

Lane County Historian

Aug 04		Aug 04	
Fri 19	Succeeded in turning fire down ridge to Long creek. Tracked across the upper end and back fired the whole lower part to even green timber on next ridge east. Discharged Branch Johnson after 5 hours work. Borrowed money of Lars to pay them \$8.00 each, other 4 men worked 13 hrs. - 17 hrs	Mon 22	Got fire completely under control. No blaze on fire line - only old logs & stumps burning - no damage to green timber - Fire only in old burn 14 hrs
Sat 20	Left for Rehevia to get some clothes mine being nearly burned off me. Kai, Lou, Coffman & Grumy & kids went to work - 20 mi 10 hrs	Tues 23	No fire on fire line - all out - Discharged all the men and paid them with money furnished by Geo Legary. Returned to Rehevia via Champion & Noonday roads. Replaced Manning with on large fir tree near road on sand creek, also one on cedar tree near camp ground on sand creek. Posted notice on fir tree in angle of road where the Noonday leaves the Champion road - also 1 mile below the
Sun 21	Returned to fire on Long creek - nearly under control 20 mi 10 hrs		

FIELD NOTES, AUGUST 19-23, 1904 OF RANGER CARL HENRY YOUNG

LANE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LANE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mrs. C. A. Huntington, 740 West 13th Street, Eugene, Oregon 97402.....President
Stuart W. Hurd, Rt. 2, Box 345, Eugene, Oregon 97401Membership Secretary

LANE COUNTY HISTORIAN

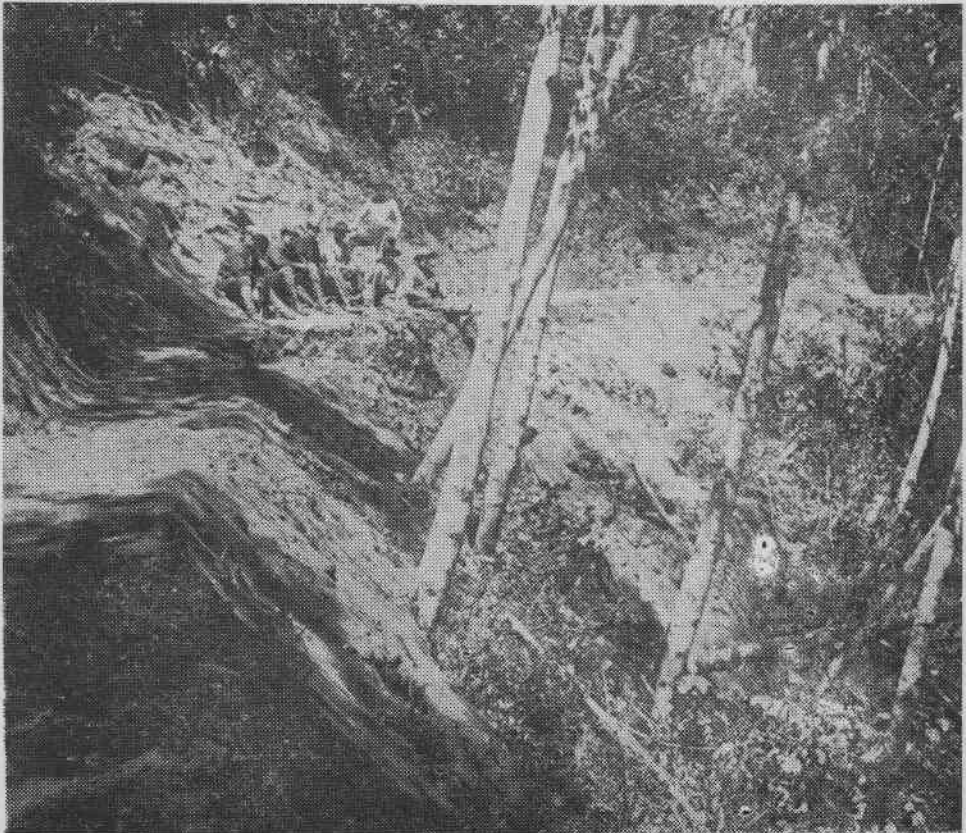
Inez Long Fortt (Mrs. James G. Fortt)Editor
3870 Watkins Lane, Eugene, Oregon 97405

The Lane County Historian is a quarterly publication of the Lane County Historical Society, a non-profit organization.

Membership in the Lane County Historical Society includes subscription to the Lane County Historian. Annual dues: \$3.00; family membership: \$5.00.

CONTENTS

LIFE AS A FOREST RANGER IN 1904	63
By Inez Long Fortt, Editor, Lane County Historian	
THE JENKINS FAMILY — Grandfather Stephen, Son Shelton and Grandson Wayne	75
By Loris Inman, freelance writer	



Saddle Mountain Trail, Bohemia Mining District

—The Siuslaw Pioneer

Life as a Forest Ranger in 1904

By Inez Long Fortt

"I am against the man who skins the land," proclaimed Theodore Roosevelt in a ringing voice at the American Forest Congress in Washington, D.C. in 1905.

Lumberman at the Congress were indignant. Neither were they pleased with the creation of a Bureau of Forestry even though it was little more than an agency for the distribution of technical information on forestry and forest fire control.

On March 3, 1891 the U.S. Congress passed an Act which gave the President of the United States authority to create forest reserves; jurisdiction of the forest lands was assigned to the Department of the Interior.

The forest reserves did not represent controlled or managed forests but closed areas. Within six years forty million acres were established as reserves.

The reserves were very unpopular. So much opposition developed, especially in the west, Congress was forced in 1897 to "open the land to settlers, miners, stockmen and lumbermen" for their use. Rules and regulations were established by the Secretary of the Interior for control of such use in order to preserve the forests from destruction.

Unfortunately no one in the Department of the Interior knew anything about forestry. The Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture was well informed about forestry but had no forests to supervise.

Nothing was done until 1901 when President Roosevelt in his first message to Congress urged the transfer of supervision of the Forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture.

Not until February 1, 1905 was the U.S. Forest Service established.

Gifford Pinchot, one of only two American-born professionally trained foresters in the United States was appointed as head of the Bureau.

The Bureau was a turning point in national forestry.

In 1907 western opposition attached a rider to the Agriculture Appropriation Bill which would reserve to Congress the authority instead of the President to create reserves in six western states.

Roosevelt circumvented the situation. While the bill languished on his desk for seven days, Roosevelt signed thirty-three proclamations which added sixteen million acres to the forest reserves.

A small force of young trained foresters moved in on the forest reserves under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson. The public domain was to be administered "for the public good for the greatest number."

The majority of the new foresters were graduates of the Biltmore Forest School of Dr. Carl Alwin Schenck.

In 1895, Dr. Schenck, a German-born trained forester, was brought to America by George W. Vanderbilt as forester for the Vanderbilt estate at Asherville, North Carolina. In 1898 Schenck started the Biltmore Forest School where 25 to 40 men mostly the sons of lumbermen, received practical training, acquired technical skills and studied forestry textbooks written by Schenck. The school which continued until 1909 furnished the first corps of trained foresters in the United States. No longer would foresters be regarded as "men with foolish new notions who could be tolerated but never encouraged."

The west was slow to accept forestry as more than fire control. Not until January 5, 1909 was the

Pacific Northwest Forest Protection and Conservation Association officially organized by the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. In 1910 when California joined, the name was changed to Western Forestry and Conservation Association.

* * *

The State of Oregon was in the vanguard of the forestry movement. Forest rangers were serving in the forests of Lane County in the early 1900's.

