

WARM LAKE AREA HISTORY

11,500 years ago the glaciers retreated from America's midsection (*Newsweek* 4/26/1999 p. 57). Glaciers strongly influenced the topography of the Warm Lake basin. An Aug. 26, 2001 *Idaho Statesman* article about Yellowstone Park, reported there were 3,000-foot-thick glaciers in that area during the ice age. How deep were they in the Warm Lake area? The first humans set foot on the North American continent at the end of the ice age.

During the PaleoIndian Period 12,000-8,000 years ago much of Idaho was covered with pine forests and marshes. People used spears to hunt mammoth, mastodon, horse, camel, large bison, and giant ground sloth (Idaho State Historical Museum exhibit). Were these critters in the Warm Lake area? Very likely

10,600 years ago was date of Buhl Idaho woman. *Newsweek* 4/26/1999 p.54

10,000 years ago is date of Clovis point found at Cascade ID.

6,900 years ago a mountain volcanic explosion created Crater Lake, ash deposits covered the downwind area. *Boise* p.11

During the Early Archaic Period in Idaho 8,000-5,000 years ago, the climate was warmer and dryer. Bison, antelope, and elk were on the plains. Salmon and fish were in the streams. Big horn sheep and deer were in the mountains. (ID State Historic Museum Exhibit)

South Fork salmon, steelhead, and resident fisheries have been an important food resource and religious symbol for Native Americans Indian Tribes for thousands of years. From USFS Thunderbolt Wildfire Recover DEIS.

1700's Area tribes began obtaining horses. *Idaho Statesman Discover Treasure Valley 2002-2003*

Early 1800's Idaho penetrated by fur traders.

1805-1806 Lewis & Clark crossed what is now northern Idaho during 1803-1806 expedition.

1815 April 10-11, Tambora volcano exploded in Indonesia. In the US it was called the year without summer due to the ash partially blocking out the sun. It snowed in the US in June, July, and August. Thirty cubic miles of magma were expelled in ash clouds and pyroclastic flows. Britannica on-line

1818 Francois Payette first set eyes on the Payette River, which he immediately named for himself. He was a member of the first "Snake River Expedition" under the leadership

of Donald McKenzie. For the next 4 years they trapped an area stretching from the Tetons in the east, Salt Lake in the south, the Cascades to the west. *Rivers and Rails* p.17

1842-1862 More than 20,000 Oregon Trail emigrants traveled across southern Idaho. *Idaho Statesman Discover Treasure Valley 2002-2003*

1848 Territory of Oregon created including what is now Idaho. This was the first government unit. *Compton's Encyclopedia & Idaho for The Curious*

1850 census, Idaho was in Oregon Territory. *The Handy book for Genealogists*

1859 area that is now south Idaho was transferred to Washington Territory. *Idaho For The Curious*

1860, Sept. 30 Gold discovered Orofino Creek by Elias Davidson of the Pierce party; this started the rush of miners.

1860 census, Idaho was in Washington territory and in the Spokane precinct.

1862, July 25 first post office opened in Idaho at Lewiston, the capitol of Idaho Territory. Gold discoveries and spin-off development triggered the major settlements in Idaho. The opening of post offices soon followed the discovery of gold in an area.

1862 Florence brought thousands of gold seekers into Idaho. It was all but abandoned in 1869. *Idaho Gem Of The Mountains* p.35

1862 James Warren and others discovered gold at Warrens (now known as Warren). At one time it was the county seat of Idaho Co. In 1863 it had a population of 600. *Trails Of The Frank Church-River Of No Return Wilderness* p220

1862, Aug. 2 George Grimes and Moses Splawn found gold near what is now Centerville. Boise p.17 Boise Basin attracted 40,000 miners or more from 1862 to 1864. *Idaho Gem Of The Mountains* p.38. In 1863 Idaho City was larger than Portland.

March 3, 1863 separate Idaho Territory established. Lewiston was named temporary capital and included Montana and part of Wyo. with Wm. Wallace as governor. It was formed from the Washington & Dakota Territories. *Compton's Encyclopedia and Handy Book for Genealogists*.

