

Highlights of Texas Forestry

Texas Society of American Foresters

as of June 23, 2006

Note: Some of This Has Not Been Authenticated

This publication is the third in a series which started as Highlights in Texas Forest History, published by the Texas Forestry Association in 1964. It was published in 1984 by the Texas Society of American Foresters, under the title Highlights of Texas Forestry.

1819

One of Texas' earliest sawmills was in operation. Until 1890 the mills were small. In that year big milling was under way; three large mills were operating in Beaumont.

1821

Stephen F. Austin and the early Texas settlers benefited by a strange freak of the great east Texas pine forests. Oases of pine were found in Bastrop, Fayette and Colorado counties. The first capitol at Austin was built of pine logs and rock and sawn lumber brought from Bastrop. [WGJ]

1827

The Congress of that portion of the Mexican Confederacy which included the present state of Texas decreed that certain designated towns might cut timber along the Sabine River without payment of tax, provided the cutting was done with a permit. The decree required that anyone negligently causing a fire while conducting such cutting operation had to pay for the damage and plant trees upon the area burned.

1856

An Act was passed by the State legislature providing for punishment to any person wilfully or negligently setting fire to, burning, or causing to be burned, any woodland or prairie not his own.

1860

During the Civil War nearly all milling ceases. [WGJ]

1869

Ranking 24th among lumber producing states, Texas produced 106,897,000 board feet, 8.4 percent of the total national output.

1880

The railroads just began penetrating into the piney woods for the lumber industry. [WGJ]

1883

Sargent's Report on Forests of North America stated that there were 20.5 billion board feet of longleaf pine, 26.1 billion board feet of shortleaf pine and 20.9 billion board feet of loblolly pine in Texas.

1894

T. L. L. Temple constructed a circular sawmill with 50 MBF daily capacity at Diboll. This was the beginning of the Southern Pine Lumber Company which evolved over the years through many purchases and mergers to the present-day Temple-Inland. The first and foremost of these foresters was Kenneth Nelson in 1932 who rose to Vice President of the company and was responsible for initiating and establishing most of the early forest management practices by this industry. Another early company forester was Frank Speary. In 1984 the company had over 1 million acres of forest land managed by a staff of 50 professional foresters.

1898

At the request of Dr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Division of Forestry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, W. Goodrich Jones made a horseback survey of the virgin pine forest of East Texas. Jones issued a bleak narrative report of his findings, titled "Texas Timber Resources." As one result of the survey, Dr. Fernow urged Mr. Jones to work toward the establishment of a State department of forestry. This was Jones second horseback trip into East Texas; the first was in 1885.

The U. S. Department of Forestry estimated that there were 46 billion board feet of pine sawtimber in Texas.

1901

John Henry Kirby, after charting the Gulf Beaumont & Kansas City Railroad that criss-crossed the southeast Texas forests and building a lumber mill at Silsbee in 1893. In 1901 he chartered the Kirby Lumber Company and began acquiring approximately 1 million acres of timberland for his two companies, Houston Oil and Kirby Lumber. In the early 1900s Kirby was operating 14 sawmills through-out southeast Texas. In 1901 Kirby requested from the USDA Bureau of Forestry assistance in setting up a sustained forestry operation. Two USDA foresters, William Curren and A. K. Chittenden directed field crews to make a survey of the Houston Oil and Kirby Lumber lands which measuring 8,000 felled trees and over 8,000 acres in sample plots. A "working plan" was written, outlining recommendations for management procedures. A diameter cutting limit was imposed. By 1921 an ambitious tree planting operation was underway. In 1939 Kirby Lumber hired John Meyers as its first company forester, followed by George Wright and Wallace Smith and in 1949 George Stanley. By 1984 the company had more than 650,000 acres with a staff of 55 professional foresters. The network of small mills that Kirby operated in the early 1900s was phased out by 1954 when the Silsbee mill made Kirby a one mill giant. Kirby Lumber Company was acquired by the Santa Fe Railroad and then acquired by Louisiana-Pacific in 1987.

1904

The first description of Texas forests was published by the USDA Bureau of Forestry as Bulletin No. 47, titled Forest Resources of Texas, following a two year study. William L. Bray, a botany professor at the University of Texas was the author. The report was more descriptive than analytical.

H. H. Chapman and J. Fred Baker were employed by the USDA Bureau of Forestry to work in the Palo Duro Canyon near Amarillo. The attempt was to convert the area to forest, but the project failed and the land was purchased for a state park.

1907

Ranking third among lumber producing states of the Nation, Texas reached its peak in lumber production with 2,229,590,000 board feet.

1909

Captain J. Lewis Thompson, Thompson Brothers Lumber Company, arranged for students of the Yale School of Forestry to spend some of their field training in Texas near Trinity and Doucette. The latter site was at Twin Lakes south of Woodville. Professors H. H. Chapman and R. C. Bryant accompanied the students who were visited by the Chief of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, in May 1909. Pinchot was in Texas to discuss forest conservation matters with members of the Southern Pine Manufacturing Association.

A growth and yield study of longleaf pine in Tyler County, was published by Professor H. H. Chapman. He estimated that it would take from 75 to 100 years to make a commercial crop of longleaf pine, and advised that private investment would not work on such an undertaking; that it would take a public forest reserve.

1911

The U. S. Bureau of Corporations estimated that there were 66 billion board feet of pine sawtimber in East Texas.

According to the Texas Almanac, there were only 25 billion board feet of sawtimber left in Texas.

1914

The Texas Forestry Association was organized at Temple, Texas, by W. Goodrich Jones. It was a non-governmental, non-profit, statewide, privately supported organization to promote the economic development and utilization of the State's forests and related resources. Mr. Jones served as the organization's first president. In 1949 the Association employed a full-time Executive Secretary, L. L. Bishop, who served until 1953. He was succeeded by Bruce Stewart and in 1955 by E. R. Wagoner who served continuously through 1983. Ron Hufford became Executive Secretary in 1984; he is now the Executive Vice-President. In 1970 the Texas Forestry Association merged with the Texas Lumber Manufacturers Association and continues as the Texas Forestry Association.

J. Girvin Peters of the USDA Forest Service, Washington Office, wrote "A Forest Policy for Texas," as a forerunner to helping work toward an office of State Forester in Texas.

1915

Through the efforts of W. Goodrich Jones, later known as the "Father of Forestry" in Texas, and J. Girvin Peters, the office of State Forester was created by the Texas Legislature with an accompanying \$10,000 appropriation for the first year of operation. The office became part of the A & M College of Texas. The legislation specified that the office be filled by a graduate forester. The State Forester was first in charge of the Department of Forestry, then the Texas Forestry Department and finally the Texas Forest Service and continues today as part of the Texas A&M University System. Fire control, rural fire defense, forest management, tree improvement, wood utilization and urban forestry have been cornerstones of its activities. A list of State Foresters, or Directors, as they are now called, and dates of office is:

J. H. Foster	1915-1918
E. O. Siecke	1918-1942
W. E. White	1942-1948
A. D. Folweiler	1949-1967
P. R. Kramer	1967-1981
B. R. Miles	1981-19--
J. B. Hull	19---date

1916

The State/Federal program for control of wildfires in Texas was initiated with funds authorized by the 1911 Weeks Law (36 Stat. 961) and matching State funds. Six patrolmen were employed in southeast Texas under the direction of Walter Bond. By 1922, 1.5 million acres had intensive fire protection and another 6.5 million acres had extensive or "blanket" patrol.

Houston Oil Company's land holding subsidiary, the Southwestern Settlement and Development Company was formed, holding title to approximately 660,000 acres of timberland, of which Kirby Lumber Company held timber cutting rights.

The Texas State Forester's office produced its first publication, Bulletin-1, "Grass and Woodland Fires in Texas," written by State Forester J. H. Foster.

John H. Foster became second secretary-treasurer of Texas Forestry Association.

1917

The Texas Forest Service issued two bulletins, General Survey of Texas Woodland, to "acquaint the public with the forest and woodland conditions as they exist in a general way over the entire state," and Forest Resources of Eastern Texas. For the forty counties in East Texas 1.7 million acres was virgin, 7.8 million acres was second growth and 8.3 million acres was culled and cut-over. It was estimated that there were 56 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in Texas.

1918

Eric O. Siecke was appointed State Forester.

1919

The publication, Texas Forest News, was started by the State Forester's office. E. O. Siecke was the editor. It was published as a newsletter in cooperation with the TFA. It was issued continuously, except for a short time during the depression, until 1991 when the publication was discontinued.

The Texas Forestry Association issued a small 20-page booklet, Forestry and the Texas Citizen, in which it outlined the need for a forest policy in Texas, with six major items listed. One of these items called for a "nominal tax on forest land supporting immature stands of timber and a yield tax when the timber is marketed."

1920

The first industry forester in Texas was Charles Holbrook, a 1917 graduate of the New York State College of Forestry. He was employed by Long Bell Lumber Company with responsibility for the sale of poles and piling. Later he supervised another NYSCF graduate, B. Koontz. In 1937 Paul Hursey was employed by Angelina County Lumber Company as the first of modern-day industrial foresters. Many soon followed, including Bruce Stewart, Texas Longleaf Lumber Company; E. J. Downey and N. D. Canterbury, Champion Paper and Fibre Company; Harvey Sprott, Southland Paper Mills; Kenneth Nelson, Southern Pine Lumber Company; John Meyers and Wallace Smith, Kirby Lumber Company; Chris Nelson and Marvin Angle, International Paper Company; Travis MacClendon, Frost Lumber Company; Ton Randle, Gibbs Brothers Lumber Company,; Howell Cobb, Southwestern Settlement and Development Company; and Ray Gipson, The Lutcher and Moore Lumber Company. By 1960 each major forest industry landowner had its staff of foresters.

