

September 10.2019

Bob Zybach:

Historic document of historic facts by my grandparents and many historic documents I have read and acquired about the history in the Elliott Forest the children's forest. These statements that are controversial are correct to the best of my knowledge.

David Glae Gould

David G. Gould

DAVID GOULD EDITING NOTES
on NOVEMBER 8, 2017 ELLIOTT
FIELD TRIP ORAL HISTORY
INTERVIEWS WITH JERRY PHILLIPS—
THESE HAVE BEEN INTEGRATED
INTO THE FINAL TRANSCRIPT
EDIT & INCLUDE ADDITIONAL
HISTORICAL & LOCATIONAL DATA
& INTERPRETIVE INSIGHTS INTO
THE INTERVIEW
118 PP.

Bob Zybach
SEPT 14, 2019

AntHick

Tape 5-A. Interview with Jerry Phillips and David Gould by Bob Zybach, with Amber Ross and Randy Wiest while touring the Elliott State Forest on November 8, 2017.

Part 1. The Big Burn to Bear Wallow

Haynes Inlet. 0:04 The Big Burn to Bert's Cabin Photos. No Photos.

David Gould: They [Larson family] were here when the 1868 fire ~~was~~ ^{burn them out} here. Then built this barn from the timber on what was left over later. They cleaned all this bottom up. Used to be ~~skunk cabbage and willows and stuff~~ ^{Used hogs to eat the skunk cabbage}. Put hogs out there to eat the stuff. ~~willow and brush~~ ^{teechanneled the drainage.}

David Gould: But I have a recording taken by [Dennis] Signalness ~~the~~ and some of the [John and Maralee] Brelage ~~boys~~ ^{the Brelages} bought the ranch from [Herman] Larson. So they took the recording and said the fire of 1868 and talked about it and said it started in ~~Scottsburg~~ ^{Scottsburg} which I don't know if that's true ^{because he mentioned}.

Jerry Phillips: I think it's true. That's the facts. ^{Scottsburg} ^{Scholfield Creek} ^{Loon Lake}

David Gould: ~~Yeah. Starting in Scottsburg. Or Scholfield Creek, I think~~ ^{I think it started at Loon Lake because a old survey mentioned it.}

Bob Zybach: Yeah, that was the one we argued about.

David Gould: Scholfield Creek. Yeah. ^{and that it crossed the Impgaa} ^{before 1868 - perhaps in 1840.}

Bob Zybach: Jerry says Scottsburg, you say Loon Lake.

Jerry Phillips: Well, it depends on which fire you are talking about.

David Gould: Anyway. ^{I am correct.}

Bob Zybach: Well, he's saying the 1868 fire started on Scholfield Creek. There's no ^{non mention} ^{Scottsburg} way. ^{or boats saw the burn}

Jerry Phillips: Nope, there isn't.

Bob Zybach: It might have come down from Scholfield Creek before it hit the Larson place

[silence from 01:10 until 01:44]

David Gould: ^{As Mr. Gould} ... Survey made a record that say that size of 6 inch trees, and talked about the fire and everything on that survey. My aunt [Aileen Rickard, *The Goulds of Elkhorn*, 1982] never knew when the fire was. ~~To her it could have been 1860 or 1886.~~

Bob Zybach: They just called it the Big Burn.

David Gould: Big Burn, yeah.

Bob Zybach: Now one thing about the Larson's, they said this whole area up above the house was all skunk cabbage. So, that was a major native food. That would have been people in here and where the terraces are back there. Do you know anything about artifacts or things of that nature? *the terraces are above the tidal flats & people located there.*

David Gould: I don't. They talked about it some, and they were just mainly making a living. Started out that way. *Herman Larson did bury a old Indian body on a terrace.*

Bob Zybach: And that was on the terraces?

David Gould: Yeah, and on down from ~~there~~. *here between house & terrace*

Amber Ross: Hey Randy,

Randy Wiest: Yeah.

Amber Ross: You think we could pull the tire off?

Randy Wiest: Yeah, I was just thinking the same thing. Place to pull over and --

Amber Ross: Maybe that left shoulder.

Bob Zybach: David one thing we did last time was at the beginning of the tape said the date. What's the date? November 8th. And identified everybody, all four of us have been identified, and then OK'd using this, putting it on the internet or transcribing it or using it for education and research. So I'm assuming that's okay with you as well.

David Gould: Yeah.

Bob Zybach: Okay, well, we got it on tape now.

David Gould: It's okay.

Bob Zybach: Jerry all those recordings from last time came out real well.

Jerry Phillips: Oh, good.

Bob Zybach: And the photographs came out pretty darn good too.

Jerry Phillips: Glad to hear it.

Bob Zybach: So we've got a real good record.

David Gould: When the people first come up in there they had to get cross the bay in a boat, they didn't have any roads in here. And the Indian canoes was a little bit of use.

Bob Zybach: Well that's what I was thinking if the bay was back there where those terraces were, with people traveling around in canoes, those would be ideal --

David Gould: That would have been a long time ago.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: Now they're filling in.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: See the base level would have been about 50 feet below the field here, this is all filled in. Alluvial.

Bob Zybach: *all came in from the watershed over million 95 years*
From how long ago?

David Gould: Well, several thousand years, a million years, whatever.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: See the that there. Took some --

Bob Zybach: I think they are moving a tire around or something.

Jerry Phillips: Well I ran across another picture, I have no idea where it came from or who wrote on it, but I'll give it to you.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha. (affirmative)

Bob Zybach: I brought a bunch of copies of David's pictures so we could compare them. Cabin photos.

David Gould: Well, that must be the . . .

Bob Zybach: Cedar cabin?

David Gould: Where is there? Oh that's Bert's cabin, what they called Bert's cabin.

Bob Zybach: Yep, Bert's cabin.

David Gould: I got a million pictures of it in here, I'll show you later.

Bob Zybach: Well this is good quality one.

David Gould: Yeah. I got another book in here.

Bob Zybach: Now Jerry I can take this and scan it? And return it?

Jerry Phillips: You can have that one.

Bob Zybach: Wow, thank you.

David Gould: I got one up there.

Jerry Phillips: Dave says he doesn't recognize any of the people there, it seems like he, well I shouldn't say anything at all.

Bob Zybach: Well, Bert's the one that did the survey, I have the survey with it.

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, I know that.

Bob Zybach: In . . .

David Gould: I got plenty of stuff up here. I got this other stuff, too.

[silence from 05:47 until 05:57]

Bob Zybach: Ah ha. The one, will you hold that?

David Gould: This is the Colorado River, look at that. I was on a conference trip with Advocates for School Trust Lands, back in Utah. *More*

Bob Zybach: Uh huh. (affirmative)

David Gould: Representing school children and that's the Colorado River, look at that. *George*

Bob Zybach: Is that after the big spill they had on the --

David Gould: No, that's --

Bob Zybach: Normal?

David Gould: We were up in the park up there and it was raining real hard and it come down, that's what the river looks like. It all runs off, I mean that's the way it is. *Arche National Monument*
The whole park is orange sandstone.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

David Gould: They can get away with it but we can't. Look at it, it's orange, looks just like OSU.

Jerry Phillips: Well I think the word Colorado in Spanish means --

David Gould: Well, here we go.

Jerry Phillips: Red or colored.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: It's a color word. Yeah.

David Gould: Can you believe that picture?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah. What's what I . . . the Colorado.

David Gould: I mean when we get something looks halfway like that we'd get fined up here. *Private property owner are liable for both ran off from their property. Fines Department of State Lands.*

Bob Zybach: Wow.

David Gould: Federal government's doing that, that's off a national park.

Bob Zybach: I think that's something that's probably is there before the federal government, though. If you look at the soil there, it's always eroding.

David Gould: Oh yeah. Here I want to show you this in that picture. It's that same cabin, *Bert's Cabin at mouth of Deer Creek*

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: You can recognize it, it's got the straight rungs of up here. And this corner, this corner is bent down, but this is the same photograph but a different time.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: And these horses here, these are George Gould's horses. Two white horses. I got pictures of them here also.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: This is the Allegany but, might be these same people here. *Stone about 1895*

Bob Zybach: Yup.

David Gould: Could be.

Bob Zybach: Can you identify any of them?

David Gould: I don't really know who they are. I know this one here is George. *But, they board anyway. the horses at the barn next to the Allegory store while taking the sternwheeler to*

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha *Coos Bay, Mansfield or North Bend*

David Gould: He could have had the camera, I think. I got this also, look at here.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha, you've got the same photos.

David Gould: *They* This is packed in here, setting up the pack, *to come on the* coming in the trails. That's how we got into Elkhorn -- it's all by horse.

Randy Wiest: Still going to make noise. But --

Amber Ross: Well, it's not quite so bad.

Bob Zybach: Well, there's the original photo. There's the one I was familiar with, in there.

David Gould: That's the boat he built *at Elkhorn* to cross that river. *at Riverside Ranch at Allegory.* Sounds like we got a flat tire.

Amber Ross: That's the rack behind us.

Randy Wiest: Behind us is --

Stop #B-1. 8:42 Larson Ridge Road to Bear Wallow

David Gould: Now this, we're going up here and there are going to be several, used to be, people living up here and they used to come down, the trail come right down the ridge right in front of us.

Bob Zybach: Sign that says Phillips photos.

David Gould: Anyway the trail come right down the ridge in front of us, this is where Jerry Grossen lives here now. I went to school with him. *at North Bend*

Bob Zybach: So this trail here would be what --

David Gould: Well, the one that goes up to the place *Bear Wallow* [Elkhorn Ranch], I can show you where the trail was up on top, up on the hill in the Elliott.

2220
1928
92

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha. (affirmative)

David Gould: Came out at this way, the trail went right up this ridge, up over the top of it. Turn right. *Leaving Larson Way County Rd. starting up the 3000 line in Teller*

Randy Wiest: Turn right? Okay.

Jerry Phillips: That's where we leave the county road here.

David Gould: We're starting up the 3000.

Jerry Phillips: We built this road. The State Forest.

Bob Zybach: So we just started up the intersection of the 3000. What did this used to be called? What was the old name of this road?

David Gould: This is state road here.

Jerry Phillips: Larson Slough.

Bob Zybach: Larson Slough Road?

David Gould: Larson, man named Larson slough. It's got a county number but --

Bob Zybach: Uh huh (affirmative). Let's see, it's... yeah just download that folder, all others are irrelevant, or

David Gould: There's ~~thick~~ *three* redwood trees right ahead of us, real thick planting. Oh, when they living in there, used to be a house right in where the road it. I played... See the trees right there? *THREE* ~~Alfred Grossen planted these trees in 1928 after a trip to California~~

Bob Zybach: Yup.

David Gould: About six, eight, six, seven foot in diameter here. *92 years old - Samuch*

Bob Zybach: When did they plant those? They planted a lot in the 1880's in western Oregon but --

David Gould: *Jerry Grossen* said his dad planted them in 1928. ~~I don't know if they did plant~~ They went down to see the redwoods and brought some back to plant them. *That makes them 90 years old Redwood old grow*

Bob Zybach: Yeah, those look a lot newer than that.

Jerry Phillips: The Grossens were not happy to give us this, right away through here but, they understood the way we needed to have it.

turned up the fence that crosses somewhere we just
turned up the 3000 is between Troien & Brelage -
Brelage leaves George's field for his cows.

Bob Zybach:

So if this is ~~Brelage's~~ property they got it from the Larsons?

David Gould:

Oh, well Larson's is down, Brelage's is out in the field below down there, his property stopped right back where the road started here.

Bob Zybach:

Okay, but would the road rights come from --

David Gould:

Well this belonged to ^{Ting Bud} George and Sarah Hutchinson. That owned property
Past Grossen property

Bob Zybach:

Ah-ha.

David Gould:

Their son does still live here. Jerry Grossen was over there. I went to high school with him.

Bob Zybach:

Ah-ha.

David Gould:

We used to hunt up in here, ^{the state} they bought all these, where these homesteads were, a few apple trees and stuff. Hunt down through there, hunt for elk.

Bob Zybach:

Ah-ha.

Bob Zybach:

Well, Jerry on your map you've got several little cabins in this general area. Here is old building sites. That was a question I had. David just brought up old apple trees, those would be --

Amber Ross:

Oh I've seen --

Jerry Phillips:

Well all the old homesteads had apple trees.

Bob Zybach:

I'm wondering if any are left now.

David Gould:

Not very many are left, of the trees currently now. Partly the age. Most of them got too old and died. or the alder crowd them out. For

Bob Zybach:

I'm kind of interested in them, they've got historical value of course, and cultural value. But, also they got a lot of wildlife value. Deer and bear and a lot of people hunted the old orchards for lots of years. If they are still around it seems like those would be things worth preserving, or maintaining, anyhow. 41

David Gould:

You can see this is pretty steep country in here. The people lived back in came down the ridge and then came down the draw here. there was bench ground above the falls below us.

Jerry Phillips:

This was a trail right through here.

David Gould:

Was a trail here too?

Bob Zymbach: Yep, there's supposed to be some up by the school teacher's cabin but we won't be going there I don't think.

Randy Wiest: And wine bottles.

Bob Zymbach: And wine bottles?

Randy Wiest: Some of them.

Bob Zymbach: I thought those went down the outhouse, I thought. When you did the archeological reconnaissance of the forest, did you look up the historical location of cabins and stuff?

Amber Ross: Well we tried to. We didn't find very many. Definitely went to the Elkhorn Ranch and the Benson Ranch and tried to take a look at them.

Jerry Phillips: One thing that happened was all these foothill ranches all went to the county for taxes.

David Gould: Well this started in the Elliott Forest about here.

Jerry Phillips: Well, there was no Elliott Forest in Range 12.

David Gould: Mile and a half -- *marker road*

Jerry Phillips: All of our ownership in Range 12 came after we started work. All the Elliott Forest was in Range 11 and 10. *7,107 acres in 1930*

Bob Zymbach: So you acquired those lands, the ones in Range 12 by trade? Or purchase?

Jerry Phillips: A little teeny bit by purchase, but almost all by land trades.

Bob Zymbach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: This road needs rock here.

David Gould: We widened this road out, several years ago. It was 14-foot right-of-way initially, I believe.

Bob Zymbach: Pretty wash-boarded.

Amber Ross: That's because it's *steep & freeze loosen the surface*

David Gould: I had one of the first excavators in the forest. I had one and tried it out and it worked real good and everybody started buying them after that. Sloped the banks with it, before you had to climb up ~~in~~ the bank, and it was really,

hard it sloped a lot of this stuff. *Coming* ~~Come~~ back to do reconstruction, and you could reach up to slope it. *with the excavator from the road bed*

Bob Zybach: See David, you want these back or you want me to put them back in the box here and store them?

David Gould: Put them in the box where we can get them. Does that trail end below here Jerry?

Jerry Phillips: Right about here. Right about here.

David Gould: They must have used that to go on the places up here I used to hunt.

Bob Zybach: So there's a trail along the ridgeline and then there's also this trail, side hill through here?

David Gould: I know there's on top of the hill, I don't know what's on top of here but, *further near the head of the drainage,* they had these steep parts to ~~step on~~ *go above.*

Jerry Phillips: What if you're on top, the Grossen's kept burning it off, because they were trying to keep good deer pasture up there. *sign of cattle*

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

Bob Zybach: So they were burning it off for deer pasture? Wow.

Jerry Phillips: Uh huh. (affirmative) That's in the 40's.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

Bob Zybach: Weren't they using their own grazing animals on it too?

Jerry Phillips: I don't know that.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha. Wow.

Bob Zybach: If these ridgeline trails are the same as south of Allegany all the way down to Rogue River, they are all pretty much ancient Indian trails. They have trails along every ridgeline that I've been able to document so far.

Jerry Phillips: At the same time they were also elk trails. That's how ~~we~~ *we* mostly traveled where we were working all back in here was travel the elk trails.

David Gould: It's how my grandparents got around with the horses on the elk trails.

Bob Zybach: Well my hypothesis would be the elk were following Indian trails. Probably for the same reason. Those were the easiest and most accessible points.

Bob Zybach: Now these trees in here these followed the 1868 fire?

David Gould: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Jerry Phillips: This is something we acquired through land trade from Weyerhaeuser.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: A lot of alder benches in there, that's where they were burning through for farming.

Bob Zybach: So the alder benches in here are the old pasture land?

David Gould: Well, some of it is, yeah.

Bob Zybach: Now in your report you say that there's fires between 1868 and 1910 that weren't documented.

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Bob Zybach: Well they are documented though. In the survey notes from Bert Gould, it says in there specifically that landowners there continued burning regularly.

David Gould: That's right.

Jerry Phillips: Yeah I know. We know they existed we just don't know what year they were.

Bob Zybach: Well he wrote that note in 1905 and talked about four different areas in that township, which two of them were the Gould family areas, that burning was still taking place.

Jerry Phillips: Sure. That was all deliberate.

Jerry Phillips: If you have 100,000 acres of snags, you're not just gonna just let them go on, you're gonna re-burn and re-burn. *just like Tillamook*

David Gould: Right down there is grass ground right out there, see that's where they were living.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

Jerry Phillips: All it takes is strong east wind and a few dry days and there it goes.

Amber Ross: Mm-hmm. (affirmative)

Bob Zybach: One thing I'm curious about here is everybody says the Coos Fire is about 300,000 acres --

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Bob Zybach: But you've got it mapped out, maybe closer to about 120,000 acres or something.

Jerry Phillips: See you get, a lot of this is north of the river, north of the Umpqua.

Bob Zybach: Oh okay.

Jerry Phillips: I didn't try to map that. I just try to draw a map of where I was working.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: This would have been only cedar and timber trees there.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: It was all open when I was growing up.

Jerry Phillips: We logged all this right here about, oh maybe '68.

David Gould: Down in there. A lot of alder in it.

Bob Zybach: So if this was logged in '68⁶⁹ how did -- *Columbus Day Storm salvage*

Jerry Phillips: '68.

Bob Zybach: '68, so it was a lot of salvage. From windthrow?

Jerry Phillips: No, this was . . . we acquired title to this ground from the county --

Amber Ross: This part where trees are on the ground. We just entered Common School land.

David Gould: *sled trail*
There's a ~~trail~~ on top of this ridge here because I came down it when I was elk hunting.

Bob Zybach: What's this, is it called Larson Ridge or something?

Jerry Phillips: Larson Ridge.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

David Gould: Then I, shot an elk, didn't know where it went, and several of us went down that away. Now we had to follow a blood trail and my granddad was leading the way and he showed me how to track the elk.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha. *k-lite Radio tower.*

David Gould: I can look right over there's a repeater/ Can't see out but I guess somewhere right over here, most likely. We owned that over there and when we were logging we could look over here at this opening and see the elk and we built a road on top of the divide out here. Just a jeep trail and we used to come out here and go elk hunting. I think we were trespassing, but we ~~were~~ *came* out here.

Bob Zybach: Now what's this little spur here goes up what landing? Is that it?

David Gould: Yeah it's the landing area.

Amber Ross: It's just right there.

Stop #B-01, 22:52 **Bear Wallow Homestead & Plantation. Photos (5): 0946; 0947; 0948; 0949; 0950**

David Gould: *There* Down in here ~~you~~ used to be place that people lived and then further here this was all open up ahead of us. I can take you down and show you where the spring is if you want.

Bob Zybach: I'm interested in --

Jerry Phillips: Bear Wallow.

David Gould: Pardon?

David Gould: Bear Wallow, yeah, let's go a little more, you had to go a little more here, this . . . Okay.

Bob Zybach: Looks like this is replanted maybe eight, ten years ago?

Jerry Phillips: Mm-hmm. (affirmative) Yep.

Bob Zybach: And then up on the left here is that seeded in? Arial seeded, or naturally seeded?

Jerry Phillips: Up here?

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

David Gould: I think that's something up on the ridge. That looks it's like it's logged out.

Amber Ross: Bob did you want me to take points? About anything you are talking about just let me know.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: It's all been hand planted.

Bob Zybach: Well there's a lot of seeding in here too, in addition to the hand planting. Maybe not, maybe it's just planted really close.

David Gould: Maybe ~~just thin it~~. *This needs to be thinned*

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

David Gould: This used to be a big open area down here when I was growing up. Turn right down here, we can go right down where the spring was. Bear Wallow, where the people used to get the water, but when they burnt this, I can show you the trees when we come back where the fire started. ~~We~~ *They* used to burn on the slope up here.

Bob Zybach: So what people would have been burning here?

Jerry Phillips: What it was an escaped slash burn.

David Gould: Uh huh. (affirmative) *Uh* ~~the head of Kentuck Creek had old growth that was logged in the 1930s a slash fire escaped and burnt the Bear Wallow~~

Jerry Phillips: That's when the State logged to ... where the Gould house is down there. *on Kentuck*

Bob Zybach: Uh huh. (affirmative)

Jerry Phillips: That was a rock quarry. They had a lot of old growth in there. *In the 1930s some was logged by Shogren & Whitlick.*

David Gould: Is that the road there?

Randy Wiest: Yeah.

David Gould: It's got gravel on it.

Randy Wiest: You want to go down that?

David Gould: We can if you want to look at where the Wallow is or not.

