

**Extensive and Intensive  
Land Classification  
of the  
Arkansas National Forest  
1917**

**by William E. Wootten**

**Volume II**



***Introduction***  
***by***  
***Meeks Etchieson***

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# *Introduction*

The Arkansas National Forest was created in 1907 encompassing hundreds of thousands of acres within the Ouachita Mountains of west central Arkansas. At the time, vast tracts of lands within the Ouachita Mountains were heavily cut-over timber lands, though the peak of logging expansion into the Ouachita Mountains was in 1909 (Strausberg and Hough 1997:7). Most of the lands in the fertile valleys along the major streams, however, had previously been acquired from the public domain as early as the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and by the time of the creation of the Arkansas National Forest, were well established farms. The higher and drier uplands had been deemed unsuitable as agricultural and rarely settled. William Hall had been sent into Arkansas in 1906 by Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the recently created Forest Service, to select lands suitable for designation as “forest reserves.” Based on this effort, large tracts of land in Arkansas were withdrawn from the public domain and established as forest reserves. These lands, south of the Arkansas River, were designated as the Arkansas National Forest by President Roosevelt in December 1907 (Strausberg and Hough 1997:8-9). [The Arkansas National Forest was renamed the Ouachita National Forest in 1926 by Executive Order of President Calvin Coolidge; he also proposed extending the Ouachita National Forest into eastern Oklahoma at this time.]

As the Forest Service began to manage the lands in the newly established national forest, public opinion began to sour as the forest rangers began to identify illegal activities within the forests. These activities included cutting timber “without regard to ownership, timber speculators operated with little regard for legal land titles,” and local homesteaders believed that the Forest Service was going to interfere with long-standing local practices (Strausberg and Hough 1997: 11-12). In early 1910, a group of 600 homesteaders in Montgomery County, Arkansas, organized as the “Homesteaders Protection League in Montgomery County” and then petitioned the U.S. Congress to abolish the forest reserves in the county.



Ranger William Wootten was then assigned the task of inventorying and classifying the lands within the Arkansas National Forest (Strausberg and Hough 1997: 12-13) resulting in a report entitled *Extensive and Intensive Land Classification of the Arkansas National Forest, Ouachita*. Roger Coleman, Zone Archeologist with the Ouachita National Forest, described the Wootten report:

“Classification of lands within the Arkansas National Forest was prompted by the Act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233) which authorized homestead entries for lands within forest reserves. The Act further directed the Secretary of Agriculture to inventory and list all lands chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes and to open those lands to settlement and entry under the Homestead laws. In response to the new legislation, forest land examiners spent nearly a decade classifying the forest, culminating in the classification study of 1917.

“As William Wooten repeatedly emphasized, the most valuable agricultural land within the forest had already been ‘taken up’ and he attributed the popular movement to open the forest to settlement as ‘misdirected ambition.’ In 1917, he noted that since creation of the Forest there had been only four listings under the Act of June 11, 1906. Upon completion of the study, a convictive Wooten stated that “were agricultural land here bottled up, as some seem to think, it would have passed to patent long before the creation of the Arkansas National Forest. I repeat [said Wooten] the people have classified this land.’ Although he may have considered the classification study as a waste of government resources, Wooten produced a document that is, at once, a history of the Arkansas forests, an ethnography of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century inhabitants of the Ouachitas, and a record of early environment and ecology. The report contains valuable information relevant to present-day issues. In hindsight, this was not a waste of funds, but a fortuitous investment in the future.”

The volumes produced by William E. Wooten remain extremely important today in terms of his descriptions and discussions of vegetation conditions, soils and erosion, photographs and descriptions of natural and man-made features, including farmsteads, as they existed within the Forest in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Meeks Etchieson*

HERITAGE PROGRAM MANAGER  
OUACHITA NATIONAL FOREST  
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS

Coleman, Roger E.

Excerpts from the *Extensive and Intensive Land Classification of the Arkansas National Forest, Ouachita*, by William E. Wooten (1917). On file in the Heritage Resource Section, Supervisor’s Office, Ouachita National Forest, Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Strausberg, Stephen and Walter A. Hough

1997. *The Ouachita and Ozark-St. Francis National Forests: A History of the Lands and USDA Forest Service Tenure*. General Technical Report SO-121, Southern Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Asheville, North Carolina.



*The following transcription is presented as closely to the original document as possible. Any changes made serve to preserve continuity throughout the text. Some photos from the original work have been included while other pictures and maps were left out. References to these resources remain in their original location in the text. Should readers be interested in viewing these items in their entirety, they should contact the Heritage Resource Section, Ouachita National Forest, Supervisor's Office, located on Indiana Avenue in Hot Springs. The original volumes are housed in this location.*

PREFACE REPORT --- LAND CLASSIFICATION  
ARKANSAS NATIONAL FOREST, ARKANSAS  
By William E. Wootten [from Vol. I]

The general classification of lands in the Arkansas National Forest, which was created December 18, 1907, was made possible through an Act of Congress during 1912.

The first work under this appropriation on the Arkansas National Forest was the La Fourche Project, in 1912 and 1913, under the direction of Deputy Forest Supervisor Ralph C. Huey. This project embraced Townships 1, 2, and 3 North, Ranges 17, 18, 19, and 20 West, and these townships will not be further discussed in this report.

With gratitude I acknowledge much valuable data secured from Forest Supervisor Huey's report, "Land Classification, La Fourche Project," "Soil Survey of the La Fourche Project," by Cornelius Van Duyne, of the Bureau of Soils, "Geological Survey of Arkansas," by John C. Branner.

I am especially indebted to my able corps of assistants, Forest Rangers Dave Winbray, Herbert A. Regan, Charles E. Beaumont, and Jesse J. Coker, for their hearty cooperation and the diligence they at all times displayed while engaged upon this work, and the other members of the Arkansas National Forest personnel who, one and all, have lent their best efforts toward making this work as complete and thorough as possible.

Also, I thank the settlers within and near the boundaries of the Forest for the many courtesies they extended to the members of the Land Classification party. We have failed to record a single instance where one was not at all times, both by word and deed, willing to lend every assistance in his power when called upon.

The Intensive Land Classification was based upon the following letter to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, from Acting Forester W.B. Greeley, under date of May 8, 1915, and the "Rules for the Intensive Classification of Land in the Arkansas National Forest," issued December 14, 1915, by Acting Forest Supervisor R.C. Huey:

"Washington, D.C.  
May 8, 1915

The Secretary of Agriculture.  
Dear Mr. Secretary:



I have the honor to transmit herewith the following reports: Land Classification, La Fourche Project, Arkansas National Forest, by Deputy Forest Supervisor Ralph C. Huey; Soil Survey of the La Fourche Project, Arkansas National Forest, by Soil Expert Cornelius Van Duyne, of the Bureau of Soils; Report of the Correlation Committee of the Bureau of Soils on Land Classification of the La Fourche Project, Arkansas National Forest; Preliminary Report upon Agricultural Possibilities of the Arkansas National Forest, Particularly with Reference to Settlement Policy under Act of June 11, 1906, by Forest Expert George L. Clothier; General Report on Settlement Policy of the Forest Service in the Arkansas National Forest by Forest Expert George L. Clothier; report entitled "The People's Ozark Highlands," by Assistant Forester William L. Hall.

The first three reports among those named have already been before you for consideration and approval in acting upon the La Fourche Classification Project, whereby you classified 106,688 acres of Government land as follows: Agricultural 10,443.05 acres, non-agricultural 94,865.47 acres, suspended 1,379.48 acres. This work was done very thoroughly and cost a total of \$3,790, which did not include the salary of the Soil Expert. Compass lines were run through each 40-acre tract by topographers and the land was mapped accurately, the maps showing contours at 25-foot intervals. Each 40-acre tract was also crossed by a timber cruiser and the timber was estimated and tallied by diameter classes on a strip four rods wide. In addition each 40-acre tract was, as a rule, crossed twice in making the detailed agricultural land examination in addition to the work done by the Soil Expert, and frequent borings were made to ascertain the character and depth of soil and subsoil, amount of rock, etc.

Unusual pains were taken with this area in order to get as nearly as possible absolutely accurate data. This is desirable to have for a representative area in order that certain demonstrated principles may be followed in the classification of the remainder of the Forest. However, it is now apparent that such painstaking and costly work would not be justified on the remainder of the Forest. On this basis it would take over fifty years to classify our total National Forest area at the present rate of appropriations for this work, and the cost would be approximately \$5,000,000. In my opinion the remainder of the Forest may be classified even more satisfactorily than this sample project by making reasonable use of the information now made available to us through this work and its results and through the other reports herewith submitted.

It is shown by these reports that the Arkansas National Forest is extremely rough. In the past geological ages the rock strata were folded into parallel anticlines and synclines trending in a general east and west direction. Severe erosion for millions of years has dissected the anticline ridges and valley troughs into innumerable mountain, hillocks, and hollows. The hardest strata, turned up at angles of from 20 to 75 degrees, now form the mountain ridges, which for this reason are very sharp, narrow, and rocky. Mr. Clothier states that less than two percent of the land area included within the exterior boundaries of the Forest can be said to be flat, and that not over 10 percent of the country has a slope of less than 10 degrees, which marks the limit of successful tillage. His estimates have been verified by the results secured by intensive examination.

There are three classes of agricultural land found in the general region of the Arkansas National Forest. The first class lands are alluvial valley lands along the principal streams. The best of these lands were taken up 60 or 70 years ago and every acre of this type, so far as known, passed into private ownership years ago. Beginning with the earliest settlements, the hills and valleys of this region have been secured by homeseekers until there is little left of real value. While it is not believed that any land of this class will be found remaining in Government ownership, still it must be considered in discussing the agricultural features of this region as it forms the basis of practically all the successful farming in this region and fixes the standard of farm values.

The second class lands are bench or second bottomlands. These lands produce about half as heavily as the alluvial bottomlands of the first class and wear out quickly if not heavily fertilized. Very rarely, if ever, can a 40-acre tract of land of this second class be found under Government ownership or even within the exterior boundaries of the Forest, and when such lands are found they usually have been settled upon and abandoned by some previous homesteader and have remained unclaimed through error in the records and lack of knowledge that they were open for settlement. Such cases are very exceptional.

The third class of land occupy the lower ridges and benches near the foot of the mountains and occasionally the tops of flattened ridges. The productivity of these lands is from 25 to 35 percent of that of lands of the first class.

Our chief problem now has to do with these lands of the third class. In fact, the first and second class will probably not be

encountered in classifying the Forest except where some error in the records or mistake in survey is discovered. Fifty percent of the third class lands, where settled upon, have been abandoned as homes, and many former homesteads are now held by timber speculators. However, the present demand for these lands is not from people who wish to engage in timber speculation, but from people who are willing to use this land for home-building purposes under most adverse conditions. In many instances the standard of living is exceedingly low. Families are raised on small corn patches cleared on hillsides, cultivated among rocks, yielding after the most wearisome effort only 10, 15, or 20 bushels to the acre, such hillside fields soon losing their fertility and requiring the homesteader to clear land elsewhere. The total annual gross value of farm crops produced by many of the hill families amounts to not more than \$100. The ground is so steep and rocky and the areas so small that it is impracticable to use improved farm machinery. Improved 160-acre farms of this kind having log house and barn, eight or ten acres cleared and fenced, can be bought for \$500, \$100 down and the remainder on reasonable terms. In many places such farms are assessed locally at a total valuation of \$100 each. The price for which such places can be purchased does not represent more than the fair value of the improvements alone. Similarly the scanty return from the soil represents less than a sweat-shop wage standard. It is such lean land as this which represents our problem in the Arkansas National Forest.

While there is a popular demand for such land for farm purposes in that region, it is believed it is based upon misdirected ambition and lack of knowledge of the real need of the State. Arkansas has a total area of 33,616,000 acres. Of this amount 1,208,384 acres, or about 3½ percent, are withdrawn, administered, and protected as National Forests. The remaining 32,408,000 acres are either privately owned or comprise Government land practically all open to entry. Of this amount only 17,413,000 acres were in farms in 1910 and only 8,076,000 acres of these farms were in cleared fields. In other words, there were available for farm purposes outside the National Forests approximately 24,332,000 acres of undeveloped land, most of it much more suitable for agriculture than the best land remaining in the National Forests. It is apparent that extensive agricultural development in Arkansas in the future must come through intensive use of the land already patented rather than by adding to the acreage of "lean land" by securing rocky timbered hillsides and ridges from the Government. Furthermore, even though this entire 1,208,384 acres

were immediately opened to settlement it would not result in more than five percent ever being cultivated, for of the 32,408,000 acres of much better land available for agriculture less than 25 percent is being used for farm purposes. It is apparent that the elimination of these Forests would be exchanging 1,208,384 acres of splendid forest land for less than 60,000 acres of questionable agricultural land; or, as shown by Mr. Hall's report, it would result in converting a property worth more than \$10,000,000 to the general public for forest purposes into property worth possibly \$1,500,000 for farm purposes.

Another thing which has added to the difficulty of this problem is the fact that the people who wish to take up land in this Forest usually hold the locally accepted belief that the forests should be burned over frequently. Repeated burnings have impoverished the soil of this region. On the ridges occasional giant veteran trees are found which grew and flourished while the soil was rich, before the country was repeatedly burned. Now the forest grown on the ridges shows the poverty of the soil. So far incendiarism has prevented the two Arkansas Forests from being successfully protected against fire. Settlement, which in most of the western Forests is desirable as an assistance in protection and administration, in this region adds to the fire danger. Consequently, every acre listed for farm purposes has reduced our productive area and increase the cost of protection and administration.

A careful study of the entire problem has convinced me that our classification must be upon broader lines, and that where any land is listed for agricultural purposes the listing must be on the most liberal lines possible, thereby allowing the settler freedom in opportunity and a sufficient acreage to allow progress and provide for a fairly comfortable and prosperous livelihood as judged by the standard of living prevailing in the leading sections of the State, for it is apparent that the coming of good roads and the automobile into this region is certain to raise the standard of living, bring news of better opportunities elsewhere, and result in the abandonment of lean acres not meeting the requirements of reasonable comfort. I therefore desire to submit for your consideration and approval the following general rules to be followed hereafter in the classification of lands in the Arkansas National Forest.

1. Eliminate from the Forest at the earliest practicable date all areas embracing considerable agricultural settlements where the land left in Government ownership is so isolated or limited in area as to make an impracticable forest unit. In making such eliminations, adjoining areas of slopes or benches of third-class agricultural land

should be included. In other words, in making such eliminations the line should be drawn so as to resolve all reasonable doubts in favor of the agricultural community.

2. Within the areas left after all agricultural communities are eliminated, all reasonable doubts should be resolved in favor of forest values and use.

3. If any land of the first class should be found within the areas to be permanently retained for forest purposes, such lands will be classified and listed upon application for entry under the Forest Homestead Act if of 10 acres or more in extent, unless for some good reason it appears that such segregation would result in greater loss to the Forest than gain to agriculture.

4. If any lands of the second class should be found within the areas to be permanently retained for Forest purposes, such lands will be listed if found in reasonably compact bodies of 40 acres or more in extent within homestead limits. In applying this rule not more than 50 percent of nonagricultural land may be included. If the cultivable land is in such irregular area or broken patches that 40 acres of such land cannot be included within reasonable lines without also including more than a total area of 60 acres, then the entire area should be classified as nonlistable.

5. Lands on the lower slopes and benches and on the tops of flattened ridges free from reefs of rock or large boulders having even slopes not exceeding 20 percent, and having not to exceed 50 percent of rock and gravel content in the first eight inches of soil, are known as third class agricultural lands. It is my belief that third-class lands in small areas are of greater actual value for forest purposes than for agriculture. However, when found in reasonably compact bodies of 80 acres or more within homestead limits, they present sufficient agricultural values and possibilities to warrant their development and permanent use for farm purposes. I therefore recommend that if any such tracts be found within the areas to be permanently retained, such lands be listed unless it is shown that for some special reason such action would injure National Forest interests more than it would advance the interest of agriculture. In applying this rule, nonagricultural land may be included if necessary in the same proportion as in Rule 4. In applying this rule of making exceptions to it, more favorable consideration should usually be given to land on the lower slopes and benches. Owing to their relative inaccessibility and to their forming the actual core of forest units, the limited areas of arable



land on flattened ridges should usually be listed only when they will add to adjoining agricultural settlements already established.

6. Land having to exceed 20 percent slope will be classed as nonagricultural, but that is the maximum slope allowed for limited areas. As areas having such steep slopes deteriorate rapidly under cultivation, they will only be listed for use in connection with much less sloping land. Usually at least 50 percent of the area to be listed should have a slope not to exceed 10 percent, the extreme slope at which we can reasonably expect permanent use without entire loss to fertility.

7. Reasonable exception may be made to any of the foregoing rules in any specific case upon a showing of facts sufficient to justify such exception being made.

The foregoing plan and rules are in keeping with the general plan and policy which have already been considered by you in considerable length in numerous conferences with the Forester and which, it is understood, have already received your approval informally. It is now submitted in concrete form preliminary to attempting to fix the final Forest line on the Arkansas and undertaking to complete the classification of the entire Forest upon lines which form the most practical basis, under existing circumstances, for both farming and forestry.