Alfred Macdonald, a member of the Texas Forestry Association, was employed as city forester at Dallas.

1921

R. D. Forbes, the Director of the new Southern Forest Experiment Station, USDA Forest Service, contacted L. D. Gilbert of Southern Pine Lumber Company and F. H. Farwell of The Lutcher and Moore Lumber Company, to conduct a study on reforestation on their lands which were being logged.

W. W. Ashe of the USDA Forest Service wrote four reports on prospective purchase units for the USDA Forest Service under the Weeks Act in Texas, but nothing came of the matter.

1922

A Division of Forest Protection within the Department of Forestry (TFS) was formed and directed by Page S. Bunker.

1923

As the result of promotion by State Forester Siecke, the Texas Legislature enacted its first forest fire prevention law providing that locomotives fueled by wood must be equipped with spark arresters. The law also made it a misdemeanor to willfully or negligently cause fire to be set in forest or cutover land.

The Texas Legislature appropriated \$4,000 to be used for Cooperative Forest Management Assistance. The first "Farm Forester" employed under this program was Walter E. Bond.

An attempt was made in the Texas Legislature by State Representative John W. Laird of Lufkin to obtain authorization to purchase private land for national forests in the State, but the legislation never made it out of committee (see 1933).

Austin Cary of the USDA Forest Service wrote a report on a visit to Southern Pine Lumber Company, touching several topics, including fire control, girdling hardwoods, thinning, marking timber, grazing, cooperation and fish and game.

Walter E. Bond was appointed Texas' first Farm Forester.

1924

Texas' first State forest of 1,702 acres [one source says 1,722] was acquired near Kirbyville. In 1951 it was named E. O. Siecke State Forest in honor of the State Forester who was instrumental in its purchase. By 1925 the state forest in Cherokee county contained 2,250 acres and one being purchased in Montgomery County was to contain 1,616 acres. In 1984 Texas managed 7,089 acres in four State Forest.

1925

A cooperative agreement was executed between the USDA Forest Service and the State Forester of Texas for cooperation in forest fire protection as authorized under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653).

A Memorandum of Understanding was executed between the State Forester of Texas, the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, and the USDA Agricultural Extension Service to establish a farm forester position administratively responsible to the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, but responsible to the State Forester for subject matter. The first forester employed by the Texas Agricultural Extension Service was C. B. Webster. He was followed by C. W. Simmons, W. A. Smith, Michael Walterscheidt, and Lanny Dreesen. Four professional foresters comprise the staff in 1998.

The 38th Texas Legislature directed a study of conditions affecting the supply of timber in Texas and the submission of recommendations for the conservation of the State's timber resources and the establishment of a constructive forest policy. This was accomplished by a joint committee of Legislators and private citizens, called the Legislative Committee on Forestry, under the chairmanship of Senator I. D. Fairchild of Lufkin. The principal recommendation was for reforestation of timber lands by private owners.

The Gulf States Section of the Society of American Foresters was formed encompassing the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. E. O. Siecke, State Forester of Texas, was the first chairman. The Section was dissolved in 1980 with three separate state societies being formed.

The I. D. Fairchild State Forest (2,360 acres) was acquired from State Prison Board. In 1963, an additional 536 acres were transferred from the Rusk State Hospital by the state legislature.

The first large scale attempt to reforest cutover land by direct seeding was done by the Angelina County Lumber Company when it used 100 pounds of longleaf seed on 100 acres of company land near Zavalla. The company also planted 20,000 slash pine and 180,000 longleaf pine seedlings near Nancy, Angelina County.

1926

The Texas Forest Service established Texas' first tree nurseries on the State forests at Kirbyville and Conroe, to sell pine seedlings to private timberland owners for reforestation. By 1929 the nursery on the former had been enlarged to 300,000 capacity. The seedlings were sold for reforestation for \$3.50 per thousand in 1928. C. B. Webster was the forester in charge.

The Texas A&M College Board of Directors re-named the Department of Forestry the Texas Forest Service and gave the State Forester the title of Director.

The first slash pines in Texas were planted on three acres of the Siecke State Forest. At the same time 65 acres of longleaf seedlings were planted. These plantings were supervised by C. B. Webster. The seedlings were produced at a Louisiana Forestry Commission nursery by N. D. Canterbury who later became a consulting forester in Texas.

Extension Forester C. W. Simmons introduced the first forestry projects to 4-H clubs.

The first steel lookout tower was erected on the E. O. Siecke State Forest. It was 80 feet tall.

1927

Under the leadership of Walter Bond, the Texas Forest Service started a participating landowner program that provided fire protection services to landowners who agreed to an annual assessment based on acreage. Bond later moved to the Southern Forest Experiment Station.

1929

Angelina County Lumber Company planted 40,000 longleaf pine seedlings on a portion of its cutover lands near Zavalla. These were the first seedlings from the Texas Forest Service's new tree nursery in the Conroe state forest [now Jones state forest]. An enclosure of hog-proof fence and fire lines were used for protection. Plans were laid to plant 100,000 seedlings during the planting season. [Beaumont Enterprise, January 29, 1929]

John H. Kirby donated 600 acres in Tyler County for a State Forest. Revenue from the sale of forest products was to be given to the Association of Former Students at Texas A&M College.

1930

The Texas Forest Service prepared an extensive survey of present conditions on approximately 95,000 acres of timberland owned by the Houston County Timber Company, authored by C. G. Webster, Chief, Division of Forest Management and R. F. Balthis, Assistant State Forester. The report stated that a sustained yield operation would be profitable on the land.

1931

Field work for a survey of forests and farms in Polk County was performed by the Texas Forest Service and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station for the USDA Forest Service, Southern Forest Experiment Station.

1933

Seventeen Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps--having the Prefix "P"--were assigned to the Texas Forest Service. Enrollees were permitted to work only on privately-owned or state-owned lands. On private lands their labor was confined to protection from wild forest fires. Included was truck trail construction on the principle that it facilitated vehicle access to where fires were burning; also included as the erection of lookout towers, telephone communication between towers, and suppression of fires. On the State forests labor was permitted in fence and road construction, timber stand improvement and construction of structures. W. E. White and M. V. Dunmire were responsible for these activities. There were later also prefix "F" camps administered by the Forest Service.

SCR-73, introduced by Senator John Reddit of Lufkin, was passed by the 43rd Texas Legislature, to authorize the United States to purchase land in Texas for the purpose of establishing national forests. It was approved by Governor M. A. (Ma) Ferguson.

1934

USDA Forest Service land acquisition personnel, headed by L. L. Bishop, established an office in Houston and began to purchase forest lands in each of four purchase units. The field work was supervised by C. E. Beaumont, Chief of Party, and Cary H. Bennet of the Bureau of Biological Survey as Chief of the acquisition examination party, and headquartered in Lufkin. Other who worked on the project were Russell Chipman, Sherman L. Frost, William F. Fisher, Albert Smith, Jr., John B. Fulton, Carlton S. Sloan, L. B. Robinson, Ralph Morgan and Gordon A. Hammon. These lands later became the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine and Sam Houston National Forests with Bishop named as their first Forest Supervisor.

Lorenzo Jared became the first district ranger on any Texas National Forest--the Angelina--in September. Harold A. Howell was next, named to be ranger on the Sam Houston National Forest in November. Don Young followed on the Davy Crockett in January 1935, and then Russell L. Chipman was named on the Sabine in March 1935.

Administration of four CCC Camps was transferred from the Texas Forest Service to the USDA Forest Service for work on national forests. There were 14 such camps by 1936.

The first survey of East Texas forest resources, part of the Southern Forest Survey, was conducted in 1934 and 1935 by the Southern Forest Experiment Station, with J. W. Cruikshank and I. F. Eldredge in charge. These data were released in 1938 and 1939 publications. In

southeast Texas sawtimber growth in 1935 was 6.5 percent. It was estimated that there were 28.2 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in the East Texas.

The Southern Forest Experiment Station counted 497 sawmills in Texas. Of these, 17 cut over 80 MBF per 10-hour shift and 399 cut 19 MBF and less per shift.

The USDA Forest Service was given responsibility for a "Shelterbelt" program established by Presidential order in July. The "belt" extended 50 miles each side of the 99th meridian from North Dakota to Texas. In Texas the area was bounded on the west by the 22-inch rainfall line and included all or parts of 20 counties in northwest Texas below the "caprock." The director of the program in Texas was Walter Webb. Foresters assigned to the project were Roy Morgan, Tom Croker, Joe Griff, Jerry Dahl, Hyman Goldberg, Marvin Angle and Dick Townsend. Townsend still remains active in Texas forestry.

Property taxes exceeded revenues from private timberlands. In the 40 timbered counties of East Texas, 17.6 percent of the land had been in default for three to four years.

1935

A tract of 94,000 acres, at an average price of \$8.90 per acre, was acquired from the Houston County Lumber Company on July 1, to begin forming the Texas National Forests.