Jerry Phillips: After they logged the ~~old growth~~ ^{the old growth on Katuk a fire} here they ~~came over here~~ I'm not sure if they did it on purpose but it all burned and the fire burned into the state owned third growth timber. So we logged all up in there. It was all butt-burned.

Bob Zybach: Hah.

Jerry Phillips: So the --

Randy Wiest: Do we want to go through this?

David Gould: I don't know if you want . . . Did you want to see the water hole or not?

Bob Zybach: Yeah, I'd like to. We'd like to take --

Amber Ross: How far in is it?

David Gould: Just right ahead of us.

Bob Zybach: How muddy --

David Gould: We can get out and walk. Short walk.

Bob Zybach: Okay. I'll get my camera. Get started with that.

David Gould: I'm pretty sure that's okay to get through that, I'm not sure either.

Randy Wiest: I want to go walk through that.

David Gould: I'd rather walk to make sure. Find out how to --

Amber Ross: Undo yourself? That one's sticky too?

Bob Zybach: There we go.

Jerry Phillips: This is all called Sullivan Ridge up in here.

Bob Zybach: Sullivan Ridge?

Jerry Phillips: Probably because it was adjacent to Larson.

Bob Zybach: I'll leave mine off too, too hard getting in and out of it.

Amber Ross: You're a little sharp on the side.

Randy Wiest: Well, I'm trying to get a good line up the hill. I think we're good. This'll be the day that one logging truck comes flying down as you're trying to back up on the road.

Bob Zybach: Well there's another old growth stob.

David Gould: Not very many old growth trees out in this here.

Bob Zybach: That's only two I saw --

Randy Wiest: Clear?

Amber Ross: Good.

David Gould: You go out this way, to get turned around.

David Gould: This used to be a big opening. I mean it was just open.

Jerry Phillips: It was.

David Gould: Trail went right up that way and up and it was a sled trail, you could drag a sled on it. Four-foot wide sled, on a horse.

Bob Zybach: What they call those, a fro? To widen those roads?

David Gould: No. See the trail, our road went right down below where we are here. Went right down into there from here. We tied the end of it right here. That spring right there, I don't know why you can't find it.

Bob Zybach: I think we just need to go one more ridge over.

David Gould: It's been long after it opens up, knowing --

Bob Zybach: What was that called -- froes are for splitting cedar? What did they call that for widening roads? Did they call it a "furrow" [Fresno]?

David Gould: You mean? *pulled by horse*

Bob Zybach: They ran behind the horses to widen the ~~grade~~ *grade* *two handals for man to operate*

David Gould: No, that wasn't. No -- *they also used a plow*

I have a Fresno at my house for a flower garden

Amber Ross: Are we turning around?

No. We are on, the 1st of June 1912

Do you know yet?

Do we want to turn around or?

Well we can take a good spot on ahead where it opens up.

Okay. Gotcha.

See all this stuff here? This is natural, this came back after the people were in here farming. (Random larger fir with mixture of alders and smaller fir with openings) 2nd

So these trees are less than ... these are probably from 1890's or ...? 1860's → now
~~A slash~~ burned many times after 1920's DSH

Some of it. Our road went right on top of this hill here. Just went up and down, up and down.

This is ten acres of privately owned timber here. *Boyd Amot - A...*
timber Co. L&L

Mm-hmm. (affirmative)

So this isn't school property?

No ten acres is privately owned.

Now we're back on this spring, yeah.

Yeah, there's one little wide patch.

Oh, down here. Here the only, they don't have any idea of where the forest is. *Opposite over West Fork was. Marlow Ridge in distant to East. DAB*

Uh-huh. (affirmative)

That land over there is the forest. Above the fog, even down over on this side is private ground there in the bottom.

Ah-ha.

Now this plantation here it this --

They logged here twice. On 2300 divide between ees and

Bob Zybach: Wow. So this was forested but when you got up over where the waterhole was, that was open.

David Gould: Yeah, but there's open spots in this.

Bob Zybach: Oh I see.

David Gould: Winding through here. See the road gone right up on top over to where that, where that tower is over there. *K-Lite*

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha. (affirmative)

David Gould: We had a spar tree over there ~~in the saddle~~ and logged about 60 acres under ~~that thing~~. But you can see the old growth here, that's why we came ~~out here~~. *on the hill the K-Lite tower is now a sky line that reached this ridge. It was third growth that grew after the 1868 fire.*

Amber Ross: We've had some cedar thefts over here.

David Gould: Some what?

Amber Ross: Some western red cedar trees cut and taken.

David Gould: There's some land over here back behind the hill.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

David Gould: Somebody came in and cut it.

David Gould: You want to go look at it?

Amber Ross: Oh no, it should be cleaned up now.

David Gould: It's cleaned up now right? Had an awful time of it, got under it one time, I come back and they'd moved it. Got under it, finally came back and took a chunk out of it.

Bob Zybach: Jerry, when we were talking last time, you said about 85% of the Elliott had old growth, evidence of earlier burns, that had snags on it. Now of those 85% of those acres, what was the stem count on the old growth? Any idea what was the density on those?

Jerry Phillips: You know I really have no idea. It was fairly dense. Similar to the first year, when I counted the ages, and it thins out. So it would've been not as dense as this you're driving through.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

Jerry Phillips: Well, maybe like this.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

Jerry Phillips: Maybe like this. But it probably wouldn't have been more than, oh I'm guessing, 35, 40 trees to the acre.

Bob Zybach: Of all the large diameter ones?

Jerry Phillips: Uh huh. (affirmative)

Bob Zybach: Well, that's pretty packed.

David Gould: I don't know that there very many big trees down on the south end of there now.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha. (affirmative)

David Gould: Look, just some of them, they're not very big. This is a little distant, but when it goes across the hill and I'll show you when it'll stopped on the trees on the other side. Trail comes right up, well, through where we're at.

Randy Wiest: Turn right? 2300 \rightarrow to 3000

David Gould: Turn right now.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: Reason this timber is here is --

David Gould: Oh, let's stop right here

Jerry Phillips: See reason this timber is here because --

David Gould: See the fir on the sidehill, with the scar on the side of it?

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

David Gould: That's a fire scar and there are several of them.

Tape 5-A End. 47:38

The scar that the fir that started the fire. The fire lived at Bear wallon. The fire stopped a short distance on back side of hill. The fire started at 1930 logging on Ketchikan. burnt to Bear wallon and went out. DGB

Tape 5-B. Interview with Jerry Phillips and David Gould by Bob Zybach, with Amber Ross and Randy Wiest while touring the Elliott State Forest on November 8, 2017.

Part 2. Burnt Ridge to Trout Creek Canyon

Stop #B-03. 0:04 **Burnt Ridge to Trail Butte. No photos.**

Jerry Phillips: This was A 70-acre patch of sword fern and bracken fern, and snags. You can see elk trails here from the aerial photos. You see elk trails all through this.

Bob Zybach: What's this area called through here? Are we on the same ridgeline?

Jerry Phillips: We call it Burnt Ridge.

Bob Zybach: Oh, this is Burnt Ridge? Okay.

David Gould: We've got to go a little bit further to go here.

Bob Zybach: To get to Burnt Ridge?

David Gould: Yeah, it's a little bit further yet.

Jerry Phillips: Burnt Ridge is basically almost flat ground. Almost flat.

Bob Zybach: Well, with bracken fern in it, how many stems of Doug fir or other conifers were in the bracken fern?

Jerry Phillips: Well, there were . . .

David Gould: We've got a photograph of it.

Jerry Phillips: We didn't think there were any when we walked through it. But, as it turned out they were all below the height of the bracken, bracken fern, and sword fern, and salal. There's heavy salal there, too.

Jerry Phillips: This burned, I think the last time about 1940. People who lived down here in the West Fork would come up here and burn it to keep the deer and the elk herds going.

David Gould: They would burn it when we ~~was~~ logging out ^{on Kentuck} ~~here~~, cut about '52, I ~~think~~. You can see smoke out here at one point.

Bob Zybach: Well, the bracken fern prairies, those are probably pretty old. People used to burn those every year for food. But, it seems like this would be part of the area that people occupied pretty regularly.

Jerry Phillips: Well, they came up here from West Fork. They didn't live here. They came up here.

David Gould: This is where they got their dinner. *from birds*

Bob Zybach: Well, if we took a ridgeline down to Allegany, how far would we be away?

Jerry Phillips: Six or seven miles.

Bob Zybach: Six or seven? Okay.

Jerry Phillips: Not very far.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: Right down there.

Bob Zybach: So that'd be a fairly reasonable walk to here from tidewater.

David Gould: Yes. Where we stopped there at that Bear Wallow, the guy that lived there used to walk . . . It's a trail on a ridge back here that went down. And my grandad was logging in the bottom and he worked for my grandad. *nest fork 1905* *was there every night.*

Randy Wiest: You want to go left?

Amber Ross: Left.

David Gould: I want to go left.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

David Gould: It was all bare country out here. You don't find stumps any bigger than that [shows circle with hands about 24" in diameter]. *stump from the 1860s*

Jerry Phillips: *Wentack Creek* The CCCs meant to build these roads, but World War II came along and they shut it all down. They did start from different directions, including from where Gould's place is down there. And then they had a spike camp down there. They started in, they didn't get very far. *we built a cot stop on this original site in 1952 & building still*

Bob Zybach: It sounds like, when both of you have been out here that there used to be trails down all these ridges that were still being used. *stump*

Jerry Phillips: There were. But by the elk.

Jerry Phillips: It's coming up on Burnt Ridge, right now.

*This road to the left goes down Larson Ridge
there has been no logging in there for years on
the West side of the forest.*

A David Gould: I had come here in the '50s. That road there goes way down towards the Elkhorn. This whole road has been grown in. It's so ridiculous about shutting them down. Down here on the left, it opened up in here to burn it.

Amber Ross: So, it's called Burnt Ridge because of the burning of the bracken fern?

David Gould: Yeah, they burned down here and then they called it Burnt Ridge. Nobody lived ~~down~~ ^{up} here.

Bob Zybach: Are we on Burnt Ridge now?

Jerry Phillips: Yep.

David Gould: Right.

Bob Zybach: Where is the bracken fern at, mostly? Up along the ridgeline?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, just over here on top.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: 70 acres.

Bob Zybach: About 70 acres of bracken fern?

Jerry Phillips: Bracken and sword fern.

David Gould: I've got a picture of this in here, let me find it for you. It was taken here, once you get up on top.

Amber Ross: I marked it back, just where we started on it.

Bob Zybach: Oh, good.

Jerry Phillips: There's a picture in my book. It's a diagonal, aerial shot of this ridge as it looked down then.

Randy Wiest: So that's the ridge top right there?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah. Now this has all been thinned in here. Almost all of the ground we could reach with cable thinning was in about 15,000 acres.

Bob Zybach: And so this was part of the 15,000 acres that was thinned?

Jerry Phillips: I think so.

Jerry Phillips: Oh, there we go. There's a picture of Burnt Ridge. 1955

David Gould: See what I'm talking about? Those aren't very big stubs.

Jerry Phillips: Well that really is --

David Gould: Not much bigger than this tree right here. 18"

Bob Zybach: So, here's this part of the . . .

David Gould: This was taken probably just around here somewhere.

Bob Zybach: Oh, okay,

David Gould: That's where this was at. This was all open and called Burnt Ridge.

Bob Zybach: And we're traveling down and around through here now?

David Gould: Not too far below us.

Jerry Phillips: We're at the west end.

Bob Zybach: Okay. You've seen the pictures, Jerry?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, I took that picture.

Bob Zybach: Oh, you took it?

Jerry Phillips: Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Bob Zybach: Oh, well you have seen it. Oh yeah, photo by author.

Jerry Phillips: You see that? They're saying there's 400 year old old-growth up here. See what I'm saying?

Bob Zybach: Yeah, they look like . . . If I was going to guess, there might be 8 or 10 older trees, but they look like they're maybe 100-150 years old.

David Gould: Yeah, they're not that old, apparently.

Bob Zybach: What do you think, Jerry? It looks like they're invasive and then they burnt off.

Jerry Phillips: Well, those are probably 150 years old. In a few years, they burn off again or burn around them again, so, they keep getting smaller.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, but it doesn't look like there's an earlier. Like, a lot of the snags we're looking at have big old snags and then they got an understory. A second age group, like at the reserve there where there's an understory of hemlock to the older Douglas Fir.

David Gould: Yeah, they was burning it off before it got grown.

Bob Zybach: Well, it was bracken fern prairie that's why it looks like these have invaded probably since people used to burn it every year. Let's see, what's this one right here? Oh, that's the trail, okay.

David Gould: That's another photograph of further out here, I can show you.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

David Gould:

these snags are
See how small ~~these~~ *this photo was taken when ef.*
oelo *went to the world fair in Portlan 118906*

Bob Zybach: But see there. There we got the scattered, larger trees and then they got smaller diameter trees. They're also snags. Jerry, you were estimating that the 1868 fire . . . That that burnt trees that were about 300 years old?

Jerry Phillips: Well, the ones I had sampled. A ring-count sample. They were in the bottom, those were in the West Fork bottom.

Bob Zybach: Okay, so those don't cover 85% of the forest or anything? Those are just in some spots?

Jerry Phillips: It varied a lot from place to place.

David Gould: This end didn't have big trees that had been burnt before.

Bob Zybach: That's why I was curious, because it looks like a lot of it, it hadn't been an older forest that burned. It looked like a younger forest had invaded openings.

David Gould: That's what I'm showing here in this one. There's another fire in there.

Jerry Phillips: Dean's Creek was a little younger.

Bob Zybach: The what?

Jerry Phillips: Dean's Creek. Where the elk pasture is up there, off the highway. That end of the forest. That corner of the forest was somewhat younger.

Bob Zybach: When it burnt?

Jerry Phillips: Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

Jerry Phillips: That's what made these old rotten stubs up there.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha. So, it sounds like the west side of the forest, facing the ocean, that there wasn't near as many older trees.

David Gould: I think it was kind of like it is here, a lot more alder and open.

Bob Zybach: And then what you're saying is a lot of the alder have invaded in to what had been basically a pasturage before?

David Gould: I think a lot of it is just kind of like it is now, you get bigger trees ~~before you had the old growth, you killed everything.~~

Jerry Phillips: It's curious, these alder in here is the curious part of it. That alder, we know that it's quite old. The old idea was alder when you get more than, maybe 100 years old. Well obviously it gets older than that. We've seen it. 60 years ago it was about the same size as it is now.

Bob Zybach: Yep. It just grows up to a certain size and then stabilizes.

Jerry Phillips: It seems like it.

Bob Zybach: That's what I've noticed, too. About 50 or 60 years of age it pretty much stops growing.

David Gould: Now you're coming back to kind of an opening.

Bob Zybach: Well I'm curious, too, there's a lot of records about all the boomer colonies, and it seems like they might have been . . . There was so many of them that they must have been here for hundreds of years.

Jerry Phillips: Well I think so.

Bob Zybach: They would have had to maintain openings just to maintain their colonies, wouldn't they? I've never seen any colonies under dense conifer.

David Gould: Well they seem to, they do okay just eating fern.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

Jerry Phillips: But if you plant Doug fir, oh! They prefer that.

David Gould: See this was all pretty open all the way through here on the way down. The trail to Elkhorn came up that ridge over there, and on down. *to the stone house*

Jerry Phillips: This is all timber that blew down in '62. And we built the road to salvage it.

Bob Zybach: So these are 70 year old trees, so they came from about the 1890s when there was people up here burning.

Jerry Phillips: Yep, they did.

Bob Zybach: So they must have stopped burning about that time, roughly?

Jerry Phillips: 1890s.

Bob Zybach: 1890s.

Jerry Phillips: Yep.

Bob Zybach: And the question is, was there a forest here before, or were they burning open bracken fern prairies and that?

David Gould: Well, that's what you get when you burn it after the fire killed the trees. That's the one that killed the trees. The trees weren't any bigger than that is all I'm saying. If not, they're not 300 year old trees up here.

Jerry Phillips: Not here. *The old growth was killed in 1840 the 1868 fire was a reburn of the 1840 snags. DJ*

David Gould: So if you get up and around Elkhorn that big basin in there, that was a bigger stand of timber, kind of like old-growth. That was killed by two fires. One killed ~~them in the~~ 1868 fire come through. And we have lots of proof of that in the photographs.

Bob Zybach: What it's looking like, and maybe you guys got a different opinion on it, but it looks like it was old prairies that got invaded with conifers in about the 1890s. Or no, they had merch trees before then, didn't they? Because they had snags, but it looks like the snags are maybe 80 or 100 years old.

David Gould: *2/19/04* Yeah, I don't think some of them are that old. Looks deceiving when you get down closer to the bottom of the draw. You get up on the ridge it's a little tighter. That kind of changes your diameter of trees real fast. They logged this in here, ~~and they didn't replant it, did they~~ Jerry?

Jerry Phillips: This was all replanted.

David Gould: This was?

Jerry Phillips: We realized by 1960 aerial seeding couldn't be relied on. Either too much or too little.

Bob Zybach: So where we got alder back there, those are failed plantations? There's a deer right there.

Jerry Phillips: Pretty much.

David Gould: How's the road doing through here?

Randy Wiest: No, it's good. Good shape.

Jerry Phillips: Our road contractor does a real good job.

David Gould: Guy with a shovel does a better job.

Jerry Phillips: Yep, but all in all, on the contracts --

David Gould: I got these holes filled up so we could drive it.

Stop #B-05. 13:40 Trail Butte and Flag Peak to Stull Falls. No photos.

Jerry Phillips: Well, this is Trail Butte right here.

Amber Ross: Trail Butte.

Bob Zybach: Oh, this is? So, one thing I was interested in about Trail Butte. It used to be called Flag Butte.

Jerry Phillips: Flag Peak.

Bob Zybach: Flag Peak. So, where were the flags at?

Jerry Phillips: Well on the south slope.

Bob Zybach: So, how many of . . . was there any kind of acreage to them?

Jerry Phillips: It was just your wild irises, that's what it is, wild iris. It just grows like in a field, open ground.

Bob Zybach: Well, somebody had to put that field there. And so, and the Indians raised wild iris for the rope. It was really valuable. So, if they had a flag patch up here, it looks like it's all real accessible to Allegany. But, would it be like 3 acres or 10 acres?

Jerry Phillips: I would guess probably 10, 15.

Bob Zybach: Oh, wow.

Jerry Phillips: And of course now, it was the Gould's that named it Flag Peak. Because they were . . . This is where we come to a main road here.

Bob Zybach: Did somebody die there?

David Gould: You want to turn left now.

David Gould: Turn left?

Bob Zybach: There's all those flowers up there, in that little-

Jerry Phillips: I don't know.

Randy Wiest: There's a cross right there, too, it looks like.

David Gould: Well maybe somebody had a problem there.

Amber Ross: Yeah, there's a cross.

Jerry Phillips: So maybe they have.

David Gould: Look at that.

Randy Wiest: Yep. Something happened here. Say you want to go left here?

David Gould: Yeah.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: Now right in front of us, this was about 50 acres of pretty good old growth.

Bob Zybach: Right here?

David Gould: Right here on this side. That's timber that built this road. We used \$10 per thousand to pay for building this mainline road. This was all old-growth, and it's now being thinned, or cabled. Mostly cable thinned.

Amber Ross: We're on the 2000 road now.

Bob Zybach: So where we turned on the intersection was 2000?

Randy Wiest: Yeah.

Amber Ross: Yep.

Bob Zybach: Okay. Are there any of the flags left? Any of that patch left?

Jerry Phillips: I don't think so.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: They were shaded out.

Bob Zybach: All right.

Jerry Phillips: Where we see it now mainly is down in Curry County.

Bob Zybach: At where?

Jerry Phillips: Down in Curry County. These wild iris. They're really meadows.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: Anyhow, here is where the trails goes right up on top of this ridge as we go on. *George Gould trail to Elkhorn*

Jerry Phillips: That's exactly where it was.

David Gould: A horse trail.

Jerry Phillips: For a long time you could still walk that trail, right on top of the ridge. And that's how they hauled the organ into the ranch.

Bob Zybach: On that trail there?

Jerry Phillips: Yep, that trail right there.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Amber Ross: Look at that.

David Gould: Look out towards the ocean there, a little bit further you can see it there in the distance. See, it's just out there about as far as you can see.

Randy Wiest: There's a dune right there.

Amber Ross: Yeah, you can see the sand.

David Gould: A little bit further, Randy.

Bob Zybach: Then, of course, it didn't come back to that and it doesn't seem to be a natural pattern to have reseeding that heavy.

David Gould: Some are in the openings, and start over.

Jerry Phillips: But see, you got to figure also, all the seed changes. Over there, the seed came from clear over there.

Bob Zybach: From the east?

Jerry Phillips: Yep, the east about as far as you can see. So there's the south east winds that brought seed in here, and it was spotty.

David Gould: Must have. See, the trees up here got the seed on them as they grew and they seeded some of the in-between stuff. *George Gould observed that the few first fir grew and seeded the*

Jerry Phillips: Yep, it's erratic. *bare. Spitt later on. Like*

David Gould: The road's holding up pretty good.

Bob Zybach: Did you build this road in here?

David Gould: No, I filled up these holes. I got to come back again and fill in all the holes.

Jerry Phillips: See these roads here, well after a little more here, then we hit CC roads.

Bob Zybach: So we're still on the network from the Columbus Day storm?

