

PUBLIC LAND USE CHRONOLOGY IN THE VICINITY OF BEND, OREGON

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Preface: The concept of public versus private lands presumably came with European settlers. The following is from secondary sources and should be checked against original sources for historical accuracy. The Deschutes National Forest has operated within a national context and so a few key national events are included (in a different font).

Pre-European contact: Around 9,000 years ago the most recent ice age was waning. Since then the Mt. Mazama eruption 6,600 years ago was probably the single biggest event impacting the upper Deschutes River basin. Several Newberry eruptions between 2,000 and 6,000 years ago had more localized effects, including making obsidian available for local prehistoric peoples.

Native American groups used the area now known as Bend for perhaps 13,000 years. They hunted animals, fished, gathered roots, seeds and berries, and stored dried food for the winter. The Deschutes River was known as Towornehiooks. Present day Bend and Upper Deschutes area was in a transition area between native peoples who spoke Sahaptin and Northern Paiute languages. The upper reaches of the eastern side of the Deschutes River drainage were occupied by the Juniper-Deer Eaters (Wa'dihichi'tika) band of the Northern Paiutes according to Beatrice Blyth. To the east of Bend is a cave that possibly served as winter quarters with carbon from bones dated to 5,000 years ago. Obsidian from Newberry Crater was used extensively in the region. Many paintings or writings were painted on canyon or cavern walls, or cut into rocks. The hunter-gatherer lifestyle was dependent on mobility and being familiar with resources over a large area. Wasco, Warm Springs, Tenino, Northern Paiute, Klamath and Mollala tribes were present within the Deschutes Basin at the time of European contact.

1785 & 1787 – Two ordinances of the Continental Congress established the rectangular surveying system to be used on public lands, determined procedures by which territories would become states, spelled out the principles of land sales and public reservations, and in general laid down the public land philosophy used to date.

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1799 – The first U.S. forest reserves were several small oak stands reserved for the Navy.

After 1789 – The U.S. Congress enacted laws for transfer of all western lands from public to private ownership. The General Land Office was created in 1812 and by 1854 was given responsibility for protecting the public domain. As early as 1831 the U.S. Congress forbade the removal of timber from the public domain. The Department of Interior was created in 1849.

1806 – Lewis and Clark named Mt. Jefferson, viewing it from the mouth of the Willamette River. Their expedition passed the mouth of the Deschutes River in 1805 and they camped there on return in 1806.

Early 1800s – Four foreign nations claimed part of Oregon. Russia gave up its claims in 1824 and 1825 to the U.S. and Great Britain. Spain gave up its claim in 1819. Diseases from Euro-American contacts devastated native human populations. Acquisition of the horse in the protohistoric period allowed groups to travel farther from their homes for trading, raiding, hunting, and visiting.

1825-26 – Peter Skene Ogden led expeditions of fur traders of the Hudson’s Bay Company (British owned) into Central Oregon (Crooked River), the first recorded presence of Europeans in the area. Ogden reported grass as high as 7 feet in the Crooked River bottomlands. In 1825, Finian McDonald, a trapper also with Hudson’s Bay Company, crossed the Cascades four months earlier and joined with Ogden. McDonald camped near La Pine, along the Deschutes River, and in Newberry crater. British fur traders hoped to block potential encroachment by American fur traders. Fur trappers greatly reduced beaver populations.

1834-35 – Nathaniel Wyeth, American businessman, trader and patriot led an expedition into the Oregon Territory, including Bend and Central Oregon, for the purpose of seeking fur trade opportunities and to compete with British interests.

1843 – Lt. John C. Fremont of the U.S. Army Topographic Engineers led an expedition through Central Oregon, guided by Kit Carson and Billy Chinook, a Warm Springs Indian. From The Dalles south they followed an old Indian trail that became known as the Fremont Trail. Fremont commented on the Deschutes River “abounding in falls.” Expedition cartographer Charles Preuss prepared a map of the Deschutes watershed.

1845 – Stephen Meek led a wagon train (“blue bucket mine”) that may have passed through Bend after getting lost trying to find a shorter route to the Willamette Valley.

1846 – Oregon Compromise. Settled boundaries with Great Britain and gave Oregon to the United States. Government scouts such as John C. Fremont explored the area.

1846 – The Barlow Road (toll) was constructed over the southern slopes of Mt. Hood.

1848 – Northwest Territory established.

1850 – The Donation Land Law gave free to every American citizen in Oregon 320 acres if they would live on and cultivate it for four years.

1851 – A wagon train heading for the Willamette Valley led by Thomas Clark escaped an Indian attack and cut across to Bend, camping possibly in what is now Pioneer Park. Pilot Butte was given its name because it guided the Clark family survivors to the Deschutes River. A group of Indians were also reported to camp in the Pioneer Park area. A descendant of the Clark family, William Vandeventer, returned to homestead in the upper Deschutes in 1892 joining his brother and started a community called Lava.

1853-54 – Settlers in the upper Willamette Valley, searching for alternative routes to draw emigration, explored the upper Deschutes crossing south of Diamond Peak. The route was too formidable for most settlers.

1853 – The Elliott Cutoff Party of 250 wagons and 1,027 people passed through the Bend area and opened a new route over the Cascades, Willamette Pass.

1854 – Wasco County, with the seat in The Dalles, was created including all of Oregon east of the Cascades along with parts of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming (130,000 square miles). The total white population was about 300.

1855 – The friendly Tribes of Middle Oregon ceded a vast tract (about 10 million acres) from the Cascades of the Columbia River south and east along the Cascade crest to about 5 miles south of Bend to the Blue Mountains in exchange for the Warm Springs Indian Reservation (originally 569,718 acres). Signing the treaty were three bands of the Walla Walla (Upper Deschutes, Tenino, and John Day River) and three bands of Wascoes (The Dalles, Ki-gal-twal-la, and Dog River). The treaty was ratified in 1859. The Northern Paiute made raids on the reservation over the next decade. The U.S. military became involved in these skirmishes and the “Indian campaigns” extended into eastern Oregon. Indians continued to gather and collect as before within the ceded territory until World War I.

1855 -- Lt. Robert Williamson, Lt. Henry Larcom Abbot, Dr. John Strong Newberry, and Col. George Crook led the U.S. Army’s Pacific Railroad Survey expedition into Central Oregon. The survey was to determine the most practical and economic route for a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. (These names are forever linked with Central Oregon – the Williamson River, Camp Abbot, Newberry Crater, and Crook County). Lost Elijah, Stearns/Pengra, and Macy Wagon Trains went through Central Oregon. They described the Deschutes Valley as a “barren region ... offering very few inducements to settlers.” They also stated that a railroad couldn’t be built up the lower Deschutes canyon.

1857 – John Todd, Misssourian first brought cows east of the Cascades. He was an acquaintance of Marshall Awbrey who later moved to Prineville and then Tumalo, and ran a saloon in Bend.

1858 – General William Harney revoked a two-year-old order forbidding immigrants to locate east of the Cascades because of Indian attacks. It became apparent it would be more difficult to keep whites out of the region than Indians under control.

1859 – Oregon statehood. Washington and Idaho had been separated in 1853.

1859 – Henry Spalding and Jake Guilliford drove cattle over the McKenzie Divide.

1859 – Andrew Wiley was the first European to discover Santiam Pass.

1860 – The first bridge over the Deschutes River was constructed at the Sherar site by John Todd, opening a gateway to Central Oregon.

1860 – The U.S. Congress extended the Swamp Land Act of 1850 to Oregon resulting in lake margins transferred to the State. Congress also gave the State land grants in payment for construction of wagon roads (six square miles of land for every mile of road), including the Oregon Central Military Road from Eugene to Boise and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Wagon Road from Albany to Boise.

1862 – The Morrill Act granted each state 30,000 acres of non-mineral lands for each of its members of Congress (in 1860). These lands could be sold to support colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts.

1862 – Homestead Law passed allowing people to claim public land in 160-acre parcels. Other acts that allowed private claim to public property included the Pre-emption Claim Land Act, 1866 Mineral Act, 1872 Mining Law, 1873 Timber Culture Act, 1877 Desert Land Act, and the 1878 Timber and Stone Act. These acts often allowed for expansion of homesteads. Family members often built homestead cabins (law required at least 12 ft. x 20 ft.) on adjacent parcels to expand family ownership. There was considerable fraud associated with these transfers to private ownership. President Roosevelt withdrew the area's government lands from entry under the Timber and Stone Act in 1903.

1862 – U.S. Department of Agriculture established. It did not receive Cabinet status until 1889.

1862 – The Scott Trail road was built from Eugene up the McKenzie River to present-day Sisters. The Scott party camped the winter of 1862-3 on Trout Creek. John Craig improved this route with some re-alignment to open the McKenzie Road in 1872.

1863 – Settlement of cattle ranches began (first was 5 miles from Mitchell). Cattle rapidly increased in the late 1860s. Sheep and horses soon followed. Shepherds often set fires when leaving the higher range in the fall with the hope of getting more grass but the result was often manzanita.

1864 – When U.S. minister to Italy, George Perkins Marsh published his landmark Man and Nature. Marsh was the first to raise concerns about the impacts of humans on the environment. He suggested humans were agents of change and was the first to describe the interdependence of environmental and social relationships.

1864 – The Klamath Treaty with the Klamath, Modoc and Yabuskin Band of Snakes (Paiute) became the legal justification for the federal government's contention that the Northern Paiute lands in the upper Deschutes were legitimately ceded to the United States. The Walpapi Snakes, under Chief Paulina, did not sign the treaty. The 1855 and 1864 treaties covered lands not actually held by the signatories. An attempt to create a Malheur Reservation for the Northern Paiute failed in 1878. After World War II the U.S. Congress established the Burns-Paiute Reservation.

1865 – The road from Eugene was completed over Santiam Pass to the Deschutes River. It opened more grazing lands and aided with shipping supplies to miners in Idaho. Previously, for its work on the road, the Linn Road Company received alternate sections of land. It took 3 ½ days to travel to the Willamette Valley from present day Central Oregon. The U.S. Army briefly established a post, Camp Polk, three miles northeast of Sisters on Squaw Creek. The camp was homesteaded by Samuel Hinman in 1870. The Santiam Wagon Road toll station closed in 1922 and the road was turned over to the counties. The route shifted in 1939 with Highway 20.

1866 – The word "ecology" is coined by a German biologist, Ernest Haeckel.

1867 – Indian attacks in Central Oregon by the Paiutes mostly ended with the killing of Chief Paulina who had raided settlers’ supplies and cattle herds. Later that fall the first settlers arrived in Central Oregon settling near the mouth of Mill Creek east of Prineville. Settlers and children of settlers were looking for more land after the Willamette Valley filled up for homesteading.

1867 – J.W. Perit Huntington, Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs, completed the first north-south road from The Dalles to the Klamath Agency to supplies to the reservation (Huntington Wagon Trail). Wetweather Springs, eight miles south of Bend, was an important watering hole for horses and livestock. Stagecoaches changed there from wheels to sleds in the winter. Lava Butte served a control point with travel routed to its east.

1868 – The Oregon Central Military Road was completed connecting Eugene to Prineville.

1860s-1870s – Trails and temporary roads took shape with the discovery of gold in the John Day basin and the Army’s desire to connect Fort Dalles with Salt Lake City. Several pioneer roads were built connecting Prineville to Shaniko, Antelope, Warm Springs, Harney Lake, Lakeview and Silver Lake, Mitchell, and west to the Deschutes River (north of present Bend).

1868 – George Millican extended his cattle range southward from the Crooked River Valley to an area known as the “Great Sandy Desert.”

1868 – Edwin Follett and companions came to the Deschutes to hunt and trap. Their headquarters was a cabin near the later Staats home.

1868 -- Bynon Pengra, who had secured “several 100,000 acres” for a road, homesteaded on 520 acres on the Little Deschutes River north of La Pine.

1870 – The State of Oregon began disposing of land it had obtained under various acts including sections 16 and 36 lands (1,280 acres in each township) that it obtained under the Oregon Statehood Act of 1859. Some lands, such as obtained under the Swamp Act, had not been checked for eligibility under that act.

1870 – Jackson Vandeventer and two sons settled on a homestead at Little River south of present Bend.

1870s – Sam and George Connolly wintered cattle upstream of present Bend.

1871 – Prineville, Central Oregon’s first community was founded and areas nearby were homesteaded. Previous early settlers from Linn County mostly fled after an Indian raid in 1868. Prineville was 120 miles from the railroad and telegraph in The Dalles.

1871 -- U.S. Commission on Fish and Fisheries is created by Congress and charged with studying and recommending solutions to the decline in food fishes and to promote fish culture.

1872 – Sterling Morton started Arbor Day.

1873 – Franklin Hough presented a paper at the American Academy for the Advancement of Sciences, “On the duty of government in the preservation of forests.”

1874 – Lake County was created from parts of Wasco and Jackson counties.

1874 – A filing for land was made in sections 31 and 32 (Mirror Pond area) in Bend by an unnamed man.