Tree planting began on the Boykin Springs and Bannister areas on the Angelina National Forest, the Ratcliff (including some slash pine) and Apple Springs area on the Davy Crockett National Forest, the Moore area on the Sabine National Forest, and the Huntsville area on the Sam Houston National Forest under the direction of District Rangers Don Young, Alonzo Jared and Martin Syverson and was later coordinated by Gil Stradt. By 1937, 15,000 acres had been planted mostly by CCC enrollees. In 1937 Joseph E. McPherson prepared a three-year planting plan for the National Forests in Texas, and by the end of the 1939-1940 planting season some 36,000 acres of national forest land had been planted.

CCC enrollees, under what was called "Emergency Conservation Work," also started timber stand improvement work on the newly acquired national forest lands. By 1937, 200,000 acres had been treated at an average cost of \$1.50 per acre. Some of the foresters supervising and planning this work were J. O. Burnside, D. A. Anderson, William Everard, E. T. Hawes, W. E. Becton and Gil Stradt. Pruning was also included in the work of timber stand improvement.

I. F. (Cap) Eldredge of the Southern Forest Experiment Station supervised a field survey to determine drain on the forest resources in Texas.

An agreement was executed between the USDA Forest Service and the Texas Forest Service for the production and distribution of forest tree seeds and seedlings authorized by the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924.

Work began on preparing the first timber management plans for the Davy Crockett and Sam Houston National Forests. These plans provided for improvement cuts to remove poor risk and sanitation trees and to thin crowded groups. Regulation of cut was by volume of timber. The Davy Crockett plan was approved by the Chief of the Forest Service, April 22, 1937, and the

Davy Crockett plan on June 7, 1938. Many foresters participated in development of these plans under the direction of E. A. Harris, Staff Forester on the

National Forests in Texas. Also, work began on the new administrative site in Lufkin.

Lufkin hosted the annual meeting of the Gulf States Section, SAF, on May 10 and 11. The meeting consisted of tours of the new state forest at Kirbyville, the Angelina and Crockett Units of the new national forests in Texas, and logging operations of Southern Pine Lumber Company.

1936

President Roosevelt proclaimed the National Forests in Texas on October 15. These forests, the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine and Sam Houston, were overseen by one Forest Supervisor. L. L. Bishop, the first, served from 1934 to 1938. Later supervisors were:

P. F. W. Prater	1938-1940
Allen F. Miller	1940-1946
Henry B. Bosworth	1946-1949
Carl G. Krueger	1949-1952
Frank W. Rasor	1952-1960
John W. Cooper	1959-1963
Jack W. McElroy	1963-1966
John H. Courtenay	1966-1980
William M. Lannan	1980-
Alan G. Newman	xxx

During his assignment as Staff Forester with the CCC program, D. A. (Andy) Anderson, at the Trinity CCC camp, initiated the use of two-way radios for communications in wildfire suppression work.

District Ranger Alonzo Jared, cooperating with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, carried out the first prescribed burning in the longleaf type on the Angelina National Forest. The primary purpose was "rough" reduction and control of brown spot disease.

C. B. Webster, formerly of the Texas Forest Service, became Regional Forester for the Soil Conservation Service with headquarters in Fort Worth. He supervised the establishment of an SCS tree nursery in Minden, Louisiana. It produced seedlings for planting on private lands throughout the region. Some of this planting stock was used on Land-Use Projects (now Caddo/Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands). Some early SCS foresters such as A. T. Chalk rose to high administrative positions in the Service.

A "very complete" recreation plan for the Texas National Forests was prepared by Supervisor Bishop, landscape architect Randolph and Lands Assistant Paxton.

Two small tree nurseries were established in West Texas at the Chillicothe and Lubbock Sub-stations of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Forest Service and Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

1937

A large amount of activity occurred on the Davy Crockett National Forest this year. (1) The first sale of National Forest timber came from the Forest. It consisted of poor risk, sanitation trees and thinnings from crowded groups. Total volume sold was 4,055 MBF for \$26,605, or \$6.56/MBF. District Ranger Don Young prepared the sale. Sales such as these provided jobs and left 25 percent of the sale income in local counties for schools and roads. (2) There were an estimated 20,000 head of cattle on the open ranges of the Forest. (3) District Ranger Young began recreation on the National Forests in Texas when he used CCC labor to develop Ratcliff Lake. This area, Double Lake on the Sam Houston National Forest, and Boykin Springs on the Angelina National Forest were completed in 1938. A plaque at the Ratcliff Lake Recreation Area honors Don Young for his contributions to Texas forestry.

Foresters V. B. David and J. W. Cruikshank of the Southern Forest Experiment Station made a survey of the post oak belt of East Texas, aided by Chris Nelson of the Texas Forest Service.

Champion Paper and Fibre Company started operating a bleached sulphate paper mill at Pasadena in Harris County. Under the guidance of Forester Walter Damtoft, Champion began putting together a timberland base in East Texas. Damtoft, whose residence was in North Carolina, had been hired by Champion in 1911 as the first industrial forester in the south. In Texas, Forester Pete Downey was involved in land acquisition as well as having the responsibility of providing pulpwood for the Pasadena mill. Through continued purchases, several name changes and mergers, the Present-day Champion International Corporation evolved. Foresters who have been associated with Champion in Texas include Nathan Canterbury, Bob McDermid, Frank Crow, D. B. Waller, Lud King, Irwin Grillot, Earnest Golden, Ralph David, Bill Hammock and Don Taylor.

1938

Don Young, Texas Forest Service, organized and conducted the first forestry workshop for vocational agricultural teachers, County Agricultural Agents and other agricultural workers. The workshop was held on the Siecke State Forest. Four hours of college credit was earned from the Texas A&M College's Department of Agricultural Education.

The Soil Conservation Service used loblolly pine seedlings produced in the SCS nursery in Minden, Louisiana, to control water erosion on what is now the Caddo/Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands. Later plantings included drought resistant strains from the Bastrop area. These early plantings in areas beyond the normal range of pines not only curbed erosion but survived to maturity and to proliferate their species as far west as Wise County.

Southland Paper Mills began to acquire land to support its planned newsprint mill at Lufkin. The mill produced the first roll of newsprint made from southern yellow pine in 1940. Harvey Sprott was the first company forester starting in 1938. He was followed in 1946 by Barney Glade and later by C. S. Coffman, G. W. Valentine, and Brady Wadsworth. In 1977 Southland was

acquired by St. Regis Paper Company, which in 1983 managed 561,000 acres of East Texas timberland with a staff of 33 foresters. St. Regis, in turn, was acquired by Champion International in GET YEAR.

1939

The Southern Pine Lumber Company requested the USDA Forest Service to inventory its holdings to determine feasibility for a sustained yield operation. The survey was made by E. J. (Bull) Schleatter, USFS; B. Koontz, TFS; and Kenneth Nelson, Southern Pine Lumber Company. Recommendations from this survey resulted in the initiation of the single tree selection system of harvesting on some southern Pine Lumber Company holdings.

The Texas Legislature authorized soil conservation districts as a subdi-vision of State government. Don Young and S. L. Frost assisted the SCDs with pine timber in East Texas and Lost Pine areas in preparing the forestry portions of their programs and plans. Some districts, notably Marion-Cass and Nacogdoches-Rusk, were active in promoting pine plantations in the 1940s. Albert Smith and Ed Wilbur were among the early SCS foresters involved.

A 2,200 acre tract of the Sam Houston National Forest was designated as the San Jacinto Experimental Forest. Research had already been initiated with the establishment in 1938 of 32 plots in a methods-of-cutting study recommended by Henry Malsberger of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association. Later research in cooperation with the SCS included a comparison of selection cutting with the "D+ thinning" method. The area was disestablished as an experimental forest in 1970 and immediately became a rallying point for preservationist groups opposed to national forest management activities. This area, later referred to as "4-Notch," was severely infested with southern pine beetles in 1983-1984.

The Southern Forest Experiment Station estimated that there were 29.6 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in East Texas.

The first known control effort of a large southern pine beetle infestation took place northeast of Evadale in virgin loblolly owned by Kirby Lumber Company. Forest entomologist Paul Siggers, Southern Forest Experiment Station, and B. Koontz, TFS, were responsible for the control action consisting of cutting all pines on a swath one-half mile wide around the infested area. The action was successful.

The Texas Forestry Association celebrated its 25th anniversary. W. Goodrich Jones presented a paper called "Forestry."

1940

The Texas Forest Service developed a forest tree nursery at Indian Mound near Alto, presumably to replace the one on the Siecke State Forest. Much of the labor came from a nearby CCC camp. Chris Nelson was responsible for its operation.

Paul Schoen of the Texas Forest Service spearheaded an effort to establish community forests. The first was established at Luling, Caldwell County on 50 acres given to the city. Four others were established, three at Lufkin, Port Arthur and Texarkana.

State Forester W. E. White directed the construction of a forest products laboratory in Lufkin. This was a first for a State forestry agency and the laboratory remains outstanding in its field today. The 1957 use of sawmill residues by papermills was one result of this laboratory's work.

1941

The Texas Forest Service pioneered the use of aircraft for forest fire detection. Foresters Bill Hartman and Bruce Stewart were involved. The planes were rented and equipped with two-way radios. A 65 hp Piper aircraft was purchased in October 1943 and stationed at Lufkin.