Jerry Phillips: Just about the end of it.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: Where it met the old CC roads. That's the head of Trout Creek.

David Gould: McCulloch [Johnson Creek homestead family] was telling me they took the ~~county~~ right-of-way down about this far ~~where the CC did.~~ *ahead of the construction crew*

Jerry Phillips: That's where it was.

David Gould: Because they had to climb up over that to get out ~~to~~ *over* the trail in places.

Jerry Phillips: Pretty amazing, that's what it was. Cuts the right of way out way ahead.

David Gould: Or down to here somewhere. Now this ridge here goes down to where the Millicoma folks comes in on their trail and, ~~what was it? Johnson Creek?~~ *Stalls*

Jerry Phillips: Yep.

David Gould: And over here is where the Stull's property is. Trail used go down and lead us right down to it.

This ridge

Bob Zybach: I'm guessing the Johnson Creek over here is a different set of Johnson's than the Indian Johnson's in Indian Point?

Jerry Phillips: I think so.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: The ~~road~~ *trail goes* will go clear down to Stull's and up to Elkhorn, it's called the Sparking Trail.

bait by FCC for fire protection 1930 also telephone line to Lookout & Allegany

Bob Zybach: The what trail?

Jerry Phillips: The Sparking Trail. That's where the Stull boys went to visit the Gould girls. For a little sparking.

Bob Zybach: That's like about a 20 mile jaunt wasn't it?

No 5 mile Dbls

Jerry Phillips: It must have been!

Bob Zybach: And you were asking why people would go from Allegany to Loon Lake. That's your answer.

Jerry Phillips: Well, those were Indians there.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

Terry lived on Kentucky Bob has my correction on this 2 Hrs

David Gould: Terry's used to have property over there by [inaudible 00:22:30] and Terry married one of the gals.

Amber Ross: Uh-oh. Let's move that [limb in road].

Randy Wiest: I'll get it.

David Gould: But anyway, that was quite a deal. The old folks didn't really like the Terry boy, but he ended up marrying her anyhow. They sent her down to school down to California to get her away from him once. But imagine walking all the way up here from down there.

Jerry Phillips: Got to be pretty motivated.

David Gould: There's a lot of timber in there that can be logged that they're just playing around with. Crazy.

Bob Zybach: The part I keep having a hard time understanding is how you can take a forest of this dynamic, with landslides and wind storms and wildfires, and say we're going to rotate it this many years. That doesn't make sense.

David Gould: That's about the stuff they run through Southport [Lumber Co.] right now. They're bringing logs out of Canada. They ~~probably~~ just spent \$5 million on a barge. Bought a barge so they can bring wood in. Because you can't buy it from the Elliott.

Bob Zybach: He seemed pretty satisfied with that, though. He said he gets 100% of his wood from Canada where it's a major outlet and they don't need wood from the state or from the federal government. He seemed okay with that. I guess that's being realistic.

David Gould: I guess it only makes sense.

Amber Ross: The state can't export any of their logs.

Bob Zybach: But they can export other stuff though, can't they? Once it's processed it's alright to export, isn't it -- it's just raw logs.

Amber Ross: I don't know the answer to that.

Jerry Phillips: He's right. It's just raw logs.

Bob Zybach: Can they do cants?

Jerry Phillips: I think so, I don't know anybody doing that, but I think they could.

Randy Wiest: What time is it? Let's see.

Amber Ross: 10:30.

David Gould: Stull's is probably right down over there.

Amber Ross: We're probably a couple miles from the turn. *230014 Turn*

David Gould: See right down over there was the Stull's property was. It came up pretty close to the road here.

Amber Ross: The white patch? *looking at her map.*

David Gould: Yeah, it's at the end of the road.

Bob Zybach: Is that where they had the sawmill and everything?

David Gould: They had a mill there for a while.

Bob Zybach: Will we be going by there at all, or just looking over it from this way?

Jerry Phillips: It's at the end of the road. There's a picture of that mill in my book here, too.

*county road on west fork
Post
A. H. H. H. H.
15 only*

Bob Zybach: I was interested in getting another photo there, but I can go back on my own like Indian Ridge or something, or Indian Point. Well, Jerry's got a picture of the old sawmill and development there, and I wanted to go back and get a picture from about the same angle. Show what's there today.

David Gould: You'll have to get a key to get in there, I think.

Bob Zybach: Oh.

David Gould: I don't know, does [Mike] Vaughan still own that, Jerry? I think so. I think they got five acres or something in there.

Jerry Phillips: About 15.

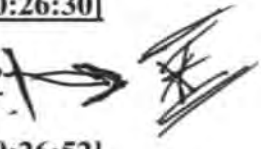
*no Jennifer Hanged
of a structure at North Bend High to the pond*

David Gould: [inaudible, road sounds 00:26:17]

Bob Zybach: So that's the same family that had the sawmill in there?

David Gould: [inaudible, road sounds 00:26:30]

Bob Zybach: Just for logging basically?



David Gould: [inaudible, road sounds 00:26:52]

Jerry Phillips: Well they eventually had the equivalent of two homesteads plus 80 acres they got from the county.

David Gould: Looks like they got a fence coming up with green firs, growing too close.

Bob Zybach: I keep reading that that's ["critical habitat"] really valuable property. So the Stull sawmill, that was the one down there in the white area that you've got there, okay.

Jerry Phillips: It was the Vaughan [Cooston Lumber Co.] mill.

Bob Zybach: Before it was Stull, or after?

Jerry Phillips: It was long after Stull's.

Bob Zybach: Oh, okay. So, the Stull property, is that still owned by the Stull family?

Jerry Phillips: No, it's 17 acres owned by Mike Vaughan.

Bob Zybach: Oh, okay. By Vaughan, got it. Then he owned the sawmill for a while, also?

Jerry Phillips: Well, that's long after that. Mill was long gone when he came. It was his parents that had it. I would have had the whole thing. He told me he'd give me the whole place, then before we got the deed signed, it was a complicated trade, he stepped on his front porch and he fell on a sheet of ice, cracked his head, wasn't able to function anymore and his wife told their son Mike that he could decide. So I got him argued down to 17, we all looked at 17 acres.

Bob Zybach: What do they use the 17 acres for? *Jennifer Hempel and other own it now.*

Jerry Phillips: Nothing. There's an old house on. *a old wigwom burner from the mill is still there. They*

Bob Zybach: Oh, still? *went to expand a recreational opportunity for it. The road past the cuts, it's in bad shape.*

Jerry Phillips: They have lived in the house. It's like that movie, *The River Runs Through It*.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

David Gould: When I was a kid we went up there one time and went swimming there. I just about drowned out there in the river. I got down in the water, I couldn't swim. I went to jump, and I'd go further out and jump. Pretty quick I was going underwater. Somebody finally come got me out. I won't forget that.

Jerry Phillips: See one of the marks that shows on some maps Stull Falls. Stull Falls was obviously on the Stull Ranch.

Bob Zybach: Did they use that as a way to power the sawmill?

Jerry Phillips: Nope.

Bob Zybach: Did fish run out all the way to the Stull Falls?

Jerry Phillips: Oh yeah, and past.

Bob Zybach: Oh, they could get over the falls?

Bob Zybach: Yeah, see that's what I'm wondering. You see those trees there? They're invasive. They come in there and it looks like those snags --

David Gould: That's the stuff that keeps growing over here on the side.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, and it looks like this stuff here invaded an old bracken fern prairie, and it looks like maybe a stem or two larger. And that looks like a pretty standard pattern. So, it looks to me like, here's a big old wide bracken fern prairie, then you got fir that invaded, and it looks like it went a lot of years without being burnt, then they burned it and killed those trees at that time.

David Gould: The fire was 1868. It killed all this. *Those small snags grow at after the 1840 fire that killed the older stands*

Bob Zybach: So you think those date back to 1868 fire? *but no snags present here from the 1504 old*

David Gould: I'm sure they are. Most of the trees grow now after the fire. *they were that point in 1840*

Bob Zybach: But it just doesn't look like there's an older stand that crowned out or anything. It look like it was an old prairie and these invaded.

David Gould: Most everything from here back to the Coos Bay isn't that big of timber, when you think of it. *there were many forest the*

Bob Zybach: Yep. *It draws about 1800's and before. LJB*

David Gould: You have another fire and it just doesn't grow back *as quick* or whatever.

Amber Ross: We're getting close to our turn, Randy. It's going to be a hard right down hill. *2000 → 2400*

Randy Wiest: Okay, solid. *2300*

David Gould: Hard right down there.

Jerry Phillips: You start seeing the bigger stumps when you get down there.

Bob Zybach: Well, I guess the point I'm trying to make, let's say those trees are 70 or 80 years old and they invaded a bracken fern prairie that had probably been burnt almost every year, when the area was more occupied by people. Now it looks like somewhere maybe around 1800 or 1810, when the population crashed the people, it looks like those fir moved out into the bracken fern. It doesn't look like there's an older stand in there that they --

Jerry Phillips: See Bob, when you use the term prairie, to people who live in Coos and Curry County . . . *21-34*

Stop #B-06. 34:16 Cedar Cabin to XXXXXXXXXX

Bob Zybach: Can we stop here just a second Randy?

Randy Wiest: Sure.

Bob Zybach: There might be a cabin site.

David Gould: It's over here.

Amber Ross: We're going to go down.

David Gould: Can we go that way? Right over here to the right.

Randy Wiest: We did turn to the right, yeah.

Jerry Phillips: That's the old trail that went down to the Elkhorn Ranch. ²³²⁰
^{above the ranch Elkh}

David Gould: Right there, that's it. I opened the ends of that trail up ^{so} I can walk in it and go up the hill now.

Bob Zybach: Now where was the Cedar Cabin, because we've got photos.

David Gould: Right about over here somewhere.

Jerry Phillips: Right where the road is. Right in the middle of the road.

Bob Zybach: Oh, I see, so we're driving over it here.

Jerry Phillips: And this is as far as the CC's built the road. Where Dean's Mountain stops, that's where they stopped.

Bob Zybach: Okay, so the CCC road stops here, there's a cedar cabin right here, there's the trail to the Elkhorn, and now we're going down to a newer road?

David Gould: Yeah, ~~2300~~ ²³⁰⁰.

Bob Zybach: So the ~~2300~~ ²³⁰⁰ goes to the Columbus Day Storm, or is that CCC's?

Jerry Phillips: We're going down Trout Creek now.

Bob Zybach: Trout Creek?

Jerry Phillips: Trout Creek.

David Gould: This was built after this one, too.

Amber Ross: I think it is in the book.

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

David Gould: Is what?

Amber Ross: The Vaughan Ranch, or the Elkhorn Ranch?

David Gould: We're going to the Elkhorn Ranch.

Amber Ross: Elkhorn Ranch.

Bob Zybach: I think the Vaughan Ranch was the one that we were talking about the Stull sawmill. *George Vaughan saw mill 1950*

David Gould: We've been following the trail that was on top of the ridge and then goes around and drops down that grade there. It stays pretty much on top of the ridge, and then it just dives off down into the ranch.

Jerry Phillips: There never was a Stull sawmill. That was built after Stull's lived there. It was built by George Vaughan. The mill was George Vaughan's.

Bob Zybach: Okay, that's the part I wasn't getting clear.

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, it was the Vaughan mill on the old Stull place.

Bob Zybach: Got it, okay, I thought Stull would have the sawmill there.

Jerry Phillips: No.

David Gould: The Stulls were in here when my grandparent's were in, wasn't it?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah.

David Gould: When they built the boat up here and took it down the river they had to stay in the Stull's house all night because they were having trouble getting over the falls there. They had to rope it over the falls with cable.

Bob Zybach: Where is the bridge from here? *George Gould built it*

David Gould: What's the name of it? *Elkhorn 1890*

Bob Zybach: The one with the 70-foot span.

David Gould: Oh, we're going down there.

Bob Zybach: Oh, okay. Good.

David Gould: It's down in the bottom.

Bob Zybach: I didn't want to miss it, but the Cedar Cabin, that was one spot.

David Gould: That's right here.

Bob Zybach: We know right where it's at and you got --

Jerry Phillips: It was still here when we built the road, the Cedar Cabin was.

Bob Zybach: Well I think you took a picture of it, even.

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, I didn't take it. It was another guy took it.

Bob Zybach: Oh, okay.

David Gould: I looked at it when we went by there. My grandad brought me on the old CC road and we stopped at it then, and walked in and stopped at the Elkhorn. I think I was about eight at the time.

Bob Zybach: So just right up there next to the Cedar Cabin. You walked in from there?

David Gould: Well, actually I think it's about ⁴⁰⁰~~200~~ yards further down, where the CC's built it, and we drove to the end of it. It was pretty rough and it was mostly sandstone, which breaks down easily. There's a lot of rock in that road.

Bob Zybach: Amber, when you were doing the archeological survey would this kind of information been helpful to you at that time?

Amber Ross: Yeah, it was mostly based off of Jerry's historical sites that he listed in his book.

Bob Zybach: Okay, so basically we're just rerouting that then, in certain ways . . .

Amber Ross: A little bit. All the major sites. Yeah, but all the trail information, that would have been helpful for Gary [name?], for our archeologist[s?].

Bob Zybach: Well anything over 50 years now is considered a potential culture resource. So all of the road network we've been going over has been pre-1880's trails to 1968, say? All over 50 years of age.

David Gould: . . . we're coming into it right now.

Bob Zybach: Well, things change. Still some old snags out there.

David Gould: There's trees out there, no problem growing trees.

Bob Zybach: Does that little peak out there have a name?

Jerry Phillips: No.

David Gould: I don't know. There's a place over there, but you can't see it anymore, down there. When you come around the corner look and you'll look and you'll see some old snags in the bluff up ahead of us.

Bob Zybach: The snags I'm seeing here aren't from the fire though, they're newer.

David Gould: Here, on that hill right there.

Jerry Phillips: Okay, you're right, David.

David Gould: You can't see them in there, when you turn the corner see if you can see them.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Randy Wiest: Do you want to stop?

David Gould: Those are a little bit bigger. *but are about same size as the tree here now,*

Bob Zybach: I can see them, yeah. I just saw one stob there.

David Gould: What blows my mind, I built road in all this kind of stuff and you can't dig this rock up with a cat no matter what you do. This was all ~~put~~ out here by nature. *over a long time* *probably*

Bob Zybach: As far as?

David Gould: ~~And that burn came out of here.~~ What you can see is that this rock was all connected over there at one time.

Bob Zybach: So you're saying this whole basin in here, is...? *Sand stone layers about 40 feet thick on mor.*

David Gould: The rock matches up on both sides. *of the valley.*

Bob Zybach: Wow. So you took geology in school, I only took soils class, I think. But what do you think happened? Do you think there was some kind of a...?

David Gould: There was some erosion out here. *this whole valley took the place of the sand stone formation billions of years*

Bob Zybach: So it was a gradual erosion process. It wasn't some kind of catastrophic . . .
..?

David Gould: It was gradual, it's been forever.

Jerry Phillips: The Tyee formation goes ~~really~~ from here clear up to Corvallis. *and beyond*

David Gould: Yeah, it's all up there. Each one of these layers is an important find. It all happened someplace. I mean, that was all on the cliff's erosion. *Each layer grades from fine to coarse sand silt & pebbles*

Bob Zybach: That was the question. This all moved ^{as} one, it was an event, not a gradual process. Some kind of *regional event.*

David Gould: Well it had to be because it's all moving downstream. *in the ocean current*

Jerry Phillips: See, it was all sandstone so it was all under the ocean.

Bob Zybach: That goes all the way up through Lincoln County, all of Lincoln County or the Yaquina drainage, it's all sandstone. There's no hard rock in it.

Jerry Phillips: Just isolated places like Seal Rock.

Bob Zybach: Or the [OSU] school forest. That's the Siletz formation, that's the furthest east I think, it's McDonald Peak, that area. Coffin Butte, that's it.

Bob Zybach: Sure a lot of alder through this country. Was that fir and then logged off and went to alder?

Jerry Phillips: In some cases it was. We have really spread the alder. It wasn't quite as much when we started to work on it. We spread it.

Bob Zybach: Jerry, when you first started working out here you were doing part of the inventory process.

Jerry Phillips: All of it.

Bob Zybach: Wow. So where are the records from that? That was one of the things I had on the list to try and find your resulting inventory maps.

Jerry Phillips: You know actually, I'm curious of that myself. Those were very hard created maps, all that work, and they just kind of disappeared. I don't know whatever happened to them.

Bob Zybach: Were they there when you retired?

Jerry Phillips: That is the idea. If you add fertilizer, aerial fertilization, to poor soil you get great results. As the soil gets better and better, and keep adding it, it has almost negative effects. It can't stand anymore if it's already too saturated. As an example.

Bob Zybach: How old are these alder through here, about?

Jerry Phillips: Some of these are fairly young, maybe 40 years old. This whole canyon's been logged. We logged this whole canyon here.

Bob Zybach: What's the name of this canyon?

Jerry Phillips: Trout Creek.

Amber Ross: Trout Creek.

Jerry Phillips: We logged this whole canyon in about '66 maybe. Somewhere in '66.

David Gould: Took up rock and put it on the road here, hauled it in and filled in the potholes toward Elkhorn.

Jerry Phillips: This was one contract that built this whole road, from up on Elk Ridge, the 1000 Road, clear back here to the 2000. All one contract.

David Gould: Who was that [Name?]?

Jerry Phillips: Al Pierce bought it, and they had [Name?] ²⁰⁰⁰ wanted it. [Name?] loved to build roads. They tried to build them so the trucks would have an easier time hauling on it.

David Gould: That made sense. Had to spend that much money and then widen it. Got into rock and it got expensive, though.

Bob Zybach: That's where you got involved, wasn't it?

Jerry Phillips: He didn't want it --

Tape 5-B End. 47:38

We start 12' Layer on this corner as pit run rock and put it on the 8100 road Elkhorn 1922

Brown Coldiron build it

I'm thinking some at the head of Joe's Creek that obviously is at least 120 years old.

Bob Zybach: Wow. Well we can keep going Randy.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: And then the question here is, it's pretty low here. If this was up higher, it would tend to be broken up by the strong wind.

David Gould: Snow's a big hazard for it too.

Jerry Phillips: Yes.

Bob Zybach: There's a lot of snow-break.

Jerry Phillips: Even snow will do it.

Bob Zybach: When was the last ice storm you recall through here? I've never heard of one.

David Gould: Not many.

Jerry Phillips: I can't put a year to it.

Bob Zybach: But they've had ice storms through here?

David Gould: Oh yeah.

Jerry Phillips: Oh yeah. And one winter, back in '69, we had about 20 inches of snow. Heavy, wet snow.

Stop #B-08. 5:32 **Bob Jacobson Fishing Camp. Photos (6): 0951; 0952; 0953; 0954; 0955; 0956**

Bob Zybach: They still get big fish runs through here now?

Jerry Phillips: Oh yeah.

David Gould: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: When David's dad was building this road we were concerned about his family that were going on to it. So we called him up and he said "one's Lost Creek and one's ~~Rain~~ Creek." Those never made it on to a map, but those were what convinced his family we were going on.

recent

Ring

David Gould: Right here, you see the rock formation? That's kind of where it is. Then it kinda goes out and then you have a water or a puddle, a place where water sits. That's where [Bob] Jacobson's catching them fish.

Bob Zybach: So he wasn't on the North Fork he's on the West Fork?

Jerry Phillips: That's for campers.

David Gould: This is the main road, if you look up there you can see the hole. When I came in here, when I was a kid, these holes would have maybe one or two big fish in them and maybe 16, 18 inches long. And they kind of ran the show I think.

before road construction by the g-ford

Bob Zybach: I'd kind of like to take a picture here.

Randy Wiest: Yep, okay.

Bob Zybach: Kind of an elaborate process here [getting in and out of vehicle with gear].

David Gould: For some reason they started to fill up the gravel, it has something to with slides in the creek down there.

Bob Zybach: So this is where Jacobson used to fish?

David Gould: This is one of the holes. The other one is up ~~by his place~~.

*above Ekham
HLS*

Bob Zybach: Okay.

David Gould: Someone locked the doors now.

Amber Ross: Will you unlock the doors Randy?

Randy Wiest: Oh, sorry. No you guys can't get out.

Bob Zybach: Childproof and old guy proof. Quite the maneuvering.

Randy Wiest: Probably not a good shoulder to get out on. Oh, he's just taking some quick photos?

David Gould: Yep.

Amber Ross: Want to see where we're at?

Randy Wiest: Sure.

Amber Ross: All right, we are . . .

Randy Wiest: Should be right in there somewhere, shouldn't we? Those numbers are awful small.

Jerry Phillips: The Elkhorn Ranch is in [section] 26.

Amber Ross: Flip her over. 8100, so is this the 8100?

Randy Wiest: That looks like 81, I sure can't read that.

Amber Ross: So we left the 2300.

David Gould: And right below there we built the road it was all full of brush and stuff.

Amber Ross: We turned down here and then we're following the river here.

Randy Wiest: Oh, gotcha.

Amber Ross: And we're heading there.

David Gould: That's another campsite here that people use.

Amber Ross: Yeah this is a pretty big one too isn't it?

Jerry Phillips: Yep, they really enjoy that one.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

David Gould: This got pretty bad here for a while.

