APPRAISAL OF RECREATION POTENTIALS IN
THE LOWER LITTLE NORTH SANTIAM BASIN

by

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A THESIS

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Typed by Ruth Brown
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APPRAISAL OF RECREATION POTENTIALS
IN THE LOWER LITTLE NORTH SANTIAM BASIN

CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW

The objectives of this thesis are the determination of areas in the Lower Little North Santiam Basin that could be utilized for recreational purposes, and the preparation of a proposed plan for development.

The Need For Recreational Areas

The population of the Pacific Northwest is increasing at a faster rate than that of the rest of the nation. This accelerating increase in national population coupled with the increasing industrialization over the nation reflects itself in the rapidly increasing demand for more and more out-of-doors recreational areas. Persons living in crowded conditions surrounded on all sides, by the works of man, invariably turn to the more isolated, less developed areas for play and relaxation.

Present Use of Facilities

Present facilities in National and State Parks are becoming less adequate to take care of present
uses, and appropriations for more facilities for the parks fail to meet the present demands within the Pacific Northwest States. The same situation exists on the National Forests, within the region.

Recreation areas and facilities, at all levels of government, in round numbers, are 50 per cent deficient to take care of present demands.¹

There are 372 State Parks in the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and western Montana, classified as follows:

(1) Outstanding general-use parks 32
(2) Historic and Scientific Monuments 38
(3) Forest and reservoir recreation areas 53
(4) Beaches, harbor, ocean, lake and river 79
(5) Waysides

In 1947, attendance at all of the State Parks in the region was 2,918,000 persons. In 1954, the attendance was 10,421,000, an increase of 330 per cent. In 1960, State Park attendance will be 18 million, if trends continue at the present accelerated rate. (8, p. 3)

State parks vary in degree of development from

zero to 35 per cent, throughout the region. If recreation trends continue at the present accelerated rate, for the next five years, it will be necessary for the States to expand park development to 100 per cent in order to meet the demands for 18 million visitors expected in 1960. (8, p. 3)

According to statistics compiled from those of the National Park Service Regional Office in Portland, Oregon State parks have a shortage of capacity of areas, caused by a 200 per cent increase of use between the years 1947-1954. The following statistics show the rate of development of all classifications of State Parks in Oregon.

A. State Parks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Present Capacity</th>
<th>Optimum Capacity</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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</table>

B. State Monuments

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<th>Number</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Per cent of Development</th>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Historic</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scientific</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>77</td>
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C. State Recreation Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>2200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>5600</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>3000</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>10500</td>
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D. State Beaches

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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ocean</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>11,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lake</td>
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<td>300</td>
<td>1,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>5,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
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Average

E. State Waysides

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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>14,000</td>
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Total, All State Parks

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<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>156</td>
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Total State Park Attendance

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<th>Over-night</th>
<th>Night</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1947</td>
<td>2,068,402</td>
<td>4,44,112</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,464,514</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>6,095,687</td>
<td>100,318</td>
<td>5,196,005</td>
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</table>

Conservative estimates of total State Park attendance in Oregon, in 1960, indicate 8,000,000 visitors.

Five of the Nation's outstanding National Parks are within the Pacific Northwest region: Mt. Rainier, and Olympic in Washington, Crater Lake in Oregon, Glacier in western Montana, and Grand Teton in western Wyoming. In addition, there are four National Monuments.
and a National Recreation Area within the region.

Visitation in these areas has increased approximately 220 per cent from 2 million in 1947 to over 4,580,000 in 1954. Facility development in all areas, in public picnic and campgrounds averages less than 50 per cent of requirements to meet present visitor needs. It is estimated that by the year 1960, the visitors to National Park areas will number approximately 6 million in the Pacific Northwest region. (8, p. 5)

The National Park Service has received an average of approximately $1,719,000.00 a year over the last 10 years, for the maintenance and operation of these areas in the Pacific Northwest. The responsible officials in charge of these areas estimate that at least $2,400,000.00 is needed annually for maintenance and operation, and approximately 18 million dollars for new facilities adequate to meet present-day requirements. An estimated additional $24,000,000.00 will be needed for new facilities if the requirements of the 1960 visitors is to be provided for. (8, p. 6)

In the Forest Service Regions 1, 4, and 6, in the Pacific Northwest States, there are 39 National Forests, which contain a total of 1,531 public picnic and camping areas and 53 winter sports areas which have an average overall development of 53 per cent.
There are also 132 organized youth camps, 102 private resort and dude-ranch developments, and 3,337 summer homes. In addition, the Forest Service has set aside 54 Wilderness, Wild, and Natural Areas for recreational and scientific use, and over 14,000 miles of roadside, trailside, and waterfront zones. (8, p. 4)

In 1947, these National Forests had 4,767,000 visitors, and in 1954, over 11 million visits, and an increase of 230 per cent in eight years. The Forest Service estimates that in 1960, annual visitations to National Forests will exceed 16 million. (8, p. 4)