1874 – “Yank” Sullivan built a corral to hold cattle on the east bank of the Deschutes River in the Bend area.

1874 – U.S. Secretary of Interior Columbus Delano reported “the rapid destruction of timber,” especially on public lands.

1875 – The American Forestry Association was organized and helped change public opinion about forest land and the need for legislation and public management.

1876 – Congress allocated \$2,000 for a federal office devoted to forestry.

1876 – By this time Native Indians were either dead, held on reservations, or dispossessed of their lands.

1877 – Joel and Cortley Allen filed on upriver (Deschutes River?) homestead. Stephen Staats also filed a claim.

1877 – John Todd paid \$60 and offered 2 horses to Tom Geer for the Farewell Bend ranch located at the 90° bend in the Deschutes River just south of the present downtown Bend. The transaction was the founding of Bend and the start of the cattle industry in the upper Deschutes country. Todd built a cabin (Dorris cabin) in the upper Deschutes. His cattle also covered the country from Grandview and Metolius Rivers south to his Farewell Bend Ranch. It was called Farewell Bend because it was near a bend in the Deschutes River where northbound travelers got their last look at the river before heading east across the “desert” to Prineville. Todd and Joel Allen upstream fought a war of words over use of government range. Todd became bankrupt from an ill-fated cattle drive to Nebraska and sold his ranch to John Sisemore (or Sizemore?) for \$1400 in 1881.

1877 – John Craig died in a summit cabin while carrying mail over McKenzie Pass. The route was used later for a ski race.

1878 – On a ford long used by Native Americans, Andrew and Sophronia Tetherow built a house on the edge of the Deschutes River, near the main crossing of the stream on the Santiam route (downstream of present Redmond). Tetherow operated a cable ferry until 1885 when a bridge was constructed. The bridge was used to move sheep between winter and summer range. The 11-acre homesite was transferred to the Central Oregon Park and Recreation District in 2003.

1879 – Billy Staats came to the area. After marriage to Emma Turpin, they lived at the “old Hubbard place” at the site of the later Pilot Butte Inn. David Hubbard constructed that cabin sometime before 1880. The later Staats home (1886) later became the Miller Lumber Company barn (old location by river). Staats and Sisemore were the only cattlemen permanently at the site of Bend between 1880 and 1902. The Moffats and Bogues had cabins on the Sisemore place from 1887 to 1888. Sisemore had a hotel, post office, Bend’s first school, and a wagon bridge across the Deschutes. Staats also kept travelers, had a small store, an irrigated garden with fresh produce, and was postmaster in 1899. John Sisemore sold Farewell Bend for \$6,000 or \$8,500 in 1904.

1878 (or 1879) – Marshall Awbrey made a claim on the west side of the Deschutes River. He tried to farm on the site of the present Harmon Playfield. By 1891 he had settled on 160 acres in Tumalo.

1879 – Paiutes were moved to the Warm Springs Reservation.

1880 – Prineville was incorporated.

1880s – This was the heyday of big livestock operators. The Hay Creek Ranch between Madras and Ashwood had 50,000 sheep under Jack Edwards. Overgrazed ranches were deteriorating and some water holes were drying up. The first cattle fences were built around 1885. Stockmen settled along the east bank of the Deschutes (Drake’s Park area). Sheepmen placed a bounty on coyotes. Bobcat and muskrat were also trapped. The availability of free summer range on public lands made the stock industry possible.

1881 – Division of Forestry was established within the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1882 – Crook County was carved from the giant Wasco County with the county seat in Prineville through the efforts of Frank Nichols who later moved to Laidlaw.

1882-84 – Vigilantes, masked men on horses, ruled the Prineville area.

1885 – J.R. Benham filed on land near present Benham Falls.

1885 – The Division of Economic Ornithology and Mammalogy was established in the Department of Agriculture. It was later renamed the Bureau of Biological Survey.

1886 – A post office was granted for Farewell Bend settlement and called Bend. A post office was also established in Pengra (La Pine). It was moved to Rosland in 1897.

1886 – The U.S. Congress gave full statutory authority to the Division of Forestry and Bernhard Fernow replaced Nathaniel Egleston as Chief.

1887 – C.C. Mailing of Grizzly built the first Central Oregon sawmill along Willow Creek east of present Madras. Later in 1896, timber was drifted down the Deschutes and Metolius Rivers to

the Durham-Cowles plant near present Warm Springs, and to a mill close to the mouth of Tygh Creek.

1888 – The post office at Camp Polk was moved to the new community of Sisters. Stock traffic over the Santiam Road fostered the growth of Sisters. Big flocks of sheep from interior ranches passed enroute to summer pastures in the Cascades.

1888 – President Grover Cleveland wrote a letter to Congress complaining about fraud associated with Oregon wagon road grants and recommended revestment of land grants. Courts, however, did not support this and large blocks of land obtained for these roads remained undeveloped and held by absentee landlords.

1888 – The Act of August 1, 1888 gave the government the right of eminent domain to procure real estate necessary or advantageous to the Government.

1889 – Leander Dillman was the first Euro-American to discover Lava River Cave. It was known as Dillman Cave until 1921. It became a state park in 1926 when Shevlin-Hixon dedded 22.5 acres to the State. It was exchanged to the U.S. Forest Service in 1981.

1890s – Hunters seeking deer hides waited by the Deschutes River in the Bend area for deer to come in from the High Desert for water.

1890 – Gifford Pinchot, who later became the first Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, learned concepts of scientific forest management such as sustained yield in France and Germany. Pinchot became Chief of the Division of Forestry in 1898 succeeding Bernhard Fernow.

1891 – Section 24 of the Forest Reserve Act of 1891 (Creative Act) gave the President the authority to create forest reserves. This Section was added in a House-Senate conference committee.

1892 – President Harrison created the Yellowstone Forest Reserve and 14 others totaling 13 million acres. President Cleveland next added 5 million acres to the forest reserves. These forested public lands were set aside by presidential proclamation (executive order) to reduce destructive logging and preserve watersheds. Forest Reserves were controlled by the Department of Interior's General Land Office. Forestry expertise, however, resided in the Department of Agriculture's Division of Forestry.

1892 – The Sierra Club was formed. This club became one of the foremost national conservation groups, especially with respect to creation of parks and wilderness.

1893 – Professor Frederick Jackson Turner of Wisconsin presented his thesis, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," that America's democratic institutions owed much of their identity to the western frontier.

1893 – President Grover Cleveland, by Executive Order, established the Cascade Range Forest Reserve. It was located along the Cascade Crest with the east boundary (going north-south) just west of Tumalo Falls, Swampy Lakes (east boundary of Range 9 East). The creation of the Forest Reserve gave the state the right to claim lands outside the reserve as an indemnity for

sections 16 and 36 in each township within the reserve. The Act of Statehood had granted those sections to the State for school use. Those indemnity lands were then sold to private individuals.

1893 – Colonel Hogg’s work in progress to construct a railroad over Santiam Pass became bankrupt.

1893 – Bend had Billy Staats place (just above Drake Park), the Hubbard Place (Newport and Wall), and the Boyces lived on Sisemore’s place (now Old Mill District).

1894 -- Frank Bogue and his father started the community of Rosland.

1894 – The Carey Desert Land Act provided for federal relinquishment to states of arid lands where such lands exceeded a million acres. The states in turn would arrange for construction of necessary ditches and diversion points. By 1920, 38,000 acres in Oregon were irrigated under this act.

1896 -- O.B. Riley, who had enjoyed a fishing trip in 1890, returned to homestead along the river north of town.

1897 – A census “showed” 320,000 sheep, 40,000 cattle, and 10,500 horses in Crook County (present Crook, Deschutes and Jefferson counties).

1897 – An appropriations act amendment specified purposes for which forest reserves can be established and provided for their administration and protection (now referred to as the Organic Act). Forest reserves could be established to improve or protect forests, secure water flows, or to furnish a continuous supply of timber (harvest permitted but not required) for the citizens of the U.S. The law provided the authority to cut and sell mature and dead timber on forest reserves.

1897 – President Grover Cleveland doubled the size of forest reserves in the U.S. by adding 21 million acres.

1898 – First use of forest rangers in management in the U.S. Department of Interior General Land Office.

1898 – The GLO made the first timber sale from forest reserves in the Black Hills.

1898 – Charles Hutchinson formed the Oregon Development Company and filed on Deschutes water. The Deschutes Reclamation and Irrigation Company formed by Jim Benham and George Swalley was also incorporated. A water wheel and pump was used to raise water out of Opal Springs.

1898 – M.J. Scanlon drove a team over the rugged Santiam Divide inspecting forests in the Bend area, and later issued orders for acquisition of land.

1899-1907 – Several adjustments were made to boundaries. Crater Lake National Park was established in 1902. Adjustments resulted in the boundary moving east about 6-7 miles or one Township (T. 17 S. to 24 S., Tumalo to Crescent) in Range 10 East. Additional Presidential

Proclamations also created the Blue Mountain, Maury, Baker City, and Fremont Forest Reserves to the east. The Fremont Forest Reserve included the area southeast of Bend, including the Newberry Volcano and the Forests east of La Pine withdrawn for Forest Reserves by President Roosevelt in 1903. Reserves were called National Forests in 1907.

1900 – The Society of American Foresters was formed. Yale University had earlier started a forestry program.

1900 – A railroad was constructed from Biggs to Shaniko, making Shaniko one of the largest wool shipping centers in the world.

1900 – Prineville had electricity generated by steam pumps fired by slab wood. Cline Falls Power followed in 1901 to provide water for irrigation.

1900 – The population in the Deschutes precinct of Crook County was 21.

1900 – The government bought the Allingham homestead along the Metolius River. In six years it became the first Sisters Ranger Station. The Allingham Guard Station is still in use.

1900 – Alexander Drake's vacation house on a wagon stopped on a high rocky ridge overlooking the Deschutes River. Mrs. Drake, enamored by the sunset by the river and over the Three Sisters, decided it was an ideal place for a fishing lodge. Drake purchased all but 10 acres of the Staats place for \$4,000. He added 12 acres to this property. He also owned the Johnson Ranch in Alfalfa and the Baldwin Ranch.

1900 – A stage line operated between Prineville and Silver Lake passing through Bend?

1900 – The Central Oregon Irrigation District completed a diversion dam and diverted Deschutes River water.

1901 – Levi Wiest and his wife came to Bend to work for Drake. They homesteaded on 160 acres near the present East Second and Revere. Their property was the first to receive water from the new irrigation company. Weist was a school board member and started a Sunday school in the little log cabin school house in Drake Park (see below).

1901 -- Beginning in 1901, Drake and Wiest platted the Bend townsite, and Wiest later became one of Bend's first subdividers. Drake and Wiest also played an important role in bringing irrigation to the area.

1901 – Bend was known as Deschutes, Staats, The Bend, Farewell Bend, Bend or Pilot Butte.

1901 – Drake began weather observations in Bend. Extremes recorded since include 104° F. in 1928 and 1939, and -26° F. in 1933. Thirty-eight inches of snow fell Dec. 9-10, 1919 with snow depth reaching 55 inches that month. Precipitation in 1907 was 25.75 inches (average is 12 inches). It was 5.79 inches in 1959.

1901 – Sawmills opened in Bend (Drake Mill) and along the Upper Deschutes (John Matsen or Masten?, La Pine). Four other small mills opened in Bend during the next few years. Farm horses dragged big pine logs out of the woods to little mills operated by steam. Drake's Pilot Butte Company sawmill burned in 1904.

1901 – Sisters was subdivided.

1901 – The Right-of-Way Act permitted use of rights-of-way through Forest Reserves and National Parks for electrical power, telephone and telegraph communication, and irrigation and water supply.

1901 – The assassination of President McKinley made Teddy Roosevelt President of the U.S. Roosevelt perhaps had the biggest individual impact on future land tenure and management of any individual in U.S. history. By the end of the decade he added more than 100 million acres to Forest Reserves.

1902 – Wall Street in Bend was covered with sagebrush and was used by coyotes. There was a homestead in the Kenwood School area, two near Pioneer Park, three near the Brooks-Scanlon Mill area, and four around Drake's Park. Bend had a population of 30.

1902 – Drake, from St. Paul, Minnesota, built the first Pilot Butte Inn. It was a success catching traffic coming in on the road to be named Wall Street and ended the rivalry between Sisemore and Staats in attracting guests to their hotel (house). A 24 ft. x 40 ft. log cabin was built in present Drake's Park (replica today at Pilot Butte Middle School). It served as the first school within Bend's then city limit (Sisemore also had a school), offered the first formal church services, housed *The Bulletin* in 1903, and was used by the Boy Scouts.

1902 – Crater Lake National Park was established covering 286 square miles.

1902 – The Blue Mountain Forest Reserve was created.

1902 – The Department of Interior, under the guidance of Gifford Pinchot and E.T. Allen, issued a manual on administrative procedures and policies for the forest reserves.