Very sincerely yours, W.B. Greeley, Acting Forester

Approved: May 11, 1915, Carl Vrooman, Acting Secretary

Rules for the Intensive Classification  
of Land in the Arkansas National Forest

Field

1. Nonagricultural Lands

In the field examination a plat on a scale of 4 inches to the mile may be prepared and accompanied by notes to determine all the nonagricultural land in the area examined. This will be classed as Stony Sandy Loam (Symbol SSL) and will indicate all lands which are classified as nonagricultural because of the excessive proportion of rock content (ordinarily more than 50 percent) in the first eight inches of soil, and which will also almost invariably include lands having more than 20 percent slope. It also includes the stony creek flats, which should be clearly differentiated from the agricultural types.

## 2. Agricultural Lands

It has been found convenient to group the various grades of soil under three general divisions in practically close conformity with the three recognized classes of farm units. These three soil types should be defined on the plat according to their class regardless of the area, while the areas to be listed from the various agricultural tracts will depend upon their desirability as a homestead or adjoining farm entry.

Class 1. Alluvial bottomland, of which scarcely any will be found with the exception possibly of a few small nooks which were left out by the earliest locators along some of the principal streams where currents have been slow enough to allow soil precipitation rather than the silt and sand precipitation which characterizes the following class.

Class 2. Second bottom, creek bottom, or bench lands, ordinarily formed through erosion of adjacent slopes and precipitation from moving currents. These include numerous grades of sandy and silty loams, usually flat or of very moderate slope, fertile and easily cultivated.

Class 3. Includes the rolling coarse, sandy, silty, or gravelly loams left in the process of erosion, and having less than 50 percent rock content and less than 20 percent slope, which is recognized as the limit of successful cultivation, and it is believed this maximum slope should be allowed only to a limited extent and under extraordinarily favorable conditions.

## 3. Timber

Since all the Arkansas Forest areas are covered with a fair stand of timber of some valuable age and none of it is heavily timbered except in a locally comparative sense, it does not seem necessary to indicate the timber stand on these intensively classified areas except in cases where the present stand may have some agricultural areas a temporary higher value for timber.

## FOREST DESCRIPTION

### 1. TOPOGRAPHY

The Arkansas National Forest may be said to consist of two mountain ranges. The Ouachita Range, composing the southern portion, or that part lying south of the Ouachita River, and the Fourche Range, which covers the northern part, or that portion lying north of

same river. For convenience, they will be discussed in this report in that way.

The Ouachita Mountain System is a name that has been given by State geologists to a belt of rugged mountainous country running from Polk County and the Oklahoma line on the west, in an easterly direction, to Pulaski County, where the rocky country is abruptly cut off by the low area of eastern Arkansas. It is the first really mountainous country met going north from the low flat or rolling pine region of the southern part of the State. Speaking in a general way, the Ouachita Mountains consist of a series of parallel ridges running in a direction varying from east-west to northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast, but characterized on the whole by a general east-west trend. Sometimes eight or ten of these ridges are crossed in a distance of as many miles, and at other times the whole range is represented by less than half that number scattered over a breadth of twice the distance. Whatever the local strike of a given area may be, all the ridges of that area follow general parallel directions, often curving around and joining each other at their extremities, thus forming a zigzag across the country in a manner directly dependent upon the disturbance to which the region has been exposed. An example of this is the well-known "S" of Gap Mountain, in Township 4 South, Range 25 West.

The ridges are separated by mountain streams and frequently rise abruptly to a serrated crest only a few feet wide. Seen from a distance they form long, narrow elevations with undulating summits rising in prominent and isolated peaks to a height of from 1,000 to 2,800 feet above sea level and from 500 to 1,000 feet above the surrounding drainage, then sloping off in low places through which mountain roads and trails find passage across the country. The Ouachita Mountains are divided into locally named divisions such as Caddo Range, Northern or Ouachita Range, Cossatot Range, and Crystal Mountain Range. The first three take their names from the rivers receiving their drainage, while the Crystal Mountain Range receives its name from the abundance of rock crystal found in veins in the quartzose sandstones of which the mountains are composed. The range is continued northeastward through Bear Mountain to Mill, Blakely, and Cedar mountains east of the Ouachita River. All these belong to the same formation, are characterized by the same development of quartz, and should be included in the Crystal Mountain system. The detailed structure of these mountains is complicated, but in a general way they present a series of parallel folds.



Novaculite is the most prominent rock of this region and usually forms the crest of the ridges. The slopes consist of belts of rather hard sandstone with intervening belts of soft shale. Practically the whole Ouachita Range is underlain with slate of more or less commercial value. This slate is most prominent in the Little Missouri Mountains and Bear and Blakely mountains, of the Crystal Mountain Range.

The Fourche Mountain System. The mountains of the Fourche System are on the whole of greater magnitude than those of the Ouachita System. The ridges, like those of the Ouachita, are parallel, with a general east-west course, but they are larger and higher than those of the Ouachita System, and are separated by wider valleys. In a general way it is divided into two parts by the valley of the Fourche La Fave River. In the northern division are the Poteau Mountains in Sebastian and Scott counties; Petit Jean and Dutch Creek mountains in Logan, Scott, and Yell counties; Danville and Fourche Mountains in Yell County. In the southern division are Rich and Irons Fork mountains in Polk County; Black Fork and Fourche mountains in Polk and Scott counties; Blue Mountain in Garland County; and White Oak Mountain in Saline County.

While the mountains of the Fourche System as a rule are longer and higher than those of the Ouachita System, their slopes are not so steep and their crests are much broader. Sandstone is the principal rock of this area. A great deal of coal is mined from Poteau Mountain and in its vicinity. In a general way the topography of these mountains conforms very closely to that of the Ouachita System.



*VOLUME II*

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION

Township 3 North, Range 27 West

Arkansas National Forest

by Wm. E. Wootten

Three hundred and sixty (360) acres are held for intensive classification, described as the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 12; SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 11. This land was thoroughly inspected in the field and found to have no agricultural value.

No land is recommended for listing in this township.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION

Township 2 North, Ranges 26, 27, and 28 West, 5<sup>th</sup> P.M.

Arkansas National Forest

by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system, and is composed for the most part of Irons Creek Mountain and the foothills of Dutch Creek Mountain. Elevations range from 700 to 1,350 feet. The Fourche La Fave River drains the area.

2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform. All the local crops can be planted, grown, and gathered between the occurrence of killing frosts.

3. Soil

The soil of this unit is of a coarse sand nature mixed with a large amount of loose rock and tight boulders. No soil better than Class 3 was found on the area.

4. Agricultural Value

Taking the unit as a whole it has but little agricultural value. There are 3,654.63 acres of alienated land within the Forest

boundary; of this amount 2,022.12 acres are owned by timber and sawmill companies and land speculators, leaving only 1,632.51 acres, or approximately ten homesteads, held by residents of the community. On much of this land there is no cultivation at present, although in times past a few acres have been cleared and small crops raised on these mountain farms. When agriculture is attempted it is on a very small scale. The land where there was thought possibly some agricultural land might be found, and which was considered the best in the unit or had been applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, was held for intensive classification. A glance at the intensive map will convince one that a crop growing on anything but a very meagre scale is out of the question.

5. Land Classification

- 12, 318.09 acres within the National Forest
- 3, 654.63 acres alienated within the Forest
- 8,663.56 acres National Forest area, classified as being
  - 5,419.84 acres of nonagricultural land bearing a merchantable timber of 2,500 board feet per acre
  - 3,243.62 acres held for intensive classification

The timber stand is about 85 per cent shortleaf yellow pine.

6. Title to Lands

Vacant public lands, 8,663.46 acres. This land was surveyed in 1842 and 1845 and withdrawn from entry in 1907.

Alienated land within the Forest boundary, 3,654.63 acres. This land passed from possession of the Government under the following patents:

Timber and stone entries	760.00 acres
School selection	640.00 acres
Agricultural homestead entries	<u>2,254.63 acres</u>
Total	3,654.63 acres

The majority of the homesteads taken were for their timber value. As all the merchantable timber has been cut from the private lands they are vacant to a great extent, though once in awhile a family is found on a 160-acre tract cultivating from 10 to 20 acres in small patches.

7. Forest Value

The unfenced lands are used as public range for cattle and hogs. The private timber has been cut for market purposes and a good amount of the Government timber also. The area is accessible by numerous roads and trails.

The topography of the unit in general prevents agricultural on only a very meagre scale.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION

Township 2 North, Ranges 26, 27, and 28 West, 5<sup>th</sup> P.M.

Arkansas National Forrest

By Wm. E. Wootten

There are 3, 243. 62 acres held for intensive classification, described as follows:

Township 2 North, Range 27 West

	Section
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	19
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	21
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	22
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	23
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28

Township 2 North, Range 28 West

NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13

These are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Range 27

Section 4. The accompanying map shows the limits of the Class 3 land. The NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by D.B. Mondier, of Sapulpa, Okla., Application No. 1309. No land recommended for listing.

Sections 7, 8, 17, and 18. The accompanying map shows the Class 3 land. No land recommended for listing.

Sections 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 19. On field investigation it was found that the land held for intensive classification did not contain enough Class 3 land to justify mapping. No land recommended for listing.

Sections 21, 22, 23, 27, and 28. The map shows that the best of the Government land in these sections does not have any agricultural value. The S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 22, and the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 23, was applied for by E.N. Freeman, of Waldron, Application No. 1367. No land recommended for listing.

The field sketches shown by the map are the pick of the vacant lands in this unit and show its agricultural value to be practically nothing.

Range 28

Section 3. The NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by Mike Chrypleig, Application No. 1330. The N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by Joseph Philihoski, Application No. 1308. The E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by J.L. Davis, Application No. 1312. The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> is application No.

1269, name unknown. The accompanying map shows that there is no agricultural land upon any of these applications. No land recommended for listing.

Section 4. No land recommended for listing.

Section 2. No land recommended for listing, and none mapped.

Section 10. No Class 3 land in this section, and none is recommended for listing.

Section 13. The accompanying map shows the June 11 1906, listing and entry. It also shows that there are some ten acres of Class 3 land that should have been included in the former recommendation. I would therefore recommend that the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, amounting to ten acres be listed for entry.

Ten acres recommended for listing in this unit.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 North, Range 27 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 650 to 1,850 feet, reaching the highest point along the western boundary. Cedar Creek and Little Cedar Creek drain that portion north of Mill Creek Mountain and flow into the Fourche La Fave River. The southwestern part is drained by Mill Creek, which is also Fourche River water. Brushy Creek drains the southeastern part and flows to the Ouachita River.

2. Climate

The climate on the Arkansas National Forest is uniform. All the local crops can be planted, grown, and gathered between the occurrence of killing frosts.

3. Soil

The soil is the sandy loam peculiar to these mountains and with a great amount of small rock content. Within the boundary of the Forest no soil better than Class 3 was found, with the exception of an occasional small area of only a few acres is extent whose value to agriculture was negligible.

4. Agricultural Value

With the exception of a small farm or two in Sections 1, 12, 13, and 5, 6, 7, and 8, there are practically no settlements in this unit. Practically all the alienated lands are in the hands of timber companies or land speculators. No land better than Class 3 was found except here and there a small nook. This area is far more valuable for timber growing than for agriculture and the general topography prevents agriculture to any great extent.

5. Land Classification

22,737.94 acres within the National Forest  
 8,322.38 acres alienated within the Forest  
 14,415.56 acres National Forest area, classified as being  
 14,215.79 acres of nonagricultural forest land with an  
 average timber stand of 4,000 feet b.m. per acre  
  
 199.77 acres left for intensive classification

The timber is 80 per cent shortleaf yellow pine, the remainder being other growths common to this Forest. The pine timber is exceptionally good on the southern slopes of Mill Creek Mountain.

6. Title to Lands

National Forest area, 14,415.56 acres. This land was surveyed in 1838, 1842, and 1845 and withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

Alienated land within the Forest, 8,322.38 acres. This land passed from the possession of the Government under the following patents:

3,360.00 acres	Cash entry
1,400.00 acres	Timber and stone entries
640.00 acres	School selection
120.00 acres	Lieu selection



120.00 acres	June 11, 1906, entries
2,682.38 acres	Agricultural homestead entries
-----	
8,322.38 acres	Total entries

Title to this land is now held as follows:

3,200.00 acres	Williams, Watrous and Matson
320.00 acres	Regan, Bates Lumber Company
120.00 acres	Bates & Center
360.00 acres	R.A. Castleberry
880.00 acres	C.E. Forrester
880.00 acres	Graham Lumber Company
160.00 acres	Paul D. Rust Company
200.00 acres	small speculators
2,202.38 acres	resident farmers
-----	
8,322.38 acres	Total alienated

The area in cultivation on the farms of this unit is on an average quite small. Less than one-fourth of the land held by residents of the unit is in cultivation.

No timber is being marketed at the present time from this unit, though all the white oak and some of the pine has been cut and hauled to Waldron from the smaller holdings.

7. Forest Value

The unfenced, or open, lands are used as public range for cattle and hogs. Very little prospecting is done in this part of the Forest. The area is accessible by numerous roads and trails.

Owing to the roughness of the greater portion of the area it is far more valuable for timber growing than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 North, Range 27 West  
by Wm. E. Wooten

There are held for intensive classification 199.77 acres in Section 31, being the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.



### Section 31

The map shows the Class 3 land in this section, which, taken in connection with that in Section 36, in the township to the west, will make a good farm unit. I would recommend that the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, amounting to 69.80 acres, be listed for entry.

## EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION Township 1 South, Range 27 West by Wm. E. Wootten

### 1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system and is composed mostly of the Fourche Mountain Range. Elevations range from 850 to 2,400 feet. The northern drainage is through Mill Creek into the Fourche La Fave River and the southern drainage through several small streams into the Ouachita River.

### 2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform.

### 3. Soil

Owing to the extreme roughness of the topography there is little opportunity for soil lodgment and the areas where any land is better than Class 3 is found are exceedingly scarce and small.

### 4. Agricultural Value

The accompanying topographic map is evidence that this area is practically anything else but an agricultural proposition. There are eleven farms in the unit besides two entries under the Act of June 11, 1906. These farms are located mostly along the northern and eastern boundary. The average farm unit in cultivation is 40 acres. The soil is all upland and none better than Class 3, which is scant in the production of grain crops usually grown in this region.

5. Land Classification

17,713.96 acres within the National Forest  
 4,038.05 acres alienated within the Forest  
 13,675.91 acres National Forest area, classified as  
     12,272.86 acres of nonagricultural forest land with  
     an average timber stand of 3,500 board feet per  
     acre

1,403.05 acres left for intensive classification.

The timber is 80 per cent shortleaf yellow pine, the remainder being other growths common to this Forest.

6. Title to Lands

There are 13,675.91 acres of National Forest land. This land was surveyed in 1837, 1839, and 1845. Was withdrawn from entry May 10, 1917.

There are 4,038.05 acres of alienated land within the Forest. This land passed from the possession of the Government under the following entries:

Timber and stone entries	1,440.00 acres
School selection	640.00 acres
Agricultural homestead entries	1,628.05 acres
June 11, 1906 homestead entries	170.00 acres
Cash entry homestead entries	<u>160.00 acres</u>
	4,038.05 acres

This land is now owned as follows:

Graham Lumber Company	1,800.00 acres
State	640.00 acres
Resident farmers	<u>1,598.05 acres</u>
	4,038.05 acres

Not over one-fourth of the land belonging to resident farmers is in cultivation, though the major part of that which is suitable for agriculture is under plow. This would leave approximately 1,200

acres out of the 1,598 acres of forest land in the ownership of these resident farmers.

7. Forest Value

Public lands have been used for grazing of cattle and hogs and by sportsmen for hunting grounds. The area is easily accessible by numerous roads and trails. The minimum farm unit allowable for the class of land found in this township is 80 acres.

The topography of this unit makes it far more valuable for timber growing and other public uses than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 South, Range 27 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

The area left for intensive classification contains 1,403.05 acres, described as the

	Section
Fractional NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4
Fractional NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5
Fractional N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	23
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	25
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	26
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> , W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	29

These are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Section 4

Section 4 is a fractional unit consisting of 470.01 acres. The land held for intensive classification, with the exception of the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, was examined under a June 11 application and rejected. The accompanying map shows the Class 3 land. Under the Listing Rules I would recommend the fractional NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (73.85 acres) and N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (30 acres), NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (15 acres), aggregating 118.85 acres, to be listed for entry under the Act of June 11, 1906.

### Section 5

Section 5 is a fractional unit consisting of 472.75 acres, with 206.09 acres held for intensive classification. There have been 246.09 acres examined and mapped. The map shows the limits of the agricultural land, none of which was found to be better than Class 3. Under the Listing Rules I would recommend that the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> fractional NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (38.25 acres) and the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (35 acres), NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (10 acres), aggregating 83.25 acres, be listed for entry under the Act of June 11, 1906. The NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by James T. Hill, of Oden, Ark. Application No. 967.

### Section 6

Section 6 is a fractional unit consisting of 422.69 acres, with 256 acres held for intensive classification. Mapped and examined 278.40 acres. Under the Listing Rules there is not enough of this Class 3 to constitute a farm unit and no land is recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 8

The map shows the Class 3 land, some of which should have been included in the former listing. To square this June 11 entry I would recommend that the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, aggregating 15 acres, be listed for entry under the Act of June 11, 1906.

