NAMES, BOUNDARIES, AND MAPS:
A RESOURCE FOR THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION (Region 6)

By Peter L. Stark
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the process of compiling this work, I have met many dedicated cartographers, Forest Service staff, academic and public librarians, archivists, and entrepreneurs, who have all helped to make this reference work possible. I am indebted to long-time map librarians Janet Collins, Phil Hoehn, Donna Koepp, and Stanley Stevens for their early encouragement and consistent support of this project. In the fall of 2013, I was awarded a fellowship by The Pinchot Institute for Conservation and the Grey Towers National Historic Site. The Scholar in Residence program of the Grey Towers Heritage Association allowed me the time to write and study in an office in Gifford Pinchot’s ancestral home. I remain deeply grateful for this opportunity and must thank Lincoln Bramwell, Forest Service Historian, for encouraging me to apply. These acknowledgments would not be complete if I did mention my indebtedness to the Library of Congress, my employer from 1999 to 2017 and the gracious support of this project by my supervisor, Beacher Wiggins, and the staff of the Library’s Geography and Map Division.

The creation of reference works either takes many hands or many years or both. In this case, it has been both. The librarians and professional staff of the following institutions have lent their time and opened their map collections to me in the furtherance of this project. Ultimately, however, I alone am responsible for any errors or omissions. This chapter covering Region 6 is significantly longer than others due to the incredibly productive cartographers on the Pacific Northwest Region.

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It is the author’s hope that this work on the historic geography of the National Forest System will broaden the user’s understanding of the slow but deliberate ways in which the System came into being and was enlarged and modified over the decades to meet changing circumstances, policies, and needs of the American people. It is also hoped that this work will deepen the user’s appreciation of the System as it exists today by seeing that its growth and development has been far from arbitrary and accidental, but instead the product of many careful hands and thoughtful minds over many decades. Finally, the hope is that it will encourage the user to investigate more thoroughly the unanswered questions that arise from consulting this work, thereby enlarging the body of research and scholarship on this remarkable legacy of American conservation.

September 18, 2020

This volume is dedicated to my daughter Alison Barbara Leiman

Pacific Northwest native, U.S. Forest Service staff member, and dedicated public servant.
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(Forest names in boldface type identify 21 current proclaimed forests of the Pacific Northwest Region)

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I. The Pacific Northwest Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps

For a more extensive discussion of Forest Service District (and after 1930) Regional boundaries see Part II of “The Development of the Regional Structure of the U.S. Forest Service” in the essay *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System* elsewhere on this website. This administrative history and cartobibliography of the Pacific Northwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service is geographically based on the boundaries of the Region as they existed in 2020.

*Figure 1:* The forest reserves established as of 1899 in the territory later designated as District Six; #1 Olympic Forest Reserve; #2 Washington Forest Reserve; #3 Mount Rainier Forest Reserve; #15, Bull Run Forest Reserve; #16 Cascade Range Forest Reserve; #17 Ashland Forest Reserve. Note that #2, #3, & #16 include land on both sides of the Cascade Range. New forest reserves would be proclaimed starting on February 5, 1904 with the establishment of the Baker City Forest Reserve in eastern Oregon west of Baker, Oregon, to protect the city’s water supply. The Priest River Forest Reserve (#4 on the map) does include some land in Washington State, but District boundaries would later place this area of the far northern panhandle of Idaho within District One. Map compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey and issued in the Survey’s Twentieth Annual Report as Part V, Plate 1 (1899).
Figure 2: Original boundaries and national forests of District 6 as of July 1, 1908, the effective date of many of the Executive Orders reorganizing the national forests from 1907 to 1908. Not shown are the two national forests in the Territory of Alaska, the Chugach and the Tongass, then a part of District 6. Note that the Kaniksu National Forest’s area in Washington State has been enlarged and the Olympic National Forest has been reduced. The map represents a significant growth in area put under Forest Service administration since 1899.
**Figure 3:** District 6 as of September 1, 1915. The Siskiyou and Crater (after 1932 Rogue River) National Forests (#16 and #17 in Oregon) have added more territory in California by proclamations of 1908 and 1911 transferring the Smith River and Illinois River drainage basins in California to the Siskiyou National Forest and the Applegate River drainage to the Crater National Forest. The proclamation of 1911 also made the Klamath National Forest (#1 in California) a two-state forest by adding portions of the Klamath River drainage in Oregon. All these transfers affected the boundary between District 6 and District 5. This map also reflects major reorganization of the national forests on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range. The Paulina National Forest set between the Deschutes and the Fremont National Forests existed from 1911 and 1915 and is not shown on either Figure 2 or Figure 3 (see Figures 39 and 40 below for the Paulina National Forest). The two national parks in District 6 are shown as empty white squares.

**Map Key – Region 6 National Forests – Figures 3 & 4**

1. Washington  
2. Okanogan  
3. Colville  
4. Olympic  
5. Snoqualmie  
6. Chelan  
7. Wenatchee  
8. Rainier  
9. Columbia  
10. Siuslaw  
11. Oregon  
12. Santiam  
13. Cascade  
14. Deschutes  
15. Umpqua  
16. Siskiyou  
17. Crater  
18. Fremont  
19. Wenaha  
20. Wallowa  
21. Minam  
22. Umatilla  
23. Whitman  
24. Malheur  
25. Ochoco  
26. Chugach  
27. Tongass
Figure 4: Map of Alaska Territory, an inset of the same map as shown in Figure 3, dated September 1, 1915, showing the two national forests in the Territory as a part of District 6, the Chugach National Forest (#26) and the Tongass (#27), both with their Supervisor’s Headquarters in Ketchikan, Alaska.

Figure 5: The Alaska District (District 8) as of 1921. Alaska was separated from the North Pacific District effective January 1, 1921 and designated District 8, with the District Forester’s Office located in Juneau, Alaska. It was not until 1934 with the creation of the Southern Region that Alaska was given its current designation as Region 10, the Alaska Region.
Figure 6: The North Pacific Region as of October 1, 1930 just before major changes on the western slopes of the Cascade Range in Washington and Oregon in 1933. The map shows that the Wenaha National Forest has been absorbed by the Umatilla National Forest (1920), the Minam National Forest has been added to the Whitman National Forest (1920), and the first Okanogan National Forest has become a part of the Chelan National Forest. The former Washington and Oregon National Forests display their new names of the Mount Baker and Mount Hood National Forests respectively, but the Crater National Forest has yet to be renamed the Rogue River National Forest (1932). The boundary between the Northern Region and the North Pacific Region in 1930 runs along the Columbia River south to its confluence with the Spokane River, along the Spokane River until it meets the Spokane County line. Straight lines outline Spokane County and the Idaho-Washington boundary. The boundary change did not affect the administration of national forest lands and most likely occurred on May 1, 1930 when all Forest Service Districts became Forest Service Regions to avoid confusion with its ranger districts. Black dots represent locations of forest supervisor’s headquarters, although the dots over the towns of Walla Walla (Wenaha) and Chelan (Chelan) in Washington no longer served as headquarters when this map was issued in 1930. The Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Columbia National Forest in Vancouver, Washington is not shown.
Figure 7: The North Pacific Region in late 1934. Regional boundaries remain unchanged. Willamette has been created by the merger of the Santiam and the Cascade National Forests. The Rainier National Forest has been absorbed by the Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, and Columbia National Forests. The Deschutes National Forest is shown in lime green adjacent to the Willamette National Forest; the Fremont National Forest is shown with a blue-green color north and east of the Klamath (yellow) Indian Reservation. Oregon and Washington State forest lands are shown outlined in black with black cross-hatching and represents the efforts of the Forest Service and the states to reconcile the issue of state school lands (Sections 16 & 36) enclosed within national forest boundaries. Compare this 1934 color map with the 1930 black & white map in Figure 6, particularly near the Olympic, Chelan, Columbia, and Siuslaw National Forests.
Figure 8: North Pacific Region as of 1939. This map is important because it shows the Mary’s Peak purchase unit (depicted in bright orange) established in Region 6 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Note the reorganization of the Deschutes and Fremont National Forests. Also shown is the new (1938) Olympic National Park, created from the lands of the former Olympic National Monument and Olympic National Forest. The Park will expand at the expense of the Olympic National Forest over the next few years. State forest lands are shown in a black cross-hatched pattern and have grown at the expense of the national forests (Olympic, Chelan, Columbia, and Siuslaw National Forests).
Figure 9: The Pacific Northwest Region as of 1951 showing the change in the boundary of between Regions 1 and 6 with the transfer of the Colville National Forest to Region 1 in 1943 along with the land purchases in northwest Washington. The Six Rivers National Forest was created in 1947 from the coastal drainage basins of the Klamath and the Trinity National Forests and the California portion of the Smith River drainage basin of the Siskiyou National Forest in Region 6. The boundary between the two regions was placed on the California-Oregon border between the Siskiyou and the Six Rivers National Forest. The Siskiyou retained portions of California drained by the Illinois River and the Rogue River National Forest kept its California lands drained by the Applegate River. The Klamath National Forest has expanded its reach into Oregon with the addition of land in the Cottonwood Creek area, part of the Klamath River Basin. Note the enlarged Olympic National Park from lands of the Olympic National Forest. Columbia National Forest has been renamed the Gifford Pinchot. Beige color indicates BLM Grazing Districts. Large “NW” and cross-hatched red lines on the Regional boundary notes the Forest Service’s Experiment Station boundaries.
Figure 10: Map dated April 1, 1969 from the National Atlas of the United States. Shows the new (1961) Winema National Forest created from lands of the former Klamath Indian Reservation, eastern slope lands of the Rogue River National Forest, and portions of the Fremont National Forest. The Crooked River National Grasslands now appear on the map after being so designated in 1961. The Colville National Forest remains a part of the Northern Region (Region 1). The Okanogan National Forest is back on the map since the 1955 name change of the Chelan National Forest. Note the transfer of the land surrounding Lake Chelan from the Okanogan National Forest to the Wenatchee National Forest in 1965. In 1968 the upper reaches of Lake Chelan and the Stehekin River became the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area. The North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area also created in 1968, are, like the Lake Chelan NRA, all unlabeled on this map, represented as white space, as is Crater Lake National Park. Finally, the larger Malheur National Forest reflects the transfer of the Blue Mountains Division (Grant County) of the Whitman National Forest to the Malheur in 1968.
Figure 11: Map dated 2013 showing the Pacific Northwest Region, Region 6 as it is today. Boundary between Regions 1 and 6 have been adjusted after 1974 to include the Colville National Forest once again in Region 6. The important Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area has a place on the map. Though it cannot be seen on this map, the boundary between Region 6 and Region 1 along the Snake River in Oregon was moved eastward into Idaho after the creation of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest was given management responsibilities of the Snake Wild and Scenic River and in 1983, and land additions on the Idaho side of the Snake River were made to the Wallowa-Whitman. (See Wallowa National Forest administrative history). National Parks and National Recreation Areas administered by the National Park Service are not identified.
II. Administrative History of the Pacific Northwest Region

The essay, *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System*, found on this website, hopes to familiarize the reader, in a slightly modified chronological arrangement, with the many different ways in which the names, boundaries, and land base of the national forests were changed to solve problems created by their very establishment, to suit national policies, and to meet economic realities, either by the issuance of an official legal document or by an internal Forest Service action. This section provides a focused look at the Pacific Northwest Region’s administrative history on selected topics.

Within the administrative histories following each national forest in this chapter on the Pacific Northwest (formerly the North Pacific) Region, one will find individual citations that established forest reserves or national forests, added or eliminated lands, changed forest names, and in some instances, discontinued forests altogether. These administrative changes were required, by law, to be announced by the issuance of an official legal document, such as an Executive Order, Public Land Order, or other official notice through a recognized government channel. Section 24 of the law of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095) granted the president the power to reserve portions of the timbered public domain by issuing a “public proclamation.” Thus, newly established forest reserves and national forests were announced by presidential proclamation. Since Congress authorized the president to create the forest reserves, these proclamations have the force of law and are included in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large*. Executive Orders of the president carry the same force of law as Proclamations, because the authority to issue them has been delegated to the executive branch by Congress. The difference between the two legal tools is that executive orders are directed towards those inside government while proclamations are aimed at those outside government. At the time that the forest reserves were being proclaimed, the majority of early Executive Orders issued by the president amended civil service and passport regulations and established rules to govern the territories of the United States such as the Canal Zone and the Philippines. The Executive Order was later used to rearrange forest boundaries, combine several forests into one, withdraw lands temporarily for examination or resurvey, and eliminate some lands from the national forests. It took a presidential proclamation to establish the Goose Lake Forest Reserve on August 21, 1906, but a single executive order transferred its lands to the Fremont National Forest and discontinued the Goose Lake National Forest altogether on July 1, 1908. On April 24, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued his Executive Order 9146 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands, thus delegating presidential authority in this area. After this date the executive order was largely replaced by the Public Land Order issued by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the public lands. Presidential proclamations continued to be used to establish new national forests, such as the Winema National Forest in Oregon in 1961, unless delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture as was the case with several purchase units that became national forests in the eastern United States by order of the Secretary, or the creation of national grasslands.

Coexisting with these formal executive announcements, there are the other actions that changed the land base and the management of the national forests where the law did not require the issuance of a legal announcement. In these instances, like the legally authorized ability to organize itself into administrative regions, the Forest Service was granted the authority by Congress to exchange lands, accept donations of land, transfer administrative authority of national forest acreage to another national forest, and to create special areas within the national forests on its own. Of course, this all changed with the passage of the “National Forest Management Act of 1976” on October 22, 1976 when much of this authority was reclaimed by the Congress. The laws that gave the Forest Service the ability to act on its own in these ways up to 1976 are found at the conclusion of this introduction in Section III entitled, *Chronological Listing of Laws and Regulations Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region*. Laws and other actions that affected only one national forest are listed in the administrative histories of that particular forest.

A. Initial Establishment of the Forest Reserves, 1891 to 1907, the Pacific Northwest Region

Under the 1891 law entitled, “An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes” approved March 3 (26 Stat. 1095), the president was given the authority to establish Forest Reserves within the public domain and to announce these newly created forest reserves with the issuance of a “public proclamation.” On March 30 of that year, President Benjamin Harrison proclaimed the first reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, now largely the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming. Before his term expired in March of 1893, Harrison set aside 15 forest reserves totaling 13,417,000 acres. The presidents that followed Harrison – Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt – set aside many more millions of acres of additional reserves in the western states so that by 1909, there were 150 federal forests embracing 172,230,000 acres. On March 3, 1907 the Congress prohibited the president from proclaiming national forests in six western states, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, under the Fulton Amendment. The following list details the growth of federal forestry for the Pacific Northwest Region. Those forest reserves that were merged with other reserves during the period 1891 to 1908 are noted.
Order of Forest Reserve Creation in the Pacific Northwest Region, 1891 to 1907

1892
Bull Run Forest Reserve, June 17, 1892

1893
Pacific Forest Reserve, February 20, 1893 (combined with additional public lands to establish the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897)
Cascade Range Forest Reserve, September 28, 1893
Ashland Forest Reserve, September 28, 1893

1897 (these are also known as the “Washington Birthday Reserves” with March 1, 1898 as the effective date)
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897 (lands of the former Pacific Forest Reserve combined with additional public lands – enlarged and name changed to Rainier Forest Reserve March 1, 1907)
Olympic Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897
Washington Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897

1904
Baker City Forest Reserve, February 5, 1904

1905
Wallowa Forest Reserve, May 6, 1905
Wenaha Forest Reserve, May 12, 1905
Chesnimnus Forest Reserve, May 12, 1905
Maury Mountain Forest Reserve, June 2, 1905 (lands added to the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907 and Reserve discontinued)

1906
Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, March 15, 1906 (public lands combined with a portion of the Baker City Forest Reserve)
Heppner Forest Reserve, July 18, 1906
Goose Lake Forest Reserve, August 21, 1906
Fremont Forest Reserve, September 17, 1906
Siskiyou Forest Reserve, October 5, 1906

1907 (known as the “Midnight Reserves” – newly created reserves and enlargements of existing national forests)
Imnaha Forest Reserve, March 1, 1907 (Wallowa and Chesnimnus Forest Reserves combined to establish Imnaha Forest Reserve)
Colville Forest Reserve, March 1, 1907
Rainier Forest Reserve, March 1, 1907 (Mount Rainier Forest Reserve combined with additional public lands and name changed to Rainier)
Coquille Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907
Cascade Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907 (Cascade Range Forest Reserve combined with additional public lands and name changed to Cascade)
Umpqua Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907
Tillamook Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907

There were four “Midnight Reserves” proclaimed on March 1, 1907 for areas that are now embraced by the Pacific Northwest Region, namely the Coquille, Umpqua, and Tillamook Forest Reserves in Oregon and the Colville Forest Reserve in Washington State. In addition to establishing these four new reserves, President Theodore Roosevelt also added land to the existing Washington, Mount Rainier (also with a name change to Rainier), and Olympic Forest Reserves in Washington State, the Ashland, Cascade Range (also with a name change to Cascade), Siskiyou Forest Reserves in Oregon, and the Wnaha Forest Reserve in both Oregon and Washington.

On March 4, 1907, the Fulton Amendment took effect (34 Stat. 1271) prohibiting the president from creating new national forests from land not previously reserved for national forests, or adding land to existing national forests in several western states including Oregon and Washington, but not Alaska, then a part of District 6. As of June, 1907, Oregon had 16,463,535 acres of national forests, while District 6 national forest lands in Washington State measured 11,658,980 acres. Alaska Territory had two national forests, the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve, established December 24, 1892, at 403,640 acres (later absorbed by the Chugach National Forest on July 1, 1908) and the Alexander Archipelago Forest
Reserve, established, August 20, 1902, with 4,506,240 acres. On September 10, 1907, the Tongass National Forest was established and absorbed the Alexander Archipelago National Forest on July 1, 1908.

Geographic designations for the districts of the Forest Service, such as “North Pacific District” first appeared in the U.S. Forest Service publication, National Forest Areas, June 30, 1919, at that time, an annual publication. The numerical designations for all the districts were retained and used in addition to the new geographic names. In 1919, the seven districts of the Forest Service were: No. 1, Northern District; No. 2, Rocky Mountain District; No. 3, Southwestern District; No. 4, Intermountain District; No. 5, California District; No. 6, North Pacific District; No. 7, Eastern District. It took a few years before the geographic designation of each region to appear on maps. On May 1, 1930, the Forest Service replaced “District” with the word “Region” to describe its administrative units so to avoid confusion with ranger districts.

B. The Remarkable Reorganization of 1907/1909

Much attention has been given to the struggle between the Congress and the Executive Branch before and after the president’s “Midnight Reserves” of March 1907 in response to restrictive Congressional Fulton Amendment. Much less discussion has been given to the veritable tidal wave of system-wide reorganization activity by the Forest Service following the Midnight Reserves controversy beginning a few weeks later on March 16, 1907, until the expiration of Theodore Roosevelt’s term as president in March of 1909. After the Midnight Reserves and the Fulton Amendment, the task of reorganizing the national forests with an eye towards effective administration began. Large forests were broken apart into several new ones, or smaller areas combined to form larger national forests. Evidence of this system-wide effort to reorganize the national forests for better administration can be found in the example provided by the 1908 breakup of the large, 3,603,920-acre Blue Mountains National Forest into four new national forests, the Deschutes, Malheur, Umatilla, and Whitman National Forests. In the opposite direction, the establishment of the Siuslaw National Forest in the Coast Range of Oregon in the same year was made possible by combining the coastal forest lands of the Umpqua and Tillamook National Forests into one.

For nearly two years a blizzard of Proclamations and Executive Orders blew forth from the White House affecting the names and boundaries of national forests everywhere. The paper storm of 103 Proclamations and 95 Executive Orders established 23 new forests, added land to 57 existing forests in those states not named by the Fulton Amendment, eliminated lands in 21 others, changed names, re-drew boundaries, recombined forests, and eliminated one forest and its reserved lands altogether. Generally, Roosevelt had used the proclamation as the preferred method to establish new forests and to add or eliminate lands in existing ones, while the executive order was rarely used, usually for minor issues, such as granting a right of way for a railroad or deleting small land parcels. However, during the last two years of his administration, President Roosevelt now issued scores of executive orders to reorganize and rename the national forests. Executive Order 908 alone reorganized or changed the name of 79 National Forests.

President Roosevelt also issued nearly 200 proclamations and executive orders affecting the national forests over this two year period, an episode in the history of the National Forest System that would never again be equaled.

