

Highlights of Texas Forestry

Texas Society of American Foresters

As of February 2, 2002

Note: Some of This Has Not Been Authenticated.

This publication is the third in 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 as 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 staff of 50 professional foresters. Today the acreage is GET THE NUMBER and the number of professional forester is GET THE NUMBER.

1898

At the request of Dr. B. E. Fernow, Chief of 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 survey, Dr. Fernow urged Mr. Jones to work towards 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 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 acres in sample plots. A "working plan" was written, outlining recommendations for management procedures. A diametercutting 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 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 in GET THE YEAR and then acquired by Louisiana-Pacific in 1987. CHECK THE YEAR

1904

The first description of Texas forests was published by USDA Bureau of Forestry as Bulletin No. 47, titled Forest Resource 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, arrange 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 Lanes south of Woodville. Professors H. H. Cahpmand and R. C. Bryant accompanying 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 matter 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 forest and related resources. Mr. Jones served as the organizations'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. Grivin 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 Frest 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:

[John]	J. H. Foster	1915-1918
	E. O. Siecke	1918-1942
	W.E. White	1942-1948
	A.D. Folweiler	1949-1967
	P.R. Krammer	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 acres was second growth and 8.3 billion board feet of pine and hardwood sawtimber in Texas.

1918

Eric O. Sieche was appointed State Forester.

1919

The publication, Texas Forest News, was started by the State Forester's office. E. O. Sieke 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 Lonleaf Lumber Company; E. J. Downey and N. D. Canterbury, Champion Paper and Fibre Company; Harvey Spratt, 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 Cob, Southwestern Settlement and Development Company; and Ray Gipson, The Lutcher and Moore Lumber Company. By 1960 each major forest industry landowner had its staff 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 the L.D. Gilbert of Southern Pine Lumber Company and F. H. Farwell of The Lutcher and Moore Company, to conduct a study on reforestation on their lands which were being logged.

W. W. Ashe of the USDA Forest Service wrote four 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 of 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 were 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 1,116 acres. In 1984 Texas managed 7,089 acres in four State Forests; in 1994 the state forest system contains GET THE NUMBER acres.

1925

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

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.

The 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 the constructive forest policy. This was accomplished by a joint 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.

1926

The Texas Forest Service established Texas' first tree nurseries on the State forests at Kirbyville and Conroe, to sell 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 we 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.

Three acres of slash pine seedlings, the first planted in Texas, and 65 acres of longleaf seedlings were planted on the E. O. Siecke State Forest.

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 if 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 the four purchas units. The field work was supervised by C. E. Beaumont, Chief of Party, and Cary H. Bennet of the Burea of Biological Survey as Chief of the acquisition examination party, and headquartered in Lufkin. Other who worked on the project were Russell Chipman, Sheman L. Forst, William F. Fisher, Albert Smith, Jr. , John B. Fulton, Carlton S. Sloan, L. B. Robinson, Ralph Morgan and Gordan A. Hammon. These lands late became the Angelina, Davy Crockett, Sabine and Sam Houston Nationals 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 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 497 sawmills in Texas. Of these, 17 cut over 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 programing 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 are on the Davy Crockett national Forest, the Moore area on the Sabine National Forest, and th Huntsville area on the Sam Houston National Forest under the direction of District Ranger Dn Young, Alonzo Jared and Martin Syverson and was later coordinated by Gil Stradt. Pruning was also included in the work of timber stand improvement.

I.F. (ap) Elredge 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 Sham Houston National Forests. These plans provide 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 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. Elroy	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-day radios for communications in wildlife 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. WHO ASSISTED IN THIS?

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 included Nathan Canterbury, Bob McDermid, Frank Crow, D. B. Waller, Lud King, Irwin Grillot, Earnest Golden, Ralph David, Bill Hammock and Don Taylor. Presently Champion International Corporation manages GET NUMBER OF ACRES in Texas with a staff of GET NUMBER foresters.

1938

Don Young, Texas Forest Service, organized and conducted the first forestry workshop of vocational agricultural teachers, County Agricultural Agents and other agricultural workers. The workshop was held on the Sieck 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 in 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. Harvy 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 holding 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 holding.

The Texas Legislature authorized soil conservation districts as a subdivision 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 recommendations 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. [Possibly also local skilled labor from the WPA.] 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 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 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, with over GET THE NUMBER registered tree farms in the State.

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 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 Huber 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 of 530 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. UPDATE THIS TO 1998.

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. Sieck State Forest. Professor R. R. Rhodes of Texas A&M was the camp director. [another account had Everett F. Evans as camp director.] The camp continued annually into the 1980s and had 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 Canterbury 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 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 Texas was organized to serve Texas landowners with high standards of professional ethics and to familiarize the public with consulting foresters' services. Those who have led this organization area are as follows:

Name Year of Term
GET NAMES/YEARS

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
Dr. Robert G. Merrifield	1969-1978
Dr. Wayne Murphey	1978-1981
Dr. Robert D. Baker (interim)	1981-1983
Dr. J. Charlds less	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-present

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 the 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]. 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 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 product 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, Owen-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, 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 Arther 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, 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 Dillion, 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 REUMPTION

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 was 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 Milan, 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 Conservatin Center enabled by a gift of land from Timple - EasTex.

Membership in the Texas Forestry Association reached 1000.

The idea for a forestry museum in East Texas was purposed by A. W. Nelson, Jr. , in the form of a letter to Ed Wagoner of TFA. The TFA Voard of Directors expressed an interest in the museum on November 12. The first collection logging and sawmill dquipment and woods tools was housed at Stephen F. Austin state College and moved to Lufkin to be adjacent to the TFA headquateres in 1967 with the purchase of land. Plans for the museum building were announced in 1972. Foundations, firms and individuals contriuted to the rund-raising drive in 1975, ground was broken in early1976 and on October 22 the building was ded icated 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 t 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 firs annual shortcourse on forestry, which ran through 1973. The Arthur Temple College of Forestry has reinstituted conferences and workshops. AMPLIFY.