Amber Ross: Yeah the brush grows quick down here.

David Gould: *My* ~~You~~ ^{we were going to} gotta cut the brush which my daughter didn't want us to do so I didn't do it. ~~Son's~~ ^{was} got two brush cutters. He got a permit to do it, and she got the notice cause it's her property and then she said, "Yeah, I want you to cut the brush." End of story. *Not*

Amber Ross: End of story.

David Gould: I got a sciatic nerve that's just going crazy all the time.

Amber Ross: Oh no. Sitting all day might be no fun.

David Gould: Now there used to be a trail, we built a trail up the road here from the Stulls, must have been the CCC's.

Jerry Phillips: *string a* They ~~built that line~~ telephone line at the same time.

David Gould: Yeah there was a telephone line coming up the trail up the river. It was a wide trail too. I came up it one time. And then my grandparents had a telephone line on top when they were here, they had a phone here. They had a place down in Allegany and then they had the phone to connect the two.

River Side Ranch

Amber Ross: Oh, wow.

David Gould: They had a lot of trouble with phone calls and walking up and down.

*fine breeze of wind and
trees falling down.*

Amber Ross: Oh I'm sure.

David Gould: Where'd Bob go? He must be fishing.

Amber Ross: He went up the road away.

David Gould: When we get down here in the water you can see these great big trees that are the same age, just the grains are a lot tighter, a lot coarser.

Amber Ross: Yeah, there's some huge trees in here.

David Gould: Yep. That's some make-believe old-growth trees.

Amber Ross: Make-believe? Just cause there's so much water?

*and deep silt
the end is water*

David Gould: Yeah so much bigger. I started calling ~~on them~~ on the old-growth stuff when they came back with old-growth characteristics on me, figured that one out.

Amber Ross: Yeah, you can't go by size or height.

children

David Gould: I've been fighting this thing for the school for a long time, not getting anywhere right now.

Bob Zybach: Ready to get back in.

David Gould: I didn't see you coming. He's like a squirrel.

Bob Zybach: There's some really nice timber here. There's a bunch of posts in the road next to a real nice camping spot, they even got some firewood there, but they're posts, they're upright.

David Gould: Oh yeah.

Bob Zybach: What was that about?

David Gould: Just for the campsite I guess.

Amber Ross: Oh, I read something about that once.

Bob Zybach: Somebody put something in there for some reason.

Amber Ross: I think they were going to try and establish a real campsite and it just never took.

Bob Zybach: Well, it's pretty nice still.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

Bob Zybach: It's got a a little road hooked down and then it's got this real nice timber through here. So is this timber date to the 1890's natural seeded?

Jerry Phillips: It's '68.

David Gould: That's 1868.

Bob Zybach: Oh this goes back to 1868? Wow.

David Gould: That's what the environmentalists call 'old-growth'. Old-growth characteristics.

Bob Zybach: Well some of them, like this right here, that's still 1868? The larger ones?

Jerry Phillips: Yep, it is. You can tell by the bark.

David Gould: There's your big alder down there. Looks like it's breaking off, too. Looks like it is coming apart. Is this thing still on or are we talking?

Bob Zybach: Yeah it's still on. I think we missed a little bit back up there before we stopped, but at the same time I think we repeated most of it, so I don't know how much we missed, if anything.

David Gould: Now this brush you see along the road didn't used to be in here. That came back here after they started logging I think.

Jerry Phillips: After the road building.

David Gould: Yeah because they didn't used to have that.

Bob Zybach: I'm interested in solid patches of salmonberry that might have existed before the fire but like you're saying this all came in with road building and traveled around and salmonberry kind of . *follow the dogpaw print*

David Gould:

It used to be pretty open ^{in the} ~~just to pass~~

Bob Zybach:

Was it Scholfield Creek, Jerry, that you said had some big heavy patches of salmonberry on it?

Jerry Phillips:

That was Tenmile Butte.

Bob Zybach:

Oh, Tenmile Butte.

David Gould:

Let's hope we don't have one of them fall down behind us.

Amber Ross:

Right?

Bob Zybach:

Well Jerry's got a chainsaw doesn't he?

Randy Wiest:

We're all [OSU] Beavers, we'll get it. I got a pocket knife.

Stop #B-11. 14:36

Potato Patch & Elkhorn Ranch (14): 0957; 0958; 0959; 0960; 0961; 0962; 0963; 0964; 0965; 0966; 0967; 0968; 0969; 0970

David Gould:

Right down here is what they used to call the potato patch. They grew potatoes out there. Water here, right out in here somewhere.

Bob Zybach:

So this is a potato patch here?

David Gould:

Yeah, the potato patch. They grew potatoes out here.

Bob Zybach:

Can we put a marker on that?

David Gould:

Quite a bit of water coming off the rock up here and they use it for their water.

Bob Zybach:

Wow. So even with the alder and the salmonberry here, before then it was just a field?

David Gould:

Well they grew potatoes in this part, they had to clean it up a little bit. They had fern like these here and they had to get rid of the logs. Plowing it up, he had a plow, and then they found a scraper tool they used, and the kids would throw them up over the bank.

Bob Zybach:

These alder here, did they grow up after the potato patch then?

David Gould:

Oh yeah that's all grown up since then. This wasn't here at one point, just snags.

Bob Zybach:

So we're on the old Elkhorn homestead right now basically?

David Gould: Just about, yeah.

Bob Zybach: Okay, so the potato patch was . . .

David Gould: Down here, yeah.

Bob Zybach: Okay, just a little bit off the land claim.

David Gould: You gotta realize the whole ~~land~~ ^{Forest} down here was to build a ranch. To run cattle on it was the main aim. *to let the cattle range on the whole watershed*

Bob Zybach: But when they made the claim on the land it didn't include this necessarily.

David Gould: No. I think they got the timber sale over there now. The Elkhorn Ranch timber sale was logged. Protestors tried to stop it, but we ran them off so they got to logging.

Bob Zybach: We got that covered in, that story is in your [SWOCC student] report [*Big Fires, The Elkhorn Ranch, and the Elliott State Forest, 2013*].

David Gould: I visited those same people that was in the Elkhorn, in the valley ~~here~~ ^{on the} couple weeks ago. *McKinsey Monroe Park*

Bob Zybach: Was it the same group or the exact same people?

David Gould: Well the same group. Forest Service was there they didn't do anything.

Bob Zybach: Jerry the whole time you were managing this was there any protests at all ever on any of the logging sales or anything?

Jerry Phillips: No, there were some complaints, very minor ones about aerial spraying.

Bob Zybach: Ah-hah.

Jerry Phillips: I made it a point to go out personally and talk to all those neighbors every time. Tell them when we were going to do it, ask where their water source was, and happy them up, and we didn't have any major problems. We've got accommodations from our state office on avoiding that. Because of course, every forest has people that live around the edge.

Bob Zybach: So any conflicts are mostly just neighboring landowners, there weren't any organizations or anything like that?

Jerry Phillips: No, nope. We didn't have any problems like that.

David Gould: We're on the Elkhorn Ranch property, here.

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Bob Zybach: So was this all cleared?

David Gould: Yeah this was cleared and the grass was all on it. The old maid, Oela, and my great grandmother was out here with a saw cutting up logs to get wood once in a while. *cross cut*

Jerry Phillips: Now in the summer there's campers in here all the time.

David Gould: You got the people with four wheelers who just love to come in here and tear it up, too.

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

David Gould: We had trouble with that on the other side. They want to tear up my grass and we didn't like it, but I've got them trained now.

Jerry Phillips: It was a popular place for the hippies back in the '70s.

David Gould: Yeah the Elkhorn Express got their name from ~~out here~~ *having music*

Jerry Phillips: That's right, music group there name for it. *Campers out here like Woodstock*

Bob Zybach: Which butte?

Jerry Phillips: This place.

Amber Ross: Music group.

Jerry Phillips: Elkhorn Express.

David Gould: There's the waterfall there, see it?

Bob Zybach: Okay, so it's just more of a ripple.

David Gould: Yeah, that's where they have the hole, that's where the kids would come swim and stuff. I brought Chief Brainard of Coos out here and told him about the stories of the Indian families that were in here when the fire went through, got in the water, and one of the daughters died there it got so hot. *on the West side of stream a long time ago*

Bob Zybach: So that's right at this spot here? And where'd you hear that story from? *before they saw the fire, lots of smoke*

David Gould: I heard that from my grandparents, about the Indians.
where the trail

Jerry Phillips: That's ~~the field~~ that comes down there from the ridge.

Bob Zybach: So when we turned off way back there that would have connected up to here? *2000 2300 2320*

David Gould: Yeah that connects here yeah, I opened that up a bit last year. So you could find it and people can walk it if they want.

Bob Zybach: So it would be the trailhead basically, the story was that the Indians were here in the 1868 fire and a little girl drowned in that spot? Wow.
D L

Amber Ross: *yea.* So that's the ranch there?

Jerry Phillips: The last of the apple trees are still bearing apples.

Bob Zybach: But it's on the other side of the river?

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

David Gould: We can go over there if we keep going. I'm pretty sure we can get across.

Jerry Phillips: Oh, and of course there's ^{*1245*} ~~lots~~ of apple trees there. We want pictures? My book shows how many.

Bob Zybach: Is that the apple trees over there?

Jerry Phillips: Yep.

Bob Zybach: Okay, good.

Jerry Phillips: The bears are ^{*toad*} ~~raised~~ up on apple trees.

David Gould: Beavers raise ~~beek~~ ^{*beck*} with them too they were cutting them down, we had to put wire around them. I got up here too late and ~~cut~~ ^{*they*} a bunch of them. *clom*

Bob Zybach: One of the orchards that I documented on a school forest went back to the late 1840s and about two years later half of them were wiped out by beaver.

David Gould: There's no gravel at all in there [West Fork Millicoma], if you look at it. No sand either.

Jerry Phillips: That's why they keep dredging Coos Bay.

David Gould:

Yeah. That's one of the loads of silt that come in to Coos Bay. *after 1868 fire*

Jerry Phillips:

Exactly.

David Gould:

That's what the old-timers talked about. They run around out there in boats and knew when it was coming in, too.

Bob Zybach:

Well that looks like a plantation over there now.

this side creek

David Gould:

My daddy cleaned that off in the '60s. It had been thinned, they plowed it until the end of the field, right there. And ~~then side rock~~ comes in here called Shake Creek. That's where we got a lot of shingles from, right here. This stream here is another slide come in, this all slid in there. Some of them come ~~from~~ the ridges up the 2000 down here. Took the culvert out, and you can see the big rocks out in the river and that would have been six feet high in the river there at one point.

*it was
clear from
here*

Bob Zybach:

Wow.

David Gould:

Washed out here.

Bob Zybach:

Is the island still in Gould Lake?

David Gould:

Yeah it's there, but it isn't an island. You can see the rock. I've been down ~~on~~ ~~own~~ the rock. This is about the other end of the property, 160 acres ~~on the~~ ~~left~~.

Bob Zybach:

So we've been in it up through that whole draw back there?

David Gould:

Oh yeah, just a little ways past the potato patch. We got to turn right up here somewhere.

Amber Ross:

Do you see a place to turn around, Randy?

David Gould:

We can go across the river I think, and go to the other side.

Amber Ross:

Oh we can go across the river?

David Gould:

Is that it there, Jerry?

Jerry Phillips:

Yep.

David Gould:

That looks like it. Yeah that's it there.

Randy Wiest:

You turn here?

Bob Zybach: Now we've been passing some older trees do those go back to when your grandparents were there or great grandparents?

David Gould: This whole thing was burned off in 1868.

Jerry Phillips: That's right. You see that in that picture.

David Gould: The pictures show you that. *o 1st 1880-1890 photo*

Bob Zybach: Okay but I mean these trees here then were allowed to come in or did they come in after . . .

Jerry Phillips: These all came in after '68.

Bob Zybach: Okay, but not after the Goulds left?

Jerry Phillips: No, no.

Bob Zybach: Okay so these were growing while the Goulds were here?

Jerry Phillips: They left about 1914.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: *I* Well the field was pretty well cleared. There was just a few openings when opened it back up. If you look over there you see the alder stubs and how open that is? So I'm saying the alder die and then you get that, see? See what I'm saying? You got the opening there. *all brush*

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: Then you see one of the big snags up there.

Randy Wiest: Yep. Are we actually gonna cross the creek?

David Gould: I think so, let me go down and see how deep it is.

Randy Wiest: Yeah, that'd be a good idea.

David Gould: I'm sure it'll be okay.

Bob Zybach: So there's no road into the old homestead? You got to cross the river here?

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Randy Wiest: Hang on to your hat, just in case.

David Gould: I went across there with my daughter. Coming back out we went sideways about eight inches. Scared the piss out of me.

Bob Zybach: That's right you can't swim.

David Gould: Oh I can swim now, but I mean just not that summer.

Jerry Phillips: Might not be anymore apples in the apple trees.

Bob Zybach: I was hoping to get a picture of one. I can at least get the tree.

David Gould: There might be some up but there pretty high, is the trouble.

Amber Ross: This is cool. I haven't been over here.

David Gould: See they had fields way up where we're at and they had a ditch down through here that went to the mill with water. When we get further down you can see where the ditch was, they cut the road on it. See this is all growing back since the '60s when my dad was in here to clean it up.

Bob Zybach: The fir?

David Gould: Yeah, fir, alder, and everything else. This was all bare out until the ^{edge} ~~end~~ of the river. Planted it back into grass.

Jerry Phillips: He was a man who was full of ideas. He was gonna rebuild the old house.

David Gould: There wasn't any old house to rebuild.

Jerry Phillips: Dave is a good son. Also full of ideas.

Bob Zybach: But you're not gonna rebuild the house are you?

David Gould: No. I had to watch my dad fighting with people and I knew it didn't work very good. I don't mean fight, I mean just argue and sometimes lose. Got the battle of the Trust Land now, and I can't get much headway. Jim Paul knows what I think, there's no doubt about that.

Jerry Phillips: Here's one apple tree right here.

Bob Zybach: Some right there.

David Gould: There's a little bit of land that they built on there.

Bob Zybach: Where's the rose bush at?

David Gould: It's right behind us.

Bob Zybach: Oh okay.

Randy Wiest: Continue on?

David Gould: We can go on across and we'll turn around up ahead and come back if you want.

Bob Zybach: It'd be good to get oriented where the house is and everything. A lot of silt built up on there. Looks like somebody's got a water line in there?

David Gould: They'll be down here in the summertime so I can build a fire in here is what I do. Just enough water I can do that. It's going a long way up the hill, here.

Bob Zybach: Up the hill?

David Gould: Yeah.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

David Gould: We're going to show you where the logging was.

Jerry Phillips: We're still on the five acres.

Bob Zybach: Wow. So the five acres, does that include water rights?

David Gould: ~~Yes~~ The water comes out right there. It's on the property.

Jerry Phillips: It starts on the river and comes this way.

David Gould: Probably going to have to turn around not too far past where we're at.

Randy Wiest: Okay. Continue on or stop?

David Gould: We're just a little bit more. This is pretty good spot here.

Randy Wiest: Good here?

David Gould: Yeah, the corner of the property's right over there, and the other corner's right down just by the water at the bottom on the left side over here, and comes back to the river.

David Gould: No that was just in the burn. Like this, see it was open, there's no snags in here, this was all open the same thing over there. We're actually in a stream meander here, you can't really notice the stream went up around here that's why it's high right there. A long time ago it was a stream meander. If you looked, there's actually river gravel in this hill up here I've looked at. And you go on up the river and you have a lot of this stream meandering around and big, big bends and they were asking me how come the gradient was so steep. It was hard for the fish to find us and that's the main reason, because of the meander's would break out. When it broke through the meanders, you see them on the maps. *The gradient of the stream became steeper.*

Bob Zybach: What broke through, like slides?

David Gould: No they just ~~bore~~ *broke* through here after one took off. I can show you several of them in Elk Creek. There's a good example up there.

Jerry Phillips: Oxbows.

Bob Zybach: So we're over in here, we're gonna come back down around on the return. Can you tell me when we get near the homesite?

David Gould: Yeah, we're going right through it.

Bob Zybach: Okay, yeah I wanted to get a reading there and a couple photos. That and the orchard.

David Gould: Well, the logged this unit here, so it was Elkhorn Ranch original property here. It was a 40-acre piece that went up here they actually got a few of them up here, that's why they needed access.

Bob Zybach: How come they didn't take out some of these bigger trees?

David Gould: You mean now? Well they grew back after they were here.

Bob Zybach: No I mean for the sale.

David Gould: The sale stopped at the property line out there.

Bob Zybach: Okay, so this is on your five acres then?

David Gould: Yeah, when they logged this they had a tail-hold tied to two of these big trees behind us. They did it so it didn't kill them, I told them they could go ahead and do it. They run a skyline up through here. This was actually kind of a road up here we didn't have to do too much work to it. My dad wanted to build a house right on the point of the claim in here. It never

Jerry Phillips: No, its not even money. It's all politics.

David Gould: The reason why this is like it is is because this is kind of like an alluvial fan out here and a little further up it's actually boggy up there. And you dig down in there, it's a lot of gravel in it too. I was telling him the barn was right here and that little bench up there is how they got up to get in the loft of the barn.

Randy Wiest: Oh is that right?

David Gould: Yeah they cut hay here and put it in the barn.

Randy Wiest: So the foundations and everything are gone?

David Gould: Everything's gone, yeah.

Randy Wiest: It's gone?

David Gould: Well it was all set on . . . *cedar or* it might have been set on a piece of rock or something.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

David Gould: It was all built on cedar, red cedar, but then after they left the house burned down, people would come and just take pieces of the building part and burn them for firewood.

Jerry Phillips: The house was here until 1945.

Randy Wiest: Is that right?

Jerry Phillips: Then some hunters got to messing around, they'd built a fire and burnt the house down.

David Gould: Chimney fire. Some of the relatives had just come over the hill when they seen this thing go up.

Randy Wiest: Yeah what a shame.

David Gould: Yeah.

Randy Wiest: We have the same issue on our side.

David Gould: But anyway, there's a lot of things happened here at one time. First time I come in here it was still part of the barn. It was laying down but sticking up 10 feet or so and a couple of the sheds were knocked down and one

I went to high school with
He
Ron McCullough *he* *when he was*
trappers
going to Elkhorn on the trail by ~~Cedar~~ *Cedar* *Cedar* *Cedar*
little building over there they built for a shelter for ~~trappers~~ and stuff, and
my grandad packed the stove down in here. He packed that in when he
was about 70 years old, so he could get me in here I guess. ~~I kind of saw~~
~~him up on the trail when he was coming in~~ and offered to help him but he
didn't want much help.

Randy Wiest: Pretty productive farm ground here.

Jerry Phillips: Grows good hay.

Randy Wiest: Oh I imagine.

Jerry Phillips: Potatoes.

David Gould: Just about anything you wanted. *with water*

Jerry Phillips: Raspberries.

David Gould: Let's see, I got to get some pictures out of here so we can see what we're talking about.

Amber Ross: He headed down towards the apple trees.

Randy Wiest: Should we head down there and pick him up?

Amber Ross: Probably.

Randy Wiest: Okay. He's down there. I see him, he's quite a ways down there.

David Gould: Here's a picture of my great-great-grandmother.

Amber Ross: What's her name?

David Gould: Jane Gould.

Amber Ross: Jane Gould.

David Gould: *after*
Yep, her husband died ~~when~~ they came across the plains in [18]62. He
died after about seven months. They'd been to this mill, and he was
working there. She worked there and married a guy at the mill a little later
and then she had three or four more children.

Amber Ross: Wow.

David Gould: So my grandparents, his dad had half-brothers. This is the first photograph
I actually remember of her when she was a little younger. But that thing

This is a photo of the mill over the

11- ~~was on top of the water there.~~ I think they probably used that to flush the sawdust out for one thing.

Bob Zybach: David, can I get a picture of you guys with one of these apple trees here?

David Gould: Oh I guess.

Bob Zybach: I gotta have at least one of you on the old Gould homestead. That's the road right there, isn't it? There's all kinds of elk crap all through here.

Randy Wiest: You want me to back out of the way?

Amber Ross: His doors open.

Randy Wiest: I know.

Amber Ross: That apple trees got a hole in it.

Randy Wiest: Somebody put some flagging tape on top of that apple tree.

Jerry Phillips: Bear damage.

Randy Wiest: Is that what that is?

Jerry Phillips: Probably.

that was damaged when the house burnt.

David Gould: I'm trying to find pictures of the house here.

Bob Zybach: ... one of them from the distance there and I think I got it covered pretty good. Let's see here.

Bob Zybach: We're going to take a lunch break here?

Randy Wiest: You want to take a lunch break here?

Bob Zybach: It doesn't matter to me. It's up to you guys. Should we take a lunch break here David?

David Gould: I don't care. Whatever you want to do. I've got some grub.

Randy Wiest: We could pull up here maybe. This little cover of trees up here in front of us if you want to get out.

David Gould: Oh there's the picture. There's the mill right there.

Bob Zybach: There's the apple orchard. And the house is right here?

David Gould: I think the house was from right here to right here.

Bob Zybach: Oh, okay good, and that's where we stopped.

David Gould: There's the barn there.

Bob Zybach: Okay and there's where they loaded the hay.