About 10 million of these visitors are crowding into the 1,531 public picnic and camping grounds, which have been developed to accommodate only half this number. This is adequate proof of the need for more picnic and camping areas to be designated and developed. (8, p. 4)

The 47 reservoirs distributed throughout the Pacific Northwest States, developed by the U. S. Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, provided recreation for approximately 3,350,000 visitors in 1954. Activities commonly engaged in at these areas include fishing, swimming, picnicking, camping, and summer homes. On these areas, recreation is a by-product, carried on without interference with the primary purposes of power, irrigation, and flood control. (8, p. 6)
There was a 300 per cent increase in total attendance for all the above named groups, from 10,750,000 people in 1947, to approximately 30 million people in 1954. Total attendance in 1960 is expected to be above 40 million. (8, p. 7)

Thirty-seven million dollars are needed to bring facilities for all groups up to date; and an additional 30 million dollars are needed to provide adequately for the estimated 1960 attendance for all groups. (8, p. 7)

One of the answers to this problem lies in the possibility of other public land managing agencies designating additional areas for recreational use.

Principles of Forest Recreation Development

Forest recreation includes all the uses to which forest lands are put by visiting recreationists; tourism, picnicking, hiking, camping, fishing, boating, hunting, week-end and summer-home use. Lands devoted to these purposes, should generally be largely forested, and the more features they contain which appeal to the aesthetic sense of man, the more value they have, as recreation areas.

Professor J. V. K. Wagar has listed eight principles of recreation land-use planning. They are summarized, as follows: (15, pp. 883-8)
1. We have constantly underestimated public desire for forest lands, and the vigorous support which recreation forestry can muster.

2. The recreation areas set aside are used far more than was predicted at the time of their designation.

3. Lands seemingly in non-remunerative recreation use, enhance the economic value of adjacent private lands.

4. We cannot tell exactly how much forest land is necessary for recreation.

5. Man can name a forest recreation area as he will, but its inherent natural values determine the esteem in which it is held, its accessibility being equal to compared areas.

6. Every recreation area has a carrying capacity which should not be exceeded, if impairment is not to occur.

7. Man does not as ably compare recreation quality for one area, viewed at two different times, as he does the quality of two different areas viewed at the same time.

8. From now on, recreational area planners will be involved in conflict with self-styled "Practical" men who propose modified or alternate uses for recreation areas.
Professor Wagar goes on to say, in the same article, that because of the constant commercial demands upon them, we must secure as many recreation areas as we can provide, that the most important criterion for recreational lands is their intrinsic value to the recreationists who actually use them, that there should be a system of classifying the national recreational lands, and that we should inventory them, as soon as possible. He believes that most forest recreation uses can be provided for upon narrow strips of wooded land within sight of roads, trails, lakes and streams, that such strips should be upon a graduated basis ranging from the flower pot at the window sill to the wilderness in the mountains, to appeal to varying abilities and to spread use in a manner least harmful to the entire system. He suggests that natural areas—however modified by civilization—be located as near as possible to concentrations of population. The status of each recreational area will be shaped by a compromise between idealistic objectives and the compulsions of economic and political pressures.

Because of the great numbers of forest recreationists, and the inadequacy of present facilities and appropriations to take care of them, and the nature of the different types of recreation use, the maxim of
benefiting the greatest numbers of people in the long run is not only democratic, but also sound economy.

Recreational activities, in descending order of importance are: (2, p. 24)

1. Tourism and sightseeing
2. Picnicking
3. Swimming, and beach
4. Hiking
5. Sports and games
6. Camping
7. History and archeology
8. Fishing
9. Hunting

Priority in the expenditure of government funds to care for visitors to public forest recreation areas should be given to those developments which can take care of the most visitors for a given unit of expenditure. Under this principle, the following priority order is usually followed by federal agencies dealing with recreation: campgrounds and picnic grounds, organization camps, resorts, summer homes. (11, 59b - 59f)

The Part the Little North Santiam Basin Plays, in the Recreation Picture

With this introduction to the needs for
recreation in the Pacific Northwest, we turn to the part the forested Lower Little North Santiam Basin could play in the recreation picture of the Willamette Valley.

The basin, 27 miles east of Salem, fits much of the criteria outlined above, for recreational development. It is a narrow, v-shaped valley, becoming almost a canyon in its eastern portions, with mountains rising steeply from the river's edge. It is covered with dense stands of timber. The road along the river passes many picturesque and inspiring views, and is now being used for tourism and sightseeing by Willamette Valley people, even in the absence of adequately developed picnic grounds.

There are areas between this road and the river which can be developed into several picnic, and camping sites. There are other areas which can be developed into recreational home plots. There are small meadows which can be developed for use as sports and games areas. The hunting of Blacktail Deer is an important part of the Autumn season, to basin residents, and hunters from Willamette valley cities. Bag limits of native Rainbow Trout have been caught from the river.