### Section 14

The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sec. 14 and the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sec. 23 has been entered under the Act of June 11, 1906. In view of this fact and that the entryman received only 80 acres when there is quite a body of Class 3 land adjoining his entry, I would recommend that the E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> amounting to 20 acres, be listed for entry, that the entryman may take it as an adjoining entry, which he much desires to do.

### Section 23

For the reasons stated in Section 14 paragraph, I would recommend that the E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, be listed for entry under the Act of June 11, 1906. The accompanying map shows the Class 3 land in this section. The E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> has been applied for by Fred R. Payton, of Oden, Ark. Application No. 1372. Forty (40) acres recommended for listing in this section.

#### Section 25

The house shown is a deserted and old log cabin. The map shows the extreme limit of the Class 3 land. No land recommended for listing.

#### Section 26

No land recommended for listing in this section. Map shows the extreme limits of Class 3 land. The E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by E.M. Parriel, of Oden, Ark. Application No. 999.

#### Section 29

The map shows the limits of the agricultural land in this section. No land recommended for listing.

There are 277.10 acres recommended for listing in this unit.

### EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION

Townships 3, 4, and 5 South, Range 27 West, 5<sup>th</sup> P.M.

Arkansas National Forest, Arkansas

By William E. Wootten

#### 1. Topography

Elevations range from 840 to 2,300 feet. It will be noted that the higher elevations are along the south line of Township 3 and principally in Township 4. The whole unit is a series of sharp, precipitous mountains and ridges running in an east and west direction, with a rolling and badly broken surface between. The Caddo River is the main drainage for Township 3. This river rises in Sections 32 and 33 and flows in a general westerly direction, leaving the township near the northwest corner of Section 36. The Little Missouri River drains Townships 4 and 5. Entering Township 4 in Section 5, it flows in a southerly direction and is fed by Crooked Creek, Brier Creek, Long Creek, Blalock Creek, and several other lesser streams and numerous gulches.

## Townships 3, 4, 5, S., R. 27 W.

The ruggedness of this unit precludes the possibility of agriculture to any extent, as the opportunity for soil lodgment is meagre.

The rock formation is principally slate, with a scattering of quarts, sandstone, and novaculite.

2. Climate

The climate on this Forest is uniform.

3. Soil

No soil in this unit better than Class 2 is under cultivation. The soil of the Caddo Valley is very productive though it is thoroughly mixed with about equal portions of small rock of a flinty appearance. In long dry seasons this seems to be an advantage rather than a detriment as this land holds moisture longer than that of pure soil.

4. Agricultural Value

Photo No. 21985A shows a small field of Class 2 land that has been in cultivation for fifty years. Though this field is small it lies level, otherwise it would have been abandoned long ago. This picture shows very plainly the ruggedness of the country and also shows that all level lands, no matter where situated, have been put to growing crops long ago, and subsequent settlers have had to take to the slopes, until at this date nothing is left but slopes of too great a percent of grade to be made a good farming proposition. The cabin shown in this picture is one erected for campers and near a hot spring near the base of the mountain. The Little Missouri River runs between the cabin and the mountain. The dwelling of this farm is some 300 yards down the river from the cabin. This farm is 35 from market.

5. Land Classification

35,512.33 acres in National Forest

14,933.24 acres alienated

117.50 acres listed under Act of June 11, 1906

20,461.59 acres National Forest land, as follows:

19,071.28 acres nonagricultural land

1,390.31 acres left for intensive examination

All lands not held for intensive classification are valuable chiefly for forest purposes.

6. Title to Lands

Date of reservation December 18, 1907. Lands surveyed 1843 and 1847.

National Forest land,	20, 461.59 acres
Alienated land	15,050.74 acres, as follows:
2,020.00 acres	Cash entry
5,600.00 acres	Timber entries
117.50 acres	June 11 listing
7,313.24 acres	Agricultural entries

This land is now being held as follows:

2,320.00 acres	held by slate companies
6,280.00 acres	held by timber companies
6,450.74 acres	held by resident farmers

There are twenty families living in Twp. 3 and the acreage under plow of the land owned by them is approximately 35 per cent. In Twp. 4 residents are scattered as follows: 3 families in Secs. 3, 4, 5, and 6; Sec. 8, one family; Sec. 9, one family; 6 families in Secs. 13 and 14; Sec. 17, one family; Sec 18, one family; Sec. 21, one family; Sec. 22, one family; Sec. 27, one family; one family each in Secs. 28, 29, 30, and 35. This does not include the miners and their families working in this township, as they are only transients. Only 15 per cent of the land held by farmers in Twp. 4 is in cultivation and none at all in Twp. 5.

7. Forest Value

Owing to its long distance from market no pine timber has been cut on this unit except for local farmer trade and by mining companies for their own use. Upon the completion of the cutting on the C.D. Gibbs Brier Creek sale and the Horace G. Biggs Straight Creek sale, the greater part of the merchantable white oak will have been cut.

Ten years ago Slatington was a booming little town with 150 quarrymen at work getting out slate. This work was under the Southwestern Slate Co. Also at Slate City much work was done by the Red Slate Mining Co. Both these places are now in a state of decay as work stopped some eight or nine years ago, owing, it is stated, to the long haul to market over bad mountain roads. As this slate is of excellent quality for electrical works and roofing, with the building of



more railroads this portion of the unit will be far more valuable for this purpose than any other.

Mining is being carried on on an extensive scale in Sec. 16 and other points on Sugar Tree, Round, and Cotton Plant mountains. Something over 100 miners and expert tunnel men are now employed in that region. The ore sought is manganese and much of good quality is being taken out. These mining companies have purchased automobile trucks and will transfer the ore from the mines with them to Caddo Gap and Glenwood.

As there is a road following the meandering of every stream of any consequence and others crossing low divides intersecting these and numerous horse and foot trails, the area is accessible and was so long before the creation of the Forest.

As all the land susceptible to cultivation along the streams is alienated and on the ridges where it was thought there was any possible chance of finding any arable land it has been held for intensive classification, that classed as nonagricultural is far more valuable for forest purposes than for agriculture.

There are several good power sites in this unit. By combining the "Little Missouri Falls," on the west side of Round Mountain, and the "Crooked Falls," and fluming on the east side of the mountain, an excellent site could be obtained for a small concern.

There is enough water all the year to make the "John Allen Claim," in Sec. 32, Twp. 4, in what is locally known as the "Winding Stair Mountains," a site of large proportions. Photo No. 21987A shows the "Little Missouri Falls" and the formation in the gorge.

One little spot of interest on this unit is in Sec. 22, Twp. 3. One riding along the Caddo River road for a distance of half a mile can see every species of tree, with the exception of two, that grows on this Forest.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 3, 4, and 5 South, Range 27 West, 5<sup>th</sup> P.M.  
Arkansas National Forest  
by William E. Wootten

There are 1,390.31 acres intensively classified within this unit, described as follows:



	Section
T. 3 S., R. 27 W.	
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	29
T. 4 S., R. 27 W.	
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9
W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	20
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	21
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	23
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	24
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27
W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	36
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13

Township 3 South

Section 29.

Only one forty-acre tract was held for intensive classification in this township. This tract was applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by Letha L. Edwards, Application No. 1062. The applicant was married shortly after making this application and has no interest in the land now. This tract was recommended for listing under the June 11 examination, when a different policy was in vogue on this Forest. Photograph No. 21985A is a picture of the field which lies adjoining this tract on the east. The Class 3 land on this area is the same as the land in cultivation in the field shown. The agricultural land forms only a small portion of this tract and to list it would almost necessitate the listing of the entire forty acre tract, therefore I would recommend that no land be listed at this date. Perhaps in the future, should Slatington s again begin the quarrying of slate and a town is built there, it might be needed then to help out the community, but at this time it should not be listed.

## Township 4 South

### Sections 8 and 9.

In both of these sections there is quite a body of Class 3 land ranging from 10 inches to 12 inches deep, fairly free from rock, and which will produce well. The accompanying map shows the lay of this land. Were these tracts in an established settlement, or near one, I would recommend the listing of them. Situated as they are far from the nearest markets---Womble, twenty-five miles distant, Mena, thirty miles distant---seven miles to a school house, and in a portion of the Forest where under agricultural conditions there will never be a settlement, I would recommend that they not be listed for entry. The history of such isolated places is that no one ever stays on them any length of time and after a cabin is built on them they become harboring places for a class of people who are not only undesirable from a National Forest standpoint, but are a menace to surrounding communities which are settled. However, Edgar & Company have a large mining camp in this immediate vicinity and prospecting for different minerals is being carried out on a large scale. Should this camp develop into a paying business proposition and the ore sought be found in quantities sufficient for a permanent mining camp or town to be established, then these lands would assume an entirely different phase, and in that case they should be listed for entry, as they will be needed for farm lands to help in the subsistence of the camp. Until this camp proves to be permanent they should be held for National Forest purposes. Anyway, there is not enough Class 3 land to conform to the Listing Rules.

### Section 10.

The agricultural lands of this section are embraced in the Cotton Plant Nursery Site.

### Section 13.

Through an error in location Mr. Robert Beezley, of Albert, Ark., settled on the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> some five years ago, thinking he was on land belonging to his father, who owned the adjoining land. The improvements, consisting of a frame dwelling house, frame shop, and log barn, and about seven acres cleared and fenced, were built by him. Practically all the agricultural land on this area is under fence and in cultivation. This consists of about seven acres of good, strong, sandy loam, rather rocky. The land is at present under cultivation and the

crop of cotton and corn is considerably above the average of other crops in this vicinity. That portion not under fence is topographically unsuited for agriculture. The county road passes through the tract. The nearest post office is Albert, distant five miles. The nearest trading and railroad point is Caddo Gap, distant twelve miles. Under the Listing Rules not enough agricultural land is found to consider as a farm unit. Under the circumstances existing in this case, and to eliminate the possibility of doing an injustice to the applicant, I recommend that the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 27 West, be listed.

This amounts to about 15 acres.

#### Sections 14 and 15.

Exactly the same conditions exist in these sections as in Sections 8 and 9, and I would recommend that they be handled in the same manner. Not enough acreage of Class 3 land to conform to the Listing Rules and none is recommended for listing.

#### Section 18.

There is only a small tract of land in this section that is suitable for tilling but not enough for a farm unit. This small area will be needed in the future for mill sites and yards when the timber is being taken from the mountains between Long and Brier creeks. No land should be listed in this section.

#### Sections 20 and 21.

There is no arable land in Section 20 and but a small amount in Section 21, as shown by the accompanying map. This area was held for intensive examination for no other reason than that it has been applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by Joseph Shaw. As shown on the map a very small portion of the land in Section 20 has been in cultivation, but this cultivation has been done by transients who only stay a few months at a time in the small cabin shown just southeast of the arable land in Section 21. There are probably 50 or 60 acres of Class 3 land on Brier Creek that could be rated as Class 3 land, but it is scattered on an area over a mile in length; a farm unit under the classification rules could not be obtained. No land recommended for entry in these two sections.

Sections 23 and 24.

No arable land, after a field investigation in Section 23, that would justify mapping, and none is recommended for listing.

Section 24 contains a good farm unit of land that ranges from 8 inches to 12 inches deep and is fairly free from rock. This would make a good home and it also adjoins a small farming settlement. I would recommend the following lands be listed and open to entry under the Act of June 11, 1906:

Townships 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 27 W.

NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	40 acres
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	20 acres
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 acres
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	20 acres
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 acres
Total	100 acres

The above is one of the best tracts examined during the intensive field examination. This land was applied for by Robt. M. Beezeley, Application No. 1012.

Section 27.

By an error in his lines Mr. Charlie Lowry, of Albert, Ark., who on October 6, 1905, made entry for the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sec. 27, placed his dwelling, barns, and other outhouses, gardens and other truck patches upon Government land. The accompanying map shows the location of same. I would recommend that the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, embracing ten acres, be listed for entry, thereby giving Mr. Lowry the opportunity of securing his improvements. As he has already exercised his homestead right, it will be necessary for him to enter same, and when submitting final proof pay for the land at \$2.50 per acre in accordance with the Act of June 11, 1906. Mr. Lowry would appreciate very much the opportunity to secure the land in this way, or would be willing to exchange double the amount of rough land for this ten-acre block.

Section 36.

The land held for intensive field examination in this section was applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by John Rainwater,

Application No. 1025. The accompanying map shows all the arable land on this tract. The road that enters the tract at the southern one-fourth corner is the main public road for that community, and as shown, it passes through a very narrow gap in the mountains and forks almost immediately after entering this tract, the road to the east passing down the South Fork valley via Fancy Hill to Caddo Gap, while that to the west passes through the Long Creek valley via Shady to Mena. These road right-of-ways said the two creek beds must be subtracted from this arable area, which would leave an acreage entirely too small to maintain a family of any size, and it adjoins no alienated agricultural land to which it might be joined. No land should be listed in this section.

#### Township 5 South

As all the Government land within this township is exceedingly rough and has no agricultural value, none was held for intensive classification.

In this unit 125 acres recommended for listing.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 4 and 5 North, Range 26 West  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

#### 1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. The rugged north and south slopes of Petit Jean Mountain form the main portion of the area. Elevations run from 500 to 2,500 feet. The northern drainage is into the Petit Jean River, the extreme southern drainage is into Dutch Creek.

#### 2. Climate

The climate of this unit is uniform; all the local crops can be planted, grown, and gathered between the occurrence of killing frosts.

#### 3. Soil

Owing to the extreme roughness of the unit and the area being the head of the drainage, there is little opportunity for soil lodgment and no soil better than Class 3 was found on the area.

#### 4. Agricultural Value

That portion of National Forest lands showing indications of having any agricultural value was held for intensive classification and the questionable areas were mapped. Taking into consideration the lands that are under cultivation in this unit the National Forest lands have little or no value for agricultural purposes. The poor quality of the soil and the unfavorable topographic conditions eliminate all but a very small area to be considered.

#### 5. Land Classification

24,709.93 acres within the Forest  
21,069.13 acres National Forest lands, of which  
    20,349.13 acres are nonagricultural  
    720.00 acres held for intensive classification.  
3,640.80 acres alienated lands

The timber will average 3,500 feet per acre, of which 70 per cent is shortleaf pine; the balance is mixed hardwoods.

#### 6. Title to Lands

National Forest lands, 21,069.13 acres. Withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907. Surveyed in 1842.

Alienated lands within the unit, 3,640.80 acres. This land passed from Government possession largely under School Selection and Homestead entries. Not one-fourth of the land held by resident farmers is under cultivation.

#### 7. Forest Value

This unit contains a stand of 3,500 feet b.m. of timber per acre, 70 percent of which is shortleaf pine and 30 percent mixed hardwoods of questionable value. Hardwoods reaching maturity on land of this class are always defective.

The National Forest lands and unfenced private lands have been used as public grazing range for cattle and hogs. The exceedingly rough character of the unit makes it impossible to consider it for any purpose other than grazing and forest purposes.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 4 and 5 North, Range 26 West  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

Seven hundred and twenty (720) acres held for intensive classification in Sections 5, 6, 10, 15, 23, 24, 25, and 26. Township 4 North, Range 26, and Section 35, Township 5 North, Range 26, which are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Section 35, Township 5 North, Range 26

W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Covered by Application 943. Some 20 acres of poor and stony Class 3 land, a portion of which has been under cultivation.

NE <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Covered by Application on 994. Only about six acres of Class 3 land is found. Adjoining this on the north NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> some 11 acres of Class 3 land is found.

No land recommended for entry in this section. Under the Listing Rules not enough Class 3 land was found to consider as a farm unit.

Township 4 North, Range 26 West

Sections 5 and 6

Lots 15 and 22 in E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of Section 6, and Lots 18, 19, and 20 in the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of Section 5 are covered by Application 1333. Only about nine acres of Class 3 land is found on their area. Poor, thin soil, subject to erosion.

No land recommended for entry in these sections.

Sections 10 and 15

S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 10, and NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 15, covered by Application 913. No Class 3 land was found in Section 15, and only about 35 acres of Class 3 land is found in Section 10. As this is not sufficient acreage to consider as a farm unit, no land is recommended for entry in these sections.



Sections 23, 24, 25, and 26

The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 23, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 26, are covered by Application 1133. The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 24 and the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 25 are covered by Application 1129. As shown on the accompanying map some 80 acres of Class 3 land are found on these areas. I recommend the listing of

S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 23
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 24
W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 25
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 26

a total of 120 acres.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 Township 3 North, Range 26 West  
 Arkansas National Forest  
 by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. The larger portion of the unit consists of the north and south slopes of Dutch Creek Mountain; the southern portion drains into Fourche La Fave River, the northern portion drains into Dutch Creek. Elevations range from 600 to 1,500 feet. The rugged north and south slopes are covered with loose rock and broken by numerous draws.

2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform. Crops are planted, grown, and gathered between the occurrence of killing frosts.

3. Soil

The soil is a poor, thin, sandy loam, covered with loose rock and broken by numerous outcrops of rock ledges. It is almost impossible to hold this character of soil when the ground cover is removed.



#### 4. Agricultural Value

The Government lands showing any possibilities of having any agricultural value were held for intensive field examination. Taken as a whole the unfavorable topographic features and the poor quality of the soil preclude any possibility of successful farming being carried on to any extent. The poor, thin soil, when once the ground cover is removed, erodes to such an extent that after a very few seasons the farms are abandoned. Numerous abandoned places along the top of Dutch Creek Mountain are in evidence of this fact.