In the spring of 1904, Carl Henry Young, a resident of Eugene, applied to the Forest Service for work. In his application he stated he could use a compass, measure boundaries for claims and considered himself well able to survive in the woods. There were no examinations for applicants.

Young received an appointment as forest ranger from Binger Herman, then Secretary of the Interior and to report at the Musick Mine in the Bohemia Mining District in the Cascade National Forest "not later than July 1, 1904." The salary would be \$60 a month.

With no experience, Young was appointed the first resident forest ranger for the Bohemia Mining District, an area of about six by eight miles, located 35 miles southeast of Cottage Grove and eighty miles east of the coast in the Calapooya Mountains. The mountains served as a divide between the Willamette and Umpqua Rivers. Supervisor of the District was S. C. Bartram.

Equipment was not furnished. Young secured two horses, a saddle, bridle, water bag and feed bag for the horses, etc. In a light buckboard wagon which could travel over the rough dirt and rocky

roads, he packed two bales of hay, clothing, utensils and supplies which included flour, soda, salt, dried fruit, coffee, bacon, etc.

Equipment furnished by the government was some cloth with "Fire Warning" signs to be put up in areas threatened by fire and a scribe ax to be used for marking timber.

On July 1st, Ranger Young left Eugene for his post in the panoramic region of high mountains, deep canyons laced with creeks and rivers and the rugged timbered slopes, to begin a three month's term of service. His duties were to patrol the district daily, to look out for fires, to protect the green timber and conserve the young growth.

Ranger Young kept a detailed and precise journal during his three month's period of service. In the journal, each day, he listed his mileage and the hours spent on the job.

FIELD NOTES*

1904

July 1 to October 15

by

Carl Henry Young

"July 1, 1904—Left Eugene for Bohemia Mining District as per instructions from Supervisor S. C. Bartram to assume the duties of Forest Ranger. Left Eugene at 6:20 a.m. via Cottage Grove. Camped 6 miles up river, 6:00 p.m.

July 2—Resumed journey up Row River to Sharps Creek and Red Bridge to Hardscrabble Mountain. Travel, 18 miles, time 10 hours. Camped."

Editorial Note: Sharps Creek, a tributary of the Row River, was named for James Henry Sharp known as Bohemia Sharp, an early prospector and road builder. In the 1860's, Sharp settled on a high ridge 8 miles up Row River, the

* Field Notes, manuscripts, from the collection of Mrs. Robert C. Huston (Charlotte Young) the daughter of Carl Henry Young. Varied reminiscences of her father recalled by Mrs. Huston.

Editorial Note: Our appreciation to Lawrence (Larry) Chapman, secretary-treasurer, Bohemia Lumber Co., for his kind assistance.

trees so huge and high, he had to lean back to see the sky. He called it Crow's Nest.

Editorial Note: Red Bridge, a covered bridge built in 1872, called Red Bridge because painted with red barn paint.

Editorial Note: Hardscrabble Mountain is not a mountain as such but a long hard pull trail, later a road, around the shoulder of the spur west from Fairview. It had a six mile steep grade.

Editorial Note: Young camped in the middle of the road where a spring was located. It was impossible to camp on either side of the road, one side was straight up, a sheer wall, the other side, a complete drop-off into the valley below. Young soon learned that in the mountains it was either "straight up or straight down" whichever way one looked.

"July 3—Resumed journey up Hardscrabble. Arrived in Bohemia (mining camp) 10 a.m. Reported to Ass't Supt. A. S. Ireland and prepared camp. Traveled 6 miles in 10 hours."

Editorial Note: In Bohemia Mining camp, a gold mining camp, was a general store, post office, bunk house and cook house. There was a barn, a blacksmith shop and assorted buildings for mining operations. The camp was headquarters for the Bohemia Mining District and was owned by the Oregon Securities Co. The company owned the Musick mine and the Champion mine.

Editorial Note: Several tunnels led into the mines. At the entrance of one where water was available, Young made his camp.

It was a temporary shelter built (by a miner) around a tree and into a high bank which served as the back wall. Pieces of timber stuck into the ground formed the sides. A roof slanted down from the hill-side so rain could run off quickly.

The floor consisted of 2 by 4's laid flat on the ground. A hole was cut into one side for a window through which the sun could be seen going down in the afternoon.

A piece of lumber, 3 x 7 ft. furnished the door. Not hung, it simply stood across the front where a space provided for entrance and exit.

A hole dug into the bank and leveled off held the stove. The bed was a bunk on one side.

Young said it was "Gosh awful"—his favorite expletive.

Editorial Note: Ireland made biscuits for Young's first meal in camp. He stirred liquid into flour on top of a bag of flour itself until some dough was

thick enough to take out and spread on a board. The dough was patted down and rolled into a long roll.

Ireland "pinched" off pieces of the dough and dropped into pan. He didn't call them biscuits, he called them "horse poops."

Young reported the biscuits good; the left-over ones were eaten for breakfast the next morning.

"Mon. 4—With assistance of Ranger Ireland, repaired old cabin for use as headquarters camp. Worked 10 hrs."

Editorial Note: In his official journal, Young did not describe the 4th of July celebration at the camp.

On the 4th, the miners put up a high flag on the top of Fairview Mountain, 50 feet higher than Bohemia Mountain. The Bohemia Mining camp was located on what was called the Saddle between Bohemia Mountain and Fairview Mountain.

The miners celebrated with fireworks and a case of beer together with a keg of whiskey obtained from Cottage Grove.

The heavy drinking led to fighting. One "rip-snorter" was between a Vesuvius miner named John Peterson, big and powerful with heavy muscled hands like a "jaw of death" and Alec Lundberg, equally immense and powerful who finally called out in a heavy accent, "I could lick you but I don't vant to."

The 4th of July celebration wound up in a "free for all." Towards morning the miners hung some dynamite on a clothes line set to explode when the line was touched.

Young in his bunk felt the blast had blown his head off.

"Tues. 5—Continued work of repairing cabin for headquarters with Ranger Ireland and transferred equipment to same. Worked 12 hours."

Editorial Note: The cabin, 12 x 24 ft., contained one room with lean-to on the side. Logs projected several feet from the roof out over the door as protection against the weather, both rain and snow. They also served to suspend deer, safe from marauding bears. A hole in the roof allowed smoke to escape.

"Wed. 6—With Ranger Ireland patrolled (sic) SW course on Calapoiia (sic) Divide Trail near to west boundary of reserve and returned to camp. 18 mile 10 hrs.

"Thurs. 7—With Ranger Ireland patrolled SE course on City Creek

to Oregon and Colorado Mine. Crossed Divide to Horse Heaven Creek thence up creek and past Helena No. 1 to camp. 16 mi. 9 hrs."

Editorial Note: Horse Heaven Creek rises in Calapooya Mountains and flows southward into Steamboat Creek. Near head of creek near Bohemia Mining District is natural pasture where miners and prospectors fed their stock.

Editorial Note: Railroad construction reached the Divide between Steamboat Creek and City Creek, there the grade became too steep and construction was discontinued. Later, the railroad was completed; a train soon called the "Gal-loping Goose" straddled the rails to the Bohemia district—today, a summer excursion train.

"Fri. 8—Rained all a.m.—gathered wood for fire in eve.

"Sat. 9—With Ranger Ireland patrolled on NW course to Mt. Adams and returned to camp, 15 mi. 8 hrs."

Editorial Note: Mt. Adams located on other side of Fairview Mountain, opposite Bohemia Mountain.

"Sun. 10—Remained in camp and prepared to go to warehouse and burn brush on cutting of the Oregon Securities Co. sale case.