The eight national forests eliminated in District 6 under the reorganization of 1907/1909 were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ashland</th>
<th>Bull Run</th>
<th>Goose Lake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Mountains</td>
<td>Coquille</td>
<td>Heppner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imnaha</td>
<td>Tillamook</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The twelve new national forests established in District 6 from previously reserved lands during this two year period were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chelan</th>
<th>Malheur</th>
<th>Umatilla</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>Oregon (1908-1924)</td>
<td>Wallowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crater</td>
<td>Siuslaw</td>
<td>Wenatchee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes</td>
<td>Snoqualmie</td>
<td>Whitman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Dates in parentheses note the life span of those national forests whose names were ultimately changed)

Major reorganizations and large land additions to four existing national forests also occurred during this period:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cascade, 1907 &amp; 1908</th>
<th>Washington, 1907 &amp; 1908</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainier, 1907</td>
<td>Umpqua, 1908</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shortly after the reorganization of 1907/1909, the boundary between District 5 and District 6 along the California-Oregon border was changed. When first drawn, this boundary did not precisely follow the state line along the 42nd parallel. Rather, Proclamation 817 of July 1, 1908, that had redefined the boundaries of the Klamath National Forest, ordered that the Illinois River Basin lands in California be transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest and the Applegate River Basin lands in California be added to the Crater National Forest, both basins having their upper reaches in California and were formerly parts of the Klamath National Forest. This accounts for the wavy boundary line between the two Districts as seen in Figure 2. On July 1, 1911 under Proclamation 1159, that part of the Klamath National Forest in California drained by the Smith River, some 352,000 acres, was ordered transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest. This transfer changed the boundary between District 5 and District 6. Figure 3 shows the extension of the Siskiyou National Forest well south into California and the subsequent change in District boundaries.

In the administrative history of the national forests, there are times when the lands of a proclaimed national forest are entirely transferred to another and the forest’s name discontinued, only to have the discontinued forest reorganized and reestablished years later. Sometimes too, a national forest has been so reorganized that it no longer manages the lands it had formerly managed. When this occurs the administrative and mapping history of the former national forest has been separated from its later reincarnation by simply using the shorthand of “First” and “Second.” In the case of the Pacific Northwest Region, only the Okanogan National Forest had been both terminated and then reestablished, thus the “First” Okanogan, 1911-1921 and the “Second” Okanogan, 1955-Present. There have also been two federal forest areas named Wallowa, the first one, the Wallowa Forest Reserve, 1905-1907, and a second the Wallowa National Forest resurrected on July 1, 1908. The first Wallowa merged with the Chasminimus to create the Imnaha Forest Reserve on March 1, 1907, before the forest reserves were renamed national forests on March 4, 1907. The first version of the Wallowa never existed as a “national forest.” The second Wallowa National Forest re-established on July 1, 1908 was never a forest reserve. Enough separation exists between these two names of the Wallowa forest areas that “First” and “Second” need not be used. Because of geography and the constant churn of reorganizations throughout the National Forest System over the years, these odd, but in no way unique, occurrences have happened in other regions of the Forest Service as well.

C. Forest Consolidations, “…for the Economy of Administration.”

The next thirty years after the 1907/1909 reorganization, or as the Forest Service called the process “redistricting,” saw many internal changes to the names and boundaries of the national forests in District 6. First, it must be said that from 1919 to 1930, the Forest Service gave District 6 the name “North Pacific District” (after May 1, 1930 the North Pacific Region). Also important, Alaska was separated from the North Pacific District effective January 1, 1921 and designated District 8, with the District Forester’s Office located in Juneau, Alaska. It was not until 1934 with the creation of the Southern Region that Alaska was given its current designation as Region 10, the Alaska Region.

Besides proclamations and executive orders eliminating lands unsuited for forestry purposes, reorganizing efforts continued on the forests of District 6. Three new national forests were created in 1911 and, in the same year, major changes took place on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Range and the Ochoco Mountains.

As of 1908, the 6,310,740-acre Washington National Forest, recently enlarged on March 2, 1907 before the Fulton Amendment took effect, included lands on both sides of the Cascade Range in eastern and western Washington State. The Forest Service broke up this considerable national forest into four newly configured units: the new Snoqualmie National Forest and a smaller Washington National Forest on the western slope and the new Chelan and Wenatchee National Forests to the east. The crest of the Cascade Range formed the boundary between these four national forests (see Figure 2). While the Forest Service did create the new Oregon National Forest from the northernmost part of the Cascade National Forest and the Umpqua and Crater National Forests from the Cascade National Forest’s southern reaches in 1908, significantly reducing the 5,886,840-acre Cascade National Forest, each one of these newly configured national forests in the Cascade Range included lands on both sides of the Cascade drainage divide. This fact made the reorganization of national forest lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range in Oregon inevitable based on the Forest Service’s policy of efficient administration and setting the boundaries of national forests along drainage divides.

Figure 2 shows District 6 as of July 1, 1908. At that time, the Deschutes National Forest, established on the same date as the map, is shown in eastern Oregon extending well downslope of the crest of the Cascade Range and eastward into the Ochoco Mountains. In 1911, part of the policy of placing national forest boundaries along drainage divides, the Cascade National Forest ceded its lands from the Cascade crest eastward down to the Deschutes River to the Deschutes National Forest. The Oregon National Forest also contributed a part of its eastern slope in the Mt. Jefferson area to the Deschutes. The lands of the Deschutes National Forest in the mountains of Central Oregon were separated from the Deschutes National Forest to create
the new Ochoco National Forest. However, the Deschutes retained its lands east of the Deschutes River in the area of the Paulina Lakes and the lava beds. In effect, the Deschutes National Forest had been pushed west up to the crest of the Cascade Range. Figure 3 shows the reconfigured Deschutes National Forest removed from the Ochoco Mountain area to the crest of the Cascades. Figures 34 and 35 also detail the transition of the Deschutes National Forest from east to west.

The Paulina National Forest existed between 1911 and 1915. It had been created from lands of five national forests: the Cascade, Deschutes, Fremont, Crater, and Umpqua National Forests totaling about 1.3 million acres. In 1914, over 350,000 acres had been eliminated from the forest in the interest of consolidating land holdings of private interests as well as the Forest Service. Over 59,000 acres of Deschutes National Forest were similarly eliminated at the same time. When the decision was made to dissolve the Paulina National Forest, its lands were returned to Deschutes, Fremont, and Crater National Forests, with more land eliminated. The lands that the Deschutes National Forest contributed in the creation of the Paulina in 1911 were rather reduced in size and extent, as can be seen by comparing the area occupied by the Deschutes National Forest in Figure 2 and Figure 3, and Figures 39 and 40.

Besides the reconfiguration of the Deschutes National Forest and the establishment of the Paulina National Forest, 1911 also saw the creation of the Santiam National Forest from the southern portion of the Oregon National Forest and the extreme northern end of the Cascade National Forest. The Santiam bordered the Warm Springs Indian Reservation near the crest of the Cascade Range and so had a bit of land on the eastern slope. The Santiam merged with the Cascade National Forest in 1933 to establish the larger newly named Willamette National Forest. The Forest Service created two other short-lived national forests in 1911, the Minam National Forest from the southern slopes of the Wallowa National Forest and the first Okanogan National Forest from the northern parts of the Chelan National Forest. The Minam was absorbed to the Whitman National Forest in 1920 becoming the Whitman’s Minam Division and the first Okanogan was terminated in 1921 with its lands added back to the Chelan National Forest.

On November 5, 1920, President Woodrow Wilson issued Executive Order 3349 merging the Wenaha National Forest in both Washington and Oregon into the existing Umatilla National Forest. “It is intended by this Executive Order, for economy of administration, to merge into one National Forest, hereinafter to be known as the Umatilla National Forest, all the lands which are now within the Wenaha and Umatilla National Forests, and the boundaries of the Umatilla National Forest, as they now exist, are hereby modified accordingly.” The Wenaha National Forest was removed from maps and the Umatilla National Forest became a two state forest. Similarly, President Franklin Roosevelt’s Executive Order 6104 of April 6, 1933 and effective July 1, 1933 merged the existing Santiam National Forest with the Cascade National Forest, its neighbor to the south. “The area hitherto comprising the Cascade and Santiam National Forests shall hereafter be known as the Willamette National Forest.” The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the new Willamette National Forest were located in Eugene, Oregon, the same location as the headquarters of the former Cascade National Forest. The Headquarters of the Santiam National Forest in Albany, Oregon were closed.

Other Executive Orders changed only the names of national forests in the North Pacific District. On January 21, 1924, President Calvin Coolidge issued two consecutively numbered Executive Orders changing the names of the Washington and Oregon National Forests to the Mount Baker and the Mount Hood National Forests, respectively. The two orders did not explain why the orders had been issued, but from other orders changing the names of national forests named for the state in which they were situated, the Forest Service was attempting to eliminate any possible confusion that might arise between forest land administered by the state and land administered by the Forest Service. Of the many national forests initially named for states, the only one remaining is the Nebraska National Forest. All others have been changed to a more localized name, merged, reorganized into another named national forest, or, in the case of the Kansas National Forest, simply eliminated.

President Herbert Hoover changed the name of the Crater National Forest in the southern Oregon Cascade Range on July 9, 1932, “In order to avoid confusion growing out of a similarity of names of the Crater Lake National Park and the Crater National Forest, in the State of Oregon, it is hereby ordered that the name of “Crater National Forest” be changed to Rogue River National Forest.” In 1907, the Mount Rainier National Forest was enlarged as one of the “Midnight” actions of

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3 Executive Orders 3943 “Mt. Baker National Forest” and 3944 “Mt. Hood National Forest.”
A land acquisition project administered by the Resettlement Administration in 1930s acquired private lands located in the County line jogging its way along county boundaries to the Canadian border (see Figure 9). Selkirk Mountains between the Colville and Pend Oreille Rivers in Washington State. The project, named the Northeastern became part of the Northern Region. The regional boundary had moved west and placed on the Snake River/Whitman July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522). Each of these laws authorized the purchase of derelict lands and for the resettlement of their 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). These new lands were first added to the Kaniksu National Forest under the 1939 law, but then transferred to the Colville National Forest under Public Land Order 163.

In 1974, administration of the Colville National Forest passed back to the Pacific Northwest Region due to administrative mergers occurring in the Northern Region. In that same year, the Kaniksu, the Coeur d’Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests consolidated their administrative functions under the name of Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Regional boundaries also changed in 1974 as shown in Figure 11. The boundary has been placed along the Washington – Idaho border while accounting for the Kaniksu National Forest lands in Washington State. Unlike the 1943 administrative change made by a formal Public Land Order, the 1974 change that brought the Colville back into the Pacific Northwest Region did not have equivalent documentation. In summary, the Colville National Forest was administered from Portland, Oregon between 1907 and 1943 as part of the District/Region 6; from Missoula, Montana between 1943-1974 as part of the Northern Region (Region 1); and from 1974 to the present time under the Pacific Northwest Region.

President proclamation 2733 of June 3, 1947 begins, “Whereas, it appears that it would be in the interest of administrative management to consolidate certain portions of the Siskiyou, Klamath, and Trinity Forests, within the State of California, into a national-forest unit designated as the Six Rivers National Forest…” The lands contributed by the Klamath and Trinity National Forests fell on the western divide of the coast range mountains, while the Siskiyou National Forest surrendered its California lands in the Smith River drainage basin towards the creation of the new Six Rivers National Forest. When the Siskiyou National Forest gave up its California lands in the Smith River basin it necessitated a change in the boundary between Regions 5 and 6. Between the Siskiyou and the new Six Rivers National Forests, the regional boundary was placed on the California-Oregon state line. Further east, the Siskiyou still managed California lands in the Illinois River basin as did its neighbor, the Rogue River National Forest which managed lands in California’s portion of the Applegate River Basin. The Rogue River National Forest transferred some of its lands in Oregon in the Cottonwood Creek area of the Klamath River Drainage Basin on June 7, 1948, enlarging the Klamath’s reach into Region 6. These changes in the regional boundaries can be seen by comparing Figure 8 (1939) and Figure 9 (1951).

To honor Gifford Pinchot, the first Chief of the Forest Service, who served in the Department of Agriculture between 1898 and 1910 and was primarily responsible for the establishment of our national forest system, President Harry Truman signed Proclamation 2845 on June 15, 1949 and changed the name of the Columbia National Forest (1908-1949) to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. About the same time, the North Pacific Region became the Pacific Northwest Region based on
maps issued in 1948 and 1949. A final national forest name change in Region 6 occurred on March 23, 1955 with the issuance of Public Land Order No. 1101. The order stated, “The name of the Chelan National Forest, established by Executive Order No. 823 of June 18, 1908, is hereby changed to the Okanogan National Forest.” No further information is provided as to why the name had been changed, although one could say that the former Chelan National Forest occupied more land in Okanogan County than in Chelan County. The name change resulted in two distinct national forests, the first in existence from 1911 to 1921 and as second beginning in 1955 that had shared the same name but had very different land bases.

Figure 10 above dated 1969 reveals an entirely new national forest within the boundaries of the Pacific Northwest Region; the Winema National Forest between the Rogue River National Forest and the Fremont National Forest. This new national forest had been created from the Klamath Indian Reservation lands acquired by the Federal government together with Rogue River National Forest lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range and lands of the Deschutes and Fremont National Forests in the Upper Klamath Lake region. With establishment of the Winema National Forest in 1961 and the return of the Colville National Forest in 1974, stability came to the national forest names and regional boundaries of the Pacific Northwest Region. Internal boundaries between national forests within Region 6 did experience some change as, for example, in the transfer of the lands in the Suak and Stillaguamish Drainage Basins of the Snoqualmie National Forest to the Mount Baker National Forest in 1933. These rearrangements are noted in the administrative histories of each forest.

D. Wilderness Areas in the Pacific Northwest Region

The Southwestern District (District 3) holds the distinction of having the first wilderness area in the National Forest System. In June of 1924, Frank C. W. Pooler, District Forester for the Southwestern District, followed the advice of wilderness advocate and his own Assistant District Forester in charge of Operations, Aldo Leopold, and designed 755,000 acres of the Gila National Forest in New Mexico, as a place whose primary and highest use would be for wilderness recreation. Leopold was the first to define and use the word “wilderness” in proposing a particular kind of land use within the national forests and went on to be one of the founding members of the Wilderness Society in 1935.

The 1924 designation of the headwaters of the Gila River as a wilderness area together with the roadless wilderness area of 747,840 acres in Minnesota’s Superior National Forest in 1926 were the only such designated areas until 1929 when the Secretary of Agriculture issued his L (Lands)-20 Regulation. Over the winter of 1927-1928, Chief Forester Greeley asked all Forest Service Districts to prepare proposals for a “system of wilderness areas…through which roads, buildings, and formal recreational developments would be barred.” The new regulation of 1929 was no doubt advanced by the wilderness inventory and recommendations initiated by the Chief Forester and by the 1928 report of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands. Until Regulation L-20, a District Forester’s wilderness set asides could easily be overturned by the next district forester or the Chief Forester. The L-20 regulation defined and provided a procedure for the establishment of Experimental Forests, Experimental Ranges, Natural Areas, and Primitive Areas, although the regulation carried the title of “Experimental Forests and Ranges” alone.

There are many references in the literature to Regulation L-20, and a few partial quotations from it, but the full text is rather elusive. Perhaps the first and possibly the only widely available printing of the L-20 regulation appeared in the Saturday, August 15, 1936, issue of the Federal Register. Curiously, it was not identified by its number “L-20,” but it followed the text of all other “Lands” regulations from L-1 to L-19. Despite being inadvertently unnumbered, one can easily recognize that by its title it is Regulation L-20. Here is the complete text:

[L-20] Experimental Forests and Ranges. The Chief of the Forest Service shall determine, define, and permanently record a series of areas of national forest land to be known as experimental forests sufficient in number and extent adequately to provide for the experimental work necessary as a basis for forest production or forest and range production in each forest region, these areas to be dedicated to and used for research; also where necessary a supplemental series of areas for range investigations to be known as experimental ranges; and a series to be known as natural areas sufficient in number and extent adequately to illustrate or typify virgin conditions of forest or range growth in each forest or range region, to be retained in a virgin or unmodified condition for the purposes of science, research, and education; and a series of areas to be known as primitive areas, and within which will be maintained primitive conditions of environmental, transportation, habitation, and subsistence, with a view to conserving the value of such areas for purposes of public education and recreation. Within any areas so designated, except for permanent improvements needed in experimental forests

and ranges, no occupancy under special-use permit shall be allowed or the construction of permanent improvements by any public agency be permitted except as authorized by the Chief of the Forest Service or the Secretary.6

Primitives Areas established by the Chief, Forest Service, under the 1929 L-20 Regulation (in order of creation) in the Pacific Northwest Region7


**Olympic Primitive Area.** Established 1930 on the Olympic National Forest, 134,240 acres, in several units surrounding the Mount Olympus National Monument on the Monument’s southern, eastern, and northern boundary. Absorbed by the Olympic National Park between 1938 to 1943, and discontinued. The Mount Olympus National Monument was made a part of the Olympic National Park upon its founding in 1938.

**Eagle Cap Primitive Area.** Established 1930 on the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests, 223,000 acres.

**Mount Jefferson Primitive Area.** Established 1930 on the Santiam (after 1933, the Willamette), Deschutes, and Mount Hood National Forests, 52,200 acres.


**Mount Hood Primitive Area.** Established 1931 on the Mount Hood National Forest, 14,800 acres.


**North Cascades Primitive Area.** Established 1935 from the former Whatcom Primitive Area expanded to the east into the Chelan National Forest (after 1955 the Okanogan National Forest) to embrace 801,000 acres.

**Three Sisters Primitive Area.** Established 1937 on the Willamette and Deschutes National Forest, 196,708 acres.

By 1939, the national forests of the North Pacific Region (after May 1, 1930, all Forest Service Districts were renamed Regions) had eight primitive areas measuring 1,351,208 acres. With a gross area of approximately 27.7 million acres, this amounted to 5% of the total gross area or nearly 6% if using the 23,033,258-acre land base of the North Pacific Region belonging to the Forest Service. These figures do not include the area of the Olympic Primitive Area that in 1938 was in the process of being absorbed by the Olympic National Park. Ten years after Regulation L-20 had been introduced, some 75 Primitive Areas totaling about 14.2 million acres, including two canoe areas in Minnesota, had been set aside on the national forests of the United States.

New regulations to govern the administration of special areas within the national forests were issued on September 19, 1939 by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace. These were the “U-Regulations” and were written by wilderness advocate and then Forest Service employee, Bob Marshall. The U-Regulations superseded the L-20 Regulations of 1929. The U-Regulations were classified under the system developed by the Division of the Federal Register, National Archives Administration by the authority of the Federal Register Act of July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500), as being under Title 36, Parks and Forests. Regulation U-1 addressed Wilderness Areas, defining them as areas over 100,000 acres and Regulation U-2 defined Wild Areas as being under 100,000 acres.8 The new regulations not only allowed for the creation of new wilderness and wild areas, but also the authorized the Forest Service to reclassify existing primitive areas created under the L-20 regulation as wilderness or wild areas, depending on the size of the primitive area.

Under the 1939 U Regulations, the North Pacific Region (after 1949 the Pacific Northwest Region) established several new wilderness and wild areas as well as reclassified five of the Region’s seven primitive areas.

Wilderness and Wild Areas created under the 1939 U Regulations (in order of creation)

**Strawberry Mountain Wild Area.** Established 1942 on the Malheur National Forest on 33,653 acres. Became the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Area under the 1964 Act.


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8 Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Chapter 2, Part 251 “Land Uses.”
passing the law, Congress gave itself, for the first time, the power to determine how a particular piece of national forest land might be classified and used. It decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and initiated a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. In Region 6, the North Cascade in Washington and the Mount Jefferson in Oregon remained as created – primitive areas.

Wilderness Areas


When it came to mapping these special areas, the terms “Primitive” and “Wilderness” were on occasion only loosely applied. Generally, Forest Service cartographers recognized Regulation L-20 and primitive areas were labeled as such on administrative and forest visitor maps from this period, 1929-1939. But there are instances where “primitive” and “wilderness” and even “wild” were used interchangeably, especially after 1939 when new wilderness regulations were issued. As interest groups, federal executive agencies, and the Congress began discussions on a comprehensive wilderness law, the Forest Service made sure that it correctly represented on its maps and publications, the regulation under which these special areas were established and if primitive areas had been reclassified, especially after 1956.