The basin, with its eastern half held in reserve as part of the Willamette National Forest, has added value as a recreation area, because of its dead
VIEW OF MEHAMA
end location. The Willamette Forest has no plans for extending the county road which follows the Little North Santiam River, a short distance into National Forest lands, through the basin, to connect with East-West bound traffic.

The doubling of the numbers of recreational homes within the basin during the last five years, is one of the indications of the basin's value for recreational use.
CHAPTER II

PRESENT RECREATIONAL LAND-USE

The most distinctive features of the recreational use of land within the lower basin are: the comparatively high value of this land, when recreational homes are on it, the intensity of its use, in terms of human utility, and the relatively small area of such use, when compared with the total land-use picture of the whole basin.

The existing fifty-two recreational homes and six picnic and camping grounds occupy considerably less than 100 acres of the lower basin's approximately 35,000 acres. Yet, developed recreational homesites probably are used approximately 185 man-days per acre, per year, and are valued at around $3,000.00 to $4,000.00 per acre, while picnic and camping grounds are used much more intensively. Campgrounds in the basin, even though more intensively used than recreational homesites, are relatively poorly developed, because they either return no income, or, at best, very little income for their private owners.

Recreational Homes

There are 52 recreational homes scattered along
the lower Little North Santiam River, from Elkhorn
Guest Lodge, downstream to within a mile and a half of
Mehama. This is an increase of over 100 per cent in
the number of homes found along the river from the count
of 23 homes made five years ago by Professors Jensen and
Highsmith.

The largest concentration of these homes occurs
on both sides of the river in Sections 8, 9, 16, and
17, T9S, R2E. Here, 24 homes are, most of them quite
attractive and well built. The major share of these
homes are in Sylvan Park, a recreational homesite
development on the south bank of the river in Section
17, which contains 26 lots, nine of which have houses
on them, built during the last five years. On the
opposite bank of the river from Sylvan Park and Taylor's
Grove picnic ground, there are nine recreational homes,
while across the road from Taylor's Grove, there is one
recreational home on the south side of the river, and
one on the north side.

There is a recreational hut, on the north side
of the river on the Bureau of Land Management 60 acre
tract in Section 9, T9S, R2E. This home, occupied for
fifteen years by Mr. D. J. Fry, is in a site, part of
which floods during the rainy season, but is dry during
the summer months.
A TYPICAL RECREATIONAL HOME IN SYLVAN PARK
The group of homes, on the south side of the river, which stretches from Section 11, west to Section 15, T9S, R2E, contains 19 houses, one of which is a non-farm residence, another, which is being sold as a residence; the other 17 houses are recreational homes, in attractive locations, which have been used for over five years.

There are seven week-end homes, on individual tracts located on both banks of the river, from Elkhorn Guest Ranch, west to Kiel Creek.

One of these, on a twenty-acre timbered tract in Section 12, T9S, R2E, owned by Mr. and Mr. A. O. Hunt, is a very attractive home on the north bank, overlooking a bend in the river. Stumpage on the tract is sold, and some was logged, last year, by Frerex Lumber Company.

On the south bank of the river in Section 18, T9S, R3E, is one well-built summer home, while on the south side of the road, about ¼ mile east of these, is a week-end home owned by Mr. E. C. Hewitt.

Mr. Sprague, an ex-Governor of Oregon, owns a beautiful recreational home on a two-acre plot on Bureau of Land Management land, which is leased, under federal regulations, for twenty year periods. The house overlooks a deep, clear fishing hole on the south
bank of the river, in Section 7, T9S, R3E.

Upstream from the Sprague home, is a recreational house on the north bank of the river owned by Mr. J. N. Adams, which is reached by a suspension bridge across the river.

A new recreational home has been built on one of eight homesite lots being sold by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Myers, on the south bank of the river in Section 11, T9S, R3E.

A small recreational home in Sec. 36, T9S, R3E, is being sold by Richfield Station, Lyons.

There are two recreational homes on the Elkhorn Corporation lands in Section 11, T9S, R4E.

There are three recreational homes on a tract of ten homesites on the south side of the river, while on the north side, is the Elkhorn Guest Lodge, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Randall, who use the lodge during the winter months as a week-end home. The lots, being sold by the Randalls, are reached by an automobile bridge, which has almost been washed out, by the river.

These recreational homesites, with one exception, the Hewitt recreational home, are located fronting on the river. They are generally rectangular in shape, ranging in size from 100 ft. x 100 ft., to acreages containing 400 ft. and more, river frontage.
The Recreational Homesites in the basin average around an acre (43,560 Sq. Ft.) in size. Selected sites are:

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<thead>
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<th>Ownership*</th>
<th>Sec.</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
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<td>2E</td>
<td>.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse, Paul W. &amp; Muriel S.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9S</td>
<td>2E</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, Glenn L. &amp; Myrtle</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9S</td>
<td>2E</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bouche, Parris G., &amp; Thelma W.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9S</td>
<td>2E</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grabenhorst, E. B., &amp; Helen M.</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9S</td>
<td>2E</td>
<td>.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klosterman, W. E. &amp; Gene</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8S</td>
<td>3E</td>
<td>.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL ACREAGE**

20.48

**AVERAGE ACREAGE**

.93

*Data obtained from Marion County Assessor’s Office Statistics
The sites are generally in well-stocked stands of large second-growth and mature Douglas Fir trees, between the roads and the river. Most are on benches which are 20 to 30 feet above the river. Some of these homes actually have perches which extend out over the bluffs. View is very important, in the location of these homes. Many of them are situated with views of waterfalls, or steep, turbulent streams on the opposite banks of the river. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty, owners of a recreational home in Section 10, T9S, R2E, said that Dogwoods, Yew trees, and Vine Maples are plants which are attractive to recreational home owners. The biggest nuisance to recreational home owners, has been from cattle eating up forage on homesites.