1902-1906 – Cattlemen and sheep men fought "range wars." Camps and corrals were burned, and more than 10,000 sheep were killed by groups such as the Crook County Sheepshooters Associated. Cattlemen blazed trees to mark "deadlines" on public lands in the Ochocos that sheep herders were dared not to cross. Establishment of grazing boundaries and allotments on public lands was instrumental in bringing peace. This led to a reduction in grazing on National Forests.

1902-07 – There was an estimated 26-40 billion board feet of lumber around Bend. The period 1902-07 saw major investors buying timberland (S.O. Johnson, F.W. Gilchrist, the Irvine family, T.H. Shevlin, Mueller Land & Timber, Scanlon-Gipson Lumber Company, Alworth-Washburn Co.). Under federal law applicants for Timber and Stone claims were required to pledge they would not transfer title to the 160 acres they could get at \$2.50/acre. The small print was overlooked. "Entrymen" came from the East by the trainloads, generally paid by people seeking big stands of timber.

1903 – President Theodore Roosevelt withdrew the Fort Rock area from the public domain and designated it reserve land.

1903 – A subsidiary of the Miller Company purchased the Oregon Central Military Road Company land and disposed of it through a lottery of 20-acre lots. Many buyers never saw the land or paid taxes on it. The county then sold tax-forfeit land to ranchers.

1903 – Drake platted Bend anchored from his house on Wall Street and played an important role in bringing irrigation to the area. The town sites of Lytle and Deschutes were subdivided. The total population of Bend, Deschutes, Sisemore and Lytle was 250 people. The fish limit in the Deschutes River was 175/day!

1903 – The federal Bureau of Reclamation was formed nationally. The agency built the major canals in Central Oregon 5-10 years later.

1903 – The Trail Crossing Bridge was built in the Crooked River canyon near Smith Rocks.

1903 – About 300 people participated in Fourth of July celebrations beginning a long tradition in Bend. The city's population was 258.

1903-07 – Cy Bingham served as the Ranger of the Cascade Forest Reserve, patrolling a vast area and headquartered near Odell Lake. Bill Vandeventer, an upper Deschutes rancher, served as a fire guard. Bingham left to become Supervisor of the Malheur National Forest and later Sheriff of Grant County.

1904 – Bend was platted by the Pilot Butte Development company and the subdivision recorded. Of street names remaining today, Bond, Wall, Oregon and Lava Road were named by Drake.

1904 – The first bridge over the Deschutes River for public use was constructed in front of Sisemore's place. It was 285 ft and cost Sisemore \$1/foot. He was Crook County road supervisor.

1904 – Dr. W.S. Nichols of Oklahoma purchased Sisemore's 240-acre ranch for \$6,000. He tried to convert the bottomlands into a fruit orchard. The orchard failed as only the 2,000 strawberry vines bore fruit.

1904 – Bend got telephone service when connected to the Prineville-The Dalles line. There were 7 telephones in Bend in 1906. It was in the 1920s before telephone service was available throughout Central Oregon.

1904 – Laidlaw (Tumalo) and Cline Falls subdivided.

1904 – Gold was found at Cline Butte but assay reports were poor.

1904-1925 – Water hit the desert bringing in a rush of settlers. Various irrigation districts (Arnold, Central Oregon, Pilot Butte Development Company, Deschutes Reclamation Company, Tumalo, Squaw Creek, etc.) constructed canals in Central Oregon. Eventually most diversion canals tapped the Deschutes River near the northern end of Bend.

1904 – The first automobiles appeared in Central Oregon, although possibly not until 1907 in Bend. Gas was dispensed from 5-gallon buckets and cost 75 cents/gallon. Curbside gas pumps were installed in 1910 and the price eventually dropped to 6 cents/gallon.

1905 – Under the Transfer Act, President Theodore Roosevelt transferred administration of the forest reserves, now 63 million acres, from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, and the Bureau of Forestry was renamed the U.S. Forest Service. Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot were frequent companions. Pinchot, Filbert Roth and Edward Allen replaced the 1902 manual with the "Use Book" that could fit into a ranger's pocket. The "Use Book" was 4" x 6" and 142 pages long. Today that manual also has a "handbook" and together are multi-volume loose-leaf encyclopedias lining office bookshelves. More recently they have been placed on agency's internal web site.

1905 – The Audubon Society for formed.

1905 – Geologist T.C. Russell described Newberry volcano.

1905 – City of Bend was incorporated. It was strung out along the east bank of the Deschutes River from the Sisemore Ranch, north past Staats, and along the river to Lytle. \$100,000 worth of buildings were erected including the Steidl and Reed sawmill, Pilot Butte sawmill, the second Pilot Butte Inn, two saloons and a bowling alley, the 3-story J.P. Johnson building, the Baptist church, the D.I. P. office and a livery barn.

1905 – A bus ("road train") connected Bend to the railhead at Shaniko via Prineville. It traveled at 8 mph over the 90 miles.

1905 – A mild growing season, with beans, watermelons and tomatoes, resulted in errors in farming and land use in future years.

1905-1924 – A livery stable covering an entire block in Bend between Minnesota and Oregon on Bond Street housed about 300 big draft horses rented out for logging.

1906 – Redmond was platted near the center of a big irrigation aggregation.

1906 – William Riley and two other Portland businessmen moved to La Pine to start a town. The original stage stop was at Rosland 2 miles north.

1906 – Tom Shevlin, a college football star, graduated from Yale and spent 6 months in Central Oregon with Mike Kelley, a timber cruiser. They made the first Shevlin timber purchase blocked out timber land for future purchase. Shevlin became head of the firm in 1912 but died of pneumonia 3 months before his Bend plant started production. Shevlin's timber holdings totaled 215,000 acres by 1916.

1906 – The Cascades National Forest was formed west of the Deschutes River and the Fremont National Forest was to the east of the river.

1906 – The American Antiquities Act provided protection for objects of antiquity and authorized presidential proclamations to create national monuments.

1906 – 10% of receipts from forest reserves were to be returned to states for benefit of public roads and schools.

1906 – The Forest Homestead Act of 1906 provided that forest land chiefly valuable for agriculture could be listed, occupied, and patented as a homestead. A considerable amount of the land upriver and south of Bend had been designated as having agricultural value and was claimed. A big rush for timber under this act occurred on Sept. 28, 1907 and Forest Service personnel spent considerable time examining claims.

1906–1916 – Almost all the homesteading in the Bend area occurred. Many settlers came attracted by national publicity about the new Bend country of Oregon and the thousands of acres to be irrigated by the Deschutes. The U.S. Geological Survey published overly glowing reports about Central Oregon. After harvests each season many ranch families would pack food and bedding in farm wagons, and drive to the high country to camp and hunt. A new homestead act was passed allowing homesteading of 320 acres of non-irrigable land. This was increased to 640 acres in 1916. Areas such as Powell Butte and Alfalfa had better soil than Bend. By 1916, following a 10 to 15-year period of above normal precipitation (26 inches in 1907), towns such as Imperial, Hampton, Brothers, and Fremont appeared. Then, disillusioned by short-growing seasons, lack of water, lots of jack rabbits, and dry rocky soil, many left, joined logging camps, or worked at lumber mills.

1907 – Herb Allen came to Bend as the assistant manager of the Central Oregon Development Company, the owner of the Bend town site, water system, first sawmill, and bank. Allen promoted irrigation, wrote the first bill of lading for the first railroad car of lumber shipped out of Bend in 1911, and later served as assistant general manager of Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company.

1907 – Drake left Bend and sold the town site. Bend's population was about 500.

1907 – 260 (or 265) acres were purchased from John Sisemore for a future site as a mill pond that could hold 5 million board feet of timber.

1907 – Forest reserves were renamed national forests; further enlargement was forbidden in six western states. Working until the night before the act went into effect, Pinchot, assistant Arthur Ringland and President Roosevelt expanded forest reserves in five western states (not Oregon) by 16 million acres.

1907 – Timber sold from National Forests totaled 950 million board feet, or 2% of the nation's 44 billion board feet cut that year. Chief Gifford Pinchot stated that "National Forests exist not for the sake of the

revenue to the government, but for the sake of the welfare of the public" but he was concerned that National Forests pay for themselves and not a drain on the U.S. treasury.

1908 – Henry Ford introduced the first mass production automobile, the Model T. After World War I automobiles became increasingly available and affordable and recreation use on National Forests increased greatly.

1908 – The 25% fund was created from logging receipts to assist local counties with public schools and other needs. This fund compensated counties for their inability to tax federal lands.

1908 – The Deschutes National Forest was established by combining the western part of the Blue Mountain National Forest (part west of the South Fork of the John Day River, including Maury Mountains), lands lying around Newberry Crater in the Fremont National Forest, and lands from the Cascade National Forest north of the centerline of Township 25S (just south of Crescent) and east of the Deschutes River. The headquarters was in Prineville. A.S. Ireland was the first Forest Supervisor. He had a budget of \$8,171. The original Ranger Districts were Metolius (Allingham), Sisters (Squaw Creek), Big River (General Patch Bridge), La Pine (Rosland), and Pine Mountain (Antelope Springs). Ireland resigned in 1911 after a disgruntled Ranger, who had been previously fired for poor handling of a fire, filed legal charges against Ireland.

1908 – Thornton Munger of the USDA Forest Service Washington Office staff examined encroachment of lodgepole pine into more valuable ponderosa pine forests. He later became the founding director of the Forest Service's Pacific Northwest Research Station in Portland.

1908-1918 – Large fires burned a total of over 35,000 acres in the Pine Mountain-China Hat-Ft. Rock area, about 38,000 acres between Davis Lake and Edison Butte, and about 8,000 acres east of Crescent.

1908 (or 1910?) – The Linster sawmill just north of present Pioneer Park burned.

1909 – A power dam created Mirror Pond near downtown Bend. It backed up a narrow, swift-flowing channel of the Deschutes River. Bend had electricity in 1910.

1910 – Fires damaged the Bend Lumber Company and the Pilot Butte Mill. On Sept. 16 the Pilot Butte Mill processed 34,000 board feet of lumber.

1910 – The city of Redmond incorporated with 216 people. Irrigation water fostered the growth of Redmond and Madras. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Redmond had pitched their tent home in 1905 where an irrigation ditch was planned and where the Central Oregon Irrigation Company decided to establish a "desert town." Madras was also incorporated in 1910 and became the new Jefferson county seat four years later.

1910 – Bend had 536 people.

1910 – The first building was built in La Pine by the Peterson brothers. Jon Boyce then moved his buildings, including the post office, from Rosland to La Pine. The town was moved to

accommodate an irrigation project. It hoped to be in line with a projected railroad but by chance was on the route of Highway 97 in 1917.

1910 – The road from The Dalles to Klamath Falls was completed. One could travel to Klamath Falls from Bend in 24 hours in 1921.

1910 – By the end of Gifford Pinchot's term as Forest Service Chief there were 150 National Forests covering 172 million acres.

1910 – The American conservation movement saw a split between Gifford Pinchot's wise use philosophy and preservationist John Muir. Pinchot advocated "the greatest good for the greatest number for the longest time." At that time the concept of a National Forest could not have been sold to the American public without provision of "use."

1910 – Huge wild fires in western Montana and northern Idaho (3 million acres burned in 2 days with 85 lives lost) brought a national change in fire suppression policy. The new policy was to suppress all wildfires. The result has been a major ecological change in forests where fire had previously played a natural role (burning as often as 5 to 60 years in Central Oregon).

1911 – The Weeks Law authorized federal purchase of lands in watersheds of navigable streams and matching funds for state forestry agencies. It marked the beginning of federal-state cooperative fire control programs. National Forests were later established on tax-forfeit and purchased lands in the East.

1911 – The U.S. Supreme Court ruled, in the Light and Grimaud cases, that Congress had the right to create national forests and the Secretary of Agriculture had the right to issue rules and regulations for those forests with penalties for violation. These challenges were over the requirement of grazing permits.

1911-12 – The U.S. Forest Service manual specified that plans be developed for general administration, timber, grazing, permanent improvements, and fire protection.

1911 – The eastern part of the Deschutes National Forest was made the Ochoco National Forest and the southeastern part around Crescent the Paulina National Forest. Additional adjustments with the Cascade and Oregon National Forests added the Sisters and Metolius areas to the Deschutes National Forest. The Forest boundary was moved west to the summit of the Cascade range. The headquarters for the Deschutes National Forest was moved to Bend. This first office was upstairs in a two-storey wood-frame building located on the west side of Wall Street at Franklin Avenue. Sharing the building was The (Bend) Bulletin and the Bend Abstract Company.

Routine duties for Forest Ranger included grazing regulation, examination of mining and homestead entries, and prevention of fire, game poaching, and timber theft. In the next decade cooperative programs in fire protection and reforestation were added.

1911 – The U.S. Geological Survey conducted a survey of the Deschutes River. The river was stocked with 35,000 fish for sport.

1911 – The Oregon Trunk Line or Hill and Harriman Railroad, which started as a rivalry between the Hill and Harriman on either side of the Lower Deschutes River at a cost of \$25 million, was completed south to Bend from The Dalles. The U.S. Congress had to pass the Canyon Act to permit joint use of the single track through Warm Springs canyon. James J. Hill, who decided to build the railroad and drove the “golden spike,” was from St. Paul, Minnesota.