Generally, it can be difficult to determine exactly when the Forest Service reclassified an existing primitive area to either a wilderness or wild area under authority of the U regulations of 1939. However, at the very least, the year in which reclassifications of primitive areas took place has been found for the Pacific Northwest Region, located in the annual reports of the Chief, Forest Service and in Region 6 “Fact sheet” series. By the summer of 1964 just before the Wilderness Act passed into law, the Forest Service had reclassified three primitive areas in the Pacific Northwest Region as Wild Areas and two primitive areas as Wilderness Areas:

Reclassified in 1940 as a Wilderness Area surveyed at a slightly reduced 221,355 acres.


The landmark Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577 / 78 Stat. 890) established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and initiated a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. In passing the law, Congress gave itself, for the first time, the power to determine how a particular piece of national forest land would be classified and used. It decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by stating in Section 3.(a) that “All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For the Pacific Northwest Region, this meant that wilderness status and a charter membership in the National Wilderness Preservation System were conferred upon 12 areas immediately upon passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, with all areas becoming Wilderness Areas: in Oregon, the Mountain Lakes, Mount Hood, Eagle Cap, Three Sisters, Strawberry Mountain, Gearhart Mountain, Kalmiopsis, Diamond Peak, and Mount Washington Wilderness Areas; in Washington, the Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks, and Mount Adams Wilderness Areas.

In Region 6, the North Cascade in Washington and the Mount Jefferson in Oregon remained as created – primitive areas. Under the Wilderness Act, these areas were placed in the review process known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE. The RARE process began as a system-wide effort in 1967 by the Forest Service and culminated in 1972 in an agency finding that 12,300,000 acres of forest land were suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the courts ruled that this first study, RARE I, had not fully complied with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, its recommendations were abandoned. RARE II was begun in 1977 and its findings, too, were largely overruled by the courts.

Even as the RARE examinations were being conducted, Congress decided several times to act on its own outside of the process and designate wilderness areas in the national forests. Each additional wilderness area after 1964 was established by a separate Act of Congress, sometimes individually and at other times in large groups spread across the nation. The Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area was created and enlarged to over 100,000 acres on October 2, 1968 by a separate act of Congress which also abolished its previous classification as a primitive area. On the same day, the Congress passed “An Act to establish the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, to designate the Pasayten Wilderness and to modify the Glacier Peak Wilderness in the State of Washington and for other purposes.” Some
300,000 acres of the former North Cascades Primitive Area became a part of the North Cascades National Park, while approximately 500,000 acres of the former primitive area became the renamed Pasayten Wilderness on the Mount Baker and Okanogan National Forests. The act also increased the acreage of the Glacier Peak Wilderness by 10,000 acres and formally abolished the earlier classification of the area known as the North Cascades Primitive Area. On October 2, 1968, the two remaining primitive areas in the Pacific Northwest Region were abolished and replaced by wilderness areas. However, as of 2020, the 175,112-acre Blue Range Primitive Area in Arizona’s Apache National Forest remains the very last primitive area in the National Forest System.

Large omnibus wilderness acts, establishing multiple wilderness areas for particular states, were also passed by the Congress, such as the Washington Wilderness Act of 1984, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984, and the California Wilderness Act of 1984. The Oregon Act created 21 new wilderness areas on the national forests of Oregon and authorized 7 land additions to existing wilderness areas and other provisions regarding recreation areas in the state. The Washington Act established 18 new wilderness areas on the national forests of Washington and land additions on 4 existing wilderness areas and other provisions affecting recreation areas and the North Cascades Scenic Highway. Finally, the California Wilderness Act of 1984 created two wilderness areas that crossed regional boundaries on the California lands of the Siskiyou and Rogue River National Forests.

In the administrative history portion of this work, when a wilderness was established in a Region 6 national forest, that public law will be listed under that particular forest or forests where it was created. For instance, in 1968, Congress established the Mount Jefferson Wilderness using land from the Deschutes, Mount Hood, and Willamette National Forests. Information on that public law will be found under all three forests. Even though the Mount Baker National Forest merged its administrative functions with the Snoqualmie National Forest, reference to the creation of the Pasayten Wilderness Area in 1968 will not appear in the administrative history of the Snoqualmie National Forest because the proclaimed land base of the Snoqualmie National Forest does not touch upon the Pasayten Wilderness. The designation of certain portions of rivers within the Pacific Northwest Region as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System and named segments of the National Scenic and Historic Trails System will be noted in the same way, namely, by referencing the change in status under each forest affected.

In 2019, the Forest Service owned actual, not gross, 24,976,610 acres of forest land in Region 6, of which 5,130,651 actual acres were held in wilderness areas, which amounts to approximately 20% of all Forest Service land in the Region. Another 170,528 acres have been set aside in two national volcanic monument areas located on Forest Service land, the Newberry NVMA at 58,323 acres on the Deschutes National Forest and the 113,205 acre Mount St. Helens NVMA on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Congressional designations of certain portions of rivers within Region 6 as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System and special areas established by congressional action such as National Recreation Areas and named segments of the National Scenic and Historic Trails System will be noted in the same way, namely, by referencing the change in status under each forest affected. Also noted are laws that enlarged existing wilderness areas.

E. National Grasslands of the Pacific Northwest Region

The story of the National Grasslands administered by the United States Forest Service began during the great depression when the federal government, under the National Industrial Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31) and the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), purchased thousands of acres of failing and uneconomical farms in grassland areas and retired them from cultivation. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization “to correct maladjustments in land use.” Bankhead-Jones led to the acquisition of private submarginal agricultural lands not primarily suitable for agriculture and became in effect the enabling legislation for creating national grasslands, which ultimately added millions of acres to the National Forest System. The purchased lands were organized into Land Utilization (LU) Projects or Land Adjustment Demonstration Projects, or Submerged Land Projects, and between 1933 and 1946, there were some 250 projects on 11.3 million acres in 45 states with a cumulative cost to the federal government of about $4.40 per acre. Approximately five and a half million of these acres were in the Great Plains, including more than three-quarters of a million acres in the Dust Bowl areas of the 1930s. Another 1.5 million acres were in the Eastern States, primarily the Southeast and the remainder in the far West.
The Department of Agriculture’s Resettlement Administration first administered the projects and, at the same time, helped farm families find new opportunities and livelihoods in other areas. By 1937 responsibility for these lands passed from the Resettlement Administration to the Farm Security Administration. In 1938, the lands were again transferred, this time to the Soil Conservation Service, the agency which began the process of rehabilitation of the purchased lands by planting pasture grass, restricting grazing on virgin rangeland, and building flood control structures. By 1946, the federal government had provided over 50,000 jobs restoring the badly damaged lands on the 11.3 million acres acquired. After World War II, the Land Utilization Program changed its objectives from land acquisition to one of transferring these lands to their most appropriate use. Much of the land had been transferred to the various states, to several bureaus of the Department of the Interior, and to the Department of Agriculture.

On January 2, 1954 the responsibility for the protection, management, and administration of the Land Utilization Projects was transferred yet again by the Secretary of Agriculture to the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service was to act as an interim manager until such time as a plan to dispose of the LU lands was developed. By 1958, the Department of Agriculture had transferred title to about six million acres to states and to colleges around the country. Between 1954 and 1960, one Land Utilization Project had been assigned to the Pacific Northwest Region, that being the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project with 105,874 acres, designated OR-2, with headquarters in Prineville, Oregon, also the headquarters of the Ochoco National Forest. The projects transferred to the various regions of the Forest Service in 1954 can be found listed on the 1959 map entitled, National Forest Index Map: National Forests and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service, drafted by the U.S. Geological survey with project data compiled by the U.S. Forest Service.

On June 20, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice in the Federal Register (25 FR 5845) designating 3,804,000 acres, or the land base of 22 former land utilization projects, as National Grasslands, giving permanent status to these public lands as part of the National Forest System. The Chief of the Forest Service was given the authority in the notice “…to group the national grasslands into administrative units and to provide such specific designations therefor as he finds necessary and desirable for effective and economical administration…” By order of the Chief of the Forest Service, dated March 16, 1961 (26 FR 2467) the 22 National Grasslands specified in the June 20, 1960 notice in Federal Register were grouped into 18 administrative units and given locally significant names derived from topographic features, Indian nations, and historical associations. The Central Oregon Land Utilization Project was renamed the Crooked River National Grassland under this March 16, 1961 order, effective April 1, 1961.

The Crooked River National Grassland, formerly the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project (LU-OR-2), measures 173,646 gross acres, of which, 112,057 acres are under Forest Service ownership with 61,589 acres “other” lands. The Crooked River is the only national grassland in the Pacific Northwest Region, located entirely in Jefferson County. When first established in 1961, the Crooked River was attached to the Ochoco National Forest headquartered in Prineville, Oregon and is administered as a Ranger District of the Ochoco. The area was first homesteaded in the late 1880s and eventually 700 homesteads were established. By the 1930s inadequate rainfall and poor economic conditions had caused the farms to fail and homesteaders to abandon either lands. Federal Land Banks and private mortgage banks had taken over 35% of the homesteads in foreclosure. The Federal Government then began to buy the land back from the remaining homesteaders under the authority of the Resettlement Administration and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act between 1935 and 1942. Today the Crooked River National Grassland is managed to promote and demonstrate grassland agriculture and sustained-yield management of forage, fish and wildlife, water, and recreation resources. The Grassland Headquarters is located in the town of Madras.

The Forest Service has continually worked to integrate the national grasslands and their personnel into one national system. Helping this effort is the fact that the Forest Service administers the national grasslands with the same ethic of multiple-use management as it does with the national forests. The Forest Service has sought to promote stable grassland agriculture, a stronger economy at the local and national level, and the wise use of the national grasslands’ many resources, which include outdoor recreation and wildlife conservation. The national grasslands have only expanded by two new units since 1961. Former Land Utilization Project TX-24 became the McClellan Creek National Grassland in FY 1962, making for a total of 19 National Grasslands in the system. Today, there are 20 National Grasslands, the most recent being the Butte Valley National Grassland (formerly Butte Valley Land Utilization Project LU-CF-22) in Northern California, dedicated in 1991.

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9 Federal Register, Friday, June 24, 1960, page 5845.
F. Purchase Units and Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions in the Pacific Northwest Region

Purchase Units

The Weeks Law of 1911 (36 Stat. 961) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the conservation of forest lands and thereby protect the watersheds of navigable streams. The law also established a National Forest Reservation Commission to be the deliberative and governing body over a land acquisition program that allowed the federal government to purchase private lands at the headwaters of navigable streams as recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Commission members consisted of the Secretaries of War (later Defense) Agriculture, and the Interior, two U.S Senators and two U.S. Representatives. Under the Weeks Law, before purchase areas or units could be established in any state, that state’s legislature had to approve and the governor sign an act of consent, or enabling act, which could, but not necessarily, limit the purchase unit by acreage or by location, as determined by the state itself. In the early years of the Commission, purchase units were created by the Commission in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Maine and along the backbone of the Appalachian Mountains from West Virginia to Alabama. A new District 7 of the Forest Service to manage the new and growing purchase units was organized in 1914, later to be known as the Eastern District. Purchase Units had been confined to the eastern states and expanded to the Great Lakes states under the “McNary – Woodruff Act” of April 30, 1928. Wary of creating purchase units in the Western United States, the Commission struggled with the question until events forced a decision on the issue in the 1930s.

Forest Service Chief Ferdinand A. Silcox writing in his annual report of 1934/35 noted, “The keen interest displayed in the extension of land purchases to the Western states was manifested by the enactment by the states of California, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Utah of the acts of consent required under the Weeks Law.” At the August 23, 1935 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission, Chief Ferdinand A. Silcox presented the case to Commission members on the need to create purchase units in the western national forests for forest consolidation and to prevent soil erosion. Earlier in the month of August, 1935, President Franklin Roosevelt had allotted an additional 12 million dollars for forest land acquisition. Once these additional funds became available for actual use, the Commission at its next meeting on August 29, 1935, considered and approved the creation of eight new purchase units, seven of which were in western states in which no purchase units had previously been established. At the same August 29, 1935 meeting, Chief Silcox advanced his proposal for new purchase units in the State of Oregon, on the Ochoco, Umpqua, Deschutes, and Siuslaw National Forests, but all were disapproved by the Commission.

Oregon’s Senator Charles McNary, then serving as the Senate Minority Leader, attended the National Forest Reservation Commission meeting on January 22, 1936 and strenuously argued on behalf of the Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit on the Siuslaw National Forest to protect the watershed of the City of Corvallis and the Agricultural College located there. Unfortunately, the Commission took no action on the Senator’s appeal. Later that year, three tracts of land totaling 6,595 acres in the Mary’s Peak area was offered to the government for $326,112.12. The purchase was presented to the Commission at its June 30, 1936 meeting marked as an “Urgent” purchase, but no decision was made. Ultimately, the Commission authorized the establishment of the Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit at its September 30, 1936 meeting with an total acreage of 14,720 gross acres, rather small in comparison to the purchase units in the eastern United States. The unit was located entirely within T. 12 S., R. 7 W., Willamette Meridian. Of the 14,720 acres within the boundaries of the new Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit, 1,720 acres already had national forest status, 2,400 acres were either in state, county, or municipal ownership, which left 10,600 acres targeted for purchase.

The first purchase of three distinct tracts of 6,595.49 acres and had been offered at $49.44 per acre. The Commission approved the purchase of 3,595.49 acres from the First National Bank of Portland, 1,200 acres from the Northwest Timber Company, and 1,800 acres from the C. K. Spaulding Logging Company. This first purchase formally established the Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit. Four more purchases, one from the Benton County Lumber Company and three individuals, between 1938 and 1941, added 640 more acres to the Forest Service’s holdings in the unit, for a total of 7,235 acres purchased at an average price per acre of $46.00. On December 14, 1944, the Commission authorized a “Weeks Law Exchange” of 120 acres in the purchase unit for $360.00 value in standing timber. Nearly 70% of the Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit had been acquired by 1976, the year the National Forest Reservation Commission was abolished by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.


12 Arrowrock Purchase Unit in Idaho; Davis County and Provo Purchase Units in Utah; Northern and Southern Redwood, Sequoia, and Tahoe Purchase Units in California.
Concerning Chief Silcox’s advocacy of four new purchase units in Oregon at the Commission’s August 29, 1935 meeting, the Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit on the Siuslaw National Forest became a reality on September 30, 1936. The Chief’s proposal for a unit on the Umpqua National Forest, a Cottage Grove Purchase Unit, never gained support of the Commission. However, the Ochoco and the Sisters Purchase Units were approved, both with a single purchase.

After being turned down on his four Oregon purchase units in the summer of 1935, Chief Silcox appeared at the Commission’s June 30, 1936 meeting and addressed the body on certain tracts of timber land which had been proposed for purchase at earlier meetings. Of these was a tract of forest land owned by the Ochoco Timber Company. The Ochoco tract of 28,000 acres had been offered for sale to the government for $625,000. At the time, the Company’s mortgage on the land was in arrears and the taxes had not been paid for two years. If the government purchased the tract, it could be managed on a sustained yield basis with the Forest Service providing employment for 650 people then on relief, Silcox said. Even though the company was desperate to sell, the Commission postponed a decision on the property until the end of 1937. At its December 16, 1937 Commission meeting, Oregon Senator Charles McNary and Walter M. Pierce, a member of Congress representing eastern Oregon, a strong New Deal Democrat, and former governor of Oregon, each made a statement as to the importance of acquiring the Ochoco Tract. The Commission relented and approved the purchase of 20,985 acres from the Ochoco Timber Company at $13.72 per acre, a lower cost than the earlier offer. With the authorization to purchase this land, the Ochoco Purchase Unit in Oregon had been established. However, this was the first and last purchase on the Ochoco Purchase Unit. Once acquired the area was added to the Ochoco National Forest.

A Sisters Purchase Unit on the Deschutes National Forest was created when the National Forest Reservation Commission at its January 26, 1939 meeting authorized the purchase of 11,264.79 acres offered by the Metolius Timber Company north of the town of Sisters, Oregon. By purchasing this acreage the Forest Service hoped to stabilize the timber supply for the mills of Bend, Oregon and to discourage cut and run operations. Overcutting in the Metolius River area, a popular fishing and recreation area, threatened to flood the market with wood, which would then cause a timber shortage later. Like the Ochoco Purchase Unit, this would be only purchase on the Sisters Purchase Unit.

Not associated with the Sisters Purchase Unit, the Commission purchased a small unit of 233.5 acres north of Bend, Oregon for a tree nursery at its January 26, 1943 meeting. The unit called the East Side Nursery Purchase Unit was at the time outside the city limits of Bend and was purchased from Grover H. Caldwell for $7,000. No other purchases were made. Over the years, urban growth eventually reached the tree nursery and proposals were made for the acquisition of the land for a city park and school. Under the Bend Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act of November 22, 2000, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to sell or exchange with the State of Oregon seven land parcels, four of which are on the Deschutes National Forest in exchange for the East Side Nursery land. The Bend Oregon Metropolitan Parks and Recreation District had the right of first refusal on 210 acres of the Bend Pine Nursery, acquired in 1943 under the Weeks Law. The area is now the Pine Nursery Park. The Bend Seed Extractory, the Bend Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Deschutes National Forest Supervisors Headquarters are located on the remaining portion of the former pine nursery. Information about the Sisters and East Side Nursery Purchase Units are included in the administrative history of the Deschutes National Forest, but neither constitute or are a part of the Deschutes Purchase Unit, a creation of the Land and Water Conservation Act addressed below.

Located in T. 14 S., R. 11 and 12 W., Willamette Meridian, in an area north of the Yachats River and south of the town of Waldport in the coastal spruce forest, was the Blodgett Tract of approximately 12,700 acres. The tract had been alienated from the public domain by lumbermen A.C. Smith and Frederick Krebs by questionable methods, who then sold it to John Blodget in 1916. Blodget sold it to the U.S. Army in 1918 and the spruce cut on the tract went towards the manufacture of World War I airplanes. In 1919, ownership passed to the U.S. Spruce Production Corporation. More logging took place after the war by the Pacific Spruce Company. Lincoln County could not collect taxes on the tract since it was owned by a federal agency. In 1936 a forest fire burned much of the remaining timber on the tract. The C.D. Johnson Lumber Company was under contract to purchase the tract from the U.S. Spruce Production Corporation, but by 1940 the lumber company was in default and could not make payments to the mortgage holder. At the April 30, 1940 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission, discussions focused on a proposal to create a 22,484-acre Yachats Purchase Unit, of which, the Forest Service estimated that 20,244 acres could be acquired. 12,270 acres of the proposed unit, the Blodgett Tract, were owned by the U.S. Spruce Production Corporation, then trying to divest itself of its federal timber holdings acquired during the first World War for airplane spruce production. The proposal was tabled until more information could be supplied to the Committee from the Corporation.

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13 National Forest Reservation Commission, Minutes, June 30, 1936 meeting, (National Archives and Records Administration, RG 95.2.3

2Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975.
The Yachats Purchase Unit was conditionally approved at the Commission’s June 4, 1940 meeting with an initial purchase of the Blodget Tract, if the appropriation from Congress to the Commission for the 1941 fiscal year amounted to at least 1.5 million dollars. The Commission would purchase the tract from the U.S. Spruce Production Corporation by buying the mortgage the Corporation held on the C.D. Johnson Lumber Company on behalf of the Forest Service. But the FY 1941 appropriation amounted to one million dollars which made the approval of the purchase and the new unit inoperative. The Commission was informed at its June 4, 1941 meeting that the option to purchase the 12,732 acres would expire on June 15, 1941. The Commission then approved a change in the conditions it had set on the purchase in 1940 on the 1941 appropriation by making it applicable to the 1942 appropriation. The purchase was finalized late in 1941 for 12,732.12 acres for $99,947.14 or about $7.85 per acre. The purchase returned the Blodget Tract to complete and permanent federal ownership. Over half the acreage in the tract had been cut over or burned. The Forest Service immediately undertook a program of rehabilitation and put the area under a system of fire protection.