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. Paticipants 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 Tribale, situated in Polk County, concluded an agreement where by the agency was authorized to administer forest amangement on the Tribe's forest lands amounting to approximatley 1, 2280 acfres. 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 not 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 privious plans had recognized the even- aged condition and had always proposed even-agend management, this was the first revision to schedule regereantion cuttings. For the first time regulation of cut was by agcreage not volume. Plans were prepared by Bill Arlen, Car 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 plands 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-gowth lonleaf pine. The gum was distilled at a plant in DeQuincy, Louisisna. 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 conctructed 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 ato 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

Resources 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 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 reach 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 Ticket 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 to 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 scalling of logs as a replacement of stick scaling, under the direction of Paul R. Kramer. CHECK THE YEAR.

1963

The Southern Pine Lumber Company initiated tree-length logging and log scalling by weight. Southern pine foresters 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 favorable 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.

The 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 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, as 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 "one-the-ground" services.

Through the effort of Joe Burnside, TFS, the Shreveport office of the U.S. Weather Bureau initiated special daily forecast 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. [Siecke says that credit should not all go to TFS.]

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., Internation 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. The potential was cut short in 1969 as a political expediency of President Nixon. However, the program left many enduring mounments in the form of recreation and administravtive 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 L-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 regeration cutting, brought a need to control livestock numbers on the National Forests in Texas. This was a move with considerable social impact and potential for conflict. This was avoided by the careful planning, extensive ground work and tactful implementation by Harry Swank and the fortuitious 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 fores landowners under a written agreement. In 1984 Lousiana-Pacific managed 120,000 acres of company land in Texas with a staff of 30 foresters. They also operated plywood plant at New Waverly and Lufin, sawmills at Charthage, Jasper, Trinity, Cleveland and New Waverly and waferwood plant at Corrigan. 1994, LAND, FORESTER AND MILLS?

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 ecolocial associationions 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. STATUS TODAY?

The Texas Forest Service assigned Rovert 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 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 Saine 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 the Texas Forest Service was Susan Whisnant. She was headquartered at Austin as a forest planner assigned to work with the Natural Resource Council. From this beginning the role of women in Texas forestry has expanded with woman 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 quality 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 excellent 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 Timber Inc. The new Subsidiary was identified as Temple – EasTex Inc. with an area of 1,069,000.

1974

Forest Supervisor John Courtenay approved planner Gordon Steels'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 charette 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 Angeline National Forest Plan.

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

Director Paul Krammer converted the Texas Forest Service's fire control program for 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 for 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 north east, 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 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 Forest 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." The 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 20 year southern pine beetle outbreak reached unprecedented levels with over 11,000 infestations. At the Request of State Forester Paul Krammer, Governor Dolph Briscoe declared the 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.

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 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 containerized 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 chapter.

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. CHECK THIS TERMINOLOGY.

Under leadership of Brady Wadsworth, the Texas Forestry Association organized the Texas Reforestation Foundation (Tre). The purpose was to costshare reforestation on private, non-industrial lands. Contributors are several forest industrial 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 plant fifty-two thousand acres. It had fifty graduate foresters in its employ to manage and utilize timber for 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-North 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 fires 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 it from 1983-1984. [This publication is a revision, enlargement and addition to the booklet.]

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 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 Wester, 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 Resource against the National Forests in Texas was filed in April. The case was heard by Judge Robert Arker 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 first 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 non profit 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 the networking. Today there are twelve regional urban forestry councils organized under the Texas Urban Forestry Council. Texas Forest Service now has eight full timber urban forstere 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 Som Houston National Forests.

A final Land and Resource management Plan and final EIS for the naitonal Forsts and Grasslands in Texas was issued. The Draft planand EIS were issued in 1985. The Final Plan was appealed. The Chief of the Forest Sercie remanded the Plan to the supervisor of the National Forests in Texas for significant revision in 1989.

1988

Two large sawmills came on-line during the year: Temple-EasTex's Mill near Buna, Jasper Coutny, and the Cal-tex sawmill in Nacogdoches. The latter represented the firest 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 throughtout the central Texas region.

The East Texas Federal District Court issued a permanent injunction against the naitonal 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, ncluding water and soils, range, wildlife, recreation and other values. It was concluded that he outlook for increasing East Texas' nontinber values is 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 TFS'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 Resse 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 Association's Advance American Awards program for being an innovation education 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, the 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 my communities and non profit 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 flood plain 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 were 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 506 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 its successful education 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 state 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 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 Clok 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 (TRF) 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 landowners 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 blown down. The USDA Forest Service, with 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 is as follows:

1991	\$ 288,727,000	1996	\$655,155,000
1992	\$ 402,754,000	1997	\$667,834,000
1993	\$ 479,404,000	1998	\$642,094,000
1994	\$ 632,404,000	1999	\$606,343,000
1995	\$ 738,410,000	2000	\$538,500,000

Significant Offices, Awards & Honors of TSAF Foresters

Texas foresters have held a number of responsible positions within the Society of American foresters. Listed below are the officers of the National Society, the Gulf States Section, the Texas Chapter and the Texas Society of American Foresters.