1942

The USDA Forest Service began to use tree measured volumes in timber sales. Prior to this all timber sales were based on volumes determined by scaling or weighing the cut products. In this new system developed by Forester Dick Millar, each tree is measured standing and the volume computer from volume tables adapted to the stand. The procedure was speeded-up in 1947 by a statistically based sampling method developed by research mensurationist Lou Grosenbaugh of the Southern Forest Experiment Station.

As part of the wartime effort to move timber to market from non-industrial ownerships, but with good forestry practices, there was a national effort called Timber Production War Project, commonly designated as "Tee-Pee-Wee-Pee." Results were meager. Don Young of the Texas Forest Service headed the program in Texas.

William E. White was appointed Texas' third State Forester, the first to be promoted from the ranks.

1943

Several large non-industrial forest ownerships have had a significant role in the practice of professional forestry in Texas. Among these were the Foster Estate, Gibbs Brothers and the Wirt Davis Estate. The first to hire a full-time professional was the Foster Estate which employed W. H. "Bill" Kellogg in 1943. Thomas Randle with Gibbs Brothers and Charles Franklin with Wirt Davis were employed in 1948. These foresters had an active role in Texas forestry in general, as well as placing their employer's lands under excellent forest management. 1984 acreage of these tracts was: Foster Estate, 49,000 acres; Gibbs Brothers, 57,000 acres; and Wirt Davis Estate, 65,000 acres.

1944

Under leadership of D. A. (Andy) Anderson of the Texas Forest Service the American Tree Farm System was organized in Texas under the joint sponsorship of the Texas Forest Service, Texas Forestry Association and the East Texas Chamber of Commerce. The national sponsor of the Tree Farm System was the American Forest Products Industry Inc. and the early regional sponsor was the Southern Pine Association. 64 tree farms on 845,000 acres were certified at the inauguration of the program. Don Young served as one of the early secretaries of the Texas Tree Farm Committee. The program continues today.

Because of wartime conditions, there was no periodic survey of Texas forest resources in the 1940s.

German prisoners of war were used to salvage broken and down timber caused by a January ice storm. The USDA Forest Service acted to form a Texas Timber Salvage Program headed by Regional Forester Joseph C. Kircher. POWs worked on a daily quota basis. Guarded by military personnel, the woods work was supervised by USDA Forest Service foresters on national forest land and by industry foresters on private land. Al Miller of the Forest Service was in charge of the program.

The Stephen F. Austin Experimental Forest was established by a 1944 Act of Congress (PL 78-539), brought about through the efforts of Nacogdoches lumberman Lacy H. Hunt, Congressman Nat Patton, Senator Tom Connally and others. The law specifically provided that the land be used in cooperation with Stephen F. Austin State College (now University). Gustav Gregory and Hubert L. Person comprised the scientist staff. The first officer in charge was Person, 1945-1953. He was followed by George K. Stephenson, 1953-1961; Lowell K. Halls, 1961-1981; and James Dickson, 1981-present. Early research was directed at methods-of-cutting, regeneration, site preparation, etc. later research became more timber/wildlife habitat related. Since the early 1960s the program includes wildlife habitat as the major research function, i.e., how best to grow food and cover for deer, squirrels, turkey, quail and non-game species on the pine/hardwood forests of the South.

International Paper Company employed Forester Chris Nelson to work with pulp dealers promoting better cutting procedures. In 1946 Marvin Angle and Darwin Fender were added to the staff. In 1947 Angle negotiated the purchase 530 acres in Liberty County for the company. International continued to acquire forest land through mergers, purchases, etc. Large tracts such as Long Bell Lumber Company, Frost Lumber Company lands became part of the 435,000 acres in Texas presently owned by IP and managed by a staff of 35 professional foresters. IP operates a forest tree nursery at Jacksonville, a forest seed center near Nacogdoches and a second generation seed orchard near Woodville. In 1984, IP mills in Texas included a paper mill in Texarkana, sawmills in Henderson and New Boston, and a pole treating plant in Navasota. Its plywood plant in Nacogdoches was destroyed by fire in 1984; it was rebuilt as an oriented strandboard plant.

Four industry operators attempted to have Cooperative Sustained Yield Units established on the Texas National Forests. In subsequent years other firms became interested. By 1950 the effort was abandoned. However, in 1953 the citizens of Trinity, Texas, inquired about a sustained yield unit for the

Trinity mill of Southland Paper Mills, Inc. The Chief of the Forest Service in 1955 denied the application.

1945

The Texas Forestry Association and the Texas Forest Service sponsored by the East Texas Chamber of Commerce made a survey of the forest resources of Texas. This publication, Texas Forest Facts, written by Sherman Frost, concluded that the forests of East Texas should be managed as a crop.

Phil Goodrum of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service came to the Southern Forest Experiment Station research center in Nacogdoches. Dan Lay soon joined Goodrum as the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's counterpart. Both were professional wildlife biologists.

1946

The first Texas Forestry Association/Texas Forest Service summer camp for 4-H and FFA youths was held at the E. O. Siecke State Forest. Professor R. R. Rhodes of Texas A & M was the camp director. [another account has Everett F. Evans as camp director.] The camp continued annually into the 1980s and has given hundreds of youths a background in forestry.

The first consulting forester in Texas was Frank Spearey of Nacogdoches, hung out his shingle this year. Other early consultants were N. Don Canter-bury and Stuart Clark, both of Houston; John Carroll, Fostoria; Lee Mudd, Shreveport, Louisiana; U. W. Spinney, Liberty; C. T. Stealey, Conroe; Ed Dale, Naples; and R. M. Townsend, Jasper. Many new consultants started in the 1970s. By 1982 some 60 foresters were listed as consultants in the directory of foresters in Texas. In the spring of 1981 the Consulting Foresters of

Texas was organized to serve Texas landowners with high standards of professional ethics and to familiarize the public with consulting foresters' services.

Stephen F. Austin State College employed Robert Owens to initiate a forestry program at that school. The first forester graduating from the Department of Forestry at SFASU was D. B. Waller in 1948 with a B.S. degree. G. W. Valentine and Stan Lindsey received B.F. degrees in 1949. B.S.F. degrees were added in 1955. In 1966 the SAF accredited the school's program. M.S.F. and D.F. degrees were added in 1969 and 1973, respectively. The Department became a school administered by a Dean in 1966 and a college in 1993. It was renamed the Arthur Temple College of Forestry in 1997.

A list of heads of the forestry program at Stephen F. Austin follows:

Robert Owens	1946-1955
Dr. John Guiher	1955-1956
Dr. Arne Kemp	1956-1963
Dr. Robert D. Baker (interim)	1963
Dr. Laurence C. Walker	1963-1976
Dr. Kent Adair	1976-1992
Dr. Scott Beasley	1992-present

Texas A & M University established a Forest Science degree program in the Department of Range Management under the direction of Professor R. R. Rhodes. This was expanded to include a Ph.D. degree program in 1965. In 1969 the present Department of Forest Science came into being with B.S. and M.S. degree programs. SAF accreditation was granted in 1975.

A list of heads of the forestry program at Texas A & M follows:

Mr. R. R. Rhodes	1946-1969
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Dr. Robert G. Merrifield	1969-1978
Dr. Wayne Murphey	1978-1981
Dr. Robert D. Baker (interim)	1981-1983
Dr. J. Charles Lee	1983-1989
Dr. Ed J. Soltes (interim)	1989-1990
Dr. Richard F. Fisher	1990-1996
Dr. Robert D. Baker (interim)	1996-1997
Dr. Robert G. Merrifield (interim)	1997-1998
Dr. Charles T. "Tat" Smith	1999-date

Both Merrifield and Lee moved up in the administration of the agricultural programs at Texas A&M University.

1948

Paul Vincent, USDA Forest Service, started using prescribed fire for control of yaupon in loblolly pine stands on the Sam Houston National Forest. Previous prescribed burning had been confined to longleaf pine stands.

Southwestern Settlement and Development Company, the land holding subsidiary of Houston Oil Company, employed forester Howell Cobb to begin a forest management program on the company's 660,000 acres. Cobb was followed in 1949 by Elton Wilson and in 1950 by R. M. (Dick) Townsend, a forester with a broad background in forest management. Townsend set up an administrative network of ten districts, each under the direction of a professional forester.

Eleven independent pulpwood producers who saw the effect of poor timber cutting practices that occurred during and immediately after World War II formed the Independent Pulpwood Producers, Inc. (IPPI). The initial officers were C. F. Hilton of Jasper, Reagan Smith of Conroe, and J. F. McAdams of Cleveland. Bruce Stewart was employed as general management and forester. He served until 1953 when he succeeded L. L. Bishop as Executive Secretary of the Texas Forestry Association. Stewart's successor at IPPI was Charles T. Stealey, Jr., who served until the dissolution of IPPI in 1974.

Texas members of the Society of American Foresters began to form "sub-groups" in each of four areas: Huntsville-College Station [1948], Lufkin-Nacogdoches [1950], Northeast Texas [1957], and Southeast Texas [1957]. These sub-groups were composed of foresters and others related to forestry, were not officially recognized by the National Society, but played an important role in maintaining interest and activity in Society affairs. Soon thereafter, foresters from the groups organized a meeting to explore establishment of a Texas Chapter of the SAF. Among the organizers were Frank Spearey, Lud King, M. V. Dunmire, and Don Young. With the formation in 1981 of the Texas Society of American Foresters, the groups, became legitimate chapters themselves. (see 1951, 1980).

