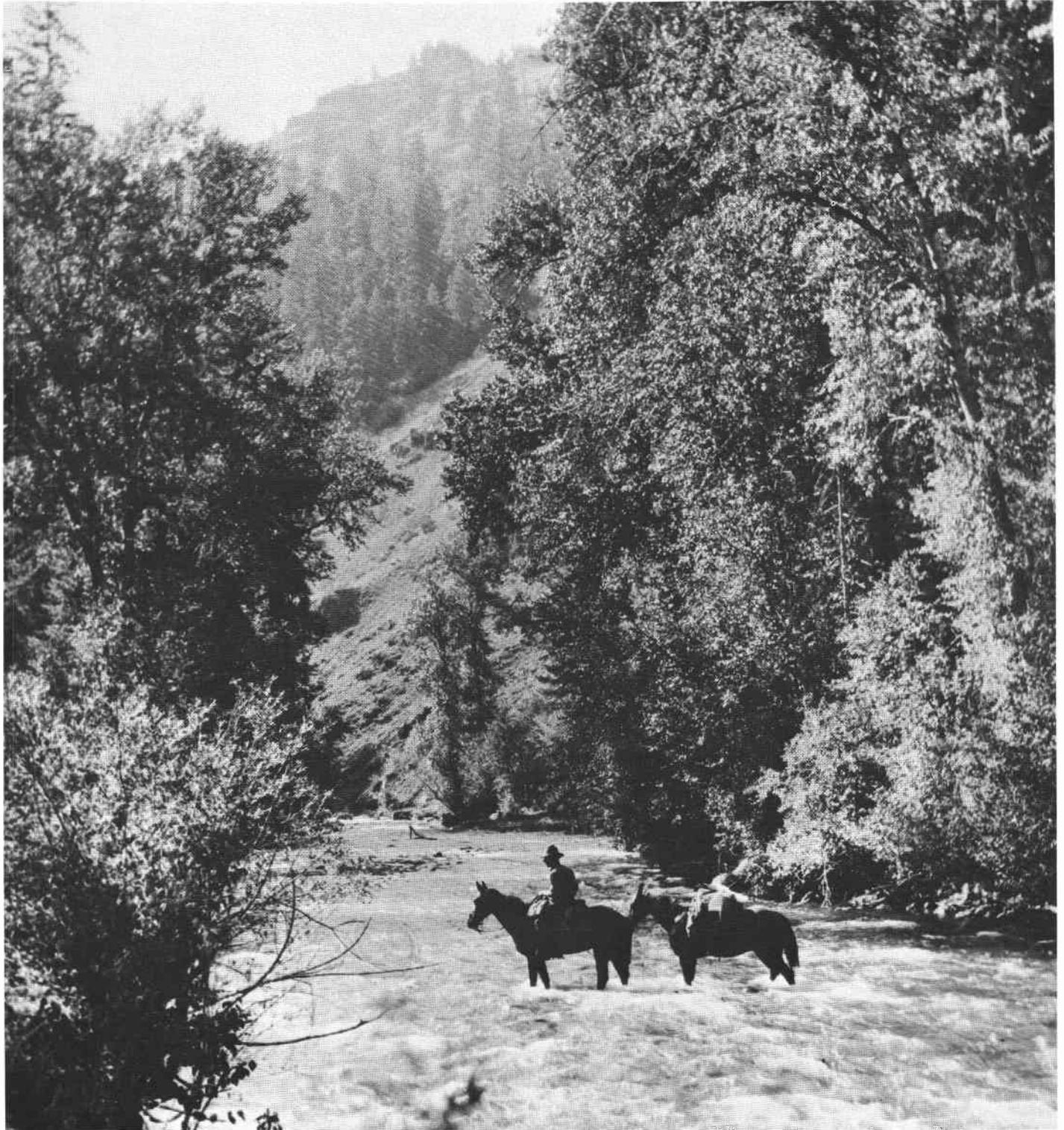


100 Years Of Federal Forestry



A logging crew in Clare County, Michigan. This photograph was taken before 1900.



Cover photo.

A forester at work on the Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, in July 1921. Wenaha River was then far from a road, so this Ranger had to travel with horse and pack outfit.



In 1876 Congress supported the appointment of a forestry agent in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. "100 Years of Federal Forestry" was published in 1976 to celebrate that event, which marked the birth of Federal forestry. From this position grew the agency that was named the Forest Service. To celebrate the centennial of the National Forest System (1891-1991), which traces its origin to the passage of the Forest Reserve Act of 1891, the Forest Service History Unit and the Centennial Coordinator have sponsored the reprinting of this pictorial history.

100 Years Of Federal Forestry

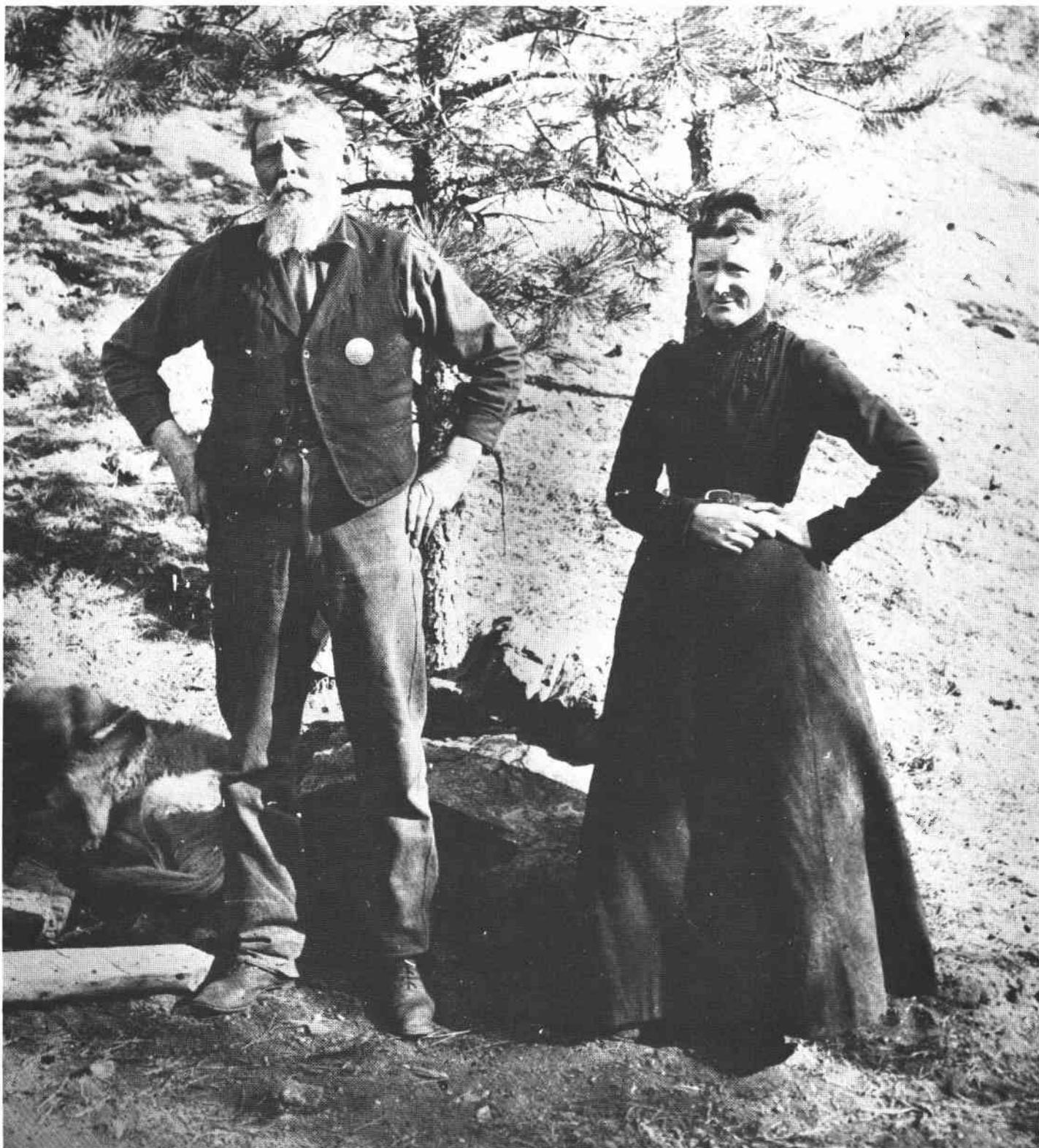
William W. Bergoffen
Forest Service, retired

Forest Service
United States Department of Agriculture

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Introduction

"forestry \fôr-a-strē \ 2: the science of developing, caring for, or cultivating forests."
(Webster)

"Forestry" is the subject of this book, a photographic album of the men and women who have applied "the science of developing, caring for, or cultivating forests" during the century since 1876. It is principally a pictorial history of the National Forest System and the Nation's chief federal forestry agency, the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture—a review of its past, a look at its present, and a preview of its future.

Opposite page.—

William Watts Hooper, Forest Supervisor, with Mrs. Hooper. A former woodworker, sailor, surveyor, timberman, dude rancher, homesteader, and a veteran of the Civil War, Hooper began a family tradition of service to conservation with his appointment as forest ranger in the Kenosha Range of Colorado in 1898. From that start, as one of the first group of rangers hired by the General Land Office to protect the Forest Reserves on the public domain, he pursued a career that took him into the newly established Forest Service in 1905 and the position of Forest Supervisor of the Leadville National Forest, Colorado. His grandson and great-grandson, inheriting his concern for the Nation's forest values, also made careers of the Forest Service.