Officers From Texas, Gulf States Section, Society of American Foresters

Year	Chairman	[Formed: 1925?]	
		Vice Chairman	Secretary-Treasurer
1925-27	E.O. Siecke		
1935-36	I.F. Eldredge	H. G. Eberly	
1936-37		L.L. Bishop	
1939-40	W. E. White	J. R. Weston	D. A. Anderson
1942-43	B. Koontz	Allen F. Miller	Donald Young
1945-46	N. D. Canterbury	Allen F. Miller	S. L. Frost
1948-49	Frank Spearey	Donal Young	M. G. Angle
1952-53	A. D. Folweiler	Wallace R. Smith	W. W. King
1955-56	R. M. Townsend	D. B. Austin	C. H. Sprott
1958-59	A. K. Kemp	R. E. Gipson	John M. Webb
1961-62	E. A. Golden	J. B. Webster	Nelson T. Samson
			W. D. Oliver [3.62]
1964-65	Raymond E. Gipson	Donald Young	W. A. Smith
1967-68	Paul R. Krammer	Laurence C. Walker	Clifton S. "Cliff" Coffman, Jr.
			Jimmy C. Capel
1970-71	Robert G. Merrifield	Edgar C. Wilkins	Richard L. Bury
1973-74	Jimmy C. Capel	Glenn A. Chancellor	Don R. Taylor
1976-77	Charles W. Roberston	James B. Hull, Jr.	Darwin C. Foster
1979-80	James B. Hull, Jr.	Stan Lindsey	Kenneth B. McLaughlin

Section Annual Meetings Held in Texas

Date	Location	General Chairman
May 10, 1935	Lufkin	
April 28-30, 1939	Lufkin	
April 30-May 1, 1943	Lufkin	
May 31-June 1, 1946	Lufkin	
May 26-28, 1949	Nacogdoches	
May 4-5, 1953	Galveston	
May 10-11, 1956	Beaumont	
May 7-8, 1959	Tyler	
May 3-4, 1962	Nacogdoches	
June 17-18, 1965	Houston	Laurence C. Walker
May 30-31, 1968	Dallas	
May 6-7, 1971	Galveston	Raymond Gipson
March 11-15, 1974	Houston	
May 9-11, 1977	Houston	
April 16-18, 1980	Lufkin	Bobby R. Young

Officers of the Texas Chapter, Society of American Foresters
[Formed: April 20, 1951]

Year	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary-Treasurer
1951-52	Robert W. McDermid [7/50] Stuart F. Clark[1/52]	Stewart F. Clark [7/50] Marvin Angle [1/52]	Maurice V. Dunmire
1952-53	Richard M. Townsend	W. H. "Bill" Kellog	Ted Silker
1953-54	Bruce F. Stewart	Bunch Nugent	Eddie Wagoner
1954-55	Clifton S. Coffman, Jr.	W. H. "Bill" Kellogg	James Stockman
1955-56	A. E. "Art" Green	Mason Cloud, Jr.	Kenneth L. Burton
1956-57	Emil R. Mueller	Robert Strauss	Arnold L. Mignery
1957-58	J. B. "Jim" Webster	Arne K. Kemp	Edwin R. Ferguson
1958-59	I. F. "Cap" Eldredge, Jr.	E. A. Golden	C. T. "Chuck" Stealey, Jr.
1960-61	W. D. Oliver	Lincoln Skillern	Wesley C. Bates
1961-62	James F. "Jim" Stockman	O. James builteman	Richard C. Groepper
1962-63	Irwin F. Grillot	Garrett w. "G.W." Valentine	William A. "Bill" Smith
1963-64	Ellis V. Hunt, Jr.	Wallace Smith	James A. "Jim" Huston
1964-65	Paul R. Krammer	Charles A. Hoag, Jr.	William F. Chestnut, Jr.
1965-66	Lud E. King, Jr.	Dennis E. Maynard	John M. Webb
1966-67	Fuman D. Harsdorff	Dwight W. "Sam" Fate	Bruce R. Miles
1967-68	Charles A. Bossier	Tom E. Burger	Clenn A. Chancellor
1968-69	Robert D. Baker	James A. "Jim" Huston	John M. "Marvin" Taylor
		H. Spencer Knutson	Paul Sundin
			David Lenhart [F/1968]
1969-70	Charles R. Franklin	Robert R. Rhodes	Erich H. Krumm
1970-71	Roy E. Peterson	Wesley C. Latham	Ernest R. McNeill
1971-72	James E. "Jim" Huston	J. Ward Crowe [elected] Stephen Adams [also served]	John M. Goldman
1972-73	Garnet W. Valentine	James F. Stockman	Robert H. Bloom
1973-74	Bruce R. Miles	Edward M. Welch	Henry E. Steitz
1974-75	Glenn A. Chancellor	James B. Hull, Jr.	James T. "Terry" Sloan
1975-76	Stephen W. Adams	Bobby R. Young	Ronald D. Davidson
1976-77	Aubrey Bratton	Garland Mason	Erik R. Beard [elected] Casey Canonge [also served] D. Joe Fox [also served]
1977-78	Edwin R. Barron	Elwin Seago	Mario Dell'Osso
1978-79	Roger Klinoff	Victor Hamilton	Arthur M. Doughty Donald J. "Don" Baker [also served]
1979-80	John C. Norris	Jim Turk	Lin Risner
1980-81	David Dailey	Charles Young	Linda Ann Howes

Note: 1980-81 officers elected, but change to TSAF negated this election.

Officers of Texas Society of American foresters
[Formed: July 1, 1980]

Year	Chairman	Chairman-Elect- Membership Chairman	Secretary- Treasurer
7-1-1980- 12-31-1981	Bobby R. Young	D. Joe Fox	Linda Ann Howes

1982	Joe Fox	Glenn A. Chancellor	Micheal Fountain
1983	Glenn A. Chancellor	Time Bigler[1/83-8/83]	Tony bennett
1984	Tim Bigler [elected]	Charles “Boo” Walker	Mark Erb
1985	Charles “Boo” Walker	Darwin Foster	Gary LacoX
1986	Darwin Foster	Mark Erb	Gary LacoX
1987	Mark Erb	Gary Price	Wanda Risner
1988	Gary Price	Joann Meyer	Billy Lemons
1989	Joann Meyer [elected] Tim Bigler [served]	Ralph Day	David Terry
1990	Ralph Day	Ernie Smith	Mark Brian
1991	Ernest Smith	Ronald A. Billings	James Chandler
1992	Ronald A. Billings	Larry Miller	Joe pase
1993	Larry Miller	Tom Boggus	Richard Standeven
1994	Tom Boggus	Steve Milauskas	Roger Lord
1995	Steve Milauskas	Micheal G. Messina	Joe Pase
1996	Micheal G. Messina	R. Scott Beasley	Robert D. Baker
1997	R. Scott Beasley	John Ross	Jim Stevens
1998	John Ross	Jim Stevens	Burl Carroway
1999	Jim Stevens	Burl Carroway	Hans Williams
2000	Burl Caraway	Kathy Flannery	Charles Snowden
2001	Kathy Flannery	Ken Addy	Lanny Dreesen
2002	Ken Addy	Ron Hufford	Jan Davis