1949

A major southern pine beetle outbreak near Strain Switch in Hardin County required control efforts by TFS, under direction of Art Green. Entomologists R. C. Morris and R. J. Kowan (USDA) recommended using benzene hexachloride (BHC) in fuel oil. This was the first operational use of BHC for bark beetle control in the United States. It remained the standard control until 1969.

Dr. A. D. Folweiler was appointed Texas' fourth State Forester. The Forest Pest Section of the Texas Forest Service was also established with Leroy Williamson in charge.

L. L. Bishop, a retired Forest Supervisor on the Texas National Forests, was hired as the first, full-time TFA Executive Secretary.

Communication for fire control purposes was changed from grounded telephone line to two-way radio.

1951

Members of the Sub-Groups of SAF members in 1950 discussed forming a level of membership under the Gulf States Section. Exploratory meetings were held, a constitution and by-laws formulated, and the national SAF petitioned. The Texas Chapter of SAF was chartered April 20, with R. W. McDermid its first chairman. The informal groups remained active.

With financial help from several Texas forest products industries, the Texas Forest Service initiated the first cooperative forest tree improvement program undertaken by a southern organization, public or private. The technical leadership was supplied by Dr. Bruce J. Zobel, later recognized for his national leadership in tree improvement. Initial test areas were located on Southern Pine Lumber Company holdings in Cherokee County. The program resulted in the establishment of a 150-acre seed orchard by the TFS and approximately 500 acres of similar orchards by six forest products industries (Champion, International Paper, Kirby, Owens-Illinois, St. Regis and Temple-EasTex). These seed orchards led to the establishment of forest tree nurseries by Champion, Kirby, St. Regis and Temple-EasTex.

Longleaf pine stumps left on cutover areas in southeast Texas were utilized by Newport Industries of DeQuincy, Louisiana, and Crosby Chemical Company of DeRidder, Louisiana, for turpentine extraction. Prices started in 1951 at \$.50 per ton, reached \$2.00 per ton by 1960 and \$5.00 per ton in the late 1970s. This was not only an unused industrial resource and made planting operations easier for the participating companies. Company foresters involved were R. M. Townsend, G. W. Stanley, Kenneth Nelson, Lud King, Ray Gipson, Harvey Sprott and Irwin Grillot.

The Forest Management Act of 1950 (PL 64-473) authorized the USDA Forest Service and the Texas Forest Service to cooperate in forest management assistance to forest landowners. Thus, the Texas Forest Service was able to develop a program to provide technical assistance to landowners and to processors of primary forest products. Don Young and Paul Kramer provided initial leadership.

The Texas Lumber Manufacturers Association purchased a site at Liberty and constructed an office-laboratory for research in insect control. The U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine stationed a forest entomologist there to do research on the Southern Pine Beetle.

Houston Oil Company and Time Inc. formed a partnership to construct a pulp and paper mill, to use some or all of the available timber on Houston Oil Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Southwestern Settlement and Development Company, with its 660,000 acres.

1952

The Arthur Temple, Sr., Research Area near Fastrill was leased to the Texas Forest Service and developed as its principal tree improvement research area.

1953

The second periodic survey of East Texas forest resources by the Southern Forest Experiment Station was initiated in 1953, completed in 1955, and the report issued in 1956. Local assistance was given in the form of personnel, equipment and aerial photographs by the Texas Forest Service, Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Southern Pine Lumber Company, International paper Company and Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Phil Wheeler was in charge of the survey. There were an estimated 26.5 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in East Texas.

The East Texas Chamber of Commerce authorized a study of the Texas National Forests. S. L. Frost conducted the study and concluded that the Federal lands should revert to private ownership. No action was ever consummated on the recommendation.

The Stephen F. Austin State College Forestry Alumni Association was organized. Jack Dillon, Jerry Lumpkin, H. L. Byrd, Winston Jones, Stan Lindsey, and Jack Irwin were the moving forces in the effort. Marvin Davenport was the Association's President. A periodic newsletter was published until 1976; it resumed in FIND OUT DATE OF RESUMPTION

Texas' first loblolly pine seed orchard was established on the Fairchild State Forest.

1955

Texas ratified the South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. The agreement provided for aid between the several states in the control of forest fires especially during periods of high hazard when local facilities are inadequate. Joe Burnside of TFS was responsible for fire control at that time.

1956

The Houston Oil Company as a corporate entity was liquidated. The title to the one-half interest in the pulp and paper mill owned by the Houston Oil Company, along with the 660,000 acres of forest land, was acquired by Time Inc. In that year the decision as made by Mr. Charles L. Stillman of Time Inc. to make each acre of Southwestern forest land productive. One of the first steps was the development of the Stillman Nursery, the first private corporate nursery in Texas, to grow tree seedlings. The first crop of twenty million pine seedlings was lifted in 1957. In successive years at least twenty million seedlings were grown.

1957

The 322-acre Magnolia Springs Forest Tree Nursery was established by the Texas Forest Service. It was part of USDA's Soil Bank Program whereby agricultural crop production would be curtailed and the land diverted to other uses, including tree crops.

A 100-acre infestation of southern pine beetles near Saratoga was the beginning of an outbreak that would persist for the next 20 years. An aerial survey by W. R. Smith (USDA Forest Service) and Robert Gara (Kirby) recorded 10 infestations in Hardin County.

Stephen F. Austin State College's forestry summer camp near Milam, on the Sabine National Forest, began its operations. In 1987 the camp was transferred to a new location on the shores of Lake Sam Rayburn and became the Pineywoods Conservation Center enabled by a gift of land from Temple-EasTex.

Membership in the Texas Forestry Association reached 1000.

The idea for a forestry museum in East Texas was proposed by A. W. Nelson, Jr., in the form of a letter to Ed Wagoner of TFA. The TFA Board of Directors expressed an interest in the museum on November 12. The first collection of logging and sawmill equipment and woods tools was housed at Stephen F. Austin State College and moved to Lufkin to be adjacent to the TFA headquarters in 1967 with the purchase of land. Plans for the museum building were announced in 1972. Foundations, firms and individuals contributed to the fund-raising drive in 1975, ground was broken in early 1976 and on October 22 the building was dedicated by Lt. Governor Bill Hobby. Southland Paper Mills Foundation in 1985 provided \$250,000 in the form of a permanent endowment for the Museum. Expansion plans were laid in 1983; in 1985 A new wing was subscribed and built in 1985-86. Plans are currently underway to move the Museum to U.S. 59 south of Lufkin.

Studies at the Texas Forest Service's Forest Products Laboratory promoted and finally got widespread use of sawmill residues by Texas paper mills.

The Department of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin State University presented its first annual shortcourse on forestry, which ran through 1973. The Arthur Temple College of Forestry has reinstated conferences and workshops.

1959

To combat an outbreak of the blackheaded pine sawfly in Hardin County near Honey Island, a cooperative control program was initiated on 19,000 acres. The area was sprayed with DDT by aircraft. Participants from industry were L. S. Taylor and Irwin Grillot; from the TFS, Don Young. The sawfly population collapsed in treated and untreated areas.

The Texas Forest Service and the Alabama Coushatta Indian Tribe, situated in Polk County, concluded an agreement whereby the agency was authorized to administer forest management on the Tribe's forest lands amounting to approximately 1,280 acres. The agreement was terminated in 1975.

1960

Early timber management plans for the National Forests in Texas emphasized the sanitation, improvement and thinning phases of bringing a young, even-aged forest into good growing

condition. By 1960 it was apparent that the time had come to begin regeneration cuts and to work toward attaining an even distribution of age classes in this predominantly one age class forest. Even though all previous plans had recognized the even-aged condition and had always proposed even-aged management, this was the first revision to schedule regeneration cuttings. For the first time regulation of cut was by acreage not volume. Plans were prepared by Bill Arlen, Carl Heczko, Eli Giaquinto and Clarence Krause, staff foresters on the National Forests in Texas. Sparse stands had the highest priority for harvest in order to get these stands back in production. The first regeneration cut made under the new plans was a 50-acre shortleaf stand in Compartment 56 of the Tenaha District, Sabine National Forest. The stand was clearcut, followed by site preparation and planting. District Ranger Jake Moore was in charge.

A Forest Pest Control Section was established in the Texas Forest Service's Forest Management Department.

1961

The last known naval stores chipping operation was conducted in Jasper and Newton Counties in old-growth longleaf pine. The gum was distilled at a plant at DeQuincy, Louisiana. The work had been stimulated by a Federal naval stores subsidy program. In Texas Don Young of TFS served as the State Administrator.

Large reservoirs constructed in East Texas during the 1960s and 1970s put much timber on the market. Timber harvests from the land to be inundated for the McGee Bend/Sam Rayburn Reservoir site peaked in 1961-1962 and from the land to be inundated for the Toledo Bend Reservoir site peaked in 1964-1967. Such large amounts of timber put on the market resulted in depressed stumpage prices.

1962

Resource Conservation and Development Projects were authorized under the Food and Agricultural Act of 1962. Soil Conservation Districts in several counties organized the multi-county projects to speed up resource conservation, including forest products. The first approved project was Southeast Texas with headquarters in Liberty, for Liberty County and surrounding counties. Forestry assistance was provided by Don Young and Ed Wilbur.