#### 5. Land Classification

12,833.10 acres in National Forest

3,700.50 acres alienated within the Forest

9,132.60 acres National Forest lands, of which

8,772.60 acres are classed as nonagricultural timberlands, having an average stand of 3,500 feet of timber to the acre, 90 per cent of which is shortleaf pine; the balance is of mixed hardwoods.

360.00 acres held for intensive field examination

#### 6. Title to Lands

There were 9,132.60 acres of National Forest land withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907. The survey was made in 1845. Alienated lands amounting to 3,700.50 acres passed from Government possession under School Selection, Cash, and Homestead entries.

#### 7. Forest Value

The area embraced in this unit has an average stand of timber of about 3,500 feet per acre, shortleaf pine predominating. About 10 per cent of the stand by volume is of mixed hardwoods of no present market value. Hardwoods grown on this class of land reach maturity in a very defective state. The Government lands and unfenced alienated lands have been used as public range for the grazing of cattle and hogs.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 Township 3 North, Range 26 West  
 Arkansas National Forest  
 by Wm. E. Wootten

Three hundred and sixty (360) acres held for intensive field examination, described as follows:

SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 6
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 7
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 22
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 23
W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 28

A glance at the intensive map will show that a discussion of these areas is unnecessary.

The exceedingly rough character of the country and the poor quality of soil found on the small area of Class 3 land absolutely forbid farming possibilities.

No land is recommended for listing in this township.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 Township 1 North, Range 26 West  
 and Township 1 South, Ranges 25 and 26 West  
 by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain Range. Elevations range from 750 to 1,900 feet, reaching the higher elevation along the western boundary. Cedar Creek, a tributary of Fourche La Fave River, drains the north and northwest portion, while Fiddlers Creek and Brushy Creek drain the south half.

2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform. All the local crops can be planted, grown, and gathered between the occurrence of killing frosts.

### 3. Soils

As all the streams of this unit head in same, the fall is swift and there is little or no opportunity for soil lodgment along the streams. Practically no soil on the area better than Class 3.

### 4. Agricultural Value

There are 14,324.99 acres of alienated land in this unit. All of this land, with the exception of about 1,200 acres, is owned by timber and lumber companies. A small settlement in Sections 24, 25, and 26 Ranges 5 and 6 of Township 1 North, is practically all the agricultural development of the unit. The topography of the main part of the unit is such as to prevent cultivation. Under the Agricultural Land Laws 3,804.66 acres were patented, and of this amount 2,369.67 acres have passed into the hands of timber companies, which would go to show that the entryman did not regard agriculture as successful in this unit. Hot Springs, sixty miles, is the main market for this part of the country.

### 5. Land Classification

27,461.96 acres within the National Forest  
14,324.99 acres alienated within the Forest  
13,136.97 acres National Forest land, classified as follows:  
    12,224.47 acres as nonagricultural timberland, with  
        an average timber stand of 4,500 feet b.m. per  
        acre  
    912.50 acres held for intensive examination.

The timber will run 80 per cent shortleaf yellow pine and the remainder other growths common to the Forest.

### 6. Title to Lands

National Forest land, 13,136.97 acres. This land was surveyed in 1837, 1838, 1842, and 1845, and withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

Alienated land within the Forest, 14,324.99 acres. This land passed from the possession of the Government under the following patents:

2,160.33 acres Timber and stone entries  
7,720.00 acres Lieu selection  
640.00 acres School selection

285.00 acres June 11, 1906, entries  
~~3,529.66~~ acres Agricultural homestead entries  
 14,324.99 acres

This land is now owned as follows:

3,850.33 acres Graham Lumber Company  
 8,160.00 acres Paul D. Rust Company  
 480.00 acres Fort Smith Lumber Company  
 560.00 acres Small speculators  
~~40.00~~ acres Louis Werner Sawmill Company  
 13,090.00 acres  
 1,234.66 acres resident farmers

At present these lands are not being put to use, as their isolated condition prevents the marketing of the timber at a profit. The Graham Lumber Company owns a great deal of the adjacent land outside the Forest boundary in Township 1 South, Ranges 25 and 26 West.

7. Forest Value

The unfenced lands, or what was called open lands in this section of the country, have been used as range for cattle and hogs and for speculation by different companies, as some of this land has changed hands several times.

The unit is accessible by numerous roads and trails.

The minimum farm unit is approximately 20 acres.

The topography and poor class of soil render this unit far more valuable for timber growing than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 Township 1 North, Range 26 West  
 Township 1 South, Ranges 25 and 26 West  
 by Wm. E. Wootten

Held for intensive examination, 912.50 acres in Township 1 North, Range 26 west, as follows:

NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 7
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 8
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 24

SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 25
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,	
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,	
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,	
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,	
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,	
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,	
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,	
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 26
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 27
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 32

Township 1 South, Range 25 West

No intensive field work done in this township.

Township 1 South, Range 26 West

No intensive field work done in this township.

Township 1 North, Range 26 West

Section 7

Not enough Class 3 land found to justify mapping, and none is recommended for listing.

Section 8

The accompanying map shows the extreme limits of the Class 3 land, which is approximately 20 acres. As this is not enough acreage to conform to the Listing Rules no land is recommended for listing.

Section 24

There are about 50 acres shown to be within the percent of slope allowable under the Listing Rules, but it is all practically a rocky creek bottom where numerous overflows have taken off all the soil and left a mass of rock and boulders. No land recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 25

The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> should be handled under special use permit. The June 11<sup>th</sup> entryman has his fence on a portion of this land. This tract is shown on the map sheet for Township 1 North, Range 25 West. No land is recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 26

As shown on the map the entryman on the June 11 claim in this section, through an error in lines built his dwelling on Government land and upon land that should have been included in his original listing. I would recommend, therefore, that the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, amounting to 25 acres, and the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 23, same township and range, be listed for entry. Aggregate in all 32.50 acres.

The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of all this section has not enough Class 3 land to comply with the listing rules. Twenty-five acres in Section 26 and 7.50 acres in Section 23 recommended for listing.

### Section 27

The accompanying map shows the limits of the Class 3 land on the land held for intensive field examination. Mr. Charles L. Hatton has approximately two and one-half acres under fence and in cultivation on the east side of the south half. Mr. J.C. Bessent has about two and one-half acres under fence and in cultivation about the middle of the south half along the south line. Mr. Bessent is the entryman on the June 11 listing. As practically the greater portion of the south half is Class 3 land I would recommend that S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 27 be listed for entry. Twenty acres recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 32

The Class 3 land shown in the southern part of the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> is an old field that has been worn out and turned back into the public range. The soil is very thin. The building shown is Pleasant Ridge School. No land recommended for entry in this section.

Fifty-two and one-half acres (52.50) recommended for listing in this unit.

Townships 3, 4, and 5 South, Range 26 West  
Township 4 South, Range 25 West

2. Climate

The climate on this Forest is uniform.

3. Soil

The soil on the lowlands in the northwest corner and the Polk Creek valley is mixed with a large amount of small broken rock which does not interfere with cultivation. The soil in the upper Mill Creek valley is of Class 3 and fairly free from rock. Tight rock is very prominent on the slopes. No soil better than Class 3 is to be found in this unit. Only in a few small areas will it be found that the soil will not erode to a great extent were the ground cover removed.

4. Agricultural Value

The Caddo valley and the Polk Creek valley immediately north and extending into the unit in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8; and the South Fork valley, running southeast from Section 18, Twp. 4 S., R. 26 W.; and the Mill Creek valley, commencing near the western edge of the unit, are of great agricultural value and are farmed extensively. However, these valleys are outside the Forest boundary, with the exception of a small area of the Polk Creek valley and the Mill Creek valley. These valleys, on account of their agricultural value, were eliminated from the Forest on September 26, 1910, and subsequent eliminations. With the exception of a few small areas that have been left for intensive classification, no National Forest land within this unit has any agricultural value, as it is made up of a very rugged portion of the Caddo Mountains. The photographs accompanying fully bear out this assertion.

5. Land Classification

16,633.53 acres within National Forest  
5,784.92 acres alienated within Forest  
10,848.61 acres National Forest land, classified as follows:  
9,908.61 acres nonagricultural  
940.00 acres left for intensive examination

Approximately 2,000 acres of the above Forest land will average from 5,000 to 10,000 commercial board feet per acre, the remaining 8,848.61 acres will average a stand of from 2,000 to 5,000 board feet



per acre. All lands not held for intensive examination are far more valuable for forest purposes than for any other known use. They are out of the question for agriculture. The valleys of the Caddo River, Polk Creek, South Fork, have been settled and cultivated for 70 years or more, and the lands directly south of the unit the same, and from year to year settlers have combed the small valleys for areas sufficiently level to cultivate until all lands of that character have passed from control of the Government.

#### 6. Title to Lands

Alienated land within the Forest, 5, 784.92 acres. Of this amount 600 acres is State land; 75 acres listed under the act of June 11, 1906; 2,740 acres is owned by sawmill men and other nonresident speculators; 2,369.92 acres is owned by fourteen resident farmers, 570 acres of which is in cultivation, leaving 1,779.92 acres of "wild land," or land that is valuable only for forest purposes, in their ownership, as they have under plow all land owned by them that will do to cultivate, the topography of the remainder not permitting the use of farm implements.

Township 3 South, Range 26 West, was surveyed in 1837 and 1847; Township 4 South, Range 25 West, was surveyed in 1837 and 1846; Township 4 South, Range 26 West, was surveyed in 1837 and 1847; Township 5 South, Range 26 West, was surveyed in 1818, 1837, and 1842. Land was withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

#### 7. Forest Value

The unit has been used in the past as public range. The settlers derive much benefit from the mountains during the summer by picking and canning huckleberries and other wild fruits. The southern portion of the unit has been trespassed upon to a great extent and nearly all the merchantable white oak timber has been cut in this manner. Mineral prospecting has been carried on extensively.

The area is accessible by roads and trails.

The topography of this unit makes it unquestionably far more valuable for forest purposes than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 Townships 3, 4, and 5 and South, Range 26 West  
 and Township 4 South, Range 25 West  
 Arkansas National Forest  
 by Wm. E. Wootten

Nine hundred and forty (940) acres left for intensive examination, described as follows:

Township 4 South, Range 25 West	
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 18
Township 4 South, Range 26 West	
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	29
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	31

The above are classified and discussed in the following paragraphs:

Township 3 South, Range 26 West

No land in this township found to have enough agricultural value to recommend its listing.

Township 4 South, Range 25 West

Section 18

Only one subdivision was held for intensive classification. This was caused by a June 11 entry in Section 13, T. 4 S., R. 26 W., and as shown by accompanying map the entryman got a portion of his field in this section. Also there is a small body of Class 3 land which should be added to the June 11 entry. Would recommend that the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sec. 18, approximately 14.46 acres, be listed for entry.

Township 4 South, Range 26 West

Section 6

The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> has been applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906. As shown by the map, only a small portion of this area of Class 3 land is susceptible to cultivation. The Forest Service is now constructing an important trail and telephone line across this area. I would recommend no land be listed in this section and that portion under cultivation be handled under special-use permit.

Section 11

The Class 3 land in this section is not of enough volume to conform to the listing rules.

Sections 13 and 14

The Class 3 land in these sections lies in such a manner that to list enough to make a farm unit it would be necessary to include equally as much, or more, forest land than agricultural land. Also this narrow valley in the only possible outlet for a large body of Government timber that must come out through it, and when the creek bed and road right-of-way is subtracted there would be but a narrow strip left to cultivate. Would recommend that no land be listed in these sections.

Section 28

A field investigation showed not enough Class 3 land to conform to the listing in this section. No land recommended for listing in this section.

Section 29

On the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> there is not enough Class 3 land to conform to the listing rules.

The NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> has been applied for by Nathan Cogburn as an additional entry, he having a June 11 entry of 35 acres adjoining this tract. To help out this former listing I would recommend that the

S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	20 acres
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 acres
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	_5 acres
Total	35 acres

be listed for entry, under the Act of June 11, 1906.

Section 31

Although a portion of the land held for intensive field examination is shown to be improved and in cultivation, the Class 3 land---and there is none any better than this class---lies in such a manner that it could not be listed consistently under the Act of June 11, 1906. Were any of this land listed it would be necessary to include more forest land than is allowed under the Classification Rules. I would recommend that the land under cultivation be handled under special-use permit.

Township 5 South, Range 26 West

No National Forest lands in this township susceptible to cultivation.

There are 49.46 acres recommended for listing in this unit.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 3 and 4 North, Range 25 West  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. It consists of the north and south slopes of Dutch Creek Mountain and the extreme east end of Petit Jean Mountain. Elevations run from 500 feet to 2,500 feet. The southern slopes of Dutch Creek Mountain drain into Fourche La Fave River, the northern slopes of Dutch Creek Mountain and the southern and eastern slopes of Petit Jean Mountain drain into Dutch Creek, and the northern slopes of Petit Jean Mountain drain into Cedar Creek. The slopes are extremely rough and broken by numerous draws and gulches.

2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform; all the local crops can be planted, grown, and gathered between the occurrence of killing frosts.

### 3. Soil

The soil is a thin, sandy loam, covered with loose rock and broken with numerous outcrops of rock ledges.

### 4. Agricultural Value

Efforts have been made and are being made to cultivate the flat tops of the mountains embraced in this unit, but without success. The thin soil, once that the ground cover is removed, soon washes away, leaving the ground covered with loose rock. Places are cleared and put under cultivation, but after a few years of unsuccessful effort the owner moves to the more fertile regions in the Fourche Valley, if possible selling his place for less than the value of the improvements. The poor, thin soil, coupled with unfavorable topographic features, make successful farming of such lands out of the question, as is proven by the number of abandoned places encountered.

### 5. Land Classification

19,285.77 acres in the National Forest  
6,317.81 acres alienated land in the Forest  
12,967.96 acres National Forest lands, classified as  
12,107.96 acres nonagricultural timberlands,  
having an average stand of 3,000 feet of timber  
to the acre.  
860.00 acres held for intensive examination

### 6. Title to Lands

There are 12,967.96 acres National Forest lands, withdrawn from entry May 10, 1917. The lands were surveyed in 1842.

Alienated lands in the Forest, 6,317.81 acres, which passed from Government possession under the various Timber and Stone, Cash and Homestead entries.

### 7. Forest Value

National Forest lands and unfenced privately owned lands are used as a public range for the grazing of cattle and hogs. No timber has been cut from the Government lands; however, applications are in for several million feet of pine on this area. Owing to the extremely rough character of the area it is of far more value for forest purposes than for agricultural purposes.

**INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION**  
**Townships 3 and 4 North, Range 25 West**  
**Arkansas National Forest**  
**by Wm. E. Wootten**

Eight Hundred and sixty (860) acres held for intensive examination, described as follows:

**Township 4 North:**

Lot 19, NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW, <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 3
Lot 4	Section 4
Lots 1 and 8	Section 5
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 20

**Township 3 North:**

SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 1
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 3
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 9

Only two areas were found to have enough Class 3 land to justify discussion: Lot 4, Section 4; Lots 1 and 8, Section 5; of Township 4 North, Range 25. About 40 acres of Class 3 land---not enough of this land to consider as a farm unit.

No land recommended for entry in these sections.

SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 1, Township 3 North, Range 25: Some 30 acres of Class 3 land was found on this area---not enough to consider as a farm unit.

No land recommended for entry.

**EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION**  
**Townships 1 and 2 North. Range 25 West**  
**Arkansas National Forest**  
**By Wm. E. Wootten**

**1. Topography**

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 800 to 1,750 feet, reaching the highest points in the southeastern portion of the unit, on Muddy Mountain. The unit is extremely rough and choppy. Iron Fork Creek drains the northeastern part of the area.

Muddy Fork Creek, Raney's Creek, and Fiddlers Creek drain the western half. U.S. Geological Survey topography is used for the map sheet and is a good reproduction of the area.

## 2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform and all the local crops can be planted, grown, and gathered between the occurrence of killing frosts.

## 3. Soil

Owing to the rough topography there is small opportunity for soil lodgment. The valleys are extremely narrow and the slope steep. No slope better Class 3 was found in cultivation and none of the Government lands contain any better than this class.

## 4. Agricultural Value

Fifty 40-acre subdivisions, or fractional parts thereof, amounting to 1,992.55 acres, were entered under the Agricultural Land laws. Twenty-four of these 40-acre tracts, or 960 acres of land patented under this law, are now owned by timber companies and smaller land speculators; 285 acres have been listed under the Act of June 11, 1906 and filed upon. This would make only 1,317.55 acres owned by resident farmers out of the 26,081.79 acres within the National Forest boundary of this unit. This land was subdivided in 1845 and withdrawn from entry on March 10, 1907. Considering the long time that this land was subject to entry and the small amount entered, also the lesser amount now being held by these entrymen, or the assigns, for agricultural purposes, is prima facie evidence that this unit is topographically, taken as a whole, unfit for cultivation. There are several farms in the northeast corner and along the western boundary, but the acreage under plow is exceedingly small. At least 25,500 acres is now standing under its virgin forest growth. Hot Springs, a distance of about 40 miles, is the principal market for this portion of the Forest.