Texas Chapter, Society of American Foresters, Annual Meetings

Date	Location	Meeting Chairman
March 18, 1950	Lufkin	William T. Hartman
[called meeting of Texas members of SAF; named “All Texas” mgt.]		
April 20, 1951	Huntsville	Lud E. King
[organizational meeting]		
April 26, 1952	Nacogdoches	Marvin Angle
November 29, 1952	Beaumont	
December 2, 1953	[w/GSS]	Ben Rogers
April 3, 1954	Lufkin	Officers
May 7, 1955	Huntsville	Officers
March 10, 1956	Nacogdoches	Officers
March 1, 1957	Nacogdoches	Arne Kemp
March 8, 1958	Conroe	George K. Stephenson
October 4, 1958	Orange	Paul Krammer
March 18, 1960	Marshall	Lud E. King, Jr.
March 24, 1961	Lufkin	W. W. Talbert
November 10, 1961	Conroe	James F. Stockman & Executive Committee
May 3-4, 1962	Nacogdoches [w/GSS]	
March 15, 1963	Beaumont	Frank R. Grote
March 20, 1964	Kilgore	Charles A. Hoag, Jr.
June 17, 1965	Houston	Laurence C. Walker
March 2, 1966	Nacogdoches	John R. Wood
June 2, 1967	Nacogdoches	Tom E. Burger
May 30-31, 1968	Dallas [w/GSS]	
February 14, 1969	College Station	Don Young , Bob Rhodes
March 6, 1970	Huntsville	Rip Byrd
May 6-7, 1971	Galveston [w/GSS]	
April 13-14, 1972	Longview	Steve Adams
April 5-6, 1973	Nacogdoches	Charles Roberston

March 11-15, 1974	Houston [w/GSS]	none
April 10-11, 1975	Nacogdoches	Charles Robertson, Robert D. Baker
April 12-13, 1976	Nacogdoches	Bobby R. Young
May 9-11, 1977	Houston [w/GSS]	Laurence C. Walker
April 18-19, 1978	Lufkin	Charles Franklin
April 5-6, 1981	Waterwood	Boo Walker
April 16-18, 1980	Lufkin [w/GSS]	Joanne Pompa
November 5-6, 1981	Waterwood	Boo Walker
November 11-12, 1982	Lufkin	Charles Burditt
November 17-18, 1983	Lufkin	Joseph G. Massey
		Robert D. Baker
November 1-2, 1984	Marshall	Mike Bird
November 7, 1985	Lufkin	Mark Stanford
September 18-19, 1986	Nacogdoches	[combined with Reg. Tech. Conf.]
October 15-16, 1987	Nacogdoches	
November 3-4, 1988	Austin	Tony Bennett
October 1-6, 1989	Del Lago	Charles Burditt
September 26-28, 1990	Tyler	David Meriwether
October 24-25, 1991	Austin	Kent Adair
November 3-5, 1992	Galveston	Ken Andy
September 7, 1993	Nacogdoches	N/A
	[met with Lufkin-Nacogdoches Chapter, TSAF business meeting only]	
January or February 1994		
November 17-18, 1994	Lake Livingston	Larry Miller
September 21-22, 1995	Caddo Lake State Park	Gary Price, Kelly Bell, Jr.
		George Weick
October 29-31, 1996	Beaumont [joint w/Louisiana SAF]	
November 11-13, 1997	Nacogdoches	Scott Beasley
October 27-29, 1998	Hot Springs, AR [for state meeting]	Mike Muphrey [for TSAF]
November 3-5, 1999	Galveston	Burl Carraway
April 11-13, 2000	Lufkin & Diboll	Kathy Flannery
May 1-3, 2001	Rayburn Country Near Jasper	Ken Addy

Sub Group/Group/Chapter Officers

Northeast Texas Sub Group Organized @ Meeting of December 12, 1957

Year	Chairman	Chairman Elect	Secretary-Treasurer
1957-58	E. R. Mueller	none	Richard C. Groepper
1958-59			
1959-60	Ed Dale	William F. Chestnutt	E. P. Champagne
1960-61	Charles A. Hoag, Jr.	William F. Chestnutt	Joe boyd
1961-62	William F. Chestnutt	Warren Proctor	Calvin French
1962-63	James Builtman	Joe Boyd	Pat Ebarb
			Harold W. Smith [10/62]
1963-64	Walter Rehling	Charles Bossier	henry Steitz
1964-65	Charles Bossier	B. F. Broussard	Fred A. Lennertz
1965-66	Fred A. Lennertz	Leroy D. Lumpis	Steve Adams
			John Goldman ?
1966-67			

1967-68	Stephen W. Adams		
1968-69	Jerry Glaze		Tom Carter
1969-70	J. Ward Crowe	Tom C. Crater	Kenneth W. Shaw
1970-71	Tom C. Crater elected Kenneth Shaw served	Kenneth Shaw elected Bobby Young served	Bobby Young elected Jim Hull served
1971-72	Bobby R. Young	Jack Gann	Don Fries
1972-73	Jack Gann	Ronald D. Davidson	John C. Norris
1973-74	Vacant [7/73-9/93] Jim Huston [after 9/73]	John Norris	Kenneth Conaway
1974-75	John Norris	Kenneth Conaway	Lin Risner
1975-76	George Alders	James W. Turk	James R. "Jim" Readal
1976-77	Lin Risner	Tom Brantley	Paul Stanley
1977-78	Joe Sheets	Steve Sutton	David J. "Dave" Skove
1978-79	David Skove	Charles "Boo" Walker	Gary W. France
1979-80	Joe Fox	Gerald "Jerry" Porter	Bob Schumacher
1980-81	Jerry Porter	Bob Schumacher	Jess Jarrett