Land acquisition continued on the Yachts Purchase Unit through exchanges of land for timber or land for land. Between 1942 and 1946, approximately 2,700 acres were acquired through nine “Weeks Law Exchanges” with individuals and timber companies (See below: Section III, entry for March 3, 1925). The National Forest Reservation Commission was abolished by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and in its last annual report, the Commission recorded that 12,732 acres had been purchased on the Yachats Purchase Unit measuring 22,484 acres, the same numbers as were recorded in its annual report for 1942. The Yachats Purchase Unit continued after 1976 by the Forest Service. As recorded in the Forest Service’s, National Forest System, Areas as of September 30, 1976, the Yachats Purchase Unit, as the only purchase unit in the Pacific Northwest Region carried forward on the books from the National Forest Reservation Commission, measured 2,991 acres without any land owned by the Forest Service, falling in 1979 to 1,279 acres in extent with no Forest Service land. In 1988 the unit increased in size to 5,838 acres with 593 owned by the Forest Service and by 1997, 748 acres were recorded as belonging to the Forest Service. Abruptly, in 2009, the renamed, Land Areas Report (LAR) Forest Service listed the Yachats Purchase Unit as being 22,679 acres with 18,183 acres owned by the Forest Service only to drop to 4,181 acres with no Forest Service acreage in the unit. The 2019 measurement of the Yachats Purchase Unit, the longest surviving purchase unit in Region 6, embraced 4,182 acres without any land owned by the Forest Service in the unit. The Federal Register from 1976 to the present does not include any entries describing these developments on the Yachts Purchase Unit as it does for other purchase units created after 1976 by the Secretary of Agriculture. More research is needed to describe Forest Service policy for purchase units carried over from the National Forest Reservation Commission, most located in the eastern United States and how these units changed over time. The up and down nature of the number of acres included in the Yachts Purchase Unit might be due to exchange activities of land for stumpage or simply different methods of expressing its area.

**Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965**

Increased public pressure on the public lands for recreation led Congress to pass a land acquisition law that would enable state and federal governments to expand outdoor recreation opportunities. The Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 established a special fund in the U.S. Treasury from offshore drilling fees, entrance and recreation permit fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources through a land acquisition program by agencies of the federal government as well as the states. In the case of the Forest Service, the Act authorized the purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases could also be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest, which would comprise an integral part of a forest recreational land purchase. An additional provision in the law limited Forest Service land acquisition west of the 100th Meridian to 15% of the total land acquired using the Land and Water Conservation funds. Thus, most of the acreage purchased under this program was on eastern national forests, precisely where the majority of the national forest purchase units had already been established. Generally, recreation lands purchased under the act would, by their nature, be high-value properties and, with a few exceptions, such as the 14,863-acre Sylvania Tract (Ottawa National Forest) purchase for $5,660,000, approved by the Commission on August 24, 1965, would not embrace extensive areas.

Many new purchase units were created in order for land purchases to go forward under the authority of the Weeks Law and the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Typically in the West, the National Forest Reservation Commission would be presented with a request to purchase a specific tract of land under the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the Forest Service with a simultaneous request to create a new purchase unit for the area if one did not already exist. Most of these new purchase units were strictly single, limited-purpose units focused on one tract of land at a time. None appeared outlined or named on Forest Service maps. This was true for the new purchase units established by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Pacific Northwest Region from the time the Land and Water Conservation Act acquisitions began in 1965 to 1976 when the National Forest Reservation Commission was
dissolved. The following summarizes the purchase units and the land acquisitions made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund through 1976 for Region 6, all west of the 100th Meridian, by name, size, purpose, and date the purchase was approved by the Commission.

OREGON

*Deschutes Purchase Unit: 160 acres.

Mount Hood Purchase Unit: 115 acres in two purchases: 1) 85 acres, June 15, 1966; 2) 30 acres, June 21, 1967, both land parcels located in the Columbia River Gorge to preserve scenic values.


Siskiyou Purchase Unit: 845 acres in seven purchases, all but one to preserve scenic and recreation values of the Wild and Scenic Rogue River and an isolated 104.05 acre parcel 14 miles SE of Brookings Oregon, river frontage on Wheeler Creek and Winchuck River for Ludlum House recreation site.

Siuslaw Purchase Unit: 1,225 acres for recreation and to preserve scenic values, river, and coastal frontage in eleven Purchases along Rock Creek and Big Creek, Sutton Lake and Sutton Creek, Beale Lake and Tahkenitch Lake, and in the vicinity of Muriel Ponsler State Park.

Umatilla Purchase Unit: 648 acres to preserve the scenic values of Kelly Prairie and Kelly Mountain along the Blue Mountain Scenic Byway, June 18, 1969.

Wallowa Purchase Unit: 914 acres in two purchases: 1) 416 acres providing frontage on the Imnaha River, September 30, 1968; 2) 498 acres with more frontage on Imnaha River and Crazyman Creek, May 1, 1969.


WASHINGTON

Gifford Pinchot Purchase Unit: 107 acres in the Columbia River Gorge to accommodate the relocation of the Pacific Crest Trail, August 16, 1967.

*Okanogan Purchase Unit: (325 total acres purchased). 160 acres on Crawfish Lake for recreation purposes, June 18, 1969.

Snoqualmie Purchase Unit: 325 acres in four purchases. 244 acres to preserve scenic values along the Skykomish River, March 30, 1966; 41.32 acres in the Alpine Lakes area to preserve wilderness values; 26.32 acres, August 16, 1967 and 13.7 acres, September 30, 1968, both in the Tye River/Alpine Falls area to preserve scenic values.

*Wenatchee Purchase Unit: (316 total acres purchased) 0.74 acre on Lake Chelan, August 16, 1967; 69.5 acres to preserve scenic and ecological values along the Chiwawa River and Chiwawa Meadow, June 15, 1969; 0.92 acre on Chiwawa River, July 8, 1971.

* Volume No. 153 (of the 158 volume set) of the minutes/records of the National Forest Reservation Commission covering the period, March 16, 1972 to February 22, 1973, is missing from the National Archives and Records Service, College Park, Maryland. This volume could have provided details on the location of the purchases made on the Deschutes, Winema, Okanogan, and Wenatchee Purchase Units.

According to the last annual report issued by the National Forest Reservation Commission, fiscal year 1975 ending June 30, 1975, over $226 million dollars had been expended by the Commission on purchasing lands for recreation under the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the Forest Service alone since 1965. That figure compares to $114 million dollars of congressionally appropriated funds spent since 1911 on purchases under the Weeks Law. The report does not provide the acreage purchased under each law separately. However, we do know from the U.S. Forest Service’s annual publication detailing the land areas of the National Forest System, that as of September 30, 1976, after 10 years of land acquisition under the LWCF under the auspices of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 7,182 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service in Oregon and 983 acres for the State of Washington.

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The Land and Water Conservation Act was extended for another 25 years in 1990. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018, but the Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr, Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states. However, the fund is still dependent on Congress for its annual appropriation. A significant breakthrough occurred on August 4, 2020 when the president signed the “Great American Outdoors Act” that committed $900 million a year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, ending chronic underfunding of the program. The law also carried a one-time $9.5 billion allocation to be expended over the next five years on the large backlog of maintenance needs at National Parks, National Forests, and other public land management agencies.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) repealed sections 4 and 5 of the 1911 Weeks Law and transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. It also prohibited the Secretary to enter into any agreement to purchase or exchange land valued over $25,000 without first submitting a report of the purchase to the relevant committees in Congress. After the abolition of the Commission in 1976, LWCF purchases by the Forest Service were handled in a different way. Each year, the Forest Service compiles a list of proposed purchases from the fund with procedures internal to the Forest Service which are forwarded on to the president for inclusion in the budget proposal sent to Congress each year for funding. The practice of establishing single limited-purpose purchase units continues, but now by the Secretary of Agriculture. These are announced through notices issued by the Secretary of Agriculture and found in the Federal Register. The following Purchase Units have been created after 1976 by the Secretary of Agriculture, all for watershed protection. These are listed in the administrative histories of the host forest:

OREGON

**Drift Creek Purchase Unit:** 1,865 acres on the Siuslaw National Forest, June 3, 2002 for watershed protection of Drift Creek and the Alsea River estuary and other purposes (recreation). Reduced to 250 acres in 2013 and to 249 acres in 2016.

**Fifteenmile Creek Purchase Unit:** 584 acres on the Mount Hood National Forest, January 21, 1994.

**Leeds Island Purchase Unit:** 704 acres on the Siuslaw National Forest, Umpqua River estuary, March 9, 1995.

**Mount Hood Purchase Unit:** 2,343 acres on the Mount Hood National Forest. Purchase Unit first appeared in the Forest Service’s annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System, as of September 30, 1984* at 981 acres, increased to 2,343 acres in 2013. No notice appeared in the *Federal Register* for its establishment. This unit could be a holdover, like the Yachats Purchase Unit, from the National Forest Reservation Commission’s Mount Hood Purchase Unit established in 1966. The unit is located entirely within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area established in 1986.

**Ramsey Creek Purchase Unit:** 2,276 acres on the Mount Hood National Forest, January 28, 1997. Removed from the Forest Service listing of purchase units in 2013.

**Tiller Administrative Site Purchase Unit:** 54.40 acres, July 26, 1988, effective July 21, 1988. By the four laws cited in the notice in the *Federal Register* the purchase unit had been established in order that the land be added and boundary of the Umpqua National Forest extended. The 54.40 acres had been acquired though a “Weeks Law Exchange.” This purchase unit never appeared in the pages of the annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System* as had all the others listed here.

WASHINGTON

**Bogachiel Purchase Unit:** 1,073 acres on the Olympic National Forest, July 8, 1993.

**Brazier Purchase Unit:** 316 acres on the Mount Baker National Forest, April 15, 1992.

**Gold Basin Purchase Unit:** 78 acres on the Mount Baker National Forest, February 23, 1994.


**Illabot Creek Purchase Unit:** 1,144 acres on the Mount Baker National Forest, August 12, 1994.

**Skagit Purchase Unit:** 857 acres on the Mount Baker National Forest, May 21, 1993.

Over its 65 year history, the National Forest Reservation Commission, executing the Weeks Law and its amendments together with other laws such as the Land and Water Conservation Act, acquired nearly 21 million acres of forest land which are now administered by the National Forest System. Another 240,000 acres were purchased under the various Forest Receipt Acts and other special acts.
G. Emergency Relief Purchases

Out of the environmental and economic tragedy of poor farming practices, the Dust Bowl, and the low commodity prices of the Depression era, arose several New Deal programs aimed at helping both the land and the destitute farmers recover from the disasters of the 1930s. This effort reflected the “bold, persistent experimentation” plan of action embraced by the Franklin Roosevelt administration to address the ills of the Great Depression. “New Deal programs for the rural poor began with the Division of Subsistence Homesteads (1933-1934), then changed to the Rural Rehabilitation Division (1934-1935), then the Resettlement Administration (1935-1937), and finally the Farmers’ Home Administration (1937-1994).”

A land acquisition project administered by the Resettlement Administration in 1930s acquired private lands located in the Selkirk Mountains between the Colville and Pend Oreille Rivers in Washington State. The project, named the Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers’ Project was authorized under the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522). Each of these laws authorized the purchase of derelict lands and for the resettlement of their occupants. These lands in Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties, Washington, were turned over the Soil Conservation Service in 1936, whereupon the area was renamed the Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project. But because the SCS lacked fire protection capabilities, project lands were assigned to the Forest Service for administration. About 40,000 acres of project lands were allocated to the Department of Agriculture’s Biological Survey in the spring of 1938. The Forest Service acquired 314,000 acres within the Northeastern Washington Land-Utilization Project on August 10, 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). The lands were added to the Kaniksu National Forest’s Colville and Newport Ranger Districts. The 40,000 acres allocated to the Biological Survey later became the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge, established on May 2, 1939, administered since 1940 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This large purchase program in northeastern Washington moved the Forest Service to rearrange the national forests in the region. The Colville National Forest then in Region 6, was split adding its western Okanogan County half to the Chelan National Forest. The Colville National Forest’s eastern half in Ferry and Stevens Counties joined with the purchased lands in the Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project to become a new Colville National Forest. The Forest Service transferred the Colville National Forest to Region 1, the Northern Region, in 1943. Another reorganization of the national forests in the panhandle of Idaho in 1974 sent the Colville National Forest back to the Pacific Northwest Region, moving the regional boundary between regions 1 and 6 eastward and closer to the Washington-Idaho state line (see Figures 8 through 11). Since 1964, the Forest Service has listed the Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project (WA-2) in its directory, first at 520 acres, then, by 1983, at 738 acres. Listed today is a 160-acre unit headquartered in Colville, Washington. This small area has not been identified on the maps of the Colville or Kaniksu National Forests issued between 1964 and the present.

New Deal rural land acquisition programs under the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of 1937, Western Oregon Scattered Settlers Project, the Farm Security Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service acquired 69,482 acres of abandoned lands, cut-over timber land and non-performing farm lands adjacent to the Siuslaw National Forest. Excepting purchased acreage that was not originally Oregon and California Railroad lands, 68,563 acres were added to the Siuslaw National Forest by an act of Congress on November 25, 1940 (Public Law 76-877, 54 Stat. 1210).

The 1930s Depression-era land acquisition and resettlement programs carried a greater importance and significance for the administrative histories of national forests in the areas east of the Rocky Mountains than in the far West. This was due to the large number of economically distressed small farmers, small woodlot owners, and timber companies in or near marginal areas in the central, eastern, and southern United States. However, these federal programs did touch upon the forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in the Selkirk Mountains of Washington and in the coastal ranges of Oregon.

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H. Modern Administrative Consolidations, World War II to the Present

In 1954, the North Pacific Region (after 1949, the Pacific Northwest Region) combined the administrative functions of the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests in northeastern Oregon under one forest supervisor, the first such combination that took place in the West without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, such as a law, proclamation, or order. These two “proclaimed” forests, as they are called, remained legally separate, but with a single administrative staff, one headquarters location, under a single supervisor. In maps and in Forest Service publications after 1948, this new unit was referred to as the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests—plural. This subtle separation lasted until 1963 when the forest became in name as it was on the ground as the “Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.” In contrast to the establishment of national forests and the modification of their boundaries, where it was required by law that a legal instrument, such as the proclamation, executive order, or act of Congress be used to create forest reserves and to make boundary changes, in the case of administrative mergers, the Forest Service was not required to use such legal instruments to organize itself or those forests it manages. These modern forest consolidations are not recorded anywhere because they are a means by which the Forest Service organizes itself to carry out its responsibilities under the law. The result has been ever longer lists of “Proclaimed Forests” having their administrative functions consolidated under hyphenated forest names. The administrative combinations do not affect the proclamations that established them, nor the other formal actions that have changed forest boundaries or names, or created wilderness, primitive, and recreation areas. Creating hyphenated forests is purely an administrative action to reduce costs. Discovering when an actual administrative merger took place can sometimes be difficult to determine.

The Chief of the Forest Service, Richard E. McArdle justified forest consolidations in his annual report for 1955:

“In the interest of more effective and economical administration of the national forests and service to the people dependent upon them, several consolidations were made during 1955. Better transportation and communication systems are two of the many factors which make it possible to consolidate units without sacrificing service to national forest users.”

Chief McArdle in the same report moved on to describe the consolidations of the Harney with the Black Hills National Forest and discontinuing the Harney name, the elimination of the Cabinet National Forest in Montana by distributing its lands to the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests, the renaming of the Chelan to the Okanogan National Forest, and the return of the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest in Illinois to the Army—all accomplished with the issuance of a formal legal announcement. However, the Chief did not take advantage of the opportunity provided by his own report to explain the administrative merger of six proclaimed national forests that occurred in that fiscal year, the Shasta-Trinity in California, the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests in Colorado, and the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests in Oregon. It is important to note that each separately proclaimed national forest is still separately listed and statistics provided in the Forest Service’s annual Land Areas of the National Forest System. More forests in Region 6 would merge their administrative functions in the coming years like the Mt. Baker and Snoqualmie merger in 1974 followed by three more mergers in the first decade of the 21st century.

Together with administratively combining forests, there is also the trend for the Forest Service to administer one forest’s lands by another. The lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest east of the crest of Cascade Range in Washington, now largely occupied by the Norse Peak and William O. Douglas Wilderness Areas, are administered by the Wenatchee National Forest. Similarly, the Okanogan National Forest administers Mt. Baker National Forest lands on the western slope of the Cascades as part of the Pasayten Wilderness Area. Instead of formally transferring these lands to the forest that actually manages them, these lands are simply turned over to adjacent forests to administer in the proclaimed forest’s name. However, the opposite occurred on the Malheur National Forest in 1968. After managing the Blue Mountains Ranger District of the Whiman National Forest since at least the early 1950s, the Forest Service added this area in Grant County, some 282,683 gross acres, to the Malheur National Forest effective July 1, 1968. Similarly, the Wenatchee National Forest managed the Okanogan National Forest’s Chelan Ranger District until 1965, when it was formally transferred by an Executive Order to the Wenatchee National Forest.

In addition, for matters of efficiency and economy, the Forest Service at times administers adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. This kind of administrative arrangement leads to confusing maps and mental conceptions of the geographic extent of individual federal forests and it gives credibility to the notion that in time, all federal public land will be

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19 The merger of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests in California also occurred in 1954. Preparations for the merger of the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests were being made even before the 1954 merger in terms of mapping and the assignment of administrative responsibilities for the Blue Mountains division of the Whitman National Forest to the adjacent Malheur National Forest.

administered by a single agency. Administrative consolidations over time have reduced the number of ranger districts within individual national forests as well. For instance, the Willamette National Forest had eight ranger districts in 1965. Today there are four. These trends towards consolidations of separate national forests for the economy of administration, for forests to manage another’s lands, and the reduction in the number of ranger districts will most likely continue.

National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region (2020):

- Colville National Forest
- Deschutes National Forest
- Fremont-Winema National Forest (administratively combined in 2002)
- Gifford Pinchot National Forest
- Malheur National Forest
- Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (administratively combined in 1974)
- Mt. Hood National Forest
- Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland
- Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest (administratively combined in 2000)
- Olympic National Forest
- Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest (administratively combined in 2004)
- Siuslaw National Forest
- Umatilla National Forest
- Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (administratively combined in 1954)
- Willamette National Forest

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area (officially designated by an act of Congress, November 17, 1986)

In the listing below of national forests, if a particular forest existed before and after the name change from “Forest Reserve” to “National Forest” on March 4, 1907, both those names are given in the title as they were referred to over time with both names. Under each forest reserve or national forest a short description and major features of its history is provided. There follows in simple chronological order, a listing of the official acts of the president, the Congress, administrative decisions, and notices affecting that particular forest. After the administrative history is a cartobibliography for that forest.

Immediately below is a chronology of the laws and decisions affecting the National Forest System as well as those affecting only the areas within the Pacific Northwest Region. Many of these laws were determining factors shaping the National Forest System and are often referred to in the administrative histories of each forest.

III. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region.

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Also known as the “Creative Act.”

1891, March 3 (26 Stat. 1095)

“An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes” “Sec. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered in timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and that the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations, and the limits thereof.” (26 Stat. 1103)

First Forest Reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.

1891, March 30 (26 Stat. 1565)

“Therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart for a public forest reservation all that tract of land situate in the State of Wyoming contained within the following described boundaries.”

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21 See Richard E. McArdle, Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1958, (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959), page 24, where the Chief reports on a 1958 study to determine the proper size of ranger districts, where policies were developed for the establishing, combining, and dividing ranger districts to improve administration.
“Printing Act of 1895”  
1895, January 12 (28 Stat. 601)  
This law centralized government printing and established an office of the Superintendent of Documents (Section 61) within the Government Printing Office. Principal among the many duties assigned to the newly created office was the responsibility for maintaining a mailing list of depository libraries and the shipping of government documents to these libraries. Other duties of the office included the publication of a comprehensive index of public documents (Section 65) and the publication of a catalog of government publication on the first day of every month, later titled Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications, begun in 1895 (Section 69).

“Washington Birthday Reserves.”  
1897, February 22  
Thirteen new forest reserves created, effectively withdrawing from settlement or development, 21 million acres in the western United States igniting a furor in the Congress and among western political and civil leaders. This action led to the June 4, 1897 “Organic Act” featured immediately below. Established on the 22nd of February, 1897 were the Mount Rainier (an enlargement and name change of the former Pacific Forest Reserve), Olympic, and Washington Forest Reserves. The other 10 were the Bitter Root, Lewis & Clarke, Flathead, and Priest River Forest Reserves (Region 1); Black Hills and Big Horn (Region 2); the Uintah and Teton (Region 4); the San Jacinto and Stanislaus Forest Reserves (Region 5).