1911 – A retail lumber company was started by Miller, Davis and Overturf.

1911 – The Bend Townsite Company owned by Drake (townsite, lumber mill, power dam, electric equipment and water system) was sold to the Bend Company, formerly Mueller Lumber Company of Iowa. The McKays, from Minnesota, later managed the company and other enterprises, and were prominent Bend citizens for decades.

1911 – A minor gold rush occurred when gold was found near the head of Tumalo Creek.

1912 – The Bend Company shipped the first carloads of clear pine lumber out of Central Oregon.

1912 – A midnight fire destroyed the Davies block of Wall Street.

1912 – Women in Bend were the first to vote in an election in Oregon after equal suffrage was adopted by the State, eight years before the federal 19th Amendment.

1912 – The U.S. Forest Service did its first timber surveys (west and south of Sisters and south of Crescent). Representatives of lumber firms had already made estimates.

1912 – Portland residents could travel to Bend by rail for \$7.45 round-trip. Tourism began in Central Oregon.

1912 – Sherman County ranchers used the Metolius River area for a recreation retreat.

1912 – 60,000 rainbow trout fry were hauled up to Paulina Lake by wagon and from there to East Lake in 5-gallon kerosene cans. They were 16 inches long by July 1914, perhaps aided by mineral properties of the water from hot springs. Developers of a health resort at the East Lake hot springs wanted the trout. Twin Lakes were also planted that year. A variety of fish species were planted in all lakes and rivers of any size in subsequent years.

1912-18 – Scientific approaches to range management on the Deschutes National Forest were developed by W.G. Hastings, W.J. Nichols, A.F. Keer, and Jack Horton. Relationships to soils were determined and soils were mapped. Management plans were prepared. The Upper Deschutes Livestock Association was formed.

1913 – The first fire lookout on the Deschutes National Forest was built on Black Butte. The Klamath National Forest hired the first female fire lookout.

1913 – An auto road was constructed from La Pine into Newberry Crater over the east rim into East Lake. The China Hat Road to Ft. Rock and the Boundary Road along the southeastern

Forest boundary was also constructed. The first roads were constructed by a horse team with two logs fastened to smooth ruts. Motorized road construction began in 1920.

1913 – The first National Forest resort special use permit was issued to Fred Shintaffer for the East Lake Resort. Resorts were operating under special use permit at Odell Lake, Elk Lake, Suttle Lake and Camp Sherman by 1920. Additional resorts on National Forest were added at Crescent, Paulina, South Twin and Odell Lakes in the 1920s. Rainbow trout caught in Paulina Lake in the early 1920s reportedly weighed 12-14 lbs. East Lake had a flourishing hot springs resort in the 1920s. A 1920s Forest Management Plan identified four major recreation areas on the Deschutes National Forest: Suttle Lake-Camp Sherman, present Cascades Lakes Highway area, Newberry Crater, and the Crescent-Odell complex.

1913 – P.B. Johnson established a store on the dusty Bend-Burns road and became the first Millican postmaster. The next owner, Billy Rahn, moved his one-man town to the new alignment of Highway 20 in 1930. It took a full day to travel to Burns from Bend.

1914 – The La Pine – Crescent area was “eliminated” from National Forest. The Wickiup-Pringle area was retained based on timber cruise information obtained by Forest Assistant Will Spread.

1914 – Big Wall Street Fire burned most of the commercial district of Bend except the N.P. Hardware Store. The Bend Lumber Company burned.

1914-1918 – A number of large fires burned across the central part of the Deschutes National Forest between Edison Ice Cave and Cabin Lake. One account reported a forest fire that burned about 10,000 acres in two days (those rates of spread were exceeded in 2003 in the Davis and B&B fires)..

1915 – Further boundary adjustments among National Forests eliminated the Paulina National Forest and added the Ft. Rock (Newberry), Davis Lake, and Crescent Ranger Districts to the Deschutes National Forest. Fire lookouts were built on Walker Mountain, and Paulina Peak.

1915 – Grazing districts established after 1910 became Ranger Districts.

1915 – Two Minnesota Twin Cities-based lumber companies, Shevlin, Carpenter and Clarke Co. (later Shevlin-Hixon) and Brooks-Scanlon, announced plans for large sawmills. The two mills employed about 1200 people in 1916, about double of Bend’s total population only six years before. The railroad logging operations used horse teams and high wheels to skid logs the first 10 years. The Shevlin-Hixon tracks reached south into Lake County and the southern Paulinas. Brooks-Scanlon skirted the northern foothills of Newberry and extended 80 miles towards Fort Rock, and later built a track northwest past Sisters. By 1917 lumber was shipped worldwide and the mills produced around 200 million board feet of lumber.

1915 – Bend advertised its scenic and recreation attractions at the 1915 San Francisco Exposition.

1915 – The community of Laidlaw (Tumalo), bigger than Bend in 1911, declined when skipped by railroad and the Tumalo Dam failed.

1916 – The U.S. Forest Service allowed each homesteader who had a desert claim to have 10,000 board feet of timber for personal use. The mills charged \$4/1000 bd ft for sawing the lumber.

1916 – The Pisgah National Forest was established on purchased private land in North Carolina.

1916—The National Park Service was created in the Department of the Interior. National Parks and Monuments would now be managed by this new agency and not be managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The new agency arose out of the controversy over flooding Hetch-Hetchy Valley in Yosemite. The two agencies competed in promoting recreation use and summer home tracts and resorts were developed.

1916 – Summer homes were first permitted on the Metolius River. These were followed by summer homes at Elk Lake, Odell Lake and Paulina Lake.

1916 – A car hire business was started in Bend by George and Myrl Hoover.

1916 – Claude Kelley used his Model T Ford to start the first motorized mail route.

1916 – Mayor Eastes of Bend declared April 20 Park Day. Schools closed half-day and all able-bodied citizens went to “water-tower hill” (where St. Charles hospital was built later) to construct a park.

1916 – Deschutes county (about 1500 people?) was formed from Crook County. Jefferson county was carved out 2 years earlier. The ranchers of Prineville didn’t see eye-to-eye with new settlers in the upper Deschutes who were interested in timber, irrigation and railroads. “West Siders” didn’t feel represented in Prineville and didn’t like the long travel to the Crook county seat. Previously, the river was spelled Des Chutes after the French Riviere des Chutes, or river of the falls.

1917 – Bill Brown sold more than 1000 horses from his large horse ranch. Demand for horses dropped with the advent of armored warfare. Bill Brown and his brothers had an imposing stock empire starting in 1885 that went from the flanks of Pine Mountain into Harney Basin. The range wars began when Bill Brown killed Johnny Overstreet in a shootout (he was acquitted). Even as late as World War II Bill Brown sold horses to the cavalry and was known as “America’s Horse King.”

1918 – The city of Prineville built a railroad connection to the Bend-The Dalles line. This served later to move Ochoco timber to markets.

1918 – The Migratory Bird Treaty Act implemented the Convention Between the United States and Great Britain (for Canada) for the Protection of Migratory Birds. The Act provided for the regulation of migratory bird hunting.

1919 – People who came from the Midwest to work at the lumber mills wanted to preserve some the “wilderness” for their enjoyment. A trout hatchery was constructed on Tumalo Creek on Shevlin-Hixon land donated to the county. They, led by Robert Sawyer, also selected a large strip of land for a “natural park” and F.P. Hixon working with Bend Company, a smaller lumber mill, donated the lands that became Shevlin Park (named for Thomas Shevlin). The Fremont party had camped here in 1843 and so did the Williamson railroad survey party in 1855. Shevlin-Hixon also agreed to preserve company lands within 600 feet of Hwy 97 and around Dillon Falls on the Deschutes River.

1919 – The City of Bend provided camping for tourists adjacent to the Deschutes River on land donated by the Bend Company (Pioneer Park). It was used by about 1000 people in 1922.

1919 – The Pine Tree Lumber Company burned.

1919 – A one-mil property tax was used to construct rural highway to market roads. A gas tax and license fees were also used to fund road projects.

1920 – Bend had 5,414 people from the economic boom created by the lumber mills and railroad. The population soared again in 1923 when both large mills modernized.

1920 – The Cascades Lakes Highway was constructed from Bend to Sparks Lake and beyond.

1920 – Following a Native American trail, the Oregon Skyline Trail was located along the Cascade crest skyline connecting Mt. Hood to Crater Lake. It later became part of the Pacific Crest Trail. Eastern brook trout were planted in smaller lakes along the trail.

1920 – Travel from Bend to Portland took 2 days on a Stanley Steamer over the Barlow Road with an overnight stop at Government Camp.

1920 – Bend saw its first airplane, a biplane that took off from Redmond and landed on the Bend-Burns highway.

1920 – The Ochoco Dam was finished giving Prineville farmers irrigation water. At the time it was the largest dam in the Northwest.

1920 – Nationally known author Irvin Cobb came to the Deschutes National Forest to hunt for the legendary “lava bear.” The hunt was reported in *The Saturday Evening Post*. The article stated that the Pilot Butte Inn was the finest hotel in America. Deschutes Forest Supervisor Norman Jacobson resigned during fire season to join the ‘hunt.’ The bear was not found except that years later a small malnourished black bear from the Ft. Rock woods toured the U.S. as a “lava bear” and Bend High School adopted it as a mascot.

1920 -- The Mineral Leasing Act allowed leasing, exploration, and production of selected commodities such as coal, oil, gas, and sodium to take place on public lands.

1920 - Trappers Lake, Colorado was the first area in the United States to be managed for wilderness recreation, free of roads and development, based on recommendations by agency Landscape Architect Arthur Carhart and supported by his supervisor Carl Stahl. The previous year Assistant District (Regional) Forester Aldo Leopold visited Carhart. Based on that visit Carhart drafted a memo that stated, "There is a limit to the number of lands of shoreline on the lakes; there is a limit to the number of lakes in existence; there is a limit to the mountainous areas of the world, and . . . there are portions of natural scenic beauty which are God-made, and . . . which of a right should be the property of all people." Arthur Carhart left the Forest Service in 1923, cutting short his federal career to pursue private practice in landscape architecture, city planning and writing. Before leaving the Forest Service, however, he toured the Quetico-Superior region in Minnesota and recommended these areas of superlative wild scenery be managed for their value as wilderness. Carhart's efforts eventually led to development of what is now the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.

1921 – Drake Park was created on 10.4 acres purchased from the Bend Company for \$21,000. Pioneer Park and Harmon Playground were established later that decade, the latter from a \$2,000 grant from the William Harmon Foundation.

1921 – The Deschutes National Forest authorized grazing on National Forest by 23,000 sheep and 10,400 cattle. Dominique Verges and the Deschutes National Forest were noted for starting the hauling of water for sheep in 1924. In 1945 it was 30,180 sheep and 2,243 cattle. By the mid-1900s most of the big ranches in Central Oregon had disappeared or had to be broken to pay taxes. The sheep industry shifted west of the Cascades and cattle became dominant. Government land was now available only under the Taylor Act or Bureau of Land Management regulations. By 1981 the numbers permitted on the Deschutes National Forest were 3982 sheep and 3818 cattle.

1921-1955 – The portable town of Shevlin was moved to Oregon from Minnesota. It moved around Deschutes, Lake and Klamath counties. The railroad lumber camp had in its heyday about 600 people, 150 homes, a church, post office, and school for 60 children. Shevlin-Hixon operated one or two large camps at lower elevations in the winter, each splitting into 3-4 units for the summer, often moving to higher elevations. By the early 1930s, with reduced lumber demand, camps became larger and more sedentary (La Pine 1932-1942, Summit 1942-1947, and Chemult until 1947). Some logs were driven down the Deschutes River. Logs were dumped into Spring River and floated in rafts to Benham Falls where a floating beam separated the logs and a railroad logging platform was located.

1922 – The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to exchange land in national forests for private land of equal value within national forest boundaries. The Deschutes National Forest received authorization to acquire lands within six miles of the 1922 boundary referred to as the "Extension Boundary." This boundary was 3-4 miles west of 3rd. Street in Bend. Deschutes National Forest staff member W.O. Hariman gave many of the small volcanic cones Indian names to have named landmarks for firefighting.

1922 – The first timber sale on the Deschutes National Forest was made to Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Company and a year later one was made to Shevlin-Hixon Company. Previously free

use and miscellaneous small sales were made to meet the needs of local settlers and communities.

1920s – A Forest Service report to Congress warned of forest depletion nationally, although in reality forests started rebounding at that time. Nationally there were only a few large timber sales designed for logging on entire watersheds by railroad over several decades. The timber sale program collapsed with the Great Depression.

1922 – Crane Prairie Reservoir was constructed by a privately financed dam. It served as Bend's water supply until being contaminated by a plant. It was rebuilt by the Bureau of Reclamation in 1940. The old Crane Prairie meadows were once a favored place to graze livestock. The reservoir was closed to fishing between 1925 and 1949 to propagate trout.