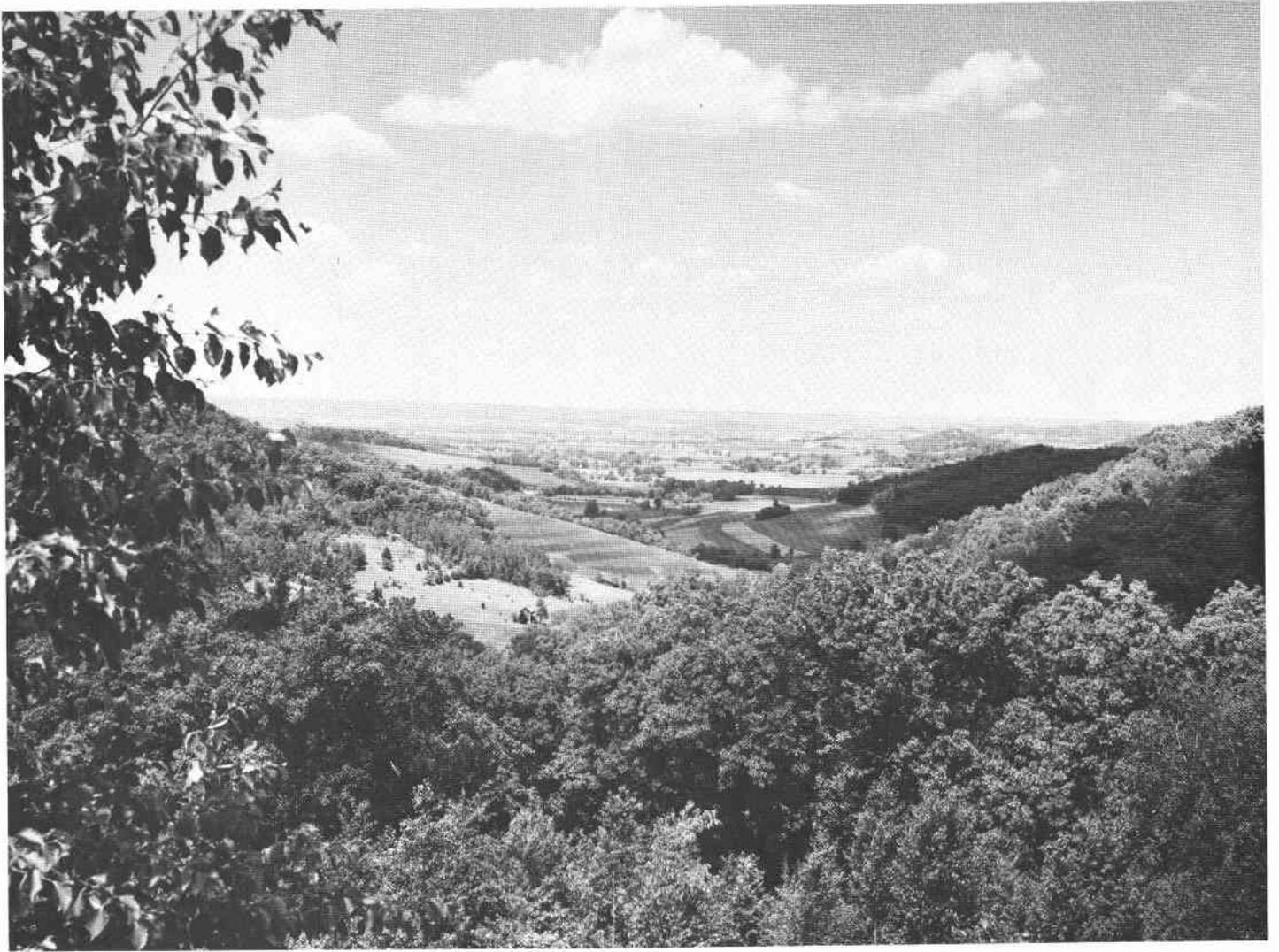
Prologue

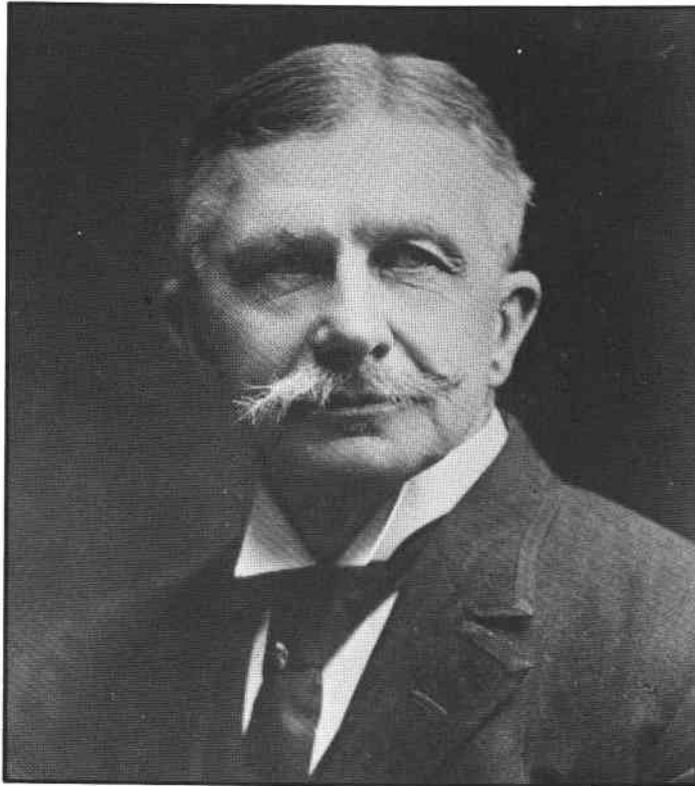
Our forests compose one of the Earth's greatest reservoirs of renewable natural resources. They can provide us with essential products indefinitely if managed properly, and at the same time remain a home for wildlife and a vital source of water supplies.

Too often and in too many places, man has not taken good care of the forests. He has cut them wastefully with little thought to the values of nature or his own future needs. Where he has failed to safeguard and renew the forests, he has suffered.



Where people have cared for the forests—used them wisely and protected, developed, and replenished them in good time—the forests, the land, and the people alike have prospered.





"The Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, primarily created to promote a popular understanding of the vital interests which are centered in the forest wealth of the United States . . . has shown the need of inaugurating a new system of forest management and reproduction, by which alone the perpetuation of an ample supply of forest products, so vital to national prosperity, can be secured."

Bernhard E. Fernow (1886-1898)

Before There Was A Forest Service, 1876-1904

Highlights

The year of the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence was one of change for the West and for the Nation. Indians, buffalo, and frontiersmen gave way before organized and reckless exploitation of natural resources. Lumbermen had exhausted the forests of the East, were fast clearing the great pine forests of the Lake States, and would soon move on to the South and West. Herds of cattle and sheep spread over the grasslands. Homesteading farmers broke the sod and sowed grain on the prairies and plains. Mining was a major industry in the mountains. The railroads linked East and West and controlled great land grants in return. Acquisitiveness was the spirit of the times, with little heed to the rules of fair play or the needs of the future.

Reaction to abuse of the Nation's natural values during this period gave rise to the forestry and conservation movement in America. In August 1876, Congress authorized \$2,000 for the first federal office devoted to forestry. Those who supported the measure were men of vision. Those men who in the next few decades would establish the profession of forestry would need the same hardy spirit as their predecessors of the frontier past.

The first of those men was Dr. Franklin B. Hough, a physician of broad interests, who in 1873 addressed the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the heedless consumption of American forests. The Association sent a message to Congress supporting Dr. Hough's contention that efforts should be made to learn the condition of the forests in order to support their wise use and conservation. Finally, on August 30, 1876, the Commissioner of Agriculture appointed Hough to the role of forest agent, to gather data on the forests and forest products, European forestry practices, and on means to preserve and renew the forests. His series of exhaustive reports laid a factual basis for the conservation movement and supported the work of others. The American Forestry Association, formed in 1875, worked to transform public concern for the forests into effective legislation, to begin farsighted programs, and to train people

who would work in as well as for the forests. Dr. Bernhard Eduard Fernow, a leader of the AFA who was trained in forestry in his native Germany, brought professionalism to federal forestry with his appointment as Chief of the Division of Forestry in 1886. He set up scientific research programs and initiated cooperative forestry projects with the States, including the planting of trees in the Great Plains.

The weight of the data and recommendations advanced by men like Hough and Fernow led to the genesis of the National Forest System. By 1891 it was apparent to many that forests represented a great but vulnerable national asset that for the sake of posterity should be protected from unbridled despoliation. That year, 18 years after Hough's first call for action, Congress authorized the withdrawal of Forest Reserves from the public domain, to be administered by the Department of the Interior. President Benjamin Harrison set aside the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve (now part of Shoshone and Teton National Forests) in 1891, and by the end of his term had proclaimed 12.4 million acres of forest land safeguarded from selfish speculation. His successor, Grover Cleveland, added 25.9 million acres more, and in 1897 Congress enacted legislation to insure the proper care, protection, and management of the public forests; to authorize the employment of guardians for the Reserves; and to open them for regulated use.

In the two decades, the Nation had made significant progress in its movement from frontier freebooting toward a policy of wise use and conservation. The appointment of Franklin Hough signalled the shift.

But at least one man knew that what was past was only prologue. He was America's first native professional forester, schooled in Europe, experienced in managing a large private forest in North Carolina, personally familiar with many of the new Forest Reserves, and destined to become Chief of the Division of Forestry in 1898. His name was Gifford Pinchot, and he would be present at and take part in the birth of the Forest Service.

1876-1904

Big wheels, big trees, big loads characterized a growing America's drive to appease her hunger for wood after the War between the States.

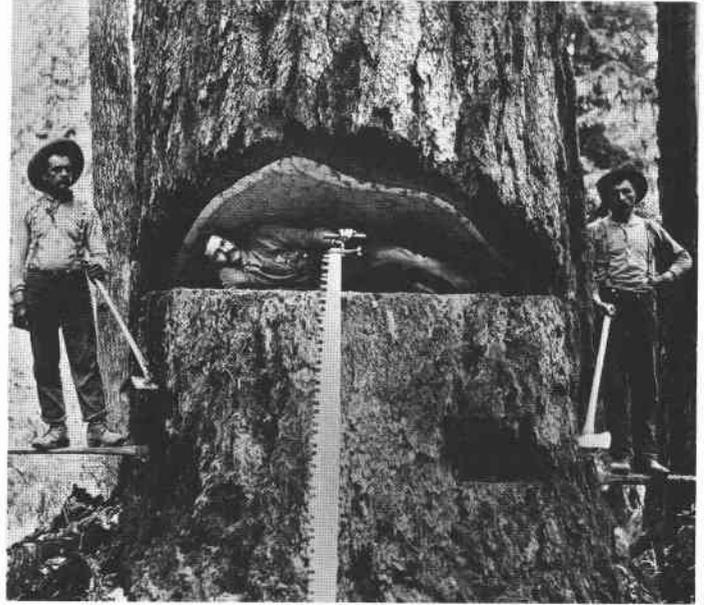
1. Montecristo, an 1897 lumber town in the Washington Cascades, as photographed by Gifford Pinchot.



1

2. This was a man-sized job in Washington in 1901.

3. Ratchet jacks were used to load logs in Washington's coastal forests.



2



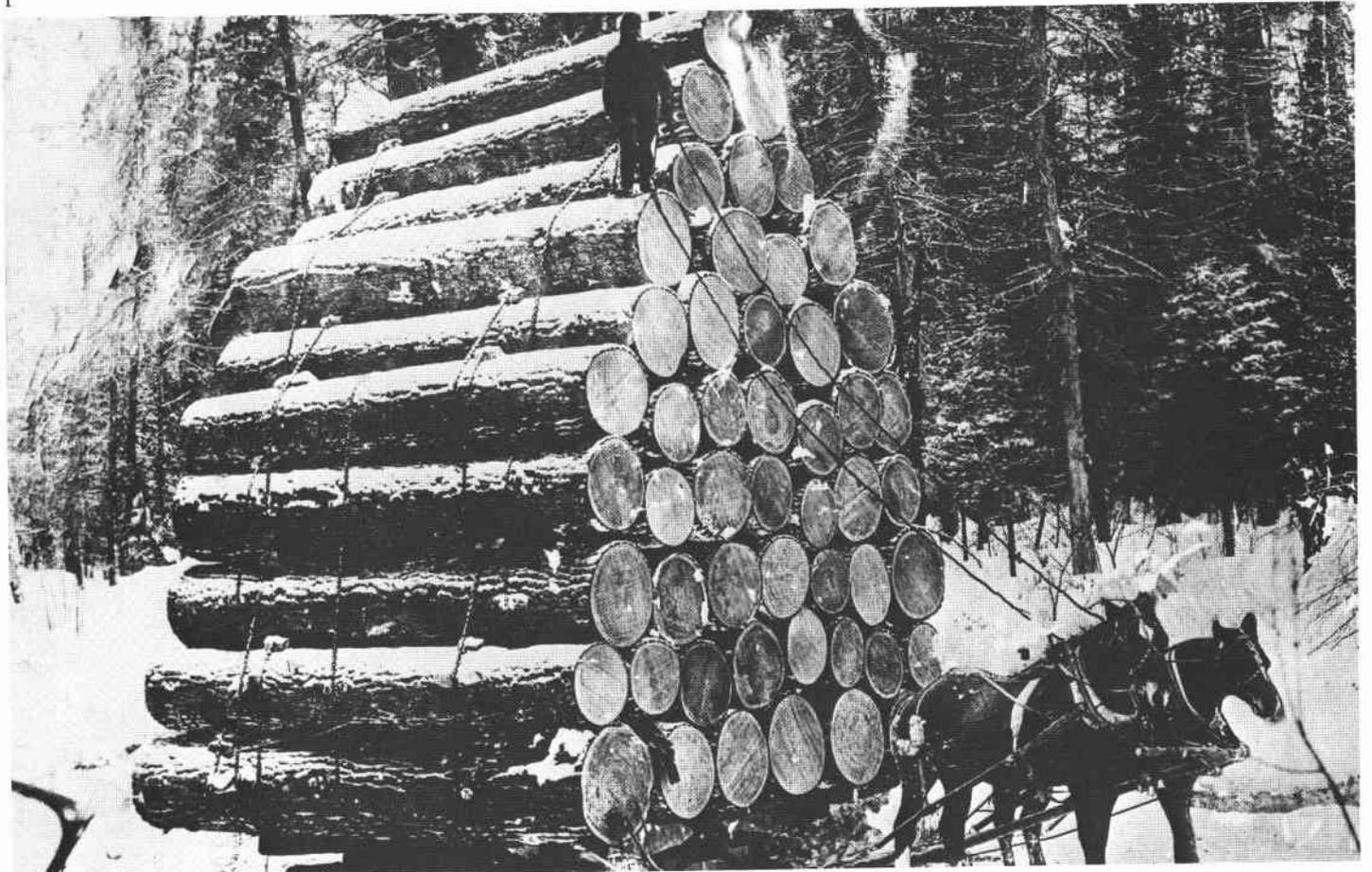
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1876-1904

1. Logging in Michigan, in 1900, on lands that are now a part of the Manistee National Forest.
2. These logs were being hauled to market in Michigan in 1887.



1



2

These were "Home" to the Lake State lumberjacks—

1. The "Van" or supply store.
2. The cookhouse.
3. The bunkhouse.

Sidelights (1876-1904)

In 1885, New York State created the huge Adirondack Forest Reserve and a commission to protect and manage it, but excluded timber cutting. The same year, California, Colorado, and Ohio set up State boards of forestry.

In 1898, New York's Cornell University started the Nation's first 4-year professional forestry school, and a 1-year Biltmore Forest School opened in North Carolina. By this time 20 colleges were offering some instruction in forestry. Then in 1900, Yale Forest School opened with graduate courses.

The professional Society of American Foresters was founded in 1900. Connecticut and Pennsylvania hired the first State Foresters in 1901, and New York employed a trained forester for its big reserve.

The Minnesota Forest Reserve, first Reserve created by Act of Congress rather than Presidential proclamation, was set up in 1902.

Michigan Agricultural College began a 4-year course in forestry in 1902. The next year, similar courses began at the Universities of Maine and Minnesota, while the University of Michigan started a graduate program in forestry, and a 2-year forest academy opened in Pennsylvania.