The “Organic Act” for federal forestry.  
1897, June 4 (30 Stat. 11, particularly 34)  
“An Act Making appropriates for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and for other purposes.” The law detailed specific purposes for which forest reserves could be established and provided for the administration and protection of the forest reserves. The U.S. Geological Survey was charged with surveying, evaluating, and reporting on the resources of the forest reserves. The president was authorized to modify any past or future “Executive Order” to reduce the land area of a forest reserve, change boundaries, or completely overturn an order creating such a reserve. This law also suspended all thirteen of President Cleveland’s Washington Birthday Reserves proclaimed earlier in 1897 and restored the lands to the public domain. However, it also carried a provision that all such lands included in the forest reserves established by presidential proclamations on February 22, 1897 not otherwise disposed of before March 1, 1898 became forest reserves as intended by the proclamations. Thus the effective date of all thirteen Proclamations of the Washington Birthday Reserves became March 1, 1898.

“An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two.”  
1901, March 2 (31 Stat., 922, particularly 929)  
Bureau of Forestry established in the Department of Agriculture from the former Division of Forestry, established in 1881.

“An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.”  
1905, February 1 Public Law 58-34 (33 Stat. 628)  
Administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Also known as the “Transfer Act.” On March 3, 1905, the Agriculture Department’s Bureau of Forestry renamed the U.S. Forest Service effective July 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 872-873).

“An Act for the protection of American Antiquities.”  
1906, June 8 Public Law 59-209 (34 Stat. 225)  
“The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments…”

“Forest Homestead Act.”  
1906, June 11 Public Law 59-220 (34 Stat. 233)  
Excepting the forest reserves in southern California, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to identify lands in the forest reserves better suited for agriculture and open these lands for entry under the laws of the Homestead Act. Also known as the “June 11th Act.” Act repealed by the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962, (Public Law 87-869, 76 Stat. 1157).
“Midnight Reserves”
1907, March 1 & 2  
President proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)
President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves in the western United states setting aside over 16 million acres before the Fulton Amendment (see below, March 4, 1907) prohibiting new forest reserves in six western states became law. The new reserves in the future Pacific Northwest Region created over these two days were the Colville, Coquille, Umpqua, and Tillamook. Land was also added to the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve and its name changed to Rainier. The Cascade Range Forest Reserve was enlarged and its name changed to Cascade. In addition, several other existing forest reserves were enlarged during this two day period: Wenaha, Siskiyou, Washington, Ashland, and Olympic Forest Reserves.

Forest Reserves renamed National Forests. “An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.”
1907, March 4  
Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1269)
Under “GENERAL EXPENSE, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, forest reserves, which shall be known hereafter as national forests,…..”

Fulton Amendment (Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon) prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in six western states.

1907, March 4  
Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1271)
“An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.” The Forest Service appropriation included a condition that “hereafter, no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by Act of Congress.” California was added to this prohibition in 1912 (see below, under June 25, 1910) and Arizona and New Mexico in 1926 (see below June 15, 1926).

“Twenty-Five Percent Fund” established.
1908, May 23  
Public Law 60-136 (35 Stat. 260)
“An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine.” Under the chapter appropriating funds for the Forest Service the “Twenty-Five Percent Fund” is established. 25% of all money received from each forest shall be paid to the state or territory in which the forest is located for the benefit of public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forest is situated.

“Inspection Districts” [later Regions] established.
1908, December 1  
Action by the Forester
The Forester, Gifford Pinchot, organized the Forest Service regionally by the creation of six Inspection Districts.

“An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases.”
1910, June 25  
Public Law 61-303 (36 Stat. 847)
Authorized the president to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for “water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands or other public purposes specified in the orders of withdrawal.” Withdrawals were to remain in effect until revoked by either the president or by Congress. The law specifically states, “That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by act of Congress,” thus repeating the restrictions of the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907 (see above). The Act was amended by Public Law 62-316 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) adding among other provisions, the State of California to the list of states covered by the Fulton Amendment. This law allowed the president to temporarily withdraw land for classification purposes pending a determination as to the advisability of reserving the land so withdrawn for addition to the national forests, national parks and monuments, Indian Reservations, reservoir sites, and other public purposes. Many Forest Service ranger stations and other administrative sites were located on land withdrawn under this law. Also, land was withdrawn in advance of Congressional action, such as deeding property to cities and states for watershed protection and public parks. In some cases, land was withdrawn to settle land claims or to adjust inaccurate public land surveys.

“Weeks Law.”
1911, March 1  
Public Law 61-435 (36 Stat. 961)
Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the protection of watersheds of navigable streams including fire protection with matching funds. Funds were appropriated for the acquisition of land at the headwaters of navigable streams. Established the National Forest Reservation Commission to be the arbitrator upon such lands recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such purchased lands were to be administered as national forest lands. By 1914, enough land had been acquired through the Weeks Law that a separate District 7 was established to administer these lands in the eastern United States.
“Chamberlin – Ferris Act”

1916, June 9  
**Public Law 64-86 (39 Stat. 218)**  
Returned the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands to the Department of the Interior and created the O&C lands checkerboard of alternate sections across western and southern Oregon. Funds appropriated for the classification of the revested lands, and provide direction for management of the lands.

National Park Service established.

1916, August 25  
**Public Law 64-235 (39 Stat. 535)**  
“That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service…”

First National Forest consisting of lands purchased under the Weeks Law proclaimed.

1916, October 17  
**Proclamation 1349 & 1350 (39 Stat. 1811)**  
Lands in western North Carolina were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911 as the Pisgah National Forest on September 29, 1916. The Pisgah National Forest was formally proclaimed a national forest by President Wilson by Proclamation 1349. Pisgah Game Refuge was proclaimed the same day in Proclamation 1350.

1921, January 1  
**Action by the Forester**  
National Forest lands in the Territory of Alaska separated from District 6 “North Pacific District” and designated District 8, “Alaska District.”

“An Act To consolidate national forest lands.”

1922, March 20  
**Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465)**  
The Secretary of the Interior, acting with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is authorized to exchange land within the exterior boundaries of national forests for private land or timber of equal value. This law is often referred to as the “General Exchange Act” and such exchanges were not subject to the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission. See below, Public Law 68-513 (43 Stat. 1090) February 28, 1925, for the “Weeks Law Exchange” Act.

First Wilderness established.

1924, June 3  
**Action by the District Forester**  
The first wilderness area was established on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Advocated by Aldo Leopold, the establishment of a wilderness in 1924 was a unilateral Forest Service action. Congress officially designated the Gila Wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 (see below under September 3, 1964)

“Clarke-McNary Act.”

1924, June 7  
**Public Law 68-270 (43 Stat. 653)**  
The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate more fully with the states to protect forest resources by fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services, and importantly, amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation and irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land under the Weeks Law to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes states and southern pineries. The first purchase units proposed after passage of this law were the Tawas (Huron) and Mackinac (Hiawatha) Units on the Michigan National Forest and the Choctawhatchee and Ocala on the Florida National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized (Section 7) to accept donations of land from private parties to be included in the national forests and to identify which public lands would be valuable for protection of water supply and timber production and could be economically administered as parts of the national forests. Section 8 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to ascertain and determine the location of public lands chiefly valuable for the protection of water supply and timber production and forward the findings to the National Forest Reservation Commission who would forward their recommendations to the president. The president would lay the findings of the commission before the Congress for action. Section 9 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any Government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the creation of many national forests on military reservations in 1924-25.

“Exchange Act of 1925”

1925, March 3  
**Public Law 68-591 (43 Stat. 1215)**  
Amends Section 7 of the Weeks Law to permit land exchanges or exchanges of timber on federal land for private land upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission in order to beneficially consolidate national forest lands for more efficient and economical administration. These exchanges were called “Weeks Law Exchanges” now authorized for purchase units.
“An Act limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona.”
1926, June 15 Public Law 69-392 (44 Stat. 745)
“No forest reservation shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of New Mexico or Arizona except by Act of Congress.”

“McNary – Woodruff Act.”
1928, April 30 Public Law 70-326 (45 Stat. 468)
Appropriated 8 million dollars to purchase land under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts during the 1929-1931 fiscal years inclusive. This authorization led to the establishment of the Lakes States District (District 9) to administer land purchases in that District.

1930, May 1 Action by the Forester
Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart renames all U.S. Forest Service “districts” as “regions” in order to avoid confusion with ranger districts.

“Organization of Executive Agencies.”
1933, June 10 Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2
Among many other changes, this Executive Order placed all national monuments and military monuments and battlegrounds under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, transferring many from the management of the Forest Service. These transferred monuments included Mt. Olympus National Monument in Washington State, Oregon Caves National Monument in Oregon, and Lava Beds National Monument in California to name only a few. The Executive Order became effective 61 days after it was issued (Section 22) thus the official transfer of jurisdiction for all national monuments under U.S. Forest Service management occurred on August 10, 1933.

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests.
1934, March 10 Public Law 73-120 (48 Stat. 400)
Authorized the president to establish fish and game sanctuaries within national forests upon the recommendation of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce upon the approval of the state legislature in which the forest was situated.

The “Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.”
1934, June 28 Public Law 73-482 (48 Stat. 1269)
Authorized, among other actions, the Secretary of the Interior to organize 80 million acres of unreserved public lands into grazing districts. Section 13 allowed the president to reserve, in states where it was permitted to do so, through Executive Order, unappropriated public lands within watersheds administered by the national forests, lands more suitable for timber management, and to add those lands to existing national forests, and to transfer existing national forest land to the Department of the Interior, those lands being, in the Secretary’s opinion, more suitable for grazing under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. The Act was amended in 1935 to increase the acreage to be included in grazing districts to 142 million acres, and Executive orders in November 1934 and February 1935 effectively closed the public domain to entry. In 1934, such reservations and transfers were not possible for national forests in the Pacific Northwest Region due to the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907.

Forest Service regulations appear in the Federal Register.
1936, August 15 1 Federal Register 1090-1103
“Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Relating to the Protection, Occupancy, Use, and Administration of the National Forests” included the full text of L-20 on “Experimental Forests and Ranges” addressing the establishment of primitive areas (page 1100). Oddly, regulation L-20 has been inadvertently undesignated.

“Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.”
1937, July 22 Public Law 75-210 (50 Stat. 522)
Title III of this act “Retirement of submarginal Land” ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization which led to the acquisition of private unproductive agricultural lands or lands not primarily suitable for agriculture. These lands were later grouped into Land Utilization Projects for each state and in 1954, transferred to the Forest Service for management and disposal. Many were absorbed into existing national forests, later organized into National Grasslands, deeded or sold to states, or used to establish new national forests such as the St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas.
Land use regulations affecting Wilderness, Wild, and other special areas announced and codified.

1939, September 19
4 Federal Register 3994
Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, published in the Federal Register dated September 20, 1939, proposed land use regulations on the establishment, use, modification, and elimination of Wilderness Areas (Regulation U-1), Wild Areas (Regulation U-2), Recreation Areas (Regulation U-3), Experimental and Natural Areas (Regulation U-4), Public Camp Grounds (Regulation U-5), and Occupancy and Use (Regulation U-6). These later appear in the 1939 supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 36, Part 2, Section 251.20 through 251.25. Wilderness Areas were defined as areas being over 100,000 acres and Wild Areas were those under 100,000 acres. The first edition of the Code of Federal Regulations issued in 1938 and its supplement did not include regulations on primitive or wilderness areas, perhaps because they were in revision at the time.

“Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands.”
1942, April 24
Executive Order 9146 (7 Federal Register 3067)
Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sign all orders withdrawing or reserving public lands and all orders revoking or modifying such orders, provided that such orders had the prior approval of the President’s Budget Office, the Attorney General, were published in the Federal Register, and with the advance concurrence of the executive agency concerned. The effect of this order initiated the use of the Public land Order issued by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the instrument for most boundary modifications to the national forests and decreased the reliance on the President’s Executive Orders and official Proclamations.

“Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve lands of the public domain and other lands owned or controlled by the United States.”
1943, April 23
Executive Order 9337 (8 Federal Register 5516)
A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, but had the same effect.

“Delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the authority of the president to withdraw or reserve lands of the United States for public purposes.”
1952, May 26
Executive Order 10355 (17 Federal Register 4831)
A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9337 of April 23, 1943, but had the same effect.

“Delegations of Authority and Assignment of Functions” for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
1953, December 24
Federal Register Notice (19 Federal Register 74-77)
(effective January 2, 1954)
Under “Forest Service” on page 75 of the Notice, in Section 300H, the Forest Service was given the authority for the “Protection, management and administration under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S. C. 1010-1012), of lands under the administration of the Department of Agriculture including the custodianship of lands under loan to states and local agencies, and in Section 301, the Forest Service was given the authority to issue rules and regulations relating to the national forests and other lands administered for national forest purposes and to lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Thus, lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or the Land Utilization Project lands, 7,278,800 acres, were transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the U.S Forest Service for administration. The Notice was published in the January 6, 1954 issue of the Federal Register.

“Relating to the administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in the State of Oregon and for other purposes.”
1954, June 24
Public Law 83-426 (68 Stat. 270)
Law ordering the re vested, unselected, and unpatented odd-numbered sections within the indemnity grant of the Oregon & California Railroad land grant long disputed by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior shall continue to be administered as national forest lands by the Secretary of Agriculture.

“To provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Klamath Tribe of Indians in the State of Oregon and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes.”
1954, August 13
Public Law 83-587 (68 Stat. 718)
Outlines the legal procedures that led to the termination the Klamath Indian Reservation. Provides procedures for tribal member so select lands and to provide compensation to tribal members to lands transferred to Federal ownership and other provisions. Amended by Public Law 85-731 of August 23, 1958.
“To authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense and for other purposes.”

1956, July 26 Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656)
The effect of this law on national forest land allowed the transfer of the jurisdiction of public lands between U.S. Army and the U.S. Forest Service. Examples of land transfers made under this law would be 1) land exchanged between the Los Padres National Forest and the Army’s Fort Hunter-Liggett in the coast range of California in 1956; 2) the transfer of 27,456 acres from the U.S. Army to the national forest in conjunction with the Lake Ouachita project in Arkansas; 3) lands exchanged between the U.S. Army and the Kootenai National Forest in October, 1969, July 1971, and July 1974 connected to the Libby Dam and Reservoir project being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

“Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956.”

1956, August 3 Public Law 84-979 (70 Stat. 1032)
Among a host of other authorizations, this law’s Section 11 authorizes the Department of Agriculture “to acquire land or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, or otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work.” Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956 has been invoked along with the “Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978” to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

“To provide for the establishment of townsites and for other purposes.”

1958, July 31 Public Law 85-569 (72 Stat. 438)
Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside and designate an area not to exceed 640 acres for any single application, as a townsites from any national forest land after a satisfactory showing of a need for such a designation by any county, city or other local governmental division. Includes provisions and procedures.

“To amend the act terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe by providing in the alternative for private and Federal acquisition of the part of the tribal forest that must be sold, and for other purposes.”

1958, August 23 Public Law 85-731 (72 Stat. 816)
The Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture would designate tribal lands that comprised the Klamath Indian Forest and the Klamath Marsh and establishes conditions and procedures for Federal or private acquisition of tribal forest lands. Such lands so acquired by the Federal government would become national forest lands or wildlife refuges subject to the laws that are applicable to lands acquired pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1911 (Weeks Law) as amended. The law led to the establishment of the Winema National Forest in 1961 and to the Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge.

“To facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within National Forests.”

1958, September 2 Public Law 85-862 (72 Stat. 1571)
Confers Weeks Law status to about 1.4 million acres of federal land within the external boundaries of the National Forests.

“Administration of lands under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act by the Forest Service.”

1960, June 20 Federal Register Notice (25 Federal Register 5845)
Converted 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in this notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to National Grasslands administered by the Forest Service. The Notice was published in the June 24, 1960 issue of the Federal Register. This part was amended by the addition of two more Land Utilization Projects in Texas, namely, Boggy Creek (TX-22) and McClellan Creek (TX-24) on December 6, 1962, 27 Federal Register 12217-12218) Boggy Creek is now part of Black Kettle National Grasslands and McClellan Creek is the McClellan Creek National Grasslands.

“Grouping of the National Grasslands into administrative units and providing specific designations therefore.”

1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961) Federal Register (26 Federal Register 2467)
Grouped 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in the June 20, 1960 edition of the Federal Register into 18 named National Grasslands in a new Section of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, namely Section 213.5, but currently part of Section 213.1. The Central Oregon Land Utilization Project (LU-OR-2) designed the Crooked River National Grassland administered as a Ranger District of the Ochoco National Forest.

Public lands and lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 to be added to the National Forest System

1962, July 9 Public Law 87-140 (76 Stat. 140)
Lands acquired under the gift and exchange provisions of Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and are within the boundaries of the national forests, and which are determined to be suitable for forestry purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be reserved by the issuance of a Public Land Order by the Secretary of the Interior and ordered added to the national forest.

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1962, August 9 Public Law 87-579 (76 Stat. 352)

The most significant legislative revision of the depository library program since the Printing Act of 1895 significantly expanding the scope of publications distributed to depository libraries to include documents produced in agency printing plants. The immediate effect was to increase the number of depository libraries from 592 in 1962 to 993 by the end of the decade principally due to the creation of new regional depositories (2 in each state) and revising the qualifications for libraries to become depositories.

Policies and procedures regarding the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

1963, March 26 Circular #1, President’s Recreation Advisory Council

Circular #1 sets forth the Council’s findings, definitions, selection criteria, the establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas for all agencies to follow. States that “National Recreation Areas shall be established by an act of Congress.”

http://npshistory.com/publications/admin_policies/policy3-appb.htm

“Wilderness Act.”

1964, September 3 Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890)

Established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and began a ten year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. [78 Stat. 891] “Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For Region Six, this meant that wilderness status was conferred upon the Diamond Peak, Eagle Cap, Gearhart Mountain, Kalmiopsis, Mount Hood, Mount Washington, Mountain Lakes, Strawberry Mountain, and Three Sisters Wilderness Areas in Oregon, and the Glacier Peak, Goat Rocks, and Mount Adams Wilderness Areas in Washington State in 1964. The Act also provided for a formal review of 34 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas occupying 5.5 million acres by 1974 under the RARE (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process.


1964, September 3 Public Law 88-578 (78 Stat. 897)

Effective January 1, 1965, the Act establishes a land and water conservation fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Proceeds from offshore drilling fees, entrance fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes shall be deposited into the fund and funds distributed to the states and to federal agencies. Includes provisions for land acquisition by federal land management agencies including the U.S. Forest Service. The fund can be used in support of outdoor recreation, under a few provisions, to purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases can be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest that would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational management area. The LWCF was extended for another 25 years in 1990 and again in 2019. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018. The LWCF was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingle, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires that at least 40% of funds be used by federal agencies and at least 40% be allocated to the states. Under “Great American Outdoors Act” of August 4, 2020, Congress committed itself to permanently funding the Land and Water Conservation Act at $900 million a year.

“Providing for Establishing User Fees Pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.”

1965, February 26 Executive Order 11200 (30 Federal Register 2645)

A system of “designated areas” will be created by eight Federal agencies named in the order that administer recreation lands for 1965, and after 1965 and entrance, admission, or other recreation user fees collected by eight Federal agencies will be added to the Land and Water Conservation Fund to support outdoor recreation.

“Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.”

1968, October 2 Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)

Establishes a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, defines “wild and scenic,” and immediately designates eight rivers as Wild and Scenic, including the Rogue River from its confluence with the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge under joint Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management administration. The section of the Rogue River designated as Wild and Scenic flows through the boundaries of both the Rogue River and the Siskiyou National Forests.
Instituted “a national system of recreation and scenic trails,” designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as initial components of the system, and prescribed the methods and standards by which additional components might be added to the system. 14 other potential trails were authorized to be studied and examined for possible inclusion in the national system of trails. Eight National Scenic Trails have been established, four administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, established 1978, Florida National Scenic Trail, established 1983, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, established in 1968, and the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail designated in 2009). Fifteen National Historic Trails were in place with only one such trail administered by the Forest Service, the 1,170 mile long Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail, from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, established on October 6, 1986 (Public Law 99-455, 100 Stat. 1122). All other National Scenic and National Historic Trails are administered by agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, even though many run through or touch upon the National Forests. The Act was amended by Public Law 100-470 of October 4, 1988 (102 Stat. 2281) which recognized that state and local governments had a role to play under the National Trails System Act and to establish guidelines and principles in the case of abandoned rights of ways.


Directs the Forest Service to protect, develop, and enhance the productivity and other values through long-range planning to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. The law requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, in order to prepare for the future of the natural resources under its care. The law’s Section 10 (88 Stat. 480) defines the “National Forest System.”

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or FLPMA governs the way in which the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed. However, because the law addresses land use planning, land acquisition and dispositions (FLPMA, Title II), it necessarily includes the National Forest System in sections that deal with these topics and has a section on “National Forest Townsites,” revising the Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438, see above). Updated by the “Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 1988” (PL 100-409, 102 Stat. 1086) and the “Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000” (PL 106-248, 114 Stat. 613).