David Gould: Yeah, that was up on the bank and this is all the sawmill and everything.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

David Gould: They had a water sawmill and then they had a lathe and a band saw and a washing machine all driven by water. Did all the washing with it.

Amber Ross: So none of the material from the building is left? *George*

David Gould: Pardon?

Amber Ross: None of the material from the buildings is left onsite?

David Gould: No, it's all been gone. I had a lot of pictures of this, inside of the house, someplace. He did the furniture and everything. *on site.*

Amber Ross: Wow.

Bob Zybach: He had a lathe, he'd turn stuff on.

Randy Wiest: I'll be darned.

David Gould: Yep. See the elk horns there? And the cabinet he built?

Bob Zybach: The cabinet, too? He was an amazing person.

Jerry Phillips: He was.

David Gould: He was a carpenter, had his dad's tools.

Bob Zybach: He was a carpenter and a mechanic and did home construction; an orchardist.

David Gould: He traded the elk meat or deer meat or something to the mill in town, for stuff they weren't using anymore, and the shed and everything, and had to

build a lot of the stuff out of the wood up here. They actually had two mills, one was a round saw and one was like an up and down saw.

Bob Zybach: Oh, two men.

David Gould: I don't ~~know~~ ^{think} if it was two men ~~and~~ it was driven by water power.

Bob Zybach: Oh wow.

David Gould: Water power, because there was a stream and a chute up there that come in high enough to run a water wheel.

Amber Ross: Did you get all the pictures you wanted, Bob?

David Gould: This right here was part of the ditch for the water to come in high enough to run a water wheel. They knocked it down when they came through. It used to be a hole on this side.

Bob Zybach: I wanted to get picture of the homesite and accidentally got one when he showed me where the home was. And now I'm good.

Amber Ross: Okay.

Bob Zybach: We got the bridge, the apple orchard, we got the truck in a couple pictures for scale.

David Gould: There's quite a few places out here for people to camp if they want.

Bob Zybach: So you don't care if people come and camp on your property?

David Gould: No, it's easier to let them do it than try to fight it.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

David Gould: Most of them clean up pretty good and I put those logs in there cause when I first planted the grass people kept trying to go in and squirrel around and tear it up. I put a couple signs there and it kind of kept them out. Now I don't think they could hurt it so bad.

Bob Zybach: Between Jerry's book and Rickard's book I've always been wanting to go to that place so it's kind of nice to actually visit, and what's really nice is its way different than I expected. I didn't expect we'd have to cross the river or I didn't know the bridge was right there. I thought it was closer to Alleghany.

Tape 6-A End. 47:43

Amber Ross: Pick one of the campgrounds or something?

Randy Wiest: Yeah.

Amber Ross: Or, campsites.

David Gould: Once you get a big rainstorm, you'll have water coming off this rock here.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

David Gould: Seems like it just penetrates that and comes off these rock faces like this. I'm talking about the specific fill of six-inch clay, you know?

Bob Zybach: That was amazing that they came here and that they prospered, both.

David Gould: Well, they had the place for the cattle and they had lots of deer.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: And they never owned a single acre of ground when they were here. After they moved down to Allegany, someone said "you might as file on the place. It might be worth something someday." So they did.

David Gould: They filed on one day and sold it the next day. ^{Stall} ~~Charles~~ **Charles is the one that bought it**, guy down the river here.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: When I came here it was 65 years ago, it was owned by John Queen. Custodial guy down at the high school. He worked summertime for the Coos Fire Patrol.

Bob Zybach: And during the school year he was a custodian?

Jerry Phillips: Yup.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: He offered it for sale. He offered it to the state, and to Glae.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

David Gould: That's a big alluvial fan you'll find there, too.

Jerry Phillips: Glae found out what we offered, and so he bid a little more and he got it.

Randy Wiest: Maybe this spot here is flat enough?

Bob Zybach: Got your lunch back there too, David?

David Gould: No, must have to let me out I guess.

Bob Zybach: Oh, well I can get out on this side.

David Gould: Okay. I'll go.

Bob Zybach: The camera is . . . I'm more nimble than you.

David Gould: Not going to drink that, huh?

Amber Ross: That rain is just constant, isn't it?

Bob Zybach: It is. Makes me kind of nostalgic. I don't think I need a . . .

David Gould: . . . then the timber coming out of the forest, then going into the river --

Bob Zybach: Yup.

David Gould: I've got it right here. Here it is here.

Bob Zybach: David, some of those photos that you've got there, you gave me copies that are on paper, and then I scanned those, but if I could at some point get together with you and scan some of the original photos we can get better copies.

David Gould: Okay. Yeah. See this here? This came out of the timber sale, down here. Came out in the river, and this is following on down the river. Here it is. There, see they put an obstruction there. There it is, right there. Fish and Wildlife people did, and here's where we stopped, you know? That's going to be your spawning gravel for a long time. It works down, but that's what that's all about.

Bob Zybach: Jerry, you had photographs from all the landslides from '61 to about '82. I wonder if they still got those. Were they still there when you retired?

Jerry Phillips: I don't know.

Bob Zybach: Jim Paul says they have about 40 boxes of records that they have to go through and organize. I'm just curious, I'm hoping to find a lot of the things on that list there that they were able to keep.

Jerry Phillips: I hope so too.

*Double
Mander
Timber*

Bob Zybach: Too much of that stuff got thrown away after people left or retired, or got borrowed and not returned.

Jerry Phillips: Yeah. That's what happens.

Bob Zybach: Had my lunch packed by Walmart this morning.

David Gould: What?

Bob Zybach: Got my lunch packed by Walmart. Did you bring any food?

David Gould: No, I just ate before we started.

Bob Zybach: You want a banana?

David Gould: No, I'm okay.

Bob Zybach: I can't eat all this. Last time I didn't even eat any lunch -- or half a sandwich?

David Gould: No.

Bob Zybach: Are you sure?

David Gould: Thank you, no. I might eat the banana. I'm half gorilla. That's why you offered me a banana, huh? Okay.

David Gould: . . . when you're cutting, the try and pull you.

Bob Zybach: Well, in the winter though, if you got ice storm or snow break, the snags don't come down, just limbs and tops. Jerry, the back side of those pages there, I've just recycled them. I think those are from an old oral history I was doing.

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, I was just looking at them.

David Gould: Well, you got me going pretty good. They kind of scared me. I thought we were going to have all the woods on fire.

Bob Zybach: Do you want that?

David Gould: No.

Bob Zybach: Are you sure?

David Gould: Yep.



Bob Zybach: I can't eat it.

David Gould: Here is where we got to come up here and plow more. Get ahead of that hill.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Amber Ross: I know.

David Gould: There's one of the old snags over there, all on that hillside.

Bob Zybach: Well, that was interesting. That was quite a bit different than what I imagined.

David Gould: Well, that came in and all the water's a bit stagnant. They made it a comfortable place to live.

Bob Zybach: Amber, when you did the archeological reconnaissance out here did you register any of the sites, or just kind of document them and know they're there?

Amber Ross: I'd have to ask our archeologist about that. There was a full report done.

Bob Zybach: Oh, good.

Amber Ross: We didn't set foot onto that property. We know we didn't because it was private. It wasn't part of the state's property so, I mean, we did accurately look at it.

Bob Zybach: Okay. That seemed like it'd be a wonderful project for a historical archeology class.

Amber Ross: Yeah. Well, and then the campsite areas we surveyed a little bit, but they're really disturbed.

Bob Zybach: That's what I forgot back there. What was the water source?

David Gould: I don't know, but it would have gotten out that stream right there I think.

Bob Zybach: Okay. It was just . . . there wasn't a well or a spring?

David Gould: No, there was no well. I don't they even think had water in the house. It was all . . .

Bob Zybach: Do you know where the garbage dump is there?

Bob Zybach: This is the old trail?

David Gould: Yeah. They built it for the fire patrol. 1930s or whenever it was.

Jerry Phillips: The phone line was right along here.

David Gould: Pardon?

Jerry Phillips: The phone line was right along here, too.

David Gould: Yeah. They took out the wire in here. I don't know what happened to the wire up on the top, too. Disappeared somehow.

Bob Zybach: The phone line they put in on the CCCs to the lookouts, did that follow the same line that George Gould put in?

David Gould: No, that came up the river I think. That may be just part of it going up the hill there, I don't know. Maybe that's where the wire went. Maybe they took some of it. I know they had to pack it up somewhere.

Jerry Phillips: They came up to the Stulls on up there.

Bob Zybach: For the 3-C's phone line?

David Gould: I know the original wires went to Allegany came up Kentuck and came around there, because we ran into that over there and at the trail there also. They didn't just start building roads in this country, they started building trails. I got a lot of that history down in San Jose where my grandparents came from. *As Ted Sees It* (Tourtillott 1961) tells all about that.

Bob Zybach: Well, it seemed like all these roads we're following, used to follow pack trails, used to follow foot trails. It seems like they're all riparian or ridgeline.

David Gould: *The ridge top went up and down to steep*
~~can't stay in the same place and couldn't make a grade.~~

Jerry Phillips: Well, the elk trails turn into foot trails. Foot trails turn into wagon trails. Wagon trails into county roads.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: State came in and made their own roads. *with easy grades for tracks.*

Bob Zybach: Well the roads the 3-Cs put in, were those just automatically state roads rather than county?

David Gould: They were just roads.

Bob Zybach: I mean, who was the owner of them?

Jerry Phillips: Well, I'm not sure because when I came to work here in '52...

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: ... it was the time the Coos Fire Patrol was trying those maintain those as fire roads, all the old CC roads, that they were on BLM and they were on private land, and whatnot. They had two tractors, they set those cats out in the spring and spent the whole summer over these old CC roads.

Bob Zybach: Did those roads belong to the county after they were built?

Jerry Phillips: I never heard anything, who actually owned them. No one maintained them unless the fire patrol did. Now, they were crossing county owned land, which they often were -- that didn't require any easement. They just built them.

David Gould: Look ^{above} at the water over there. *on the inside curve there the spawning gravel is. above the water*

Bob Zybach: The [spawning] gravel, is that what you're pointing out?

David Gould: Yeah. *There is no gravel in the channel or the bottom of the pool. No sand either.*

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha, but it's not very much gravel that we've seen anywhere.

David Gould: No, there's not much in here.

Jerry Phillips: *Coos Bay* That's how it's always been.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

David Gould: *19:26* *It* ~~is~~ *falls* as a freshet. *It goes down the water when it falls.*

Bob Zybach: How could so many thousands of fish be spawning if there's [no gravel]?

David Gould: *in the upper river and elk creek.* Well, they spawn ~~on~~ *the river here.*

Jerry Phillips: *the smaller streams have gravel above here.* On the tributaries. To the west.

Randy Wiest: Left?

Jerry Phillips: Left.

2300 bridge at 8/00

Jerry Phillips: This bridge had a problem so they put it up higher next time.

David Gould: Glad we got the road fixed when we did. Had to fill in some of the stuff with four inch. Be able to back up here.

Jerry Phillips: This part of that same road is on Beaver Creek.

David Gould: You got a 4% grade or a 6% grade, or something? You can haul logs on it I know.

Jerry Phillips: I think we planned it for seven. It's whatever the roads, the trucks were able to run adverse loads on them.

David Gould: It needs maintenance here. This bit of the road here, too. *No log haul so no*

Jerry Phillips: *money for maintenance on the 2300.*
We had one of the roads that ran an adverse of nine percent.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: Coming out of Elk Creek. *9000*

Bob Zybach: Now Elk Creek is where the Gould Lake is, isn't it?

Jerry Phillips: It is, it is.

David Gould: Yeah. We need to go down here.

Jerry Phillips: It's interesting if . . . 65 years ago it was a nice little lake. Now it's all totally gone.

Bob Zybach: Is that right? Wow, but filled in with sediment?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, and vegetation. Just it never was deep, and a landslide lake.

David Gould: Some of the landslide *eroded the water level dropped,*
the lake also collected sand from the stream,
dropped the water level, part of it.

Bob Zybach: Well, the lake had fish in it, didn't it? *a 6000*

David Gould: *Oh yeah. after the state started logging the*
sediment filled it in about 20 years

Bob Zybach: I think one of those stories, I wasn't too clear if it was Gould Lake or Loon Lake but they caught like 160 fish out of it or something.

David Gould: That's Gould Lake, there was a lot of fish in there. I never got to go fishing there, either. *the slide was 1894, and the fish*

were cut through trout, salmon & steelhead could not
get up the falls. Mike up Elk Creek.

George Gould claimed Elk Creek was the best
fishing stream in the whole Forest.

Bob Zybach: We had that happen in Lincoln County where you had the Slide Lake coming in, create a large, about 90-acre slide, created what we called Slide Lake, and then about three years later I took my boat up there and it was just loaded with large fish that quick.

Randy Wiest: Recent fish head was a gift to Slide Lake [???].

Jerry Phillips: Slide Lake?

Randy Wiest: Yup.

Bob Zybach: I heard that get formed, that formed the day before Christmas that year. Called it Ayers Lake for a while, after Ray Ayers. They blamed it on the clearcut logging, but what happened it was starting to go, and they went in there and clearcut to get the trees out before they slid off the hill, and then when the slide went we were planting trees, and loggers are shut down. We just heard a giant boom, and we're all trying to figure out what happened, and then we found out after vacation when the loggers went back there all their stuff was isolated.

~~David Gould:~~

Right.



Bob Zybach: All the trees planted on it, my crews planted it.

Randy Wiest: Is that right?

Bob Zybach: That was pretty easy planting.

Randy Wiest: I used to hike in there as a kid, high school fishing quite a bit.

Bob Zybach: I took my boat in there and left it, and then somebody else took it, so.

Randy Wiest: Yeah, I remember there was a boat back in there. We never did use it but I remember seeing a boat back in there.

Bob Zybach: I had a 14-foot aluminum boat.

Randy Wiest: Yeah. We packed a little canoe in there.

Bob Zybach: Yeah. We're talking about the same Slide Lake in Lincoln County right?

Randy Wiest: Yup.

Bob Zybach: Okay. Yup. It sounded like a supersonic jet went right over so it went kaboom, and we were like . . . there was a reverberation and everybody, it

was pretty clear, we thought somebody had been up there, blowing up dynamite or something.

~~David Gould:~~ ~~I heard something on the Slide Lake, that something happened. I just didn't know what it was.~~

Del

Jerry Phillips: Yeah.

David Gould: The next year.

Bob Zybach: That was the same with us. In fact, it was the next year when the guys came back from Christmas break.

David Gould: This was a big slide area here. It's come down pretty often. I bet Jerry had fun laying the road out. *The switch backs about 2 1/2 mile on 2,300 ft.*

Bob Zybach: Did you lay this road out Jerry?

Jerry Phillips: Yup.

Bob Zybach: Did you have fun?

Jerry Phillips: Sure.

David Gould: He had to walk in a ways.

Bob Zybach: What year did this road go in?

Jerry Phillips: We sold the sale in '58, built the mainline road in '59, and then logged it all off in 1960.

Bob Zybach: Before the Columbus Day Storm even?

Jerry Phillips: Yup.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: There's not a switchback in the whole road.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: Big sale. It was like 220 acres, and we had allowed them to cat log it. We would never do that anymore, but we were new to the market. Loggers all knew how to deal with BLM, but we were a new marketer.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Bob Zybach: How come this didn't get logged?

Jerry Phillips: We just like to look at it.

David Gould: They didn't ~~know~~ ^{want} how to log it.

Bob Zybach: Are we on Jerry's Reserve right here?

Jerry Phillips: No.

David Gould: No. This is one of ~~them~~.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: This is the same age, but it's ..

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: Real nice stuff.

Amber Ross: We're kind of close to there. I think it's that square down there [on the GIS map].

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. Yeah, I know it's that 40 there. We're there where the red dot is?

Amber Ross: Yup.

Bob Zybach: Wow, so that's right along the --

Jerry Phillips: -- head of Beaver Creek.

Amber Ross: Randy, we're going to pop out on the 1000 for a short distance.

Randy Wiest: Okay, go left?

David Goulds: Turn left here.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

Bob Zybach: I didn't realize that there's still another patch of old-growth through here.

Amber Ross: I think you might be above the log trucks.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

34 **Stop #B-13. 34:06 Big Saddle (2) to Gould's Lake. Photos (8): 0971; 0972; 0973; 0974; 0975; 0976; 0977; 0978**

Randy Wiest: Okay. That's a big roundabout.

Jerry Phillips: Big Saddle.

David Gould: I don't see any truck hauling in there.

Jerry Phillips: Big Saddle.

Bob Zybach: Big Saddle.

Jerry Phillips: Then south section, we logged all of that in 1960. It's all old-growth. Then that's all grown back, then we went to log it again, and then somebody found a bird in there.

Amber Ross: Yeah, we're at the 10-Mile [road marker]. We should be good on log trucks.

Randy Wiest: Okay. It doesn't look like they've been driving on this.

Amber Ross: It doesn't.

Randy Wiest: Nope.

Amber Ross: Okay. I think they're from the seven and a half mile to the south.

Bob Zybach: What's this ridgeline called through here?

Jerry Phillips: Elk Ridge. Elk Ridge.

David Gould: This is Elk Creek down here. 9000

Jerry Phillips: This is our original main road. 10000

David Gould: The West Fork's on this side. The divide is here.

Bob Zybach: What are the two creeks on the . . . ?

David Gould: I don't know. One of them's Beaver Creek and Trout Creek and now Elk Creek is the one we are on now.

Amber Ross: We're going to take the next major left.

David Gould: Okay.

Randy Wiest: Next major left, okay.

David Gould: Do you see all this shale in the bank here?

Amber Ross: Could be a gate on it.

Bob Zybach: Yup.

David Gould: That's ~~the~~ ^{on top of} the top ~~pillings~~ to the sandstone. That's what makes the loose spawning gravel on it that comes off here and goes on down to the river.

Bob Zybach: So it's the shale that's forming the spawning gravel, not the sandstone?

David Gould: ^{also the sandstone from the slides} No, It's [inaudible 00:35:42] ask about that, but you can't see down there.

Randy Wiest: Yup, this is our major left.

Jerry Phillips: This is Elk Creek. We're down Elk Creek.

Bob Zybach: Now we're heading over into the Elk Creek drainage right at this point?

David Gould: Yeah, this is it.

Amber Ross: On the 9000 Road.

Bob Zybach: How come the gate's back there? When they're logging or something they lock them up?

Amber Ross: No, that was from the protestors. All of the interior of the forest was gated out.

Bob Zybach: ^{Wow, they put gates to restrict access for logging sites.} ^{a judge said it was against the law}

David Gould: The put one down there at Elkhorn, where you go into the Elkhorn. They had them waiting on them when they did that. The judge said they couldn't go in there or hang around, so they put in gates to keep them out. Spent a lot of money and it just went down the drain. ^{because judge said they could not lock the gates}

Amber Ross: Yeah, so this is the 2000 where we started.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

Amber Ross: This is the 1000. Any of these interior drainages were all gated, so that's where the protestors were.

Jerry Phillips: That's right. People say they lived in, on Glenn Creek over there. They'd walk over this trail.

David Gould: They'd come right down on this ridge ~~now~~ *here*.

Jerry Phillips: A good trail.

David Gould: It's not bad. My dad brought my ~~grandmother~~ or my mother, up here when they was dating. Took her fishing. She kept getting behind and she would come up over the hill to Silver Falls, climbing on the tree, she's getting behind. He'd just say, "Oh the bear's getting closer" boy, ~~he'd~~ take off. That wore her out I guess. *she ~~she~~ would*

Bob Zybach: She married him anyhow?

David Gould: ~~I guess~~. She told me about that later.

Jerry Phillips: There's trees out there but they're a little bit bigger.

Bob Zybach: Well, that looks like a lot of the snags is what we're going through. It's like two basic age classes with an older story and then the second growth underneath. Is that Doug fir, hemlock, combination mostly?

Jerry Phillips: That's 1840 stuff.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh (affirmative).

Jerry Phillips: If it has hemlock in it, it's probably that 1840 then.

Bob Zybach: The other area didn't have hemlock, did it?

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: Which means that there was still a hemlock seed source available when this was open, and later there wasn't any hemlock seed source.

Bob Zybach: And earlier there wasn't any hemlock seed source -- if the 1750 trees didn't have any hemlock in them.

Jerry Phillips: Well, it's hard to tell with those. Hemlock doesn't live quite as long.

Bob Zybach: According to the Weyerhaeuser specs, very few of these trees ever make it to 400 years. What do you think on hemlock? 200, 250 maybe?

Jerry Phillips: I think somewhere in there. I saw some true old-growth hemlock one time, Mount Rainier, and it is quite interesting to look at. The bark looks quite different.

David Gould: I saw a couple of them, too, on Kentuck.

Bob Zybach: Hemlock?

David Gould:

Yeah. *they were with the old growth above the mill pond*

Bob Zybach:

Wow.

David Gould: About four-foot on the butt.

Bob Zybach: I saw the picture of you and your grandfather with that one old-growth.

David Gould: That's real old-growth there.

Bob Zybach: That looks like maybe eight-foot diameter.

David Gould: No, it was bigger than that.

Bob Zybach: 10 foot?

David Gould: Yeah. Somewhere around there.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

David Gould: I wouldn't say how old they were.