1863 July 5 "Captain John Stanley was, incidentally, the eldest of a party of twenty-three men who left Warrens Diggings on July 5, 1863, for the purpose of prospecting on the upper tributaries of the South Fork of the Salmon River, a region which at that time had never been trodden by the foot of white man. All of them had mined at Florence the previous year and were going to look for a similar basin. Nothing of value was discovered until they reached Stanley Basin, named for Captain Stanley." From the book *Pioneer Days In Idaho County*, Vol. Two, p. 65 by Sister M. Alfreda Elsensohn . Her

reference is Federal Writers' Project, W.P.A., *Idaho: a Guide in Word and Picture* (Caldwell, Idaho 1937), p. 58: *see also* Federal Writers' Project, W.P.A., *The Idaho Encyclopedia* (Caldwell, Idaho, 1938), p. 421.

March 1864 – June 1866 Caleb Lyon was governor of Idaho Territory. He left Lewiston on Dec. 29, 1864. C. Dewitt Smith was Territory Secretary when Lyon left, became acting governor, then governor at a later date.

1864, Dec. 24 effective date the Capital was moved from Lewiston to Boise. Montana was made a Territory. *Compton's Encyclopedia*

Around 1863 when miners started working in the Warrens and Thunder Mountain area farmers-miners started settling on the South Fork of the Salmon River (prior to 1878). They raised garden crops, hay, horses, and cattle for the miners. The deer and bighorn sheep population had probably been diminished and there were few elk so meat was in demand along with vegetables. Meyer

1868 Wyoming was made a state and this finalized Idaho's shape. *Idaho For The Curious* by Cort Conley 1982 p.X.

1869, May 10 the opening of the transcontinental rail line made travel out west easier. *Compton's Encyclopedia*

1870 census, the area was in Idaho Territory, Idaho County, South Fork Precinct with 27 counted, all were male prospectors except a male storekeeper and a blacksmith.

1877 Nez Perce War. In 1877 Nez Perce chief Joseph was ordered to move his band from the Wallowa Valley to the Lapwai Reservation. They resisted and hostilities erupted between the Indians and the settlers along the Salmon River. Wm. Osborn was killed in the war. The running battle between the Cavalry, led by General O. O. Howard, and the Nez Perce lasted three months and covered 1700 miles. It ended in Montana, just 30 miles shy of sanctuary in Canada. From Beamers Hell Canyon History Sheet

1878 17 June, Indians raided ranches in Indian Valley and ran off with about 60 head of horses. Four ranchers were in pursuit when they were ambushed at the Payette Falls (Cascade). Killed were Wm. Monday, Jake (John) Grosclose, and Tom Healy with "Three-Fingers" Smith badly wounded (Sheepeater Indian Campaign, P12). History sign says ambush was on Aug. 20, 1878. Another article in book Sheepeater Indian Campaign says this occurred on Aug. 17, 1878 P27. Their grave is located north of Cascade, west of SH55, on Vista Point Blvd. 0.7 mile and on the right side of the gravel road. A three-foot high rock has "Grave" painted on it and the bronze marker is some 200 feet north of the road. This site is just north of the Cascade Dam.

1878 Aug. 20, Dan Crooks and Boone Helm (Bob Wilhelm on Historic Marker) were killed at Round Valley, presumably by Indians (Sheepeater Indian Campaign book p. 12). They were working a mine for a miner named Pearsol on a creek that now bears his name

(USFS). Their grave is 1.5 miles east on the Little Pearsol Road from the Warm Lake Highway and about 150 feet south of the gravel road on a small knoll. A group called "Sons of Idaho" placed a marker stone at the site on Aug. 18, 1929. The gray granite stone is 1.5' high by 2' long.

1879 Feb., Indians killed 5 Chinese placer miners on Loon Creek. Source: *Trails of the Frank Church-River of No Return* p 250 and *Sheepeater Indian Campaign* p6 (back section) 1968 Idaho County Free Press, Grangeville, Idaho.

1879 March or April, Indians killed Hugh Johnson and Peter Dorsey on the South Fork near the Salmon River, some 35 air miles north of Warm Lake. *Sheepeaterr Indian Campaign* p 12 & USFS

1879 July 24, Captain R. F. Bernard and 60 cavalry camped at the northeast end of Warm Lake. They were part of the Sheepeater Campaign. Source: map from the book *Sheepeater Indian Campaign*.

1879 Aug. 15, James P. Raines was shot and killed by Indians on his South Fork ranch, while putting up hay (48 air miles north of Warm Lake). P14 front section and p14 back section of the book *Sheepeater Indian Campaign*.

1879 Aug. 20, Private Harry Eagan was shot and killed by Indians at Soldier Bar on Big Creek, 3 miles upstream from the Middle Fork of the Salmon. P17 back section of *Sheepeater Indian Campaign*.