Forestry was indeed on its way in America at last.

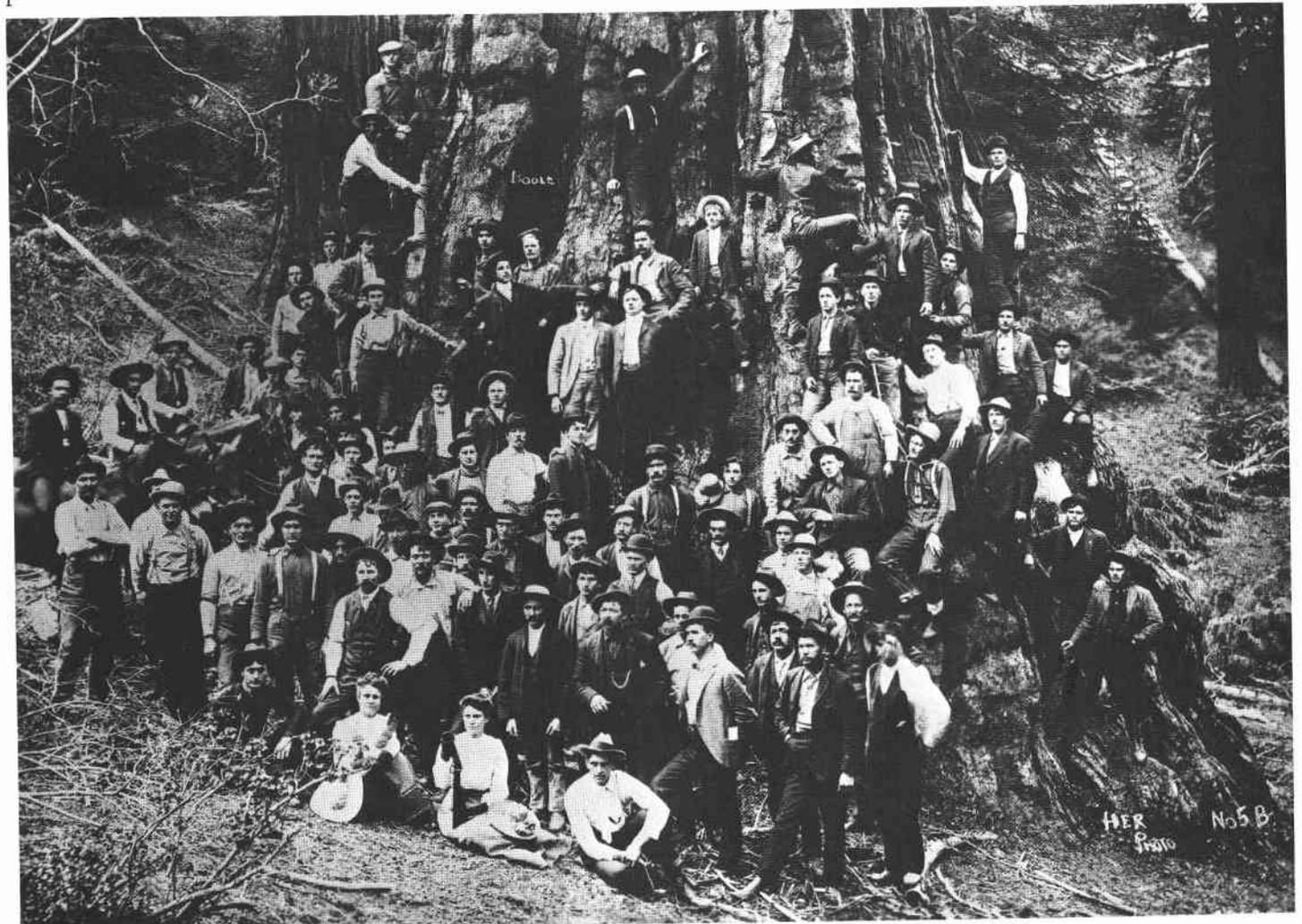


1876-1904

1. The fallen bigtree, "Mary Washington," was famous in Fresno County, California, about 1900.
2. The famous "Boole Tree" in California in 1901; it was still standing in 1976.



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1876-1904

Logging in the early 1900's.

1. Moving a steam donkey-skidder used in logging in California, 1904 style.

2. Uphill skidding trail in North Georgia. The log is yellow poplar, which along with Southern yellow pine kept Georgia mills humming in the early 1900's.

3. Arizona logging featured 10-foot logging wheels in 1903.



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1876-1904

1. Skidding logs by mule team in Georgia in 1903.
2. The rosin yards in Savannah, Georgia, in 1903.



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1876-1904

1. Falls on the Catawba River,
on the slopes of the Blue Ridge
above Old Fort, North Carolina,
as they were in 1901.



1876-1904

1. In the late 1800's and early 1900's wildfires raged without control. These fires combined with excessive timbercutting to bring devastation to many areas throughout the country.

2. Newaygo, Michigan, after the Big Fire in 1884.



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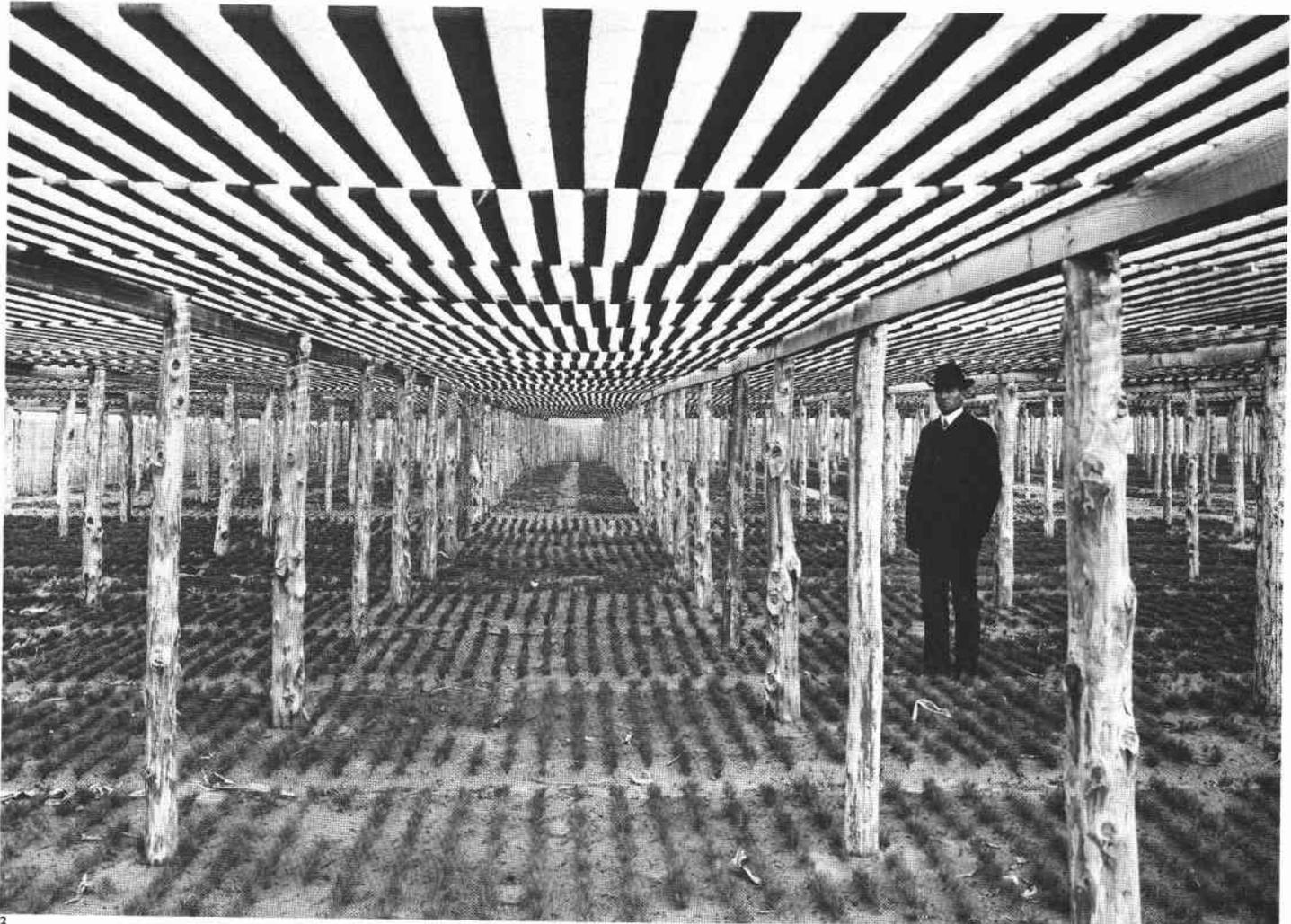
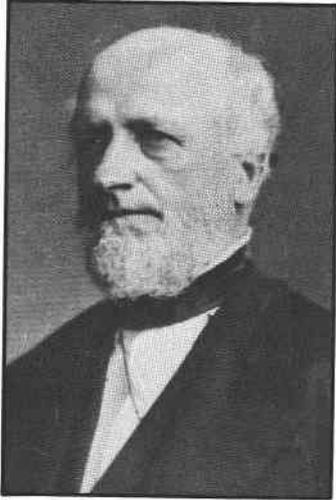
1876-1904

First the Division of Forestry (1881) and then the Bureau of Forestry (1901), predecessors of the Forest Service, caused forestry "stirrings" throughout the land.

1. Dr. Franklin B. Hough, early-day crusader for good forest practices, was the first Chief of

the Division of Forestry. 2. Gifford Pinchot, destined to be the Nation's first native Chief Forester, studied abroad. In a European larch grove in Germany he made friends with the local forester's children (1889). 3. In Nebraska, action was well underway in the 1890's to plant trees in the sandhills country.

These nursery beds in Halsey in 1903 attest to that interest.



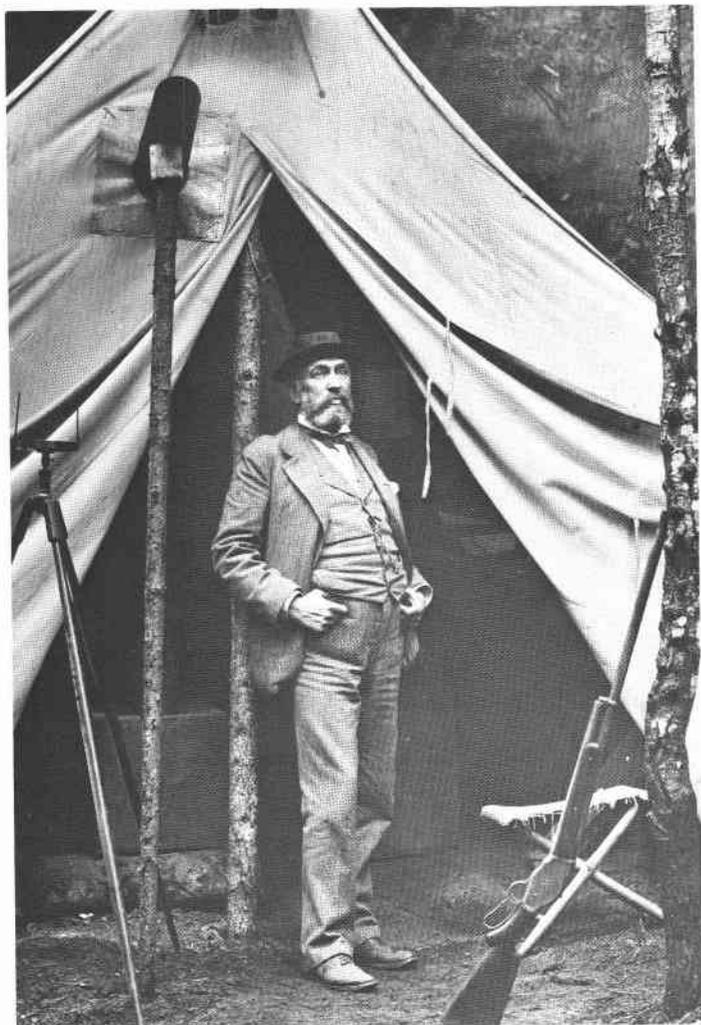
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1876-1904

1. Colonel William F. Fox helped direct the "Township 40 Party" in New York in 1900. This was one of the Nation's first Federal-State cooperative forestry projects.

2, 3, 4. Crews were already afield in Massachusetts (1903), in New York (1900), and in West Virginia (1903) studying

local forest conditions, surveying, and evaluating the timber resources.



