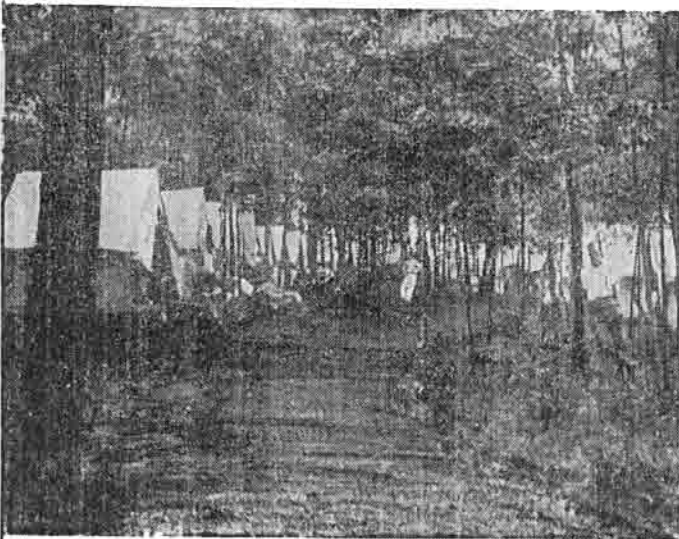


"Members of the Class of 1908, Yale School of Forestry Summer Camp, on the Estate of Gifford Pinchot at Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania. This Camp was continued for about 25 years and produced many of the most distinguished men in the field of forestry, including four Chief Foresters of the U. S. Forest Service."

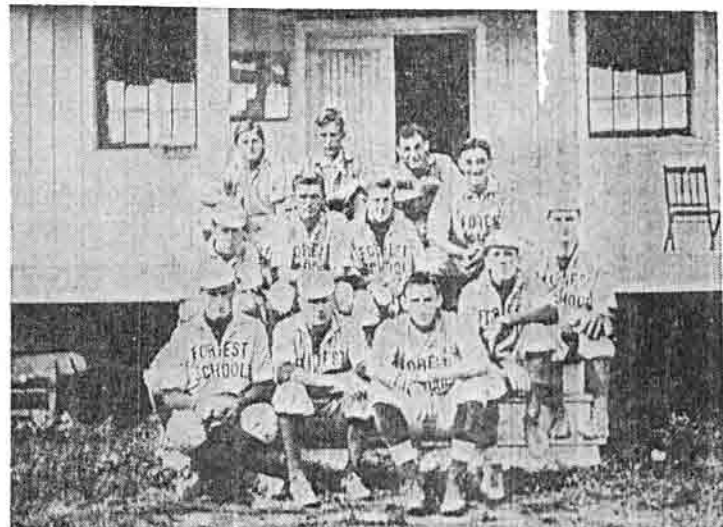
Milford, Pa.

The Cradle of American Forestry Education

NELSON C. BROWN
Prof. Emeritus, State Univ. College of Forestry



Back of the main buildings was a double row of tents in the oak and mixed hardwood forest. Two men slept in each tent. The first call for breakfast was generally at 6 a.m.



Each summer the Yale Camp produced a baseball team which arranged several games with the local Milford team and some of the hotels.

TUCKED away in the edge of the Pocono Mountains of Northeastern Pennsylvania along the Delaware River and only seven miles from a point where Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey meet at Port Jervis, New York, there is a lovely little village of about 1,000 people that produced the man who awoke the American people to the importance of our forests. Too little and too late have we given credit to Gifford Pinchot for his inspiration and crusading spirit. Today some 25,000 foresters, a grand program of State and National Forests, and the acceptance of forest conservation as a vital force for the betterment of the nation, bear all too silent testimony to the life and work of Gifford Pinchot or G. P. as he was affectionately known by thousands.

The great grandfather of G. P. served as a distinguished officer of Napoleon. After the debacle at Waterloo in 1815 the family fortunes vanished and they with many other French families migrated to America. With other French people they settled in this little village on the Delaware. The family fortunes were gradually restored and they mingled widely and favorably in social and financial circles in New York.