Act amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Significantly, revises Section 10 of the 1974 law (now renumbered Section 9) that “Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1897, no land now or hereafter reserved or withdrawn from the public domain as national forest [under various laws] shall be returned to the public domain except by an act of Congress.” Section 17 repeals Section 4 and 5 of the Weeks Law by transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into any agreement to purchase or to exchange land for or in the National Forests valued at over $25,000 until after 30 days of submitting a report to the committees of the House and Senate which have oversight responsibilities over the National Forest System among other provisions.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture “to accept, receive, hold, utilize and administer on behalf of the United States gifts, bequests or devices of real and personal property made for the benefit of the United States Department of Agriculture or for the carrying out of any its functions.” This law, along with Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956, has been invoked to support the acquisition of forest land from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.
“Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984.”
1984, June 26  Public Law 98-328 (98 Stat. 272)
Establishes 21 new wilderness areas in the state of Oregon to be administered by Region 6, U.S. Forest Service and 1 new wilderness (Table Rock) administered by the Bureau of Land Management; authorizes 7 additions to existing wilderness areas; establishes the 156,900 acre Oregon Cascades Recreation Area on the Umpqua, Willamette, Winema, and Deschutes National Forests and included within the Recreation Area boundaries is the new 55,100 acre Mt. Thielsen Wilderness and a 15,700 acre addition to the existing Diamond Peak Wilderness.

“Washington Wilderness Act of 1984”
Establishes 18 new wilderness areas in the state of Washington to be administered by Region 6, U.S. Forest Service and 1 new wilderness (Juniper Dunes) to be administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management; authorizes 4 additions to existing wilderness areas, established the Mount Baker National Recreation Area (86,600 acres) and the North Cascades Scenic Highway, a corridor of 87,700 acres.

“California Wilderness Act of 1984.”
Adds 16,190 acres of California land of the Rogue River National Forest to the Red Buttes Wilderness, first established by the Oregon Wilderness Act, effective June 26, 1984 with 3,400 Oregon acres of the Siskiyou National Forest and 350 Oregon acres of the Rogue River National Forest. Also establishes the Siskiyou Wilderness on 5,300 acres of California land of the Siskiyou National Forest, Region 6, and with lands of the Klamath and Six Rivers National Forests, Region 5.

“Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act.”
1986, November 17  Public Law 99-633 (100 Stat. 4274)
Establishes the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area as a partnership between the U.S. Forest Service, Columbia River Gorge Commission, four tribal governments, two states, and six local counties within the Gorge to collectively manage the National Scenic Area to protect and enhance the scenic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources found there and to protect and support the local economy of the Gorge. Designates segments of the Klickitat and White Salmon Rivers in Washington state as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

1988, August 20  Public Law 100-409 (102 Stat. 1086)
The purpose of the law is to facilitate and expedite land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other laws administered by the Department of the Interior and Agriculture by providing uniform rules and regulations pertaining to land appraisals and to establish procedures and guidelines for the resolution of disputes. The law also provides sufficient resources for land exchange activities and requires a study and report on the handling of information related to federal lands.

1988, October 28  Public Law 100-557 (102 Stat. 2782)
Amends the Wild and Scenic River Act of October 2, 1968 (Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 907) and adds 40 river segments to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System: 25 river segments to be administered solely by the U.S. Forest Service; 8 river segments to be administered solely by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management; and 7 river segments to be administered jointly by the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

“National Forest System Month, 1991.”
1991, June 28  Proclamation 6311 (195 Stat. 2631)
Recognizes the Centennial of the National Forest System and proclaims the month of June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourages all Americans to join in the celebration of 100 years of natural resources stewardship by the Forest Service.

Acknowledges that Federal land management agencies of the Interior and the Agriculture Departments have the authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to sell, exchange, and acquire land and also acknowledges that the sale or exchange of land between the federal government and private landowners would facilitate and make more efficient federal land management. This law provides for a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land.

2000, August 8 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Public Law 106-257 (114 Stat. 650)}


“Bend Pine Nursery Land Conveyance Act.”

2000, November 22 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Public Law 106-526 (114 Stat. 2512)}

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or parts of administrative sites and other National Forest System land described in the law in the State of Oregon and use the proceeds derived from the sale or exchange for National Forest System purposes, such as the 210 acre Bend Pine Nursery, the 24 acre Alsea Administrative site, 1,260 scattered acres in the Deschutes National Forest, etc. Amended on July 2, 2004 by Public Law 108-269 (118 Stat. 803) to allow the Secretary to sell the Bend Pine Nursery to the Bend Metro Park and Recreation District of Deschutes County, Oregon for $3,503,676.

“Education Land Grant Act.”

2000, December 28 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Public Law 106-577, Title II (114 Stat. 3070)}

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System lands to a public school district for use for educational purposes at the discretion of the Secretary acting under certain guidelines outlined in the law. Such a conveyance not to exceed 80 acres at any one time. Allows for subsequent applications for additional land conveyances.


2005, February 7, 2005 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Proclamation 7865 (119 Stat. 3699)}

President Bush proclaimed February 1, 2005 as the Centennial of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, calling upon the people of the United States “to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities in honor of the Forest Service’s contributions to our country.

“Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005.”

2005, August 2 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Public Law 109-54, Title V (119 Stat. 559)}

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey an administrative site, facility or improvement at fair market value and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of a facility for the National Forest System and, where applicable, reasonable brokerage fees.

“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.”

2009, March 30 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Public Law 111-11 (123 Stat. 991)}

A landmark piece of public lands legislation that combined 159 separate bills considered by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the 110th and earlier Congresses. The law expanded the National Wilderness Preservation System by two million acres, conveyed and exchanged lands, added to the National Trails System and to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, designated 10 new National Heritage Areas, dealt with ocean exploration, domestic water rights, and included many other provisions. Section 5205 of the law (123 Stat. 158) designated the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail.

“John D. Dingle, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act.”

2019, March 12 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Public Law 116-9 (133 Stat. 580)}

This Act includes several important sections affecting the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region including the creation of the “Frank and Jeanne Moore Wild Steelhead Special Management Area” on nearly 100,000 acres of the Umpqua National Forest and withdraws from all forms of entry including under the mining and mineral leasing laws of over 340,000 acres of land on the Okanogan National Forest in the headwaters of the Methow River. Importantly, Section 1205a “Oregon Wildlands” adds added 34 tributaries (119 miles) of the Rogue River to the Rogue River Wild and Scenic River more than doubling its river miles to 203.5 miles, changed the name of Squaw Creek to Whychus Creek, a wild and scenic river, on the Deschutes National Forest, made classification changes on the Elk River and its tributaries on the Siskiyou National Forest, and designated Franklin Creek and Wasson Creek on the Siuslaw National Forest as part of Wild and Scenic River System.

“Great American Outdoors Act.”

2020, August 4 \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Public Law 116-152 (134 Stat. 682)}

A landmark bill committing $900 million a year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and a one-time $9.5 billion boost to help catch up over the next five years on maintenance needs at National Parks, National Forests, and other public land management agencies. In addition to funding public land maintenance backlog, the legislation’s signal breakthrough is establishing permanent funding for the conservation fund at $900 million a year, ending chronic underfunding for the program.
IV. The Mapping of the Pacific Northwest Region

The maps produced for the federal forests of the Pacific Northwest Region reflect all the cartographic policies, standards, developments, and traditions as examined in the essay, *The Mapping of Our National Forests* found elsewhere on this web site. Even so, the Pacific Northwest Region’s map making diverged in a few noteworthy respects from the cartographic record of other regions of the Forest Service. Where it diverged, the Pacific Northwest Region imparted to many of its maps unique characteristics that distinguish them from all the other maps made by other regions of the Forest Service.

By 1902, the General Land Office had produced individual maps for six of the seven forest reserves within the boundaries that later became District 6, but the agency did not map the Pacific Forest Reserve whose lands were enlarged and name changed to Mount Rainier Forest Reserve in 1897. The GLO issued two maps, one in 1898 and another in 1899, for the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve.

Between 1899 and 1903, the U.S. Geological Survey, charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves in the Organic Act of 1897, had mapped all proclaimed forest reserves existing at that time in Oregon and Washington. In fact, no other two states were as well mapped by the Geological Survey during this time. The Survey published its forest examinations in Part 5 of its *Annual Report* series for 1897/98, 1898/1899, and 1899/1900 (19th through 21st *Annual Reports*) and in five early numbers of its *Professional Papers* series:


*The Forests of the United States, Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington,* by Henry Gannett, 1900, p. 12-37. 5 maps, undifferentiated by Forest Reserve.


*Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon from Township 28 South to Township 37 South, inclusive; together with the Ashland Forest Reserve and adjacent forest regions from Township 28 South to Township 41 South, inclusive, and from Range 2 West to Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, inclusive,* by John B. Leiberg, 1900, p. 209-498. 5 maps, and two, 1:250,000-scale quadrangle maps (1 degree x 1 degree), *Ashland & Klamath Quadrangles,* undifferentiated by Forest Reserve.


*Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington* by Fred G. Plummer, 1900, p 81-143. 5 maps.


*Professional Papers Series.*


Full citations to these maps and their written reports covering a specific forest reserve can be found in this work. If the publication and its mapping did not identify a particular forest reserve, citations can be found in “Section V, Maps of the Region, Part B, State and Regional Maps for Oregon and Washington, U.S. Geological Survey mapping.” When a particular forest reserve is identified, such as the two reports on the Olympic Forest Reserve, those maps can be found cited under that specific forest reserve.

Until the forest reserves of District 6 could be, borrowing a phrase of the time, “put under administration,” that is, until a U.S. Forest Service District Office organized and recruited staff, mapping would be done from the Washington headquarters office. The decentralization theme, long a hallmark of the Forest Service management style, influenced the cartographic priorities of each district office as did the national map standards issued by the Washington D.C. headquarters office of the Forest Service.

### A. Folios and administrative maps, the early years.

Every District of the Forest Service had a different experience with the folios of the *Forest Atlas*, largely due to the fact that before it could be fully completed, the program’s architect and principal advocate, Gifford Pinchot, had left the Forest Service. His overall plan for the *Forest Atlas* – professional foresters in the field being supplied with best available maps of their forest from Forest Service Headquarters; foresters noting changes and corrections to sheets from first-hand observation; revised maps being returned to Washington, D.C. for corrections and updating; revised atlas sheets being printed with the new information and returned to foresters in the field – was still in place, but it appeared not to be fully enforced largely because of Pinchot’s other vision of a decentralized administrative arrangement for the Forest Service. From the publication record, the Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, and Intermountain Districts simply did not continue with the plan at all. Others such as the Northern and Pacific Southwest Regions attempted to keep their *Forest Atlas* series relevant and up-to-date, but did so to meet their own specific requirements apart from Pinchot’s uniform national plan. District 6 constructed a few atlases itself so did not totally abandon the format.

The Washington, D.C. headquarters of the Forest Service furnished District 6 with 20 separate folios of the *Forest Atlas*, compiled and issued between 1907 and 1910. These 20 atlases were part of the first uniform national set, sharing those characteristics common to all the other folios compiled and printed for the national forests by the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C. Forest Service policy dictated that the folios in the *Forest Atlas* series were to be considered internal documents and not released to the public, which has meant that the atlases now accessible to the public were no doubt donated to institutional libraries once they lost their relevance to the operations of the Forest Service. Under each *Forest Atlas* citation can be found information on institutions and libraries holding that particular atlas. The Oregon Historical Society in Portland, Oregon has a collection of *Forest Atlas* sheets kept together as one large volume for the State of Oregon with additional maps covering other national forests of District 6.

According to plan, new editions of the atlases were to be made after Forest Service staff in the field made revisions to the atlases and sent the information back to Washington, D.C. District 6 issued only three new folio editions with revised information after the initial set had been finished. New atlases were made for the Columbia (1920), Minam (1913), and the Wallowa (1917) National Forests. These new atlases differed from the first uniform national set in that they did not use color to show thematic information on forest type, forest density, burnt over areas, agricultural areas and other similar features. Instead, the pages in the three atlases were topographic, using brown for contours and blue for water features. The Columbia and Minam National Forest atlases were also issued in an edition showing alienated lands within national forest boundaries. The new atlases made after 1910 were compiled to suit the needs of the District and did not conform to a national standard. District 6 also produced a separate eight-page “Grazing Atlas” compiled in 1912 and 1913 covering the grasslands of the Minam National Forest and an experimental “Pocket Folio” dated 1910 for the Wallowa National Forest. The only other “Pocket Folio” located so far has been the 1911, 10-page Pocket Folio for the White River National Forest in District 2.

A great deal of cartographic information and thematic data remains within each folio of the *Forest Atlas*. From the forest atlases issued between 1907 and 1910, ten of the 20 atlases had been issued in both a colored (thematic information) and black & white (base) set of atlas sheets within their portfolios while the other ten were issued only in black & white, totaling 169 color and 350 black & white atlas pages covering the national forests of District 6. The total atlas sheet count came to 519 sheets in the uniform national set and when the post 1910 atlas sheets are added, the number increases to 565. The Blue
Mountain National Forest had the largest number of atlas sheets at 50, which were used again in the atlases for its successor forests, such as the Malheur and Umatilla, while the Washington National Forest had the fewest with five. The Washington National Forest would have been much larger, but with the forest’s reduction in 1908, only five sheets were produced of the planned 16 largely due to the lack of General Land Office plat maps for the unsurveyed North Cascades. An amazing amount of early information on the original land base of the Forest Service can be found in these atlases. These atlas sheets were later used to compile early administrative and forest visitor maps. For more information on the atlases themselves please see the essay, *Mapping Our National Forests* elsewhere on this web site.

The administrative map production record for District 6 from about 1908 to about 1920 indicates that the first half of this 12-year period, almost all maps were made in the Washington D.C. Office of the Forest Service on behalf of the District. A few maps were made by cartographers or engineers located on the national forest being mapped. Nearly every one of these early administrative maps lack names of cartographers involved in their drafting, however, proclamation diagrams from this period do carry the names of cartographers working in Washington, D.C., such as Hofer S. Meckham and Ellen L. Mehurin. Of the 54 administrative maps produced for District 6 forests using national standards between 1908 and 1920, eighteen, including two topographic maps, were made in Washington D.C., most dated before 1916. The remaining administrative maps originated in the District Office in Portland beginning in 1915 with the rate of new maps increasing as the 1920s approached. By 1920, the North Pacific District had compiled and printed administrative maps of all of its national forests at either 1:253,440-scale or 1:126,720-scale or both, while some maps had already been revised and reissued a number of times for a few forests.

Several early administrative maps came from cartographers or engineers based on the national forest such as the 1912 and 1915 maps of the Olympic National Forest made by Clarence M. Adams and Edward J. Hanzlik respectively, both based in Olympia, Washington. George A. Bright made his 1913 map of the Umatilla National Forest while based in Heppner, Oregon, while R. F. Kerr’s 1916 map of the Umpqua National Forest came from headquarters in Roseburg, Oregon. Richard H. Robertson led the mapping effort for District 6 in Portland, Oregon, starting in 1909. He was joined in the District Office later in the decade by cartographers Cecil A. Lord, James Frankland, and Theodore P. Flynn who increased map output especially after 1917. This fact is reflected in the listing of cartographers and their map credits in Section IX of this work.

Several administrative maps declared in their compilation statements that they had been made by assembling atlas pages or were compiled using atlas sheets. For instance, the administrative map made in 1912 for the Malheur National Forest had been “corrected from atlas submitted by Supervisor, Jan 27 – 1912” and the 1913 administrative map of the Siuaslaw states that it was “compiled by assembling atlas pages corrected by the Supervisor, February, 1912.” These early administrative maps were issued uncolored. However, the Forest Service issued two colored proclamation diagrams, the diagram for the Blue Mountains National Forest of 1908 showing lands eliminated in brown and the 1918 diagram for the Deschutes National Forest with lands eliminated by the proclamation shown in red.

### B. Early Forest Visitor Maps

Fire Prevention, the reason and force behind the production of early forest visitor’s maps, can be found documented in the 1913 visitor map of the Crater National Forest which has, within the neat lines of the unfolded map itself, the following message:

> “This map and folder is for your guidance and assistance when on the Crater National Forest. Your cooperation is asked in helping to prevent fire. See the suggestions printed on this folder. If you can, take a shovel along with you in your camp equipment. Nothing extinguishes a fire so thoroughly as shoveling mineral earth upon it. It is better than using water, unless you have barrels of it.”
>
> “Put out any small fire you happen to find. Don’t wait for the ranger or someone else to do it. It may develop into uncontrollable size before any one gets to it. If you can’t control the fire with the equipment you have, secure tools from the nearest fire tool box as shown on the map. If the box is locked, break it open. Report the fire at once, if possible to the nearest ranger, State fire warden, or to anyone who can send for necessary assistance.”

District 6 made the first map expressly for the forest visitor in 1913 for the Oregon National Forest from atlas sheets of the 1909 Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Oregon Folio. The same is true for the 1913 Forest visitor map of the Columbia National Forest. The Columbia National Forest map, pictured with its earlier Oregon example, (Figure 13) can serve as an example of the style used for the folded title for all other forest visitor maps issued from 1913 and 1915, although the typeface would show some variation. Of the 15 forest visitor maps issued from 1913 to 1915, five would be subtitled...
“Directions to Hunters and Campers,” six would have the subtitle, “Directions to Tourists and Campers,” and four would have no subtitle at all. All were based on the standard 1:253,440-scale, or ¼ inch administrative map for their respective forests. These folded visitor maps were called “Fire folders” by the U.S. Geological Survey the agency that printed them for the Forest Service. Figure 12 shows the title cartouche and legend for the Columbia National Forest revealing its origins in the 1912 administrative map.

District 6 issued three visitor maps dated 1916, one each for the Malheur, Oregon, and Wenatchee National Forests with a more decorous folded title panels. These three map titles and subtitles used ornate type faces and were shown within a frame. The Oregon National Forest map, the only one to be issued with the scale of 1:126,720, and Wenatchee maps had the subtitle, “Directions for Tourists and Campers” while the 1916 map of the Malheur used a new subtitle more commonly found on Region 5 maps, “Information for Mountain Travelers.” Of all the forest visitor maps issued during this period, only the map of the Malheur had a reference in the *Monthly Catalog* issued by the Government Printing Office.

Made in the Portland, Oregon District Headquarters in 1916 by cartographers Richard H. Robertson and James Frankland was the early special Forest Service map entitled, *Columbia Gorge Park Division of the Oregon National Forest*, with the panel title of *Guide map to Columbia Gorge Park Division of Oregon National Forest and Directions to Tourists and Campers*. Besides the main map, the sheet also carried a birds-eye-view of the Columbia River Gorge that was later used as the main feature of Oregon Recreation Guide No. 8, *Columbia Gorge Recreation Area* of 1935. The 1916 folded visitor map was the first widely distributed special map issued by District 6, appropriately enough covering the first Forest Service reservation of a large area of national forest land exclusively for recreation. The Washington Office of the Forest Service produced an administrative map of the District 6 in 1913 and another District map in 1918 in two editions, one with and one without highways, that were uniform with other maps made for Forest Service Districts 1 through 5 and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. Only the 1918 maps presented a map of Alaska, part of District 6 until 1921.

The public benefitted from the publication of two separate issues in the U.S. Department of Agriculture *Bulletin* series in 1911. Authored by Forester Findley Burns, the 20 page *Bulletins* entitled, *The Crater National Forest: Its Resources and their Conservation* and *The Olympic National Forest, Its Resources and their Management*, provided information on the forest’s topography, water and timber resources, grazing, mining, settlements, and permanent improvements. Both *Bulletins* included maps. They would also set a precedent for similar publications on the forests of District 6 in the future.

*Figure 12:* Title cartouche and legend for the 1913 Columbia National Forest map. Map information itself is dated 1912; cover dated 1913. Note the symbols for “Tool Box” and “Telephone Line,” two important features of fire prevention and control.
Figure 13: Front covers of two of the earliest Forest visitor maps made and issued by District 6. On the left is the 1913 map of the Oregon National Forest (since 1924 the Mount Hood National Forest). The map itself was constructed from sheets of the Oregon Folio (1909) of the Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States. On the right is the Columbia National Forest map of 1913 (since 1949 the Gifford Pinchot National Forest). Unfolded, the map is dated 1912 (see Figure 12). It too reveals its heritage in the plates of the Columbia Folio (1908) of the Forest Atlas. Both have extensive text on their backs and the standard Forest Service scale of 1:253,440, or 4 miles to the inch. Being closest to the population center of Portland, Oregon and closest to the District Supervisor’s Headquarters, the two forests were obvious candidates for the first maps made for the forest visitor in District 6.