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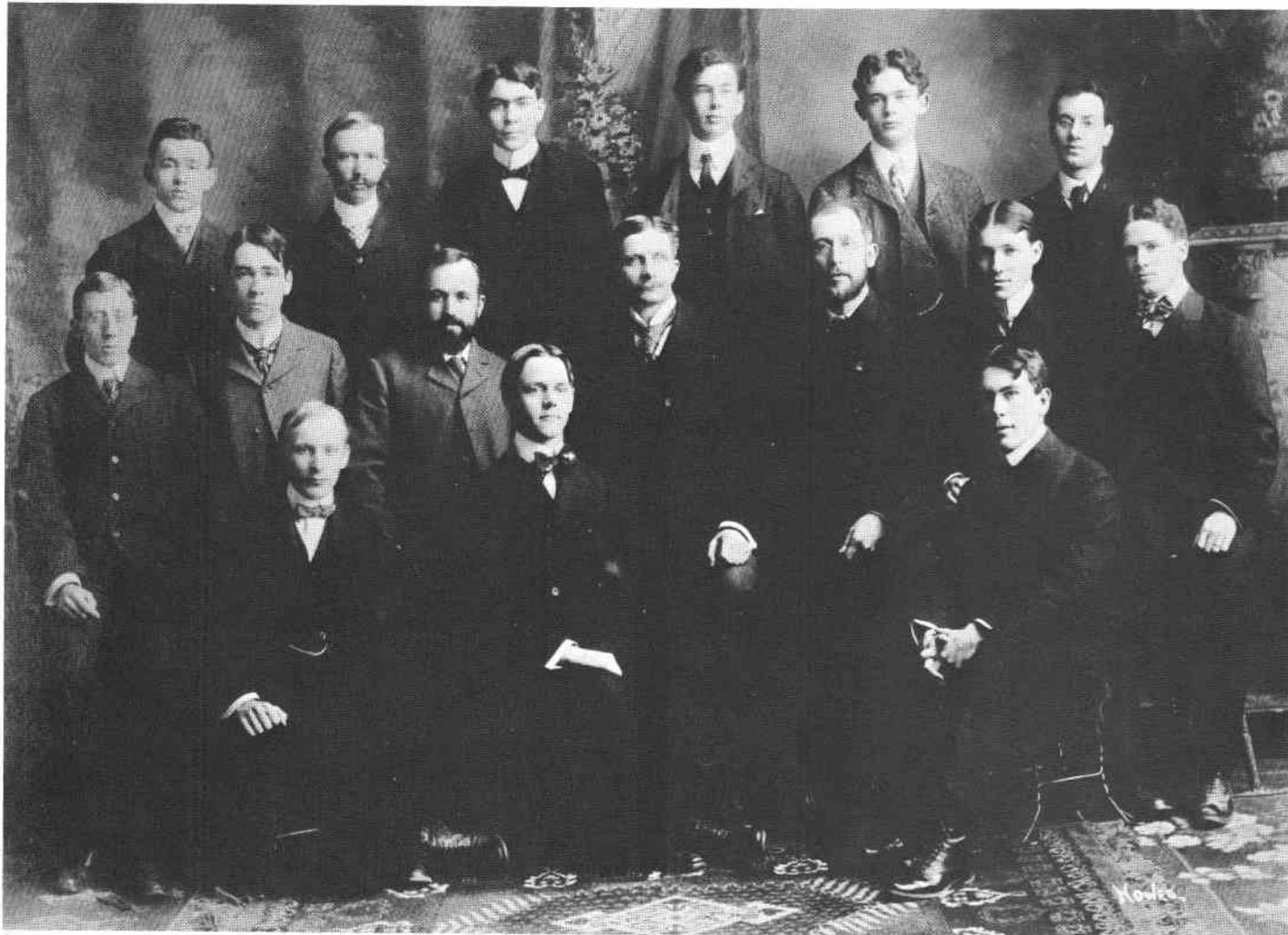
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1876-1904

1. The first class, Cornell University School of Forestry, in 1900. Cornell University initiated the first 4-year course in professional forestry under Dr. Bernhard Fernow (center) in 1898. Cornell and other early schools produced many top-flight foresters and Forest Service leaders.



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1876-1904

1. Yale Forest School, Class of 1906, in summer camp in 1904. Early classes at Yale included two future heads of the Forest Service, Robert Y. Stuart and Henry S. Graves.

2. Grey Towers, the Pinchot home in Milford, Pennsylvania, was the site of the Yale Forest School's summer school and field

laboratory in the early 1900's. (Sixty-three years later, Grey Towers and 100 acres of surrounding woodland were to become the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies, and a gift to the Forest Service from the families of Amos and Gifford Pinchot.)

3 & 4. In the days of the Forest Reserves (1899), Ranger H. C. Tuttle and Than Wilkerson built this building, long used as a ranger station, in what is now the Bitterroot National Forest, Montana. It is one of only two or three such structures built at that time and still standing in 1976.



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1905-1916

1. President Theodore Roosevelt and Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot on the river steamer **MISSISSIPPI**. They made this trip with the Inland Waterways Commission down the Mississippi River in October 1907, to awaken interest in the development of our inland waterways.



1

"Forestry is the preservation of forests by wise use . . . forestry means making the forests useful not only to the Settler, the rancher, the miner, the men who live in the neighborhood, but indirectly to the men who may live hundreds of miles off down the course of some great river which has had its rise among the forest bearing mountains."

President Theodore Roosevelt

The Early Years Of The Forest Service, 1905–1916

Highlights

The early years of the Forest Service were a period of pioneering in practical field forestry in the United States. "Conservation" began to be practiced and the term became widely known. Webster defines conservation "especially" as "planned management of a natural resource to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect." Broad popular support of resource conservation encouraged dramatic forestry progress in the early years, stimulated by Pinchot and his small but able and dedicated staff. The close warm relationship and respect between President Theodore Roosevelt and the Nation's Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot fostered the development of resource conservation. Congress helped by passing favorable legislation.

A new era in forestry began in 1905 as Congress transferred the Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The Bureau of Forestry became known as the Forest Service, the first of many Federal agencies to adopt the designation of "Service." Two years later, to emphasize that the forests were for use, the name Forest Reserve was changed to National Forest. Administration was decentralized to take maximum advantage of local judgment.

The early day forest rangers, riding horseback over mountain trails, were essentially custodians of the forests, protecting them against fire, game poachers, timber and grazing trespassers, and exploiters.

To provide use of the public forests, rangers issued permits for grazing of domestic livestock and made the first sales of mature timber and other forest products. As money

came in, Congress decreed that part of the receipts should go to the States for schools and roads in the counties where the grazing and cutting took place. Other receipts were set aside for roads and trails within the National Forests.

Research, essential to progress in any field, received more attention as new field locations became available. The first forest experiment station was established in Arizona in 1908, soon to be followed by other research units in Colorado, Idaho, Washington, California, and Utah. In 1910, the Forest Service established the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, in cooperation with the State University. It was to become world famous for its scientific study and development of wood products and their uses.

Cooperation with State forestry departments in fire protection was established by law in 1911. This was the forerunner of what were to become long-time relationships and cooperative efforts between the Forest Service and State foresters, the third principal part of the Forest Service entity, alongside National Forest administration and research.

The Weeks Act of 1911 authorized the purchase, as National Forests, of private lands—cutover, burned over, and farmed out—mostly east of the Great Plains, where there was little public domain left. (National Forests in Alabama, Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, and Florida had their origin as public domain areas, but additions were made by purchase.) The first National Forest to be created from private lands was the Pisgah in the mountains of North Carolina. Its nucleus was the Biltmore Forest, once managed by Pinchot, and site of a forestry school since 1898.

1905-1916

The early forest rangers and forest supervisors were outdoorsmen, used to trail life, many of them former cowboys, trappers, and woodsmen. As pioneer custodians of the forest resources, they showed loyalty and devotion to public service that have endured through the years. Their principal job was to keep

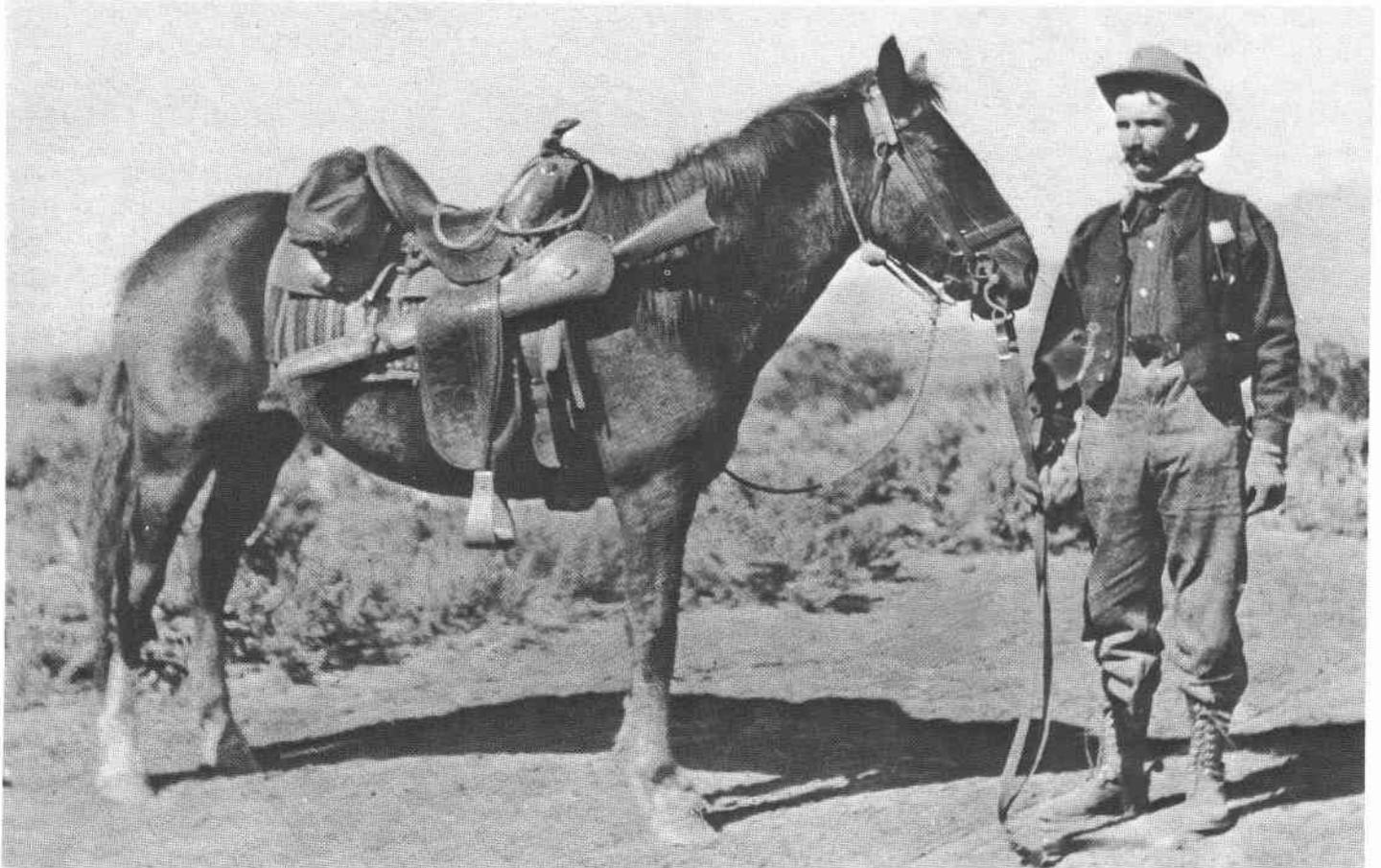
the newly created National Forests free from fire, poachers, and timber and range trespassers.

1. Forest Ranger J. C. Wells, Stanislaus Forest Reserve (now National Forest), California, in 1905.

2. Forest Ranger Jim Sizer, Apache National Forest, Arizona, in about 1910.



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1905-1916

1. Forest Supervisor Harold Greene rode with his wife in the Tusayan (now Kaibab) National Forest Arizona, in April 1914.
2. Forest Assistant W. H. B. Kent, Huachuca Forest Reserve (now Coronado National Forest), Arizona, in 1905.

3. Forest Ranger "Fritz" Sethe, Columbia (now Gifford Pinchot) National Forest, Washington, in 1910.



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1. Secretary of Agriculture
James T. Wilson.
2. Pen used by President Theodore Roosevelt to sign the Act that transferred the Forest Reserves to the Department of Agriculture and led to the transformation of the Bureau of Forestry into the Forest Service.

Sidelights (1905-1916)

The American Forest Congress in January 1905, sponsored by the American Forestry Association with the aid of many other groups, set the stage for unification of all federal forestry work within the Department of Agriculture. Congress acted 3 weeks later to transfer the Forest Reserves from the Department of the Interior, thereby creating the Forest Service.

In 1908, President Roosevelt held a Conference of Governors to consider the Nation's forestry problems. Out of this historic gathering came the first inventory of our natural resources.

More than 148 million acres were added to the National Forests during Theodore Roosevelt's presidency, 1901-1909.

A hero emerged from the worst of the 1910 forest fires. He was Ranger Edward Pulaski, who saved all but 6 of his trapped crew of 45 firefighters by leading them to an old mine tunnel.