## 5. Land Classification

26,081.79 acres within the National Forest  
12,436.23 acres alienated within the Forest  
13,645.56 acres National Forest area, classified as being  
    12,585.56 acres of nonagricultural land.  
    1,060 acres left for intensive examination



The timber stand will average 85 per cent shortleaf yellow pine, the other 15 per cent being a scattering of other growths common to this Forest.

#### 6. Title to Lands

12,585.56 acres of nonagricultural Government land  
1,060.00 acres left for intensive examination  
12,436.23 acres of alienated land within the Forest  
acquired as follows:  
1,992.55 acres Agricultural homestead entries  
285.00 acres June 11, 1906, entries  
1,000.00 acres Timber & stone entries  
640.00 acres School selection  
8,518.68 acres Lieu selection

No timber is being cut from these lands, owing to the long distance from market, and they are being held for speculation and the building of railroads near the unit before the timber can be put on the market at a profit.

The lands were surveyed from 1837 to 1845 and withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

#### 7. Forest Value

The vacant lands have been used in the past as public range. The area is accessible by numerous roads and trails. The minimum farm unit is approximately 15 acres.

No timber sales on Government land have been made and none of the merchantable timber from the private lands.

On account of the rough topography and the long haul to market over extremely rough roads this area is far more valuable for Forest purposes than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 1 and 2 North, Range 25 West  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

There are 1,060 acres held for intensive field examination in Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 18, 19, 29, and 33, Township 1 North, Range 25 West.

Section 1

The Class 3 land on the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> should have been recommended for listing when the northern half of this subdivision was examined, and it was the entryman's opinion that it was included in his entry and that was the reason that the examiner failed to make a field sketch of it, but it is like the land both to the north and the better land to the south and should be listed. This, taken in conjunction with the Class 3 land in Sections 2, 11, and 12, will make a good farm unit. Therefore I recommend that the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, this section, be listed for entry. Twenty (20) acres recommended.

Section 2

The same conditions exist in regard to the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> as in the land to the east in Section 2. Therefore I would recommend that the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, amounting to 20 acres, be listed for entry under the Act of June 11, 1906.

Section 11

The Class 3 land shown in this section is rocky in the branch bottom but the ridge land is good strong soil, but with considerable surface rock. There seemed to be no tight rock at the surface. I would recommend that the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, amounting to 50 acres, be listed under the Act of June 11, 1906. This, taken in conjunction with the Class 3 lands in Sections 1, 2, and 12, will make a good farm unit. Though the lands to the west belong to the Paul D. Rust Timber Company, that to the east and northeast is held by resident farmers.

Section 12

As the land shown on the map as Class 3 is identical with the adjoining land in Sections 1, 2, and 11, I would recommend that the

W<sup>1/2</sup> NW<sup>1/4</sup> NW<sup>1/4</sup>, W<sup>1/2</sup> E<sup>1/2</sup> NW<sup>1/4</sup> NW<sup>1/4</sup>, amounting to 30 acres, be listed for entry under the Act of June 11, 1906.

### Section 18

A field examination of the NW<sup>1/4</sup> NE<sup>1/4</sup> showed that it did not contain enough Class 3 land to justify mapping.

On the SE<sup>1/4</sup> NE<sup>1/4</sup> several small parcels of Class 3 land were found, but the greater part of the area is choppy and covered to a great extent with loose rock. The small enclosure and cabin shown on this area are occupied by a demented old fellow who imagines he has some 600 or 700 acres of land there. He is a squatter and it seems he has no permit to occupy the land. He is harmless and it would be a hard matter to get him to understand the use of a permit, and I would suggest that he be not bothered regarding his occupancy. No land recommended on the area.

The SE<sup>1/4</sup> SE<sup>1/4</sup> has some three acres of Class 2 land in the extreme northwest corner. Should this ever be wanted it should be handled under a special use permit. The remaining land on the NW<sup>1/4</sup> NW<sup>1/4</sup> of this subdivision under the cultivable lines is extremely rocky along the creek. No land recommended for listing on this area.

### Section 19

The accompanying map shows the limits of the Class 3 land. No land recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 29

There are some patches of good Class 3 land on the area held for intensive examination, but the whole area is very broken and choppy. It is ideal forest land and covered with an excellent stand of poles and merchantable pine timber. The adjacent alienated lands are owned by the Paul D. Rust Timber Company and the Graham Lumber Company. There is no settlement near this area. No land recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 30

As shown by the accompanying map all the Class 3 land was not recommended in the June 11 listing that should have been. That this entry may be more complete I would recommend that the N<sup>1/2</sup> NE<sup>1/4</sup> NW<sup>1/4</sup> be listed for entry. Twenty (20) acres recommended.

Section 33

The accompanying map shows the extreme limit of Class 3 land. No land recommended for listing in this section.

One hundred and forty (140) acres recommended for listing in this unit.





EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 3 and 4 North, Ranges 23 and 24 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This area is in the Fourche Mountain system, and is composed of the eastern end of Dutch Creek Mountain. The accompanying map is an excellent topographic reproduction of the area. Elevations range from 600 to 1,500 feet. The entire area is very rugged, and the slopes are steep and possess a great amount of loose sandstone. This stone practically forms the body of the mountain. The southern slope is into the Fourche La Fave River and the northern slopes into Dutch Creek, a tributary of the Arkansas River.

2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform.

3. Soil

Owing to the steep slopes and the rugged topography of the unit there is small opportunity for soil lodgment. No soil better than Class 3 has been encountered on any of the vacant lands, and this, with such steep slopes and large amount of rock content, makes agriculture almost impossible.

4. Agricultural Value

The valleys on either side of this unit have been in cultivation for numbers and numbers of years and are still rich in agricultural value and are intensively farmed. The alienated land within the unit is owned by timber companies to the extent of 75 per cent, they owning 3,600.30 acres out of the 4,961.79 acres of alienated land within the unit. The soil being a light sandy loam is subject to terrible erosion when the virgin ground cover is removed, and fields that are under plow are very small in size, ranging from two acres to about eight acres in extent. The topography of this area is such that it is far more valuable for the growing of yellow pine timber than agriculture.

### 5. Land Classification

- 11,779.97 acres within the Forest
- 4,961.79 acres alienated within the Forest
- 6,818.18 acres of National Forest area, classified as being
  - 6,698.18 acres of nonagricultural forest land with an average timber stand of 2,000 feet board measure per acre
  - 120.00 acres left for intensive examination.

### 6. Title to Lands

Vacant National Forest land, 6,818.18 acres. These townships were surveyed in 1837 to 1856. Withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

Alienated land within the Forest boundary, 4,961.79 acres. These lands passed into the possession of the Government under the following entries:

- 1,321.79 acres Agricultural Homestead Entries
- 1,760.00 acres Timber and Stone Entries
- 1,880.00 acres Cash Entries

Butts Brothers and the Fort Smith Lumber Company own 3,600.30 acres of this alienated land, which is held for its timber value. Smaller owners, who are nonresidents, own considerable acreage, which is not being put to any present use.

### 7. Forest Value

The smaller holdings have been cut over for their timber stand. The unfenced lands are used as public range for cattle and hogs. The map shows beyond question that this area is not an agricultural one.

## INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION Townships 3 and 4 North, Ranges 23 and 24 West by Wm. E. Wootten

One hundred and twenty (120) acres are held for intensive classification in Section 5, Township 3 North, Range 24 West. This area has Application No. 1237 on it, made by J.R. Ford. The accompanying map shows the extent of the agricultural land which is of Class 3 quality. No land recommended for listing in this unit. This

area is shown on the intensive map for Townships 2 and 3 North, Range 24 West.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 2 and 3 North, Range 24 West  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This area is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 500 to 1,500 feet, reaching the higher elevation near the center of the unit. Iron Fork of the Ouachita River drains the southern part; Gafford Creek, of the Fourche River, drains the western and northern part of Township 2; a small branch heading in Wildcat Hollow drains that portion composed of Township 3.

2. Climate

The climate on the Arkansas National Forest is uniform.

3. Soil

Only on very rare occasions and in very small areas was any land found better than Class 3 on any of the vacant lands. Every 40-acre tract in this unit was gone over twice by a topographer and timber cruiser as members of the Timber Survey party, and all Class 3 land that showed ten acres in extent was spotted for the intensive land classification examiners. The intensive map shows the best of the land found in this unit.

4. Agricultural Value

In the southern part of the unit along South Fork there are several good farms, as the land lies from rolling to nearly level. This land is all alienated and a large amount of this rolling land is owned by timber companies. The land is practically all Class 3 that is in cultivation. Plainview, a hard day's drive with an empty wagon, is the nearest market and railroad point. Above the two most southern tiers of sections there are only five families living in the unit, four of them owning their homes. That portion of the alienated land in this northern part not owned by timber companies is owned by other nonresidents, and the land is not being put to any use at this date. The farms along Irons Fork will average from 30 to 50 acres under



the plow. The principal crops raised are cotton, corn, and garden truck.

5. Land Classification

25,788.67 acres within the National Forest

13,249.09 acres alienated within the Forest

12,539.58 acres National Forest area, classified as being 11,451.65 acres of nonagricultural forest land within an average timber stand of 3,500 feet b.m. per acre, 90 per cent of which is shortleaf yellow pine

1,087.93 acres left for intensive classification.

There is quite an amount of cedar timber, ranging from 10 inches to 16 inches d.b.h., along Gafford Creek, and but very little good white oak. Spotted or Spanish oak timber will furnish 3 per cent of the stand on the lower elevations. The young pine growth is excellent, ranging from seedlings to poles.

6. Title to Lands

National Forest area, 12,539.58 acres. This land was surveyed in 1837 and withdrawn from entry in May, 1907. Alienated land within the Forest boundary, 13,249.09. This land passed from Government possession under the following entries:

6,760.00 acres Lieu selections

680.00 acres School selections

5,809.09 acres Agricultural Homestead entries

The Paul D. Rust Timber Company owns 7,336.07 acres; the Fort Smith Lumber Company owns 560 acres; the State 640 acres; nonresident owners own a good-sized acreage in small lots; 1,096.07 acres of the land entered as agricultural land has been sold to the timber companies.

7. Forest Value

The unfenced private and public lands are used as open range and for sportsmen and trappers in securing game and furs. No timber has been cut except for local use. The holdings of timber companies are not being used but are held for rise in price or until railroad facilities are better than at present, when the timber will become more accessible.

**INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION**  
**Townships 2 and 3 North, Range 24 West**  
**by Wm. E. Wootten**

There are 1,087.93 acres held for intensive classification, described as follows:

Township 3 North, Range 24 West	Section
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	25
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	36
Township 2 North, Range 24 West	
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17
All vacant land in E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	19
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	22
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	24
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	26
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	27
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	30
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	34
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	35

In taking the timber estimate and topography of these sections, members of the Timber Survey party would "spot" all areas which had as much, in their judgment, as ten acres of Class 3 land. This area was then visited by members of the land classification party and an intensive examination made of same. Often these tracts were of so little agricultural consequence that they were not mapped in the field. The best of them are shown on the intensive map which accompanies this report.

Township 3 North

Sections 25 and 36. The map shows the limits of the agricultural land found in these sections, and while it is Class 2 land it is not of enough acreage to comply with the Listing Rules, and no land is recommended for listing.

### Township 2 North

Section 6. The accompanying map shows that there are 20 acres which should have been included in the former adjoining June 11 listing. I would therefore recommend that the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> amounting to 20 acres, be listed for entry under the Forest Homestead Act. This will help out the June 11 entry very materially.

Section 10. Not enough Class 3 land to be considered, and the area was not mapped. No land recommended for listing.

Section 11. The accompanying map shows quite a few irregular shaped areas of Class 3 land. The soil on these areas is very thin, with a large amount of surface rock and rock content under the surface. The tract is isolated, there being no settlement or schools within six miles. The alienated land on both sides of this section is not being farmed except by one family in Section 9 and one family in Section 10. No other family lives in the vicinity and the area under plow on these two farms is very small. The road is Plainview is exceedingly rough for a number of miles, and in the winter the Fourche Valley road is almost impassable for a team with any load. The surrounding land will not permit of agricultural to any extent and I think it would be a mistake to list any of this land. A portion of this has been cleared and farmed in years past but is now grown up in a magnificent stand of saplings and poles. The soil is far more adapted to the growing of pine trees than agriculture. Were this area in a settled community it could be looked upon in a different light and a point strained to list it, but situated as it is, it would be a mistake to break any farther into this natural forest area and list any land. No land recommended for listing.

Section 17. A field inspection of the area held for intensive classification did not show up enough land as good as Class 3 to justify the mapping. No land recommended for listing.

Section 19. Forty-seven and one-half acres in Sections 19 and 20 were listed under the application of Mr. J.W. Mayer, who filed upon the land May 3, 1912, but relinquished his entry Jan. 23, 1913, on which date Mr. N.A. Williams re-entered same as a homestead. This listing gave to Mr. Williams no lands to be used as pasture or woodlots upon which to secure his firewood or timber for the upkeep of his place. While I feel that a mistake was made in recommending for listing this small tract, it was done under a different policy from that

now in vogue on this Forest; and in view of the fact that entry has been made on it and there is still some land to the west that is equally as good as that listed, in order to give Mr. Williams, the entryman, land upon which to secure his firewood, etc., also to straighten the lines of his entry, I would recommend the listing of the W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> amounting to 12.50 acres for entry.

In secs. 22, 24, 26, 27, 30, 34, and 35, though they had a few small areas ranging from five to ten acres, there was not enough land as good as Class 3 to be secured within the bounds of a quarter section to constitute a farm unit, and none of the land was mapped though an intensive field examination was made.

There are 32.50 acres recommended for listing in this unit.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 1 North and 1 South, Range 24 West, 5th P.M.  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

Elevations reach from 800 to 1,750 feet, reaching the highest point at the western boundary of Section 18. Muddy Fork drains the greater part of the area. Irons Fork drains the northern tier of sections and the northwest corner. This unit is extremely broken and choppy.

2. Climate

The climate on all parts of the Forest is uniform.

3. Soil

Along Muddy Fork, on the alienated lands, there quite a bit of Class 2 lands, though the greater part of the private holding is Class 3 or poorer lands. No soil better than Class 3 was found upon any of the Government lands.

4. Agricultural Value

The greater portion of the two townships in which this unit lies is agricultural in character, but this land has practically all been eliminated from the Forest. The remaining vacant lands are situated so as to be topographically unfit for cultivation.

### 5. Land Classification

- 19,278.55 acres within the National Forest
- 5,978.14 acres alienated within the Forest
- 13,300.41 acres National Forest area, classified as follows:
  - 12,460.41 acres of nonagricultural forest, with an average timber stand of 4,000 board feet per acre
  - 960.00 acres more valuable for water power
  - 320.00 acres left for intensive examination

The timber stand will run 90 per cent shortleaf yellow pine. The land topographically suited for agriculture has been eliminated under the Agricultural Homestead Act and the Forest Homestead Act.

### 6. Title to Lands

- 12,460.41 acres of nonagricultural Government land
  - 520.00 acres of Government land more valuable for water power
  - 320.00 acres of Government land left for intensive classification
- 5,978.14 acres of alienated land within Forest, acquired as follows:
  - 640.00 acres School Selection
  - 1,320.00 acres Lieu Selection
  - 1,200.00 acres Timber and Stone Entry
  - 180.00 acres June 11, 1906, Entry
  - 2,638.14 acres Agricultural Homestead entries.

The alienated land is all in Township 1 North, as no land is held within the Forest boundary in the southern township except that more valuable for water power.

There are a few farms in cultivation on this unit, as nearly all the alienated land belongs to timber companies except that which is on the immediate banks of the creeks of Iron Fork and Muddy Fork and around Story, in the southeastern portion of Township 1 North. Of the alienated land in Township 1 North the Graham Lumber Company owns 1,560 acres; the Paul D. Rust Company owns 1,320 acres; the State 480 acres; other small nonresident holders 240 acres. This leaves 2,378.14 acres in the hands of resident farmers, about one-fourth of which is in cultivation, leaving practically 1,783 acres of forest land entered under the Agricultural Act.

Townships were surveyed in 1837, 1845, and 1846, and withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

7. Forest Value

The white oak timber has all been cut from the private lands. No timber has been cut from the public lands and no pine timber has been cut from the private lands only for local farm consumption. The vacant lands have been used for grazing of cattle and hogs.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 1 North and 1 South, Range 24 West, 5th P.M.  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

Township 1 South

All Government lands in this township have been classified as nonagricultural and more valuable for water-power purposes.

Township 1 North

Three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land held for intensive field examination, as follows: The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 10 and the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of Sections 11 and 12.

The accompanying sketch map shows the limits of Class 3 land found in Sections 10 and 11.

The best land is all found on the ridges, the draws having no agricultural value whatever. The entire area is extremely choppy and there is not sufficient acreage of Class 3 land to conform to the Listing Rules.

Section 12 did not contain sufficient acreage of Class 3 land to justify reproducing upon the map.

The land in Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 was intensively examined but was not found to contain sufficient acreage of Class 3 land to come within the Listing Rules.

No land is recommended for listing in this unit.





EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 2 and 3 South, Ranges 24 and 25 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit lies in the Crystal Mountain system. Elevations range from 740 to 1,820 feet, the highest point being High Peak, on which Lookout Tower No. 2 is located, in Section 19, Township 3 South, Range 24. Collier Creek and Montgomery Creek, tributaries of the Caddo River, drain the southern portion of the unit, while Twin Creek and Williams Creek drain the northern portion.



