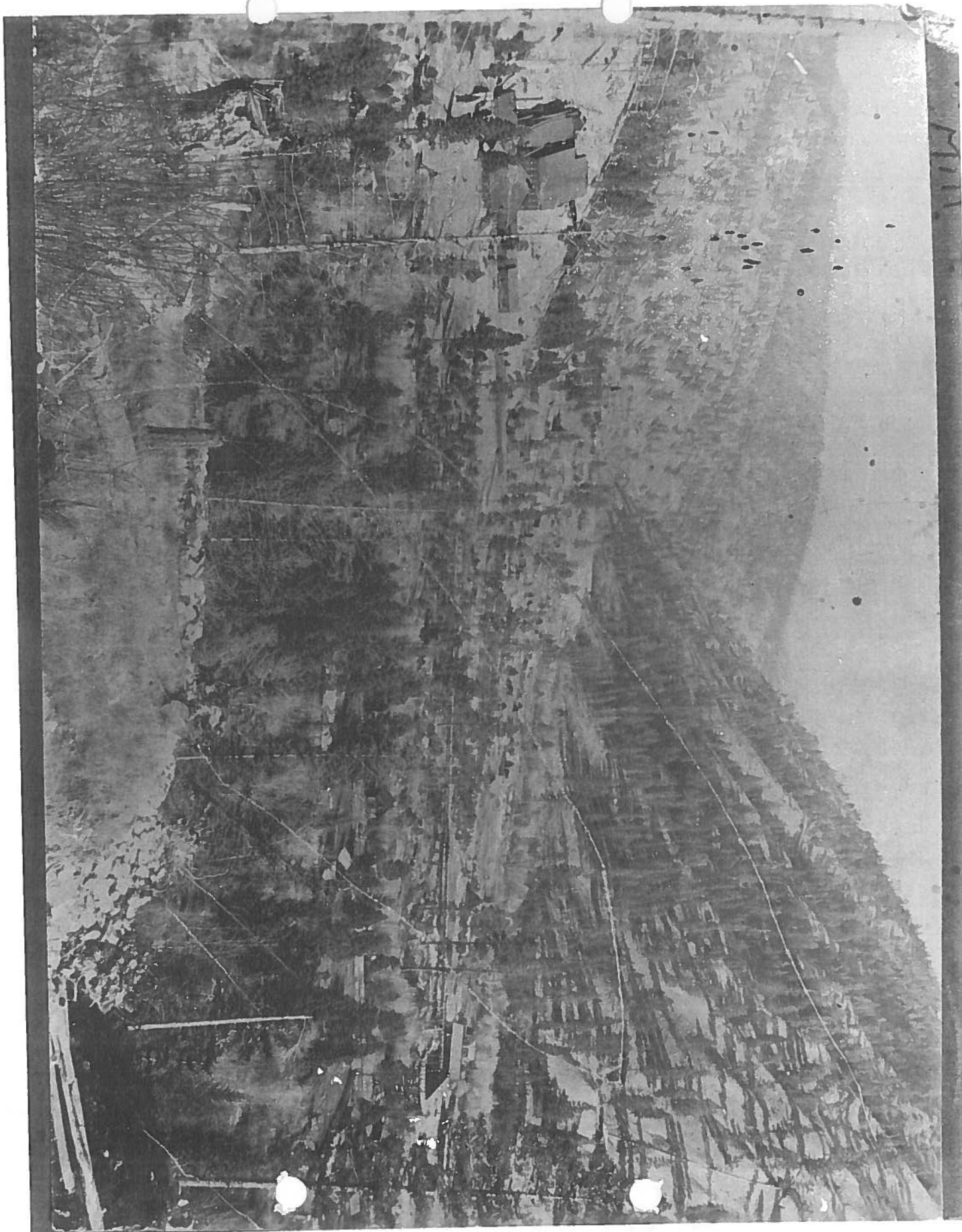
photo #1
Cibola - 1905
Re-photographed by R.E. Averill
from an original belonging to Joe Gaudier
(now deceased) 8/16/73

R. E. Averill

Peters

Salmon 115765-

1.8x10



SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

Photo #2

Cibola 1901

Re-photographed from an original belonging to
Fred Coul (now deceased)

8/16/73 Ben Aron

Looking North East up Palomera Cr.

REQUEST FOR CADASTRAL SURVEY

PLACE PREPARED

Salmon N. F.