"In the administration of the forest reserves it must be clearly borne in mind that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use of the permanent good of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies. . . .

" . . . where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run."

James Wilson
Secretary of Agriculture

(These lines taken from a letter dated February 1, 1905, from the Secretary of Agriculture to Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, set down the guides and charter of the new forest agency on the date of the transfer of the Forest Reserves to the Department of Agriculture.)



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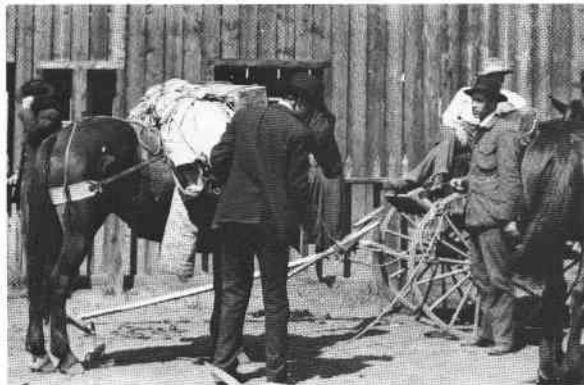
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1. & 2. Forest Ranger examinations in the early years were practical and rigorous. Candidates had to know how to throw a diamond hitch and pack a horse, shoe their mounts, and ride.
3. Long days and overnights were an accepted part of the job, as this lone ranger attests. This

was in 1914 on the Wasatch National Forest, Utah.
4. Most jobs in the field called for travel by horseback. This was the way the original boundaries were marked on the San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, in 1911.



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1905-1916

The first Forest Service homes and stations were rustic affairs: cabins and houses adapted to the outdoor environment and rugged way-of-life.

1. Ranger Station on the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, built about 1905. It may be the first one built by

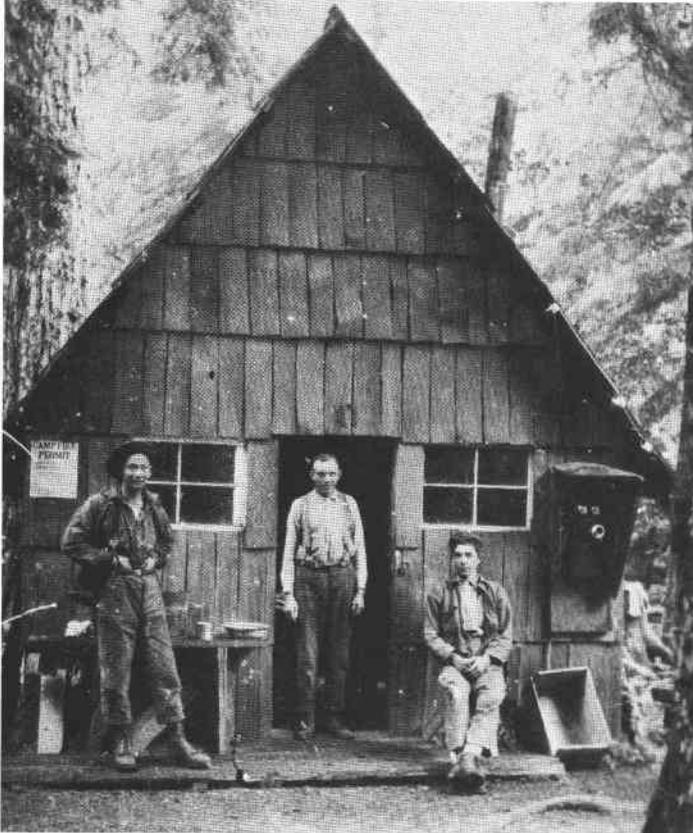
the Forest Service.

2. This was an administrative center within the Columbia (now Gifford Pinchot) National Forest, Washington, in 1910.

3. Homegrown, whipsawn lumber helped build Ranger Stations on the Flathead National Forest, Montana, in 1908.



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1905-1916

1. Meanwhile, back in Washington, D.C., Forest Service headquarters occupied prominent downtown space for more than a quarter of a century.
2. This was the first home of the Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wisconsin), destined for leadership in the field of research in wood utilization.

3. The Forest Service Ranger's family was prepared in case of fire at this Ranger Station on the Cibola National Forest, New Mexico (July 1911).
4. The good life! This was the Ranger Station in Aquachiquita Canyon, Lincoln National Forest, New Mexico, in 1908.



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1905-1916

1. Oops! Traffic mishap on the Eldorado National Forest, California, one summer day in 1914.
2. First load over a new road carried office equipment for the Priest River Experiment Station in the Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho (1911). White-shirted Raphael Zon, on wagon seat, was a Forest Service Research pioneer

and, for many years, an Experiment Station Director. (The Priest River Station was transferred to Missoula, Montana, in 1916 and Priest River became an experimental forest.)



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1905-1916

1. Believe it or not, this creek bed was the easiest route to travel into the back country of the Crook (now Tonto) National Forest, Arizona, in 1910.

2. Dog sledding was the best mode of winter travel on the Chugach National Forest, Alaska, in 1914.

3. A popular travel vehicle of the early 1900's, this old stage coach often carried 16 passengers and baggage 54 miles over the Bitterroot Mountains from Red Rock, Montana, to Salmon, Idaho.



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1905-1916

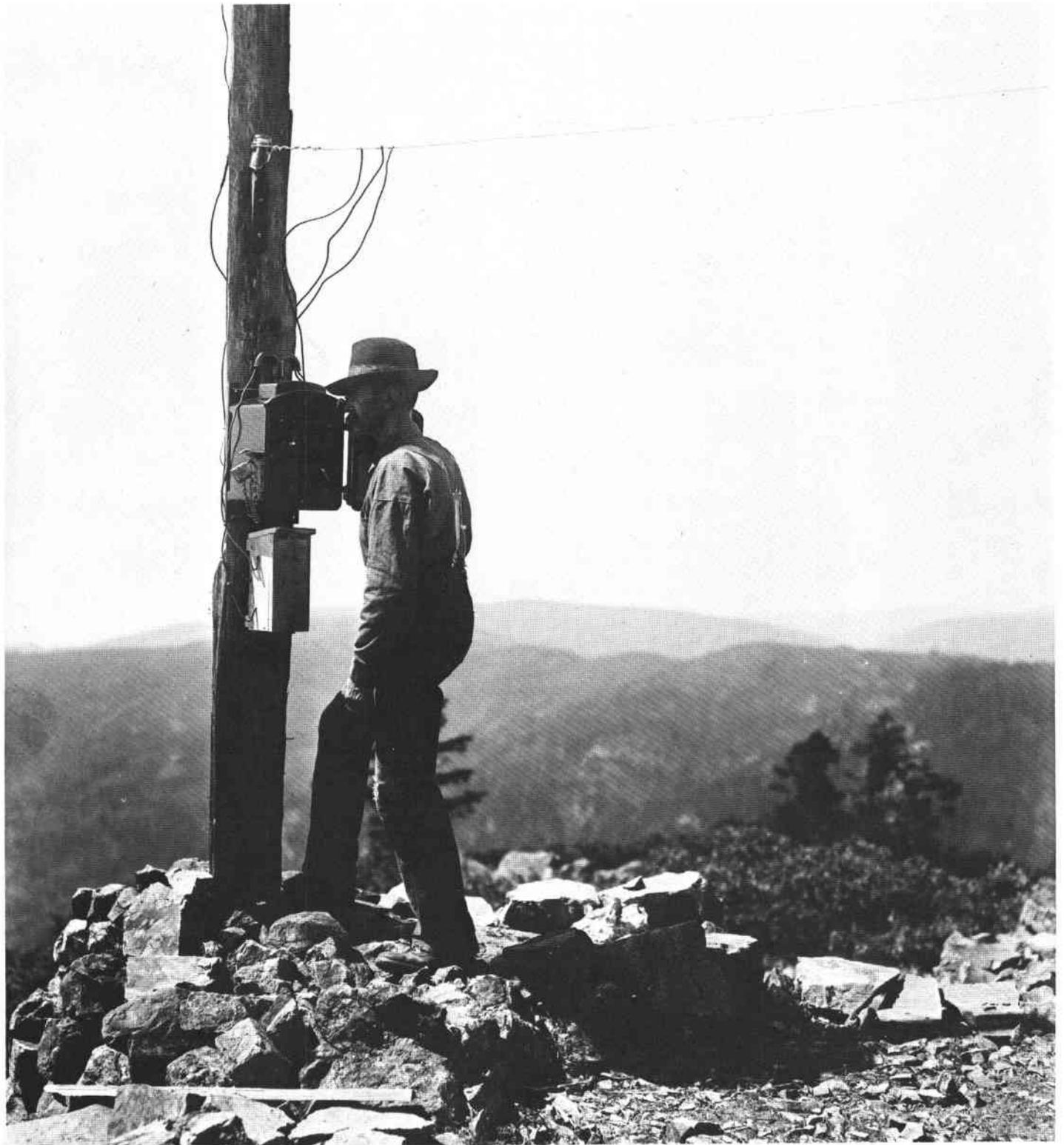
1. Forest officers on patrol used either a small portable telephone that could be hooked into a temporary field line or permanent call boxes to maintain contact with Ranger Station headquarters.



1

1905-1916

1. Until portable radios were developed in the 1920's and 1930's, the single wire telephone line (grounded) was the principal means of communication with the men working in the National Forests.



1905–1916

Through the years, Forest Service people have worked with and for all kinds of people to so manage, protect, and develop the public forest and range properties that all are properly served—people and natural resources alike. The principle of the “greatest good” has governed

the conservation movement in America.

1. Local residents used timber from the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota, on a free-use basis in 1913. Today free-use is largely limited to firewood from the National Forests.

2. In 1913 a North Carolina mountain family depended on the Pisgah National Forest to produce galax, useful in making wreaths and other floral decorations.

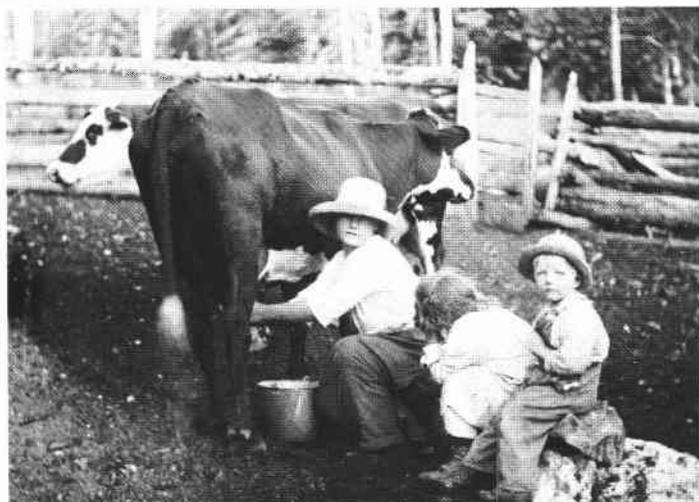


1905-1916

1. A daily chore at a homestead within the boundaries of the Manti-LaSal National Forest, Utah, in 1912.

2. These were hardy homesteaders in the Ozark National Forest, Arkansas, in 1914.

3. Shades of "Honest Abe" in a 1914 Ozark homesteader's cabin.



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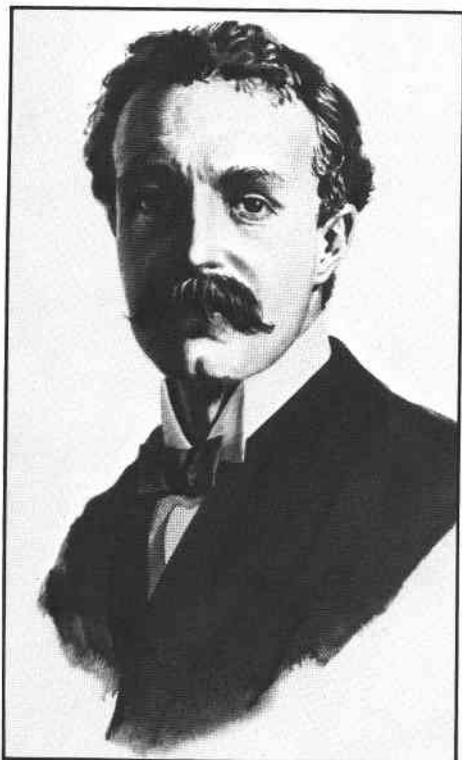