[elected , but did not serve, due to formation of TSAF]

Renamed as a Chapter

7-1-80	Paul Ellinger	Tom Spencer	Anne Stelzer
12-31-81			
1982	Gary Price	Carolyn Debie	Fred Carrington
1983	Carloyn Debie	Dana Moon	Fred Carrington
1984	Dana Moon	Fred Carrington	Carolyn Debie
1985	Fred Carrington	lee McNeely	Carolyn Debie
1986	Lee McNeely	Wanda Risner	
1987	John Hale	Joe Fox?	Scott Hammett
1988	Mark White elected Marty Walker served	Charles Snowden	Kenneth Conaway
1989	Charles Snowden	Don Edson	Don Galloway
1990	Don Edson	David Hudnall	Wanda Risner
1991	Brad Smith	Mike Murphrey	Lee McNeely
1992	Mike Muphrey	John Norris	Brad Smith
1993	John Norris		Micheal L. "Mike" Muphrey
1994	John Norris	Kelly Bell ?	Micheal L. "Mike" Murphrey
1995	Kelly Bell	James "Jim" Jordan	Micheal L. "Mike" Murphrey
1996	James "Jim" Jordan	Mark James	Micheal L. "Mike" Murphrey
1997	Mark R. James	Danny Ray Kellam	Micheal L. "Mike" Murphrey
1998	Dan Kellam	Glen Hunter	Micheal L. "Mike" Murphrey
1999	Glen Hunter	Charles Snowden	Micheal L. "Mike" Murphrey
2000	Charles Snowden	Lee Flannery	Micheal L. "Mike" Murphrey
2001	Lee Flannery	Eric Taylor	Christie Potts
2002	Eric Taylor	Christy Karlovetz	Christie Potts

Lufkin-Nacogdoches Sub Group

Year	Co-Chairman, Lufkin	Co-Chairman, Nacogdoches	Secretary-Treasurer
1949-50	Edward B. "Rip" Williams [acting 10/50]	William T. Hartman	James G. Yoho
1950-51	Edward B. Williams [7/50] Harvey Sprott [10/50]	Don Austin [7/50] James G. Yoho [7/50]	James G. Yoho[7/50] Stuart F. "Stu" Clark [10/50]
1951-52	Barney W. Glade [1/52]		

1952-53			Wayne D. "Red" Oliver
[May have succeeded from SAF: discussion took place Fall 1952]			
1953-54			Wayne D. Oliver Edwin R. Ferguson [acting 4/6/53]
1954-55	Bruce Stewart [10/15/54]	George K. Stephenson [10/11/54]	Robert E. Lee, III [10/11/54] Edwin R. Ferguson [acting 11/9/54]
1955-56			
1956-57			Robert D. Baker
1957-58	Kenneth L. Burton	W.D. Hottle	Richard E. "Dick" Haas
1958-59	Robert "Bob" Pearl	C.L. McKinley	W.D. George [nominated 6-26-59 Robert D. Baker Served]
1959-60	Irwin Grillot	Robert D. Baker	Dennis Maynard
1960-61	Glen Martin	Steve Kardell	Ellis V. Hunt, Jr.
1961-62	B.W. "Barney" Glade	Walter Fox	M.V. Dunmire
1962-63	Walter Brooks, Jr.	Richard Wallace	
1963-64	William Arlen	Wesley Bates	Paul Sundin
1964-65	William B. Fulmer	Ed Grushinski	John J. stransky
1965-66	Robert B. Emery	Victor Bilan	Clyde M. Todd
1966-67			
1967-68	Walter Brooks, Jr.	Albert A. Smith	
1968-69	H. Spencer Knutson	Harry V. Waint	Kenny Shaw
1969-70	James P. Hutchins	John J. Stransky	Garland N. Mason
1970-71	Bill Byrd	Jim Parks	James A. Stringer
1972-73	Charles R. Frye	Charles J. Saboites Charles Young [9/72]	Richard E. Haas
1973-74	Aubrey Bratton Earnest Rowe [7/73]	Harry Faulkner	Ernest Rowe
1974-75	Morris Hyden	Calvin French	
1975-76	Ken McLaughlin	Ray E. Hicks, Jr.	Garland Mason
1977-78	Bobby R. Young	Garland Mason	Gerald Stoeffels
1978-79	David Oates	Cecil Townley	Ernie Smith
1979-80	Ernie Smith	Linda Ann Howes	Mike Brennan
Renamed as a Chapter			
	Chairman	Vice-Chariman	Secretary-Treasurer
7-1-80			
12-31-81	Ernie Smith	Montaque Whiting	Lou Sloat
1982	Mike Fountain	Ken Cecil	Mark Stanford
1983	Ken Cecil	Billy Lemons	Tom Boggus
1984	Billy Lemons	Tom Boggus	Glenn Hunter [8-84] Elizabeth van Tilborg [8-84]
1985	Tom Boggus	Frank Fredenburg	Elizabeth van Tilborg
1986	Frank Fredenburg	David Dailey	Richard Standeven

1987	David Dailey	David Meriwether	Mahlon Hammetter
1989	Tony Bennett	Karen Wilson [res. 3-89]	Mark Bryan
1990	Bill Oates	Mark Stanford	Pete Smith
1991	Richard Standeven	Steve Best	Joe Pase
1992	Steve milauskas	Fred Carrington	Joe Pase
1993	Fred Carrington	Norman Davis	Ken Braddock
1994	Norman Davis	Ken Braddock	Rich larkin
1995	Ken Braddock	Jim Stevens	Ausley Burl Carroway
1996	Jim Stevens	Ausley Burl Carroway	Marty Harris
1997	Ausley Burl Carroway	Martin "Marty" Harris	Phillip Ryan Hendrix
1998	Martin "Marty" Harris	Matt Lowe	Larry Clendenen
1999	Matt Lowe	Larry Clendenen	Matt McBroom
2000	Larry Clendenen	David Hudnall	Eric Gage
2001	David Hudnall	Chris Brown	Hughes Simpson
2002	Chris Brown	Hughes Simpson	Buddy Stalnaker