1879 Oct., Sheepeater Campaign was concluded with surrender of 51 Indians. Source: *Sheepeater Indian Campaign*.

"Cougar" Dave Lewis was a government packer and scout during the Sheepeater Indian campaign. He had been a Union Soldier in the Civil War. *Sheepeater Indian Campaign*, p. 70. He lived on Big Creek and died at the Veteran's Hospital in Boise at the age of 92. From the Boise *Statesman* June 25, 1936.

1880 census, Warm Lake was in Idaho County, Idaho Territory.

1886 June 9, Theodore Warlich was hanged in the jail yard of the Mt. Idaho courthouse for the murder of Henry C. Savage on the South Fork of the Salmon River last Dec. Sheepeater IC book p35. The site of the murder was around 46 miles north of Warm Lake. He was sentenced to hang in the April term of the court and hung June 9.

1886 John Reeves settled on a mining claim in Paradise Valley. From *History Of The Boise National Forest 1905-1976* by Elizabeth M. Smith, Idaho State Historical Society, Boise-1983, p. 22.

3 July 1890 Idaho became 43rd state. *Compton's Encyclopedia* and *Idaho For The Curious*.

Early 1890's Sylvester and Melinda Scott settled on Deep Creek (Warm Lake Highway crosses it at east end of Scott Valley). Scott Valley was named after them. The winter of 1893 was severe so they decided to move to a more hospitable site on the Salmon River. They raised 18 children (yes eighteen). From Duane Peterson and a book *Spirits of the Salmon River* by Kathy Deinhard Hill p. 148.

1890 census was taken but it was destroyed by fire after being collected at the national level.

1893 Caswell brothers Lou, Ben, Dan, and Court were first settlers on Big Creek and are credited with the first gold discovered on Thunder Mountain (located 18 air miles east of Yellowstone). Their big strike was in 1900 at the head of Mule Creek. USFS

1894 John Wesley Knox prospected in the Warm Lake area. The mining company that bought his and his partners claims named the way station "Knox" after him.

1895 map shows Hot Lake, now called Warm Lake on the South Fork of the Salmon River. Some mining claims had their location referenced from Hot Lake. Other earlier maps showed the lake as Warm Lake.

1895, March 11 the State of Idaho first requires marriage licenses. *Handy Book for Genealogists* by the Everton Publishers, Inc. 1971

1897, Oct. 21 or 22nd Herman St. Clair murdered John Decker at old Leister place near Van Wyck (near Cascade). St. Clair went to jail at Idaho City and was tried and later hanged on June 24, 1898. *Life On a Homestead* p55 and *Idaho World* June 24, 1898.

Ca 1898 Charles C. Randall filed a mining claim, built the first structures, and began to rent lots to others as Knox became a major stop for miners taking the Thunder Mountain Road into Roosevelt. In 1904 he was postmaster at Knox. For a short time the site was called Randall. Randall filed a homestead entry on Knox in 1909 but didn't get it patented. He operated a hotel, store, and stable. The town served about 200 people. He left about 1912. From notes in the Knox file at the State Genealogical Library, author unknown.

1899 Surveyors for Colonel W. H. Dewey (Dewey Syndicate) had surveyed east of Clear Creek over the summit to the S. Fork of the Salmon for a rail line headed for Dewey's mining interests in the Thunder Mountain and Roosevelt area. The line was never built. Source: *Rivers & Rails* p27 & 34. Railroad pass at the head of Clear Creek was apparently named due to this survey.

1900 census the South Fork of the Salmon River was in the Warren precinct of Idaho County.

1902 The gold rush to Thunder mountain area was on. The *P & IN* p.24

1902 Dewey obtained public funding to rebuild a pack trail into a wagon road from Crawford (E. of Cascade) to Knox (NW of Warm Lake). The road was not completed until 1904. Source: *Rivers & Rails* p28 & 29.

1903 a state appropriation was made to build the road into the new mining town of Roosevelt. A telephone and telegraph was also built into the town. 7000 people were getting their mail at the Roosevelt post office. USFS

1904-1908 Knox had a post office. From *History Of The Boise National Forest* p145 & *Trails of the Frank Church – River Of No Return*, p 292.