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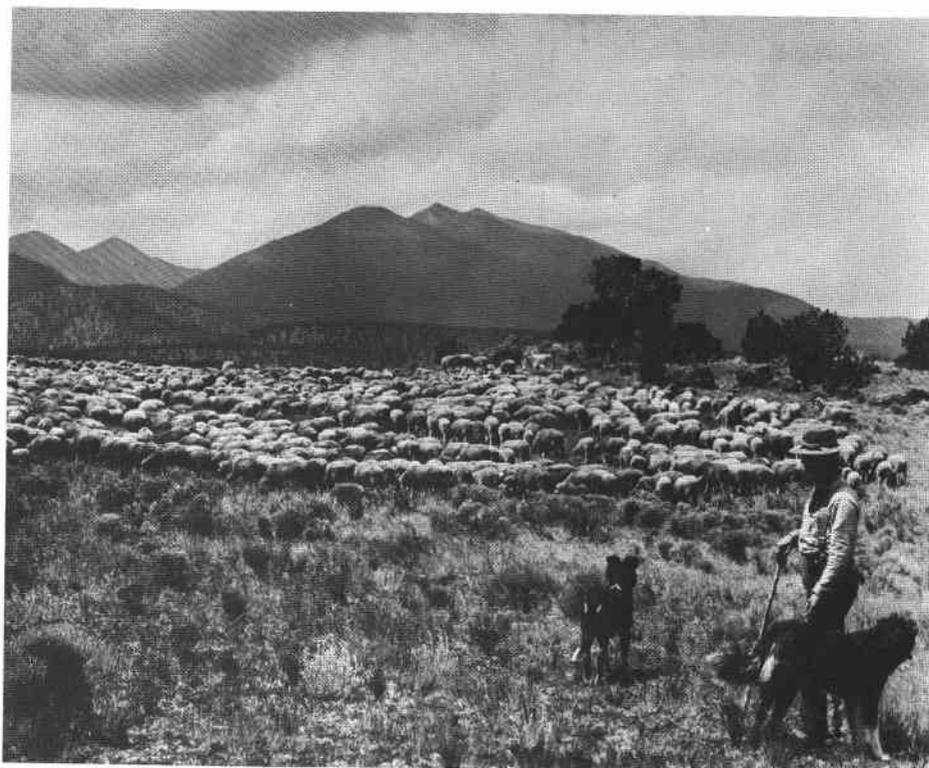
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1. Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, 1898–1910.
2. Sheep grazing on the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona (1914).
3. Cattle grazing on the Grand Mesa National Forest, Colorado (1912).



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“Without natural resources life itself is impossible. From birth to death, natural resources, transformed for human use, feed, clothe, shelter, and transport us. Upon them we depend for every material necessity, comfort, convenience, and protection in our lives. Without abundant resources prosperity is out of reach.”

Gifford Pinchot (1898–1910)



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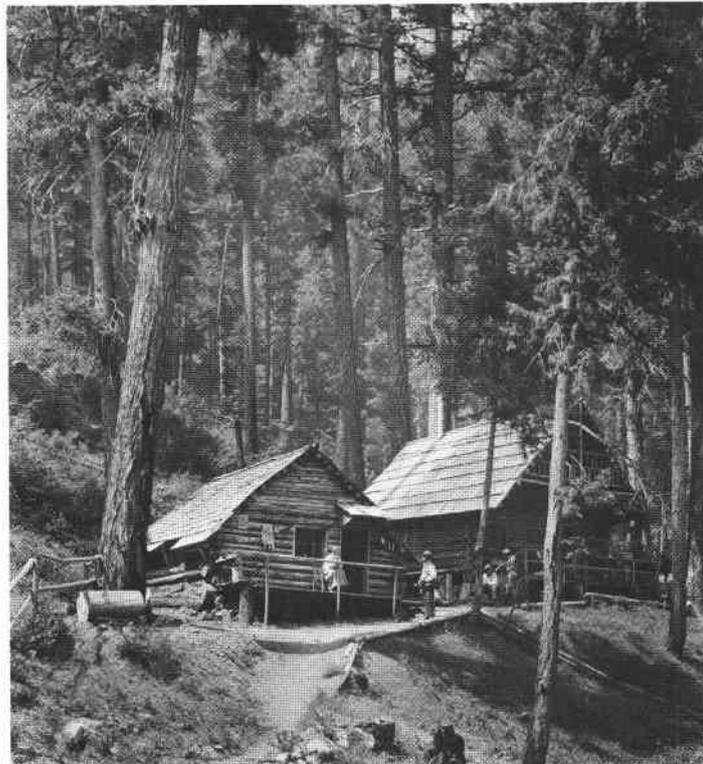


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1. Montana lumberjacks in 1906.
2. Summer home sites were made available, under special use permit, in the Shasta National Forest, California, in 1914.



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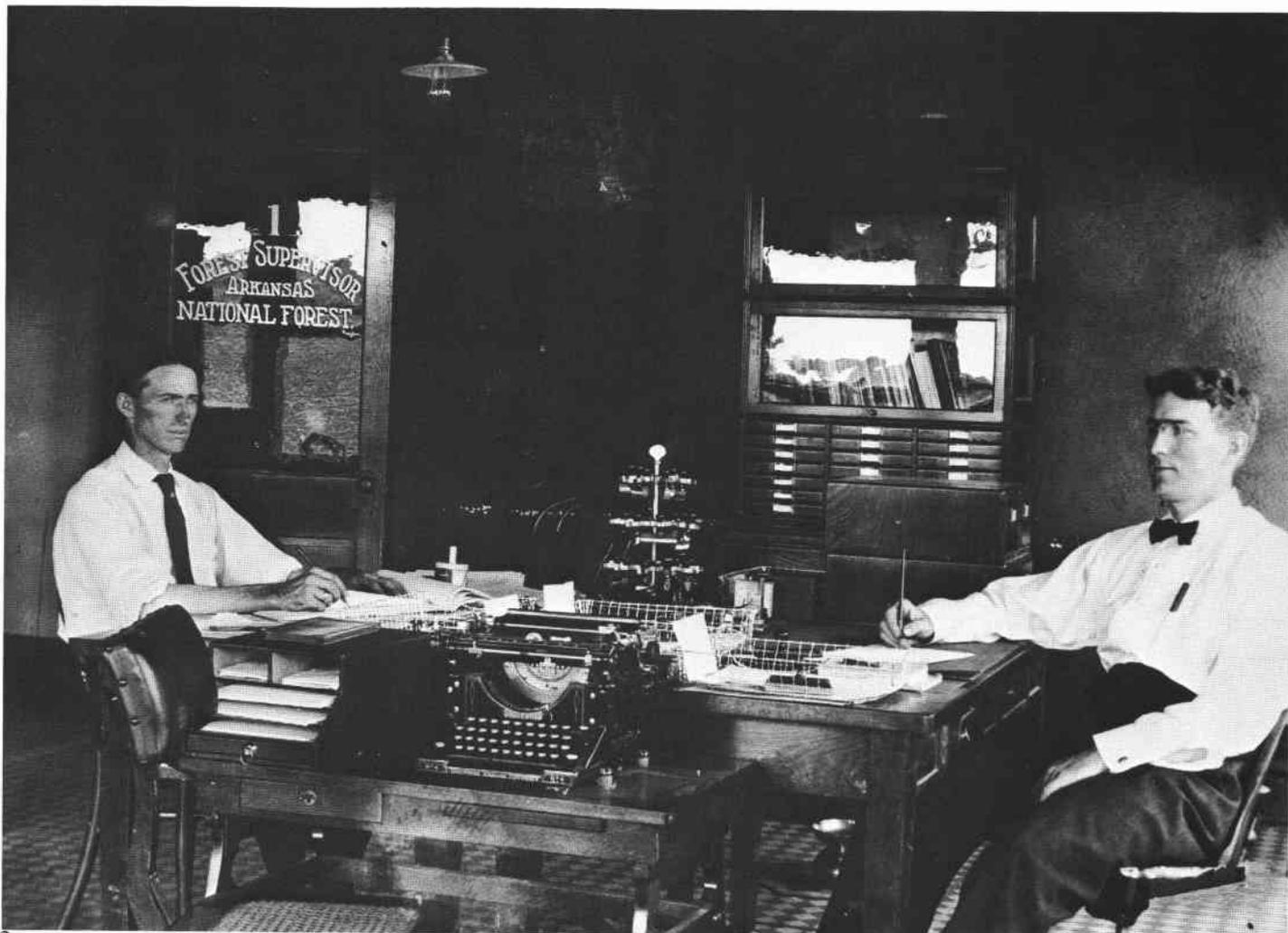
1905-1916

With the passing years, supervisory staffs and office work were to expand as responsibilities were added. From the earliest days, meetings were necessary to exchange views and experiences.

1. (left and right pages) The District 3 (now Region 3) staff in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in 1908.
2. Forest Supervisor Samuel J. Record (right) in his office in Mena, Arkansas, September 1908. He was Supervisor of the Arkansas National Forest, now the Ouachita National Forest.



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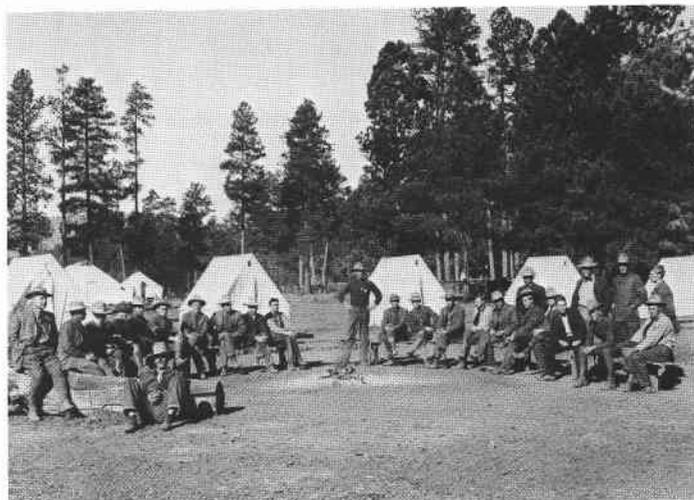
1905-1916

1. Miss Finch, Clerk, Deputy Supervisor L. E. Cooper, and Rangers Stell and Brown (sitting) in the Supervisor's Office, Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado, in 1911.

2. Ranger training meeting on the Coconino National Forest, Arizona, at Fort Valley in October 1909.

3. The first Ranger meeting on the Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming, at Woodrock in November 1907.

4. Time out at a Forest Service meeting on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico, in October 1912.



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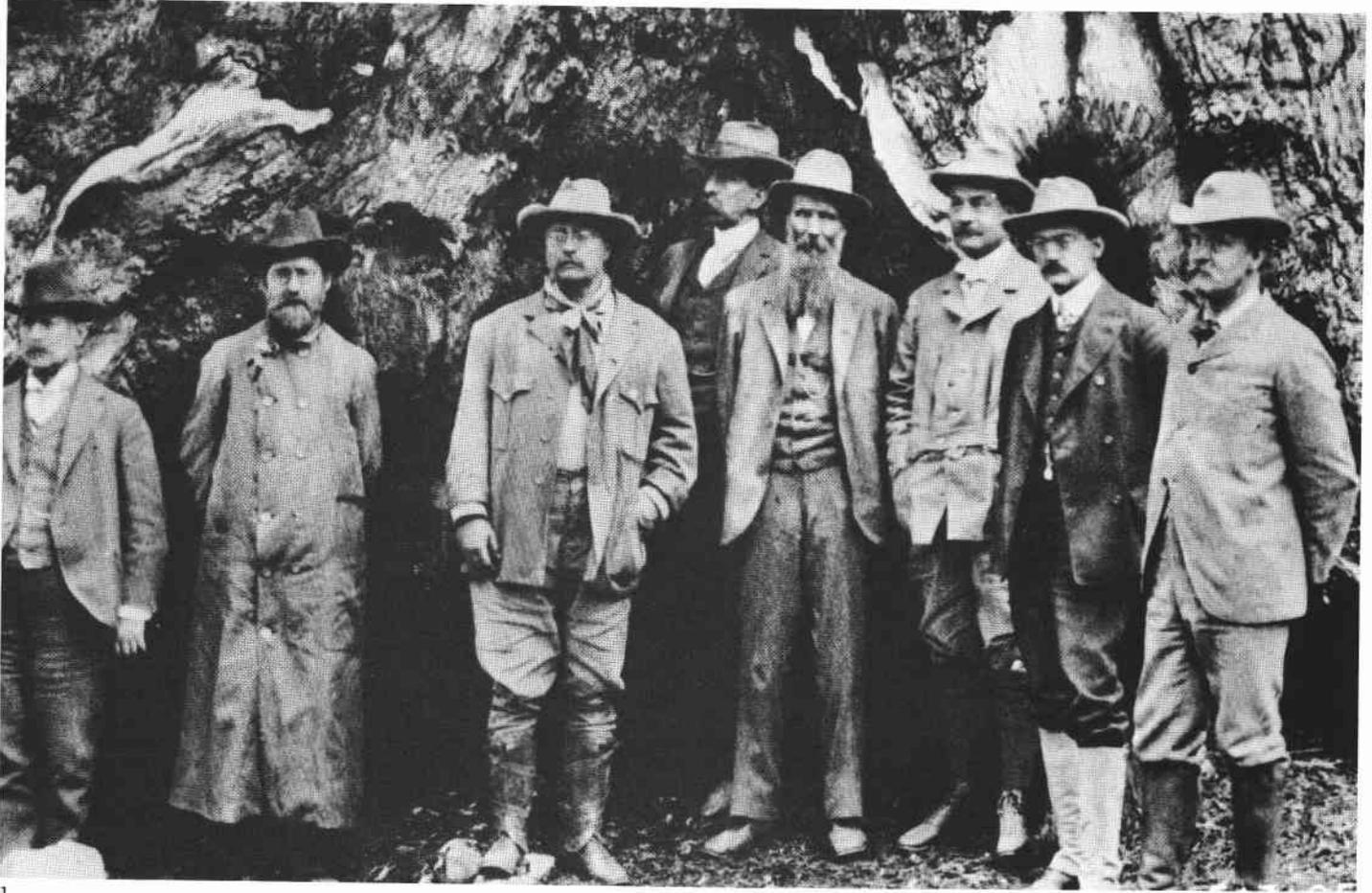
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1905-1916

1. A gathering of conservationists in the early 1900's included President Theodore Roosevelt, Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot (back), and Naturalist John Muir (fourth from right). The occasion was a field trip in California.