Editorial Note: One of ranger's duties was to check timber on a sales case. If timber or a mining claim was requested on federal lands, a petition was presented to the Forest Service. It was called a sales case.

If timber requested, the ranger selected the trees and marked them with his scribe ax which had a cutting edge on one side, a head with a stamp on the opposite side. The ranger sliced off a piece from a tree, turned the head around and stamped the open spot with the letters "U.S."

When trees were cut in a sales case, brush, bark, limbs, etc. were left scattered around on the ground, later burned by the ranger to avoid future forest fires.

The ranger had to account for all fallen timber in his district.

"Mon. 11—With Ranger Ireland went to warehouse in a.m. and established camp. In p.m. burned brush on cutting area of O.S. Co. 11 mi., 18 hrs."

Editorial Note: At the point where the road ended, Oregon Securities Co. built

a warehouse for supplies. Before warehouse was completed, all supplies, etc. had to be brought in by packhorse from Cottage Grove.

Warehouse occupied by a family who kept a hotel, lodgings and meals.

"Tues. 12—With Ranger Ireland burned brush on cutting area of O.S. Co. at warehouse. Worked 16 hrs. Same on the 13th and 14th.

"Fri. 15—With Ranger Ireland left warehouse and returned to Musick mine camp. 11 mi. 5 hrs."

Editorial Note: Musick Mine named for man who had first claim. Mine located about six miles from Hardscrabble Mountain, on the opposite side from Mineral Camp. In one 9-day run, Musick Mine yielded \$4,000 in gold.

"Sat. 16—Rained and snowed all day. Remained in camp and did necessary camp duties."

Editorial Note: Snow often caught humming birds by surprise. Many fell into snow banks. Young retrieved them, dried them out and let them go.

"Sun. 17—Stayed in camp and attended church."

Editorial Note: Young told his daughter Charlotte (Mrs. Robert Huston) about the church.

"Oh, I'll tell you about that church. A fellow who mined on the other side of Bohemia was a great hand to get preachers.

"He was always inviting different preachers to his digging to hold a preaching service.

"Then he would bring the preachers over to the Musick Mine to have a crowd and church would be held in the cook-house. Afterwards he would take up a collection.

"One pompous preacher was always soliciting the miners for their gold. At the meetings he prayed loud and fervently. Then after the Sunday service he left for the brush where he got 'gloriously' drunk."

"Mon. 18—With Ranger Ireland patrolled in a westerly course from Sharps Creek to west line of reserve boundary. Assisted the Golden Rule Consolidated M & Co. Wm. Wechler, Pres., to make application for trail to their mine on upper Fairview Creek and returned to camp. 16 mi. 10 hrs."

Editorial Note: Government permission was required to establish a trail on federal lands.

"Tues. 19—With Ranger Ireland examined upper end of proposed trail of Golden Rule M & M Co. near the head of Fairview Creek. 10 mi. 10 hrs.

"Wed. 20—With Ranger Ireland patrolled the old Hardscrabble trail to Mineral and examined prepared trail of G.R.C. M & M Co. from end of Judson Rock Trail to the terminus of Fairview Creek. 15 mi. 12 hrs."

Editorial Note: Mineral, stop-over place for stage, included large barn and two-story hotel.

"Thurs. 21—With Ranger Ireland made up reports and maps of proposed trail of G. R. C. M & M Co. in the area. In p.m. went to top of Bohemia Mt. to view the reserve. 8 mi. 2 hrs."

Editorial Note: Bohemia Mountain, a peak of the Calapooya Mountains, a spur of the Cascade Range, was named for "Bohemia" Johnson, discoverer of the Bohemia mines.

"Fri. 22—Patrolled in SW course to Calapooya Divide from the Oakland road to the boundary line of reserve near the NW corner of F 24 S R I E W M. 20 mi. 10 hrs."

Editorial Note: Oakland Trail within four miles of Young's camp, later was called the Oakland road.

Editorial Note: Calapooya Mountains not a single peak but instead the long divide between the Coast Fork and the Middle Fork (of Willamette) drainage. Could cover approximately 35 miles from Bristow Prairie to the Patterson Mountains or even Hardesty Mountains. Calapooya Divide is on the crest of the watershed between the Willamette and Umpqua Rivers. Bohemia Mountain on the summit.

Editorial Note: The historical Bohemia Mining District contained about 225 square miles of mountaineous heavily timbered country with deep gorges, mountain peaks and tumultous mountain streams.

"Sat. 23—With Ranger Ireland patrolled easterly to Johnson Meadows removing falen (sic) timber as we went. Camped near cabin at Meadows in area. In evening went out on Bristow Prairie Trail 4 mi. from camp. 15 mi. 10 hrs.

"Sun. 24—With Ranger Ireland returned to Bohemia from Johnson Meadows removing falen timber and rock from trail. 7 mi. 9 hrs.

"Mon. 25—With Ranger Ireland went into Champion can(y)on and searched for section corners and lines to establish as basis for locating any mineral claims that might be brought to our notice. E $\frac{1}{4}$ cor. sec. 10 F 23 R I E Wm. 9 hrs."

Editorial Note: Champion Canyon and Champion Creek named for the Champion Mine located near the headquarters of the creek in the Bohemia Mining District.

Champion Mine ore assayed \$30,000 a ton in 1905. Its quartz ledges not operable until machinery usable for quartz ledge mining was available, around 1891.

In 1891, Dr. W. W. Ogelsby opened the Champion and Noonday mills at Musick ledge.

"Tues. 26—With Ranger Ireland began survey at the E $\frac{1}{4}$ cor. 5 mi. 8 hrs.

"Wed. 27—With Ranger Ireland called on F. J. Hurd at his mining claims to get statement from him as to the condition of same as called for in blanks prepared by the Department. Name of claim as Vesuvius Consolidated Mining Co. and made examination of claims. 8 mi. 9 hrs."

Editorial Note: Each mine and mining claim checked at intervals to see if being worked. If mine not in operation, right to claim cancelled.

"Thurs. 28—Assisted Ranger Ireland to estimate the timber on the Vesuvius Consolidated Mining claims. 10 mi. 11 hrs.

"Fri. 29—With ranger went to Jackass Ridge for the purpose of locating trail to Bristow Prairie and found it not practical. Then went to Montivico Ridge for same purpose but found that route also impractical on account of the many deep canyons to cross. 15 mi. 10 hrs."

Editorial Note: Bristow Prairie on the summit of the Calapooya Mountains was named for Elijah Bristow, founder of Pleasant Hill. Pioneer Bristow (1846) used to go hunting on the prairie.

"Sat. 30—Patrolled in a northerly course to the head of Champion Canyon Crystal Mine, North Prairie Mine to Adams Mt. and returned to camp. 18 mi. 8 hrs.

"Sun. 31—Remained in camp to write up monthly Fire and monthly account.

"August: Mon. 1—Patrolled the Hardscrabble and Sharp Creek road to W boundary line of reserve in a.m. In p.m. went to Wildwood for oats for horses. 21 mi. 9 hrs. Ireland left."

Editorial Note: Wildwood located 20 miles from Cottage Grove in the Row River area. Post office established in 1888. Had a dance hall, railroad station.

When "Old Slow and Easy" (Oregon and Southeastern Railroad) ran a Saturday excursion train as early as 1903, Wildwood Falls was a picnic stop.

No longer was a trip on the "iron horse" a trip of "forty miles from nowhere to nowhere through nothing" as a miner described his trip to the mines around the turn of the century.

Around 1920, the "Galloping Goose" which made unscheduled stops along the way and featured excursion jaunts traveled the railway tracks. Later, it was replaced for a time by the "Skunk," a smaller vehicle.