Most recreational home owners express a desire for public picnic and camping grounds, stipulating that they be located in areas separate from recreational homesites. The broken pattern of the O & C Sections, should make this problem easier than in areas with large, continuous blobs of land.

The average selling price for recreational home sites without improvements is around $150.00 to $200.00 an acre. At the present time, the average recreational home is estimated to have cost around $3,000.00, if it
is built by the owners, and around $4,000.00, if the owners pay for both the materials and the construction.

In terms of human utility, these sites also have a high use in the number of man-days per year in which they are occupied by owners who drive to them from as far as Salem and Oakridge. For example, six recreational home owners and their families, who own a total acreage of approximately 8.40 acres, use these acreages approximately 1,110 man-days a year, with an average recreational use of approximately 135 man-days per acre per year.

**Picnic and Camping Grounds**

There are six areas along the lower Little North Santiam River, which are used during the summer months as camping and picnic grounds. They are largely undeveloped, but even though undeveloped, are relatively heavily used by people from Salem, Portland, Mehama, Stayton, Lyons, and other local towns and cities.

Taylor's Grove is the only developed picnic ground in the basin, used by the general public with the exception of Pearl Creek, a Forest Service picnic ground containing 4 tables, which is 19 miles upriver from Mehama. The Grove, adjoining Sylvan Park on the upstream side of the river, is a mature stand of large,
TAYLOR'S GROVE,
SHOWING TYPICAL PICNIC TABLES
stately Douglas fir trees, occupying about twenty acres. Its location, in respect to access from automobiles, is good, 1.1 mile upstream from the Little North Santiam bridge on State Highway 22, by a paved county road, which connects with the road to the Grove.

There is a spring of clear water on the river-bank sloping from the grove, which is used as the water supply by the tourists. There are twenty very rough tables and benches, a few stones piled together for fireplaces, and several dead snags lying about, for fuel supply. The road through the grove is full of dips and large holes, usually muddy, and filled with water, during the summer months. There are damp, boggy areas scattered through the grove. However, even with its rough development, this grove is heavily used by people coming mostly from Salem and towns near the basin. Mr. Ed Taylor, who owned the grove for many years, said that there has always been enough space for cars within the grove.

Fifty Cents per car admission is charged by Mrs. May Patton, owner of the Grove. Mrs. Patton said she averages around $100.00 a year income from the Grove. The greatest income, around $250.00 five summers ago, was derived when there was someone to help maintain it.

The removal of a few of the larger, over-mature
trees, and improvements on the road and facilities in
the grove would make it more attractive, and should
greatly increase its use.

The undeveloped picnic ground in Section 10,
T9S, R2E, on Mr. A. J. Frank's property, was used, at
one time, for a Boy Scout Camp, and Scout Troops from
the Salem area still use it for week-end outings. The
cover consists of young (20 - 40 yrs.) second growth,
and a few mature, Douglas Fir trees. A gravel road
extends about 100 yards into the grounds. There are
a few cleared areas for car space. A rough road angles
down the bank to a gravel bar on the river.

Mr. Jack Goodell, mill-worker at Lyons, who has
camped and fished in this site since he was a boy, said
that the ground is used about equally, by both campers
and fishermen. He said some people spend their entire
vacation here, and that there have been week-ends
during the summer months when there were problems of
finding automobile space. He also said that if this
camp ground would have had stoves, more of its users
would have stayed longer.

There is a Boy Scout Camp, owned by Troop 3,
Salem, at the mouth of Kiel Creek, in Section 11,
T9S, R2E. The road to the camp winds about \frac{1}{2} mile from
the county road, down to the river. The troop has
SALEM AREA BOY SCOUT TROOP
USING CAMP SITE IN SEC. 10
T9S, R2E
constructed a cook house, and six log lean-to shelters, each with four bunks.

About ¼ mile up the road from Mr. Sprague's recreational home, a rough road winds down to a large gravel bar a couple hundred yards upstream from the above-named house. Campers pitch tents on the gravel bar, and fish along the river.

On Elkhorn Corporation Property, there is a small, undeveloped campground on the north side of the river, opposite Elkhorn Falls. This camp occupies one of the best locations for a campground, in the basin. At the present time, it is used mostly by people who park cars in it, and fish the river, both above, and below, the falls.