DATE

2-14-72

1. Cadastral Survey of the lines indicated on the reverse side are needed no later than (date):
November 1, 1972

2. The survey requested is needed for the purpose of (Describe and justify in detail):

Original establishment of partial south boundary, T. 26 N., R. 21 & 22 E. Original establishment of partial east boundary, T. 26 N., R. 21 E. Partial subdivision of T. 25 & 26 N., R. 21 E., and T. 26 N., R. 22 E.

Forest boundary lines need to be defined in order to establish the ownership of questionable parcels of land and to identify possible trespass cases on the Forest. Ownership of the land must be determined before it can be managed. Use in the proposed area for survey are:

1. A ditch and cañe under possible trespass.
2. Nine houses, one old school building, three pastures, and a gravel pile under Special Use permit.
3. This area may be turned into a townsite.
4. The area may be developed for recreation by the Forest.

Attached is a sketch showing Forest boundary lines in the area.

Establishment of public land survey lines in area will aid in future property surveys, and in identification.

3. Topography is as follows: of existing property lines.

Foothill to mountainous.

4. Vegetative covering is as follows:

Mixed conifer and brush, light to medium density.

APPROVED	DATE 2-14-72	SIGNATURE <i>H. Walcutt</i>	TITLE <i>Acting Forest Supervisor</i>
☐ Approved. Request submitted to B. L. M.			
☐ Request being held in abeyance.			
☐ Resubmit - additional information			
DATE	SIGNATURE		TITLE Regional Engineer

U ✓
ADJUSTMENT - Salmon
Gibbonsville Townsite

January 23, 1940

U
USES - Salmon
Gibbonsville Townsite

REGIONAL FORESTER

Reference is made to your memo of January 20.

You also sent us your file copies on this case.
They are attached hereto.

In the memo of the Land Title Examiner the survey numbers do not agree with those on our register. We have indicated on the map in your file the numbers as they agree with our records.

J. Wayland Mattson

A. F. S.

Enclosures

C O P Y
L-Status
General

SCANNED

FEB 23 2009

U
ADJUSTMENT - Salmon
Gibbonsville Townsite

Ogden, Utah
January 20, 1940

U
USES - Salmon
Gibbonsville Townsite

FOREST SUPERVISOR

Reference is made to your "U, Uses, Gibbonsville Townsite" memorandum of December 15, 1939.

You will find enclosed copy of report by our Land Title Examiner which is self-explanatory.

We are changing our status to show the 5-sided area as the Gibbonsville Townsite and the 8-sided figure as vacant National Forest land and believe that you should make the same change on your status book.

/s/ A. G. Nord

A.R.F.

Enclosure

C O P Y
L-Status
General

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009

U

Jan. 13, 1940

ADJUSTMENT - Salmon
Gibbonsville Townsite

U

USES - Salmon
Gibbonsville Townsite

Memorandum for Mr. Burch:

The G. L. O. records show that Cash Certificate 594, Hailey, was issued to George Steel, Probate Judge, Lemhi County, for the occupants of Gibbonsville Townsite, for a tract of land described by metes and bounds and said to contain 13.809 acres. This tract of land was patented October 9, 1901, in Vol. 444, Misc'l pages 28 to 31 inc'l.

This townsite was established under the provisions of sections 2387, 2388, 2389, U. S. R. S. and under said sections a townsite withdrawal was necessary, hence this was not a Government Townsite.

This tract, as described in G. L. O. field notes and survey plat, is a 5-sided figure or tract #1 as shown on Region's map.

Tract #2, as shown on Region's map, is in an unsurveyed Township at present, lying between M. surveys 955a, 956a, 995, 1170 and 1397, and appears vacant on the G. L. O. records.

956B

955a

/s/ K. I. Davey
Land Title Examiner

COPY
L-Status
General

COANNED

FEB 20 2009

U
UES - Salmon
Gibbonsville Townsite

Salmon, Idaho

December 15, 1939

U
ADJUSTMENT - Salmon
Gibbonsville Townsite

NATIONAL FORESTER

You are referred to our U Adjustment letter of September 23 to the General Land Office, to Mr. Binley's reply of October 27, and to our reply to Mr. Binley of November 7 with regard to the status of the Gibbonsville townsite withdrawal in unsurveyed township 26 N. R. 31 E. We have a reply from Mr. Binley which is attached.

It can be noted that the General Land office records have been re-investigated and a definite withdrawal found covering 13.81 acres as the Gibbonsville Townsite. This verifies our forest status records. However, in our status record located in section 25, two irregular shaped parcels are indicated as composing the Gibbonsville townsite withdrawal. One is a 5 sided figure located in the center of section 25, and the other is an 8 sided figure located in the southern half of section 25. It is this latter figure in which the Gibbonsville School District special use permit is located.