—"Golden Was the Past,"
Cottage Grove, Oregon, 1970

"Tues. 2—Returned to reserve from Wildwood in a.m. Patrolled from W boundary line on Sharps Creek to camp. 21 mi. 10 hrs.

"Wed. 3—Patrolled NE over Grouse Mt. then N Ridge Hotel road to Ridge Hotel and returned to camp. 18 mi. 9 hrs.

"Thurs. 4—Patrolled in NW course to North Fairview, Elephant Mt. Gate (Catcoe) creek and Adams Mt. Discovered smoke in a NW direction. Too smoky to locate fire. 18 mi. 9 hrs.

"Fri. 5—Patrolled down Hardscrabble Hill to W boundary line of reserve and thence down Sharps creek in search of fire. Sharp burning log heap. No cause for alarm. 22 mi. 10 hrs.

"Sat. 6—Patrolled in a southerly course to Twin Rocks thence NW on ridge near to confluence of

White and Sharps creek. 16 mi. 9 hrs.

"Sun. 7—Went to summit of Bohemia Mt. to view reserve in a.m. Did necessary camp duty in p.m. 2 mi. 4 hrs."

Editorial Note: Bohemia Mountain is flat on top, ideal for look-out point.

"Mon. 8—Patrolled Jackass and Montivico ridges in SE direction. Crossed City Creek Canyon and around Grouse Mt. 18 mi. 10 hrs.

"Tues. 9—Patrolled in easterly direction to Johnson Meadows. Discovered fire in a southeasterly direction from the meadows, about 3 p.m.—probably east of Bristow Prairie. 18 mi. 8 hrs."

Editorial Note: Johnson Meadows, a basin at foot of Grass Mountain, a high mountain peak. In the Meadows, grass so high it was above a man's waist. Basin bare of timber. Mountain named for high grass at its base.

"Wed. 10—Patrolled in easterly direction to Bristow Prairie to find cause of smoke—small fire on E side of Willamette Rd. near base of large long Mt. directly W of Diamond Peak. Could not get to fire. Camped on E end of Prairie near spring. 30 mi. 14 hrs."

Editorial Note: Diamond Peak in the Cascade Range; elevation, 8,750 ft. Named for John Diamond, 1852 pioneer and road builder.

"Thurs. 11—Climbed to top of high butte to better observe the fire—could see no way to cross the valley—Fire seemed to be on a low ridge parallel to River and at the base of large mt. and covered with dry timber probably an old burn with considerable down stuff. Returned to Bohemia and notified S. C. Bartram and asked for advice. 32 mi. 15 hrs.

"Fri. 22—Patrolled in south westerly course on Hardscrabble Hill and Sharps Creek road to W boundary line of reserve. Posted notice of fire warning on tree on line near Sharps creek and Wagon road. 16 mi. 8 hrs.

"Sat. 13—Patrolled in easterly course to Grouse Mt. thence to

Grizzly Mt. Removed log & stumps from trail. Smoke so thick can hardly see a mile. 10 mi. 8 hrs.

"Sun. 14—Patrolled down Champion Canyon and Doud Creek and up Lang* Creek to sec(tion) 31 T 21 N of R I E and found fire scattered over nearly whole sec(tion) but not doing any particular damage only to the young timber. Put the fire out in several places but the high wind and the dryness of the underbrush made it impossible to kill it on account of blowing over fire line.

"Posted fire warning notices on tree near road on west reserve on Doud Creek. Camped with Geo. Lang. 20 mi. 12 hrs."

Editorial Note: Doud Creek from the Doud Mountains, named after John Q. Doud who logged around area, Wildwood Falls, etc., in the 1880's. Doud Creek, possibly today, the creek called Pitcher Creek.

Editorial Note: Lang Creek named for George Lang, pioneer who took up claim south of Divide.

"Mon. 15—Returned to fire and worked all day, could not keep it down. 3 mi. 13 hrs. Notified S. C. Bartram.

"Tues. 16—Returned to fire and worked all day. Succeeded in turning it from crossing the ridge to the south and out of green timber. 4 mi. 12 hrs.

"Wed. 17—Hired O. J. Kayser, B. H. Coffman, J. C. Denny, A. Branch, W. C. Thornton & I. E. Steel to fight fire on reserve at 25½¢ per hour and board and R.R. fare back to Cottage Grove.

"Got them boarded at Geo. Lang's. Men all worked 14 hours. 5 mi. 16 hrs.

"Thurs. 18—Worked all day and killed fire on Main Ridge and turned it down toward Lang Creek in old burn. Men all worked 14 hrs. 16 hrs.

"Fri. 19—Succeeded in turning down ridge to Lang Creek. Marched across the upper end and back-

fired the whole lower part to save green timber on next ridge east.

"Discharged Branch and Thornton after 5 hours work. Borrowed money from Lang to pay them \$8.90 each. Other 4 men worked 13 hrs. 17 hrs.

"Sat. 20—Left for Bohemia to get some clothes, mine being nearly burned off me. Kayser, Coffman, Denny & Steel went to work. 20 mi. 10 hrs."

Editorial Note: Mrs. Huston recalled her father's account of the fire: "He wrapped gunny sacks around him because his clothes were burned so badly he needed something to hide behind."

"Sun. 21—Returned to fire on Lang Creek—nearly under control. 20 mi. 10 hrs.

"Mon. 22—Got fire completely under control. No blaze on fire line—only old logs & stubs burning—no damage to green timber—fire only in old burn. 14 hrs.

"Tues. 23—No fire on fire line—all out. Discharged all the men and paid them with money furnished by Geo. Lang. Returned to Bohemia via Champion & Noonday roads.

"Replaced warning notice on large fir tree near road on Doud creek, also cedar tree near camp ground on Doud creek.

"Posted notice on fir tree in angle of road where the Noonday leaves the Champion road—also 1 mile below the Ridge Hotel on Noonday Road on fir tree at first switch base. 22 mi. 12 hrs."

Editorial Note: Noonday trail, later Noonday road, named for Noonday mines. Noonday trail left the Champion Trail above Lundpark, a stage stop on the Champion Trail, for the Noonday mines. Ridge Hotel at Champion.

"Wed. 24—Patrolled south easterly on Montivico Ridge and Oakland Trail to Twin Rocks in search of fire. Saw none but thick smoke to SW. 10 mi. 8 hrs.

"Thurs. 25—Patrolled in SW course on Calipooia Divide to W

* Lang Creek is designated Long Creek on Forest Reserve map.

boundary line of reserve in search of fire but found none. Heavy smoke to the w and n probably on Mosby Creek. Replaced notice on white fir tree on Montivico Ridge Trail where the Royal Flush Trail leaves. Posted notice on fir stub on Oakland Road at the intersection with the Meridian line. 20 mi. 10 hrs."

Editorial Note: Mosby Creek named for Dave Mosby who staked his claim on creek.

"Fri. 26—Patrolled in NW course to Elephant Mt. 10 mi. 8 hrs.

"Sat. 27—Patrolled in SE course to Montivico Ridge and Royal Flush Mine. Rained in p.m. 12 mi. 9 hrs.

"Sun. 28—Rained all day. Remained in camp and did necessary camp duties.

"Mon. 29—Worked on Champion and Grosse Mt. trail. 10 hrs.

"Tues. 30—Patrolled Hardscrabble Road to Bird's Nest Mt. for fire. Found none only camp fire. 10 mi. 8 hrs.

"Wed. 31—Made monthly reports and other camp duties.

"Sept.: Thurs. 1—Went to Wildwood in response to letter from supervisor S. C. Bartram to meet him there. 21 mi. 8 hrs.