Southeast Texas Group

Year	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary-Treasurer
1952-53			Bunch A. Nugent
1957-58	Jack Irwin	Joe R. Miesch	
1958-59			
1959-60	Stanley Lindsey	Bill Richard	Joe Miesch
1960-61	Zach Taylor	Jim Parks	Ed Champagne
1961-62	Roy Peterson	John Wilson	James A. "Jim" Huston
1962-63	James L. Smith	Lincoln Skillern	Lauriston S. Taylor
1964-65	A. E. Green	Jack C. White	James A. "Jim" Huston
1965-66	Calvin A. Ford, Jr.	Patrick A. Ebarb	John R. Folson
1966-67			
1967-68	James F. Stockman		
1968-69	David Shows		

Reorganized 4-14-69

1969-70	Glenn A. Chancellor - Gravis Alexander -	Co- chair north area Co- Chair south area	Darwin Foster
1970-71	Jack C. White, co-ch	Marvin Taylor, co-ch	M. F. Sanders
1971-72	No officers elected --	Reorganized Fall 1972	
1972-73	Glenn A. Chancellor -- Jim Hull [reorganization chairman, 9/72]	Representative to Texas Chapter Exec. Comm.	
1973-74	Jim Hileman	Mike Brennan	John C. Jones
1974-75	Ernie McNeil	Mickey McMillan	Noah Speer
1975-76	Victor Hamilton	Larry Lucas	Paul Stockinger
1976-77	Kenneth Conaway	Arthur Beach	Theodore Lee "Ted" Bartlett
1977-78	Art Beach	Frank Hyatt	Don Baker
1978-79	George Alders	Ted Bartlett	Lyle Stanphill
1979-80	Wayne Russell	Gene Warden	Pat Layton

Renamed as a Chapter

Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary-Treasurer
----------	---------------	---------------------

7-1-80- 12-31-81	Gene Warden	Pat Layton	Harry Faulkner
1982	Larry Miller	Harry Faulkner	Gary LacoX
1983	Gary LacoX	Lou Sloat	Robert E. "Butch" Miller
1984	Lou W. Sloat	Robert E. Miller	Jess Jarratt
1985	Robert E. Miller	Jess Jarrett	Brian J. Clark
1986	David "Dave" Etheridge	Brian Clark	Ralph Day
1987	Brian Clark		
1988	Ralph Day	Furman Harsdorff	Brent Ortego
1989	Fuman Harsdorff		
1990	Brent Ortego [elected] Rodney Schroeder [served]	Rodney Schroedor	Scotty Ward
1991	Rodney Schroeder	Scotty Ward	Andy Redwood
1992	Scotty Ward		Andy Redwood
1993	March 23, 1993: Temporarily Merged with Lufkin-Nacogdoches Chapter		
1994	Luther S. "Luke" Corum		
1995	Luther S. "Luke" Corum	Gary LacoX	Laura Jean Harper
1996	Gary LacoX		Laura Jean Harper
1997	Laura J. Harper	Christopher C. "Chris" Brown	Micheal D. Best
1998	Laura J. Harper		Micheal D. Best
1999			
1999	Larry Miller, contact		
2000	Larry Miller [thru April] [May-December]		Nikolas Muir
2002	Luke Corum		Nikolas Muir

Brazos – Trinity Group [named Fall 1969]
Organizational meeting, November 20, 1948
Organized as Huntsville Sub-Group, November 22, 1948
Aka Houston-Huntsville-College Station Group, [1950-1965]

Year	Chairman	Chairman Elect	Secretary-Treasurer
1948-49	E. J. Downey [temporary] N. D. Canterbury [11/48]	D. A. "Andy" Anderson [11/48]	William H. "Bill" Kellogg [11/48]
1949-50	R. W. McDermid	J. B. McPherson	William H. "Bill" Kellogg
1950-51	D. A. "Andy" Anderson	A. D. Folweiler	E. R. Wagoner
1951-52	Lud. E. King	Charles R. Franklin	L.K. Kelley Charles T. Stealey [8/51]
1952-53	Cliffon F. "Cliff" Coffman	Earnest A. Golden	Bunch A. Nugent
1953-54	Ernest A. Golden		James F. Stockman
1954-55	Charles T. Stealey	D. B. Waller	G. W. Smalley Victor C. Suneson [11/54]
1955-56	J. B. Webster	C. A. Bosseir	Ben Rogers
1956-57	Bunch A. Nugent	Herman Knouse	Rip Byrd
1957-58	G. W. Valentine	A. Jack Turner	Cliff R. Faulkner
1958-59	Charles Bossier Ed Wilkins	Ed Wilkins	Ed Welch
1959-60	Ralph A. Davis, Jr.	Robert Bear	Jack Dillon
1960-61	Ernest A. Golden	Jerry Stovall or Rom Randle	Jimmy R. Sims, Jr.
1961-62	Charles Franklin	Charles E. Carter	Charles Ray Douglas