The southern pine beetle outbreak reached peak levels. The TFS established the Forest Pest Control Section. Forester Leroy Williamson was section head, a position later held by Max Ollieu (1967-1969), Garland Mason (1969-1970), Dr. Robert Coulson (1970-1973) and Dr. Ron Billings (1973-present).

The Big Thicket Scenic Area, comprising 1,947 acres, on the Sam Houston National Forest was established and dedicated the next year.

The TFS Magnolia Springs Nursery was converted to a seed orchard to employ improved strains of loblolly and slash pine which had been developed under the tree improvement program.

The TFS Forest Products Laboratory developed weight scaling of logs as a replacement for stick scaling, under the direction of Paul R. Kramer.

1963

The Southern Pine Lumber Company initiated tree-length logging and log scaling by weight. Southern Pine forester Spencer Knutson and Earl Walters, TFS, worked out the procedure.

The Texas Legislature enacted a State Forest Pest Act. It made landowners responsible for controlling pest infestations on their land and gave the Texas Forest Service authority to enter private forest land to control infestations if the landowner failed to act. Without the leadership of Marvin Angle, of International Paper Company, in persuading members of the Legislature to vote favorably on the bill, it would not have been enacted.

The Texas Forestry Association under Ed Wagoner's leadership established an education fund to provide annual scholarships for forestry students at Texas A&M University and Stephen F. Austin State University.

Texas forest industry leaders organized and founded the Southern Forest Research Institute to develop more effective controls for the southern pine beetle. Until 1969, when some state funds were used, the Institute was financed entirely by private forest industries. Under contract with the Boyce Thompson Institute, SFRI conducted extensive research under the direction of Dr. J. Pierre Vite'. Assisting Dr. Vite' at the Sour Lake Station were Robert Gara, Leroy Williamson and Jack Coster. Research led to the isolation and identification of an attractant "frontalin" and contributed to the development of control tactics such as cut-and-leave.

1964

Kirby Lumber Company and Southern Pine Lumber Company each built a plywood plant pioneering the manufacture of plywood from the southern pines.

State Forester A. D. Folweiler initiated a forest land aggregate promotion program. The program, administered by TFS was under the direction of Don Young, was designed to assist private forest landowners with relatively small acreage to manage and market their timber profitably and economically. Lee Mudd, a consulting forester, was manager of the first aggregate, formed in 1967 and situated near Marshall. Bruce Miles and Steve Adams, TFS, cooperated with "on-the-ground" services.

Through the effort of Joe Burnside, TFS, the Shreveport office of the U. S. Weather Bureau initiated special daily forecasts pertinent to forest fire hazard for forest fire control agencies in Texas and Louisiana.

Cooperative studies by the TFS Forest Products Laboratory were instrumental in developing a southern yellow pine plywood industry in Texas.

1965

The third periodic survey of the East Texas forests resources was conducted by the Southern Forest Experiment Station with George Judson in charge. Local assistance was again supplied by the Texas Forest Service, the Texas Forestry Association, Champion Papers, W. T. Carter and Bro., International Paper, Kirby Lumber Corporation, Southland Paper Mills, Southwestern Settlement and Development Company, and Temple Industries. The report was issued in 1967.

It was estimated that there were 25.8 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in East Texas.

Under the direction of Forest Supervisor Jack McElroy, the USDA Forest Service opened the New Waverly Job Corps Center on the site of an old CCC camp on the Sam Houston National Forest. The center opened with visions of potential benefits to National Forest programs as well as to the thousands of youth who might be served. This potential was cut short in 1969 as a political expediency of President Nixon. However, the program left many enduring monuments in the form of recreation and administrative improvements. The site is now leased to the Gulf Coast Trades Center.

1966

Owens-Illinois began to acquire timberlands in Texas to supply a pulpmill under construction in Orange. R. V. St. Amant, E. L. Hopp, W. P. Krick and Bill Raborn were foresters involved. A key acquisition was the lands and operating plywood plant of Angelina County Lumber Company at Keltys. The Company added a plywood plant and stud mill at Jasper in 1970 and 1974. In 1984 landholdings were 173,000 acres with a management staff of 20 foresters. The land and O-I's papermill at Orange were purchased by Temple-Inland Forest Products Corporation. O-I's other mills in Jasper and Lufkin were purchased by Louisiana-Pacific.

1967

The intensification of timber management practices, especially regeneration cutting, brought a need to control livestock numbers on the National Forests in Texas. This was a move with considerable social impact and the potential for conflict. This was avoided by the careful planning, extensive groundwork and tactful implementation by Harry Swank and the fortuitous timing of a statewide stock law.

Paul R. Kramer was appointed Texas' fifth State Forester.

1968

The Georgia-Pacific Corporation purchased Reynolds-Wilson Lumber Company with sawmills at Corrigan, Jasper and Kountze. In 1971 they built a large pine plywood plant at New Waverly and later another at Corrigan. In 1973 Georgia-Pacific became Louisiana-Pacific and continued to expand operations in Texas. The first forester was Charlie Lewis, followed by Lee Markell and Gene Meyers. In 1980 Louisiana-Pacific began its "Tree Enterprise" program which consists of providing forest management assistance to non-industrial forest landowners under a written agreement. In 1984 Louisiana-Pacific managed 120,000 acres of company land in Texas with a staff of 30 foresters. They also operated plywood plants at New Waverly and Lufkin, sawmills at Carthage, Jasper, Trinity, Cleveland and New Waverly, and a waferwood plant at Corrigan.

1969

The Texas Forestry Association under the leadership of Lud King initiated a program of Woodland Trails on industrial forest lands. The purpose was to enable the public to observe

unique forest ecological associations and forest management practices. The first trail was on Southwestern Timber Company land east of Newton and dedicated in 1970. The program grew to a system of 15 separate trails throughout East Texas.

The Texas Forest Service assigned Robert Fewin to serve as Windbreak Forester in west Texas.

The Western Gulf Forest Tree Improvement Cooperative of southern states and wood-using industries was officially organized. Dr. J. P. van Buijtenen, Geneticist, directed the program. Initial work was to select genetically superior forest tree individuals to serve as stock for seed tree orchards.

1970

Two National Grasslands, the Caddo and Crosstimbers (now Lyndon B. Johnson), formerly Land-Use Purchase areas, were added to the National Forests in Texas.

Texas' Famous Trees were immortalized in a 200-page hardcover book. Production of the book was made possible by a \$50,000 grant from the Moody Foundation.

Southwestern Timber Company dedicated the first of a planned series of nature trails--the Sylvan Nature Trail--to be established in scenic and readily accessible areas for public use and enjoyment. The trails are in conjunction with the Texas Forestry Association.

1971

From 1971 to 1975 the personnel on the National Forests in Texas held a series of "public listening sessions." Topics included management plans on the two national grasslands, eastern wilderness, the Conroe and Sabine unit plans, off-road vehicle plans, and the Resource Planning Act.

Membership in the Texas Forestry Association reached 2,000.

1972

The Texas Forest Service initiated a program of urban forestry. The program started in the Dallas area with Bobby Young the first forester assigned. The 1980s was a period of significant growth as the TFS added urban forestry positions in Houston and San Antonio.

The first female forester employed by the Texas Forest Service was Susan Whisnant. She was headquartered at Austin as a forest planner assigned to work with the Natural Resources Council. From this beginning the role of women in Texas forestry has expanded with women foresters employed by the National Forests in Texas, Texas Forest Service, and several forest industries.

The Texas Forest Service developed the urban Forest Tree Improvement Program to find and develop individuals among suitable tree species for the urban environment. The forester assigned was Dr. William J. Lowe.

The Texas Forest Service began a Rural Fire Defense Program under the leadership of Pat Ebarb for the protection of improved property in rural communities. Surplus military equipment, chiefly light trucks and jeeps, equipped with water devices, were supplied to qualifying rural protection organizations statewide.

1973

An Urban Forest Tree Improvement Program was initiated by the Texas Forest Service to find tree species suitable for the urban environment.

Bobby R. Young was assigned to the Dallas Metroplex as an urban forester.

A Rural Fire Defense Program was initiated using excess military equipment for VFD fire protection activities in small unprotected communities statewide. The program continues today.

Temple Industries Inc. (Southern Pine Lumber Company) merged with EasTex Inc. and Southwestern Timber company, both subsidiaries of Time Inc. The new subsidiary was identified as Temple-EasTex Inc. with an area of 1,069,000 acres.

1974

Forest Supervisor John Courtenay approved planner Gordon Steele's unique approach to public involvement in land-use planning. He invited participation in a "Charette," an intensified, short-term, planning effort. Over two hundred people from diverse interest groups, in ten "teams," met on the Sam Houston National Forest for a weekend of around-the-clock intensified planning activity, followed by a week of intense consolidation of results by the National Forests in Texas' planning team. Their effort was a significant contribution to the Conroe Unit Plan for the Sam Houston National Forest. Subsequent charettes were held for the Sabine Unit Plan in 1975, with attendance of 265, and the San Jacinto Unit Plan in 1977, with attendance of 256. In 1977 it was decided not to hold a charette for the Angelina National Forest Plan.

Forestry Incentives Program implemented by USDA Forest Service, with cooperation of Texas Forest Service in Texas, to encourage reforestation of nonindustrial private lands. By 1994, 256,000 acres had been planted in East Texas under this program.