In my search of the County records I read carefully the deed covering the 13.81 acre tract and found it to be a 5 sided figure containing 13.81 acres, which is the total acreage withdrawn, as shown in our status record. My only inference can then be that the 8 sided figure does not exist as a townsite withdrawal since the acreage is not added to the deeded withdrawal, and since the Commissioner of the General Land Office has been unable to find any other withdrawal excepting 13.809 acres, which, obviously, is that covered by the deed I referred to. In view of this it would seem that we could correct our status and indicate only the 5 sided figure as being the Gibbonsville townsite, and I am writing you to determine if you concur in this conclusion and agree that the status should be changed.

We would very much like to get this corrected because this particular 8 sided area is occupied by dwellings and the school house, and if it is National Forest land we should like to have the record correct.

Enclosure
cc-Wheeler

F. S.

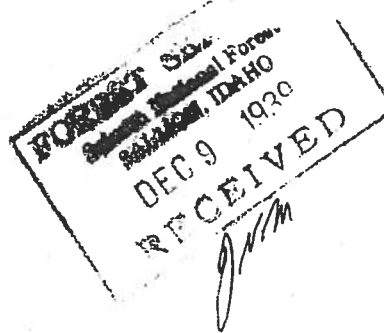
SCANNED
FEB 26 2009

1790191 "H"

ADDRESS ONLY THE
COMMISSIONER OF
THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON

DEC 1 1939



Mr. F. W. Godden,
Forest Supervisor,
Forest Service,
Salmon, Idaho.

My dear Mr. Godden:

Reference is had to your letter (U. Adjustments - Salmon)
of November 7, with further reference to Gibbonsville Townsite,
Idaho.

The records have again been examined and it is found that under
cash certificate No. 594, Hailey Series, a tract of 18.809 acres,
described by metes and bounds, was patented on October 9, 1901, to
George Steel, Probate Judge of Lemhi County, Idaho, for the benefit
of the occupants of Gibbonsville Townsite. By checking with certain
ties shown on the metes and bounds survey it is found that the pat-
ented townsite adjoins the northern boundary of Mineral Survey
No. 1170.

The townsite was established under the provisions of sections
2387, 2388, and 2389, United States revised statutes, and under
these sections of the statutes a withdrawal for townsite purposes
was unnecessary.

Upon the issuance of patent to Judge Steel, the United States
was divested of title to the land.

Very truly yours,

W. S. Binley
Chief, Indian Lands Division.

*Copy furnished
Borden
Wheeler*

U
ADJUTANT - Salmon

P. W. M.
November 7, 1939

Commissioner of the General Land Office

Washington, D. C.

Refer to 1793191 "K"

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to Mr. W. S. Binley's letter of October 27 with regard to a Gibbensville townsite withdrawal in unsurveyed township 26 N., Range 21 E., B. M., Lemhi County, Idaho.

We note in your letter that no withdrawal for townsite purposes has ever been made in this township, but we have on record at the County Courthouse at Lemhi County, Idaho, in book "K" page 490 a deed in trust, dated October 9, 1901, from the United States to Judge Steel, probate Judge, signed by Theodore Roosevelt as President. Certificate number on this instrument is 594, and it was filed in the County Courthouse records October 20, 1901. The area covered by this deed is 18.81. All of this area has subsequently been sold and a deed issued to private individuals.

We give you this information so that you may make a further search of your records and verify the authenticity of this deed.

The County officials are interested with us in getting this bit of confusing status straightened up. We will appreciate any other advice or information that you can give us.

Very truly yours,

F. W. GORDEN, Forest Supervisor

cc-Regional Office
Gen. Land Office Blackfoot
Ranger Wheeler

SCANNED
FEB 26 2009

ADDRESS ONLY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

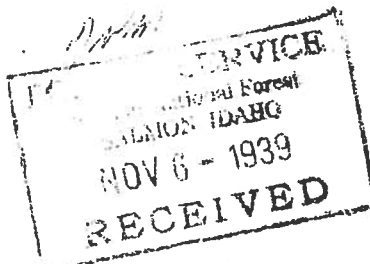
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE

WASHINGTON

OCT 27 1939

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

1790191 "K"



Mr. F. W. Godden,
Forest Supervisor,
Forest Service,
Salmon, Idaho.