1962-63	Garnet W. Valentine	Tom Randle	C. S. "Cliff" Coffman
1963-64	Dwight W. Fate	Charles T. Stealey	Mason C. Cloud
1964-65	W. R. McDonald	Kenneth J. Allen	Jim C. Capel
1965-66	Joe E. McPherson	Victor C. Suneson	Charles E. Carter
1966-67	John Haislet	Henry Steitz	Jim K. Smedley
	C.T. "Chuck" Stealey, Jr. [4/17/67]		
1967-68	C.T. "Chuck" Stealey, Jr.		
1968-69	Jerry Alexander		
	Erich Krumm [F/68]		
1969-70	Jack Dillon	Cary Williams	Roger K. Newton
1970-71	Joe Shaw	Ed Barron	Mike Ellis
1971-72	Bruce R. Miles	Dave Moehring	Ron Woessner
1972-73	Raymond E. "Gene" Myers	Joe Baker[F/72]	Joe Baker [elected]
			Richard B. Shaw [F/72]
1973-74	Clayton Forbes [after Jerry Fisher 7/73]		Paul Ellinger
1974-75	Charles Westmoreland	M.D. "Dutch" Bell	Phillip D. Higgins
1975-76	Charles Westmoreland	Bob Sprott	Phillip D. Higgins
1976-77	Finis H. Prendergast	Clifford Hickman	Robert Gotee
1977-78	Clifford Hickman	Lanny Dreesen	Joann Meyer
1978-79	Lanny Dreesen	Joann Meyer Pompa	Charles Burditt
1979-80	Jo Ann Pompa	Charles Burditt	Tim Bigler

Renamed as a Chapter

	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary-Treasurer
7-1-80-12-31-81	Charles Burditt	Tim Bigler	Mark Erb
1982	Tim Bigler	Mark Erb	Charles "Boo" Walker
1983	Mark Erb	Boo Walker	Forrest Varner
1984	Charles "Boo" Walker	Forrest Varner	Glenda Erp
1985	Forrest Varner	Glenda Erp	David K. Terry
			Stephen Schoenholtz [1/86]
1986	Glenda Bostick	David K. Terry	Roger Lord
1987	David Terry	Roger Lord	Phyllis Breedlove
1988	Roger Lord	Phyllis McDonald	Rob Kopack
1989	Phyllis McDonald	Rob Kopack	Charles Bryant
1990	Charles Bryant	John Ross	Elizabeth van Tiborg
1991	John Ross	Micheal "Mike" Messina	Tom Jenkins
1992	Micheal "Mike" Messina	Tom Jenkins	Brad Barber
1993	Tom Jenkins	Brad Barber	Glen Elms
1994	Brad Barber	Glen Elms	Steven V. "Steve" Jack
1995	Glen Elms	Steven V. "Steve" Jack	Peter D. "Pete" Smith
1996	Steve Jack	Peter D. "Pete" Smith	Kelly D. Gouge
1997	Peter D. "Pete" Smith	Kelly D. Gouge	Ronnie Bane
1998	Ronnie Bane	Joel Hambright	John Fancher
1999	Joel Hambright	John T. Fancher	Wayne Pfluger
2000	Wayne Pfluger	Fred Emory	Damon Burris
2002	Fred Emory	Damon Burris	

Dallas-Ft. Worth Sub-Group

Year	Chairman	Vice Chairman	Secretary-Treasurer
------	----------	---------------	---------------------

1949-50	C. B. Webster	Dallas-At-Large Chapter	
Year	Chairman	Assistant	Assistant
1983	Larry Schaapveld	Brian Sichel	Paul Stanley
Year	Chairman	Chairman elect	Secretary-Treasurer
1984	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1985	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1986			
1987	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1988	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1989	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1990	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1991	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1992	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1993	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1994	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1995	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1996	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1997	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1998	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
1999	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
2000	Larry Schaapveld		Paul B. Stanley
2001	Jan Davis	Larry Clendenen	Courtney Blevens
2002	Angie Cure	Larry Clendenen	Courtney Blevens

Distinguished Service Award

Name Year

[Awarded at Gulf States Section Annual Meeting]

Ted H. Silker	1961
A. D. Folweiler	1963
Lud E. King, Jr.	1964
Donald Young	1965
N. D. Canterbury	1966
Raymond E. Gipson	1967
Laurence C. Walker	1968
Eddie R. Wagoner	1969
D. A. Anderson	1970
Paul R. Kramer	1971
Charles R. Franklin	1972
Robert D. Baker	1973
James B. Webster	1974
Victor M. Bilan	1975
J. B. Wadsworth	1975
Charles W. Robertson	1977
Robert G. Merrifield	1978
Robert H. Rhodes	1979
John H. Courtenay	1980

[Awarder at Texas Society of American Foresters Annual Meeting]

Bruce R. Miles	1981
Stanley L. Lindsey	1982
James B. Hull	1983
Glenn A. Chancellor	1984
Bobby R. Young	1985
Casey Westell	1986
Ed Barron	1987
Charles Stealey	1988
Ken Conaway	1989
Lanny Dreesen	1990
Furman Harsdorff	1991
Mark Erb	1992
John Hale	1993
Steven W. Adams	1994
Ken Addy	1995
J. Joe Fox	1996
Scott Beasley	1997
Ron Hufford	1998
Renamed Laurence C. Walker Distinguished Service Award	
Micheal S. Messina	1999
Joe Pase	2000
Larry Miller	2001

Forestry Leadership Award
[Awarded at Texas Chapter Annual Meeting]

Name	Year
[Awarded at Texas Chapter Annual Meeting]	
James B. Hull	1972
C. Darwin Foster	1973
Stephen W. Adams	1974
John C. Norris	1975
Gene Myers	1976
(none given, 1977)	
Lin Risner	1978
Ed Barron	1979
[Awarded at Texas Society of American Foresters Annual Meeting]	
Bobby R. Young	1980
Joe Fox	1981
Ernest Smith	1982
(none given, 1983)	
Charles (Boo) Walker	1984
Gary Price	1985
Joann Meyer	1986
Gary Laco	1987
Mark Erb	1988
David Meriwether	1989
Tony Bennett	1990
Tom Boggus	1991
Bill Oates	1992
Scott Hammet	1993
Roger Lord	1994
Pete Smith	1995
Burl Carraway	1996
Kathy Clock	1997
Micheal Best	1998