"Fri. 2—Supervisor Bartram not come. Waited as instructed.

"Sat. 3—Met supervisor Bartram at 9 a.m. train. Went with him to inspect burned area in sec. 31 F 21 S R I E.

"Sun. 4—Supervisor Bartram assisted me in making different reports and gave me very much useful and valuable instruction relative to the duties of a ranger. He left for Cottage Grove in p.m.

"Mon. 5—Returned to Bohemia 21 mi. 11 hrs.

"Tues. 6—Sick all day with quick step.

"Wed. 7—Patrolled Ridge road to Ridge Hotel. Posted notice on fir tree near building on road. 18 mi. 8 hrs.

"Notified R. W. Hawley to remove cattle from reserve."

Editorial Note: Hawley or Painted Post Ranch 3 miles up Sharps creek at end of first wagon road.

The Hawley ranch, stage stop for many years. Food and lodgings furnished.

"Thurs. 8—With Mr. Hurd went to inspect the new road just completed from the Bohemia switch back to the Oregon & Colorado mine on Annie creek a distance of 4 miles. This road is of great benefit to the ranger as it enables him to make his patrol into that section of his territory more quickly and a great deal easier. Road built entirely on private mining property. 8 mi. 7 hrs. and returned to camp.

"Fri. 9—Patrolled in easterly course to Johnson Meadows and Twin Lakes. Found old fire in Meadows had been left to burn besides old log and several small fir trees killed by it. Probably extinguished by rain. Replaced warning notice on tree near cabin and returned to camp. 16 mi. 8 hrs.

"Sat 10—Went to summit of Bohemia a good place for observation to the E and S to inspect the reserve in a.m. In p.m. climbed the summit of Fairview Mt. A good place for observation to the E and N—Dense black cloud of smoke hangs over the whole reserve. Returned to camp. 5 mi. 6 hrs.

"Sun. 11—Went to Jackass Ridge to observe whether could see fire to E & N and remained 2 hrs. in a.m. In p.m. put half soles on my shoes and did small washing.

"Mon. 12—Patrolled Hardscrabble road to Glenwood, thence via trail to Callapooia Divide thence E up Montivico Ridge, Jackass Ridge and thence to camp. 9 mi. 6 hrs.

"Wed. 14—Patrolled in an E course to Johnson Meadows in a.m. In p.m. removed logs and stumps from trail for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and returned to camp. 7 mi. 9 hrs.

"Posted notice on tree on Noon-

day road where Johnson Meadows leaves same.

"Thurs. 15—Looked all a.m. for hunters said to be using dogs to down deer. In p.m. went to Champion Mine to get some paint with which to paint signs to designate the different trails & returned to camp. 5 mi. 8 hrs.

"Fri. 16—Worked all day on Johnson Meadows trail, cutting out fallen trees, roots and straightening sharp turns and returned to camp. 8 mi. 8 hrs. Cleared $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

"Sat. 17—Patrolled over SW course over Oakland road to W boundary of reserve to discover the source of dense smoke but found no fire and returned to camp. 20 mi. 10 hrs.

"Sun. 18—Went to top of Fairview early in a.m., waited for fog and smoke to raise (sic) the better to see the reserve. After waiting 2 hrs. saw immense clouds of smoke rising in the westerly and little south and from the location took it to be on Mosby creek which afterwards proved correct.

"In p.m. chased around City Creek Canyon after some dogs but didn't get them and returned to camp. 6 mi. 8 hrs.

"Mon. 19—Patrolled in a SW course to Twin Rocks thence down China Creek Canyon to Great Eastern Mines and then returned to camp. 8 mi. 8 hrs.

"Tues. 20—Patrolled in a westerly course down Hardscrabble to Glenwood thence N & E to N Fairview & returned to camp. In p.m. hauled load of wood from old mill on City Creek. 6 mi. 10 hrs.

"Wed. 21—Worked on Champion and Grosse Mt. Trail all day cutting out stumps & roots. Rained a little in a.m. 2 mi. 10 hrs.

"Thurs. 22—Worked on Champion & Grosse Mt. Trail in a.m. Rained hard in p.m. 2 mi. 6 hrs.

"Fri. 23—Worked all day on Champion & Grosse Mt. Trail and finished clearing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of stumps, roots & limbs making 1 mile of trail

cleared. Rained some in a.m. 2 mi. 8 hrs.

"Sat. 24—Rained in a.m. Worked on Twin Rocks Trail in p.m. 5 hrs.

"Sun. 25—Rain & fog all day. Did necessary work.

"Mon. 26—Worked on Twin Rocks Trail. Showers of rain. 6 hrs.

"Tues. 27—Worked on Twin Rocks Trail all day. 10 hrs. Also on Wed. 28 and Thurs. 29.

"Fri. 30—Patrolled in E course to Grizzly Mt. in search of fire as smoke was raising in that direction.

"In p.m. worked on Twin Rocks Trail. 6 mi. 10 hrs. Sent monthly reports.

"Oct.: Sat. 1—Went to Hurd's Mill in a.m. to see about lumber to make a house for use of ranger. Mr. Hurd not at home.

"In p.m. cut brush from side of Champion Trail and returned to camp. 4 mi. 8 hrs.

"Sun. 2—Noticed smoke raising (sic) from top of Grizzly Mt. and on investigation found a fire among old rotten logs & stumps that had the appearance of being set. Extinguished all running fire but a tall fir snag still burning. Only a small area burned about 100 x 29 ft. and shows the same characteristics as the Johnson Meadow fire of Sept. 9.

"Also about 100 yds. distant was another old stump that had been fired but had not spread, easily extinguished. Returned to camp. 4 mi. 9 hrs.

"Mon. 3—Entirely extinguished all the fire in log stumps & snags by noon. Saw smoke in a northerly direction and went to Fairview & Elephant Mt. to better view it. Several columns at some distance apart were rising out of what seemed to be the Willamette Valley or the canyon S. Also several columns farther to the E & near the junction of the S & Middle Forks. Coal Creek also to the S near Bartram Butte.

"Notified supervisor Bartram by

letter and asked for advice. Returned to camp. 6 mi. 10 hrs.

"Tues. 4—Patrolled in a S course to S end of Adams Mt., the better to locate fire near June Mt. Discovered an old stub that had been fired and newly consumed but fire had not spread. Looks like the work of some person who set the Grouse Mt. fire. Returned to camp. 12 mi. 9 hrs."

Editorial Note: June Mountain, a prominent peak in south east section of county. The peak was named June Mountain because snow was generally on its summit and slopes during the month of June.

"Wed. 5—Patrolled the E end of Grouse Mt. in a.m. Discovered smoke rising from Steamboat River. In p.m. patrolled to Montivico ridge to get a better view but could not locate it. Returned to camp. 10 mi. 8 hrs.

"Thurs. 6—West to Steamboat via Oregon Colorado road & ridge trail. Small fire on Rock Creek. No damage. Returned to camp. 16 mi. 13 hrs.

"Fri. 7—Rained all day remained in camp.

"Sat. 8—Went to Grouse Mt. to view fires in a.m. Not much smoke rising. Rained in p.m. 3 mi. 3 hrs.

"Sun. 9—Rained all day. Remained in camp.

"Mon. 10—Repaired trail on Grouse Mt. where some one had tunneled in to side in a.m. In p.m. rained snowed hailed hard. 3 mi. 4 hrs.

"Tues. 11—Rained and snowed all day.

"Wed. 12—Dried out bedding & clothing and prepared to break camp for season.

"Thurs. 13—Started for Eugene via Sharps creek & Cottage Grove. Arrived Cottage Grove 8:30 p.m. Stayed all night. 36 mi. 15 hrs.