Milford may well claim to be the "Cradle of Forestry in America." For here, a young Milford man recently graduated from Yale University in 1889, talked with his father James W. Pinchot about how best to serve his country. Pike County and all of Northeastern Pennsylvania had produced some of the finest white pine. Hundreds of rafts of magnificent pine were floated down the Delaware to sawmills below for the expanding population—for homes, schools, churches, etc.

James W. Pinchot is said to have given his son, Gifford, the inspiration of awakening our nation to a better appreciation of restoring our waning forest resources and suggested that he go to Europe to see how France, Germany and Switzerland had been successfully practicing Forestry for hundreds, yes, up to one thousand years or more. Returning to this country, Gifford Pinchot got his first job as Forester for the George Vanderbilt estate at Biltmore, North Carolina. Then he became associated with a Government Bureau concerned with forests, timber and forest products.

He quickly envisioned the need to expand our Forest Reserves—later known as National Forests. He personally knew President Theodore Roosevelt and persuaded him to ex-



Typical appearance of one of the tents. Frequently students built small fires in front of the tents. Most of the boys did their own washing. Before dinner in the evening nearly everyone jumped in a beautiful pool near the famous Sawkill Falls only a short distance from Grey Towers, the family home for several generations.

pand these areas of National Forests—now 180 million acres in area, which is more than 5 times the total area of Pennsylvania or of New York. Pinchot was Governor of Pennsylvania for two terms. Pinchot and Graves made a study of the Whitney Estate and Brandreth tract resulting in a working plan of management in 1897 which has since been followed successfully.

But he needed trained men to carry on the work—men dedicated to the big job of restoring our forests and providing for their proper utilization. Western public lands were being pillaged and cut and burned without thought of the fu-

ture. Pike County with its disastrous forest fires became known as a part of the "Pennsylvania desert," where fires had burned uncontrolled.

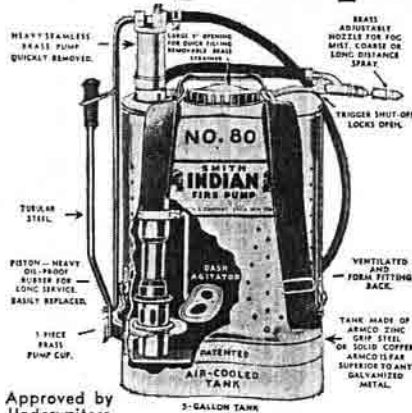
In 1900, the Pinchot family started the training of professionally prepared foresters at Yale University with a large gift, followed later by additional sums of money. Governor Pinchot knew Henry Graves at Yale. They were both of the famous Skull and Bones Society. He, too, had gone abroad for further schooling in the science and practice of forestry. Returning to this country, Mr. Graves became associated with Gifford, then a consulting forester in New York.

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Present day appearance of one of the few buildings which served as lecture rooms, storage for forestry instruments and for reading and studying purposes. Just below this building was the open dining hall and kitchen. The natural regeneration of trees illustrate the excellent growing conditions of trees in this section. Where the pitcher's box stood in the baseball diamond there is a tree now about 16 inches in diameter. The whole camp section is rapidly going back to timber.



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American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents Assn. presents 8th Annual Boyce Student Award to Syracuse Forestry College.—Harry E. Weston, third from left, secretary-treasurer, American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association (APPMSA), presents Eight Annual Fred C. Boyce Student Award for \$200 to George R. Adams of Fulton, N. Y., second from left, Pulp and Paper Technology senior, State University College of Forestry at Syracuse University (Syracuse, N. Y.) Others participating in the presentation ceremony, recently held at the College of Forestry, from left, were: Prof. F. W. O'Neil, chairman, Pulp and Paper Technology Department; Dr. E. C. Jahn, associate dean, physical sciences and research, and Prof. R. F. Crossman, dean of students, all of the College of Forestry. The Boyce Award is given annually in honor of Fred C. Boyce, first active president of the APPMSA. Recipient is chosen from seniors majoring in pulp and paper technology at the College of Forestry on the basis of financial need, scholarship, personality and extra-curricular activities.