Bob Zybach: That must go back to what . . . Lionel Youst was saying that went back to the 1400s.

David Gould: I don't know

Bob Zybach: I don't either. I don't know where he got that number.

Jerry Phillips: I don't think so.

David Gould: I want to know . . . To the left, isn't it?

Randy Wiest: Yup.

David Gould: The other road goes up into upper Elk Creek and that's where ~~they haul those things through here~~ -- now is where they were running cattle.

the scattered 1840 timber was that protected the cattle from the snow according to George Gould.

David Gould: It's a town in Scottsburg in 1850, when they built the county road three years later. But then it burnt down in the fire.

Bob Zybach: Well, it's interesting to kind of figure that out. The main thing though, I think everybody's in agreement is the 1868 fire either re burnt the 1840 fire and probably did, and extended it, it looks like.

David Gould: Yeah. The 1840 fire was right there when this burned. You can't tell where the lake is here.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh (affirmative).

David Gould: Here's where one of the guys had a home built here, a rancher, had a building here. He never proved up on it though.

Bob Zybach: Right at this spot?

David Gould: Right back there, yeah. That's where the lake was. The lake was out there and went down.

Bob Zybach: Well, the cabin back there, was that Gould?

David Gould: George^{Jr.} Gould had a cabin there, yeah.

Bob Zybach: But that was the younger [George] Gould?

David Gould: Junior, yeah.

Bob Zybach: Younger George.

David Gould: Yeah. Him and his dad partnered up in the cabin. We can go ahead a little further and stop there, if you want.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

David Gould: It's in there.

Bob Zybach: That's where he put his cabin, is back there.

David Gould: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: If you look down there you should see a little bit of water.

David Gould: A little bit of water.

Jerry Phillips: Not much anymore.

Bob Zybach: Is that when the signs came down too with the protestors here, or was that?

Amber Ross: No, the signs came down because we have no longer a managed forest.

Bob Zybach: Ah.

Jerry Phillips: All this timber on the left . . .

Bob Zybach: Another deer.

Randy Wiest: Another one, that's almost the one we saw earlier.

Amber Ross: Yeah, he might have just hopped up the hill.

Randy Wiest: Yeah, wherever.

Bob Zybach: This one looked a little bit larger. Of course, my eyesight's going so . . .

Jerry Phillips: All this timber on the left, all along here we thought was so nice looking we didn't want to cut it. We just wanted to look at it.

Amber Ross: Straight trees!

Jerry Phillips: It's now about 130, 140 years old. Very high quality.

Bob Zybach: Would you sell it today?

Jerry Phillips: Probably, yes.

Bob Zybach: It's worth a whole lot more.

David Gould: According to the environmentalists.

Bob Zybach: Well, they'd say it's worth so much you can't afford to cut it.

Jerry Phillips: Almost certainly it's full of birds.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Amber Ross: When you leave the trees, you leave the habitat.

David Gould: People would just walk in from Allegany up and down this ridge to go fishing in Gould Lake.

Bob Zybach: Well, it --

Amber Ross: The waterholes should be labeled on these maps.

Bob Zybach: Okay, let's see. One of the maps . . .

Amber Ross: Hey Randy, our truck just sprung a leak.

Randy Wiest: It did?

Amber Ross: Yeah.

Randy Wiest: I'll be darned. It must be . . . yeah, from the new window.

Amber Ross: Yeah. If you . . .

Bob Zybach: Got this map there. I thought I had it down in there.

Amber Ross: You should. That's my copy.

Bob Zybach: Okay, yeah. We don't want . . . Let's see.

Amber Ross: There, these are more copies but I highlighted through these. So I don't really see that waterhole there.

Bob Zybach: Here it is.

Amber Ross: That waterhole is not labeled.

Bob Zybach: Well, we can just --

Amber Ross: But I can mark it.

Bob Zybach: Okay, good. There's the map. There's that. Not a very good functioning office space here.

David Gould: I should have brought it in my car, and we could have used that, too.

Bob Zybach: There we go.

Amber Ross: Alright.

Randy Wiest: Good?

Bob Zybach: Yep.

Amber Ross: But you never know.

Randy Wiest: You never know. We'll find out.

David Gould: Yeah. This is the road we can take to Allegany.

Jerry Phillips: This is one of all the waterholes around here. Do chain checks?

Randy Wiess: Oh yeah?

Amber Ross: Yeah, still some water in it.

Jerry Phillips: Yup.

Amber Ross: Is that rain or just . . . ?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, just a spring.

David Gould: Wasn't some of this timber in here a little bigger when you were logging?

Randy Wiest: 1000 over here?

David Gould: Here, you want this stuff bigger in here?

Jerry Phillips: This half section here is where, Board of forestry ownership.

Jerry Phillips: The half sitting right in front of us.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: The head of Silver Creek.

Bob Zybach: Jerry, we just came by a spring there. Can we mark it spring on the map?

Jerry Phillips: Pardon?

Randy Wiest: You want me to go back to it?

Bob Zybach: I think we're close enough.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

Bob Zybach: It's too much trouble really to get out, but I wanted to get the springs marked to kind of get them --

Randy Wiest: I can turn around pretty easily and go back if you want.

Jerry Phillips: We're part of a co-op, and International Paper, and BLM, and ourselves, and there were test sites on all those ownerships.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh (affirmative).

Jerry Phillips: Then all the . . . actual plantations then went up to St. Paul after the seedlings had grown and the seed bearing progeny trees.

Bob Zybach: They weren't grown here on the forest?

Jerry Phillips: No.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: They were all grown to a seed processing plant. That may have been over in Elkton, for the extraction, seed, then they were all grown up at St. Paul. I thought there was three test sites on the forest?

Jerry Phillips: There are.

Bob Zybach: Okay, so --

Jerry Phillips: Those are the, I guess bigger trees in here. These are some genuine old-growth here.

Bob Zybach: You're saying old-growth but they go back to --

Jerry Phillips: These are . . .

Bob Zybach: Oh, there are some big trees.

Jerry Phillips: . . . go back to 1750.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: This is genuine old-growth here. We just left it here just to look at it.

David Gould: Now, this grew up after the 1840 fire, or what?

Jerry Phillips: The 1840 fire as far as we knew was all in the southeast part of the forest, Cedar Creek and Owl Creek, and Salander Creek. These are all like 1750.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: Very fine timber.

Tape 7-B. Interview with Jerry Phillips and David Gould by Bob Zybach, with Amber Ross and Randy Wiest while touring the Elliott State Forest on November 8, 2017. **NOTE:** The previous 45 minutes of this oral history tour were inadvertently recorded over due to operator's error.

Part 5. Old Maid's Cabin to Roberts Ridge (47:27)

Jerry Phillips: . . . "Let's just leave the alder standing. Nobody wants it. It's not good for anything. Let's just leave those alders standing over here." Inadvertent riparian buffer.

Jerry Phillips: Plan was clear over on Big Creek. This is a . . . this is still standing.

Amber Ross: That's the alder?

David Gould: There we go.

Jerry Phillips: Sixty-five years ago.

Amber Ross: Wow.

Stop #B-23. 0:39 Old Maid's Cabin, Spawning Gravel & Old-Growth. Photos (7): 0979; 0980; 0981; 0982; 0983; 0984; 0985

David Gould: So what you don't understand, Bob, is that this is the trail went right up the hill over here.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: This hits the top in just a little ways, then it hit the trail that goes to Loon Lake.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh.

David Gould: And she had two sisters.

Bob Zybach: Randy, can we just stay for just a second.

Randy Wiest: Oh you bet. Sure.

Bob Zybach: Let me get . . . kind of get the story.

David Gould: She had two sisters lived over at Loon Lake. So that's why the she was here. She was trying to find somebody to marry her, I think, bless her. Anyway, so she ended up living with her sister just to help with the kids and the ranch, and teaching the kids' school, and then she got the money from the bees, ~~the beehives.~~ money - ~~the beehives.~~ money

X
OK

Bob Zybach: Yeah?

David Gould: And they were selling 12 hundred pounds of honey a year, once in a while. That's a lot.

Bob Zybach: But her cabin was right here and it ~~was on the trail~~ between the Elkhorn and Loon Lake.

David Gould: Yeah, yeah, the trail goes up here. *connected to the Ump Coos bridge and the main trail across stream to the divide*

Bob Zybach: Oh, that way.

David Gould: Yeah. And on ahead ~~here~~ is where the main trail crossed the head of ~~this~~ headwater and the Indian trail, First Indian trail. *into headwaters of W Fort to the Umpqua of the West Fort*

Bob Zybach: And that's what I've been . . . I've had mapped out at the beginning is the Indian trail went from Allegany to Loon Lake through --

Jerry Phillips: There's that little . . . probably on Elk Ridge.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. Now there's another . . . the Fern Cabin.

Jerry Phillips: That's up here on the Umpcoos.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh?

Jerry Phillips: Or it was, up on the Umpcoos. It divides the Umpqua water and Coos River water.

Bob Zybach: And that's where the Fern Cabin was?

Jerry Phillips: That's where it was.

Bob Zybach: So that was in another bracken fern prairie?

Jerry Phillips: Yes it was, uh-huh.

Bob Zybach: Is that bracken fern prairie still there?

Jerry Phillips: I don't think so. I think it's all young fir right now.

Bob Zybach: So we could see it on an aerial photo, but from the 50s probably?

Jerry Phillips: I think so.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. And then this is the area, that's . . . I wasn't sure where it was, but this was the area that they left the first riparian [buffer].

Jerry Phillips: That's right behind us. *near the old Maids Cabin.*

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. Isn't that where the guy said that if we're going to leave those trees, Fish and Wildlife should pay for them? Or is that the planned one?

Jerry Phillips: That was over on Big Creek.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. Okay, good.

Jerry Phillips: That was planned, over there. This wasn't planned.

David Gould: Those berries I was talking about, talk about George come in here to ~~cut~~ *find* the cattle and take it back to the ranch.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh?

David Gould: And it took him like, what, six hours or something.

Bob Zybach: Wow. So that was the 1908 diary?

David Gould: Yeah. Yeah.

Bob Zybach: And was that George's diary?

David Gould: Yeah.

Bob Zybach: Oh, okay. Good.

David Gould: Talking about that, and that's where the Old Maids's Cabin was, you know. We were running around cattle back then ~~for up to a year.~~ *and herding them back to the homestead for the night.*

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Amber Ross: You know where we're at Randy?

Randy Wiest: Yep.

David Gould: I guess we're ready, huh?

Randy Wiest: We're right here.

Amber Ross: We're on the 8000.

Randy Wiest: Eight thousand? Okay.

Bob Zybach: Well that's two birds with one stone. The first riparian area, I was wondering where that was at, and the Old Maids cabin, I was wondering where that was at. And they're both here, so all good.

David Gould: Yeah, the Old Maid's Cabin was where the alders are growing here. So if you want to go back --

Amber Ross: We're going to turn around.


Randy Wiest: We're going to turn around.

Bob Zybach: Oh, see, I didn't know that.

David Gould: There used to be a big culvert here and they put this bridge in for the fish.

Randy Wiest: Holy cow, this is tight in here.

David Gould: Right here I had a reload ^{rock} pile right here.

 Jerry Phillips: ^{pick} It is apparently up here, was open ground for grazing because Bert called the ~~barbed~~ wire fence right here, sort of above her cabin, and so it must've been a patch of . . . opening up, it had something for the cows to chew on there. It's all trees now.

David Gould: I think the way their land lays there, they didn't want the cattle to go on up that way because they could've just kept going. That's why they put that there, to keep them out of that draw there. There's another draw just over this little hill here. Cut that draw off with the fence, and then there's more fence in here to keep the horses and stuff in when they would run around here.

Bob Zybach: So this was basically pastureland up until about World War I, maybe. Well probably up until World War II, maybe.

David Gould: Oh, ^{they} ~~that~~ kind of got out of here in the 1920s or whatever.

Bob Zybach: But, well, that's --

Jerry Phillips: I think this has always been timberland.

Bob Zybach: They were grazing the cattle, though.

Jerry Phillips: In a few places.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: But not just everywhere.

Bob Zybach: I see.

David Gould: I thought it was open pretty much. And a lot of places in this bottom has got the meanders on down here, we have yet to see. *The catch*

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. *where ~~last~~ fret for room on the feed*

David Gould: There's a lot of gravel down there for fish.

Bob Zybach: I was going to say that back there, at the cabin site, there's a ton of gravel.

David Gould: Look at this tree here. That's a --

Bob Zybach: That's a beauty.

David Gould: *grew* That's after the 1868 fire, you see why they want to call it old-growth. See *this* ~~there~~ one had natural alder and stuff to knock the limbs off her, probably. *lower*

Bob Zybach: You can see the . . . yeah.

Jerry Phillips: It doesn't have the plated bark, though, that the true old-growth has.

Bob Zybach: That's what, maybe 250 to 300 years of age?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah. It's right in there.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, you can get that at about 200 years in certain places, like I think the Olympics and the Cascades. But maybe those trees are older than I've estimated, too.

David Gould: The real old-growth, *called* as my granddad said, the Yellow Fir that was ~~had~~ *9 yellowish color soft fine grain color*

Jerry Phillips: Yeah. That's what it's called.

David Gould: And it even smelled different.

Jerry Phillips: Kind of a yellowish-plated bark.

Bob Zybach: Yeah. That's where you get the six- and eight-foot trees. Ten-foot trees.

Jerry Phillips: Well, you might.

David Gould:

We're going to see an old-growth down here.

along the 8000 down

Jerry Phillips:

Depends on how good the ground is. On the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest over there. That's typical Cascades land, it's not all flat. It's pretty decent ground, but not flat. And that is a 400-year-old stand.

Bob Zybach:

Ah-hah.

David Gould:

Sure glad I filled the holes on the rest of it.

Bob Zybach:

Could've been a bad trip.

I had 450 yds in a pile at 9000 elevation to donate to State.

David Gould:

I just got up ~~there~~ *to here* with trying to save rock and go the other way. Did all the way up to 2300 to 9000, 8000 here out ~~to two thousand~~ *the 2000 from the quarry.*

Bob Zybach:

Looks like you've got some more work to do.

David Gould:

Well, it's kind of out of my area now. To get rid of these, you just put some rock in them and then if you grade the road and try to tell them what's here, it just keeps coming back because you can't get it back good enough. Next guy comes over and makes that hole again and the water sits in, you got the whole package. Water splashes the stuff out of it.

Bob Zybach:

Jerry, some of those trees back there look like they have a different type of moss and a lot thicker than the other trees we've been looking at. Just that one patch. I was hoping to find some more that look the same to ask you about. There's a real, thick, curdling moss, just pretty solid patches on those trees. I'm not seeing any more.

David Gould:

Nice little waterfall in here.

Randy Wiest:

Pretty little waterfall right there.

Bob Zybach:

Oh yeah.

David Gould:

That's beautiful, I'll say that. Every one of these little side draws has a waterfall in it. You don't see that much vegetation. That's what happened here in the middle of the storm when they tried to open the road back up, water going everywhere and boy you really see a lot of stuff. Right there is where I was talking about, see that little ditch we went across?

Amber Ross:

Yeah.

David Gould:

~~That goes from this stream to the main draw they used to cross there to the ranch.~~

The trail & road here at Kelly Cr. by going over this low ridge you cut off a long meander of a stream on the river, the detour.

Bob Zybach:

So they just cut a ~~new channel in~~ huh?

lowered the ridge & took a short cut - about 1/2 mile

David Gould:

That's how they would . . . they just went up over that hump, ~~sometimes~~. Think it was very easy going, and that was the plan. My granddad talked about it some, not sure what it was.

Jerry Phillips:

You know, a salmonberry patch like this, nothing is going to grow in there.

Bob Zybach:

Yeah?

Jerry Phillips:

I mean you're not going to have alder, fir, or anything growing in there. You're going to get burned off.

Bob Zybach:

We used to cut those with chainsaws and spray them when they'd sprout. That was the only way we get to handle them. And it didn't take care of them, but I was wondering, those salmonberry patches, now we looked at some before that had alder in them, and then the story was that the alder die and then it's just pure salmonberry, but . . . so those aren't relict salmonberry patches, those are invasive salmonberry patches?

David Gould:

There wasn't salmonberries when my grandparents were in here.

they apparently were designated by the fire 0186.

Bob Zybach:

Okay. That's what I was curious about. But it sounds like on Tenmile Ridge, that those salmonberry patches might have been pretty firmly established.

David Gould:

We've seen the old-growth snags around here pretty good. *from*

Bob Zybach:

Yeah, yeah.

David Gould:

They did That's about the same size as timber ~~as~~ you have now. These trees aren't old-growth according to me, so they weren't old-growth, except a few of them. ~~is~~ his definition. There's a lot of salmon spawning gravel in some of that down there. *changed*

Bob Zybach:

The definition I've always used on old-growth is 200 years, but in your report, you used 300 years. And Jerry, when we were talking last time, you said that they called 140 and 160-year-old stuff they called old-growth.

Jerry Phillips:

We used about 170 as our cut off. But that's a bad term. Old-growth is a bad term.

Bob Zybach:

Yeah?

Jerry Phillips: It's a logger's term, not forestry. Logger's term, meaning large, usually fairly old timber. It's a very fuzzy term. But today, the environmental wackos, now they apply it to anything that's large. If it's more than 18 inches, it's old-growth.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: To them.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: It becomes more and more meaningless.

David Gould: Those guys don't want to cut anything, so they call it that.

Jerry Phillips: We already know that true old-growth is the Yellow Fir, probably it's 3- or 400-years-old.

David Gould: It's a pretty good patch over there.

Bob Zybach: At Oregon State, they did a study in the late 1940s, and at that time they were arguing that old-growth should be 400 and 450 years of age, like you're arguing.

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Bob Zybach: Which would be equivalent to probably a 90-year-old person or something. You'd be old-growth.

Jerry Phillips: Yep. That's right. That's right.

David Gould: Here's how we got started. When the people came here, they were logging the older timber, which is a bigger timber. And then they get that cut, the ~~next batch would be the~~ ^{the yellow fir} we called that the old-growth -- the next batch would be the ~~first~~ or second- or third-growth, and whatever. The second- ^{the first growth}

Bob Zybach: Yeah?

The Elkhart Forest became old-growth size and age & it into third growth

David Gould: Second growth, and you keep going down until you got the third-growth. The third growth was smaller by like this.

Jerry Phillips: That's right. The timber being logged in the 50s by the gyppos was all third-growth. Almost all third-growth.

After the 1st war the small mills were cutting 3rd growth

David Gould: So we had state forest timber when my dad was logging, it was small, but it was beautiful for small mills because that's what they were ~~dealing with~~.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. *designed for cut.*

Jerry Phillips: And very little defects. Very little defects, whereas true old-growth has quite a bit of defects.

David Gould: We're having trouble getting the rings to be six rings per inch, whereas to make good lumber, you never have trouble finding that sometimes, because it's too porous. Like railroad ties, they have to have that on them, also, so it's kind of hard to get it sometimes.

Jerry Phillips: The other is called "fast-growth." The market adapted to that. It was first believed there was nobody would want to buy fast-growth. Oh, that's all gone away now.

David Gould: I'll tell you one thing, what they're doing in the drainages [adding trees and rocks for "structure"], until you get the gravel, it's hard to fill in.

Bob Zybach: Well they have a big patch of it back there and it's been at Old Maid's Cabin, there's a lot of it.

David Gould: It's working, whatever they're doing.

Bob Zybach: Aha. Well that's interesting. I've never seen those logs actually function before, where there were -

David Gould: You got to have gravel in order to catch it because *wood & rock structure* *the gradient is to stop a solid smooth channel bottom.*

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

David Gould: It's coming out of side creeks, most of it.

David Gould: Another place where the alder died. See it over there? Where the alder died and that's what you get. Big old maple there.

Bob Zybach: Yup.

Jerry Phillips: Yeah.

David Gould: Unless you get a burn there or something.

Bob Zybach: Looks like a plantation from here.

David Gould: I need to come up here and patch these holes up, I guess.

Bob Zybach: Jerry, it looks like this area might have been planted while you were managing the forest.

Jerry Phillips: Oh yeah.

Bob Zybach: It would've been one of your last jobs here, I would think.

Jerry Phillips: Oh, probably be a little --

David Gould: Small log mills just loves this type of timber.

Bob Zybach: What's interesting is I did a history of mills in Oregon, they were almost all tie mills, small log mills, nobody could handle old-growth.

David Gould: It was after the 1868 fire when they were ~~coming~~ ^{grew forest}. Right after the war, that's when they started coming. ^{the 60 year old trees}

Jerry Phillips: Because the railroads were in great need of maintenance ties, so there were a lot of tie mills.

Bob Zybach: Two things changed that, creosote and automobiles.

Jerry Phillips: Yes they did.

Bob Zybach: Well, the story you were talking about, mythology, it's a story was that they came in and cut all the old-growth, and they didn't. They came in and they cut as much second growth as they could handle for the tie mills. They couldn't handle the old-growth.

Randy Wiest: Oh, did you want to go that way?

David Gould: No, we want to go the way we're going.

Randy Wiest: Oh, okay. ^{8000 - 9000 in ft}

David Gould: Up there, there are some bigger trees down there that we'll show you, if you want to look at bigger trees.