There is a small, very attractive, grass covered site on the north side of the river across the road from the Elkhorn Corporation homes, which is reserved for private use by the Corporation.

Mr. Lou Myers owns a picnic site along the river, where the river narrows as it cuts through hard rocks, upstream from the bridge north of the old Elkhorn School site. The site has several picnic tables and benches. It is reserved by Mr. Myers for his family and friends.

Judging by the amount these camping grounds are
ELKHORN FALLS
used, even though undeveloped, without fireplaces, with generally poor roads and few facilities, it can be stated that there is a need for improved, and maintained public picnic grounds within the lower Little North Santiam River Basin.

Privately owned picnic grounds in the basin will never be adequately maintained for the general public, because income derived from them will never be large enough to make their maintenance profitable.

However, small privately-owned picnic and camping areas, such as the "Narrows" on Mr. Lou Myers property, and the picnic site on the Elkhorn Corporation lands, which are reserved for friends of the owners, and other exclusive groups, will probably remain the same, and could increase, in value, because they will never be used enough to make maintenance a problem, and are not used as a source of income.
CHAPTER III

PROPOSAL FOR RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The lower Little North Santiam Basin offers the recreational facilities outlined in the previous chapters. The road following up the river passes many scenic views of the heavily forested mountains, attractive to automobile tourists from the Willamette Valley. Cool spots under the fir stands on the terraces along the road, offer pleasant places for picnickers. There are several large quiet pools up and down the river, which in addition to being attractive to game fish are good swimming holes. Many trails leave the road, and hikers can travel up to the ridge-tops in several places. There are several small meadows scattered along the valley floor that can be used for baseball, volleyball, or horseshoe games. Long, sandy beaches along the river's edge are used by campers. Interesting rock formations, and mining tunnels occur along the road. The native Rainbow Trout, and Blacktail Deer attract many hunters and fishermen from the Willamette Valley.

During the period from July, 1955 through March, 1956, I made reconnaissance and plane-table surveys of all areas on Bureau of Land Management lands within
the basin, which can be used for public picnic and camping sites.

The following criteria were used in selecting the sites. Areas between the river and the road with attractive forest cover were given first consideration. The existence of terraces wide and level enough to permit the establishment of picnic units and camping areas screened from the road, was of prime importance. Accessibility of the site from the road was often a determining factor. The existence of a water supply, beaches, and interesting or unusual features often determined a site's relative importance. Above all, the effect the combination of all factors produced on the senses was always important in determining a site's value as a place of relaxation.

Eight areas are proposed picnic and camping, or recreational homesite areas. In all cases, picnic and camping sites were mapped, where benches existed between the road and the river. In most cases, recreational home plots were mapped on sites which were on the other side of the road from the river; however, one area between the road and the river has been mapped as a recreational homesite plot because there is no beach, as the land rises directly from the river to the bench on which the home sites were mapped.
PROPOSED RECREATION AREAS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS
LOWER LITTLE NORTH SANTIAM BASIN
SCALE: 1 IN. = 1 MILE

RIDGE TOP
ROADS
PAVED
B. L. M. LANDS
UNPAVED
INSETS

NUMBERED CONSECUTIVELY IN ORDER OF EXPECTED VALUE AS RECREATION AREAS
The eight areas have been listed in the order of their expected value as recreational areas, by taking into consideration such factors as size of area, topographic and vegetational features, amount of screening which exists, and distance from the county road.

Estimation of costs of road construction, and campground maintenance are beyond the scope of this thesis.

The estimation of the costs of putting in facilities for the following proposed camping and picnicking areas has been on the basis of the following costs supplied by Mr. H. J. Bowerman of the Siuslaw National Forest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Forest Service non-stationary table</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple Grate Stove</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard 1 Seat Latrine (Labor included)</td>
<td>125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water System for Area No. 1 (Labor Costs included)</td>
<td>1000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbage Cans (Galvanized)</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digging Garbage Pit (3 men $12-14 a day; 1 day)</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signs: 2 Ea. for Latrines and Garbage, 1 Ea. for trails,</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table groups and outstanding features</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance Sign &amp; Approach Sign</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Area Number One

The most valuable area suited to recreational uses on Bureau of Land Management lands in the basin lies on the valley floor separated from the county road by a 50% slope rising a considerable distance from the
floor to the bench on which the road is located. Here approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres occupies the west half of a point formed by a river meander.

The area itself is flat, for its entire distance, with the exception of an old wash which crosses the southern part of it. A wide sandy beach extends the entire distance around it, adjacent to the river. Next to the water's edge, the sand merges into gravel, and finally, rock. Two small Alder covered islands lie near the southwest point of the area. On the opposite bank, the river is undercutting its channel, and tourists may see, and hear geologic forces at work.