1922 – Some Bend streets were paved.

1923 – Brooks-Scanlon added new milling units. It was estimated that the Brooks-Scanlon mill could operate for 25 years, then the timber would be exhausted.

1923 – A pair of skis was displayed in a hardware store window in downtown Bend.

1923 – Six Bend High School boys climbed Bachelor Butte, Broken Top, North Sister and then became the first to scale Mt. Washington and Three Fingered Jack. They were joined by two other Bend High boys for the latter climb. Climbing with only hiking boots and a rope they won fame nationally and in England.

1924 – Madras was almost completely destroyed by a fire.

1924 – The National Forest was estimated to have 1,250 mule deer, 1,200 coyotes, 25 pronghorn and no elk.

1924 – The first land exchange on the Deschutes National Forest was made to Anton Aune for 160 acres.

1924 – The Clarke-McNary Act expanded Weeks Act programs. It emphasized that cooperation and incentives, and not force, would be used to improve conditions on private forest land. Fire and taxes would be faced together by federal, state and private sectors. It addressed reforestation and land acquisition. It extended fire protection to privately owned forest lands lying outside watersheds of navigable rivers and increased funding for that.

1924 – The first National Conference on Outdoor Recreation initiated an inventory of outdoor recreation resources.

1924 – At the recommendation of Forester Aldo Leopold, Forest Service Chief William Greeley, using his administrative discretion, converted portions of the Gila National Forest into the nation's first wilderness area. Leopold was influenced by agency Landscape Architect Arthur Carhart and his preservation efforts at Trapper's Lake, Colorado. In 1927, Chief Greeley rejected plans for commercially operated tramway on Mt.

Hood stating the importance of “retention of some of the best of our western mountain areas in their wilderness condition.” In 1929 the Forest Service announced two new designations: research reserves and primitive areas. By the enactment of the Wilderness Act in 1964 the Forest Service had set aside 9 million acres of wilderness using its administrative authority.

1925 – The Forest Service began issuing 10-year grazing permits. Stockmen were successful in not allowing grazing fees to be based on fair market value.

1925 – Sheep were still the leading product of Central Oregon.

1925 – The Shevlin-Hixon mill had a payroll of \$2 million employing 1,400 people, 900 in the mill and 500 in camps. The logging camps were connected by 25 miles of railroad. Brooks-Scanlon had 1,100 employees, 2 mills, 4 camps, and 15 miles of railroad. Combined milling production reached around 500 million board feet.

1925 – The Deschutes National Forest had 8 lookouts, telephones, and a 400-mile road system. The U.S. Forest Service promoted construction of roads, trails and telephone lines to make areas more accessible. The agency hoped to build 3,600 miles of roads and trails in Oregon between 1925 and 1935. The Dalles-California and McKenzie Pass roads were surfaced with gravel. Picnic tables were placed at selected camp sites.

1925 – Lava Cast Forest was “discovered” by Walter Perry of the U.S. Forest Service. It was set-aside as a Geologic Area in 1942.

1925 – Bend had 10,000 people. The Bend Company was developing Bend Park, North, Lava Road, Mill, Boulevard and Highland additions. Bend had six miles of hard surface roads and all basic services.

1925-1930 – Peter Skene Ogden Wayside, including the Crooked River Gorge, was acquired through land donations by the Oregon Trunk Railway and purchases from the Bureau of Reclamation and the State Land Board (98 acres).

1926 – The First World Forestry Congress was held in Rome, Italy.

1926 – City of Bend piped water for Bend from Tumalo and Bridge Creeks on National Forest west of Bend. This area became a municipal watershed.

1926 – Great Northern Railroad extended the railroad from Bend to Chemult, and to California by 1928. With the completion of the Natron Cutoff, the Crescent Lake Townsite and a portion of Chemult were developed under special use permit. Crescent Lake was a division point of the railroad where freight and train crews were changed.

1926 – The first auto court (motel) appeared on South Third Street in Bend.

1927 – The high steel bridge over the Crooked River was placed completing Highway 97. The historic Trail Crossing Bridge closer to Smith Rock was razed.

1928 – Deschutes Junction (north of Bend) started to fade as a town. Larger than Bend in 1911, and the address for the Oregon Trunk Railway, it died when the railway office moved to Redmond and an irrigation project failed.

1928 – Pilot Butte, long a beacon to travelers, was acquired by three men who at one time owned Bend Water, Light and Power. They presented Pilot Butte (100 acres) to the State of Oregon as a State Park in memory of T.H. Foley who had served the company as general manager.

1928 – The Bend Golf Club was moved from Deschutes Junction to its present location.

1929 – Myrl Hoover of Bend started bus service to Portland: Mt. Hood Stages, the predecessor of Pacific Trailways. In a few years bus service was also available to The Dalles, Klamath Falls, and Eugene via McKenzie Pass.

1929 – 2000 cubic yards of cinders from Lava Butte were trucked to Bend and loaded in railcars to Longview, Washington for a bridge deck.

1930 – The Knutson-Vandenburg Act authorized funds for reforestation of national forests and the creation of a revolving fund for reforestation or timber stand improvement on national forests.

1930 – Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area was established north of Santiam Pass. It included Mt. Jefferson and Three Fingered Jack. Wilderness clubs had used the area since about 1900.

1930 – The Deschutes National Forest was the first in the Pacific Northwest to acquire roadside strips along all major highways. The first such acquisition was along Hwy 97 north of Lava Butte. The idea came from Stephen Mather, father of the National Park Service, when he stopped in Bend for the night and complained to *The Bulletin's* editor Robert Sawyer about all the stumps they had driven through on Hwy 97 from California. A joint effort by Judge Sawyer, Oregon Governor Ben Olcott and C.H. Overbay of the Deschutes National Forest fostered this program and saved the forest west of Sisters along the Santiam Highway through a land exchange.

1930 – Paul Hosmer published *Now We're Logging*. He came to Bend in 1915 from St. Paul, Minnesota and edited the *Pine Echoes* from 1921 to 1942. Mud Lake was renamed Hosmer Lake in 1962.

1930 – Bend had 8,848 people.

1930 – 1000 men were sent into the woods to fight 3 forest fires that burned 5,500 acres.

1930-1948 – Numerous land exchanges were made with individuals and companies. A 1930 agreement with Brooks-Scanlon provided for leaving a residual timber volume on their company lands. This residual timber, with the lands, would be offered in exchange to the government. The result was the Deschutes National Forest acquiring nearly all of the Brooks-Scanlon cutover lands south and east of Bend. About 90,000 acres of Shevlin-Hixon lands were acquired in

1946. Most of the land on Green Ridge northeast of Camp Sherman was acquired. Acquisitions also included 28 ½ miles of uncut roadside strips along the The Dalles-California, Fremont, Willamette, Santiam and McKenzie Highways for the purpose of preserving the appearance through the forest along these major travel routes. The Deschutes National Forest had 1,297,909 acres in 1928 and was 381,648 acres larger by 1948.

1931 – Pringle Falls Experimental Forest was established within the Deschutes National Forest. The Lookout Mountain unit was added in 1937 bringing the two-unit Experimental Forest to 11,055 acres. Experiments focused on management of ponderosa and lodgepole pine.

1931 – A State Park was created from 40 acres acquired from the State Land Board (site of an old apple orchard). It was later named after Robert Sawyer, former Highway Commissioner, newspaper publisher from Bend, and early advocate of state parks. It was transferred to the Bend Metro Parks and Recreation District in 1980.

Sawyer came to Bend from Maine in 1912 and piled lumber for a year until *The Bulletin's* owner George Putnam caught Sawyer submitting unsolicited prose under the door and hired him. Sawyer served as editor and owner of the *The Bulletin* from 1919 to 1953. He was national president of the National Reclamation Association in 1946-47, a national director of the American Forestry Association, a Deschutes County judge for 7 years, chairman of the Oregon Capital Reconstruction Commission (1935-39), member of the second Hoover Task Force to reorganize the federal executive branch of government, and was President of the Central Oregon Hospitals Foundation. He pushed to create Deschutes County and convert Bend's government to a city manager form. On the Oregon Highway Commission he secured lands for future parks (e.g., Cove Palisades, portions of John Day Fossil Beds), lobbied timber companies to leave scenic roadside strips uncut, and regulate billboards along roads. He has been hailed as the "father of Oregon's state parks" and the Oregon Chapter of the Izaak Walton League named him the "leading conservationist of the first half of the century."

1931 – Two miles of railroad were constructed across the Lava Butte lava flows.

1933 – The road to the top of Lava Butte was completed.

1933 – Aldo Leopold, former U.S. Forest Service employee and a founding father of wildlife ecology, published *Game Management*. The book defined the fundamental skills and techniques for managing and restoring wildlife populations.

1933 – The Great Depression and the Dust Bowl gave rise to President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Roosevelt, who had listed his occupation as "tree grower," swamped the U.S. Congress with programs that resulted in massive new funding for forestry projects. The (national) Copeland Report marked a shift in national Forest Service policy from a custodial role to more planning and extensive development of forest lands.

1933-42 – Many of the facilities (e.g., campgrounds, guard stations, lookout towers, roads) on the National Forests of Central Oregon were constructed by the CCC. Examples of CCC built facilities of historical significance include the guard stations at Elk Lake, Paulina Lake, and

Cabin Lake. CCC crews began the work on Wickiup Reservoir and built the road into Paulina Lake from the west. They also constructed fuel breaks.

1933 – An estimated 10,000 people watched the Water Pageant on Mirror Pond. This continued as an Independence Day event until 1965.

1934 – While studying the Wickiup Reservoir site, John Isackson found knives in geologic strata pre-dating the Mt. Mazama eruption 6,600 years ago.

1934 – The Taylor Grazing Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish 80 million acres of grazing districts in unreserved public domain and established the U.S. Grazing Service (later Bureau of Land Management).

1934-1940 – Lumber mills were operating in Redmond, Madras, Warm Springs, Prineville, and Gilchrist.

1934-1950s – The community of La Pine was expanded west on Bureau of Land Management lands in section 14 through small tract patents.

1935 – The old Skyliner's development west of Bend was opened. Skyliners Lodge and ski area was dedicated the following year. The Skyliners ski group was formed in 1927 and their first lodge and ski jump was at Windy Ridge on the McKenzie Highway. The Hoodoo Bowl Ski area on Santiam Pass was established in the late 1930s. Downhill skiing was moved from Skyliners to Bachelor Butte in 1958. The Skyliner Lodge was used by the Scouts, Extension Service, Oregon State Grange.

1936 – A portion of what is now Cline Falls State Park was acquired for a gravel pit. It was transferred to the State Parks division in 1956.

1935 – British ecologist A.G. Tansley first articulated the ecosystem concept, that all life is interconnected and share complex interdependencies at multiple scales.

1935 – Concerned over road system development on National Forests, Aldo Leopold, Bob Marshall and four others created the Wilderness Society.

1935 – U.S. Forest Service Chief Ferdinand Silcox instituted the policy of controlling wildfire by 10 am the next morning. This was the beginning of the agency developing a large fire-fighting workforce.

1936 – The first large National Forest timber sale (66 million board feet (MMBF) @ \$1.50/MBF for ponderosa pine) was made to Brooks-Scanlon. This was followed by one in 1939 for 94 MMBF (\$2.60/MBF for ponderosa pine). From the beginning until 1947 1.2 billion board feet were harvested off the Deschutes National Forest. This cumulative total reached 5.8 billion board feet by 1982. The early timber sales left 20% of the stand and disposed of slash. By 1940 the 80% cut was replaced by a selection cut that removed about 45% of the average stand with partial slash disposal. The trend toward selective cutting was aided by improvement of log trucks operating over relatively inexpensive logging roads, reducing centralized logging

characterized by railroads which ended in the 1950s. With easier access the tree farm concept was popular by 1949. Today the focus is on thinning dense re-growth from these earlier harvests and managing for multiple objectives.

1937 – Dr. F.A. Silcox of the U.S. Forest Service stated that the Bend mills were overcutting their renewable supply of lumber, and he forecasted that Bend had about 20 years “to live.”

1937 – The Squaw Butte-Harney Range and Livestock Experiment Station began investigations on the best methods of grazing desert rangelands.

1937 – The Resettlement Administration acquired 92,000 acres of failed farmland in the vicinity of Madras under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Two-hundred and fifty farm buildings were torn down and fences and corrals were constructed. The lands were transferred to the Soil Conservation Service, and eventually to the U.S. Forest Service in 1960 as the Crooked River National Grassland.

1937 – The Three Sisters Primitive Area was established in 1937 with an area of 191,108 acres. It became a wilderness area in 1957.

1937 -- The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act (Pittman-Robertson Act) is passed by Congress to provide funding for the selection and improvement of wildlife habitat, improving wildlife management research and distributing information.

1937 – F.P. Keen of the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine noted that in the two decades prior to 1937 pine forests had been depleted by drought and bark beetles.

1937 – The Deschutes County courthouse in Bend burned, including most of its records.

