

## NOTICES

Rogue River  
Siskiyou N.F.

15569

10/2/68

T. 30 N., R. 14 E.—Unsurveyed, but which will probably be when surveyed.  
Sec. 31.

[F.R. Doc. 69-11922; Filed, Oct. 6, 1969;  
8:45 a.m.]

## ROGUE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

### Classification, Boundaries, and Development Plan

Pursuant to authority delegated to the Chief, Forest Service, by the Secretary of Agriculture dated November 29, 1964 (29 F.R. 16210), the classification, boundaries, and development plan for that part of the Rogue Wild and Scenic River within the Siskiyou National Forest, Oreg., are established as hereinafter set forth. The material which follows is all contained in the River Plan for the Rogue River, copies of which were furnished the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on October 1, 1969, in accordance with subsection 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 908).

EDWARD P. CLIFF,  
Chief, Forest Service.

#### ROGUE RIVER PLAN

##### SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST

##### INTRODUCTION

Public Law 90-542, the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act" designated the Rogue River, from the mouth of the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge, as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The river is to be administered by agencies of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture as agreed upon by the Secretaries of said Departments.

The Act charges that "Each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall be administered in such manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it to be included in said system without, insofar as is consistent therewith, limiting other uses that do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values. In such administration, primary emphasis shall be given to protecting its esthetic, scenic, historic, archeologic, and scientific features."

Of the 84 miles of the Rogue River which have been designated a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the lower 37¼ miles are located within the boundaries of the Siskiyou National Forest and will be administered by the Forest Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

There is a total of 11,731 acres included within the boundaries. This is an average of 315 acres per mile which is about one quarter mile on each side of the river.

There are four distinct segments in this portion of the river; one has been classified as a wild river area, another as a scenic river area, and two as recreational river areas.

#### WILD RIVER AREA

##### Class Definition

This is a section of river which is free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive, and waters unpolluted. It represents a vestige of primitive America.

Wild river areas may include an occasional low-standard road, airstrip, habitation, or other kind of improvement at infrequent intervals which is already established, provided

the effects are limited to the immediate vicinity of the exception, the river otherwise meets the criteria for wild, and to the user of the river it appears "wild" for the rest of its length.

#### River Description

One part of the river has been classified as a wild river area. It extends from Watson Creek in sec. 17, T. 34 S., R. 11 W., upstream to the east Forest boundary at Marial—a distance of 12¾ miles. At that point it connects with a river area which is administered by the Department of the Interior and which has also been classified as wild.

This section of river flows through a near-natural environment which possesses many areas of outstanding natural beauty. In Mule Creek Canyon, the river winds its way through a very tight channel bounded on both sides by vertical rock faces rising 40-50 feet above the water. The water appears unsure of its course as it boils, swirls, and churns through the canyon which is less than 20 feet wide in places. An eerie, isolated feeling grips the traveler because the noise level of the churning, gushing water blots out the sound of human voices. The canyon walls in this area are so steep that they can be seen unbroken from the water's edge to the ridgetop, a distance of 2,000 vertical feet at one point. The river is very picturesque in itself as the water flows around and over boulders, gravel bars, and deep holes. Rapids, riffles, and pools, each of which has its own characteristics are quite interesting and diverse. Blossom Bar rapids and the Devil's stairs rapids provide "picture-taking" scenery of white water conditions. Clay Hill stillwater, above Flea Creek, is a welcome change of pace after leaving the exciting white water conditions of the narrow canyon. This area is more open with a mixture of boulders covered with light-green colored moss, grass covered slopes, small caves, and live oak trees.

The area is not without some manmade improvements. There is a small settlement at Marial which is reached by a low-standard dirt road, the only one within the section. The road extends to within several hundred feet of the highwater line, but is not visible from the river. There are five homes located here which were originally constructed on invalid mining claims. They are now under special-use permits which expire at the end of 1979. These permits will not be renewed. Marial Lodge is a special use which will be continued because of the vital role it plays in serving the needs of recreationists. There is also a Forest Service station that houses a trail crew and a fire prevention guard. The Forest Service station and most of the residences are not visible from the river.