Director Paul Kramer converted the Texas Forest Service's fire control program from part-time employees to full-time employees.

Texas A&M's forestry program began a summer field course, headed by Dave Moehring. The course has operated from several locations in East Texas.

1975

Panola Junior College started a Forest Technician program with J. S. Martin as director. He is now a Dean of the College.

Data were collected on forest acreage and timber volume in three forest areas in Texas delineated by the Southern Forest Experiment Station in the fourth periodic survey of East Texas forest resources. The areas are the Northeast, Southeast and Post Oak Regions. Assistance was again given by Champion International, International Paper, Kirby Lumber, Owens-Illinois, Southland Paper Mills, Temple-EasTex, Wirt Davis Estate, and the Texas Forest Service. Joe Christopher was project leader. Pine volume had increased since the 1965 survey, and there were an estimated 44.8 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in East Texas.

The Draft Conroe Unit Plan was issued by the USDA Forest Service and the Final Unit Plan was issued July 23, 1976.

1976

The Draft Sabine Unit Plan was issued and the Final Plan was issued in April 1977.

The Texas Committee on Natural Resources brought suit against Forest Supervisor John Courtenay, Chief of the Forest Service Ed Cliff and Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz, attempting to stop even-aged management on the National Forests in Texas. TCONR was supported by other preservationist groups. Several timber industries and the Texas Forestry Association intervened in support of the Forest Service. The transcript of the trial contained 2,585 pages. The District Court (Judge William Wayne Justice) ruled against the Forest Service, a ruling which was overturned in the Court of Appeals with the comment that the District Court "...erred in all respects." This ruling returned management decisions on the National Forests in Texas to the Forest Service but only after the expenditure of millions of dollars and the loss of nearly two years of management activities. The decision was critical to the continued practice of forestry by professional foresters rather than by special interest environmental groups.

The Texas Forestry Association opened a Forestry Museum on its grounds in Lufkin. The museum records and preserves the history of the forest products industry and the forestry profession.

The 20-year southern pine beetle outbreak reached unprecedented levels with over 11,000 infestations. At the Request of State Forester Paul Kramer, Governor Dolph Briscoe declared 34 counties a disaster area. The outbreak subsided abruptly in 1977, largely from natural causes.

1977

The Texas Forestry Association organized a Forestry Political Action Committee (FORPAC) under the leadership of Jim Webster, to promote forestry in Texas by supporting the campaigns of those seeking election or re-election to the Texas Legislature and who are believed to be deserving of such support.

The Draft Sam Houston National Forest Plan was issued and the Final Plan was issued in October 1978. The original plan was to prepare a Conroe Unit Plan followed by a San Jacinto Unit Plan, but it was decided to combine the two into a Plan for the entire Sam Houston National Forest.

1978

The Texas Forest Service established the West Texas tree nursery in Lubbock to produce planting stock for use in windbreaks and farm shelterbelts. Greenhouses were built to produce containerized stock. A bare root nursery was added a year later.

State Forester Paul Kramer informed the Texas Legislature that the harvest of timber in Texas had begun to exceed the growth.

The Draft Angelina National Forest Timber Management Plan was issued early in the year and the Final Plan was issued in November.

1979

House Bill 1060 passed the Texas Legislature and was signed by Governor Clements. This legislation, based on a feasibility study conducted by Bob Baker and Dave Moehring, was the culmination of many years of hard work and single-mindedness to help preserve long-term timber growing in Texas. Among organizations helping pave the way for this legislation, after many years of failure, were the Texas Forestry Association and TSAF as well as hard-working individuals. Within a few years, over 7 million acres of Texas private commercial timberland qualified.

The Texas Forest Service abandoned all lookout towers as a means of forest fire detection in favor of periodic aircraft patrols. [Someone's note said before 1967.]

The Draft Davy Crockett National Forest Timber Management Plan was issued in 1979 and the Final Plan was issued in May 1980.

A nursery greenhouse was established in Lubbock to grow 50,000 container-sized tree seedlings for west Texas windbreak projects.

1980

With the dissolution of the Gulf States Section in 1980, the Texas Society of Foresters (TSAF) was formed on July 1, with Bobby R. Young as its first chairman. The informal groups were formalized as chapters.

1981

The Texas Forest Service established a forest fire control training center in Lufkin to train State, Federal and industrial fire control people in suppression techniques. Pat Ebarb and Bob Bloom were responsible for the imaginative use of modern equipment and training methods in this center, commonly known as the fire simulator.

Under leadership of Brady Wadsworth, the Texas Forestry Association organized the Texas Reforestation Foundation (Tre). The purpose was to cost-share reforestation on private, non-industrial lands. Contributors are several forest industries and individuals. In the first year \$587,000 was distributed to 140 landowners for improvement of 23,000 acres. By 1994, 102,000 acres had been reforested under the program.

Temple-EasTex produced in its Stillman Nursery, under the direction of Ennis Washburn, forty million pine seedlings and planted fifty-two thousand acres. It had fifty graduate foresters in its employ to manage and utilize timber from its 1,078,046 acres.

The value of timber harvested from the National Forests in Texas exceeded \$10 million. It had exceeded \$1 million in 1949 and \$5 million in 1976.

Bruce R. Miles was appointed Texas' sixth State Forester.

Urban forester Ann Holland of the Texas Forest Service was assigned to San Antonio.

1983

The TFS Pest Control Section implemented a system for hazard rating grid blocks (18,000 acre units) based on their likelihood to support outbreak populations of southern pine beetle. Developed by Dr. Ron Billings and Charles Bryant, this system uses high altitude aerial photography to evaluate host abundance and distribution.

Faced with a particularly explosive outbreak of southern pine beetle and hampered by the restrictions on the 4-Notch Wilderness Study Area, Dave Oates (USDA Forest Service) and his staff devised a helicopter logging show that not only salvaged over 25 million board feet of merchantable pine timber with minimal road construction but also effectively controlled the Beetle outbreak. This was the first large-scale use of a helicopter for logging in Texas, and it drew heavy media attention.

In April the first oriented strand board mill in Texas was brought into production by Louisiana Pacific Corp. It was located in Corrigan.

Texas A&M University Press published the book Sawdust Empire, outlining the history of the forest industry and forest conservation in Texas from 1830 to 1940.

1984

The Texas Society of American Foresters published a booklet, Highlights of Texas Forestry, which chronicled the history of professional forestry and forestry professionals in Texas and included other significant events in the evolution of utilization of products of Texas forests and forest conservation in the State. Al Folweiler chaired the History Committee from 1981-1982 and John H. Courtenay chaired it from 1983-1984.

A cooperative venture between the School of Forestry at Stephen F. Austin State University and Harbin University from the Peoples Republic of China was initiated. This enabled students from China to do graduate work at SFASU and for SFASU faculty members to lecture at Harbin.

After many years of debate, the wilderness issue on the National Forests in Texas was addressed and resolved by Congress on October 30, 1984, when it designated five wilderness areas.

International Paper Company's plywood mill in Nacogdoches was destroyed by fire in April.

1985

Project Learning Tree was initiated in Texas at the "suggestion" of Mr. Jim Webster, who served on the National Project Learning Tree Advisory Committee. A meeting was held in College Station in June with representatives from forest industry, Texas Forestry Association, Texas Society of American Foresters, Texas Forest Service, and Texas Agricultural Extension Service. Mike Walterscheidt was named state coordinator and a steering committee on policy was formed. PLT continues to be active in Texas and has trained approximately 900 teachers a year since its formation.

Triggered by a "hostile takeover," Champion International and St. Regis combined in a friendly merger.

A second lawsuit on behalf of the Texas Committee on Natural Resources against the National Forests in Texas was filed in April. The case was heard by Judge Robert Parker in Federal

District Court in Tyler. It revolved around southern pine beetle suppression on national forest wilderness areas, but was really about clearcutting on the National Forests in Texas. An injunction on timber cutting was put in place in 1997. The case has still not been resolved.

1986

The Southern Forest Experiment Station completed the fifth periodic survey of the East Texas forest resource. The survey confirmed the belief that annual softwood removals had risen above average annual growth. The Texas Forest Service, Temple-EasTex, Champion International, International Paper Co., Louisiana-Pacific, and Kirby Forest Industries assisted in data collection. There were an estimated 50.5 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in East Texas.

To further leverage the impact of the agency's small urban forestry staffing, the focus of the TFS urban program began to shift in the mid-1980s. More emphasis was given to statewide leadership and educational opportunities rather than one-on-one technical assistance. The Texas Urban Forestry Council (TUFC) and 10 supporting regional councils were formed to bring several levels of government and nonprofit organizations together to promote community tree planting and maintenance.

The first step in rehabilitating the 4-Notch Area on the Sam Houston National Forest, "chopping away damaged trees," began in April. The second step was the burn the area and the third was to replant it. The burn began in August, 1987, and was well reported.

The National Forests in Texas celebrated its 50th anniversary.

1987

Kirby Forest Industries was purchased by Louisiana Pacific, becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Temple-EasTex acquired Owens-Illinois' Texas processing facilities.

International Paper Co. started an oriented strand board (OSB) plant in Nacogdoches at the site of the plywood plant which was destroyed by fire in 1984. Louisiana-Pacific Corp. brought an OSB mill on-line in New Waverly. Kirby's plywood plant in Silsbee closed permanently.