1938 – The “Extension Boundary” became the Deschutes National Forest Boundary by Presidential Proclamation and all public lands within it became National Forest.

1937 – The Wasco, Warm Springs and Paiute tribes organized as the Confederate Tribes of Warm Springs.

1938 – Dr. L.S. Cressman and students found sagebrush sandals in a Fort Rock cave that were given a 9,000-year-old age. At the time it was the oldest dated artifact in the “New World” and received international publicity. In accepting the Nobel Prize in 1962 for dating by the C-14 method, Dr. W.F. Libby spent a substantial part of his address describing the Fort Rock sandals.

1938-1948 – Wickiup Reservoir was constructed. It got its name from old wigwam poles, wickiups or frames fashioned from willows and lodgepole pine. Water flowed through the North Unit Irrigation District canals.

1938-39 – Many wildernesses and primitive areas were established based on roadless reviews of areas > 200,000 acres. The effort was led by Bob Marshall, first U.S. Forest Service director of recreation and lands. He was previously chief forester for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. During his short life he was a

strong advocate for wilderness preservation and an accomplished outdoorsman and mountain climber. Previously, In 1930 Marshall published "The Problem of the Wilderness," in Scientific Monthly.

1939 – The Bureaus of Fisheries and Biological Survey are moved to the Department of the Interior and the following year combined to create the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

1939 -- 26 million board feet were cleared, floated down the Deschutes River to Benham Falls, and then went by rail to the Shevlin-Hixon mill in Bend. The footbridge above Benham Falls is on the remains of the Shevlin-Hixon mainline railroad.

1939 – Sisters State Park was acquired to preserve the large ponderosa pines and to prevent development that could cause a traffic hazard. In 1983, the developed portion of the park was given to the City of Sisters.

1939 – The first successful forest plantation was established, 32 acres along The Dalles-California highway north of Lava Butte.

1940 – Smoke jumpers in Idaho were used for the first time to fight forest fire.

1940 – Electricity became widely available to rural areas in Central Oregon from a Bonneville power substation in Redmond, although communities such as Powell Butte had electricity earlier in 1937. Farm life changed abruptly.

1940 – Bend had over 10,000 people. The three major industries were lumbering, farming, and tourism. Principal resources were ponderosa pine, agriculture, juniper, pumice, brick, mill waste, building stone, mercury, an diatomite.

1940 – The Skyliners club planned a ski race down Bachelor Butte.

1940s – Planting of trout in lakes by the Oregon State Game Commission increased.

1940 – R.L. Nichols of Tufts College proposed including Lava Cast Forest, Lava Butte, and Lava River Caves as part of a National Park on Newberry. Professor W.O. Crosby first suggested Newberry for a National Park in 1919.

1941 – The Redmond airport (Roberts Field) was established on Bureau of Land Management lands and used by the military. It was a New Deal Works Progress Administration project to provide employment during the Depression. It was turned over to the city of Redmond in 1946. Earlier in 1928 a flight strip was pioneered at the Fairgrounds.

1941 – National Forest timber became a significant component of the U.S. war effort in World War II.

1943 – More than 100,000 troops engaged in extensive war games in the brush High Desert.

1944 – Smokey Bear was invented.

1945 – The Sustained-Yield Forest Management Act called for cooperative, sustained yield forestry to stabilize communities with federal timber.

1945 – Ten tracts of land known as the Redmond-Bend Juniper Waysides and totaling 635 acres were acquired from the State Land Board. Their purpose was to preserve old growth juniper trees along The Dalles-California Highway between Redmond and Bend.

1945 – Camp Abbot (U.S. military engineers camp), which came into being in 1942, was put up for sale. It eventually became Sunriver (master plan 1965).

1946 – The U.S. Forest Service's Deschutes Research Center was established in Bend. It became the Bend Silviculture Laboratory in 1960. Much of its research was focused on wildland fire behavior and fire effects as well as silviculture and ecology of interior conifer forests.

1946 – The General Land Office and U.S. Grazing Service were merged to form the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior.

1946 – Eight years of work by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, including completion of Wickiup Reservoir, was completed to make Madras the "green spot" of the old range country.

1946 – The major housing boom after World War II greatly increased demand for National Forest timber. In the 1950s, timber harvest off National Forests went from 3 billion to 9 billion board feet, with the greatest impact in the Pacific Northwest.

1947 – The Forest Pest Control Act made protection of all forest lands in the United States against destructive insects and disease a federal priority.

1947 – The Mineral Materials Act permitted the disposal of common variety minerals (e.g., stone, sand).

1947 – Gifford's Pinchot's book, *Breaking New Ground*, was published after his death in 1946.

1947 – Through the efforts of Bend mayor Hans Slagsvold, Juniper Park created out of 22 acres acquired from Deschutes County for \$2,000. It was then a remote and unsettled part of town. Facilities for swimming, tennis, horseshoes, baseball, and Ft. Juniper and Indian Village were added over the next 20 years.

1948 – The Bend Pine Nursery was established in northeast Bend to produce seedlings for planting in the Pacific Northwest. Four million seedlings were shipped in 1968.

1949 – Estimates of wildlife on the Deschutes National Forest included 26,000 mule deer, 4,000 coyotes, 300 pronghorn, and 300 elk.

1949 – Central Oregon Community College, the state's first public community college, held classes at Bend High School. In 1962 it shifted from a night school to a full-service junior college and moved to the west side of Awbrey Butte on land donated by Robert and Joyce Coats

and others. The college would graduate natural resource management technicians over the years. Oregon State University added its Cascades Campus in 2001.

1949 – Aldo Leopold's landmark and eloquent *A Sand County Almanac* was published a year after his death. He advocated a "land ethic" that emphasized a study of ecology and conservation principles.

1949 – The U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the right of States to regulate logging on private lands.

1949 – The death of 15 firefighters in the Mann Gulch Fire in Montana resulted in greater emphasis in firefighter safety.

1950 – The Granger-Thye Act broadened the authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture and adjusted range regulations.

1950 -- The Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (Dingell-Johnson Act) created a program for restoring and improving America's fishery resources.

1950 – The Shevlin-Hixon Company, including timberlands and mill site, was sold to Brooks-Scanlon, Inc. 850 people lost their jobs when the mill closed. The Shevlin-Hixon mill was razed shortly thereafter. The two big Bend mills had processed 10 billion board feet of timber by 1950.

1951 – The Arnold Irrigation District diversion dam was completed.

1950s – Fatalities from fighting forest fires resulted in greater emphasis on safety and better fire-fighting equipment.

1950s – The selling of timber by the U.S. Forest Service was changed to primarily by auction rather than trade of cutover lands for cutting rights on National Forest. The timber industry turned increasingly to federal land for timber.

1952-53 – The Eisenhower administration changed the U.S. Forest Service management emphasis from custodial to production forestry. The Forest Service and others began advocating larger timber harvest programs that would show the agency "operating in the black" and a big increase in the forest road network to facilitate that logging. National Forest timber harvest roughly doubled in the 1950s (in terms of billion board feet: 1.5 in 1941, 4.4 in 1951, 8.3 in 1961, and 11.5 in 1970). The U.S. Forest Service portrayed itself as the "can do" agency with an emphasis on meeting objectives or targets. The American public trusted foresters and the U.S. Forest Service.

1950s – Recreation use of public lands increased significantly after World War II. Operation Outdoors began in 1957. By the end of the 1950s the timber industry's biggest worry was loss of commercial forest land to recreation use. Clashes over National Forest management objectives increased in the 1950s when environmental groups formerly allied with the U.S. Forest Services became adversarial, especially when David Brower became executive director of the Sierra Club. A challenge to the damming of Dinosaur National Monument by the Sierra Club brought that organization large increases in membership to that organization.

1952 – Bend’s first traffic lights appeared at Wall and Franklin.

1953-54 – Henry and Gretchen Corbett donated 63 acres at the south end of Blue Lake for a state park in memory of their son Elliott.

1954 – A gift of 115 acres from Deschutes County created Tumalo State Park, now 330 acres with additional purchases.

1955 – The last logging train came from Pole Creek west of Sisters. Trucks had taken over log hauling.

1955 – Television came to Bend.

1955 – The Multiple Use Mining Act returned surface rights from mining claims to the United States, unless the claim was proven valid.

1956 – Commercial ski areas were developed on National Forests.

1956 – The first air tanker drop of water and chemicals was made on a forest fire.

1957 – A portion of Horse Ridge east of Bend, the Western Juniper Natural Area, was designated a natural landmark by the Department of Interior.

1957 – Frigid weather, dropping to -23° below 0°F. in January followed by more below-zero weather in February killed thousands of acres of manzanita.

1958 – Clearcutting of forests in staggered settings was considered desirable by the U.S. Forest Service for healthy forests.

1958 – Mt. Bachelor Ski Resort opened under special use permit from the USDA Forest Service. Forest Supervisor James Egan, Forest staff, the Skyliner’s group and other locals selected the site in February 1958 as an alternative to Skyliner resort which suffered from a fire in 1957. In the 1961-62 ski season more than 98,000 people used the ski area. A factor in the success of the ski area was the Oregon State Highway Commission’s decision to make the 21 miles of road to it from Bend for year-around use. The ski development quickly changed the economy of Bend.

1958 – Brooks-Scanlon again modernized operations at a cost of more than \$3 million. The old Shevlin-Hixon mill across the river had been razed.

1959 – The Aspen Flat fire burned 21,000 acres northeast of Ft. Rock. Air tankers and smoke jumpers were used to fight the fire.

1959 – Lavacicle Cave, a ½-mile lava tube, was discovered by a fire crew. Ranchers long before used lava tubes and caverns as refrigerators in the summer and to house stock in the winter. Lava River Cave attracted early tourists. The village of Bend obtained ice from the Arnold Ice

Cave (12 miles southwest of town). Ice sold for \$40/ton in the warm summer of 1910. Native Americans camped in caves for centuries.

1960 – The first acquisition (218 acres) was made for Smith Rock State Park. Additional purchases and a 76-acre donation by Harry and Diane Kem have enlarged the park to 651 acres.

1960 – City of Bend had about 12,000 residents.

1960 – The Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act directed the Forest Service to give equal consideration to outdoor recreation, range, timber, water, and wildlife and fish in management of National Forests. Sustained yield of resources was specified. It stipulated that economic return was not in all cases to be the limiting factor. Forest Service Chief Richard McArdle told the Fifth World Forestry Congress that all American forest resources were to be used based upon the goal of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run. “These instructions (from Gifford Pinchot) have constituted Forest Service doctrine from the beginning. They are the genesis of multiple use.”

1960 -- National Grasslands became a new category of lands in the national forest system and in Central Oregon included the Crooked River National Grassland. These lands were transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the Department of Agriculture in 1954.

1960s – Greater road access and clearcutting for regeneration became the policy of the U.S. Forest Service. The conservation community and the U.S. Forest Service continued to part ways.

1960 – The Deschutes National Forest was third in recreation use among the 18 National Forests in Oregon and Washington.

1960 – 116 “Senior Girl Scouts” from four continents camped at Todd Lake and hiked into the high country.

1960s – The Metolius River Recreation Area began attracting visitors nationwide. The area once attracted farmers from Sherman County escaping hot summers.

1960 – A major powerline was constructed across the High Desert to Harney County and Nevada.

1961 – A 6-foot wide trench was blasted for America’s largest pipeline, a 36-inch natural gas line from Alberta to the San Francisco Bay Area.

1961 – The Prineville Dam was constructed, the last major irrigation project in Central Oregon.

1961 – 71,673 acres were transferred from the southern end of the Deschutes National Forest to contribute to the creation of the Winema National Forest.

1960s – The Bureau of Land Management received land for protection and management in the Tumalo area.

1962 – Fort Rock State Monument came into being by a gift from Reub and Norma Long, and by lease and deed from Lake County and the Bureau of Land Management.

1962 – The era of modern highway construction made mountain passes year-round. The McKenzie Highway was re-routed from the lava field divide to the lower Clear Lake Cutoff.

1962 – Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* brought to light problems with accumulations of pesticides in food chains and opened greater public consciousness about environmental concerns.

1962 – The McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Research Program provided base funding for forestry research institutions.

1964 – The Public Land Law Review Commission established by the U.S. Congress was critical of the U.S. Forest Service for spending too much time and money on administering national forest resources.

1964 – Lassie (dog) of television moved from the city to the forest and is joined by Ranger Corey Stuart. Millions of Americans watched this television program.

1964 – Job Corps training programs for youths began on National Forests.

1964 – The Christmas flood from heavy rain and melting snow spilled into Bend.

1964 – The U.S. Forest Service Region 6 decided to base air operations out of Redmond airport, with the regional fire cache and warehouse following. The use of air tankers to fight fires began in the 1950s. The Redmond Interregional Crew that later became the Redmond Hotshots were based here. Nationally, the U.S. Forest Service began using smoke jumpers in the late 1930s.