A stand of large, mature Douglas fir trees is found in the north part of the area, producing a park-like understory which has been utilized by a squatter who built a road into this area fifteen years ago and built a recreational hut. He has made a horseshoe pit, and put park benches in the shade of the grove. Small second growth fir is the dominant cover over most of the area north of the old wash. Here, where the ground slopes gently toward the wash and the river's edge, is where most of the camping and picnic units should be located. On the south side of the wash, camping units can be constructed along the timber's edge, so that the view across the river toward the cliff-faced opposite
THE RECREATIONAL HUT IN PROPOSED PICNIC AND CAMPING AREA NUMBER ONE
bank may be utilized.

There are good places for the location of latrines on the timber's edge sloping toward the river as the shade from the dominant trees becomes reduced and the understory becomes more dense.

Where the sand beach merges with the timber, are pleasant places with good views, which should lend themselves very well to camp sites.

There is a small stream coming down the side of the ridge to the north of the area, which can be utilized for a future water supply. However, it is doubtful that, during the summer months, it will supply enough water for expected use.

This area possesses the possibilities required for a Class A recreational area, typical of the Class A State Parks of Oregon. It occupies a part of the Bureau of Land Management section in the basin nearest to the population centers of the Willamette Valley. If properly developed, it should be filled to capacity during the height of any summer season.

The chief problem in its development, besides restrictions by the Federal Power Commission, and present Bureau of Land Management regulations, is the construction of a satisfactory road into it.

Because of its expected heavy use, eighteen
units, consisting of a standard, non-stationary, Forest Service Table, and a simple, grill-type stove, have been indicated, on the map of the area. In addition, four latrines have been indicated, in areas bordering the picnic groups. Eleven parking spurs have been indicated scattered along the proposed road.

Five sites for garbage cans have been indicated. A garbage pit should be located, somewhere in the area, to facilitate the emptying of the garbage cans.

Following, is an estimation of the cost of picnic and camping unit establishment, for area number one.

**Estimated Cost of Establishing Facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$40</td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$125</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>$1200</td>
<td>$1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$720</td>
<td>$450</td>
<td>$500</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>$1200</td>
<td>$1000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Estimated Cost: $3,980.00

Mr. R. J. Bowerman, Bookkeeper, Siuslaw National Forest; Corvallis, Oregon

Area Number Two

This area compares, in many respects, with area number one. It is larger in size and has a more attractive beach, which is separated from the road by a fir-covered terrace of considerable extent, and a 20% slope from the terrace to the beach. There is a belt of mature Douglas fir on the upper edge of this slope, which lends itself well to the placing of picnic units.

Most of the area, on the terrace itself is covered with park-like small second growth Douglas fir. In addition, there is a small meadow near an old house, which can be used as a baseball field.

The Bureau has already constructed a rough road to the beach. Improvements on this road, and the addition of a gravel surface should make the total area attractive to campers and picnickers.

The recreational home owned by Mr. Sprague is immediately adjacent to this area, but is far enough away from the proposed picnicking and camping activity that both uses should remain compatible.

Some of the attractive features of this site are the deep pools in the river at this point, where it flows between the beach and an inspiring rock cliff, on the opposite bank. These pools are clear enough to
RECOMMENDED PICNIC & CAMPING AREA
SEC. 7, T9S, R3E
SCALE: 1 IN. = 120 FT.
0 60 120 240

IMPROVEMENTS
DIRECTION & % OF SLOPE 10% OLD HOUSE
PARKING P MEN
UNIT WOMEN
GARBAGE CAN EDGE OF TIMBER
enable large trout and salmon to be seen. This undeveloped area is one of the favorite spots of fishermen who camp on the beach.

With the addition of the eight units, as indicated on the map, and an appropriate number of stoves, latrines, garbage disposal, and connecting trails and signs, area number two could be expected to support almost as many campers as the one mentioned above.

It should be easier to develop this area, because the road already exists, and access into it is much easier, than in area number one. However, this very fact indicates that one does not have so complete a feeling of isolation, as is felt in the site described before this. Also the problem of a fresh water supply will have to be solved.

**Estimated Cost of Establishing Facilities for Area Number Two**

Because a road has been built into this area, the only costs to be made should be the gravelling of the road, and the construction of trails.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment of Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11: $40.00: $25.00: 2: $125.00: $20: $50: 16: $248.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: $440.00: $275.00: $250.00: $70.00: $248.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost: $1,283.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Area Number Three

The existence of an unusual geologic feature, with a story behind it, along with a bench, such as it is, which is at a lower level than the road, were the reasons for the choice of the third area.

The large basaltic rock, turned over on its side, in the middle of a river bench, known locally as King Tut's Tomb because of the "mining tunnels" carved into it, makes area three distinctive.

The story behind the Tomb, as told by Mr. Bill Bickett, who owns the farm adjacent to the area, merits inclusion in a thesis.

Years ago, an old miner, who had settled in the basin, had a dream of riches to be found in the rock, and carved two tunnels into it, but never found the gold he expected. However, his efforts did leave a name, and a story, of lasting interest, about the rock.