1905 President Theodore Roosevelt officially established the USFS. *Young Men and Fire* by Maclean, page 23.

1905, Aug.12 T. J. Little killed Charley Hanlen at Knox when Hanlen went to clean out the Little camp and Little protected himself and property. Later Little convinced the court in Idaho City that it was self-defense and he was acquitted. One of Hanlen's acquaintances was surprised that Hanlen lived as long as he did. From the Aug. 26, 1905 *The Prospector and Thunder Mountain News*, Roosevelt ID.

1905, Nov. 17 a post office was established at Thunderbolt with Wm. L. Standatler as postmaster. It was discontinued Sept. 29, 1906 with Knox as the nearest post office. From the book *Post Marked Idaho*. Apparently this was the mine/mill site on Cabin Cr. four miles north of Paradise Valley.

1906 Gold Bar Placer plotted on Cabin Creek, the mill & mine. Knox had 50 people. (BLM) John Wesley Knox, John Reeves and Elmer Bell had sold to the Trappers Flat Mining and Milling Company of Nampa Idaho. From Bob Barr audiotape

1907 Bill & his wife (Aunt) Molly Kesler moved to Knox and later built the Warm Lake hotel (between the existing lodge and the lake).

1907 LaVells L. Bush was Knox postmaster (from the book *Post Marked Idaho* and reported in the *Warren Times* newspaper).

1908 The first telephone line construction began on the former Payette National Forest with the purchase of a private line from Crawford to Knox. In 1910 Knox was connected to Stolle Meadows and adjacent places. Source: *History of the Boise National Forest* p127.

1908 June 7, a wet soil flow blocked Monument Creek and flooded out Roosevelt. USFS

1910 census, the South Fork of the Salmon was in the Roosevelt precinct of Idaho County.

Nov. 3, 1910 An *Emmett Examiner* article this date states, “ A message was received last evening that C. A. (Arthur) Cline (Billy Kline on USFS sign at Warm Lake) was found dead on the streets of Knox yesterday.” Arthur Cline was his legal name on the 1905 homestead applications with the USFS. His grave is north of the junction of the Warm Lake Highway and Stolle Meadows road. He had farmed the area by raising potatoes and hay. Irrigation water was obtained from a ditch that carried water from Warm Lake (at beach area to his farm). He did not complete the requirements to qualify for a homestead (USFS). Kline Mountain west of Warm Lake was named after him. He raised potatoes for sale to the miners on about 20 acres. The 1910 census of the Roosevelt precinct gives his age as 51 so he was born in 1859. Retired Ranger Val Simpson says Cline had been badly injured in a blasting accident at Thunder Mountain. From the *Idaho World* weekly newspaper at Idaho City on July 15, 1910 is the following article “Blown Out Of Tunnel, Report comes from Crawford that a Mr. Cline was brought in there from a hundred miles out in the mountains the other side of Knox pretty badly shot up. He was running a tunnel and was in 25 feet. He put in three shots of dynamite and two of them worked all right. He went to see what was the matter with the third and just as he reached the breast of the tunnel the last shot exploded, blowing Mr. Cline clear out of the hole. He was badly cut about the face, head and body and a number of stitches were necessary to sew him together again, but the doctor has hopes he will recover. Owing to the phone lines being down we were unable to get further details.” He died 3.5 months after the blasting accident.

1911 a twenty-foot wide road was built from Spring Valley, north of Boise, over Horseshoe Bend hill and at Banks it veered over the hills to Ola and on to Smiths Ferry. Source: *Idaho Highway History 1863-1975*.

1911 Bill and Molly Kesler started building at the Warm Lake hotel site (now Warm Lake Lodge). The hotel was located some 500' toward the lake from the existing lodge.

1912 Daniel D. Robnett filed a new homestead entry on the Knox property. He built a log house and barn. Several acres were fenced and cultivated. Most of the older structures were not used. It is unknown why he left without obtaining a patent in 1916. From the State Genealogical Library file on Knox.

1912 first rough road from Smiths Ferry up Round Valley Creek to Round Valley, prior travel was east from Smiths Ferry over the ridge (Neebs Hill) to Round Valley.

Fall 1912 railroad track built past Smiths Ferry.

Aug. 3, 1913 an excursion train of 3 coaches went from Nampa to Smiths Ferry. Regular service began Aug. 20. Source: *Rivers & Rails* p38.

July 19, 1914 regular rail service to McCall began. Source: *Rivers & Rails* p38.

Spring 1914 the Reed family moved to a farmstead on the South Fork, 20 miles north of Knox.