Milford, Pa.—The Cradle of American Forestry Education

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When Gifford Pinchot became Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Federal Government in 1898, he chose Graves as his Associate Chief. When the Forestry School was established at Yale in 1900, Mr. Graves went to New Haven as its first Director. There was need for practical training to supplement the theoretical training, classroom lectures and limited field work at New Haven. It was decided in 1904 to hold a summer term on the 3600 acre estate of the Pinchot family in Milford, which had been used since 1900 for a special 6 week summer School for students interested in a popular course in general forestry. So from all parts of the country came young men who responded to the challenge of the new profession of forestry.

Forest Hall, at the corner of Broad and Harford Streets, and across from the former Pinchot home, now the Community House, was built primarily for the classrooms of the newly founded Yale School of Forestry. Only graduates of recognized colleges were and are still admitted to the School. They came from all parts of

the country and from abroad for a two year Post Graduate Course at Milford and New Haven. The writer well remembers riding in a horse-driven stage over dusty roads from Port Jervis to Milford with that famous Philosopher Billy McGowan, the driver, in 1906. After a big and grand dinner for 50 cents at the old Crissman House we hiked up the hill 2 miles to the camp.

Classes of about 40 to 60 or more men lived in a tent camp in the oak woods above Christian Hill from about July 1st to September 1st.

This camp was first started in 1904 and continued until 1927 when the school authorities decided to move the summer camp to a forest in Eastern Connecticut at East Lyme and much nearer New Haven. This move was regarded locally as a distinct loss to the life of the town as both the faculty and the students made many good friends and had a grand time in the social life of the community. Gifford Pinchot generally gave rather elaborate lawn parties for the Yale boys at Grey Towers. Dean Henry S. Graves was a distinguished scholar

and for many years headed the school. Other faculty professors Chapman, Toumey, Hawley, Record and others were well and favorably known by the Milford people. Some had summer homes here.

Few people appreciate that here in Milford many of the leaders of the forestry profession received an important part of their professional training. Several hundred foresters spent many happy days here. Among the Yale men who were prominent in the forestry profession were the first Chief Foresters of the U. S. Forest Service including Gifford Pinchot who served from 1900 to 1910, Dr. Graves from 1910 to 1920, and the following students, who later became Chief Foresters, namely, W. B. Greeley from California, F. A. Silcox from South Carolina, and Robert Y. Stuart from Pennsylvania made many fine contributions. Also among the students who were in Milford were many prominent deans or heads of Forestry Schools at the Universities of Harvard, Michigan, Syracuse, Penn State, Cornell, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Georgia, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Florida. In fact, after some

years of forestry experience following their schooling, many found interesting employment in the faculties of Universities offering professional training in the science of forestry. Two of the students of Milford became Presidents of important Universities and one became Governor of Alaska. Two were Chief Foresters respectively of the Philippines and of Hawaii. Two became identified with the Ministry of Waters and Forests in Canada, and one is now reported to be one of the richest men in that country—a real "timber baron" in British Columbia.

Several have become Presidents and other top men in the large lumber and pulp and paper companies, most of whom are practicing good forest management. Others have served as managers or consultants to our larger lumber, paper and timber owning associations. Others have become nationally known specialists in reforestation, fire protection, research, forest genetics, forest products and utilization, etc.

There are now some 25,000 trained foresters in the United States. There are 64 colleges and universities offering professional or sub-

professional courses in forestry and allied subjects.

Thus, many of these men who came to Milford from some of our best known Universities, including Princeton, Harvard, California, Washington, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Lafayette, Lehigh, Dartmouth, Cornell, Colgate, Union, Hamilton, etc., as well as Yale, have carried a warm spot in their hearts for the hills and vales of Pike County where they had their first early training in the many subjects that go to make up forestry. Wherever Yale foresters foregather, they still sing the songs that they learned in Milford. And some of the best stories told at reunion parties are about the good old days in Milford. So, Milford may well claim the enviable distinction of being the Cradle of American Forestry.

Today our forests are growing as fast as they are being cut. Forestry has finally arrived and it is nationally accepted as an important part of our general well being. Thus, Milford has helped to furnish the inspiration and has been indeed the cradle of this great national and successful forward movement.

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