Joel Hambright	1999
Marty Harris	2000
Wayne Pfluger	2001

Fellows

Name	Year
E.O. Sieke	1946
Alfred D. "Al" Folweiler	1963
Stephen H. Spurr	1963
Nathan D. "Don" Canterbury	1967
R. Keith Arnold	1969
Laurence C. "Larry" Walker	1971
E. R. "Ed" Wagoner	1975
Charles R. Franklin	1979
Paul R. Kramer	1979
Stanley L. "Stan" Lindsey	1983
Robert G. "Bob" Merrifield	1983
John H. Courtenay	1984
Baltzer "B." Koontz	1984
James B. "Jim" Webster	1984
Bruce R. Miles	1985
Richard M. "Dick" Townsend	1985
Charles T. "Chuck" Stealey	1986
Casey E. Westell, Jr.	1986
Glenn A. Chencellor	1987
M. Victor Bilan	1987
Robert D. "Bob" Baker	1988
James B. "Jim" Hull	1988
Hershel C. Reeves	1988
Joseph B. "Brady" Wadsworth	1988
Bobby R. Young	1989
Kent Adair	1989
Edwin "Ed" Barron	1990
Jim Stockman	1995
Lanny Dreesen	1996
Ronald H. Hufford	1999
Dr. Ronald J. Billings	2000
Frank Shockley	2000
Henry Steitz	2001
Rip Byrd	2001

Presidents of the Texas Forestry Association

Years	President	Years	President
1914-1921	W. Goodrich Jones	1968-1969	Lud King*
1922-1924	Richard F. Burges	1969-1970	O.R. "Ollie" Crawford
1925-1926	R.A. Grilliam	1970-1971	W.W. "Bill" Raborn*
1927-1928	R.W. Wier	1971-1972	Nolan Atchley
1929	E. L. Kurth	1972-1974	James B. "Jim" Webster
1930	O.M. Stone	1974-1975	Robert N. "Bob" Jackson
1931	Leonard Tillotson	1975-1976	J. B. "Brady" Wadsworth
1932-1934	Paul T. Sanderson	1976-1977	Kenneth Nelson*
1935-1936	J. Will Oliphint	1977-1978	H. L. "Rip" Byrd
1937-1938	H.M. Seaman	1978-1979	Bill Hammock

1939	D. C. Kenely	1979-1980	Oliver Bass
1940-1941	H.W. Whited	1980-1981	Stanley "Stan" Lindsey
1942	Walter O'Neal	1981-1982	Harry Williams
1943-1944	Hoxie H. Thompson	1982-1983	Glenn A. Chancellor*
1945	W.E. Merrem	1983-1984	Steve Dean
1946	N. D. Canterbury*	1984-1985	Gene Meyers*
1947	D.W. Thompson	1985-1986	H. L. "Rip" Byrd
1948	E. G. Prud'homme	1986-1987	John R. Wood*
1949-1950	R. W. Wortham, Jr.	1987-1988	John Monk*
1951	Paul F. Hursey*	1988-1989	Bob Currie
1952	Sam H. Reid, Jr.	1989-1990	Bill Krick*
1953	H. M. Seaman	1990-1991	Frank Taylor*
1954	W.A. Weems	1991-1992	Kenneth Sutton
1955	S. W. Henderson, Jr.	1992-1993	Bruce Miles*
1956	W. R. Crute	1993-1994	Kevin Steely
1957-1958	R. M. Townsend*	1994-1995	Richard A. "Tony" Bennett
1959-1960	Clyde Thompson	1995-1996	Ken Addy*
1961-1962	Marvin Angle*	1996-1997	Ross Cahal, Jr.
1963-1964	Steve C. Kardell	1997-1998	William "Bill" Hughes
1965-1966	Lee B. Zeagler	1998-1999	Tommy Burch
1966-1967	Ray Gipson*	1999-2000	Dr. Scott Beasley*
1967-1968	Jim Love	2000-2001	Franks Shockley*
		2001-2002	

*Forester

Texas Forestry Association Research Awards

Year	Recipient	Organization
1968	Daniel W. Lay	Texas Parks & Wildlife
1969	Dr. J.P. van Buijtenen	Texas Forest Service
1970	Dr. Pierre Vite	Boyce Thompson Institute
1971	Dr. M. Victor Bilan	SFASU
1972	Mr. Lowell K. Halls	USDA Forest Service
1973	Dr. John J. Stransky	USDA Forest Service
1974	Dr. Ron Woessner	Texas Forest Service
1975	Mr. George K. Stephenson	USDA Forest Service (ret.)
1976	Dr. Robert D. Baker	TAMU
1977	Dr. Thomas L. Payne	TAMU
1978	none awarded	
1979	Mr. Charles Allen	St. Regis Paper Co.
1980	Dr. Robert N. Coulson	TAMU
1981	Mr. Mark Cummins	Texas Forest Service
1982	Dr. Robert Blair	USDA Forest Service
1983	Dr. Ed J. Soltes	TAMU
1984	Dr. Ronald F. Billings	Texas Forest Service
1985	Mr. John W. Robinson	Kirby Forest Industries
1986	Dr. Robert G. Merrifield	TAMU
1987	None awarded	
1988	Dr. Jay O'Laughlin	TAMU
1989	Dr. David Kulhavy	SFASU
1990	Dr. R. Scott Cameron	Texas Forest Service
1991	Dr. Ernest Long	International Paper Company
1992	Dr. Laurence C. Walker	SFASU

1993	Dr. Joseph G. Massey	TAMU
1994	Dr. Brad Barber	Texas Forest Service
1995	Dr. Jim Dickson	USDA Forest Service
1996	Dr. Micheal Messina	TAMU
1997	Dr. Jim Tule	International Paper Company
1998	Dr. Richard F. Fisher	Tamu
1999	Dr. William J. Lowe	Texas Forest Service
2000	Dr. Donald M. Grosman	Texas Forest Service
2001		