My dear Mr. Godden:

Reference is had to your letter (U Adjustments - Salmon) of September 23, addressed to the General Land Office, Blackfoot, Idaho which was referred to this office for answer.

An examination of the records of this office fails to disclose any record that Gibbonsville, Idaho was a Government townsite or that the lands therein were disposed of under the townsite laws of the United States. The records do not show any withdrawals for townsite purposes in that locality.

The tract book for unsurveyed T. 26 N., R. 21 E., B. M., Idaho shows that the township was withdrawn by President's Order of November 5, 1906 for Lemhi Forest Reserve and the name was changed to Salmon National Forest by Executive Order, effective July 1, 1908. Several tracts in this township, covered by homestead entry surveys have been patented under the forest homestead act of July 11, 1906. Also a number of tracts in this area are embraced in patented mining claims. The area lying between mineral surveys Nos. 955A, 956A, 1170 and 1397 appears vacant on the records.

Very truly yours,

W. S. Binley
Chief, Indian Lands Division.

*2 extra copies
sent to Godden for the file
at Wash.*

SCANNED
FEB 20 2000

U
ADJUSTMENTS - Salmon

September 23, 1939

General Land Office

Blackfoot, Idaho

Gentlemen:

We are very desirous of checking the status of the private property in the town of Gibbonsville, Idaho, located in section 25, township 28 N, range 21 E., B.M., for the purpose of assisting the School District to clear up their title to lands occupied there for a school house in order that they may be qualified to obtain W. P. A. assistance on a school house project. Our forest status indicates the townsite of Gibbonsville as having been withdrawn in two parcels aggregating 61.61 acres. This withdrawal was made prior to the reservation of the National Forest. The County records, however, indicate that only one parcel of ground has gone to patent for townsite purposes, and the school house is located on the portion that apparently is still forest land. This particular tract is bounded by mineral patents covered by the following mineral surveys: #1597, #1190, #935, and #936.

If you can assist us in clearing up the status of this section and the correct status of the Gibbonsville townsite it will enable us to determine if the school house is located on national forest land, and to take the necessary steps to assist the District in getting their project under way. Your help in this matter will be very sincerely appreciated.

Very truly yours,

F. W. GODDEN, Forest Supervisor

F. W. Godden

cc Ranger Wheeler

Wheeler

RECORDED
FEB 26 2009

L
Claims, Salmon
Gibbonsville & Shoup

November 9, 1928.

Forest Supervisor,
Salmon, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Kinney:

It is not believed advisable or necessary to provide for townsites at either Gibbonsville or Shoup at the present time. They may both disappear in due course of time just as many other mining towns have done.

At Shoup the area available for townsite purposes is pretty small and a townsite at this place might affect our use of the approach to the Forest Service bridge. It was understood that at least one of the occupants is willing to take out a special use permit and if such is the case it would be well to issue the permit at the minimum rate. It is not believed advisable, however, to attempt to force the people at either place to secure a permit in view of their long use of the areas. It is believed that the best policy to follow would be to place the users under permit as rapidly as can be done without any friction or appearance of compulsion.

At Gibbonsville it would be well to issued the permit for a reasonable area to the woman that desires the same and if it is possible place the area under permit, the improvements on which are claimed by persons other than the occupants.

Very sincerely yours,

R. H. Rutledge

District Forester.

COPY FOR RANGER

RECORDED
FEB 26 2009

102 R

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN DISTRICT

ADDRESS REPLY TO
DISTRICT FORESTER
AND REFER TO



FOREST SERVICE BUILDING
OGDEN, UTAH

L
Settlement
Salmon

November 30, 1927

Forest Supervisor,

Salmon, Idaho.

Dear Mr. Kinney:

Your letter of November 26 is received.

Our records here correspond to yours but before anything further is done please forward to this office any correspondence you may have in connection with the townsite. It would appear under a "Claims" designation.

According to my best recollection the area within the 19.81 acres was never eliminated for townsite purposes but was shown on our status records as chiefly valuable for townsite purposes. If you will forward the correspondence and any other papers you may have I will be glad to give you as much aid as possible.

The process in securing a regular townsite is rather long and tedious but it may be the best plan to follow. I suggest that you request the Register at Blackfoot to furnish you a copy of the circular entitled, "United States laws relating to townsites, parks and cemeteries," dated August 7, 1909. A copy of the circular is not available here.

Very sincerely yours,

R. E. Gery
Assistant District Forester.

SCANNED

FEB 26 2009