1964 – The U.S. Forest Service established the Bend Silviculture Lab on Awbrey Butte. Research related to forestry east of the Cascades was conducted from that office for three decades. The lab was later moved to LaGrande and the Bend site is now part of the college campus.

1964 – With the passage of the Wilderness Act the Three Sisters Wilderness Area became the Three Sisters Wilderness.

1964 – Astronauts trained for lunar landings in the Newberry volcano lava fields. A Lunar Geological Field Conference was held at the site in 1965 followed by the first World Andesitic Conference.

1964 – Portland General Electric Company completed the Pelton Dam (1958) and Round Butte Dam (1964) in the Deschutes River. While creating Lakes Simtustus and Billy Chinook, and 424,000 acres of kilowatts of electric power, they blocked fish passage, including that for now endangered steelhead and salmon. The Christmas flood filled Lake Billy Chinook a year ahead of schedule.

1965 – Powell Butte’s population, which had remained a constant 600 since 1936, began to increase as people built homes while commuting to work elsewhere.

1965 – Plans were announced for former Camp Abbot (military), a 5400-acre site south of Bend, to become a destination recreation resort, Sunriver.

1965 – Surveys began for major powerlines connecting the Pacific Northwest and American Southwest systems.

1966 – A flash flood swept 5 ½ miles down the east and south sides of Broken Top when an unnamed lake dropped its water level 14 ½ feet, perhaps due to a breaking of glacial ice into the lake.

1966 – The revised Administrative Procedures Act ushered in an era of citizens being able to question and litigate federal agency decisions. Starting in the late 1970s, special interest groups often tied this act to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to challenge federal land management decisions.

1966 – The National Historic Preservation Act further protected historical and cultural resources.

1966-1981 – The La Pine State Recreation Area (2,333 acres) was created by acquisitions and land exchanges.

1967 – The Pine Mountain Observatory was constructed (University of Oregon).

1967 – The Deschutes and Willamette National Forests issues the “Lava Lands” report prepared by Robert Stevens, a recreation planner from the Mt. Baker National Forest. It called for a “Lava Lands Interpretive Area” including a Lava Lands Visitor Center and Observation Point (Lava Butte), recreation development in Newberry Crater, Lava Cast Forests, Cascade Lakes Highway, McKenzie Pass interpretative facility, features along the Fremont Highway (Hole-in-the-Ground, Fort Rock, Katati Butte), lava cave tours, and Benham Falls Loop.

1967 – The city of Bend built the Deschutes River Trail over an underground canal owned by Tumalo Irrigation District.

1967 – The Airstrip Fire burned (2,040 acres on Deschutes) acres by Hoodoo Ski Area and Ray Benson Snowpark.

1968 – The Deschutes National Forest Supervisors Office moved from the old post office at Wall and Franklin to Revere and East Third in Bend. There were 179 permanent employees and 233 temporary employees. The payroll cost was \$2 million

1968 – The annual maximum timber harvest on the Deschutes National Forest was estimated at 138 million board feet. \$4.2 million of timber was sold. An estimated 3 ½ billion board feet of timber had been cut on the Forest between 1922-1968. 436,000 trees were planted on 1,353 acres. 5,493 Christmas trees were sold.

1968 – The Deschutes National Forest had 4.3 million visitor days. It had 172 campgrounds and picnic areas, 9 resorts, and 305 recreation residences under special use permit. 154,740 people skied on Mt. Bachelor with 3 chair lifts, one poma lift, and two rope tows. The Deschutes National Forest road system totaled 2,500 miles (1,145 miles were graded and 911 miles were covered with cinders). In addition, trails covered 437 miles, including 38 miles of the Pacific Crest Trail (Oregon Skyline Trail).

1968 – Henry Tonseth retired after serving as Ft. Rock District Ranger for almost 35 years.

1968 – Orlin Ireland published a detailed botanical study of the Three Sisters region.

1968 – The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provided for the preservation of selected rivers in their natural state.

1960s – Sam Johnson, Oregon State legislator, set aside the Head (spring) of the Metolius for preservation.

1960s – Major livestock grazing began to be phased out on the Deschutes National Forest.

1968 – The Mt. Jefferson Wilderness (99,632 acres) was created north of Santiam Pass.

1969 – Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act establishing the Environmental Protection Agency and requiring systematic review of operations that might cause environmental deterioration. It committed the federal government to a policy of creating and maintaining “conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony.”

1969 – Two Portland contractors purchased Howard Morgan’s 640-acre ranch and in a joint venture with Brooks-Scanlon, Inc. started Black Butte Ranch development west of Sisters. The ranch was once part of a large stock operation of the Black Butte Land and Livestock Co. whose member Lige Sparks drained the beautiful, open meadow facing the Three Sisters under the Swamp Act of 1850. It was first homesteaded by Tillman Glaze in 1879.

1970 and 1984 – Portions of the Hollinshead property (Timberlane) in northeast Bend became Stover Park (1970) and Hollinshead Park (1984). The later was a 11-acre donation by Dean and Lily Hollinshead.

1970 – Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin lead the organization of the first Earth Day signaling the start of the modern environmental movement.

1970 – The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) started providing work experiences in the outdoors for youths ages 15 to 18.

1970 -- The Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, an arm of the Fish and Wildlife Service, is transferred to the Department of Commerce and renamed the National Marine Fisheries Service.

1971 – The USDA Forest Service created Woodsy Owl with the slogan, “Give a hoot, don’t pollute.”

1971 – Region-wide protests suspended plans to mine block pumice from the Three Sisters Wilderness.

1972 – 56 million acres of National Forests were evaluated for management as roadless areas or potential wilderness (RARE I).

1972 – The Federal Water Pollution Control Act defined standards for the Environmental Protection Agency to control sources of water pollution.

1973 – The Endangered Species Act was passed to protect endangered plants and animals. Building upon legislation passed in 1966 and 1969, the new law expanded and strengthened efforts to protect species domestically and internationally. The Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service assumed responsibility for administering the Act.

1973 – Senate Bill 100 was signed by Oregon Governor Tom McCall. It created statewide planning goals, required cities and counties to adopt land use plans to carry out the goals, and cities were required to establish urban growth boundaries based on land needs and not city limits, and natural areas were to be protected.

1973 – Fears about too much logging shifted to concerns about one logging method, clearcutting. A series of articles in *American Forests*, focused on clearcutting practices in Montana, criticized Forest Service application of Multiple Use. A U.S. District Court in West Virginia decided that clearcut logging on the Monongahela National Forest was contrary to the Organic Act of 1897.

1973 – The Arab oil embargo prompted a big increase in the public's use of firewood for home heating.

1974 – The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) allowed any citizen to request federal records.

1974 – Brooks-Scanlon diverted logs into ponds. The river was dredged and logs more than 30 years old were found (and used). Previously, logs were dumped into the river. A large log boom separated those logs that went to each mill. Bark, mud, gas, and oil had polluted the river for years.

1974 -- All public parks and recreation facilities within the Bend urban area came under the management of the Bend Metro Park and Recreation District.

1974 – The Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act called for a broad Forest Service assessment of demand and supply of all of the nation's renewable resources. It required a long-range management program for the Forest Service.

1975 – South of Bend, the Lava Lands Visitor Center and associated recreation was developed showcasing some the Forest's geology.

1976 – Federal Land Policy and Management Act changed the mission of the Bureau of Land Management from land disposal to land management. Congress declared remaining public lands would remain in public ownership and made "multiple use management" the agency mission ("management of the public lands

and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people").

1976 – The U.S. Congress passed the National Forest Management Act which provided standards and guidelines for National Forest planning. The current Deschutes and Ochoco National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans were written using the 1982 regulations implementing this act.

1976 – A court decision resulted in a second more comprehensive evaluation of existing primitive and roadless areas for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System (RARE II). Subsequent state by state congressional action designated areas as wilderness. RARE II followed up on the analysis done to meet requirements of the 1964 Wilderness Act.

Mid-1970s – Project Learning Tree was initiated providing environmental education and teaching tools to school teachers.

1977 – The Clean Water Act amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to strengthen regulations against water pollution, including “non-point” pollution from forests and fields.

1977 – Covering a gross area of 1.85 million acres, the Deschutes National Forest had 124,326 acres of four wildernesses, 2,675 acres in two natural areas, 14,653 acres in three geological areas, and 11,102 acres within the Pringle Falls Experimental Forest. The Forest harvested about 190 million board feet of timber/year with receipts of \$21.5 million. The National Forest had about 100 campgrounds, 14 resorts, four organization camps, 284 summer homes, and about 550 miles of trails. Recreation use was estimated at 3.5 million visitors compared to 1.5 million visitors in 1960. Livestock grazing included 3,500 cattle and 6,000 sheep. Some 125,300 acres of Central Oregon were irrigated by water stored in Crescent, Paulina, and Three Creek Lakes, and Crane Prairie and Wickiup Reservoirs. The communities of Bend, Redmond and Sisters obtained their domestic water from streams in the National Forest. Receipts from all uses totaled \$24.1 million with 25% of that going to local counties. There were about 10,000 miles of system roads, no telephone lines (replaced by radios), and only five lookouts augmented by aerial surveillance.

Late 1970s – The major environmental legislation of the past decade began to change how National Forests were managed on the ground. Social changes also saw the hiring of more women and minorities in forest management.

1978 – The Forest Service completed a second attempt at potential wilderness inventory (RARE II) that recommended an additional 15 million acres of wilderness. In 1978 Congress added 13 new wildernesses and 1.3 million acres to the wilderness system.

1978 – The American Indian Religious Freedom Act gave some protection to American Indian religious liberties reversing the effort of two centuries to eradicate it. This and later laws and executive orders required tribal consultation on projects impacting tribes.

1979 – Dr. Jack Ward Thomas and colleagues in U.S. Forest Service research published *Wildlife habitats in managed forests, the Blue Mountain of Oregon and Washington*. It proposed an

integrated system to examine the impacts of forest management on terrestrial fauna. Thomas went to become a principal architect of the Northwest Forest Plan (1994) and Chief of the U.S. Forest Service in the mid-1990s.

1979 – The Bridge Creek Fire burned 3,364 acres west of Bend, including parts of the City’s watershed.

1980 – Brooks-Scanlon, Inc., employing 1,000 people and owning 230,000 acres of timberland, was merged with Diamond International, Corp., a \$103 million transaction.

1980s – Mill closures and a poor economy brought increased unemployment (14% in Deschutes County and 22% in Crook County).

1981 – Deschutes County (3,060 sq miles) was roughly 50% National Forest, 26% BLM, 1% State, 1% County, and 22% private.

1981 – A U.S. Geological Survey exploratory well in the Big Obsidian Flow in Newberry Crater reached a depth of 3,058 feet and recorded a temperature of 509°F. Newberry volcano is still being evaluated for geothermal energy production.

1981-85 – Bhagwan Rajneesh and about 6,000 followers purchased the 100-square mile Big Muddy Ranch on the John Day River and took over the town of Antelope creating considerable social and political turmoil before fleeing to avoid criminal prosecution.

1982 – High Desert Museum opened. It was constructed on 135 acres donated by Brooks-Scanlon, Inc..

1982 – The Warm Springs Power Enterprise was established and became coowner of the Pelton-Round Butte dam complex.

1984 – The Oregon wilderness bill added to existing wildernesses.

1985 -- Growing concerns about the environmental effects of agricultural activities brought about a merging of commodity support policy and resource conservation policy in the 1985 renewal of the Farm Bill. The 1990 Farm Bill included a forestry title called the Forest Stewardship Assistance Act. That Act included several amendments to the 1978 Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act, including authorization of the Forest Legacy Program, Forest Stewardship Program, Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) and Stewardship Incentives Program (SIP). It included tree-planting initiatives.

1987 – A record 324 fires burned on the Deschutes National Forest.

1988 – The large Yellowstone fires illustrated the problems with fire suppression. The National Park Service had initiated policies to let natural fires burn under certain conditions a decade earlier in Yosemite and other places.

1988 – The Paulina Fire burned 12,592 acres on the east side of Newberry volcano. Wildfires appear to be getting larger and more frequent compared to the period after 1920. Between 1988 and 1993 large fires burned about 3,200 acres on the west side of Newberry. East of Crane Prairie Reservoir fires burned a total of about 2700 acres between 1985 and 2001.

1988 – Timber harvest off National Forests nationwide peaked at about 12 billion board feet.

1990 – The Clean Air Act (revision of earlier acts) set standards for air pollutants. This resulted in air quality improvement in Bend and reduced “windows” or opportunities for use prescribed fire to reduce fuels or restore fire into ecosystems.

1990 – The U.S. Forest Service embraced a concept it called “New Perspectives.” It attempted to begin to address a concern over apparent loss of biological diversity in forests, an issue given wide press by Dr. E.O. Wilson of Harvard University and others. Former agency research scientists Jerry Franklin and Chris Maser led experimentation with alternative approaches to forest management called “new forestry.”

1990 – The Awbrey Hall Fire burned 3,032 acres west of Bend destroying 72 residences, and threatening a resort, a park and the city’s water supply. 4,000 people were evacuated.