There is one other Forest Service station located at Brushy Bar, about 5½ miles below Marial. It is not visible from the river.

Of the 4,925 acres of land included within the wild river area, approximately 431 acres, or 9 percent, are privately owned. Private land development includes four lodges and about seven other buildings, mostly private residences. Seven of the buildings are visible from the river, but several of them blend very well and are not conspicuous. Most of the private land is in fairly large parcels held by four owners. There are, however, a number of smaller parcels with individual owners.

The four lodges provide overnight accommodations for river users, mostly fishermen. Two of the lodges have low-standard airstrips associated with them which are used in flying people and supplies in and out of the area.

A commercial jetboat business brings up to 17 passengers at a time to Paradise Bar, about 3 miles downstream from Marial.

Normally, the boat makes one round trip per day. In addition, all the lodge owners transport people and supplies upstream from Gold Beach via powerboats. Another source of powerboat use in this section of river is sport fishermen, both private and commercially guided. Even though there are some nonconforming uses along this section of the river, it is still essentially primitive in character. The use of powerboats is established and is publicly accepted in this section of the river. A number of the developments will be eliminated when the special uses are terminated. Of the others, the effects are limited to their immediate location. This section of river appears "wild" for the rest of its length and the river meets the other criteria for wild river area classification.

#### SCENIC RIVER AREA

##### Class Definition

This is a section of river that is free of impoundments, with shoreline or watershed still largely primitive and shoreline largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads. Public roads open to use by motor vehicles may not parallel the river in close proximity. Substantial amounts of use by powerboats may be permitted.

#### River Description

One section of the river has been classified as a scenic river area. It extends from the creek in sec. 36, T. 35 S., R. 13 W., upstream to Blue Jay Creek in sec. 11, T. 35 S., R. 12 W., a distance of 7½ miles.

The river in this section is a wider, quieter, and less exciting river to boat than is the wild river area. There are some small riffles, but generally the water is flat. Large gravel bars are present in much of the area. The adjacent land generally slopes away from the river at an angle that is not too steep. An exception to this is in Copper Canyon where the river narrows down and the canyon walls rise abruptly from the river and can be seen unbroken for about 800 vertical feet. Vegetation in the scenic river area is generally dense and extends to the high-water mark essentially unbroken.

There is a higher percentage of private land in this section than in the wild river area, of which 936 acres, or 38 percent, of the 2,523 acres are privately owned. Only five structures can be seen from the river, however. In one place, a powerline crosses the river but it is almost unnoticeable. There is road access to the river's edge in two locations. One is on private land and is not now used by the public. The other, at Tom East Creek, is so rough that it is even difficult for 4-wheel drive vehicles to use it. The Gold Beach-Agness Road can barely be seen in one spot. There is one location where a number of years ago the timber was clearcut to the water's edge for a frontal distance of several hundred yards. It is now completely revegetated with no raw soil exposed. In another 10 years, it should be almost unnoticeable.

Another activity which has considerable, but temporary, impact on the area is the regularly scheduled run of excursion jet boats which make daily trips through this section. These boats are a special design approved by the Coast Guard for use on the Rogue River because they have proved themselves safe through many years of operation. The large boats carry 49 passengers. These trips provide the opportunity for approximately 40,000 people annually to experience the river and its scenery.

While there are a number of intrusions of man's activities in this section, the shoreline is largely undeveloped, the river still offers high quality natural scenery, and the character of the area remains largely primitive.

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## RECREATIONAL RIVER AREA

*Class Definition*

This is a section of river which is readily accessible by public roads or other provision for motorized access, has visible public roads which parallel the river, has habitations and other developments within close proximity to the river, and has undergone substantial modification to the scenery by man.

It also possesses high potential for development of recreation occupancy sites near the river as well as sites for launching and mooring boats.

*River Description*

There are two separate sections of the river which have been classified as recreational river areas:

(a) Lower recreational river area—from Lobster Creek Bridge upstream to the creek in sec. 36, T. 35 S., R. 13 W., a distance of 7 miles.

(b) Upper recreational river area—from Blue Jay Creek in sec. 11, T. 35 S., R. 12 W., upstream to Watson Creek in sec. 17, T. 34 S., R. 11 W., a distance of 19 miles.