Fall 1914/spring 1915 Cascade had the first streets laid-out to begin the move of businesses and homes from Thunder City, Crawford, and Van Wyck. Cascade was adjacent to the railroad track and founded in 1912. From the book *Once Upon A Time* by Matthews at the Boise Pub. Library.

1914-1918 gold, antimony & cinnabar mined at Stibnite. Later tungsten & mercury mined.

1915 50 head of elk from Wyoming were railed to New Meadows and horsemen drove them to Round Valley and the Black Lake Preserve (located in the Seven Devils District). Prior to that no elk were in the area. *It's Fun To Remember* p6.

1915 May 20 the land contest at Knox of Wm. Kesler vs D. A. Robnette was tried before commissioner F. S. Logue at Thunder yesterday. The evidence was all submitted and the commissioner will render a decision in a few days (*Cascade News*). Bill & Molly Kesler bought 8 buildings and their home from a fellow they thought was the owner. A year later Robnette appeared and claimed title to all 9 buildings. Molly ran him off the place and down the road 3 miles where he took refuge with an old miner. They thought there was to be a future for Knox. They were fleeced and the "fleecer" was gone. Source: Boise *Statewide* newspaper Jan. 24, 1947 titled "Molly of the Mountain".

1915 Bob Barr had a farmstead in Paradise Valley. He harvested grass hay, and had horses. Straggler lambs from the sheep drive were given to him and collected on the return drive. His farmstead did not qualify for a homestead. He reportedly killed a farmer in Kansas before coming to Idaho. This site is now the Campbell cabin, lot 11. Gill/Foster/Holverson interviews. His cabin was made from rough sawn lumber from the sawmill at the mine some 8 miles north of Warm Lake. His cabin was the former assay office at the mine. Bob Barr showed Richard "Dick" Wilkie where a freighter was buried in front of his cabin, five foot from the creek, due to an accident on the Thunder Mountain road. Dick could not find the grave in 1999. As told by Dick Wilkie to LeRoy Meyer via phone.

1915 Bell phone system was connected to Cascade.

1915 first car arrived in Cascade/Crawford area.

1916 first airplane exhibited in Boise.

1917, Feb. 26, Valley County formed from Boise and Idaho Counties. *The Handy Book For Genealogists*

1917 Daniel D. Drake took up residence at Knox and filed the third homestead entry in 1918. The patent was granted in 1922. Drake operated the lodge and later built a new lodge "Drakes Lodge". He was a packer too. In 1929 he sold the place to Benjamin H. Seward.

1917 William Ben Rice was USFS Ranger on the South Fork of the Salmon (Warren Times). From 1925 to 1938 he was Payette National Forest Supervisor (the former Payette NF), from *History of the Boise National Forest*. Rice Peak was named after him (formerly Blue Point Peak). At the time of his death Jan. 13, 1950 (age 61) he was Regional Forester for the USFS. He reportedly was very instrumental in helping the Boy Scouts establish the camp at Warm Lake. Ross Hadfield oral history

1917 the road was constructed from Warm Lake to Landmark.

July 1, 1918 a nine-page article about the car trip from Boise to Warm Lake for a summer job surveying with the USGLO (now called the BLM) by Ernest May. The first car probably traveled to Warm Lake in the 1915-1918 era.

1918 or 1919 first radio seen in Boise.

June 1919 Dead Shot Reed at the Reed homestead site 20 miles north of Knox shot and killed George Krassel. *Cascade News* June 27, 1919.

1919, Sept. 19 Jesse Thompson age 14 was accidentally shot while shooting salmon near Knox. *Cascade News*

1920 census was taken January 20. Warm Lake was in the South Fork precinct of Valley County.

1920 Jerry Logue took first car into Yellow Pine. Photo Valley Co. Historical Museum

1922 photo shows two log buildings at Hard Knox (where the Knox road joins the Warm Lake Highway). Bureau of Public Roads photo

Fall and winter of 1922 the Bureau of Public Roads contracted to replace the timber truss bridge (log abutments) with a steel truss bridge on concrete abutments on the South Fork of the Salmon River, Warm Lake Highway. The holes for the abutments were excavated during low water in the fall. Water was heated for the concrete. The fresh concrete was tented and heated so the concrete would cure and gain the proper strength.

1923 Thunderbolt lookout was built of logs and rebuilt in 1961-1962 using helicopters to transport material. USFS

1923 U.S. Bureau of Public Roads had a contract for road construction from the South Fork of the Salmon River to Landmark. This widened the road built in 1917.