Jerry Phillips: See, there's genuine old-growth over here to the left, just a handful. And you can tell that the bark is different.

David Gould: One right there, and some on the right, too. There's a bigger tree there.

Bob Zybach: There's a . . . you see the bark is starting to form.

David Gould: Here's one right here, see?

Bob Zybach: Yep. Ah, that's a nice sized tree.

David Gould: Yeah. I wonder if they had environmentalists sitting in it or not. It looks big enough.

Bob Zybach: Have they ever actually found a murrelet in a tree anywhere near here?

Jerry Phillips: They have.

Bob Zybach: They have? In a tree?

Jerry Phillips: It's a rarity.

David Gould: That tree right there? There's one. That tree over there, that's what they want to see out here, those dead trees now.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: One thing I did was go after these. Fires have burned most of these trees.

Bob Zybach: Yep. I just did an editorial in the paper and I've been getting all kinds of holy hell from people with anonymous names.

David Gould: Oh yeah?

Bob Zybach: For wanting to cut everything and use deadwood for --

David Gould: Here's a true old-growth down here, with the bark like it is. See it there?

Bob Zybach: Oh yeah.

David Gould: See the fire burn on the . . . I mean, the black bark? It's from the fire.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, that's a fire scar?

Amber Ross: Oh wow. That's a big tree.

David Gould: That's probably about a 7-footer there.

Bob Zybach: The one right across the creek there, too.

David Gould: There's three or four of them that's not quite as big above us. They're all . . . right here is where ~~they kind of~~ the fires let up enough that they didn't kill them.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

*the stream divides. elk eat it that's
Sick*

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Amber Ross: Yeah, it was . . . Some kid came in at night in the dark.

Randy Wiest: Risking his life doing it.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

Randy Wiest: Bad scenario, felling trees at night.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Randy Wiest: And especially head high.

David Gould: They come in here when they're sawing off the big trees in the road and they cut them out, then they ~~log~~ ^{put} wood in the back to the car. Stand of alder. *from Pat*

Bob Zybach: Then they'd been logged off and then came back to alder?

David Gould: For the alders, yeah. You don't see any fir in it. But that's good, they keep the roads open.

Bob Zybach: Amber, who did you take your GIS classes from? I took GIS in '88, and there was a guy that did tessellation [Jon Kimerling] and he was really well known. I can't think of his name.

Amber Ross: Oh, I think my teachers would've been a lot younger than that. I don't know if I can tell you the names.

Bob Zybach: Oh, that's the trouble I was having. He was really well known, and having international influence. I found out I could do GIS with a two-year learning curve at that time.

Amber Ross: Hmm.

Randy Wiest: Old-growth right there.

David Gould: There's another one here that died. Somewhere right in here.

Amber Ross: It's still a pretty steep learning curve. The certificate is 21 credits as a minor.

Bob Zybach: Wow. I took it and I got a B because theoretically I'd been using mylar sheets and I knew exactly why you use it, how to interpret it, how to use aerial photos. I never got to the part where you put in a point here and

make a straight line, it was just like really . . . And they were using PCs and I'm a Mac person, so the technical part of it was just [too much].

David Gould: Yeah, they started to put boulders in to start right over the bridge here. You see what the boulders have done. Go down here, just a little, about halfway down to the Elkhorn Ranch. They had a big pile of boulders and ~~had to get them for them.~~ *That we built from road*

Stop #B-25, 26:14

Pheasant Cabin To Joe's Lake. No Photos. *Corrections M 3/11/12 and 3/11/12*

Jerry Phillips: Okay, now the Pheasant Cabin was right there.

Bob Zybach: The Pheasant Cabin?

Jerry Phillips: Pheasant Cabin.

David Gould: They're all in the back there somewhere.

Jerry Phillips: There's actually nothing here anymore.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh.

Jerry Phillips: I tried to show my sons where it was. It was right on the upper edge of that turn pass there.

David Gould: It kind of went back in the ground, didn't it?

Jerry Phillips: Well, it was all made of young fir poles.

Bob Zybach: Oh wow.

Jerry Phillips: And they all rotted away. There's a picture in my book of that cabin, and it was still used. Still probably sleep overnight in it. When it went away, it went away.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. Now that's Pheasant Cabin.

Jerry Phillips: That's Pheasant Cabin.

Bob Zybach: All the others are built out of cedar shakes.

Jerry Phillips: That was "Baldy" [Baltimore or "Balty"] Crane's. It probably wasn't any cedar wood around here.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. So this is the same guy, Baltimore guy.

Jerry Phillips: Baldy Crane.

Bob Zybach: Balty Crane.

Jerry Phillips: And Cle Wilkinson.

David Gould: Look at the boulders there.

Bob Zybach: Are they capturing gravel?

David Gould: A little bit.

Amber Ross: A little bit.

Jerry Phillips: And they put those boulders in the creek down there.

David Gould: We blew them up and trucked ^{to a pile} ~~and placed them~~. We're coming to this part of Bert's property here. Bert's homestead.

Bob Zybach: Bert Gould, the surveyor, he picked this land.

David Gould: Yeah, we're on it here, now.

Jerry Phillips: That's right, I'm inclined to think it's here, but that picture says, mouth of Joe's Creek, which is a little bit further. And there's no landmarks in the picture.

Bob Zybach: What was the main thing he was trapping through here?

David Gould: This here looked awful suspicious [for a cabin site] to me. Feel like we couldn't get them up here, but maybe not.

Jerry Phillips: We built that road to ~~cover that~~ Elkhorn Ridge. 9300

David Gould: What do I know? Looked like it could've been part of this clearing here.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh.

David Gould: That's where I tore the tree stand down, up here. Zip zip.

Bob Zybach: Now what creek is this through here?

Jerry Phillips: This is West Fork Millicoma.

Bob Zybach: Oh, okay.

Jerry Phillips: Main West Fork. *Ekhon*

David Gould: How far is it, about five miles down to the ranch from here, by river?

Jerry Phillips: Now . . .

Amber Ross: Two and a half.

Bob Zybach: Two and a half. Wow.

Jerry Phillips: Dave says, he wonders if that cabin was right in here because this is about the mouth of Joe's Creek. The general area.

Bob Zybach: So this might be the Pheasant Cabin here?

David Gould: No, the Pheasant Cabin is back there.

Bob Zybach: Okay. Bert's?

Jerry Phillips: No. The picture I handed out earlier.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. Oh this is a nice stand through here.

Jerry Phillips: Mm-hmm (affirmative). People use this as a camping area quite a bit.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh.

David Gould: I've got a picture of it right there. See that it's got three drainages down in here?

Jerry Phillips: That's where it might be, right here.

Bob Zybach: Right here?

David Gould: Yeah, Joe's Creek, Otter Creek and Deer Creek all come in right here.

Bob Zybach: Deer Creek?

David Gould: Deer Creek and Otter Creek and Joe's Creek all come right in this area.

Jerry Phillips: They do.

Bob Zybach: Ah-ha.

David Gould: He had a property on that stream. A central area.

Bob Zybach: And that's why he chose it for his homestead?

David Gould: I'm sure, yeah.

Jerry Phillips: And he would drive these livestock up, up, up from the Elkhorn Ranch down there, up through here, and then up this ridge and over Dean's Mountain to market. *J*

Bob Zybach: Aha. So over this ridge, the market --

Jerry Phillips: It blows my mind. And we never knew who Joe was, if Joe was an Indian or just . . . who Joe was.

Bob Zybach: When he drove them over the hill to market, was that market in . . . ?

Jerry Phillips: Reedsport.

Bob Zybach: Reedsport, okay.

David Gould: This is the end of the 8100 right there. *He that was Walker. That bought Elkhorn & lived on See Field Cr.*

Jerry Phillips: Joe's Creek.

Randy Wiest: Joe's Creek right there?

Jerry Phillips: Yep.

Bob Zybach: And Joe might've been an Indian guy?

Jerry Phillips: That's just a story I heard one time but, I don't, we don't know that.

Randy Wiest: Pile of boulders right there.

Jerry Phillips: Often they assign one name to idiots.

David Gould: *They went* I go down there a long ways and put a lot of them in there. I put stuff up *Joe's Creek* ~~this draw~~, too. Right down below here is where they had a bunch of beehives.

Bob Zybach: Oh, is this where she kept her bees?

David Gould: It's one of them right down, across the river down there.

Bob Zybach: Well, they had one right up at the Elkhorn Ranch where they said they had a glass wall where they could see the bees.

David Gould: Yeah, those are just for watching them with the kids.

Bob Zybach: What were the bees . . . was it clover, or --?

David Gould: Oh I don't know. They were ~~probably from Ross~~ *black bear*
~~and they eat the~~ *nest*

Bob Zybach: Fireweed?

David Gould: Fireweed or whatever. I don't know. Huckleberries, everything. *blackberry*

Jerry Phillips: Salal, would have berries, flowers.

David Gould: They got a lot of honey out of here. It's recorded.

Jerry Phillips: So is salmonberry.

David Gould: I think the biggest problem was bears getting in there. They had to work around that, too.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh. That would question . . . you kind of laughed last time, Jerry, but there's an Indian myth and I think, that a grizzly bear challenged some people that were digging camas in Ash Valley. And it looks to me, driving through there, Ash Valley probably had camas, but I've never heard of any grizzly bears in this country.

Jerry Phillips: No. As far as I knew, there never were. These are all brown bears or black bears.

Bob Zybach: How about you, David? Have you ever heard of --?

David Gould: No, I haven't.

Bob Zybach: Yeah?

David Gould: I didn't know if you wanted to go to Dean's mountain or go somewhere else? I don't know where you wanted to go.

Amber Ross: We're headed towards the 2000, towards Dean's Mountain.

Bob Zybach: Oh, Dean's Mountain, yeah.

David Gould: Have you decided whether you want to go left or right or what time we want to peel out or whatever.

Bob Zybach: Well, let's see, we're making some good time.

David Gould: Jerry used to say there was a myrtle patch down there both ways.

Bob Zybach: Well I'm interested in that. Is that on the way to Dean's Mountain?

David Gould: No, it doesn't go that way when you go back. But it's not that far.

Bob Zybach: Let's take that. I haven't seen any myrtle patches on the interior here. It looked like there was a couple of myrtles on the Elkhorn Ranch.

David Gould: Yeah, I don't know if they're still growing down there or not. ~~But Jerry still thinks we have plenty there.~~

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh.

David Gould: It's cold back here.

Bob Zybach: Let's see.

David Gould: I think here, they used to have a little dam here for storing water with the beavers.

Jerry Phillips: We had five million gallons of water in there at one time.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Amber Ross: Stock pond?

Jerry Phillips: Joe's Lake.

Amber Ross: Joe's Lake?

David Gould: Yeah, you got sand in the bottom here.

Jerry Phillips: I think the beavers did knock out the dam. We put an earthen dam across the creek.

Bob Zybach: The next thing I'm seeing up here is Mud Spring.

Jerry Phillips: Now that's the old CC's side camp.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: Turn left up here.

Randy Wiest: Turn left? Okay.

Jerry Phillips: This is just to the east of . . .

Bob Zybach: Is that where the myrtle on, too? That's on the same turn?

David Gould: Yeah.

Bob Zybach: Okay. Yeah, those are the --

David Gould: See this corner here? My dad had two trucks meet here head-on after the guys stopped to load a log truck going around the other side.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

David Gould: Talk about somebody pissed. Dump truck driver.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, there's Dean Mountain lookout, then there's Mud Spring Spike Camp.

Amber Ross: There is an old foundation of Dean Mountain lookout.

Bob Zybach: Of what?

Amber Ross: Dean Mountain lookout.

Bob Zybach: Oh good.

Amber Ross: If you want to go there.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, that was one of the places . . . I didn't know if we'd have time enough. Looks like we've got a bunch of time.

Amber Ross: I think it's just right there, if you go right.

Jerry Phillips: The spring for Dean's Mountain lookout was ~~Mud Springs~~. *on the 7000 just below
fell like out*

Bob Zybach: Oh okay, so it's the same one as for the [CCC] spike camp? *1*

Jerry Phillips: ~~Mm-hmm~~ (affirmative). *No*

Bob Zybach: Okay, yeah, that was one thing I was interested in. The spike camp and Dean's Mountain, and the myrtle grove.

Amber Ross: I'm going to look up where Dean's Mountain really is. Probably further up.

David Gould: *7* It's about 8 o'clock. *[Signature]*

Bob Zybach: Two o'clock.

David Gould: So, the ridge over there used to have lots of myrtle on it. Lots of huckleberries.

Bob Zybach: What ridge is that?

David Gould: That's where Joe used to have a huckleberry patch.

Bob Zybach: Well that makes a lot of sense. Indian Point has got huckleberries all the way down the ridge.

David Gould: To get over in there, it's kind of . . . it's not open now.

Jerry Phillips: See that?

Amber Ross: Hang on, Randy.

Randy Wiest: You okay? Where are you at?

Bob Zybach: This one.

Randy Wiest: You bet.

Stop #B-32. 36:16 Old-Growth Alder to Roberts Ridge. Photos (3): 0986; 0987; 0988

Jerry Phillips: This patch of alder right in front of me, this looks just the same today as it did 65 years ago.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: So I believe that this is a patch of alder which is at least 100 years old.

David Gould: It grew up ^{after} ~~in the~~ 1868 fire.

Jerry Phillips: But there it is.

Bob Zybach: This isn't a very good filing system, but it's kind of working.

Jerry Phillips: And it's very hard to determine the age of alder when you do a ring count. Very hard to separate the rings.

Randy Wiest: High rings?

Jerry Phillips: Mm-hmm (affirmative).

Bob Zybach: Randy, let me get a picture here of these alder.

Randy Wiest: Oh you bet.

Amber Ross: So we're about two and a half miles from Dean's Mountain, three probably with all these curves.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh.

David Gould: This was so much of this west side looked like. It didn't have old-growth on it.. *the alder probably started growing 30 years after the fire*

Bob Zybach: Yeah?

David Gould: I'm not sure which way you want to go. One has some stuff down there and one is like a big mountain up there, so we can go one way and come back and go the other way.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

David Gould: It's kind of which way you want to go out.

Amber Ross: So, I was going to ask you about the exit.

David Gould: Probably want to exit out Benson Ridge, I would think.

Amber Ross: Point out Benson Ridge.

David Gould: It comes out of Lakeside.

Amber Ross: Oh, down here?

David Gould: Here's Lakeside.

Amber Ross: This one's Benson Ridge. Okay. Yeah, we can go out Benson Ridge.

David Gould: So if we do that, then you want to see Dean's Mountain and want to see this, now we probably just go, we either go up here and come back and go over there, or through here and come back and go there and come out this way, or . . .

Amber Ross: Okay.

David Gould: Otherwise you're going to end up over in the Umpqua and this is all too far out here.

David Gould: Down here.

Jerry Phillips: Dry Lake.

Bob Zybach: And where is Dry Lake?

David Gould: It was down there.

Jerry Phillips: Under the road here.

David Gould: I kind of filled it in one day. We've got to start by saying we used the spread going downhill there, and then they came in and dumped a bunch of [inaudible 00:41:33] in there later. *Rock*

Bob Zybach: Ah-hah.

David Gould: Now that used to be a baseball field down there on that bench. Water was down there.

Jerry Phillips: This was just a cluster of cabins by the road.

Bob Zybach: So they had a cluster of cabins up here, but they had a baseball field below?

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Bob Zybach: And the water was down there?

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

Jerry Phillips: This is called a spike camp. It's a side camp from Mud Springs. And Mud Springs, by the way, was a side camp for Scholfield Creek, where the main camp was.

Bob Zybach: What was this spike camp called?

Jerry Phillips: Dry Ridge.

Bob Zybach: Dry Ridge Spike Camp, and then Mud Springs Spike Camp is in another location.

Jerry Phillips: By Dean's Mountain lookout.

Bob Zybach: Okay.

Jerry Phillips: Well this grove, it's a lot tighter.

David Gould: It's nothing like an old-growth forest, but some of it could become like the old-growth. Doesn't have the limbs on it..

Bob Zybach: Yeah. Well, it's too late for that. They're not going to stop limbs.

David Gould: Over where that boulder's sticking out. My granddad came through the pack trail and down trail through to the top of this ridge. I'll show you where the spring was back there. They packed meat from there down to the smokehouse.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh.

David Gould: There was a place down there [inaudible 00:45:11]. We used to scare him to death [inaudible 00:45:15]. Sand was in our [inaudible 00:45:17].

David Gould: I came through here with a pickup. It's part of the old CCC road right here.

Bob Zybach: Oh this is?

David Gould: Yeah.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh.

Jerry Phillips: We found it, to the Cedar Cabin. They didn't mean to stop, but they did. The war came along. They were headed for --

David Gould: Is this Robert's Ridge here? I think it is.

Jerry Phillips: I think it may be.

David Gould: I think this is where you're thinking about, it's up on this hill here.

Jerry Phillips: They were headed for Trail Butte and Kentuck, but they stopped right here because the war came.

Amber Ross: That was Robert's Ridge.

David Gould: Yeah, that was Robert's Ridge, I think. Somewhere in there is where the myrtles are.

Jerry Phillips: Well they were 40 years ago.

Bob Zybach: Can you remember kind of where they were?

Tape 7-C. Interview with Jerry Phillips and David Gould by Bob Zybach, with Amber Ross and Randy Wiest while touring the Elliott State Forest on November 8, 2017. NOTE: This recording of the oral history recording was inadvertently copied over the 45-minute segment from Gould's Lake to the Old Maid's Cabin. Operator error.

Part 6. Divide Spring, Dean Mountain & CCC Mud Flat Side Camp (47:20)

Stop #B-32. 0:08 Roberts Ridge Myrtle Grove to Divide Spring. No photos.

Bob Zybach: Jerry, I've watched this all changed over time. I'm not quite as old as you guys but I've watched all these meadows fill in and then I come out here with people that don't understand the woods and they think this is old-growth or native forest or something ancient.

Jerry Phillips: That's what they call it, native forest. That's –

Tape is silent from 0:24 to 0:51

Jerry Phillips: We don't really know much about that.

Bob Zybach: But then we have trappers and settlers and grazers and loggers and sawmills. And we got some pretty good clues on the Indians, where they were and what they were doing, by trail network and springs and certain types of plants.

David Gould: Do you want to come down here with Jerry or not? Is it further down or further up?

Jerry Phillips: It's through here.

David Gould: It's a good road going up and down one way. Now when my grandparents were running cattle up here somewhere on the far end of this, they were packing horses full of meat for ~~down below~~ *to take to elk horn to put in smoke house to cure it for to sell.*

Amber Ross: Yup. This one's going to be rough.

David Gould: This one hasn't been maintained. This one's a bird ~~hole~~ *mess*

Jerry Phillips: There's another one.

David Gould: That's what happens anywhere the water sits, you get deep holes.

Jerry Phillips: That's right.

David Gould: You got to put something big enough to stay in there. See how this is opened up? There's not much through here. You've got a bunch of bigger

David Gould: A hundred and twenty years old.

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, that's about right.

Bob Zybach: So the burn then, Jerry, that was a question we were having before, if a majority of the burn or a large share of it was like a hundred to a hundred and twenty year old trees rather than three hundred year old trees?

David Gould: I think the trees were ^{older} ~~over~~ in this basin a little more.

Bob Zybach: Yeah. But, it --

Jerry Phillips: Well, I suspect it was a mixture. So areas were, like off the Umpqua Highway, the whole face there, even there there's variation in there. I've done a little bit of ring counting in there, and there's probably variation just right around that Umpqua River face.

David Gould: Those cleaned up pretty good, but the alders are what cleaned them up.

Bob Zybach: The lower levels here?

David Gould: Yep.

Bob Zybach: Well, some of them were growing pretty tight together, though, too.

David Gould: Yep. There's a patch here and there. See, there you've got a clump, and ^{of} ~~for that~~ ^{has fewer big limbs}

Bob Zybach: Those isolated ones. . .

David Gould: I'm pretty sure that most everything over on this side, and the further you go south the smaller it was.

Bob Zybach: I'm going to guess that the myrtle grove is down and around through here somewhere maybe, or a little bit further? Just beyond these fir here?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, it was. . . pretty level ground, but out there a ways.

Bob Zybach: It wouldn't be in the fir.

Jerry Phillips: No, no.

David Gould: Looks different than it used to.

Bob Zybach: What's that?

David Gould: Looks different than it used to.

David Gould: There was Indians around the mouth of Charlotte Creek.

Bob Zybach: What's that?

David Gould: There's Indians at the mouth of Charlotte Creek, I heard about that one. They were in the water along the Umpqua, before the sailing ships. I read that somewhere. Before the sails. *the burn crossed the Umpqua and they went into the water to survive.*

David Gould: Just found an elk trail on the left bank.

Bob Zybach: There were stories of the fire going over, the Yaquina Burn 1849 of Indians going into the water, but you check out the sources on it, and there's one guy named Chief Nestucca talking to an Oregonian news reporter in 1890, so that's where the story came from. It's probably based on fact somewhere, but . . . It's really hard to document those things.

Bob Zybach: When you did your archaeological inventory, did you find any pre-1800 sites?