The TUFC hosted the first statewide Urban Forestry Conference in Austin. This annual event quickly became the focal point of urban forestry information sharing and networking. Today there are twelve regional urban forestry councils organized under the Texas Urban Forestry Council. Texas Forest Service now has eight full time urban foresters in Fort Worth, San Antonio, Houston, Dallas, Abilene, El Paso, Corpus Christi, and College Station.

Rudolph and Conner reported that red cockaded woodpecker populations had declined on the Angelina, the Sabine and the Sam Houston National Forests.

A final Land and Resource Management Plan and final EIS for the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas was issued. The Draft Plan and EIS were issued in 1985. The Final Plan was appealed. The Chief of the Forest Service remanded the Plan to the Supervisor of the National Forests in Texas for significant revision in 1989.

1988

Two new large sawmills came on-line during the year: Temple-EasTex's mill near Buna, Jasper County, and the Cal-Tex sawmill in Nacogdoches. The latter represented the first major move into Texas by a Pacific-Northwest based company due to timber supply uncertainties in that region.

The Texas Forest Service initiated the Oak Wilt Suppression Project after several years of pilot work. The goal of the project was to combat the spread of the oak wilt disease throughout the central Texas region.

The East Texas Federal District Court issued a permanent injunction against the National Forests in Texas for failing to implement certain practices and activities within 1,200 meters from red cockaded woodpecker cluster sites.

The Southern Forest Experiment Station reported on nontimber values of East Texas timberland, including water and soils, range, wildlife, recreation and other values. It was concluded that the outlook for increasing East Texas' nontimber values was uncertain.

1989

The Texas Forest Service in its 1989 report, Harvest Trends, indicated that the harvest of timber in Texas exceeded that of 1907, the heyday of the lumber industry in the State.

The Texas Forestry Association celebrated its 75th Anniversary. The Annual Meeting was held at the Arthur and Little Temple Civic Center in

Diboll. Arthur Temple participated in the celebration by giving the keynote address. Bob Currie served as TFA's President during the Anniversary year.

1990

After much deliberation, it was decided that the Land and Resource Management Plan for the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas would be revised, and planning began for the effort. William Reese Pope was put in charge. The work called for a series of planning documents. In addition, a series of Planning Newsletters were mailed to the public.

In response to the increasing concern over nonpoint source pollution of water, the Texas Forest Service, in cooperation with the Texas Forestry Association, developed a set of Best Management Practices for forestry operations. The TFS developed an EPA-funded educational outreach program to encourage adoption by the forestry community. The Texas Forestry Association published the Texas Best Management Practices for Silviculture handbook and sponsored a series of regional workshops.

The First Annual Teachers Conservation Institute was convened in June at the Piney Woods Conservation Center. It replaced the long-standing TFA Youth Forestry camp. Success was immediate and two sessions were held in 1991 and expanded to three annual sessions in 1992-1994. In 1991 TCI was awarded national recognition by the Associations Advance America awards program for being an innovative educational program.

Membership in the Texas Forestry Association reached 3,000, but ebbed somewhat and did not reach 3,000 again until 1993.

1991

Nationwide concern over the issue of global warming, deforestation, and energy conservation led President Bush to expand Federal urban forestry programs. As a result of new Federal funding, the Texas Forest Service was able to establish several new positions, including an urban Forestry Coordinator position in College Station, and urban foresters in Dallas, Corpus Christi, Abilene, and El Paso. The President's "America the Beautiful" urban forestry grants program, administered by the TFS in Texas, provided many communities and nonprofit organizations means to develop and implement long term community forestry programs.

Planning began on a seven-year research project on land owned by Temple-Inland on a floodplain of the Neches River in Tyler County. The research studied the effect of harvesting in wetlands to vegetation dynamics, soil respiration, water quality, soil physical properties, herpetofauna and small mammals. The project was funded by Temple-Inland Forest Products Corporation, the National Council on the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, International Paper Company, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and the USDA Forest Service, and involved researchers from Texas A&M University (Forest Science-Mike Messina and Wildlife and Fisheries Science-Jim Dixon), Mississippi State University (Stephen Schoenholtz), and the USDA Forest Service (Jim Dickson).

The Small Business Administration initiated a nationwide urban forestry grants program to encourage tree planting in communities. In Texas, the program provided 91 grants which resulted in the planting of nearly 10,000 trees during the first year of the program. Between 1991 and 1994, \$5,073,165 was given to local cooperators to plant 49,595 landscape-size trees on lands owned by local governments.

The National Tree Farm Program celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary. Dr. Hiram and Gloria Arnold were selected the Outstanding State Tree Farmers.

The Forest Stewardship Program, a Federal multi-resource technical assistance and cost share program, was established.

Texas' fourth OSB mill was put on-line by Louisiana Pacific in Silsbee, on the site of a Kirby plywood plant that had closed in 1987.

1992

The Southern Forest Experiment Station completed the sixth periodic survey of East Texas forest resources. Again, data collection was assisted by forest industry (Champion International, International Paper and Temple-Inland) and Texas Forest Service crews. The data indicated some improvement in the resource picture owing largely to the growth of the pine plantation resource. There were an estimated 50.6 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in East Texas.

The Texas Silvicultural Best Management Practices Project, a Texas Forest Service program funded by a Clean Water Act grant, received the EPA Region 6 Regional Administrator's

Nonpoint Source Pollution Environmental Excellence Award in recognition of a successful educational outreach program. The Texas Forestry Association also received recognition as a cooperator.

The Texas Logging Council (TLC) and the Texas Forest Landowners Council (TFLC) were established as part of the Texas Forestry Association. Tommy Burch was elected the first Chairman of TLC and Dan Barnes was elected the first Chairman of TFLC.

The first shipload of hardwood chips left the Port of Beaumont for Japan in December as a result of a joint venture between the Mitsubishi International Corporation and L&R Timber in San Augustine. The announcement of the deal created a storm of protest earlier in the year, led by Congressman Charles Wilson, who objected to sending natural resources to Japan.

Charles (Boo) Walker, TFS District Forester in Livingston, became the first Texas forester to be named as the "National Tree Farm Inspector of the Year" by the Forest Farmers Association.

On June 4, 1992, Chief of the USDA Forest Service F. Dale Robertson announced "... that the Forest Service is committed to using an ecological approach in the management of the National Forests and Grasslands." In May, 1993, Don E. Phillips, staff officer in charge of Timber, Insect and Disease stated that ecosystem management on the National Forests in Texas included longleaf pine restoration work.

1993

For the second consecutive year, a Texas forester won national Tree Farm System honors. Bill Rose, TFS District Forester in Jacksonville, was named National Outstanding Inspector of the Year by the Tree Farm System of the American Forest Foundation.

1994

Dr. H. J. (Hans) van Buijtenen, of Texas A&M University and the Texas Forest Service, was presented the Barrington Moore Memorial award by the Society of American Foresters for career research in forest genetics and tree improvement.

A new Draft Land and Resource Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the National Forests in Texas was issued. A full revision was prepared to fix identified problems, update inventories and analyze effects of changes since the 1987 plan. Approximately 637,000 acres are in the four national forests and 38,100 acres in the two national grasslands in Texas.

1995

TFA hired Kathy Clock as the first Forestry Environmental Education Director, expanding the Association's role in Project Learning Tree and spreading the forestry message to educators across the state.

The Texas Reforestation Foundation (Tre) exceeded 100,000 acres planted since the program was initiated in 1981.

The Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) committee was established under the Texas Forestry Association umbrella.

1996

The Texas Forestry Association published My Little Corner of the World, a children's book answering the questions a young boy asks about why his grandfather harvests trees for a living. Requests for copies were sent to almost every state and over the next two years 30,000 copies will be printed and given out.

1997

Bob Currie becomes the first Director of the Texas Logging Council.

The 75th State legislature passed four major forestry bills:

- Reforestation of open space lands allowing agricultural tax values for the first 15 years before applying timber values.
- Timber theft bill requiring land owners to be paid in full within 15 days of harvest.
- Truck safety bill allowing log trucks to legally carry 80,000 lb. loads.
- Trespass bill recognizing purple paint as a legal alternative for landowners to post their property.

1998

Joe and Janet Cherry, of Cherry Logging in Buna, Texas, were recognized by the American Pulpwood Association as the National Outstanding Loggers.

Mary Kay Hicks, Texas Forest Service, and State Tree Farm Chairman was selected the Southern Outstanding Tree Farm inspector by the Tree Farm System of the American Forest Foundation.

On February 10, 1998, several East Texas counties experienced 135 mph winds that blow down an estimated 400 million board feet of timber. The National Forests in Texas were hardest hit with an estimated 300 million board feet of timber blown down. The USDA Forest Service, with the help of Congressman Jim Turner, was successful in obtaining a waiver from NEPA regulations allowing cleanup efforts to begin in mid-April.

The 76th State legislature passed a bill which allowed certain private timberlands to be assessed at 50% of their timber use-value. Areas include streamside management zones, special areas, and plantations for their first ten years.

2000

The total stumpage income to Texas tree growers during the last 10 years was as follows:

1991	\$288,727,000	1996	\$665,155,000
1992	402,754,000	1997	667,834,000
1993	479,065,000	1998	642,094,000

1994	632,404,000	1999	606,343,000
1995	738,410,000	2000	538,500,000

2005

The Texas Society of American Foresters will host the 2005 annual meeting of the Society of American Foresters in Fort Worth.