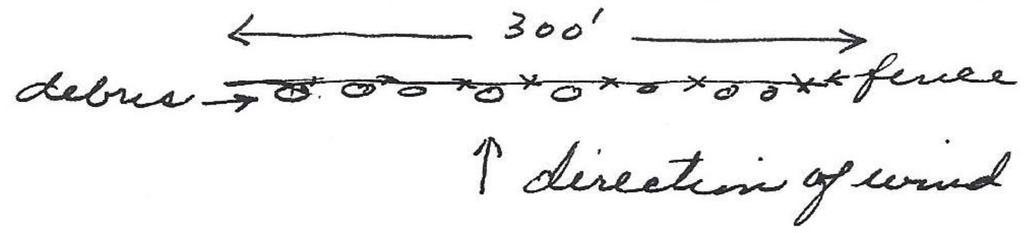
direction of the wind (or it could have been the initial wind, was to the north. High trees seem to be affected by winds of a different direction than ground or surface winds which are in the direction of the general movement of the tornado. For instance debris collects on fence lines that are at 90° to the direction of the tornado.

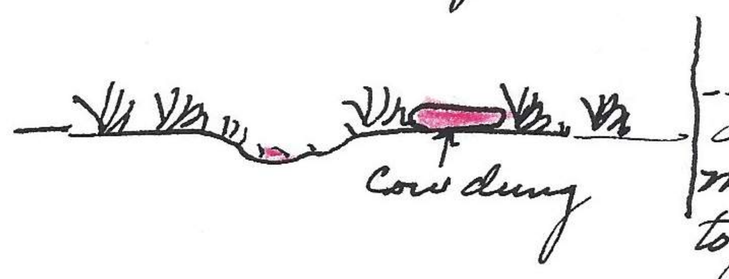


The area of debris, in several instances was as much as 200-300 feet. Rock ledges or rock fences were plastered with debris (water soaked grasses, weeds, and other vegetation in the direction of the tornado.

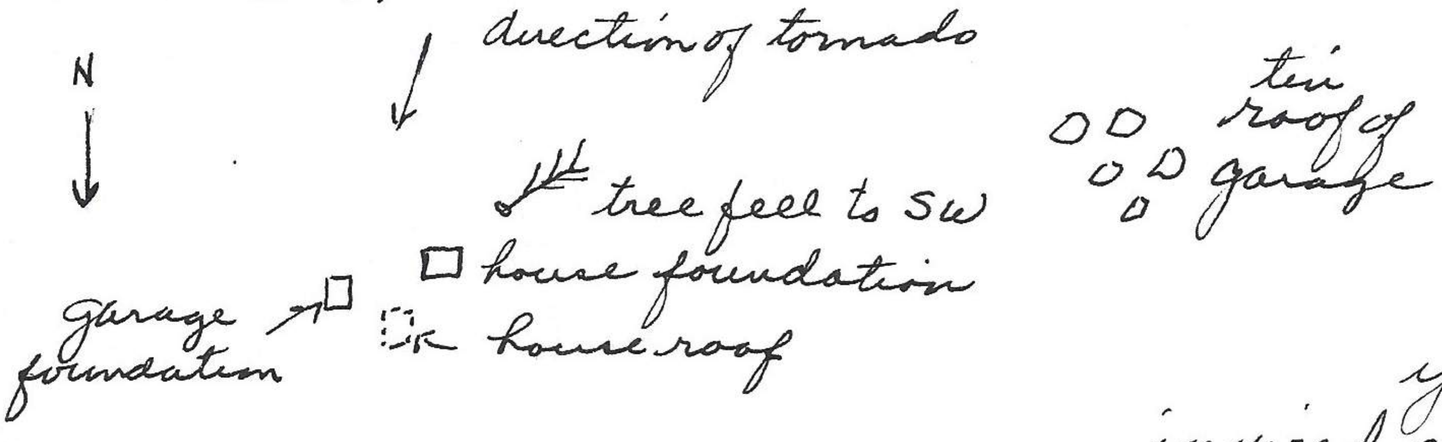
Trees, however, generally fall at right angles to the direction of tornado.

In the field where the large trees were uprooted, noted that cow dung on ground in short grasses were not disturbed and small branches and debris in shallow depressions were also in original position.

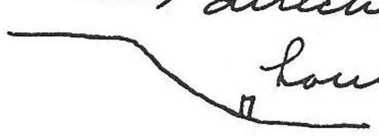
Some rocks of rock fences were blown 3 or 4 feet beyond fence in direction of tornado.



Continued south to Lewis residence (see map) and photographed the remains of this two story house, 640425-4 and 440425-5.



This home was completely demolished and lumber scattered in all direction. An 84 year old occupant was injured and found outside of house. The tree fell in usual direction but the roof of the house was blown from house in direction of the tornado. The metal roof of garage was 200-300 feet away and in some direction from the garage as the direction of the tree. This house is on the n side of the valley slope and at the base or valley level. Hill of this nature do not minimize the force of a tornado. In other words, the lee side of a hill gives no protection from a tornado. On the basis of the Lewis residence would say that the east side of a



and the way trees react to the winds