Amber Ross: Probably not. We didn't find anything that was prehistoric. There's just too much vegetation, and we have data for the Indian allotments. I know that Gary [Name?] pulled the list of them, and some GIS sheets show them, more along the Northern boundary on the Umpqua side, along where the Mill Creek stream runs. So not inhabitable.

Bob Zybach: That's what's so unusual about it. I didn't even know they had allotments here and then they picked places that aren't habitable.

Amber Ross: I know there was some on that boundary, a couple over here, but yeah they were all too steep to do anything.

David Gould: It's called Dry Ridge, but that looks like a wet camp though.

Amber Ross: I might have a map on my thumb drive that I can show you of allotments.

Bob Zybach: Well they look like they're in Douglas County.

Jerry Phillips: All the ones I know of --

Bob Zybach: Are in Douglas?

Jerry Phillips: Are in Coos except for the one on Big Creek. And that's right along that Coos - Douglas line.

Randy Wiest: Want to continue up?

David Gould: Yeah, go straight.

Randy Wiest: Go straight here? Okay.

David Gould: Look at all that old-growth. *alder.*

Jerry Phillips: That's just big old alder there.

David Gould: Down below that ground up here is a stream over to the west here.

Bob Zybach: Now this stuff didn't follow logging, this followed the 1868 fire?

Jerry Phillips: Absolutely, yup.

David Gould: And that ridge, there's the ones that had the ~~blue~~ *huckle* berries on it.

Bob Zybach: So that's Joe's Ridge over there?

David Gould: Yeah. And you have a lot of what you call peavine up here on ~~this thing~~. *Deer just love that stuff. Deer Ridge*

Bob Zybach: So do people. That's Peavine Ridge or Peavine Mountain down by the Rogue River. There's a big huge Indian ground and they turned it into a grazing ground.

David Gould: Up ahead here, they called it, I ~~think it was~~ *cost*, "Divide Spring." Because this was the divide between the river ~~here~~ *top the ridge* and then the spring's higher than the divide. This is where they used to camp. They didn't have a building here but they camped right out here ~~somewhere~~. Somewhere between here and where the road turns off.

Bob Zybach: So, right in through here . . .

David Gould: Somewhere in here. My granddad wasn't sure where it was. *because they*

Bob Zybach: And Divide Spring, he wasn't sure . . . *the CCC built the road through it*

David Gould: Divide Spring, yeah.

Bob Zybach: So they . . .

David Gould: ~~They hunted through here, yeah, for a while.~~ *They hunted & camped here for more than 25 years.*

Jerry Phillips: Take it to the right, here.

Bob Zybach: Can you slow down just a second, Randy?

Randy Wiest: You bet.

Bob Zybach: But do you know where the spring is through here?

David Gould: Yeah, it's right there, see that's higher than the divide, see?

Bob Zybach: Yup. But it'd be right along the ridge line?

David Gould: Somewhere in here where's they used to stop and camp. To hunt and camp.

Bob Zybach: Right along these springs along the ridge lines, or. . .

David Gould: And then that way is all Peavine Ridge that way, more than ¹⁵⁰⁰~~4000~~ acres of clearing.

Bob Zybach: So along this ridge we got myrtle, we got peavine, and then we got a spring.

David Gould: And you got huckleberries.

Bob Zybach: And huckleberries.

David Gould: We can go to Dean Mountain if you want to keep going.

Bob Zybach: To the right? But the spring is just over there a few feet?

David Gould: Yeah, it's right ahead of us, a lot higher than the divide is here.

Bob Zybach: Can we mark that on the map? The spring?

David Gould: ^{The hunters} I used to shoot the tops off the fir trees out there to practice shooting.

Bob Zybach: So the spring's right here?

David Gould: It's right up here, yeah. There's water right back there.

Bob Zybach: Boy, that sure. . .

David Gould: That's why they call it Divide Spring, it's higher than the divide. ~~Cause the divide's down over in the West Fork side now.~~

Amber Ross: Good?

Randy Wiest: Yeah, good.

David Gould: ... water pipe, you can turn on the water from there ~~or on~~ the other side of the ridge. Lots of alder around this country.

Bob Zybach: Lot of salmonberry.

David Gould: Yeah, lovely. I was up here one time with the kids in town.

Bob Zybach: Thimbleberry. Myrtle, peavine, springs, and the travel route. And huckleberries.

David Gould: This is a pretty nice area through here.

Jerry Phillips: And a pallet!

Bob Zybach: Kindling.

David Gould: This country had a lot of what you call peavine out here and kind of went off to Dean Mountain and spread out from here.

Bob Zybach: Well the peavine's just like bracken fern or flags, you need open sunlight for it and you can't have trees in it, and you can rejuvenate it by burning.

David Gould: You start looking for snags up here, you don't find big snags up here either. I mean, big ~~ten~~ ^{four} ~~six~~ ^{four} foot snags.

Bob Zybach: Well that's one of the things I'm really curious about. It looks to me like in the open areas, like peavine and that, there's no big trees around them, that they've been mostly invasive but they might've come in in the early 1800s, about the same time that most of the people died off.

David Gould: You don't see any snags, big ones coming down through here. You're not going to see any.

Bob Zybach: So that spring back there, would that have been the source for Dean Mountain?

Jerry Phillips: No, no.

David Gould: No that's up ahead.

Jerry Phillips: Straight ahead.

Randy Wiest: Straight ahead?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, and then to the left.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

David Gould: We'll come back around this way here. That ^{road goes to} ~~is one out~~ on Huckleberry Ridge there . . .

Bob Zybach: Oh that's Huckleberry Ridge? Do you call it Huckleberry Ridge or Joe's Ridge?

David Gould: Joe's Ridge, that's what it is. Blackberries or whatever . . .

Bob Zybach: Black huckleberries is what some people call those evergreens.

David Gould: Yeah, I don't. My grandparents used to put them in sugar, and barrel; layer of sugar and put them in barrels and they'd cure by the end of the wintertime. I saw a fox here one day.

Bob Zybach: Well when I saw you the other day we saw an eagle, and then you said you saw an eagle down here. How often have you seen those?

David Gould: Well they come in when the salmon are up here at the time. They come in here, not too many of them for the past few years.

Stop #B-35, 16:46 CCC Road to "Dean's Mountain." Photos (4): 0989; 0990; 0991; 0992.

David Gould: Part of the CCC route, here.

Bob Zybach: So this is the CCC road up to Dean's Mountain?

Jerry Phillips: It is.

David Gould: It doesn't look too much different when my grandparents brought me out here. Except it's got rock on it, it didn't have rock then.

David Gould: They're filling [forested] holes. See how much opening you get in these groves? Guess that's what those birds need to land in.

Jerry Phillips: It still amazes me, when they built their camps, they swore they were not going to lose a single day's work, ever. And they didn't. They carried that out for seven years. They never lost a day's work, and they took Sunday off. And they never killed a man. Here are all these 18, 19 year-old boys, no hard hats, no canopies for the tractors, using explosives all the time, never killed a single kid.

Bob Zybach: Wow.

David Gould: They got a lot done, too. It's not a very big camp where we're going.

Jerry Phillips: I might actually have the original panoramas here.

Bob Zybach: I've got access to most of them, I've got 35 or 40, including Chetco Peak. I got them online, on the internet.

Jerry Phillips: Really!

Randy Wiest: Could you stick your head out there and see?

Amber Ross: Yeah, if you swing right. . .

Randy Wiest: I don't want to hit that foundation though.

Bob Zybach: It's been kind of a hobby of mine to go around to all the old lookouts and take the modern pictures and then get the older pictures. They were throwing away a bunch of them in Siuslaw National Forest when I was going to school at Oregon State and Bill Atkinson gave me permission to gather them up and put them on a camera stand and take a bunch of 35 mm slides of them.

Jerry Phillips: Good!

Bob Zybach: They should have those in the archives at OSU.

Jerry Phillips: They should be of value there.

Bob Zybach: Yeah. And then there's a group called I Am Who that put a bunch of the old 30's Osbourne photos online. And they were doing the same thing I was doing, except they were a lot better funded I think. They got most of them in Oregon and Washington.

David Gould: Doesn't take these small stumps long to rot, does it? They disappear pretty fast.

Jerry Phillips: This is ~~here station~~ was staffed during World War II, as an aircraft warning station.

Bob Zybach: Was this the only one in? Wasn't there another one? Was it Elk Peak or something that also had a World War II [lookout station]?

Jerry Phillips: It wasn't Elk Peak, that hasn't been used since about 1920. Well, I think Blue Ridge might've been.

Bob Zybach: Ah-hah. It seems to me like there was two of them.

Jerry Phillips: Blue Ridge would be radio.

Bob Zybach: Yeah. It's more interesting.

Jerry Phillips: So, this is all CC construction here too.

David Gould: Put this on the map here.

Jerry Phillips: We relocated only a few hundred feet. Of all their 28 miles of roads. Their location was so good.

Bob Zybach: They put all the old 3-C buildings on national registers, or most of them, I don't know about the one like at Waldport and stuff like that, but they got most of them registered anymore. A lot of their rock work, but I don't think they've included their road networks. And to me that seems like one of their major accomplishments.

Jerry Phillips: It was. Phone lines were important too, because they were all the old boundary lines, so they've been abandoned.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, but look at it, we're still driving the same road these kids built 70, 80 years ago. No — 80 or 90 years ago. And it's still working fine.

Jerry Phillips: That's Dean's Ridge. We'll just turn to the right here.

Randy Wiest: Turn to the right? Okay.

David Gould: This is the Umpqua over here, and the Elkhorn is there.

Bob Zybach: The Umpcoos Road. We came into this further down, didn't we? It seems like we were on it before.

Amber Ross: I think so.

David Gould: The CC's did a lot of work here.

Bob Zybach: Do they still call it the Umpcoos, or does it got a different name.

Amber Ross: That's Umpcoos Ridge, it's the 7000 Road.

Jerry Phillips: Everybody who's worked here calls it that.

David Gould: I think they should call it the Brown Feather Road or something.

Bob Zybach: Are murrelets brown, or owls?

David Gould: I had a picture of them ^{murrelet egg} it looked just like the ground. Well, they nest on the ground, too.

Bob Zybach: Now all this alder above us here, was that open land?

David Gould: This has been along here.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, that's why I was taking photos. But above us it looked like young alder, and there was a patch right above the spring that didn't have any fir on it.

Jerry Phillips: I'm not sure about that. I'm not sure that picture is, but my picture of Muddy Springs, in my book, it would show that area – maybe – above the road. It shows where the buildings are.

David Gould: Lots of green out there. ~~I'd like to carve it~~ ^{lighter} Thin it, whatever.

Bob Zybach: There's one person who really wants to adopt the Giesy Plan, who really wants to turn the whole forest into a commercial carbon sink.

Jerry Phillips: Yes it is, I read that.

Amber Ross: I think I read that too.

David Gould: You know, just so you pay the children for it, so much a thousand.

Jerry Phillips: Here's the thing. So many of these suggestions or proposals, might bring a fair amount of money into the School Fund. They could conceivably do that. But they don't produce jobs, and we, in the past, we have had 400 jobs here, with people who were involved in listing jobs show, and jobs per million feet. So 400 jobs, but listen, carbon sinks don't produce any jobs, far as I know.

Bob Zybach: Couple of accountants.

Jerry Phillips: But, the fact is, a lot of these ivory tower figures don't care about jobs. That's not on their priority list.

Bob Zybach: Well, they care about jobs, that's why it's called tenure. That's a joke because it's funny but it's also absolutely true.

Randy Wiest: Yep.

Bob Zybach: The one guy I was talking to that wrote the editorial though, he wanted to do jobs and carbon sink and old-growth, so divide it up into another portion. I was talking to him and I said, "Just do twenty years like we're proposing and turn the whole thing and just measure the carbon that's being sequestered, if that's. . . I don't think it's going to be so important twenty years from now as it is now, but let's say it is, they would have all

Jerry Phillips: Now, I have to confess, at that same time, we're talking about of course all the land. There's no such things as riparian zones, or bird set-asides, it was all of the land that you used. So today, what I've heard, is some people think that maybe 50% of the forest is manageable. Maybe half the acreage. But you know seriously how that works out. Again, time was, when you had an easy conversion factor, for every thousand acres, you can have an allowable annual cut of a million feet, for every thousand acres. And the county, the foresters who work for the county, have six thousand acres of timberland, and they have an annual cut of six million feet. Weyerhaeuser had a hundred and thirty thousand acres, and the annual allowable cut when I came to work here was a hundred, a hundred and thirty million. A year.

Jerry Phillips: A million foot in allowable cut, for a thousand acres, is pretty close to it. So they know here's the Elliott. If it's half manageable, at forty thousand acres, and that converts to forty million feet. So that whole ratio is pretty close.

Bob Zybach: A million feet for each thousand acres. That'd be thousand more feet per acre per year, so that'd be . . .

David Gould: Depends on how much an acre is in feet. We got 4 million feet off of one 40 ~~acre~~ ^{acres} of Elliott type timber we cut on Fortick Island

Bob Zybach: Well, it depends. What you got, fifty thousand feet on some of these acres out here, sixty thousand?

David Gould: Somethinbg like that, but it would be something to get four million feet off of forty acres, that would be pretty good. I reckon the timbers are small.

Bob Zybach: Well, it'd be, for . . . how many feet was it growing, good?

David Gould: They figured they got four million feet off of forty acres down here, that's what they said.

Bob Zybach: So, that'd be four thousand, thousand. So . . . I used to be good at math in my head.

David Gould: Probably when you weren't bumping around so much. Shaking it up a little bit.

Bob Zybach: Well yeah, I think it's a sleep factor too. And an age.

Amber Ross: What do you want to do?

Tape 8-A. Interview with Jerry Phillips and David Gould by Bob Zybach, with Amber Ross and Randy Wiest while touring the Elliott State Forest on November 8, 2017.

Part 7. Strawberry Creek, Big Creek Riparian Zone & Balloon Logging (39:31)

David Gould: You're right, because if it rains on you, you're going to get wet anyway.

Bob Zybach: Yep, yep.

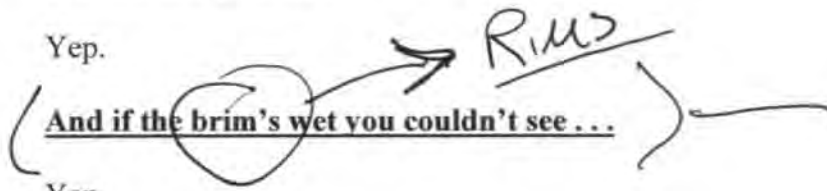
David Gould: If it would get in my way, I would just rip it.

Bob Zybach: Yep. That's exactly how I used to work.

David Gould: Tie it on and go after it.

Bob Zybach: Yep.

David Gould: And if the brim's wet you couldn't see ...



Bob Zybach: Yep.

Amber Ross: We're not far from our turn, Randy.

Randy Wiest: Okay. Where am I going?

Amber Ross: You're going to go to the right.

Jerry Phillips: To the right, okay.

Amber Ross: We'll be heading out west [Benson Rdige].

Randy Wiest: Okay.

Stop #B-33. 0:38 Divide Spring (2) to Strawberry Creek Questions. No photos.

Bob Zybach: I've got a couple questions here. Strawberry Creek, is that wild strawberries?

Jerry Phillips: Yeah, they are.

Bob Zybach: So, that was known because it had a lot of wild strawberries along it?

Jerry Phillips: I assume so, we just adopted the old names we could find, that were legitimate older names.

Bob Zybach: Uh-huh (affirmative).

David Gould: They used to live off on the bay and then came in back here for berries and stuff.

Bob Zybach: Well and on the bay and on the lake and on the river.

Jerry Phillips: Yes, it was easy living on the bay, and the ocean, and the major streams. They didn't have to go back in the --

Bob Zybach: Well they didn't have to, but the kids will always want to go back and spend the weekend. They want to go over the next ridge and check out the girls, they want to trade clams for huckleberries, they've got all kinds of reasons to head out. And they've got relatives in the next village over the hill, Loon Lake to Allegany, that's not a long trip.

Jerry Phillips: And they have time on their hands.

Bob Zybach: Oh yeah. All day and all month and all year.

David Gould: I like folks to get on out and go home now . . . Sparking Trail, speaking of women.

Bob Zybach: Yep. Well that's a perfect example, but the Goulds, I mean the guys going 20 miles and so you know darn well that they knew . . . and all these routes have got plenty of camping sites on them. They've got plenty of food plants on them. Known trail systems on them.

David Gould: Yeah that was two, talking about back at the Ranch, but not very many.

Bob Zybach: Did they save any of those artifacts?

David Gould: I don't think so, no. Hadn't been told but I didn't ask about it.

Bob Zybach: Well, I like to think the artifacts might be in the strawberry patches and flag patches and myrtle groves.

David Gould: I have to get my shovel out [laughter].

Bob Zybach: Well, with all the erosion around here, I'd think you'd have to dig pretty deep for a lot of them.

Amber Ross: I think this road is going to be rough the whole way.

Randy Wiest: Okay.

Amber Ross: We've been hearing some complaints about it.

Bob Zybach: And they started in something like around 1948 or '49, didn't they?

Jerry Phillips: About,, about '50.

David Gould: Yeah, about '50,

Bob Zybach: About '50. And then when did they finish working their way all the way through the tree farm?

Jerry Phillips: About '90.

Bob Zybach: '90? So 40 years. And they were doing 130 million acres a year? Or a 130 million feet.

Jerry Phillips: Well that went on from, see I started saving records on that in '53, and for the next 10 years they were doing normal harvesting. Then they got hit by the Columbus Day windstorm. We lost a 100 million on the ground. And we had to cut 200 million of green to get that 100 million off the ground. So we cut 300 million off the Elliott in like five years.

Bob Zybach: Yeah.

Jerry Phillips: But Weyerhaeuser had of course a large volume also, more volume of salvage than their mill can handle. So that's when they started exporting. Yeah, they exported foreign, and then they also built a plywood mill to handle more of that volume. So I never heard what they ranked their volume up to. 130 . . . if went to 150? I never heard a figure.

Bob Zybach: But you think basically they averaged about 130 million for the 40 years?

Jerry Phillips: Well, it was probably more than that because they raised it after about 12 years, they raised it. And I never heard what they raised it to.

Bob Zybach: I've tried to talk to a few Weyerhaeuser guys and they're kind of clueless, but I think in Art Smyth's book [*Millicoma: Biography of a Pacific Northwestern Forest*, 2000] there's probably that information.

David Gould: If you're buried, it should be on a flat drainage.

Stop #B-37. 9:30 Big Creek Riparian Zone & Judge Shopping

Jerry Phillips: It was right down at the bottom of this. So for our first planned riparian zone, it is an alder part of the matrix.

Bob Zybach: So this is Big Creek below us?

Amber Ross: Got it.

Bob Zybach: What'd you think about that sale, Jerry? Do you think that that was a kind of expendable piece of ground?

Jerry Phillips: No. I didn't. It was a trial by the Land Board to do something.

Amber Ross: Yep, this is it.

Jerry Phillips: They knew they wouldn't please everybody. They might please some. That's what they were doing. They were trying to . . . See they were generating some revenue. I know that's was their legal mandate. Because they were trying to meet that demand.

Jerry Phillips: But even then, that sale, it angered a lot of the emotionally-charged enviros. So they didn't want any more of that. So now they're . . . kind of caught in a bind. They don't really know what is the best political move to make. I sympathize with them.

Jerry Phillips: I didn't ever . . . I still don't . . . live for thankyou's. But I do appreciate it when a thank you comes along the road. One of mine is a nice bronze plaque the State Land Board gave to me, thanking me for 38 years of service to the State Land Board for managing this forest. And doing a good job with it, bringing in hundreds of millions of dollars. And I appreciate they took the effort to do that.

David Gould: He put it all together so he'd have more forest, too.

David Gould: **This here's a lot of pride. I think they put concrete in them now.**

Jerry Phillips: I sympathize with them.

Bob Zybach: You said it made the enviros angry to sell those pieces, how about you? You're on the other side of the --

Jerry Phillips: Well, the same way. To me any action that has diminished the value of this forest for the benefit of the people of Oregon is a downer. So I've decided to control my emotions, not overreact, but no I haven't liked what's happened for the last few years. To have attempted . . . to kind of well-manage a good working forest, and things happen to diminish that, it's an unhappy feeling. By that time my wife had died, so I couldn't even get any sympathy there.

David Gould: I'm about to cancel the help. I know that they see the birds there. Feed the birds to the cats.

Bob Zybach: Well coastal Douglas fir are known to hang onto their limbs longer than fir in the Cascades for some reason. I don't know what that reason is.

David Gould: Well, they've got more sap within them.

Bob Zybach: Yeah, there's something --

David Gould: Not anymore, you know sap . . . Now they're getting to [inaudible 00:38:24] now. [inaudible 00:38:29] started bringing in the [inaudible 00:38:40]. Some of the mills in town . . . it's a lost art.

Bob Zybach: There's a lot of lost arts. Some of them for good reason.

Randy Wiest: It's raining!

Amber Ross: Like saying it rains here!

Bob Zybach: It's fortunate that we've been inside the truck almost every time this has happened.

Amber Ross: Yeah.

David Gould: I was starting to get --

[Tape stops recording at 39:31]

Tape 8-A End. 47:42

↓
Bones here - TURNED -
WOODEN PER -
TURPENTINE LYEROSANE