C. Administrative and Forest Visitor Maps, 1921 to 1946

Administrative map output for the national forests of the North Pacific District (after May 1, 1930, the North Pacific Region) increased after 1920 with the addition to the Portland based staff of the highly productive cartographers, David H. Blakelock, Victor H. Flach, Lage Wernstedt, and Frank E. Washburn. Each forest had on average a new or revised administrative map every two to three years made by the Engineering Division in Portland, constructed according to the map standards set by the Washington Office. Apart from maps of the Umatilla National Forest from 1921 to 1935, and some tracing assistance by Sara L. Acker in 1940 for the Fremont National Forest, the Regional Office in Portland created approximately 230 administrative maps or 97% of the total output on its own. In addition, three detailed topographic maps at 2 miles to the inch were made for three national forests. During this highly productive period each forest had been mapped at both 1:253,440 and at 1:126,720 scale and often with color showing alienated land within forest boundaries, main highways, and later the use of green to show Forest Service land. Often, when a color map had been printed there was also another edition printed in black and white.

Color came early to the North Pacific District’s maps compared to other Forest Service Districts. The 1920s effort to consolidate Forest Service land holdings for more efficient administration, as seen in the passage of the General Exchange Act of March 20, 1922, led to the many color administrative maps showing alienated land, either in red or pink, within each national forest issued between 1922 and 1930. The earliest national forests mapped with this theme were the Siskiyou and the Washington National Forests in 1922 followed by the Snoqualmie and Fremont National Forests in 1923. A few forests did not have a color, alienated land map made, but they were the first to have maps constructed with a green layer showing Forest Service land ownership, namely the 1932 maps of the Santiam, Siuslaw, and Wenatchee National Forests. Shown uncolored were alienated lands, a
reverse use of color to depict private land ownership. As Congress extended the provisions of the General Exchange Act to lands outside certain national forest boundaries, the color green was printed in a cross-hatched pattern to show, in the case of the 1932 Snoqualmie National Forest administrative map, “Area which may be offered in exchange under Act of Congress approved Sept. 22, 1922 and Feb. 28, 1925.” These congressional acts extending the provisions of the General Exchange Act are listed in the administrative history of each national forest and most can be found represented on at least one or more administrative maps for each forest. The Forest Service called these congressionally designated areas “Special Boundary Extension Authorities.”

The Surveys and Maps Section of the Engineering Division made three superb topographic maps for three national forests from 1938 to 1941. In their fullest format, the maps used green to show Forest Service land ownership, brown for contour lines, blue for water features, and black to show culture and infrastructure. Topographic maps with contour intervals of 50 and 100 feet were compiled for the Columbia National Forest in 1940, the Mount Hood National Forest in 1938, and the Olympic National Forest in 1941. These topographic maps had a scale of two miles to the inch and were issued in multiple editions. The maps for the Mount Hood and Olympic National Forests were also printed without the green forest land ownership layer, while the Columbia National Forest had two other printings, one without green forest ownership layer and another without the colors green forest land ownership and brown contours. The North Pacific Region revised and reissued these three maps after World War II, each with two editions, one with brown contours, blue water, and black for cultural and infrastructure features and another without brown contours. The Mount Hood National Forest map was revised and reissued in 1946, the Olympic in 1948, and the Columbia National Forest map was revised and reissued under the forest’s new name, the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in 1949. All these maps, either topographic or base editions were printed on one oversized sheet covering the whole forest and its peripheral area.

Beginning in 1936, the North Pacific Region began to create small size ranger district maps from conventional administrative maps issued at 1:253,440- or 1:126,720-scale. This effort would extend into the early 1950s. All ranger district maps that have been identified and examined are listed in the cartobibliography. One might want to believe that when the Forest Service made ranger district maps from an administrative map of a forest, that it would make a complete set of maps, one for each district. This holds true for the Chelan National Forest when complete sets of ranger district maps were made for the forest in 1937 and again in 1941. But only two ranger district maps have been discovered dated 1949 and only one dated 1953 for the Chelan National Forest. Should one assume that complete sets were made in 1949 and 1953 and more will eventually come to light, or that only these few maps dated 1949 and 1953 were all that were made? Even though the researcher can determine from Forest Service Directories the name and number of ranger districts for each forest, the directories could sometimes present outdated information. For instance, a map was issued for the Cle Elum Ranger District in 1936, but it was not until the July 1939 issue of the Directory that the name change of the Easton Ranger District to the Cle Elum Ranger District had been recorded. Early in the production of ranger district maps in 1936, the Forest Service issued a map of the Tonasket Ranger District for the Chelan National Forest. This was a mistake. The Tonasket Ranger District was part of the Colville National Forest, so the map citation can be found there. However, other ranger district maps for the Colville National Forest, the Curlow, Kettle Falls, and Republic Ranger Districts, have not been seen and described.

Figure 44 shows one of the uses that the ranger district maps could serve. Red overprint on the Liberty Ranger District map dated November, 1938, of the Wenatchee National Forest shows the areas that were then closed to entry except under permit for the year 1941. Other ranger district maps were reformatted for use as forest visitor maps for the Malheur and Willamette National Forests. In July, 1938, the Ochoco National Forest had five ranger districts, the Pisgah, Post, Snow Mountain, Wildcat, and Wolf Mountain Ranger Districts. Instead of making a single map for each ranger district, the Forest Service chose to make three sectional maps, one for the Snow Mountain Section and Wolf Mountain Section, and another entitled Ochoco Divide – Maury Mountains Section. These could easily serve as both administrative maps and as forest visitor maps. Tracing ranger district map production to actual recognized ranger districts can pose real challenges for the researcher.

The North Pacific District interrupted the production of administrative maps showing the entire District between 1918 and 1936, choosing instead to make separate maps for Oregon and Washington showing national forests in 1921 and 1927. Oddly, these maps have the title, National Forests District 6. This emphasis on state maps also led the North Pacific District to produce five automobile road maps for the State of Oregon (1920, 1923, 1924, 1928, & 1931) and five for the State of Washington (1922, 1924, 1925, 1929, & 1933. These enjoyed wide distribution and often served as substitutes in some years for road maps not issued by the two state governmental highway departments. These were made folded for the general public, similar in appearance to forest visitor maps made for individual national forests. Texts on the back provide general information on the forests, highlighting major features for each national forest in the state, fire prevention messages, and mileage tables.
In keeping with the precedent set by the two booklets with maps published in 1910 for the Crater and Olympic National Forests, the North Pacific District continued to issue booklet style publications with maps for five more national forests and for the Oregon Caves National Monument administered by the Siskiyou National Forest. Five of the booklet style publications were published in 1920 for the Cascade, Chelan, Oregon, Rainier, and Washington National Forest, each booklet being a number in the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s *Circular* series, “Contributions from the Forest Service.” Generally, these publications had from 10 to 32 pages, carried black & white photographs, and with one or two maps of the forest and/or its regional setting. The Washington National Forest booklet, published as U.S.D.A. *Circular 132*, was issued in 1920 and again in 1923, just before the name change from Washington to Mount Baker National Forest. Illustrated below in Figure 15 is a copy of the 1923 booklet with a new paper title panel with the forest’s new name overlaid onto the original title panel that read, “Washington National Forest, A Vista in the Cascades.” No effort was made to change the text inside the booklet to the new name. Finally, an important 16 page booklet on the Oregon Caves National Monument, then administered by the Forest Service, carrying two maps, one of a portion of the Siskiyou National Forest where the monument was located and a road map of the area. The Forest Service had recently completed a road from Cave Junction to the caves in 1922 and was eager to publicize the attraction. The booklet was reprinted in 1926. The North Pacific Region did not participate in the making of booklet-type publications of national forests for the forest visitor in the late 1930s and into the early 1950s, as did all other regions, except the Northern and California Regions.
Figure 15: Booklet type forest visitor publication popular in the early 1920s. The 1923 booklet depicted above has a new paste-over sheet, covering up the original panel title, The Washington National Forest, and the original black & white panel photograph captioned “A Vista in the Cascades” as a way to extend the useful life of the booklet. The new pasted-on panel carries the title, above, and a different panel illustration, with “Renamed by U.S. Gov. Jan. 1924.” The booklet is shown flat and unfolded ready to be opened.

Figure 16: Forest Visitor maps from the mid-1920s issued by the North Pacific District. From left to right: Deschutes National Forest, 1924 (black & white); Siskiyou National Forest, 1924 (black & white); Fremont National Forest, 1927 (Color – main roads in red).

Any forest visitor to the national forests of Oregon and Washington from 1920 to 1946 would have been quite satisfied with the number and quality of maps that District 6 compiled, published, and distributed for their use and benefit in the forests. Indeed, production of recreation maps kept pace with administrative map production throughout this period. With either new or recently revised standard administrative maps at 1:253,440-scale available for all national forests in District 6, maps of entire national forests could be made a brisk rate. Examples of these folded forest maps using the 1:253,440-scale administrative map as their
base and issued between 1920 and 1935, can be seen in figures 16 and 17. Sixty-six individual maps in this format have been 
located, examined, and described. From 1922 to 1924, every forest visitor map was printed in black and white, except for the 
1922 Columbia National Forest map that used the 1:253,440 color administrative map as its base. That 1922 base map used red 
to show Forest Service administrative information, such as buildings, fire lookouts, tool caches, ranger district boundaries, old 
burns, etc., because of the forest’s history of persistent wild fires. This same information was carried over onto the forest visitor 
map. The first color map for the Mount Baker National Forest issued in 1926 used its administrative equivalent, and so carried 
over not just its red roads, but its red alienated land theme as well. District 6 had introduced color to their forest visitor maps a 
year earlier in 1925 using red to show main roads. Forest visitor maps issued from 1930 to 1935 expanded the use of the color 
red to include campgrounds and special area boundaries such as game refuges, recreation and primitive areas.

No maps for individual national forests were made in 1936 no doubt due to the enormous regional effort to compile a set of 
recreation guides for the most popular national forest areas in Oregon and Washington and the introduction of ranger district 
maps. 1937 marks the year when the region adopted a new format for publically distributed maps beginning with the Willamette 
National Forest and continuing to 1942 with a folded map for the Snoqualmie National Forest. An example of this type of forest 
visitor map can be seen in Figure 41 below for the Rogue River National Forest. This type of map, while relying on the most 
recent administrative edition, was not necessarily issued with the standard scale of 1:253,440. A few of the maps in this new 
format, as in the 1939 Mount Hood National Forest map or the 1940 map of the Fremont National Forest, when folded, the title 
panel was not easily distinguishable. Eleven maps of this type were published by the North Pacific Region, five in 1940 alone. 
Three of the maps had panel titles beginning with the word, “Your,” as in “Your Malheur National Forest.”

Figure 17: Forest Visitor maps from the early 1930s issued by the Pacific Northwest Region. From left to right: Siuslaw National Forest, 1933 issued in 1934; Cascade National Forest, 1930; Crater National Forest, 1930, hand stamped “Rogue River” on the panel title (shown) and inside title made after the name change of July 9, 1932; Olympic National Forest, 1930. All these maps use red to show main roads, campgrounds, and special areas, such as game preserves and primitive areas.

In addition to folded Oregon and Washington road maps discussed above, national forest visitor maps, and a collection of over 
70 recreation guides, the Region also produced several noteworthy special maps, primarily for the Mount Hood National Forest, 
Oregon Skyline and Cascade Crest (Washington state) trails, Lake Chelan, and scenic highways on the Mount Baker, Rainier, 
and Wenatchee National Forests, two of which are illustrated in Figure 18.
D. Recreation Guide Series of the 1930s

“It would be perfectly easy to show that recreation was in fact the original and primary purpose in the creation of public forests.”

Frank Albert Waugh (1869-1943), pioneer landscape architect.

No other region of the Forest Service had such an extensive recreational mapping program during the 1930s as Region 6. Approximately 70 different recreation guides in the Region’s Recreation Guide series issued between 1934 and 1941 have been identified. These are found in two series, one for Oregon (41 titles) and another for Washington (29 titles) made for the benefit of the Pacific Northwest’s outdoors-oriented population. Popular numbers were often reprinted such as those for the Mount Hood and Columbia National Forests. Their title panels usually carried a drawing and other information as seen in Figure 19, but some Guides had no text and were not issued folded, such as Oregon Guide No. 6 and Washington Guide No. 24. The folders opened to a map, often with color highlighting a particular area (“huckleberry area” in red on the Twin Buttes Recreation Area map, guide No. 5, Washington) or with green identifying national forest land, as seen in the Spirit Lake Recreation Area map, guide No. 6, Washington shown in Figure 20. Orientation could be in any direction depending on the area mapped. The McKenzie Recreation Area map, guide No. 3, Oregon, positioned North on the left and East at the top to show the route of the McKenzie Highway, starting at the bottom to the top, at Blue River in the west to McKenzie Pass in the east. Relief was often shown pictorially as were other thematic features like shelters, fire lookouts, and campgrounds. A few Recreation Guide had mimeographed booklets attached to the maps with recreation and historical information.

Despite their nature as well-designed, information laden maps with a highly useful text, they were also seen as ephemeral. The guides were issued free of charge and when a new edition came out, the older guides were often discarded. Of the 70 numbers in the entire series, five have not yet been identified, three in the Oregon and two in the Washington series. This is based on the assumption that if there is a Guide numbered 41 in the Oregon Guide series, then there must 41 in the series, including missing numbers 2, 20, and 27 in the series as well. Perhaps these missing five were never issued by the Forest Service. In the listing below, the missing numbers can be found in italics and possible titles supplied where it seemed reasonable to do so. It could also be possible that these missing three for Oregon were issued in 1938, unnumbered, as Ranger District maps in the same folded Recreation Guide format either for the Malheur or the Willamette National Forests. Three such ranger district maps

existence for both forests. Because these ranger district maps do not have a guide number or carry “Recreation Guide” printed anywhere on them, their citations have been placed under each national forest’s map listings. In a few cases, when a guide was revised, a new number was assigned to it, as seen in the Nooksack Recreation Area map having the first edition presented as Guide No. 15 and the second edition as Guide No. 26 in 1941. But Guide No. 26 had been previously used for the Cle Elum Recreation Guide of 1936. Perhaps the new edition of the Nooksack Recreation Guide had intended to be number 27, a number that has yet to be discovered. The numbering system used by the Forest Service for these Recreation Guides is obviously a bit flawed.

Cartographers on staff in the Regional Office in Portland were responsible for several numbers in the Recreation Guide series, such as Virgil A. Byers, Frank F. Flack, and Warden W. Gano, but most map makers, graphic designers, and artists who constructed the recreation guides remain unknown. It is probable that they could have been Works Progress, later Works Projects, Administration (W.P.A.) employees. Indeed, the November 1936 Forest Service Directory includes, for the first time, an Emergency Work Office (ECW, ERA, WPA) in the Engineering Division in the North Pacific Regional Office, the same division where the Maps and Survey Section was organizationally located. The maps have compilation dates and locations with worker’s names expressed with initials. One will not find a first, middle, or last name on any guide map. Oregon guides relied on the Portland Regional Office staff for their construction while Washington state guides were mostly produced by Forest Service staff stationed at national forest headquarters in Vancouver, Seattle, Olympia, and Bellingham, Washington, based on compilation statements found on the maps themselves. All initials on every map so far examined signifying individuals who helped to make them are found, either identified or not, in the listing of Forest Service cartographers in Section IX below.

Some maps were later reprinted by other governmental agencies, like the Skagit County Planning Commission, but it appears from the publication record so far revealed, that the Forest Service stopped printing most of the guides by 1941. The very last reprinting of a recreation guide can be found in the 1947 issue of Oregon Guide No. 41, Trails on Slopes of Mount Hood, 1947, Mount Hood National Forest. This map is an anomaly since it was produced in a much larger format than the diminutive 18 x 9 cm. folded map as were the earlier numbers in the guide series. Rather than providing full descriptive citations for each number in the recreation guide series, of which 28 of the 70 have not been examined, a simple listing of the titles in numerical order seems to be the best way to present this series. Otherwise, an effort to provide full citations for each number in the series would appear quite uneven.

The significance of the Recreation Guide series can be found in their historic nature, coming at a time of great change for the Pacific Northwest and the nation. The maps identify the most popular recreation areas in Region 6, highlight the growing ski industry, especially on Mount Hood with its recently opened Timberline Lodge, and feature popular road trips that could then be made on newly improved highways. Washington Guide No. 24, “Olympic National Forest” constructed in 1937 and revised in May, 1938, shows the many different administrative boundaries within the Olympic National Forest that would dramatically change and even disappear with the establishment of the Olympic National Park in June of 1938, such as the boundaries of the highly dispersed Olympic Primitive Area (See Figure 38). Oregon Guide No. 31, “Oregon Coast Highway Recreation Areas, 1936” shows the route of U.S. Highway 101 from Coos Bay to Tillamook, Oregon and includes drawings of the five new highway bridges built over the bays and river estuaries on the coast and their dedication dates. The bridges completed US Highway 101 along the Oregon coast, where it remains a highly popular tourist drive. And, perhaps more importantly, the Recreation Guides convey a sense of optimism that travel, tourism, and outdoor pursuits would help raise the spirits of the people during the decade of the depression.

Oregon Recreation Guides

Guide No. 2. (Another Oregon Coast Highway Map: Florence to Tillamook, Siuslaw National Forest?) This number has not yet been identified. It could have been postponed due to the Oregon 1930s coastal bridge building project. See No. 31 below.
Columbia Gorge Recreation Area. Guide No. 8. [1935]
Sisters Recreation Area, 1936, Deschutes National Forest. Guide No. 11.
Figure 19: Examples of four numbers in the Recreation Guide series all dated 1936 for national forests in Washington State. From left to right: Spirit Lake Recreation Area, drawing shows the lake and Mt. St. Helens beyond (fully opened guide shown below in Figure 20), Skykomish Recreation Area; Quinault Lake Recreation guide; and Lake Crescent Recreation Area. All have been found and purchased from an on-line auction company.

Fall Creek Recreation Area, 1936, Willamette National Forest. Guide No. 16.
Canyon Creek Archers Reserve, open to bow and arrow hunting only, 1936, Malheur National Forest. Guide No. 19.
Guide No. 20. Not yet identified.
Guide No. 27. Not yet identified.
Detroit-Breitenbush Recreation Area, 1936, Willamette National Forest, Oregon. Guide No. 34.
Index to Recreation Maps, Western Oregon, 1936. Unnumbered.
Washington Recreation Guides


Inland Empire Highway: Kettle Falls-Laurier Section Recreation Guide. Guide No. 3 Washington, with a mimeograph 10-page booklet with color map Kettle Falls Recreation Area, Colville National Forest.

Wind River Recreation Area, Columbia National Forest. Guide No. 4 Wash. (1938 & 1939)


Spirit Lake Recreation Area, 1936, 1938, 1940 & 1941 Columbia National Forest. Guide No. 6 Wash. See Figures 19 & 20


See Figure 19


Lake Crescent Recreation Area, Olympic National Forest, Washington. Guide No. 19 Wash. 1936. See Figure 19


Quinault Lake Recreation Guide, Olympic National Forest, Washington. 1936. Guide No. 23. Shows immediate lake area only. See Figure 19


Guide No. 27. Not yet identified.


Reprinted Skagit County Planning Commission in the late 1940s.

North Bend Recreation Area, Snoqualmie National Forest, Guide No. 29 Wash. (1938)

E. Mapping the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region since 1947

Like other Forest Service regions after the war, the North Pacific Region (after 1949, the Pacific Northwest Region) faced the need to produce newer more accurate maps while having to contend with a shortage of staff and funding for aerial photography acquisition. Also, new National Map Accuracy Standards had been issued by the Bureau of the Budget in 1947. These standards would be the dominating influence on Forest Service administrative mapping for the next several decades. Aerial photography acquisition and staffing would eventually improve to the point when, in 1962, the Region had completed an accurate “Class A” administrative map based on aerial photography and meeting national map accuracy standards for all of its national forests.