## 2. Climate

The climate on the Arkansas National Forest is uniform.

## 3. Soil

As shown by the accompanying map, this unit, comprising the land within the National Forest boundary, is an exceedingly rough proposition, and there is small opportunity for soil lodgment. No soil better than Class 2 in under cultivation. The upper Montgomery Creek valley has a few isolated areas from five to ten acres each where there is some Class 2 soil on the Government land, but practically all of the vacant lands are no better than Class 3.

## 4. Agricultural Value

Owing to the extreme rough character of the land, but little cultivation is carried on within the area. The map shows that the most accessible of the ridge and rolling lands are alienated. The average acreage under plow on these farm homesteads will not exceed twenty-five acres. The remaining vacant lands are topographically unfit for agricultural purposes. Womble, a town of about 750 inhabitants and the terminus of the Gurdon & Fort Smith Railroad, which is a branch of the Missouri Pacific system, is only three miles from the southwest corner of the unit, and it stands to reason that were this land at all suitable for agriculture it would have passed to patent before the creation of this Forest.

## 5. Land Classification

16,048.13 acres within the National Forest  
5,377.33 acres alienated within the Forest  
10,230.80 acres of National Forest land, classified as  
nonagricultural forest land  
440.00 acres held for intensive classification

There have been several June 11 applications along Montgomery Creek in the past, but all were rejected after careful examination when the policy toward the listing land was extremely liberal. There are four June 11 applications on the tract now which will be discussed in the intensive land classification report.

## 6. Title To Lands

Alienated land within the National Forest, 5,377.33 acres, a large amount of which is owned by the Black Springs Lumber Company and

other timber companies. Within the Forest boundary but little cultivation is going on, and this is on isolated farms. The timber holdings were acquired by buying out agricultural homestead entries on which there was but little agricultural land.

The townships were surveyed in 1837-8, 1845-7, and withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

#### 7. Forest Value

The vacant lands have been used as open range for cattle and hogs. Practically all the merchantable timber has been cut from the private lands and from the Government lands under Forest Service timber sales.

Without a doubt seven-eighths of the area is far more valuable for its forest growth than for agriculture.

### INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION Townships 2 and 3 South, Ranges 24 and 25 West by Wm. E. Wootten

There are 440 acres left for intensive field classification, described as the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 8, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 9, in Township 3 South, Range 24, and SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 11, and NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sec. 12, T. 3 S., which are discussed in the following paragraphs:

#### Township 3 South, Range 24 West

Section 8. The S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by Harold Hovell, Application No. 1329. This land was examined in 1915 on a special examination and rejected. It was also examined by the Land Classification party, and the accompanying map shows that topography of the land makes it out of the question as an agricultural proposition. No land recommended for listing in this section.

Section 9. The S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by J.M. Peters, Application No. 1328. This land was examined by special examiner in 1915 and rejected. It was also examined by the classification party. The accompanying map shows the extreme limit of the Class 3 land. It shows that there is not enough Class 3 land to in any way comply with the Classification Rules. The alienated land on the east of this

application is a fair example of what might be expected of this tract were any of it listed. The parties on the alienated land in this section and Section 10 could not be classed as farmers. While they are hard workers and have lived upon this land some ten years they barely eke out an existence, owing to the rocky nature and scant production of the soil. No land should be listed in this section.

### Township 3 South, Range 25 West

Sections 11 and 12. The NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 11 and the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 12 was listed under the Act of June 11, 1906. The applicant and entryman made claims that the examiner failed to recommend for listing all the agricultural land that should have been included. Knowing these facts the Classification party examined the SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 11 and the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 12, and the map shows the topography of the land. It shows that forty acres should have been included in the former listing. Therefore I would recommend that the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 11 and the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 12 be listed for entry. Mr. Pleas M. Wheeler, of Womble, through a mistake in his land lines, built his barn, horse corrals, and part of his orchard on Government land. The accompanying map shows this building and enclosures on the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 12. As this is all good Class 3 soil I would recommend that the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 12 be listed for entry so that Mr. Wheeler could take advantage of the Act of June 11, 1906, and enter this tract in addition to his former homestead, as he was living on the land January 1, 1906.

Sixty acres recommended for listing in this unit. All other lands classed as nonagricultural and should be held as having more value for public uses than for agriculture.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 3 North, Range 23 West  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 500 to 1,200 feet. The northern portion drains directly into

Fourche La Fave River, the southern portion drains into Irons Fork of Ouachita River.

2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform. All the local crops can be planted, grown, and gathered between the occurrences of killing frosts.

3. Soil

The soil of this unit is of a thin, sandy nature, mixed with a large amount of loose rock, broken at intervals with outcrops of rock ledges.

4. Agricultural

The lands embraced in this area have no agricultural value on account of the extremely unfavorable topographic conditions. The alienated lands embraced in this unit are all held by timber speculators.

5. Land Classification

9,518.58 acres within the National Forest

5,744.28 acres alienated within the Forest

3,774.30 acres National Forest lands all of which are

nonagricultural timberlands with an average stand of

5,000 feet of timber to the acre, 90 per cent of which is shortleaf pine

0 acres left for intensive examination

6. Title to Lands

National Forest lands, 3,774.30 acres. This area was withdrawn from entry in 1917, surveyed in 1845. There are 5,744.28 acres of alienated lands, which passed from Government possession largely under Timber and Stone entries. Not one acre of the alienated land is under cultivation.

7. Forest Value

The National Forest lands and unfenced private lands are used as a public range for cattle and hogs. This area embraces the best stand of virgin pine timber on the Forest. Unfavorable topographic features prohibit even a question of agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 3 North, Range 23 West  
Arkansas National Forrest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

No lands held for intensive examination in this unit.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 2 North. Range 23 West  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 850 to 1,700 feet, reaching the highest point at Allens Peak in the northwest portion of the area. The eastern part is drained by Graham Creek, while the western part is drained by Irons Fork Creek.

2. Climate

The climate of the Forest is uniform.

3. Soil

Owing to this unit being on the head of the creeks and ranging from extremely rough to choppy, there is little chance for soil accumulation from back water during the high rises of these creeks, which form the Class 1 soil. No soil better than Class 2 was found in cultivation upon the alienated lands and no soil better than Class 3 was found upon the Government lands.

4. Agricultural Value

Plainview is the nearest market and railroad point for this part of the Forest. Plainview is in T. 4 N., R. 22 W., and is reached by a long circuitous route which leads over several high mountains. This fact alone detracts much from the value of the agricultural lands of this unit. The land in cultivation seems to produce an average crop of corn, cotton, peas, sorghum, or the average crops grown in this portion of the State.

5. Land Classification

20,482.98 acres within the National Forest

15,720.85 acres alienated within the Forest

4,762.13 acres of National Forest land, classified as follows:

4,050.63 acres classified as nonagricultural forest land  
with an average timber stand of 4,500 feet b.m. per  
acre.

711.50 acres left for intensive field investigation.

The lands not suspended for further investigations are valuable chiefly for National Forest purposes and should be segregated and classified as such. The timber will tun 85 per cent shortleaf pine.

6. Title to Lands

15,720.85 acres alienated within the National Forest, which is  
owned as follows:

10,538.30 acres owned by Paul D. Rust Timber  
Company

880.00 acres owned by Ft. Smith Lumber Co.

640.00 acres owned by L. E. Holland

3,662.55 acres owned by resident farmers or small  
speculators.

Paul D. Rust Company owns 280 acres of land in this township which is out of the Forest. Of this land, 7,320.85 acres were patented under the agricultural land laws, and 3,658.30 acres of this latter amount has passed into the hands of these large timber holders. Many other smaller tracts are owned by nonresidents and no cultivation is practiced upon them. Of the 3,662.55 acres left in the ownership of small holders, less than one-half is in cultivation. The foregoing figures would tend to show that the people in that part of the Forest do not look upon this township in the light of its being more valuable for agriculture.

The alienated lands passed from the ownership of the Government in the following manner:

7,640.00 acres	Lieu selections
640.00 acres	School Selections
80.00 acres	Cash entry
40.00 acres	June 11, 1906, entry

7,320.00 acres	Agricultural homestead entries
15,720.00 acres	Total acreage of alienated land

No timber is being marketed from these private holdings, as they are being held for the growth and higher timber values. Township was originally surveyed in 1837 and was resurveyed in 1856.

Withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

7. Forest Value

That portion of the unit lying along the Irons Fork Creek near the western edge has been farmed for a number of years, with a scattering of smaller settlements in other portions. The unfenced lands have been open range for cattle and hogs. The area is easily accessible with numerous roads and trails. The smallest farm unit is about 20 acres.

Without a shadow of a doubt at least three-fourths of the unit is far more valuable for its forest growth than for agricultural purposes.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 Township 2 North, Range 23 West  
 Arkansas National Forest  
 by Wm. E. Wootten

There are 711.50 acres in this unit left for intensive field classification, described as the----

SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 14
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 15
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 21
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 22
E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 23
W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 25
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Section 31

which will be discussed in the following paragraphs:



Section 14

The Class 3 land, as shown by the accompanying map, is not of enough acres to comply with the Classification Rules, and no land is recommended for listing.

Section 15

There are probably 30 acres of Class 3 land on the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. This land lies in the north half and the north half of the south half. This land is entirely surrounded, with the exception of the west boundary, by land belonging to the Paul D. Rust Timber Company, and there is not enough here and on adjoining lands to create a farm unit, and not enough to conform to the Listing Rules.

The eastern portion of the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> is too rough for cultivation, also the extreme northwest corner. The remaining land could be classed as Class 3 land, though it is badly broken and would be subject to terrific erosion if the present ground cover were removed. There is probably 23 acres of Class 3 land on this forty.

No land recommended for listing in this section.

Section 21

There are three June 11 applications on the SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. There is approximately 90 acres of Class 3 land on the area, which is shown on the accompanying map. Were this land in a neighborhood which was settled by farmers I would not hesitate to recommend the listing of the Class 3 land, but it being entirely surrounded by holdings of a large timber company, this company owning 10,818.30 acres in this township, I do not think it advisable to recommend the land for listing at this time, especially as the pine timber stand will average 3,500 board feet per acre. The NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, should be classified as being more valuable for its timber stand and held for high values. The remaining land in this section should be classified as nonagricultural. One hundred (100) acres held for higher values in this section. The house shown is a deserted log building.

Section 22

The accompanying map shows the boundaries of the Class 3 land, which is the greater part of the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. If this area lay within easy access of a market or a permanent settlement I would not hesitate for a minute to recommend it for listing, but isolated as it is in a belt of country that will always be, from present indications, more valuable for its forest growth and far removed from schools, churches and

settlement, I would not, at this date, recommend the listing of such an isolated tract of land better than Class 3. Conditions may change with years and it is probable that at some future date its agricultural value will enhance to the extent that it might be wise to list it under the Act of June 11, 1906. The timber stand at the present time is something over 5,000 feet b.m. per acre, 80 per cent of which is long-bodied shortleaf pine. The area held for intensive classification should be held for higher values as its timber is far in excess of its worth as a ridge farm unit.

No land recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 23

A thorough field investigation of the land held for intensive classification showed there was not enough land as good as Class 3 to justify mapping of same. No land recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 25

There are approximately 60 acres of Class 3 land on the area held for intensive classification. This does not constitute a farm unit under the listing rules. Also this tract is entirely surrounded by timber holdings and the Class 3 land does not extend into this alienated land far enough to make up the remaining acreage necessary for a farm unit. Its isolation and other reasons given in the foregoing should bar it from being recommended for listing. Its higher value for its merchantable stand of timber should also be reason enough for its rejection. The merchantable stand of timber will average 4,500 feet b.m. per acre. I would recommend this tract be held for higher values if for no other reason. No land recommend for listing in this section.

### Section 31

The area held for intensive field classification and also the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by G.H. Thomas, Onyx, Ark., Application No. 1258. A thorough field examination of this area showed that there was not enough land as good as Class 3 to justify intensively mapping the area. No land is recommended for listing in this section.

No land recommended for listing in this township.

One hundred acres recommended to be held for temporary higher values in this township.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 North, Range 23 West  
By Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This area is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 800 to 1,700 feet. Irons Fork Creek drains the entire unit.

2. Climate

The climate on this Forest is uniform.

3. Soils

Even along the valleys of the principal streams no land was found better than Class 2, the majority of that in cultivation being Class 3 soil. No soil on any of the vacant lands was found better than Class 3.

4. Agricultural Value

This township is a poor agricultural proposition for many reasons. Its long distance from market, the poor class of soil to be found (nothing better than Class 3 was encountered) on the vacant lands and that in cultivation. The greater portion of the unit is held by timber companies, though there are a few scattered farms with from 15 acres to 25 acres under the plow. Slate outcrops in large quantities interfere greatly with agriculture. The southern portion of this township, which is outside of the National Forest boundary, is more thickly settled, though as a rule the farms are poor and timber companies own nearly all the land off the public roads and creek valleys.

5. Land Classification

9,624.87 acres within the National Forest  
4,802.69 acres alienated within the Forest  
4,822.18 acres National Forest land, as follows:  
3,852.18 acres of nonagricultural Forest land, with an  
average timber stand of 5,000 feet b.m. per acre  
970.00 acres left for intensive field examination.

The timber is 80 percent shortleaf pine and the remainder other forest growths common to this Forest.

6. Title to Lands

There are 4,802.69 acres of alienated land within the Forest, not over one-fourth of which is in cultivation. The remaining Government lands, with possibly one or two small areas, afford no agricultural possibilities whatever.

7. Forest Value

As this township has been settled many years, all the land with even meagre agricultural possibilities has passed to patent. The open range is used for cattle and hogs by settlers. No Forest Service timber sales have been inaugurated, an account of long distance from market. Three-fourths of the entire unit is more valuable for National Forest purposes than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 North, Range 23 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

Nine hundred and seventy (970) acres in this township intensively examined, described as the –

	Section
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	24

Classified and discussed as follows:

Section 2

A thorough field examination showed that there was not enough Class 3 land on the area held for intensive classification to justify mapping, and no land is recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 8

The accompanying map shows that the land held for intensive classification is out of the question as an agricultural proposition. This piece was held to learn the extent of the acreage under the fence. The land is cultivation should be handled under special use permit. No land is recommended for listing.

### Sections 10 and 11

On the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 10, not enough Class 3 land was found to justify mapping. On the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 11, fifteen acres of Class 3 land was found in the southeast corner. The N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 10, and N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 11, was applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by J.S. Crumbie. As not enough Class 3 land was found to conform to the Listing Rules, no land is recommended for listing on this area.

The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 10, and the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 11, was applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by William T. Pitman. The accompanying map shows the Class 3 land found on this unit, which is not enough to conform to the Listing Rules, therefore no land is recommended for listing.

### Sections 12 and 13

The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 12, and the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 13, was applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by W.S. Noles. The accompanying map shows the Class 3 land.

As not enough Class 3 land was found in these sections to conform to the Listing Rules, none is recommended.

### Sections 14 and 15

Not enough Class 3 land was found upon field investigation to justify the mapping of the land held for intensive classification in these sections, and none is recommended for listing.

### Section 24

The S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, this section, was applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by Lee H. Kinsey. The accompanying map shows the amount of Class 3 land found upon the land embraced in this application. The Class 3 land on the SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> is a strong quality for this class of land, but there is not enough acreage to make it significant. Ordinarily the Class 3 land shown on the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> would be recommended for listing that it might be added to the June 11 listing to the north of it,

but the quality of the soil is a very low Class 3 and would produce but poor agricultural crops should it ever go under the plow, therefore no land is recommended under this application or in this section.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 2 and 3 South, Range 23 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit lies in the Crystal Mountain range and is thoroughly described in the introductory of this report. It is drained by the South Fork and Mazarn Creek, both tributaries of the Ouachita River. This is an extremely rough piece of country, especially the southern portion.

2. Climate

The climate is uniform with the remainder of this Forest.

3. Soils

Only in very small isolated areas is any soil found better than Class 3, even on the alienated land. The only exception to this is in the extreme northwestern portion on the South Fork of the Ouachita River.

4. Agricultural Value

Within the Forest boundary agriculture is attempted only on a small scale, and nearly all of the alienated land is in the hands of nonresident land speculators or timber companies, as is that adjacent to the Forest boundary. An example of what is usually farmed on a quarter section, where farming is attempted, is shown in sections 21 and 32. The amount shown under the fence is a fair sample of other farms in this unit on the ridge lands.

5. Land Classification

10,898.07 acres within the National Forest  
3,609.76 acres alienated within Forest  
7,288.31 acres National Forest lands, classified as  
nonagricultural and more valuable for water power  
purposes.  
0 acres left for intensive examination.

These lands, which are open and not cut over, have a merchantable stand of shortleaf pine which will average 3,500 feet b.m. to the acre, and 1,500 to 2,000 feet b.m. of other timber.

As this unit is surrounded by a thickly settled community which has been in existence for many years, all the agricultural land has passed to patent long since.

#### 6. Title to Lands

Alienated land within the Forest, 3,609.76 acres. Of this amount 2,360 acres belong to timber companies and nonresidents; 380 acres are in cultivation; this would leave 869.76 acres of timbered land in the ownership of resident farmers.