2. President Theodore Roosevelt once slept in this old cabin in Nail Canyon, Kaibab National Forest, Arizona.

3. Dr. Carl A. Schenck's Biltmore Forest School, Class of 1905, in the Pink Beds section of what is now the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina.



1905-1916

1. A 1912 field trip in the Harney (now part of the Black Hills) National Forest, South Dakota, included, from left to right, Capt. J. A. Adams, Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, Secretary of Agriculture James T. Wilson, Roy Smith, and an unidentified man.

2. A research reconnaissance crew in camp at the Fort Valley Experiment Station, Coconino National Forest, Arizona, in 1910.



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1905-1916

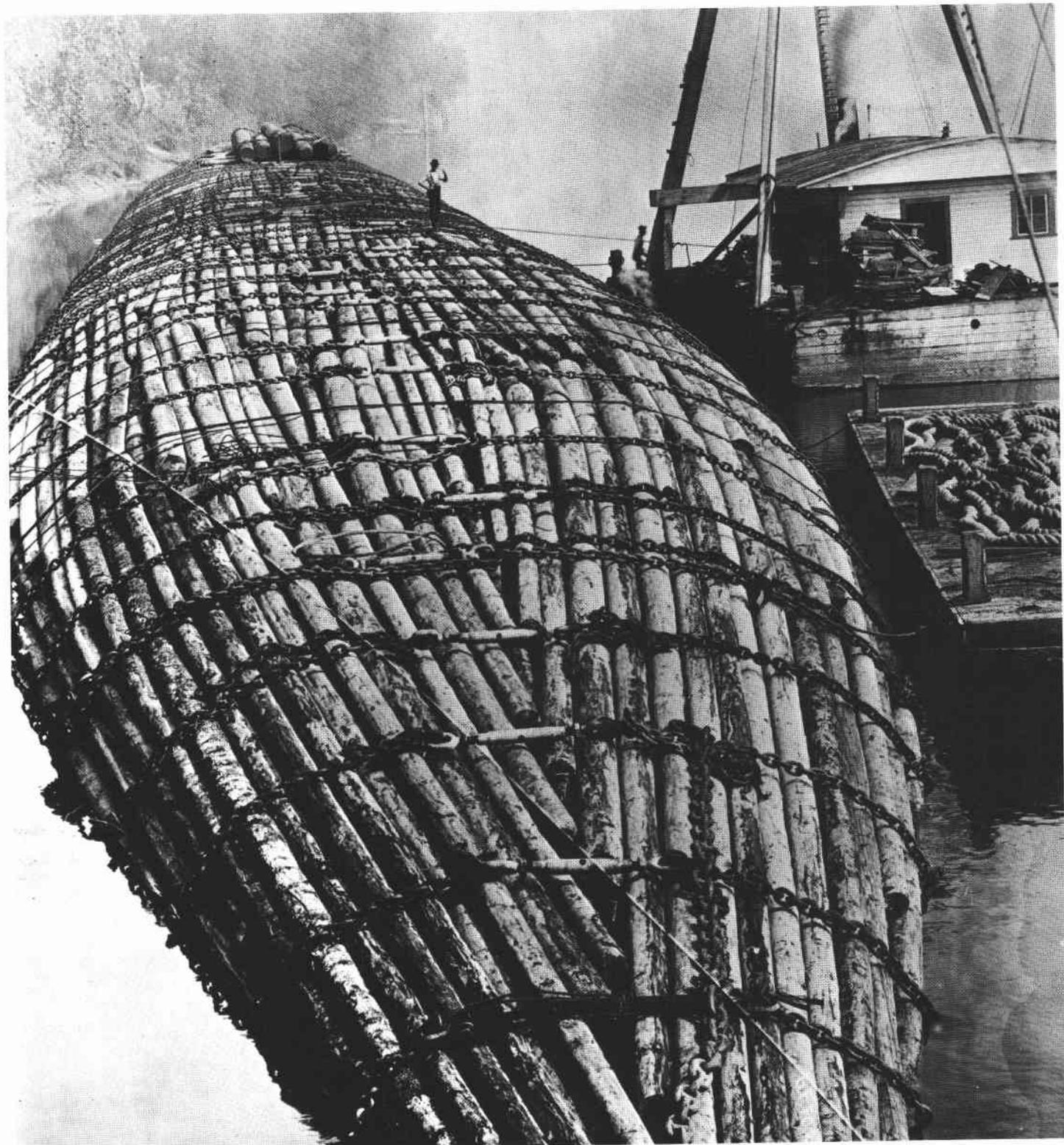
1. Loading a train with ponderosa pine logs at a railroad landing near Belmont, Arizona, in 1911.

2. "Big Wheels," 9 feet in diameter, were used to bring the logs to be loaded.



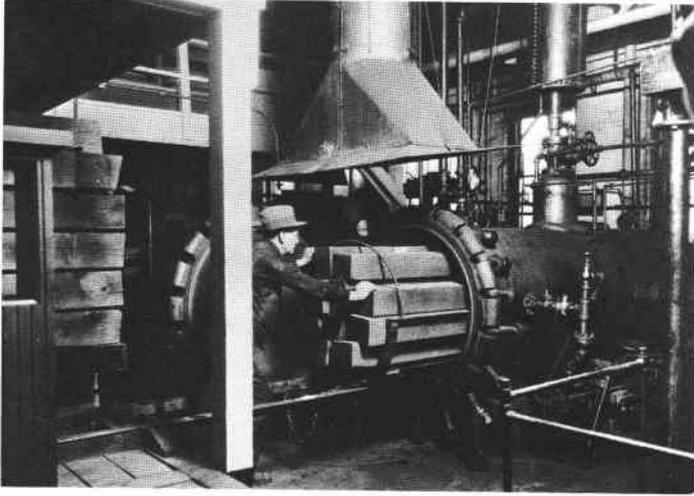
1905-1916

1. En route to the mill. Such log rafts were not unusual in Washington in 1910.



1905-1916

1. Studies in methods of preserving wood occupied scientists at the Forest Products Laboratory, which opened in 1910 in Madison, Wisconsin.
2. Yellow poplar plywood sheet made in 1913.



1905-1916

From its very beginning, the Forest Service has given consideration to replanting cutover and burned-over areas. Much of the land within the newly proclaimed and purchased National Forests was sorely in need of reforestation.

1. Seed collected from ponderosa pine cones were thoroughly dried before planting in the nursery or afield in the Uncompahgre National Forest, Colorado in 1912.

2. New trees were planted to replace the burned ones on the Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon, in 1913.

3. Research has long supported Forest Service management. As early as 1912 studies in nursery practices were conducted at the Manitou Park Experimental Area, Pike National Forest, Colorado.

4. Seedlings were transplanted in the Savenac Nursery, Lolo

National Forest, Montana, in 1912.

5. The cornplanting method of putting Douglas-fir seed into the Colorado soil was used in 1911.

6. Crews worked to replenish the land on the Pike National Forest, Colorado, in 1913.



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1905-1916

1. On the Wasatch National Forest in Utah, in 1914, this was one way that sheep heading into the open range were counted.

2. Trapper Jim Owens was well known for his predator control activities on the Kaibab National Forest, Arizona, in the early 1900's. This later led to

severe overpopulation of deer and to their widespread starvation. Increasing knowledge of natural processes showed predator control to be misguided; the practice was halted except as a solution to a specific problem in a specific area.

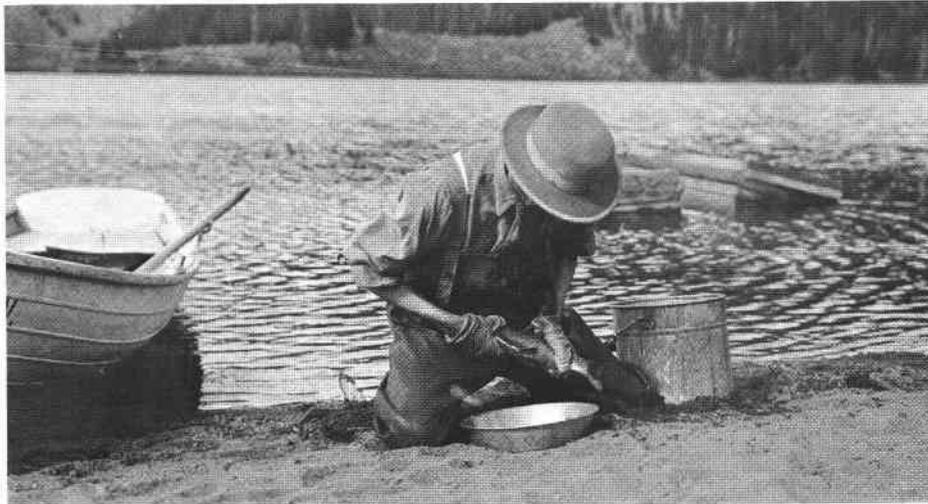


1905-1916

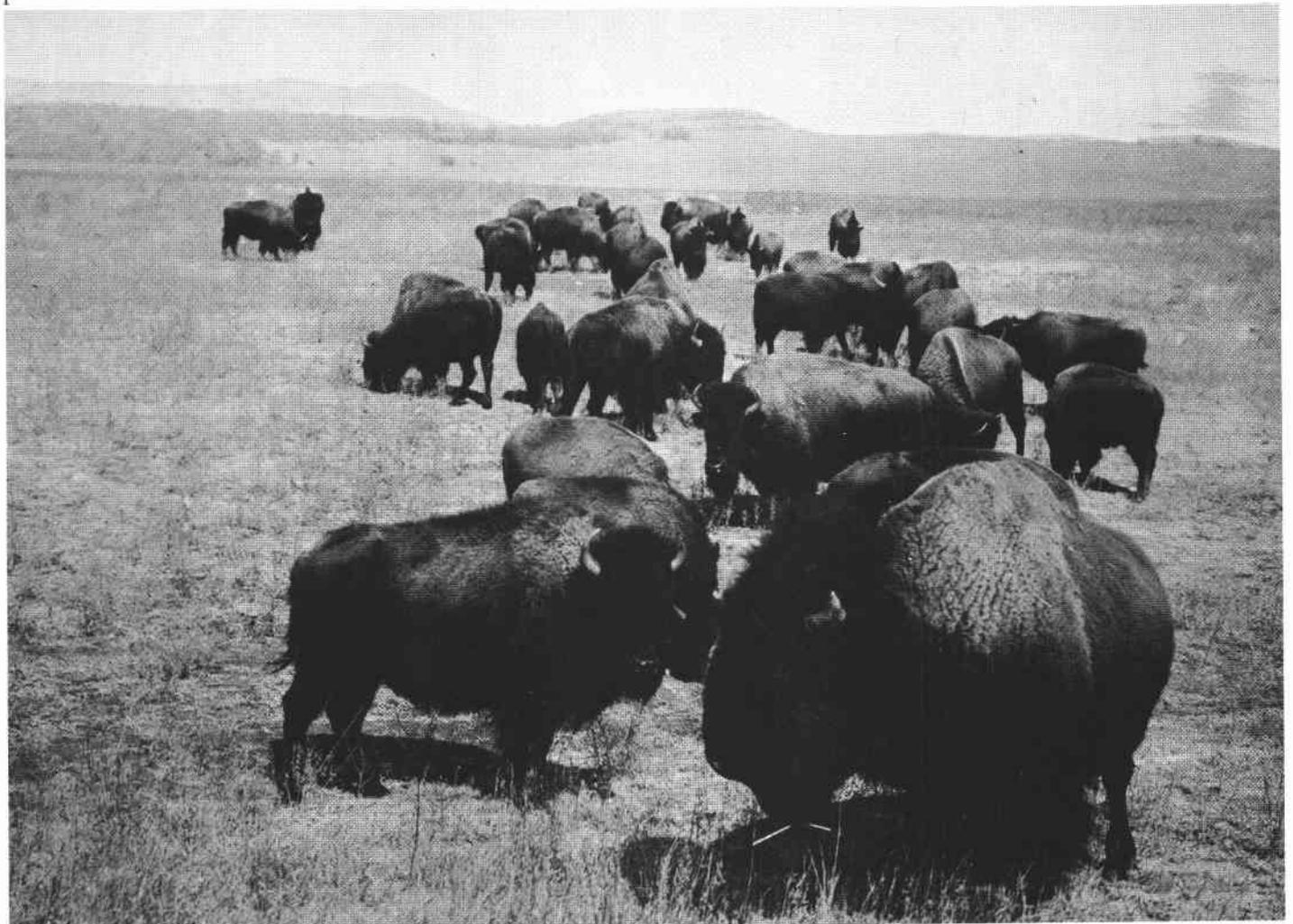
1. On the Pike National Forest, Colorado, in 1911, a technician fertilized trout eggs by "stripping" the male fish.