The scenery along the river's edge is similar in both areas; that is, fairly dense vegetation (where not disturbed) on hills which slope fairly gently back from the water's edge. The river itself, however, is distinctly different in the two areas. The upper area down to Agness has numerous stretches of riffles which present some exciting white water action. The lower area is very similar to the river in the scenic river area, only it is flatter and wider. To operate a boat on this stretch of river does not require the experience and skill which it takes to operate above Agness and, as a result, many boats of all types are found in this section. The 49-passenger excursion jet boats make daily trips through the lower section and dock at resorts in the upper area.

There are a number of potential recreation development sites which have been identified in both areas. Some of the sites are presently in private ownership and should be acquired. There are also a number of places where there is vehicle access to the river's edge. With improvement, these areas can be developed into satisfactory boat launching and mooring sites.

Man has created considerable impact to the scenery in these areas. Both segments of river have paralleling roads which are visible in many places. The upper area has a visible road on both sides of the river in two places. In some cases, the road fills extend down into the river. In others, permanent earthwork scars resulting from road construction are visible. There are visible powerlines which parallel and cross the river in a number of places in both recreation river areas. Also, there are two highway bridges which dominate the scenes in which they appear. One spans the Rogue River itself and the other crosses the Illinois River right at its confluence with the Rogue.

There are 501 acres, or 28 percent, of the total 1,764 acres of land in the lower recreational river area that are privately owned. In this area, there are only a few dwellings which are visible from the river. There is, however, a privately owned and operated trailer park which can be seen.

About 1,579 acres of land in the upper recreational river area are privately owned. This is 63 percent of the total 2,519 acres, which is the highest percentage of private land along the river. There are numerous homes visible from the river, smoke and noise from a small sawmill are obvious, and there are many areas visible where the timber has been clear-cut close to the river.

Agness is the logical place to develop a center for services and supplies for both local

residents and the river-using public. To perform this function, it will be necessary to allow a greater variety of uses and a higher density of development in Agness and the immediate vicinity than any place else on the river. This must be done in a way which conforms with the purposes and intent of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. To this end, the Forest Service will attempt to coordinate with Curry County in the development of a plan and zoning ordinance to cover the private land in this area which falls within the wild and scenic river boundaries.

At such time that a valid zoning ordinance is duly adopted by Curry County which the Forest Service feels meets the purposes of the Act, such zoning ordinance will become a part of this plan and will be substituted for all provisions covering private land inside the boundaries in the Agness area, provided that the Forest Service retains the right to approve any variance or any amendment to the zoning ordinance before it can become effective.

Until such time that said zoning ordinance is duly adopted, the area within and adjacent to the community of Agness will be administered according to the management directions for the rest of the recreational river area.

If a satisfactory zoning ordinance is not adopted, the Forest Service will prepare a plan and management directions for the private land inside the wild and scenic river boundaries for this area. This plan will be the basis for the development of the Agness area so management objectives are met.

## MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

*Wild River Area*

The wild river area will be managed to (1) preserve its essentially primitive character and outstanding scenic attractions, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, and (4) provide opportunities for river-oriented recreation which is dependent on the free-flowing condition of the river and consistent with the primitive character of the surroundings.

*Scenic River Area*

The scenic river area will be managed to (1) maintain or enhance the condition of the high quality scenery and the largely undeveloped character of its shoreline, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, (4) provide opportunities for river-oriented recreation which is consistent with its largely undeveloped nature and dependent on its free-flowing condition, and (5) utilize other resources and permit other activities which maintain or enhance the quality of the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions, or recreation values.

*Recreational River Area*

Recreational river areas will be managed to (1) provide opportunities for a wide range of recreation activities which are oriented to the river and enhanced by its free-flowing condition, (2) maintain or improve the quality of the water which enters the river, (3) improve the fish and wildlife habitat, (4) maintain or enhance the quality of the scenery, and (5) utilize other resources and permit other activities to the extent that they do not lower the quality of the wildlife habitat, river fishery, scenic attractions, or recreation value.

## ADMINISTRATION

Separate, but coordinated, plans for the management of the Rogue River have been prepared by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Coordination will continue to assure that administration of the River is consistent.