"Fri. 14—Resumed journey and met Ranger Simmonds & family between Goshen & Creswell. Arrived Eugene 1 p.m.

"In p.m. unpacked and dried out

the wet clothing. 22 mi. 10 hrs. Rained most all day.

"Sat. 15—Finished drying clothing and made reports. 10 hrs."

* * *

Ranger Young's field notes or journal did not quite tell the tale of being a ranger at the turn of a century. Interspersed with the daily count of miles and hours while on the lookout for fire, checking miner's claims or clearing the trails, there were many happenings that were not recorded for the supervisor's eyes. Humor, usually physical, played a large part.

In the years Young served as a ranger during the summer period, he wrote down a few of these happenings. Following are three of Mr. Young's stories from the collection of Charlotte Young Huston (Mrs. Robert Huston), the daughter of Mr. Young.

* * *

During the fall of 1905 Forest Assistant A. E. Cohoon, Ranger Bingham known as Cy and I were making a valuation survey of a township of timber at the foot of Mt. June in the Cascades, South Reserve, Oregon.

It was the custom for Mr. Cohoon to tie a small rope 33 ft. long to his belt and as he advanced, Ranger Cy Bingham or I would call out "Whoa" when the loose rope came up to the last strand. A small twine had been wound tightly around the end of the rope to prevent it from raveling out, but having been dragged through the brush for so long it had worn off so a knot was tied in the end until a piece of twine could be found.

It was no longer possible to run down a long steep slope thickly covered with timber for the slope was so steep the trees in falling had slid down to the bottom making a tangled mess hard to penetrate.

Mr. Cohoon had worked his way down to the bottom but the course

took him through the thickest of the log jam. The logs were piled high above the ground and black-berry, salmon berry and all sorts of prickly vines had grown fully as high as the highest log in the pile. A large tree was broken off near the edge of the pile and the slivers were sticking up in the stump.

As Mr. Cohoon worked his way across the pile his rope had settled down between two of the large slivers on the stump. He had gotten to within two feet of the end of the rope and was standing on top of a log. The next log was about four feet away but Mr. Cohoon felt he could easily jump to it although some danger was attached to it for he might slip off and fall down among the berry bushes and briars. Being sure of foot, Mr. Cohoon made the jump.

However, Mr. Cohoon had not noticed where the rope was or that it had been caught and Cy had not told him. Mr. Cohoon got about half way to the log and stopped—then dropped out of sight.

Mr. Cohoon is not a large man. He has pleasing manners and a pleasant voice. But Mr. Cohoon said things about Oregon while out of sight that would startle the hardest knocker.

Cy thinks Mr. Cohoon forgave him years ago but I think Mr. Cohoon has it in for me yet, for he set me to cutting thousands of willow slips in the worst weather of the season.

* * *

It was the spring Martin S. Durbin received his appointment as Forest Ranger that we were making an examination of a group of mining claims on Grouse Mountain in the Bohemia Mining District, Oregon. It was necessary to find the corners of each claim in order to report intelligently on them.

The snow was about three feet deep on the summit of the moun-

tain and in the early morning it was frozen hard enough to hold a person. Later in the day there would be thawing and one was liable to break through.

We had to travel over the snow in running the lines. Mart held the compass and after we would find one corner of a claim, he would set the compass, give me the course and I would start for the next corner.

We did not use a chain but depended entirely on "stepping it off." As I started from a steep slope, I saw the corner ahead of me and called back to Mart to come on. He answered, saying he was starting towards me then.

When I reached the corner I looked back for Mart. But he was nowhere to be seen. I "hallowed" but received no answer. I thought he must have slipped and fallen so I hurried back as fast as I could until I found I was able to see the whole surface in the corner. But he was not in sight. I kept on and had nearly reached the corner when I saw a hand just visible above the snow and shaking in a most frantic manner.

Then I heard a muffled voice calling, "Hey! Hey! Come pull me out."

Mart had broken through the snow and fallen into an old prospector's hole which fortunately for him, was not deep—might have been "bottomless."

* * *

When Forest Assistant R. F. Hammatt came to my camp in the Cascade South, in the summer of 1906 he was just out of college. He was from the east and it was his first trip to the west. Everything was new and interesting and exciting to him.

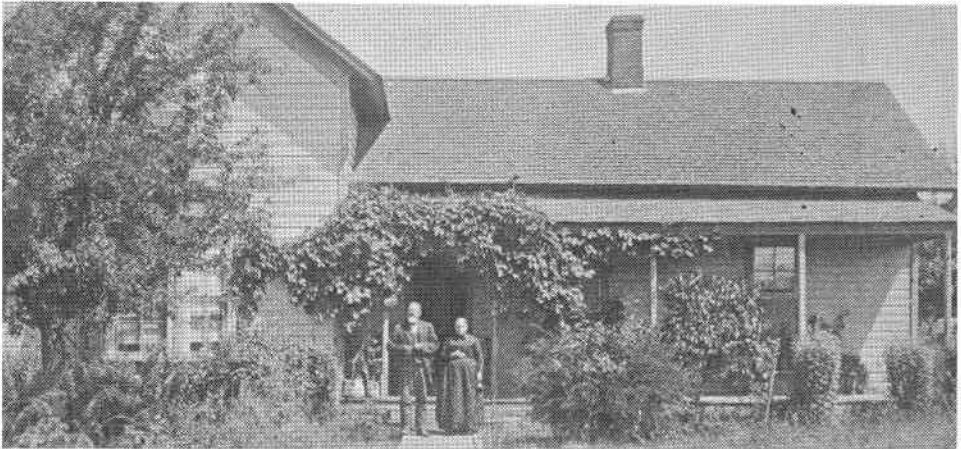
He announced immediately upon his arrival he was anxious to learn to ride a horse. It was at the railroad where I met him and the camp was two miles away so I decided he could have his first lesson in horseback riding then and there.

My horse was a steady gentle animal. My little girls used to catch her up and ride her without strap or blanket. My saddle was of the cowboy style with high pommel and cantle. By holding onto the pommel it would be difficult for a "bucker" to unseat a rider—a new rider like Hammatt.

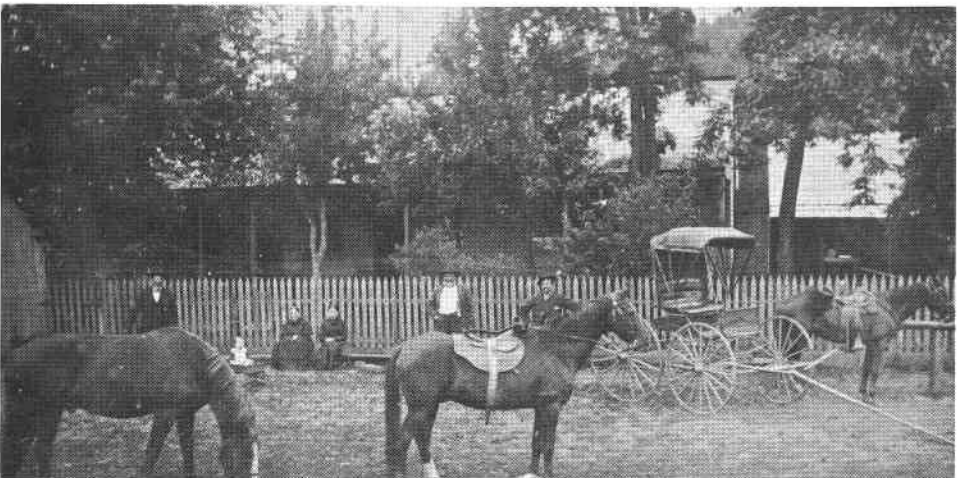
After settling the question for Hammatt which side of the horse to mount from, we started for my camp. My riding horse was a fast walker, had made the trip several times and knew all the cut-offs. Hammatt's horse was a good

trailer and would keep up with me in spite of everything. Mr. Hammatt was the busiest Forest Assistant in several counties in the state on that trip. Our trail to camp was before the days of good trails. Mr. Hammatt had to give all his attention to keeping his seat in the saddle. On the way, jumping logs and fighting brush, he learned to ride quite well before our arrival at camp.