1925 Clayne Baker's grandfather Howard F. Baker built the Baker cabin on lot 1, on the east side of the lake. The logs were from a cabin at Knox that they bought. Burt Bostwick, a mountain man and prospector, lived at the Baker cabin for a time starting in 1926. Clayne Baker oral history

1925 the road from Cascade, Warm Lake, Pen Basin, Deadwood was extended through to Bear Valley.

1924-1926 Warm Lake hotel lessee Clark and Beulah Cox packed fishermen and hunters. Cox book.

1925 the road was constructed from Knox down the South Fork of the Salmon River.

1927 Yellowpine was a wilderness; by the end of 1931 it was a modern busy mining community. *History Of The Boise National Forest*, p15.

1928 the road was constructed up the East Fork of the South Fork of the Salmon River.

Around 1928 Pop Mashburn hauled bags of cement from Warm Lake to Deadwood by dog sled. Indians raised him. He had a cabin on lot 62 on the west side of Warm Lake, now the Hunter cabin. Morford notes

1929 Benjamin H. Seward bought the Drake property at Knox. He operated a lode mine on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and headquartered his outfitting operation at Knox. His lodge burned down in the early 1930's. He and assistant Frank Forbes constructed a new (the existing) lodge in 1934-35. In the winter Seward delivered the mail to Yellowpine by dogsled. He sold out in 1946.

1929-1931 Deadwood Dam was built and all supplies were railed to Cascade and trucked via Warm Lake and Landmark to Deadwood. They used Coleman trucks from a Montana dam project to haul the cement. Source: *Lonesome Whistle* by Duane Peterson 1998

1930, April 12 census of Valley County, Bernard precinct, at Warm Lake listed Seaweards, Bob Barr, Wm. & Mary Kesler, Earl Hall, Albert Bostwick and apparently others that were working on the Deadwood Dam. The Kesler's were listed as owners of a roadhouse.

1931, Oct.3 Mary L. "Molly" Kesler vs. C. S. Jones case went to the Idaho Supreme court and was remanded to the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, in and for Valley County for retrial. Molly was awarded \$40.00 and cost of the suit for the value of the fox pelt. They had raised foxes at Warm Lake for a period of time.

1933 Sylvester Kinney and the Gordon Blinn's built the first cabins on the west side of the lake. The size of the Kinney cabin was 16' by 20' and is now the Gill/Foster cabin, lot 30. Charlie Gill and Jack Nickolis from the Kinney's and Gordon Blinn and son Herbert Blinn built their cabins at the same time. They teamed-up and worked one day on one cabin and the next day on the other. Ruth Kinney Gill cooked for them in a tent. The Blinn's cabin is now the Adolphson cabin, lot 29. Gill/Foster oral history

1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC's) was established by 1933 Act and camp was established at Warm Lake (now the Baptist Camp) and continued until WWII. A Warm Lake CCC camp newspaper titled "Chipmunk Chatter" was published Sept. 5, 1933. In the 1930's the Warm Lake swimming pool was built by the CCC's on the South Fork of the Salmon River and used hot springs for water. It opened in 1936 (*Cascade News*). It was closed at the end of 1973 and filled with soil. The CCC's also built the Warm Lake water system. USFS The Warm Lake CCC camp was designated F-166, Stolle meadows F-163, Cascade F-60, Poverty Flat F-57, and Camp South Fork F-168. Due to severe winters at Warm Lake the CCC's were entrained to Reno NV winter of 1936-37 and some other winters they were at Camp Gallagher east of Garden Valley.

1933 Rainbow Bridge was completed north of Smiths Ferry.

1933, July 26 William B. "Billy" Rice died in Boise of typhoid fever. He was age 16. (*Cascade News* July 28, 1933) Billy Rice Boy Scout camp and now the beach were named in his honor.

1933 Aug. 10, Mike Popovitch a prospector was shot by Pat Reed (age 19) at the Willey Ranch, on the South Fork. Popovitch was in a drunken rage and insisted Reed drink with him. When Reed resisted, Popovitch took an ax and struck at Reed. Reed who was in bed reached for his gun and fired three shots. Popovitch died Aug. 14 in a Boise hospital after an operation on his bullet-shattered spine. He was buried in Morris Hill cemetery, Boise on Aug. 16. *Reward of Rage* p131 and Aug. 16, 1933 *Idaho Statesman*.