The lands were surveyed from 1837 to 1843 and withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

#### 7. Forest Value

Before the creation of the National Forest the open, or unfenced, lands were used as public range for all classes of stock, the gathering of wild fruit and berries. Since the inauguration of Forest Service timber sales the white oak timber has been cut from practically all of both Government and private lands. This timber was rived or sawed into staves and heading and hauled to Womble or Hot Springs for shipment. Owing to the long distance from market very little pine timber has been cut for market purposes, though the A.L. Clark Lumber Company, of Glenwood, is now building a spur into this unit to get the timber from their holding, which is not large.

As all the lands where there was any chance of agricultural development were withdrawn for water-power purposes, no attempt was made to intensively classify the vacant lands of this unit.

LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 South, Ranges 22 and 23 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

This unit is made up of several small, scattered and isolated parcels of National Forest land none of which is a full section in extent. It comprises an area of 5,600 acres of nonlistable land, all of which has been formerly classified as being more valuable for water power than for any other purpose.



No area was left for intensive classification, and no field examination was made.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 3 North, Range 22 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 500 to 1,500 feet. The Fourche Mountain run almost directly through the center. It is on this mountain, at both near the east and the west boundaries, that the highest elevations are reached. Hogan Creek and Barnhart Creek drain the area to the north of the mountain, while Graham Creek drains the southern portion. This unit is extremely rough. The rock formation is sandstone and covers a great deal of the surface.

2. Climate

The climate of the Arkansas National Forest is uniform.

3. Soils

That portion of the township lying without the Forest boundary, along the immediate banks of the Fourche La Fave River, has some Class 1 land, but by far the majority of the land is Class 2 or second bottom lands, with the higher points Class 3 and 4 land. On none of the land within the Forest was any found better than Class 3. Very nearly all of this area is owned by timber companies and other nonresidents, and there is practically no cultivation going on in the unit.

4. Agricultural Value

There is but little land in this unit that is topographically suited for agriculture. Where the slope admits of the plow being used, rock outcrops are so numerous that there is little chance for cultivation. The valleys are extremely narrow and rocky, and being on the heads of the creeks with from 15 to 25 per cent slope, there is little opportunity for soil lodgment. Practically all the agricultural homestead entries were sold to timber companies when patent was

received. This unit possessed about as little agricultural value as any township on the Forest.

5. Land Classification

12,529.76 acres within the National Forest  
 5,854.01 acres alienated within the Forest  
 6,695.75 acres National Forest land, classified as follows:  
     6,255.75 acres classed as nonagricultural forest land, with an average timber stand of 4,500 feet b.m. per acre, which should be segregated for the purposes for which it was withdrawn  
     440 acres held for intensive field classification.

On the National Forest land classified as nonagricultural, 85 per cent of the timber is shortleaf pine. This also includes the stand of poles, saplings, and seedlings. This unit is especially adapted for the growing of pine timber and will be far more valuable for this crop than agriculture.

6. Title to Lands

There are 6,060.09 acres of alienated land within the National Forest. This land passed from Government ownership under the following patents:

	Acres
Timber and Stone Entries	720
Lieu Selections	1,480
Agricultural Homestead Entries	<u>3,860</u>
	6,060 acres

This timber is now owned as follows:

Paul D. Rust Timber Company	1,940
Fort Smith Lumber Company	2,120
L.E. Holland	<u>160</u>
	4,220 acres

Balance                      1,840 acres

It is only along the extreme southern boundary that there is anyone living on this unit and not more than five or six families. Not over 500 acres of land is being tilled on this unit.

The W<sup>1/2</sup> W<sup>1/2</sup> Section 19 is included in the Humphreys Ranger Station.

7. Forest Value

On account of the narrow valleys and the rugged character of a large majority of the land in this unit, its value for timber growing and grazing is far in excess of its agricultural value. The slopes of the ridges and mountains are extremely steep with narrow crests, and the sandy nature of the soil would make it the prey of hard rains, thereby causing erosion to a great extent should the present ground cover be removed.

Rock outcrops, which are of sandstone formation, and surface rock cover the greater portion of the area.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 3 North, Range 22 West  
by Wm. E. Wooten

Four hundred and forty (440) acres left for intensive classification, described as follows:

NE <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup>	Section 11
N <sup>1/2</sup> N <sup>1/2</sup>	Section 12
SW <sup>1/4</sup> E <sup>1/2</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup>	Section 24

Which are discussed below:

Sections 11 and 12

As shown by the accompanying map there is enough Class 3 land within the per cent of slope admissible under the Classification Rules to make a farm unit. The map also shows that this area is badly cut into very small patches by the numerous small drains on the tract. Before the creation of the National Forest and the people had the selection of the best and most accessible vacant lands, the land to the south of this in the S<sup>1/2</sup> Section 12 and Section 13 was selected as being much better than the land held for intensive field investigation. This alienated land in Sections 12 and 13 is now the property of the Fort Smith Lumber Company, and had this vacant land been tempting enough in the days of homesteads without restrictions it would now also be owned by

companies, as it is not a farming proposition at all. Were any of this land listed I would feel safe in asserting that it would lie for years without an entry being filed upon it. There is no one living in the Forest.

The June 11 listing is Section 11 has no human resident. Also this land has a merchantable timber stand of at least 4,000 feet b.m. per acre of shortleaf pine and 500 feet b.m. of other forest species and should be held for higher values for timber than agriculture. No land recommended for listing in these sections.

#### Section 24

There are at least three good strong reasons why no land should be listed in this section. (a) Not enough acreage of Class 3 land to conform to the Listing Rules. (b) What Class 3 land there is is so badly broken by numerous drains, small ridges and hollows as to make it almost impossible to cultivate. (c) The shortleaf pine stand amounts to over 4,000 feet b.m. per acre, and it should be held by reason of its timber value being far in excess of its agricultural value.

No land recommended for listing in this unit.

### EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION Township 2 North, Range 22 West by Wm. E. Wootten

#### 1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 650 to 1,750 feet, reaching the highest point on Powell Mountain, in the southwestern portion. The southern portion is the roughest part of the area. The western portion is drained by Graham Creek while that of the east is drained by Dry Fork Creek, both being Fourche River water. The area is accessible by numerous roads and trails. That portion of the valley along the public road on Graham Creek has the majority of the settlements of the unit. Two-thirds of the alienated land in this unit belongs to L.E. Hammond, Fort Smith Lumber Company, and the Paul D. Rust Timber Company.

#### 2. Climate

The climate on all portions of the Forest is uniform.

### 3. Soils

This being on the head of the two creeks mentioned above, there is little opportunity for soil lodgment and practically all the land in cultivation is no better than Class 3. None better than Class 3 was found upon any of the vacant lands.

### 4. Agricultural Value

As probably all of this land, both privately owned and Government, is no better than Class 3, this area is not an agricultural proposition. Quite a bit of the privately owned land is within the per cent of slope admissible under the classification rules and owned by residents, but is not in cultivation because of the fact that past experience has shown that when the ground cover of grass, brush, and timber is taken off and the land put under plow, its years of usefulness for the growing of farm crops does not pay for the clearing of the land, much less paying a profit on the work expended in the growing crops. Another fact is that its sandy nature renders it a prey to washing rains, and erosion follows to such an extent that fields are rendered useless by the numerous small gullies.

### 5. Land Classification

21,638.91 acres within the National Forest

15,657.97 acres alienated within the Forest

5,980.94 acres of National Forest land as follows:

5,334.40 acres classified as nonagricultural forest  
land with an average timber stand of 6,000 feet b.m.  
per acre

646.54 acres left for intensive examination.

Shortleaf pine constitutes 90 per cent of the merchantable timber of this area.

### 6. Title to Lands

There are 15,657.97 acres of alienated lands within the Forest boundary. The Paul D. Rust Company owns 7,940 acres, the Fort Smith Lumber Company owns 720 acres, and L.E. Holland owns 1,080 acres of this alienated land. The remaining 5,917 acres is owned by resident farmers and speculators in a small way.

The township was surveyed in 1837 and 1856, and withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

7. Forest Value

The open lands are used as public range for all classes of stock. The white oak timber has been cut from the private holdings. No shortleaf pine timber has been cut to the present date for market purposes, owing to its inaccessibility to market.

Beyond question three-fourths of the area is far more valuable for timber growing than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 2 North, Range 22 West  
By Wm. E. Wootten

There are 646.54 acres intensively examined in this township, described as the----

	Section
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	22
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	24
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	25
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	28
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	33

Classified and discussed as follows:

Section 1

Not enough Class 3 land was found to justify mapping.

Section 5

This was held for intensive classification on account of its being an isolated forty with some agricultural possibilities. The accompanying map shows the extent of the Class 3 land. The surrounding private land does not have enough Class 3 land which could be used in conjunction with this on vacant land to make a farm unit, therefore no lands should be listed in this section.





Section 6

Not enough Class 3 land was found in this section to justify the mapping of the land held for intensive classification.

Section 22

In some sections of the Forest it would be permissible to list the area held for intensive classification, but lying as it does in a township far from market and where the majority of those who have received patent to their entries have sold to timber companies, who own nearly all the surrounding land, and being also a very poor grade of Class 3 land with a light sandy soil and thin subsoil poor in humus, it is not thought best to recommend this tract for entry. The old fields shown on the map give a fair example of what might be expected should the remainder of the land go under plow. These old fields are covered with



loose stones of a sandstone nature, and they have practically lost all their soil. No land should be recommended in this section.

#### Section 24

This tract was held for intensive classification and examination upon the request of a prospective homesteader. The accompanying map shows very plainly that a farm unit could not be secured that would conform to the Listing Rules. The soil is very thin and a poor grade of Class 3 land.

#### Section 25

This land was examined upon request of a prospective homesteader. The accompanying map shows the extreme limits of the Class 3 land, which is not of enough volume to in any way constitute a farm entry.

#### Sections 28 and 33

In the S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 28 there is some Class 3 land that might correctly have been included in the June 11 listing of the tract north of it, but the fifty acres included in this tract and the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 28 were applied for under the June 11 Act, application No. 1396, and therefore they were held for intensive field work and shown on the map. As the two tracts do not join it would be impossible to enter them as one homestead, therefore they could not constitute a farm unit.

The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 28 and the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 33 were applied for under the Forest Homestead Act, Application No. 1214, made by Willie Nobson. This tract, after a field investigation, was not considered of enough consequences to justify mapping.

As lands of the grade of the Class 3 land in Section 28 almost invariably pass into the hands of the timber companies in this community, upon the securing of patent, it would tend to show that they were classed as having a better timber value than agricultural value both by the homesteaders and the purchasers, and that is the opinion of the examiner.

All the National Forest lands in this unit should be segregated and classified as nonlistable and as being more valuable for National Forest purposes than for Agriculture.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 North, Range 22 West  
Arkansas National Forest  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This area is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 600 to 1,800 feet. The rougher portions are the western end of Blue Mountain in the southwestern part and Round Top Mountain, Sand Lick Mountain, and Powell Mountain in the northern part. North Fork of the Ouachita River drains all of the unit with the exception of a small scope in the extreme northwestern part. This is drained by Irons Fork, also a tributary of the Ouachita River.

2. Climate

The climate on all portions of the Forest is uniform.

3. Soils

The alienated lands in cultivation contain no soil better than Class 2 and a large acreage of Class 3 land is under plow. On the vacant lands no soil better than Class 3 was found.

4. Agricultural Value

Owing to the great amount of black slate near the surface no very large fields are in cultivation. While a large area may be under fence on the alienated lands the part under plow is located in spots where the slate does not interfere with cultivation and cause the burning of the growing crops with a short dry spell. The farmers of this unit have a good market at Hot Springs from 30 to 35 miles away. The usual crops grown are corn, cotton, peas, potatoes, sorghum (for hay and molasses). All the farmers have small bunches of cattle, hogs, and other farm animals that use the public range, and this brings them considerable extra money in addition to their farm crops and poultry. This unit was settled upon and has been farmed since long before the Civil War. Several large ranchers live in the North and Irons forks and pasture large herds of cattle on the unfenced lands during the grazing season.

### 5. Land Classification

22,448.28 acres within the Forest

9,238.64 acres alienated land within the National Forest

13,209.64 acres National Forest land, as follows:

10,912.14 acres of nonagricultural forest land, with an average timber stand of 2,500 feet b.m. per acre.

2,297.50 acres left for intensive classification.

The accompanying map shows that considerable acreage has been listed under the Act of June 11, 1906, on individual examination; also that considerable acreage was left for intensive field examination. This was for several reasons. There were applications on a goodly portion of it. The southwestern portion of the unit is in a strip of country called "The Prairies" and many of the vacant lands in the unit are within the degree of slope admissible under the Classification Rules, but upon intensive field examination it will be found that the nearness of slate to the surface precluded cultivation.

### 6. Title to Lands

Alienated land within the National Forest, 9,238.64 acres. About one-fourth of this land is cultivated. The remaining acreage is given over to slate outcrops and timber growth. Slate is especially prominent in the southern portion of the unit and the timber growth is largely hawthorn bushes and other scrubby growth. The absence of holdings of any consequence by timber companies is a good indication of the poor timber growth of this area.

### 7. Forest Value

The open lands are used as public range for hogs and a great number of cattle. The white oak timber from all the private lands and practically all of it on Government lands has been cut and made into staves or heading.

Beyond question 7-8 of the area is far more valuable for National Forest purposes than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
 Township 1 North, Range 22 West  
 Arkansas National Forest  
 by Wm. E. Wootten

Left for intensive classification 2,297.50 acres, described as the—

	Section
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10
All vacant land in	11
All vacant land in the S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> ,	14
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14
S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	21
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	22
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	23
W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	25
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	26
All vacant land in the S <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	27
All vacant land in	28
All vacant land in	31
All vacant land in	32
NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	33
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	34
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> , SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	35

Classified and discussed in the following paragraphs:

Section 6

About eight acres of Class 3 land was found on the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> which should have been included in the recommendation for listing the land just south of it now included in a June 11 entry. The small area would not justify the homesteader marking an additional entry to obtain this land. It is possible that it may be wanted at some future date to assist adjacent lands in the production of crops and it should then be handled under special-use permit.

The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> has a small area of Class 3 land all of which is practically under fence. This area should be handled by special-use permit.

Section 10

The S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by James Smith, of Gladstone, Ark., Application No. 1066. The greater part of this tract is Class 3 land, as shown by the accompanying map. This tract is in a belt of country which is thickly settled; practically all the alienated lands shown have some cultivation on nearly every forty-acre tract. While the region is rather inaccessible and remote, these people have a splendid high-price market for their produce in Hot Springs, and since the area is almost surrounded by alienated land that is being farmed I would recommend that the entire area of 80 acres be listed for entry. This will enhance the agricultural value of this community. The N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> which was held for intensive classification, did not show enough Class 3 land to justify the listing of any portion of the area.

Section 11

The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by James C. Melton, of Gladstone, Application No. 1351.

E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by Wm. E. Knight, of Gladstone, Ark., Application No. 1014.

For the reasons mentioned under Section 10 paragraph, I would recommend the listing of the following:

SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	40 acres
W <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	20 acres
N <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	20 acres
SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 acres
NW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> NE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	<u>10</u> acres
	100 acres

The remaining Class 3 land is not enough volume and is too isolated to be considered.

Section 12

The accompanying map shows that there is not enough Class 3 land to be considered.

Section 14

While under the listing rules less than 80 acres of Class 3 land should not be recommended for listing, I believe an exception should be made in this case for the reasons set forth in Section 10 paragraph.

That portion in the cultivated field shows to be good strong Class 3 and the indications are that the other will be equally as good. Should this land be listed for entry it would be used to help out the agricultural value of adjoining farms. Therefore I would recommend that the entire tract described as the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> be listed for entry.

The other lands in this section held for intensive field work did not show up enough Class 3 land to justify the mapping of them.

### Section 15

Not enough Class 3 land to conform to the listing rules or to justify any recommendation for listing.

### Sections 21 and 22

While the Class 3 land on the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 21, and the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 22, is within the percent of slope allowed under the Classification Rules, this tract is so badly broken by ravines and shows slate outcrops to such an extent that were it listed it would probably never be entered as a homestead. Besides, it is not of enough volume in acreage to conform to the listing rules.

The NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 22, has been applied for by LeRoy Noles, Application No. 1403, though this application was not recorded until after the land was examined. The Class 3 land shown on the SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> is good strong land with a good strong land with a good strong subsoil, but tight rock in the form of large slate outcrops renders the tract so "patchy" as to make it unfit for farm uses only on a very meagre scale. The forty to the south is far worse than the one mapped, and investigation stopped with what is shown. None of this application is recommended for listing.

I would recommend that the following land be listed for entry under the Act of June 11, 1906:

E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> E <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 acres
SW <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> SE <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 acres
All in Section 21, T. 1 North, R. 22 West	

T. 1 N., R. 22 W.

This land is partially in cultivation, and taken in conjunction with the June 11 entry to the west and the Class 3 land adjoining it on the south in Section 28, it will serve the purpose of allowing the entryman to secure nearer his full allotment of homestead land and help out the agricultural value of this community.

Section 23

An error in our status record caused us to examine the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. This land was patented to George W. Ratliff on January 5, 1910. The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> shows some land in cultivation, and as the land under fence is very near the limit the Class 3 land on this subdivision and not enough for entry I would recommend that it be handled under special use permit.

The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> held for intensive examination did not show up enough Class 3 land to justify mapping.