2. In 1913, the Forest Service was concerned with maintaining one of the last then-remaining buffalo herds. This herd was established on the old Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma, in

1907. This Forest became a National Wildlife Refuge in 1936. By then Texas Longhorn cattle had been added to the area.



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1905-1916

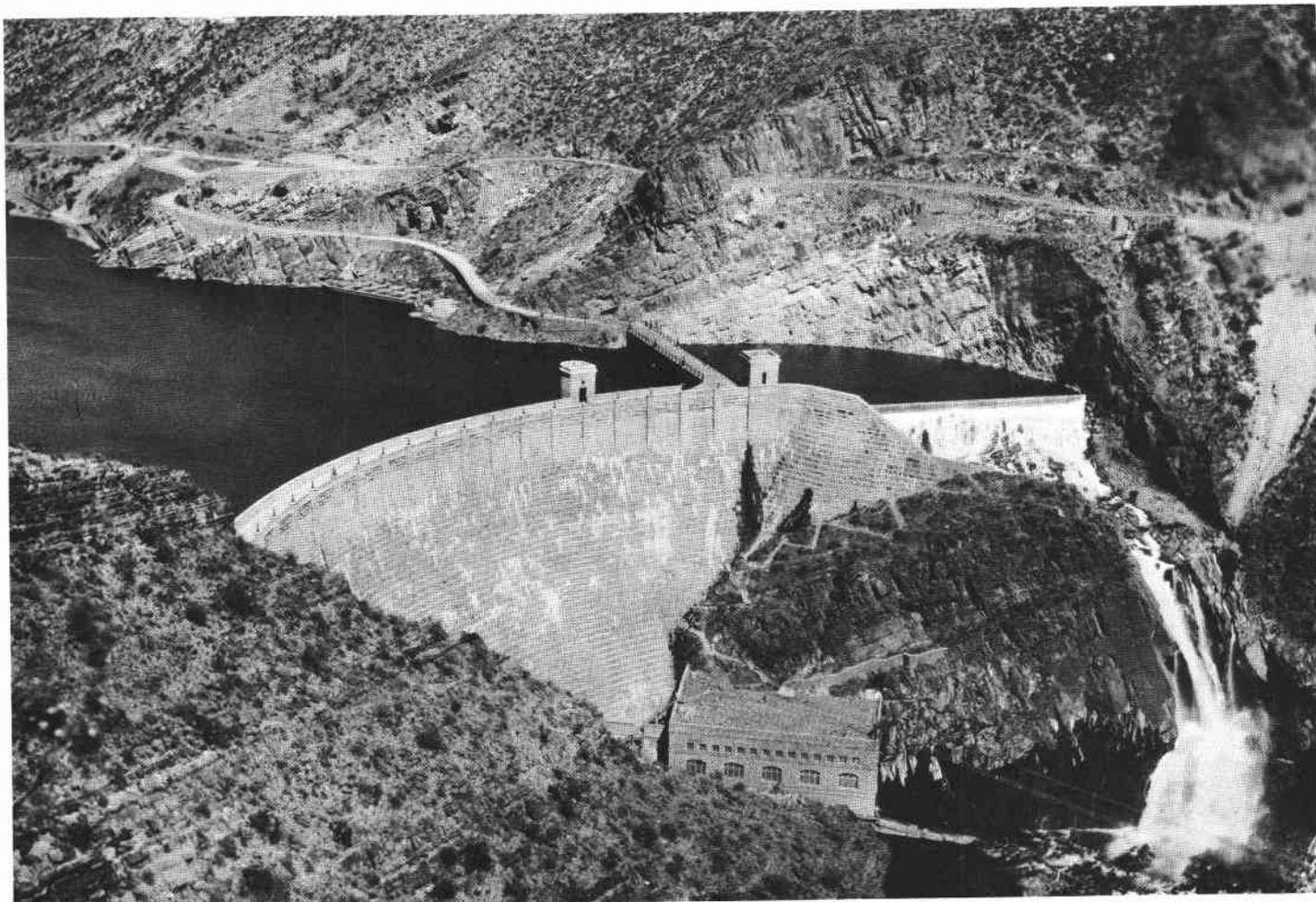
1. A Sunday drive among the giant Redwoods in the Six Rivers National Forest, California, was a popular diversion in 1913.



1905–1916

Water—one of the major natural resources—has always figured heavily in Forest Service planning and administration.

1. This is a 1915 view of the Roosevelt Dam and Power Station (Bureau of Reclamation) in the Tonto National Forest, Arizona.



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1905-1916

1. Forest fires resulting from lightning storms and from human carelessness have hampered good forestry since the beginning of America's forestry effort. In 1910, particularly, fires raged causing great damage and loss of life in Idaho, Washington, and Montana.



1905-1916

1. Early morning view of an Idaho fire.



1905-1916

1. The Northwest had a rough time with fires in 1910. In the Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, the Sleepy Ridge fire roared out of control for a while and left in its wake destruction and ugliness.
2. Smoke column rises from a fire in Montana.
3. Forest fire in Oregon.

4. Copy of newspaper articles chronicling the 1910 fires in Montana. These fires claimed large numbers of victims and millions of dollars in losses.

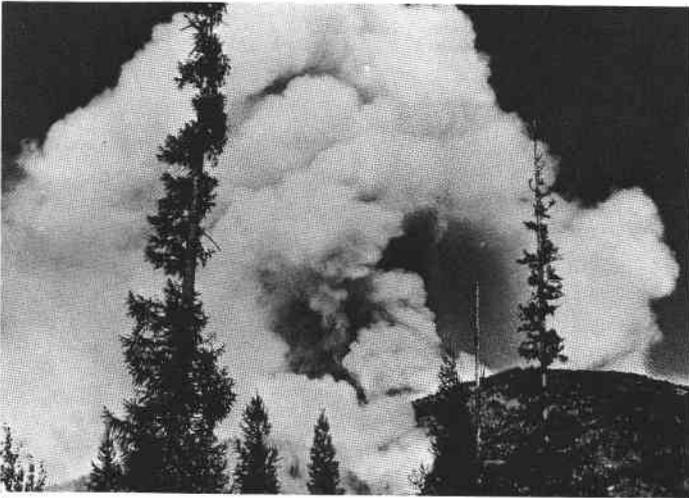
5. The men were tough, their equipment crude, as they fought fire in the old Wichita National Forest, Oklahoma, in 1912. (The Forest is now a National Wildlife Refuge.)



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1905-1916

1. Surveying the damage caused by the 1910 Sleepy Ridge fire on the Wallowa National Forest, Oregon.



1905-1916

1. Forest Ranger Griffin used map and compass, a natural overlook, and a rock "desk" to figure the distance to a smoke just sighted in the Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1909. The Cabinet was divided among the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests in 1954.

2. & 3. Harriet Kelley was her name. In the summer of 1915 she could have been reached at a lookout tower on the Tahoe National Forest, California, or on the trail leading up to the tower, hauling water.

4. Ranger Jordan took his fire patrol job sitting down with customary Forest Service ingenuity, Sierra National Forest, California, March 1914.



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1905-1916

1. Lookouts were conscientious and devoted to duty and the lonely assignment. Helen Dowe's station in 1919 was the Devil's Head Fire Lookout, Pike National Forest, Colorado.



1905-1916

"All work and no play . . ." Well, you know the rest. After all the hard work, under difficult conditions, Forest Service people found ways to relax and have fun.

1. Forest Ranger relaxing on the San Isabel National Forest, Colorado, 1912.

2. Some say almost every Forest Officer was born with a camera in his hand. There was much they could photograph in 1914 in New Mexico on the Santa Fe National Forest.

3. This was long before Smokey Bear. Supervisor's office, old Wichita National Forest (now Wichita Mountains National

Wildlife Refuge), Oklahoma, 1912.

4. Fourth of July celebration in Williams, Arizona, 1911. The winners: foresters of the Tusayan (now Kaibab) National Forest. Their time was 32 seconds!

5. "Up, up, and away!" Planting camp, Nebraska National Forest, 1914. This is the Nation's

only totally planted National Forest, occupying formerly unforested sites.



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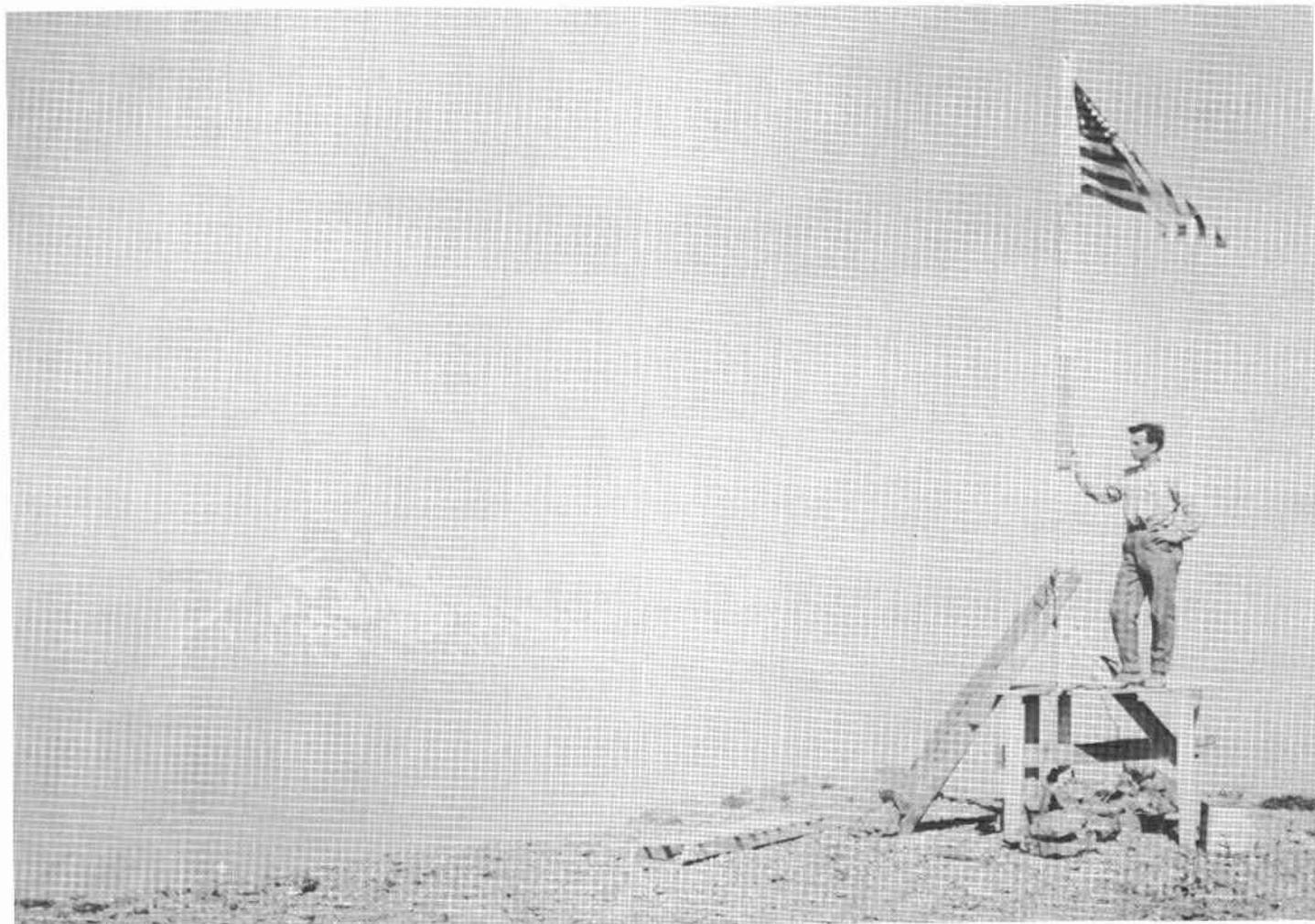
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1905-1916

1. Quiet moment at a fire overlook on the Shasta National Forest, California, 1914.



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1917-1945

1. Linville Gorge from Wiseman's View in the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina.