At camp Hammatt declared he was "marked" for life. For several days afterwards he hesitated before sitting down to his meals.



Stephen and Sarah Jenkins at Eugene home, West 8th Street, 1885



Stephen Jenkins Home on Crow Road 12 miles west of Eugene

The Jenkins Family

GRANDFATHER STEPHEN, SON SHELTON AND GRANDSON WAYNE

by Loris Inman

In the spring of 1846, Stephen Jenkins, 25 years old, migrated to the west in the Company of Aaron Richardson. The journey across the plains took six months. On the last of November, the party arrived in southern Oregon, exhausted and short of food, after a trip of continuous struggle and hardship over the Applegate Trail, a new route recently opened by the Applegate brothers, Jesse and Lindsay, and Levi Scott.

Editorial Note: . . . a number of men who had settled in the extreme southern end of the Willamette valley, among whom Jesse and Lindsay Applegate were leading spirits, determined to open a new route to Oregon from Fort Hall. They organized a small party which passed through Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, along Klamath, Tule and Goose Lakes, and across northern Nevada to Fort Hall . . . ”

—History of Lane County by A. C. Walling. 1884 Page 148

Editorial Note: “In 1846 the colonists of the south organized an expedition to discover a southern pass and blaze a trail. Levi Scott, the leader, soon turned back to enlist more men. Among the fifteen who made the second start were Jesse and Lindsay Applegate . . . they crossed the mountains, swung down into northern California, turned eastward to follow the Humboldt of Nevada and then cut up to Fort Hall on the Oregon Trail. There Jesse Applegate was able to induce members of the 1846 migration to follow his lead over the new trail; the rest of the party went ahead to clear the road.”

—Oregon: The American Guide Series. 1940 Page 322

Unable to continue, the Company set up camp in the Cow Creek Canyon near present day Canyonville and Myrtle Creek. Stephen Jenkins was delegated with several other members of the company to work their way through the dense

country to the Willamette Valley and secure help and provisions.

On the way to the valley the small party made their way blindly, uncertain of the trail. One night they camped with an Indian tribe who fed them on bear's feet cooked in hot ashes.

In the valley at last, John Jones, an emigrant of 1843, offered to guide the Company to the Willamette valley. Suddenly taken ill and unable to act as guide, Jones appointed Stephen Jenkins to take the pack horses loaded with provisions, much of which he had provided, to the Company and to sell if possible, but to give to any of the families in need and unable to pay.

Jenkins returned to the Cow Creek camp and with the men of the Company began the difficult task of opening a road over the trail which was soon to become famous as the Applegate Trail.

It was Christmas Eve when the Company arrived in what is now Eugene and camped at the foot of Judkins Point. By then their food was reduced to flour and water.

Jenkins spent the winter with Jones and worked as a day laborer. Later, he secured a donation land claim in the Walda Hills but lived there for only two weeks when news arrived of the Whitman Massacre. He enlisted in the Oregon Volunteers to serve under Captain Gillian and rode on horseback to The Dalles where he arrived the end of February, 1848.

As a volunteer, Jenkins furnished his own horse, gun and ammunition. He joined a corps of sol-

*All photographs used with Jenkins' story from collection of Loris Inman.

diers who were traveling along the Columbia following Indian trails in their search for the murderers of the Whitman party. Jenkins served six months and on the trail came down with measles which left him with a hard cough for the remainder of his life.

In the spring of 1849, Jenkins returned to the Willamette valley. News of the discovery of the gold fields in California had sent many south and Jenkins decided to try his luck. In California he contacted typhoid fever and was very ill for three months. In the spring of 1850 he returned to Oregon.

On October 24, 1850, Jenkins was married to Sarah Brown, daughter of John and Nancy Brown. The couple settled on what has come to be known as the Jenkins Donation Land Claim, a tract of 640 acres, located approximately 12 miles west of Eugene on Coyote Creek and where they lived for a period of over thirty-five years. In 1885 they moved to Eugene.

* * *

Of the seven children of Stephen and Sarah Jenkins, the second eldest was Shelton Jenkins, born in 1853. In Reminiscences written later in life, Shelton Jenkins described life on the old Jenkins land claim:

" . . . The old wagon trail passed right by the old home. I well remember the great bands of Indians that would pass our cabin. One sister older than myself would watch them go by with their ponies and packs, trudging along. Oft times they would stop and beg for something to eat. Mother would often give them a handout. I guess through fear more than anything else. The Old Trail in later years called a road passed close by our cabin and the old rail fence between the road and the cabin.

"I well remember one day myself when my sister and I were playing and we saw some Indians coming. One of my aunts was visiting and

sister and I gathered some old blankets, made up a bed on the old puncheon porch and laid down to play sick when the Indians would stop as they came along. One old squaw came up to the fence and saw us laying there and wanted to know of aunt if we were sick. Aunt told her we were just playing sick. The old squaw looked at us unable to understand, shook her head and went away without begging for anything.

"The Indians gathered acorns and dug camas. They would pound the acorns up in a round rock dug out in the shape of one of our bowls. They also had rocks which they worked down until they could use them to beat the acorns together. They also used the round rocks for holding food.

"The Indians would use a stick to dig up the camas. The stick was sharpened on one end and the other end flattened out in a shovel shape so that when the ground was wet and soft in the spring they could dig them up fast.

"The Indians were great for baskets and made them out of willow sprouts or willow bark. They would hook the handle of the basket over their heads, the handle down in front over the forehead, the basket back of the neck and as they dug the camas, would fling them into the basket. Often I watched them dig and saw them throw the camas roots back into the baskets and they hardly ever missed the basket.

"Coyote Creek was a favorite fishing place for them. They used a rock with a groove worn all the way around to weigh down their fish nets or their traps when they were hunting.

"Our old home was on the foothills and across Coyote Creek. There is a story how Coyote Creek got its name. It is said some travelers killed a coyote and hung it up in an old oak tree where the trail crossed the creek. From then on it was called Coyote Creek."

Editorial Note: "Coyote Creek: The stream along which the settlements have been made derives its name from the fact that when the Applegate Road was being cut through in 1848, where it crosses Coyote Creek one of the parties killed two coyotes and hung them on an oak tree on the present farm of Stephen Jenkins. From this time forth the stream has borne its present name. It rises in the Calapooia mountains, runs nearly north, is about twenty-five miles long and empties into the Long Tom, furnishing sufficient water-power to supply a mill during the whole year.

The earliest actual settlers on Coyote Creek were Stephen Jenkins, who located on the property he now occupies in 1850, and Martin Brown and wife, he an immigrant in Oregon in 1843, who settled there much about the same period, in fact, perhaps a few days before Jenkins."

—History of Lane County, Walling. 1884. Page 456.

* * *

"I will describe our log cabin. There were two rooms about 16 feet square with what is called an entry between the two, and which was later used for a kitchen. The chimney in the fireplace was built out of rocks from the rock pit near the north boundaries. Large choice rocks went into the hearth. The stem of the chimney was built out of sticks daubed outside and inside to keep from burning.