Sections 25 and 26

The W<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 25, and the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, Section 26, was applied for by D.J. Caldwell, Application No. 1322. The accompanying map shows the extreme limit of the Class 3 land. It also shows that this area is very badly cut into small patches by the numerous drains and small hollows. Not over 30 or 35 acres could be tilled out of the 120-acre tract. The soil is very thin and poor. It is also covered with an exceptionally good stand of pine timber, and were there enough Class 3 land to make a farm unit it should be held for higher values on account of its timber growth. No land recommended for listing in these two sections.

Section 27

The accompanying map shows the limit of the Class 3 land found in this section. No land recommended for listing.

Section 28

In this section I would recommend the listing of the following:

N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>            20 acres

This, taken in conjunction with the land recommended in Section 21 and joining this area on the north, and adjacent farm lands, will increase the agricultural value of nearby farm lands and the community.

No other Class 3 land was found in this section. None recommended for listing.

Section 31

No Class 3 land was found in this section. None recommended for listing.





### Section 32

Not a farm unit of Class 3 land. The E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> have been withdrawn for power site purposes. A Mr. Galbol has 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres under fence and in cultivation on the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. This should be handled by special use permit. No lands recommended for listing in this section. No Class 3 land on the E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

### Section 33

Of the land held for intensive field examination in this section the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> is the only one where enough Class 3 land was found to justify mapping. There is a scant 20 acres of Class 3 land on the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. The cultivated field should be handled under a special use permit. No land recommended for listing in this section.

Section 34

Not enough Class 3 land in this section to conform to the listing rules. No land recommended for listing in this section.

Section 35

The NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> did not contain enough Class 3 land to justify mapping.

The Class 3 land on the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> is not of enough volume to conform to the listing rules. The cultivated field should be handled under a special use permit.

In this unit 260 acres recommended for listing. All other lands should be held for the purposes for which they were withdrawn.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 2 South, Range 22 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

The topography of this unit is mentioned in detail in the introductory of this report in describing the Crystal Mountain Range. The accompanying map is a good reproduction of the topography of the National Forest lands, also showing the course of the prominent streams.

2. Climate

The climate is uniform with the remaining portion of the Forest.

3. Soils

There is a great deal of alluvial bottom soils in the Ouachita and Walnut Fork valleys. The lands containing this class of soil, however, are alienated, as is also that land having enough Class 2 soil to constitute a farm unit in a small way. There are a few small patches of Class 3 soils on vacant lands in the northern portion of this unit which have been classified as more valuable for water-power purposes.

4. Agricultural Value

With but small exceptions the remaining vacant lands within the National Forest are of an exceedingly rough character, and where there

are even meager agricultural possibilities, which is in the northern portion, this land has been classified as more valuable for water power.

5. Land Classification

11,219.42 acres within National Forest

3,846.99 acres alienated within the Forest

7,372.43 acres of National Forest land, classified as nonagricultural forest land or more valuable for water power purposes.

o acres left for intensive classification.

6. Title to Lands

There are 3,846.99 acres alienated within the Forest. Of this amount not over 550 acres are in cultivation, a great part of being owned by timber companies and nonresident land speculators.

The township was surveyed from 1837 to 1844 and withdrawn for National Forest purposes May 10, 1907.

7. Forest Value

This unit has been used in the past as public range, and on a few scattered areas of alienated land agriculture has been carried on, though on a meager scale except on those lands which lay near the rivers.

As the few tracts in the northern portion of the unit, which are the only ones which have any agricultural value whatever, have been segregated for water-power purposes, no attempt was made to intensively classify this unit.

EXTENSIVE CLASSIFICATION

Township 2 and 3 North, Range 21 West

by Wm. E. Wootten

1. Topography

This unit is in the Fourche Mountain system. Elevations range from 650 to 1,800 feet, reaching the highest point in the extreme southeast corner, on Brushy Mountain. The southern portion of the unit is extremely rough. While the slopes are not precipitous as a rule, their incline is of such an angle as to exclude the possibility of agriculture. That portion lying in the Dry Fork valley lies from rolling

to rough, and the greater part of this valley is entirely too broken for successful agriculture, the greater portion of the acreage being owned by the Paul D. Rust Timber Company. This company also owns practically all the alienated land within the Forest boundary in Township 3 North.

2. Climate

The climate on all portions of the Forest is uniform.

3. Soil

All the Class 2 lands and the best portion of the Class 3 lands within the Forest are alienated. The majority of acres under cultivation is no better than Class 3.

4. Agriculture Value

The greatest drawback to those who are already farming in this unit is the long distance to market. Plainview is the nearest town and railroad point, a long hard day's drive with wagon and team from the center of the unit and over extremely rough mountain roads. No crops can be grown for market except such as will stand rough handling. There were only four small areas in this unit of National Forest land that seemed to have any agricultural possibilities whatever, the remaining Government land being wholly unfit for agriculture.

5. Land Classification

25,003.63 acres within the National Forest  
 14,574.09 acres alienated within the Forest  
 10,429.54 acres National Forest land, as follows:  
     10,229.54 acres of nonagricultural forest land with an  
         average timber stand of 6,000 feet b.m.  
         per acre  
     200.00 acres left for intensive classification

6. Title to Lands

There are within the Forest 14,574.09 acres of alienated land, of which 9,164 acres belong to the Fort Smith Lumber Company and the Paul D. Rust Timber Company. The remaining 5,410.09 acres belong to resident farmers and nonresident land speculators on a small scale. The shortleaf pine timber in this portion of the Forest is extra fine, being long bodied and ranging from 3,000 to 10,000 feet b.m. per acre.

Township 2 was surveyed in 1837. Township 3 was surveyed in 1837 and 1848. Withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.

7. Forest Value

The open lands have been used in the past as public range. No timber has been cut from market in this unit with the exception of some white oak taken from private lands and rived into staves.

With the exception of a small portion of the Dry Fork valley, the unit is unquestionably far more valuable for timber growing than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Townships 2 and 3 North, Range 21 West  
By Wm. E. Wootten

Two hundred (200) acres left for intensive field classification, described as the--- SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 36, T. 3 N., R. 21 W., and SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 13, S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 17, NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 34, T. 2 N., R. 21 W., which are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Township 3 North

Section 36. This section was the only one in this township where there was any Class 3 land encountered on Government lands. The accompanying map shows that there is not enough to be considered.

Township 2 North

Section 13. The greater portion of the south half of this section is owned by Paul D. Rust. Not enough Class 3 lands to admit of any listing under the rules.

Section 17. The S<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, which was held for intensive classification, was formerly an administrative site known as the Dry Fork Ranger Station. This is the best agricultural proposition encountered upon vacant lands within this portion of the Forest. Fifty percent of the acreage is Class 3 land and has been applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by several different parties. Were this tract accessible to a near market point and in a thickly settled neighborhood I would recommend its listing, even though it would be necessary to strain a point under the Listing Rules; but situated as it is in a sparsely



settled community, with no prospect of its ever being any better, and with its long distance from market, its value at the present time is in its forest growth. However, with the coming of years and changing conditions there might be a possibility of its value turning toward the agricultural class. At the present time I would recommend that no land be listed in this section.

Section 34. The area held for intensive classification embraced all the Class 3 land in this section. The accompanying map shows the acreage not sufficient to recommend listing.

No lands should be recommended for listing in this unit.

## EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION

Township 1 North, Range 21 West

By William E. Wootten

### 1. Topography

Elevations range from 800 to 2,000 feet, reaching the higher elevations near the center, at the point known as Ouachita Pinnacle. With but little exception the whole area is made up of rugged ridges and mountains. Blue Mountain, the most prominent one in this unit, is in the Fourche Mountain system. The North Fork of the Ouachita River drains the northern portion, while Blakely Creek, also a tributary of the same river, drains the southern portion.

### 2. Climate

The climate is uniform on all portions of the Forest.

### 3. Soils

On the alienated land in cultivation no soil better than Class 2 was noted, the majority of that in cultivation being Class 3 soil. No soil on any vacant lands was found to be better than Class 3.

### 4. Agricultural Value

Along the North Fork, in the northern portion, and on the streams that constitute the head of Blakely Creek in the southern portion, there are some good farms with from 30 to 60 acres in cultivation. The soil is thin and production is scant, though the families prosper in a mild sense. The farms usually produce enough to feed the

family while the other necessities are derived from poultry, hogs, and cattle. Each farmer usually has a herd of from 15 to 25 hogs and from 5 to 25 head of cattle, which subsist as a general rule upon the public range. These animals command a good price on the Hot Springs market and every farmer usually has some to dispose of each year. The abundance of open range, where the grass and mast are exceptionally good, and the Hot Springs market so near, have caused this township to be thoroughly combed for any land that promised a few acres that would be susceptible to the plow.

## 5. Land Classification

21,947.61 acres within the Forest  
6,486.58 acres alienated within the Forest  
15,461.03 acres National Forest land  
13,598.53 acres nonagricultural forest land, with an  
average timber stand of 4,000 feet b.m. per acre.  
1,862.50 acres left for intensive classification.

As shown on the map, quite a number of acres have been listed under the Act of June 11, 1906, on individual examinations. These applications were usually made by bona-fide settlers and men who had been raised in this part of the Forest. Owing to the seeming good faith of so many of the applicants and the good market they have for any surplus produce raised, particular attention was paid to this portion of the Forest in the intensive classification work.

## 6. Title to Lands

There are 6,486.58 acres of alienated land within the National Forest. While a good deal of this land is in the ownership of nonresident land owners and timber companies, a larger percent of Class 3 land is farmed than is found more remote from market sections of the Forest. Many of the farmers have sold off portions of their original homesteads, keeping that which was level enough to grow crops on. In May and June, 1916, land and timber buyers were in this unit buying all available rough land that could be purchased at from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per acre.

Land was surveyed from 1837 to 1845 and withdrawn from entry May 10, 1907.



7. Forest Value

The unfenced lands are used extensively as open range for hogs and cattle. Several stave sales have been made under Forest Service regulations.

Unquestionably two-thirds of the entire unit is far more valuable for the purpose of growing timber than for agriculture.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 North, Range 21 West  
by William E. Wootten

There are 1,862.50 acres in this township left for intensive field examination, described and classified as follows:

	Section
S <sup>1/2</sup> S <sup>1/2</sup>	5
NE <sup>1/4</sup> , E <sup>1/2</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> , SE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , S <sup>1/2</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup>	6
N <sup>1/2</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> , N <sup>1/2</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> , NE <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	7
E <sup>1/2</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , N <sup>1/2</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	7
N <sup>1/2</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> , N <sup>1/2</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> , S <sup>1/2</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup>	8
SE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> , NW <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> S <sup>1/2</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	8
S <sup>1/2</sup> N <sup>1/2</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , NW <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	8
NE <sup>1/4</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , NE <sup>1/4</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup>	8
N <sup>1/2</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> , NW <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> , N <sup>1/2</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup>	8
NE <sup>1/4</sup>	10
NE <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup>	12
NW <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup>	13
SE <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup>	22
S <sup>1/2</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , W <sup>1/2</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> , NE <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup>	23
N <sup>1/2</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> , E <sup>1/2</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> , N <sup>1/2</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , NW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	26
NE <sup>1/4</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> , W <sup>1/2</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> , NW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	27
SW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	28
N <sup>1/2</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , NW <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> , N <sup>1/2</sup> S <sup>1/2</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> , SE <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup>	29
NW <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup>	31
SE <sup>1/4</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> , N <sup>1/2</sup> NW <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , E <sup>1/2</sup> NE <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	34
W <sup>1/2</sup> E <sup>1/2</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> , W <sup>1/2</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup> SW <sup>1/4</sup>	34
SE <sup>1/4</sup> SE <sup>1/4</sup>	33

Sections 5 and 6

No Class 3 land was found on the areas held for intensive examination, and none is recommended for listing.

Section 7

The accompanying map shows the limit of the Class 3 land. This tract was held with a view to adding more land to the June 11 entry in this section and enhancing the agricultural value of same and the community at large. A thorough field examination shows the area marked as Class 3 land to be a very poor grade of same, badly broken by small drains and ridges. The surface is quite rocky with a great deal of tight rock. This tract would be more aptly classed as stony sandy loam, or Class 4 land. No land is recommended for listing in this section.

Section 8

The accompanying map shows the extreme limits of the Class 3 land found upon the area held for intensive field work. As this does not join an entry and is not enough volume to conform to the Listing Rules no land is recommended for listing in this section.

Section 10

Not enough Class 3 land in this section to constitute a farm unit in conformity with the Classification Rules.

Sections 12 and 13

Not enough Class 3 land was found to justify mapping, and none is recommended for listing in these two sections.

Sections 22, 23, 26, and 27

The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 22, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 23, and the NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 27 was applied for by W.W. Riley, of Mena, Ark., Application No. 1060. The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 23 and the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 26 was applied for by Haley Moore, of Cedar Glades, Ark.

A thorough field examination of the above land was made and though it was sketched in the field book there was no land as good as Class 3 found. It did not justify the expense of transferring to the intensive map. No land recommended for listing upon either application. The remaining land in Section 23 has entirely too much tight rock to make the Class 3 land show an agricultural proposition.

There are possibly 8 acres in the southwest corner of the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> and 10 acres on the E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> that are good strong Class 3 land but could not be considered under the Classification Rules.

The Class 3 land was held in the northern half of Section 26 is entirely too small and rocky to be considered for listing. The accompanying map shows the extreme limit of the Class 3 land on the vacant land in the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 26. This land is under cultivation by the June 11 entryman, a Mr. George Moore, of Cedar Glades, Ark. This June 11 examination was made shortly after the creation of the Forest and a mistake seems to have been made in not including all the agricultural land that was eligible to entry. I would recommend the following land to be listed: N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Sec. 26, containing 5 acres.

In view of the above and the entryman's buildings all being on the E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 27, I would recommend the listing of the following: E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Section 27, containing 5 acres.

The remaining lands in these sections should be classified as nonagricultural and more valuable for National Forest purposes than for agriculture.

### Section 28

The SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> has been applied for under the Act of June 11, 1906, by Wm. R. Horton, Application No. 1391. The accompanying map of this area shows the extreme limit of Class 3 land on this tract -- --approximately six acres. About one and one-half acres of this land is being cultivated by Mr. Horton. This cultivated land should be handled under special-use permit. No land recommended for listing in this section.

### Section 29

The Class 3 land in this section is not of enough area to be listable under the Classification Rules.

### Section 31

There was not enough Class 3 land in this section to justify intensively mapping the vacant lands. The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> was applied for by J.L. Riley of Cedar Glades, Application No. 1384, but as an agricultural proposition is out of the question. No land is recommended for listing.

Section 32

No lands were held for intensive classification, though all the vacant lands were thoroughly gone over in the field. After this field examination it was found that there was not Class 3 land enough to justify making an intensive examination of any the land, although Mr. W. W. Riley, Application No. 1391, had applied for the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, but it is out of the question as an agricultural proposition. No land recommended for listing.

Section 33

Not enough Class 3 land found to justify recommendations for listing.

Section 34

The area held for intensive field examination in the SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, while it lies within the percent of slope admissible, is of such a slaty nature that it is unfit for cultivation and covered with an exceptionally good stand of pine timber. No land recommended for listing in this section.

The SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> contains no Class 3 land.

Ten acres of land is recommended for listing in this unit.

EXTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 and 2 South, Range 21 West  
by William E. Wootten

1. Topography

This area is in the Crystal Mountain Range and the accompanying map is a splendid reproduction of the area. Mill Creek Mountain and Bear Mountain are the principal topographic features. The Ouachita River, Blakely Creek, Cedar Fourche Creek, and Mill Creek are the principal streams.

2. Climate

The climate of this unit is uniform with other portions of the Forest.

### 3. Soils

The soils of the Ouachita River and Blakely Creek valleys that are in cultivation show them to be alluvial and very rich. Of the vacant lands there is no better soil than Class 3.

### 4. Agricultural Value

The alienated portions of the valleys have been in cultivation for numbers of years. Cedar Glades, in Section 30, was a trading and market point before the Civil War. The vacant lands in this unit have little or no agricultural value and have also been classified as being more valuable for water power than for agricultural purposes.

### 5. Land Classification

16,188.60 acres within National Forest  
5,550.30 acres alienated within Forest  
10,639.39 acres National Forest land classified as  
most valuable for water-power purposes.

No lands held for intensive field examination.

### 6. Title to Lands

Alienated within the Forest, 5,550.30 acres. The ridge lands in the greater portion of this unit are not cultivated at all owing to the great amount of slate near the surface, which prevents the growing of crops in a satisfactory way. A great deal of the ridge and rougher lands are owned by timber companies and nonresidents. Last spring and summer the Union Trust Company, of Little Rock, had men in this field purchasing all available lands, the price they were paying ranging from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per acre, according to the stand of timber.

### 7. Forest Value

The remaining vacant lands, and a greater portion of the alienated, are far more valuable for forest and water-power purposes than for agriculture.

The area is accessible by numerous roads and trails.

Prospecting and mining for minerals have been carried on extensively.

INTENSIVE LAND CLASSIFICATION  
Township 1 and 2 South, Range 21 West  
by Wm. E. Wootten

As all remaining vacant lands where there were any agricultural possibilities whatever, have been classified formerly as more valuable for water-power purposes, no land was held for intensive field investigation. No land is recommended for listing.