The plan is a guide to the management of the use of the Rogue River National Wild and Scenic River within the Siskiyou National Forest. As such, it has been influenced not only by the Wild and Scenic Rivers legislation, but by the policies and directions in other plans and multiple-use guides pertinent to this area. These various plans are part of the management guides for the administration of the Siskiyou National Forest and may be reviewed at the office of the Forest Supervisor in Grants Pass, Oregon.

In the development of the plan, public participation has been obtained through an ad hoc steering committee, public meetings, and consultation with individuals and groups.

## NON-FEDERAL LAND

Within the boundaries of the Forest Service administered portion of the Rogue River, there is both Federal and private ownership. The acreage of private land is 3,447 acres and is 29 percent of the total acreage within the boundaries. The management directions which are contained in this plan, unless otherwise specified, apply to both private and federally owned lands.

Compliance with the management directions on land which remains in private ownership will be accomplished through acquisition of scenic easements to cover the affected portion of the private land. A scenic easement is the right to control the use of land (including the air space above such land) for the purpose of protecting the scenic view from the river. A scenic easement cannot affect, without the owner's consent, any regular use exercised prior to the acquisition of the easement.

If a scenic easement is purchased which restricts an owner's right to improve or alter his land, compensation will be made to the owner in an amount equal to the decrease in the value of the right restricted.

Scenic easements will be written so that improvement or alteration of the property, or change in land use which may impair the scenic quality, will require review and approval by the Forest Service before such activity may begin. Conforming and nonconforming uses of land are covered in this plan in a general way. Specific application of these guides will necessarily be determined on the ground on a case-by-case basis.

The Forest Service will attempt to acquire fee title to those tracts of land which are necessary to meet the recreation development schedule which appears later in the plan. It will also consider acquisition of any other parcel of land which becomes available if it is in the public interest to do so. The Land Adjustment Plan indicates needed action.

## RECREATION DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

*General*

In the wild river area, demand for use will probably be greater than the area can accommodate and still retain a primitive character. Therefore, capacity will be limited to that which is consistent with the management objectives of the area. No more facilities will be provided than are necessary to accommodate the established capacity, even though there is more usable land available.

On the other hand, the recreational and scenic river areas are limited in the amount of usable land which is available for development. Because of this, demand will probably be greater than it is physically possible to provide facilities for.

Because it seems probable that there will be an overall greater demand for use of the river than the river can handle, it will be

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necessary to make a detailed study of the capacity of the river and its segments relative to maintaining its wild, scenic, and recreational qualities. Some limitations on levels of use will undoubtedly be necessary in the future.

In the wild river area, public camping spots will be developed which are of a primitive nature, are accessible only by trail or boat, and provide simple comfort and convenience facilities as well as facilities for the protection of the site and environment, or the safety of the user. In the scenic river area, sites will provide for some user comfort along with site protection and safety. Sites in the recreational river areas will provide a wide range of recreation opportunities consistent with the objectives for these river areas. Some will be accessible only by trail or boat and provide facilities primarily for site protection, while others will be accessible by paved roads and provide for considerable user comfort and convenience. Campgrounds, picnic grounds, boat ramps, and facilities for public information and interpretation will all be provided in the recreational river areas.

The following schedule is general and tentative. As more information is gained concerning the demands and pressures which are likely to occur on this National Wild and Scenic River, the development plan and development schedule will be revised to reflect the new information.

#### Development Schedule

The first phase of development is from 1970 to 1975. It will concentrate on finishing facilities on which construction has been started and providing those facilities which are most needed for protection of the environment. Sites to be developed in this period include Illahe Campground (surfacing the roads and spurs in the existing campground), Lobster Creek—group and family picnic and boat launching, Brushy Bar—boat and trail access camping, Blossom Bar—boat and trail access camping, and Painted Rock Creek—boat and trail access camping. In addition, the trail between Agness and Lobster Creek will be constructed and the trail between Hicks Creek and Illahe Campground will be relocated.