1934-1972 Boy Scout Camp Billy Rice operated at the NW part of Warm Lake. The Wm. Ben Rice family paid the lease fee all the years the camp operated in honor of their son Billy who died of typhoid. (This information from Stan Pilcher, Ross Hadfield, & *Idaho Mountains Our Home* by Cox page 36). The camp was open with 65-70 scouts from Emmett and Nyssa. Scout officials were trying to get CCC's to help build an assembly hall, outdoor fireplace, and other permanent structures. *Cascade News* July 19, 1935. July 3, 1936 the *Cascade News* reported the Ore-Ida Boy Scout camp was open at Warm Lake during July and Aug. Camping periods of 10 days rather than the previous 7 days was being used. A new swimming pool is an added attraction at the camp. Note: this must be the Warm Lake plunge.

March 1935 Molly Kesler heard an airplane circling around 11 PM in a snowstorm over Warm Lake. She phoned Cascade and they called Boise to confirm the United Airlines plane was lost. She built a fire on the frozen lake so the pilot could get a bearing on Cascade. Cars lined up to light the runway 1.5 miles east of town. The pilot and one passenger were treated for frostbite since the heater was not working. Nine were on board. The next day the plane was flown to Boise. *Cascade News* March 29, 1935. Molly thought the plane was a Johnson Flying Service plane and called Johnson but it wasn't theirs. The next morning one engine wouldn't start so they drained the oil and heated it on a stove. Don Campbell oral history. The plane was a twin engine Boeing 247.

In 1930's Mollie's hot springs bathhouse with wooden tub was operated on the South Fork of the Salmon. Statesmen article. The numerous hot springs in the region are evidence of the many fault lines that are beneath the surface. They occasionally rattle the area with earthquakes. *Rivers & Rails* p16

May 1935 Mr. and Mrs. Mark Campbell opened Campbell's Camp (North Shore Lodge). Cascade News 9/18/1936

1935 the Fish & Game planted 21,000 fingerlings in Warm Lake and 9,000 in Tule Lake. Cascade newspaper Aug. 30, 1935

1935 Warm Lake's natural water level was raised about 15 inches by a dam at the outlet. Source: *History of the Boise National Forest*.

1935 Holverson cabin was built in Paradise Valley. Dr. Harmon Holverson oral history

1935 The water system was completed around the lake this fall.

1937 Travelair airplane broke partially through the ice at Deadwood while trying to take off. After the plane was removed from the hole it was being warmed up to melt the ice on it and gas from a broken fuel line ignited. The plane burnt up. *Cascade News* 1/15/1937

March 1939 Knox Lodge was open, snow was shoveled off roofs of all cabins at Warm Lake. Cox book

July 29, 1939 Ambrose Mitchell a CCC worker drowns in Warm Lake when a boat that he was rowing capsized. His body was recovered the next day. From the *Cascade News* Aug. 4, 1939.

1939 Warm Lake Hotel was purchased from Bill & Molly Kesler by Dr. Leo E. Jewell MD of Meridian. His brother-in-law Bill Dodds was manager. They sold to Bert and Ester Brewster in 1945.

1940-1960 Warm Lake had a post office. *History of the Boise National Forest* p146

1941-1953 the road was plowed all winter from Cascade to Landmark and Stibnite to haul ore for the war effort and meet demand. *83 Miles of Hell* by Duane Peterson 1999

Dec. 1, 1942 gas rationed due to WWII, relaxed in 1944 and again in early 1945. During the war automobile production was shut down, gas and tire rationing was introduced, and a 35 mph speed limit was imposed to reduce tire wear. From the book *Boise* p.107

1944 the power line was built from Cascade to Stibnite to facilitate mining of vital minerals for the war effort. This made it possible to provide power to the Warm Lake area. *83 Miles of Hell*

1945, Aug. 31 a father and 2 year old son drown in Warm Lake when the son fell out of the boat and the father jumped in. The boat pushed away when he jumped in. Neither could swim. A six and a half year old son was left adrift. Several boats dragged for them but the bodies were never found. *Cascade News* Sept. 7, 1945

1946 Knox ranch was purchased from Seward by Charles R. and Constance Reineke and the family owned it until 1976. Genealogical Library file on Knox

1948 Cascade Dam was completed. *Compton's Encyclopedia*

1948-1949 the winter was cold with abundant snow

The Cascade News Dec. 24, 1948, Cascade low temperature was -31 last Thursday. At Crawford low temperatures reported were: 1919 -44, 1924 -34, 1926-1927 -38, Jan. 1941 -28.