The bench is large enough to accommodate a number of picnic and camping units. Along the northeast edge of the area, where the bench starts to slope to the river's edge, a belt of large mature Douglas fir and Western hemlock makes an attractive spot for the location of a number of tables. In addition, this section is screened from the road by the rock.
KING TUT'S TOMB
RECOMMENDED PICNIC & CAMPING AREA
SEC. 9, T9S, R3E
SCALE: 1 IN. = 120 FT.

LARGE CONIFERS

IMPROVEMENTS

UNIT
STOVE
GARBAGE CAN

MEN
WOMEN

DIRECTION & % OF SLOPE 20%
Cover, on the bench itself, consists mostly of vine maple and brush. Plenty of downed logs, within the area, should take care of the wood supply, for quite some time. The problem of fresh water supply will also have to be solved.

A narrow, grass covered bench along the river's edge, about five paces wide, could be used for the location of a few camping spots.

It should be comparatively easy to construct a short road down into the area, by sloping it down an easy grade to the bench, from a point some distance downstream from the rock, as indicated on the map.

Latrines can be located downstream from the camping area. Plenty of surplus area exists, downstream, for the construction of a pit, to take the contents of the garbage cans.

**Estimated Cost of Establishing Facilities for Area Number Three**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Simple</th>
<th>1 Seat</th>
<th>Garbage</th>
<th>Signs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. S.</td>
<td>Grate</td>
<td>Latrine</td>
<td>Disposal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td>Stove</td>
<td>No:</td>
<td>Cans:</td>
<td>Pit:</td>
<td>No:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$ 40.00</td>
<td>$ 25.00</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$50.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $200.00 $125.00: $250.00: $70.00: $236.00

**Estimated Total Cost:** $881.00
Area Number Four

Here, on the western boundary of the Bureau of Land Management tract in Sec. 8, T9S, R3E, a broad branch exists, between the river and the road, covered with thick stands of mature Douglas fir. Where it meets the river, there is no beach, for the terrace drops directly to the river's edge, with a slope greater than 100 per cent in some places. In only one place, is there a break, and this is so small that it could not be used for camping purposes.

The view along the river is attractive and inspiring, especially in places directly above deep pools in the river. An old logging road extends north along the Bureau of Land Management Boundary, from the county road to the river, making access to areas of river frontage easy.

Because there is no beach, this area has been designated as a recreational home site unit. Ten sites have been roughly laid out, from the results of a rough plane table survey. They show property lines extending as far as two hundred feet back from the water's edge. Slope occupies a large share of these sites, but there should be enough room, on the south ends, for the construction of recreational homes. Distance of the river
MATURE DOUGLAS FIR

RELATIVE VALUE
AS PROPOSED
RECREATION AREA

RECOMMENDED RECREATIONAL HOME PLOTS

SCALE: 1 IN. = 60 FT.

DIRECTION & % OF SLOPE

HOME SITE BOUNDARY
from the road, at this point, and the heavy stands of mature timber, adequately screen the sites from the road.

There is one further possibility suggested for the recreational use of this area. Because of the levelness of the ground here and the size of the area, this site could be adapted for lease to an organizational group, for the building of a lodge or camp.

If used for recreational home plot development, the only expense to be incurred by the Bureau of Land Management would be the relatively low cost of a survey and possibly the building of an access road where logging skid roads already exist.

**Area Number Five**

This area consists of two distinct topographic features: a bench extending from the road to the river, covered with mature Douglas fir, on the west side, and a terrace, at a lower level, on the east side of the Bureau of Land Management section, possessing a gravel and stone beach, which slopes gradually to the river's edge. This terrace, covered with a very dense stand of small second growth Douglas fir, lies to the west of a ridge running along the east Bureau of Land Management boundary.
RECOMMENDED PICNIC & RECREATIONAL HOME AREA

SEC. II, T3S, R2E
SCALE: 1" = 120 FT

BEAVER DAM • DIRECTION & % OF SLOPE 100%
EDGE OF TIMBER • ROCKS

IMPROVEMENTS

HOMESITE BOUNDARY • PARKING •
PROPOSED ROAD • GARBAGE CAN •
UNIT • MEN •
STOVE • WOMEN

RELATIVE VALUE AS PROPOSED RECREATION AREA

COUNTY ROAD

SANTIAM RIVER

MATURE DOUGLAS FIR

LITTLE NORTH

SMALL SECOND GROWTH FIR

RECREATIONAL HOME AREA

RECOMMEND PICNIC A
On the east side of the section, the slope from the road to the lower terrace is very steep, becoming almost a cliff, where the road winds around the bend in the river. There is a narrow meadow below the slope at this point. On the west end of the meadow, a rock cliff rises to the road level above. A small stream winds along the bottom of the slope, on the east side. Beaver dams in the stream have produced a flooded condition along the base of the slope upstream from the mouth of the creek.

A small, narrow ridge slopes from the road down to the meadow. Unless a road approaching from the west can cut along the side of a greater than 100 per cent slope, this small ridge appears to be the only means of access into the proposed camping area shown on the map.