1990 – City of Bend’s population was about 20,400. Deschutes County had 75,000 people and tri-county Central Oregon had 103,000 people.

1990 – The current Deschutes National Forest Management Plan was approved. Computer models were used in an attempt to optimize the greatest good over the time.

1991 – Judge Dwyer issued a decision mandating protection of spotted owl habitat in the Pacific Northwest, including about a 1/3 of the Deschutes National Forest.

1992 – At a North American Forest Commission meeting in Cancun, Mexico, the U.S. Forest Service presented “New Perspectives” as an ecosystem based approach to forestry borrowing from Canadian efforts to diversify forestry. The U.S. Forest Service adopted “ecosystem management” as its official policy and defined it as “the careful and skillful use of ecological, economic, social, and managerial principles in managing ecosystems to produce, restore, or sustain ecosystem integrity and desired conditions, uses, products, values, and services over the long term.” The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil embraced ecosystem management and adopted sustainable forest management as its goal. That concept was further defined by a later international meeting in Montreal. Sustainable forest management articulated long-term outcomes, whereas ecosystem management described how to achieve them.

1992 – Spurred by threats of geothermal development, about 60,000 acres of the Newberry Volcano within the Deschutes National Forest was made a National Monument. A management plan was completed in 1994.

1994 – Crown Pacific, which purchased the former Diamond International and Brooks-Scanlon holdings, ceased mill and woods operations in Bend and made plans to create a commercial/retail development at the old mill site. Brooks Resources, a division of Brooks Scanlon, created several land subdivisions. Bend’s last sawmill had shutdown.

1994 – The Northwest Forest Plan amended all National Forest Plans within the range of the Northern Spotted Owl limiting logging on about 1/3 of the Deschutes National Forest. To address concerns over the scarcity of old growth forest outside the Northwest Forest Plan area, a decision was made to limit logging of trees to those less than 21 inches diameter (at 4 ½ foot height) east of the Spotted Owl range (ponderosa pine). This Plan was the result of a “Forest Conference” in Portland, Oregon led by President Bill Clinton in 1993. It produced the Forest Ecosystem Management Team (FEMAT) report (in 90 days) and Environmental Impact Statement for the Northwest Forest Plan.

1994 – Federal agencies in the interior Columbia River basin (eastside forests) launched the ambitious Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project to “develop a scientifically sound and ecosystem-based strategy for management of eastside forests.” The project continued until 2003 resulting in considerable scientific information compiled in reports. It did not revise management plans such as the Northwest Forest Plan.

1994 – Nine members of the Prineville Hot Shots were killed in a wildfire on Storm King Mountain in Colorado. The town of Prineville grieved and nationwide firefighter safety procedures were revised and strengthened following the incident. 1994 was also Smokey’s 50th birthday.

1995 – The City of Bend Master Plan shows 3,491 acres total of public and private open space within the urban growth boundary. Key features are the larger parks, rock outcrops, and the Deschutes River corridor. Bend Metro Park and Recreation District has three dozen park sites and about 900 acres of park land (including Shevlin Park).

1995 – Budget reductions resulted in the closure of the Bend Silviculture Lab and the Bend Pine Nursery.

1995 – The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) started offering transitional work experience (and assistance to benefiting agencies) for local income senior seeking work.

1996 – The Recreational Fee Demonstration Program allowed federal land management agencies to charge visitors to use improved recreation facilities on public lands. Agencies may keep 80 percent or more of the money collected at the site for improvements and maintenance. This authority was made permanent in 2005.

1996 – The Skeleton Fire burned 17,789 acres southeast of Bend threatening homes. Two miles south, the 4,230-acre Evans West fire also burned that year.

1996 – The Upper Deschutes Wild and Scenic River and State Scenic Waterway Comprehensive Management Plan was approved covering the Deschutes River between Wickiup Reservoir and Bend.

1997 – The Parkway opened in Bend.

1998 – Prineville was flooded after a freak rainfall sent Ochoco Creek over its banks.

1998 – The Elk Lake Fire (251 acres) burned some summer homes.

1998 -- U.S. Senator Ron Wyden from Oregon added an amendment to a Senate appropriations bill allowing Forest Service money to be spent on non-federal lands as long as the projects benefit the fish, wildlife, and other resources on National Forest lands within an affected watershed . This law allows the Forest Service to partner with other entities for projects that benefit resources on both public and private lands. The project's goals must be to restore and enhance watersheds

1999 – The Deschutes, Fremont and Winema National Forests exchanged lands with Crown Pacific Lumber Company. It consolidated ownership west of Bend and in the La Pine-Gilchrist areas. In total 35,283 acres were acquired as National Forest and 31,221 acres were granted to Crown Pacific. Crown Pacific purchased Diamond International, who previously bought Brooks-Scanlon, who previously acquired Shevlin-Hixon. A few granted lands were recently subdivided into large parcel-low density residential use.

2000 – All land inside the Urban Growth Boundary was annexed by the City of Bend and population was about 52,000.

2000 – Deschutes National Forest Supervisor Sally Collins moved to Washington, D.C. as Associate Deputy Chief. In 2002 she was promoted to Associate Chief (#2 in the U.S. Forest Service), the first female to reach that rank.

2000 – The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act stabilized payments to counties from National Forest receipts to provide funding for schools and roads. It also permitted use of these funds for improvement watersheds and fish and wildlife habitat, and control of noxious and exotic weeds.

2001 – The USDA Forest Service supported recovery efforts in New York City and Washington, D.C. after terrorists attacks on September 11. Similar support was provided later after the space shuttle disaster (Texas) and after major hurricanes in Florida (2004) and the Gulf Coast states (2005).

2001 – Scientists detected a 4-inch bulge on the west side of South Sister volcano.

2001 – The last of Prineville’s sawmills closed. Seven secondary forest products mills were operating in Prineville in 2003. Ochoco Lumber was importing logs from New Zealand for processing in John Day.

2002 – Korpine Forest Products, the last forest products processing mill in Bend, closed.

2002 – Wood products manufacturing and logging accounted for 2,085 jobs in Deschutes County. Recreation, tourism and technology replaced timber as the heart of Bend’s economy.

2002 – The U.S. Forest Service's Healthy Forests Initiative provided for reduced administrative processes for hazardous fuel reductions.

2003 – Deschutes County’s farmland decreased nearly 20% since 1987 with subdivisions and “hobby” ranches replacing alfalfa and potatoes. Crook County remained focused on hay and cattle. Jefferson County is a leading producer of seed crops.

2003 – Citing a shortage of industrial park space, the city of Bend proposed to annex 250 to 800 acres of the 1500-acre Juniper Ridge area it owns north of town into the urban growth boundary. Low-impact, small-scale, high-tech industrial uses such as small manufacturing, research facilities and office space would be developed.

2003 – The largest wildfire in the history of Central Oregon burned 92,000 acres between Santiam Pass and Mt. Jefferson in August 2003. The start of the fire coincided with a visit by President George Bush, Jr. and local Congressman Greg Walden to promote the proposed Healthy Forest Restoration Act, the latter a chief sponsor of the bill.

2003 – Congress passed the Healthy Forest Restoration Act which provided additional authorities for hazardous fuel reduction projects on National Forest and BLM lands.

2004 – The new riverfront park was created by the new southern river crossing over the Deschutes River will be named Farewell Bend Park (formerly known as Log Deck Park).

2004 – Walt Schloer retired after 24 years as District Ranger in Bend. He locally oversaw the shift in management priorities from timber to recreation and fuels management, as well as the expansion of Mt. Bachelor ski area.

2004 -- The number of residential building permits issued by the city of Bend has skyrocketed from 422 in 1996 to 1,014 in 2001 and 1,801 in 2004, the most of any city in Oregon. The population of Bend jumped from 20,469 people in 1990 to 65,210 people in 2004 and is projected to be around 110,000 in 2025. Similarly, Deschutes county grew from 74,958 people in 1990 to 135,450 in 2004, and is projected to be about 230,000 in 2025. In Pringle, Brooks Resources proposed to develop the former Hudspeth Ranch with 2000 homes and 500 apartment-townhouse units. Such large proposed developments became frequent news stories in 2004 and 2005. The 3-county Central Oregon population has increased from 102,745 in 1990 to 176,350 in 2004 and is projected to be about 273,000 in 2025 with major towns roughly doubling in size between 2005 and 2025.

2004 – Voters passed Measure 37 which permitted development which otherwise would not be allowed under Oregon’s land use laws if the property had been owned prior to the passage of those laws (1973). This permitted several new subdivisions in Central Oregon and along with proliferation of destination resorts became significant loopholes in Oregon’s land use laws.

2005 – In response to a State Appeals Court ruling, the Oregon legislature passed bills allowing cities to keep unused water rights for more than 5 years and tap groundwater eventually flowing into the lower Deschutes River if it mitigates water loss (e.g., piping canals). Mitigation may also increase flows in the Middle Deschutes. Without this legislation large scale new development would have come to a halt.

2005 – Legislation sponsored by Bend representative Chuck Burley, and approved by the State legislature, allowed for local governments to purchase forests and issue tax-exempt municipal bonds to pay the purchase costs. Bonds would be repaid from sale of timber. This would help maintain timber supply reduce conversion to residential use. A group announced it would use this new "community forest authorities" to try to purchase private forest northwest of Bend that may otherwise be developed.

2005 -- Federal land management managers identified a need to reduce fuels on approximately one million acres over the next ten years (100,000 acres per year) in Central Oregon. Agencies treated an average of 60,000 acres each year by mowing, underburning, thinning and piling of dense and overcrowded stands. Markets for biomass material in central Oregon were limited because of a reliable sustained supply and a lack of nearby facilities that could economically utilize the material. The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (CTWS), the Pacific Northwest Region Forest Service (FS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the State of Oregon have agreed to develop a framework for a long term resource management program on BLM and FS federal lands, whereby the FS and BLM agree to offer residual woody biomass from approximately 8,000 acres per year of thinned forests within the geographic scope of the memorandum of understanding (MOU) which converts to approximately 80,000 "bone dry tons" of biomass per year. A proposed biomass energy generation plant collocated at the Warm Springs mill site would remove and utilize the woody biomass material from forest management projects (and other wood waste sources) to generate up to 15.5 megawatts (MW) of renewable energy available for sale. The CTWS estimates that is enough generation to provide over 15,000 homes with continuous renewable electricity. The MOU signed by CTWS, FS and BLM commits to a ten year period of this annual offering. Biomass power plants were also proposed at La Pine. Power from geothermal sources (Newberry) may also come before long. Energy produced from wind and solar continues to increase.

2005 – A U.S. Forest Service western forest health research center started operations in Prineville. The center will inventory, monitor, characterize and assess changes in western forest conditions and the effects of vegetation management treatment projects and land use changes. It also will develop, test and deliver early warning decision support systems for use by land owners, land managers and communities.

2005 – The USDA Forest Service celebrated its 100th anniversary. The agency had 155 National Forests, 20 National Grasslands, and 222 Research and Experimental Forests, as well as other areas of special interests covering more than 192 million acres of public lands.

2005 – The U.S. Forest Service continues its struggle with defining the greatest good for the greatest number over time. Current priorities on the Deschutes National Forests are restoration of watersheds and fire dependent ecosystems, fire hazard reduction in the expanding urban wildland interface, and providing outdoor recreation opportunities while managing impacts. Budgets and number of personnel to accomplish work are reduced from the highs of 10 years prior. In 2004 the Deschutes National Forest sold about 45 million board feet of timber. Reforestation totaled 7,152 acres, mostly to revegetate after wildfire. Thinning of small diameter trees was done over 3,239 acres. Additional hazardous fuels were reduced on _____ acres. _____

cattle grazed on the Forest. The Forest had _____ visitor days. Management is proceeding in the direction of collaborative stewardship.

2006 – The city of Bend developed a vision for residents would like Bend to look and be like in 2030.

2006 – The USDA Forest Service proposed to sell upwards of 300,000 acres nationally to pay federal commitments to rural schools and communities. This includes 161 acres (6 parcels) on the Deschutes National Forests and 1966 acres (23 acres) on the Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland.

2006 – Following a national rule signed in 2005, the Central Oregon National Forests initiated a four-year project to implement a new travel management policy that will designate roads and trails that will be open to motor vehicle use. All other areas will be closed to such use. This policy change did not apply to snowmobiles or water use.

Near future – Bend Metro Park and Recreation District hopes to have about 23 more sites adding another 659 acres. The former Bend Pine Nursery in northeast Bend was sold by the USDA Forest Service to the Bend Metro Park and Recreation District as a park site. The Nursery once produced ten million seedlings (mostly ponderosa pine) for planting in the Pacific Northwest. It was closed in 1995.

The population of Central Oregon continues to grow rapidly. The water and residential needs of this growing population may result in many farms and irrigated pastures returning to desert as water is piped to cities. Recreation pressures on National Forests will likely increase dramatically as will the threat of human-caused fire.

More distant future – The next volcanic eruption in Central Oregon will most likely be near South Sister or Newberry.

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