The Cascade News Jan. 9, 1949 Landmark low temperature was -54.

The Cascade News Jan. 14, 1949, Warm Lake snow depth was 64".

The Cascade News Feb. 18, 1949 the train has been stalled in the snow at Big Eddy for 7 days and a truck with commodities for Stibnite took a week to make it through the snow slides.

The Cascade News March 11, 1949 reports snow depths: Big Creek summit 92", Warm Lake summit 85", Landmark summit 76".

1949, June 4 Lot 8, M. G. Mueller cabin had electricity, on Lake Shore Place.

1950 Electricity provided to the Warm Lake users. Morford notes.

1953 road was built along the South Fork of the Salmon by Molly hot springs. Morford notes.

1960 Knox population estimated at 10, Warm Lake population at 8. Source: *Gazetteer of Cities*.

1962 was end of sheep grazing on allotments in Pen Basin, Summit, Big Baldy, Artillery Dome, Etc. USFS

1963-1964 the water system was installed in Paradise Valley. Source: Oral history by Ross Hadfield.

1963 the Warm Lake Highway was paved from the Big Creek Summit to the Stolle Meadows Road. FHWA

1964 the new South Fork of the Salmon River concrete bridge at Warm Lake replaced the old steel truss bridge. Bureau of Public Roads

1965 the Warm Lake Highway was paved from Milepost 6.9 (Scott Valley) to the Big Creek Summit. FHWA

1967 Warm Lake Highway was paved from Crawford Milepost 2.83 to MP 6.9 Scott Valley. FHWA

August 1975 power line built to Paradise Valley cabins. Meyer notes

1976 Knox ranch was purchased by Bud Hoff of Hoff Lumber Co. from Ramona Reineke.

1978 Knox ranch was traded to the USFS for other land by Hoff Lumber Co. (Genealogical Library notes). Knox went through three broad historical phases. First was the initial settlement by miners and transients. Second the historical establishment of a homestead and development as a town serving the travelers to the Thunder Mountain and Roosevelt area. Third was the decline due to improvements on road travel, decreased mining, and growth of tourism in the area. From Carolee Fogg's senior seminar paper on Knox Ranch, 2000.

1979/1980 the road was paved from Warm Lake (Stolle Meadows Road Jct.) to Landmark. Meyer notes

1982 the Corps of Engineers had a fish trap built on the South Fork of the Salmon River to trap Chinook salmon. It is downstream from the Warm Lake highway bridge on the South Fork around one mile. To reach the fish trap from the South Fork bridge go ¼ mile toward Cascade on the Warm Lake Highway and turn right on the gravel road to the Two-bit and Six-bit Road and go 0.9 mile to a steel gate on the right side of the road. Park off the road and hike about 1/3 mile down to the trap facilities. The Idaho Fish & Game collect fish in the trap during the July to Sept. run. Fish eggs are harvested for hatchery raising from the native fish stock and then the smolt are placed back in the river 1.5 years later. Meyer notes

Sept. 1989 forest fires burnt the hills near south edge of Warm Lake and on Reeves Creek (NE of lake). Meyer & Morford notes

1994 Thunderbolt Mountain fire burnt north of the lake 3 miles & north. Meyer notes

1995 Warm Lake Highway rebuilt and repaved from SH55 to Milepost 2.85 at Crawford

1996 road paved from the Warm Lake Highway down the South Fork to the East Fork of the South Fork.

Jan. 1997 the telephones to cabins at Warm Lake were operational. Meyer notes

This timeline is a work in progress. If you see errors or have additions please let me know. Please phone, write, e-mail, or tell me if you have information or comments.
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Can you help with these questions?

1. Curtis Creek flows into the South Fork of the Salmon River about 2 miles southwest of Warm Lake. Who was the creek named after? Appears on 1933 map.
2. Stolle meadows were named after whom? The book "History of the Boise National Forest 1905-1976" says he was an early packer who cut hay for sale. On the Gold Bar Placer claim a C. M. Stolle was one of 8 signers. He was a mining engineer who was born in Dec. 1855. Could this have been an uncle or other relative?
3. How did Paradise Valley get its name? The name was used in 1933 on the CCC's water system plans. Bob Barr told Ross Hadfield the place was as close as he was going to get to heaven.
4. Any photos of the Thunderbolt mine located 4 miles up Cabin Creek from Paradise Valley?
5. Where are the earliest aerial photos of Warm Lake/Knox area? A report of 1933 photo's.