The main attractive feature of the camping area is the edge of the small second growth along the gravel beach, with a view of the bend in the river. Units could be located just into the trees from the beach. Deeper within this second growth, stands of small trees are so thick that they produce a stifling feeling, which would be unattractive to tourists.

The meadow, although showing signs of being under water at times during the winter could be used for a play area, and possesses features which suggested
use as a picnic area.

There is a swimming hole here in the bend in the river which is used by children living near the area and could be developed.

**Estimated Cost of Establishing Facilities for Area Number Five**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Standard: Simple</th>
<th>Seats</th>
<th>Garbage</th>
<th>Signs</th>
<th>F. S.</th>
<th>Grate</th>
<th>Latrine</th>
<th>Disposal</th>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Stove</th>
<th>No:</th>
<th>Cans: Pit</th>
<th>No:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$ 40.00</td>
<td>$ 25.00</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>$50.15</td>
<td>$242.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$240.00</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
<td>$242.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Estimated Cost (For Facilities) $917.00**

The problem of a fresh water supply could possibly be solved by piping water from the stream above the beaver dams. The only expense in preparing the recreational homesite plot should be the expense of a survey.

**Area Number Six**

This area, occupying a narrow bench between the road and the river bank contains a stand of stately mature Douglas fir trees, beneath which are two old shacks. Cougar Creek, tumbling down the mountain, adds to the view across the river, as it empties into the Little North Santiam.

A rough road angles into the area, on the level bench, which could be utilized for entrance and parking
RELATIVE VALUE AS PROPOSED RECREATION AREA

RECOMMENDED PICNIC & RECREATIONAL HOME AREA

SEC 9, T9 S, R3E
SCALE: 1 IN. = 60 FT.

DIRECTION & % OF SLOPE
50% OLD SHACKS

IMPROVEMENTS
HOMESITE BOUNDARY
PROPOSED ROAD
UNIT
GARBAGE CAN
STOVE

OLD GROWTH DOUGLAS FIR
by automobiles if this area is used in the future as a camping or picnic area.

The distance between the road and the river is so narrow at this point that it is not possible to provide adequate screening for tables. However as the land begins to dip toward the river from the bench, the understory is thicker and some screening is possible. It should be possible to locate picnic tables and stoves here. Downstream from this latrines and garbage facilities can be placed.

A few recreational homesites could be located across the road from this area as shown on the map. Most of the area across the road from the river in this section is too steep for the location of such sites.

Estimated Cost of Establishing Facilities for Area Number Six

Units: Standard: Simple: 1 Seat: Garbage: Signs
F. S.: Grate: Latrine: Disposal: Table: Stove: No: $$$: Cans: Pit: No: $$
5: $40.00: $25.00: 2: $125.00: $10: $50: 12: $233.00
Total: $200.00: $125.00: $250.00: $50.00: $233.00

Total Cost: $868.00

Area Number Seven

This area, on the south side of the road from the river in Sec. 9, is about ½ mile upstream from Area Number Six. It occupies a series of small secondary
RECOMMENDED RECREATIONAL HOME PLOTS
SEC. 9, T36S, R3E
SCALE: 1 IN = 60 FT.

DIRECTION & % OF SLOPE

CUT
HOMESITE BOUNDARY

RELATIVE VALUE AS PROPOSED
RECREATION AREA

RIVER
ridges which run down from the main ridge to the South. The area between the river and the road is too narrow to serve any permanent recreational purpose.

The area is covered with well-stocked stands of mature timber with scattered understory consisting of Vine Maple and Salal. The slope toward the road is moderate enough to supply good drainage for recreational homesites.

Six recreational homesites have been plotted as shown on the map. On the upper side the slope becomes steeper and the distance between the ridges narrower.

**Area Number Eight**

This area occupies the corner of a Bureau of Land Management section on the west side of the river from the main body of the Bureau of Land Management land in Section 1, T9S, R3E. An Oregon State Location Poster is located ¼ mile due west of this corner, marking the ¼ Corner on the Section Line between Section 1 and Section 36.

It is reached by an old logging road which runs along the river from the county road to an abandoned mill downstream from Area Number Eight.

Value as a picnic and camping site is low when compared with other areas. However, it is level, and
LITTLE NORTH SANTIAM RIVER

ALDERS

OLD LOGGING ROAD

RECOMMENDED PICNIC & CAMPING AREA

SEC. 1, T35S, R5E
SCALE: 1 IN. = 20 FT.

CONDIFERS

IMPROVEMENTS

UNIT

MEN

WOMEN

STOVE

GARBAGE CAN

DIRECTION & % OF SLOPE

100%
well off the main route of travel. Clumps of small (20 - 40 years) trees are scattered about the area. The view along the river is reasonably attractive, at least when snow is on the ground. Plenty of downed logs exist for fuel supply.

Units and other facilities may be located within the edges of the timber after some of the logs have been removed.

**Estimated Cost of Establishing Facilities for Area Number Eight**

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Total Estimated Cost (Facilities): $780.00
BIBLIOGRAPHY