Phase II is 1975 to 1980 and generally will provide additional capacity to meet demands for recreation facilities. Sites to be developed in Phase II include Silver—camping, Hicks Creek—boat and trail access camping, Hog Eddy—picnic and boat launching, Big Bend—camping, picnicking, and boat launching, a manned Visitor Center near Agness, Tom East Creek—boat and trail access camping, Falling Star—camping and picnicking, Quosatana—camping, picnicking, and boat launching, Nali Keg Creek—boat and trail access camping, and Wakeup Rilea Creek—boat and trail access camping.

Phase III is 1980 to 2000 and will provide additional capacity to meet demands for recreation facilities. Sites to be developed in Phase III include Orchard Flat—camping and picnicking, Twin Creek—boat and trail access camping, Little Silver—camping and picnicking, Schoolhouse Creek—boat and trail access camping, Grass Valley—boat and trail access camping, Morris Rodgers Creek—boat and trail access camping, Prairie—boat and trail access camping, Boiler Riffle—boat and trail access camping, and Crooked Riffle—boat access camping.

#### Acquisition Needs

Acquisition of interest in land for wild and scenic river purposes falls into three categories: Rights-of-way, fee simple, and scenic easement. Rights-of-way will be needed where

ever new trail construction is located on private land.

Fee simple ownership is necessary every place that public recreation sites are to be developed. Those proposed recreation sites which require purchase of fee simple are: Silver, Hicks Creek, Hog Eddy, Big Bend, the Visitor Information Center at Agness, Falling Star, Quosatana, Orchard Flat, Little Silver, Schoolhouse Creek, Grass Valley, Morris Rodgers Creek, and Crooked Riffle.

To assure that the rest of the private land within the boundaries is managed in conformance with the objectives stated earlier in this plan, scenic easement will be acquired on a case-by-case basis for all the land remaining in private ownership.

#### DESCRIPTION OF ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER

The Rogue River National Wild and Scenic River shall include all the parcels of land described below: (Willamette Meridian)

##### T. 33 S., R. 10 W.,

Sec. 9, lots 5 and 6, and  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
Sec. 16, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and  $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 17, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and  $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 12, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, and  $E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and  $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 20, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 21, lot 4;

Sec. 30, lots 1 and 2, and  $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

##### T. 33 S., R. 11 W.,

Sec. 24,  $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 25, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and  $E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 34, lots 1 and 2, and  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 35, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and  $NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

##### T. 34 S., R. 10½ W.,

Sec. 6, lot 3.

##### T. 34 S., R. 11 W.,

Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4;

Sec. 2, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 3, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 4,  $S\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 7,  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 8, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 9, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and  $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 10, lots 1, 3, 4, and 5, and  $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 16, lot 1 and  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 17, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and  $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 18, lots 5, 6, and 7, and  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 19, lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, and  $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 30, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10;

Sec. 31, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

##### T. 35 S., R. 11 W.,

Sec. 5, lot 7;

Sec. 6, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, and  $SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10, and  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 8, lot 1;

Sec. 18, lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 14, and  $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

##### T. 35 S., R. 12 W.,

Sec. 10, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 16, and  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, and 19, and  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 12, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and  $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

Sec. 14,  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 5, lots 1, 2, and 3, and  $N\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 16, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and  $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 20, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and  $SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 21, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 10, and  $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 29, lots 1, 2, and 3, and  $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 30, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 31, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and  $W\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

##### T. 35 S., R. 13 W.,

Sec. 31, lots 4, 5, 6, and 7, and  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ , and that portion of lot 3 east of the Lobster Creek Road;

and that portion of lot 8 east of a line running due south from the intersection of the centerline of the Lobster Creek Bridge with the south end of the bridge;

and that portion of the  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$  east of a line running due south from the intersection of the centerline of the Lobster Creek Bridge with the south end of the bridge.

Sec. 32, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, and  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 33, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and  $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 34, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and  $SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $W\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 35,  $S\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 36, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $N\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ;

##### T. 36 S., R. 13 W.,

Sec. 1, lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and  $NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $NE\frac{1}{4}SW\frac{1}{4}$ ;

Sec. 2, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14;

Sec. 3, lots 1, 2, 3, 16 and 17.

[F.R. Doc. 69-11923; Filed, Oct. 6, 1969; 8:45 a.m.]