"Fine timber was used in the cabin and the roof was made out of clapboards. No nails were used to hold it down or in place. It was laid on poles, holes bored and pegs driven in keep it from rolling. The floors were split out of fir logs and the roughest shelled off, so you can imagine what it looked like.

"But we were all happy as we grew up. Later on, a real farm house was built, large and roomy, and our house then sheltered many and many a wayfaring man."

* * *

Wayne Jenkins, grandson of Stephen Jenkins was only four years old when his grandfather died. He heard many tales of his grandfather's life on the old Donation Land Claim.

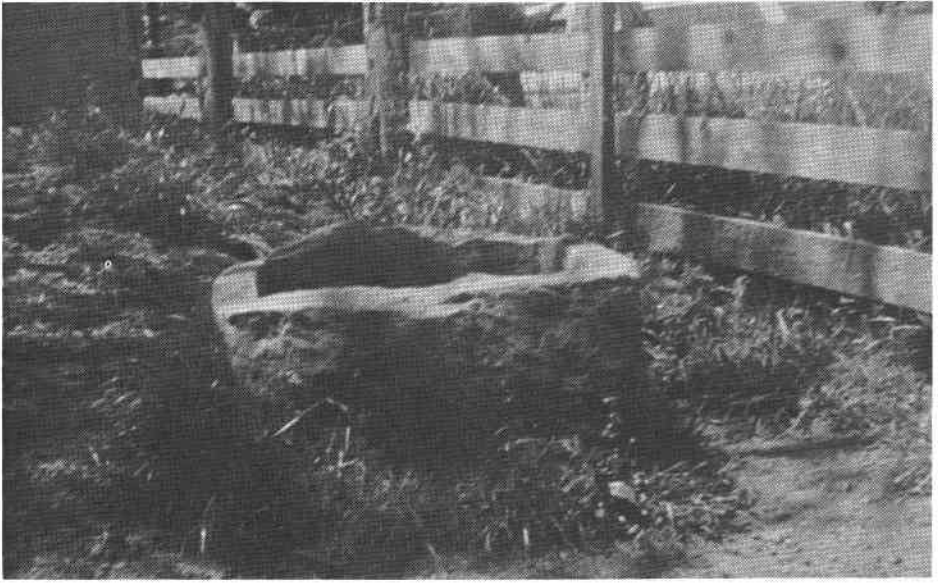
"It is common knowledge that the old Indian trail south to California is the one that the Applegate Party designated as the emigrating road from the south into the Willamette Valley. The road passed across Grandfather Jenkins' claim and Grandfather and Grandmother built their log cabin beside it on a spot near where the little cemetery is now and where they are at rest.

"When I was a boy there was a large fir stump on the south side of the crossing of Coyote Creek. The fir tree had been chopped down but not sawed. The Hudson's Bay Company trappers had felled it across the creek and then laid the top side flat so that pack animals could cross when the creek was too high to ford. The rotted base and roots of the old stump are still there.

"There was also a big black oak tree which had 1850 carved on one side to indicate the year that Grandfather Jenkins built the first bridge just below the old ford. This bridge came to be known as the 'Jenkins Bridge.'" From the bridge roads lead to Eugene, to Spencer Creek, Doane Road on the south and on to Crow or Central and down the creek to other places on the north.

South and west of the bridge about a hundred yards, a church was built which was named the Palestine Baptist church. South of the bridge and church, down stream, had been built a school. A few rocks of the original foundation of the school are still around.

Editorial Note: "Palestine School on Doan Road off Crow Road had its beginning in the home of John Kraal. Mrs. Kraal was the teacher. It was a conscription school. Previous to that it was a part of Central School. The year was 1899. It was Wayne Jenkins' first school year. Palestine Baptist Church down at the bridge had closed its doors, so it was moved up on Doan Road for a schoolhouse. School there was continued until 1937-38, when the children were transported to the Hadleyville School.



Grandmother Jenkins' refrigerator cooling system chisled from a solid rock in Grandmother Jenkins' springhouse. Sunk in the floor, brooklet flowed in, out over low lip on left. Milk, cream, etc., kept cool in running water.

The school later consolidated with Applegate School at Crow."

—Lane County Historian, Vol. 12
#1-2. Page 30.

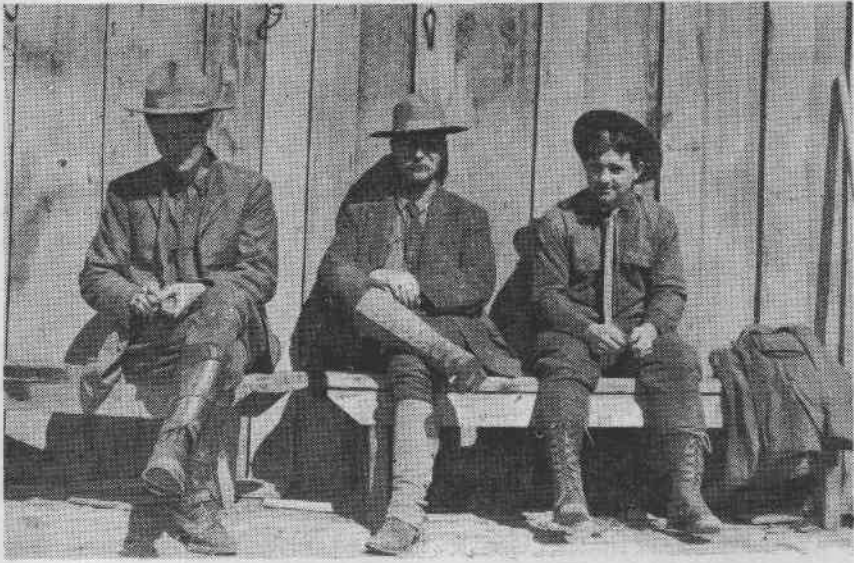
As soon as the Jenkins' children were old enough, they went to school. "The teacher whose name was Sheetz was tall and skinny with large bony hands. Sometimes he trimmed his toenails between classes. Recess and noon time were spent playing deer and hounds, the teacher was the deer and the pupils were the hounds. The teacher boarded around and had a good appetite. At Grandfather's it was reported that he reached for biscuits three at a time."

The Jenkins children also attended the old Central School on the Rauch place. "The windows were low and a hound dog slept on the sunny side of the room and liked to be petted. John, one of the Jenkins' boys, liked to reach out from his seat and twist or pinch the hound's ears. The teacher never knew what made the dog howl so much during school."

Later, the abandoned Palestine Baptist church was moved up beside Grandfather Jenkins' home and it became a school house and the Jenkins children continued their schooling in the old church-school house.

Grandfather Jenkins lived over thirty-five years on the old Donation Land Claim. "When he was married, he could neither read nor write and signed his name with an "X" but Sarah, his wife, taught him to read and write."

In addition to farming, Grandfather served as pastor of the Palestine Baptist Church for twenty years. Because of his appreciation of education and the need of schools, etc., he became a leader in community affairs. The tradition has come down to the present generation. Stephen Ford, great grandson of Stephen Jenkins, today the present owner of the Jenkins' original land claim, is the 4th generation of the Jenkins' name to "carry on."



Peter S. Rice, Carl H. Young and D. E. Fitten, former Supervisor Siuslaw National Forest
—The Siuslaw Pioneer



Ranger Young in doorway of cabin, Bohemia District, 1904
—Photo from collection of Mrs. Robert Huston

LANE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
740 West 13th Ave., Eugene, Oregon

Non-Profit
Organization
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 96
Eugene, Oregon

Bohemia Mining District, Forest Service Map
—Courtesy, Industrial Forestry Association