Aerial photography was quickly becoming the standard cartographic base material for federal agencies from 1930 onwards. Early pioneering use of aerial photography by District 6 can be seen in the 1920 Columbia Folio, of the Forest Atlas. About half of the sheets in the atlas state that they were partially compiled from “photo-topographic surveys by Lage Wernstedt, Forest Examiner in 1917.” Use of aerial photography in map construction might not always have been so stated on other Region 6 maps. However, the 1945, 1:63,360-scale Lost Creek Ranger District map of the Malheur National Forest declares that it had been “prepared by Regional Office, U.S. Forest Service, Portland, 1941-42; control by U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S., and U.S.F.S.; planimetry by U.S. Forest Service, Portland, Oregon, from aerial photographs in connection with the 1941 Range Survey Project…” Two other ranger districts, the Pomeroy and the Walla Walla, of the Umatilla National Forest were similarly compiled.
using aerial photography: “this map was constructed in Regional Office, Forest Service, Portland, Ore. by photogrammetric methods, 1943-44 (see credit diagram); control by U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S. and U.S.F.S.” These two ranger district maps from the Umatilla National Forest were published in 1947 with a scale of 1:63,360. To meet the 1947 map accuracy standards, aerial photography would have to be acquired by the Region.

**Figure 20:** Unfolded Spirit Lake Recreation Guide, showing an area that was so drastically changed by the eruption of Mt. St. Helens on May 18, 1980. The note below the pictorial rendition of Mt. St. Helens states that “Last eruption of Mount St. Helens occurred Nov. 23, 1842.” The map was made in March of 1936 by V.H.L., who so far has not been identified. Note pictorial representations of topography, recreation information, and Forest Service facilities.
The gap between the immediate need for administrative maps after the war and the actual acquisition of aerial photography in order to make accurate maps was bridged by partially revising and reproducing decades old administrative maps to serve until new more accurate maps could be made. After the World War II, the North Pacific Region revised all of its administrative maps at both the standard 1:126,720 and 1:253,440 scales using older maps compiled from the 1920s and 1930s. The revised maps often added green to show Forest Service land ownership and a patterned green to show exchange areas. Black and white versions of these revised maps were also printed. This decision to revise older maps resulted in maps being produced with a wide array of accuracy. Because of the uneven accuracy of its maps, the Forest Service adopted a system for classifying map base material for all regions with a “Class A” rating as the highest for accuracy and “E” or “EE” for accuracy unknown. Administrative maps produced after 1956 by the Pacific Northwest Region carried a Class A rating, with the first maps being the 1956 two sheet (North and South) administrative map of the Fremont National Forest and a single sheet map for the Malheur National Forest. How this classification system was applied to base data is difficult to determine since the definitions for each of the alphabetical designations of B, C, and D could not be found after many years of research and inquiries addressed to Forest Service cartographers. From the map record itself one can conclude that the classification system first appeared around 1951 and ended about 1980 when most every national forest had been accurately mapped with aerial photography and carried an “A” rating. Between 1956 and 1962, the Pacific Northwest Region had constructed a Class “A” map for every one of its national forests, a remarkable achievement in just six years. And the Region continued at regular intervals to revise or make new Class A maps for its national forests. A Class A administrative map for the Crooked River National Grassland was constructed in 1966, while the Northern Region made a Class A map for the Colville National Forest in the same year.

Once a Class A map had been constructed from aerial photographs or from maps based on aerial photographs, ranger district maps could be extracted from the Class A map and printed on a reduced sized sheet. These ranger district maps could be used for administrative/management purposes, fire control, or revised to serve recreational uses. There are many examples of these ranger district maps for the national forests of the Pacific Northwest. These are described under each named forest, although the same difficulties, such as incomplete sets, are present with these maps as they are with earlier ranger district maps made in the 1930s and 1940s. Ranger district maps were never automatically or regularly distributed to libraries and depositories. What maps are publically available were probably received as gifts.

Table 1 below shows the year the first Class A map was made for each national forest, the year(s) when a new Class A map was made or revised, and the year(s) when ranger district maps were extracted from the Class A maps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Forest/Sheet Name</th>
<th>Year First Class A Map Published</th>
<th>Year(s) New Class A Map Published (up to 1975)</th>
<th>Year(s) Ranger District Maps Produced from Admin. Map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colville (Region One)</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>-none-</td>
<td>1967/1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crooked River Nat. Grassland</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>-none-</td>
<td>-none-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont North Half</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>-none-</td>
<td>-none-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont South Half</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>-none-</td>
<td>-none-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umatilla North Half</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umatilla South Half</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Region Six 1:126,720-scale Class A (Forest Series) administrative and ranger district map production.

Forest visitor maps issued by the Pacific Northwest Region after World War II to the mid-1970s defy a fully satisfactory categorization. The best the researcher can say about these post-war maps is that they generally fall into three broad types: a transition period from 1946 to 1954, a “Class E” period from 1954 to 1965, and a period after 1960 with maps based on the Class A administrative maps. Format, design, scales, and use of color varied between and within all three categories of forest visitor maps and the time periods assigned to each grouping overlap, meaning that the Pacific Northwest Region was making different types of forest visitor maps during the same years. The outside appearances of these maps do not indicate to which category, however unsatisfactory, they belong.

Maps issued during the transition period from 1946 to 1954 (see Figure 21) are those maps that were based on earlier administrative maps made from 1925 to 1942, much like the administrative maps made previous to 1956. The two exceptions to this were the Olympic National Forest map of 1953 and the Siuslaw National Forest of 1954, both being compiled in 1953. Each map in this group had a black and white photograph on their covers. The maps dated 1946 for the Mount Hood, Ochoco, and Wallowa, 1947 for the Whitman, and 1948 for the Umatilla National Forests used no color. Starting in 1948 with the map of the Umpqua through to the 1954 Siuslaw National Forest map, red was used to show main roads, trails, and recreation facilities. The unique 1951 Willamette National Forest map used green to show national forest land and light green for lands of adjacent national forests, while the 1953 Olympic National Forest map had blue to show water features, in addition to red. Ten of the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1965</th>
<th>1961 &amp; 1966</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wallowa-Whitman, South Half</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 21: Forest visitor maps from the transition period, 1946-1954. From left to right: Willamette National Forest dated June, 1951; Wallowa National Forest (well worn), 1946 with a cover photograph of Aneroid Lake, Eagle Cap Wilderness; the cover of the very rare Umatilla National Forest dated 1948. Note the transition of the Regional name, from the North Pacific Region on the 1948 map and the Pacific Northwest Region on the 1951 map. The forest visitor map issued for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest of 1949 was the first to use the new regional name “Pacific Northwest Region.” The Umatilla and Wallowa National Forest maps shown here are uncolored while the Willamette National Forest map used green to show national forest land and red for roads, campgrounds, and Forest Service facilities.
group of 17 had a scale of 1:253,440 or four miles to the inch, six were smaller and one, the Willamette National Forest map of 1951 had a larger scale. What is most noteworthy about this group of post-war forest visitor maps is that they were made at all. For other regions of the Forest Service, 1946 to 1954 marked a time when few maps for the forest visitor were made, while Region 6 had made and issued nearly a complete set for its national forests. Only three national forests lacked a map from this period, the Fremont, the Malheur, and the Siskiyou, and these three were first in line for the next grouping of forest visitor maps.

The second group of forest visitor maps to be constructed by the Pacific Northwest Region consisted of another 17 maps that carried a “Class E” rating printed directly on the map itself (see Figure 22). These were issued between 1954 and 1965. From other maps with this classification, a Forest Service map classed as “E” meant that the map’s accuracy was simply unknown. The Fremont National Forest map for 1954 actually was compiled using a map dated 1926, which was revised in December of 1954. It carries a “Class E” rating meaning the map could have been placed in either the first or the second group. Maps made up to and including 1958 used pink to show national forests lands and a darker shade of red to show roads, trails, campgrounds and Forest Service stations. From 1959 onwards green was used for forest land together with red. Scales varied from 1:253,440 to 1:285,000. Folded title panels carried black and white photographs. Later issues had some color on their title panels, such as the 1962 Winema (green), 1964 Wenatchee (olive), the 1965 Snoqualmie (sepia) and 1965 Willamette (green title) National Forest maps (Figure 23). The 1964 Wenatchee National Forest map stated that it had been revised in 1964, while the two 1965 maps appear to be simply reprints. Again, only three national forests did not have maps made from the “Class E” period, the Okanogan, Mount Baker, and Olympic National Forests. These were the first to be mapped at the “Class A” level of accuracy.

Figure 22: Examples of some well-used forest “Class E” or “accuracy unknown,” forest visitor maps issued by the Pacific Northwest Region in the 1950s: Wallowa-Whitman National Forests map dated September 1956 with pink used to show national forest land; Snoqualmie National Forest, September, 1959 with green to show forest land. These had black and white photographs on their covers and issued at scales from 1:253,440 to 1:285,000, with various folded sizes.
Figure 23: Two “Class E” Forest visitor maps from the mid-1960s: Wenatchee National Forest map revised and issued in 1964 with an abstract design in color for its front cover; Willamette National Forest map dated 1965 with a black & white photograph on the cover with a green title and agency band on the bottom. The Willamette map appears to be a reprint of the 1958 map, however, instead of using pink to show national forest land, the 1965 map uses green. All Class E maps carried either a black & white photograph on their front covers or an abstract drawing.

Early maps issued between 1960 to 1965 in the “Class A” category carried the “Forest Service Map Class A” classification, such as the 1960 maps of the Mount Baker and Okanogan National Forests (Figure 24). But after 1965, no classification phrase was used. Instead, their compilation statement explained that they were compiled using the latest Class A map. The 1969 Malheur National Forest map, for instance, stated that it had been, “compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1968, based on the 1966 forest series map Class A; details added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements for Class A maps.” The added details in this and in most cases were recreation site information. Compilation statements for other maps from this period would say they were based on “Forest Series base map” or “Forest Service planimetric maps” and then give the year when the Class A administrative map had been made. Generally, forest visitor map from this group had scales of 1:253,440 or smaller and carried a color photograph or drawing on their title panels that measured 20 x 11 cm. (see Figure 25). Beginning in 1974, the Pacific Northwest Region began to issue forest visitor maps using the scale of 1:126,720, or the same scale as its Class A Administrative maps.

While Region 6 issued a steady supply of forest visitor maps, it also tried to provide maps of many wilderness and recreation areas, and not insignificantly, the Pacific Crest Trail System. In Oregon, the trail was known by the name, Oregon Skyline Trail and in Washington State, the Cascade Crest Trail. Under the “National Trails System Act” on October 2, 1968 (Public Law 90-543 - 82 Stat. 919), the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail from the Canadian to the Mexican border, was designated as one of the initial components of a national system of recreation and scenic trails. Work was then begun in earnest to complete the Pacific Crest Trail in California and improve existing portions of the trail in Oregon and Washington. Special maps made by Region 6 as well as the many maps made of the Pacific Crest Trail system to 1975 can be found in Part VIII, “Wilderness, Grasslands, and Special Area Mapping” below (see Figures 26 & 27).

In 1975 the Forest Service established its Geometronics Service Center in Salt Lake City concentrating most mapping activities at the Service Center. With data sharing agreements with the U.S. Geological Survey and other agencies in the Department of Agriculture and federal government for digital and remotely sensed imagery, maps were made at the Center according to national accuracy standards thereby ending the need for the Forest Service to use its lettered accuracy classification system. The Geometronics Service Center is now called the Geospatial Technology and Applications Center. In the 1980s, forest
visitor maps of the Pacific Northwest Region assumed a more uniform look, folded, illustrated panel titles, useful text and directories, same scales and symbols as their administrative map equivalents. At the same time, the indigenous “regional look” of the forest visitor maps of Region 6’s national forests, as illustrated in Figures 25 & 26, slowly faded away in all regions of the National Forest System of the United States.

**Figure 24:** Three early Class A forest visitor maps indistinguishable from the “Class E” maps judging by their covers as seen in Figures 22 and 23 above. Both have “Forest Service Class A Map” printed on the inside. Shown in this Figure are the Umpqua National Forest map issued 1965, Okanogan National Forest map dated 1960, and the Fremont National Forest map of 1965.

**Figure 25:** Forest visitor maps from the late 1960s early 1970s carried either a color photograph or color drawings on their front covers. These maps, because they were derived from the latest Class A administrative map were worthy of a Class A accuracy rating, even though they did not explicitly state “Forest Service map Class A.” From left to right, Malheur National Forest map, 1969; Okanogan National Forest, 1967; Snoqualmie National Forest, 1970; Winema National Forest, 1973, featuring a color drawing of the heroine of the Modoc War of 1872.
Figure 26: A selection of special maps made by the Pacific Northwest Region 1961 to 1972. From left to right: Mt. St. Helens and Spirit Lake (1968); Kalmiopsis Wilderness, Siskiyou National Forest (1965); Glacier Peak Wilderness (1961); Goat Rocks Wilderness (1971); Mt. Adams Wilderness (1972); and Diamond Lake Recreation Area (Diamond Lake Ranger District), Umpqua National Forest (1962).

Figure 27: Trail maps for the Pacific Crest Trail System in Washington and Oregon: Issued before the passage of the “National Trails System Act of 1968” is a 1965 map of the Cascade Crest Trail in Washington State. Issued after the passage of the 1968 law: 1970 copy of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail for Washington State and a 1973 copy of the “PCT” map for Oregon. The 1973 Oregon map has the old and new Pacific Crest Trail System symbols, or blazes, while the two Washington State maps on the right only have the old symbol.
F. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers

Scope and Arrangement

The cartobibliography appearing after the administrative history of each national forest includes forest mapping published by the federal government from 1891 until about 1975. The ending date was chosen for two reasons. First, the Government Printing Office adopted the MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloging) record format, a standard descriptive cataloging format, early in 1976 and began to catalog Forest Service and other maps and publications directly into OCLC, the national bibliographic utility. The Library of Congress created the MARC format for books, maps, and other non-book formats. These MARC cataloging records for maps were published in paper in the Government Printing Office’s Monthly Catalog of Government Publications. With common descriptive rules for maps, libraries too, began in earnest to contribute their own map records, both current and historical, to the national database along with the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office. Because more is known about Forest Service maps and mapping after these developments of the mid-1970s, both those printed by the Government Printing Office and those printed locally by regional offices of the Forest Service, there is less of a need to list here what has already been gathered together in the national bibliographic database. Second, the Forest Service in and around 1975 began to bring its forest visitor’s maps into conformity with its administrative maps, the majority of which were published at a scale of 1:126,720 or 2 miles to the inch with high accuracy, so much of what was unique in the visitor maps issued by Forest Service regional cartographers soon disappeared.

Some types of maps will not appear in the cartobibliography. Only published maps and maps that have been personally examined or found on WorldCat (OCLC’s internet catalog) are to be found in the listing. The map holdings of the National Agriculture Library, Library of Congress, National Archives, as well as many academic libraries have been the main source of map citations. There are several categories of maps that are not found here: manuscript maps, drawings, cadastral maps, published maps with manuscript annotations, all being unique and not commonly held, are left off as are most Forest Service thematic maps, maps made to illustrate environmental impact statements and forest management plans, and commercial reformatting of Forest Service maps. Internal engineering maps and drawings made for forest improvements such as roads, trails, telephone systems, and fire protection facilities as well as timber sale maps are not included here. As a general rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions. Specifically for the Pacific Northwest Region, the cartobibliography does not include the Forest Type Map of the Pacific Northwest being the colored, state maps at 1:250,000-scale issued in four sheet sets for Oregon and Washington made in the 1930s or the blue-line 1:63,360-scale county-based forest type maps. Modern black & white travel maps or campground directories in booklet format are not listed.

Every effort has been made to include as many significant regionally produced special area maps, such as recreation areas, trails, special areas, and the like, as was possible. Yet due to their numbers, singularity, and ephemeral nature, this type of map was difficult to identify and gather. Other maps such as those for wilderness areas were widely distributed. These are included here in separate section (Section VIII on wilderness and special area mapping).

Due to the unique mapping characteristics found in each region of the Forest Service, the cartobibliography is arranged in a slightly different way for each region. This is especially true for the early maps of the Forest Reserves produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. But in general, the first maps to be listed are those showing the whole region, then by state, and then by smaller areas within the region not identified with a particular national forest. Next to be listed are General Land Office state maps included in whole or in part of the particular region. These are followed by the largest segment of the map listing, the maps of individual forest reserves and national forests. Under each individual national forest a few descriptive paragraphs and an administrative history in chronological order are provided. The cartobibliography concludes with a separate listing of special mapping: wilderness areas, national grasslands, and miscellaneous areas. Finally, indexes to the names of the cartographers that appeared on maps differentiated by federal agency and a bibliography of sources used in the compilation of this work concludes this and every regional chapter.

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. In order to preserve this chronological arrangement and, at the same time, maintain a strong link between a national forest’s administrative history and its maps, under each forest the first maps to be listed are those that accompany presidential proclamations and Executive Orders. Most every proclamation and its diagram (map) from October 12, 1905, is found reproduced in the pages of the United States Statutes at Large and these

24 WorldCat, the national bibliographic database is searchable by the public at its website: https://www.worldcat.org
are noted with an * in the administrative history itself. But the proclamation diagrams described in citations are those printed separately and not the smaller page-sized diagrams found in the volumes of the *U.S. Statutes at Large*. Executive Order maps were, for the most part, only issued separately and most often do not include maps. After the proclamation and executive order maps come any General Land Office maps produced for the forest reserve, then Geological Survey mapping if identified with a single forest reserve, *Forest Atlas* citations, and finally U.S. Forest Service mapping up to the mid-1970s.

The order of map entries within each agency category is first by date. If two or more maps have the same date, then by scale, the larger scale map listed first. If two or more maps have the same date and scale, then by map type in this order: administrative, topographic, forest visitor/recreation map. Maps of a forest’s ranger districts will always follow an administrative map of the entire forest if both map types have the same date. Information enclosed with brackets is information derived from a source other than the map itself or if accompanied by a “?” it is the author’s best estimate.

**Use**

Since many early forest reserves were later broken up into smaller national forests and renamed, it is important for a researcher to note that if they are examining, for instance, the modern day Rogue River National Forest, the first entry in the administrative history for the Rogue River notes that the forest was established from lands of the Crater National Forest. At that point, our user should examine the map listings for the Crater National Forest to discover additional mapping resources and administrative history previous to the establishment of the Rogue River in 1932 or the Crater National Forest in 1908. Similarly, in reviewing the administrative history and mapping of early forest reserves, note the last entry in each that specifies how that early national forest was reorganized or renamed. Then follow up by surveying these newer national forests for maps covering the area of interest. Cross references are provided, but users should rely on the administrative histories to take them back and forth in time to other areas in this work to gain the complete administrative and map record of any given national forest or land area.

**Sample Map Entry**  (See Figures 28, 29, and 30 below)

**Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1931.** (Forest visitor map)


1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°50’ – W121°00’/N45°43’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 59 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Main motor highways, secondary routes, national highway route numbers, primitive and recreation area boundaries, and improved forest camps and their key numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative locations, lakes, and streams. Includes index to improved forest camps. “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; NA

OCLC: 20703880

**Explanation:**

**First line, title information:**

**Title of the map as it appears open and flat.** (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

**Second line, statement of responsibility:**

Agency and/or author information as it appears on the map. Revisions if any. Printing information (if available) on the map. Reprinting information if any.

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25 The presidential proclamation of October 12, 1905 establishing the Jemez Forest Reserve (now the western part of the Santa Fe National Forest) was the first to include a map/diagram of the forest. Previously, presidential proclamations used a lengthy metes and bounds / Township & Range description of the boundaries of the forest reserve/national forest affected by that particular proclamation.
Third line, mathematical data:
Publication date, [Publication Date verified], [? Publication Date not verified], scale, geographic coordinates only if printed on
the map, public land grid shown or not shown, color or black & white, physical dimensions, height by width in centimeters, and
if folded, dimensions folded, how relief is depicted or not (if a topographic map, the contour interval is provided).

Fourth line, descriptive information found on the main map:
Explanation of color or colors, boundaries, transportation, cultural features such as towns and structures, physical features.
Also includes special attributes of the map such as map class, principal meridian, index, inset maps, key maps, special areas
shown, and other information.

Fifth line, descriptive information found on the verso and folded title panel of the map, if necessary:
Existence of text or photographs or other characteristics such as location maps, etc. Panel title information. Panel illustration.
Other important information found on the folded title panel such as date and printing information. Usually, only applies to
folded forest visitor maps.

Sixth line, map reference:
Whenever a specific reference is found in an index or annual report of another agency for an individual map or Forest Atlas, it
is provided here as are Monthly Catalog citations from the Government Printing Office.

Seventh line, holding information:
Listing of institutions holding this map in its collections. Most commonly used are: NA= National Archives; NAL = National
Agricultural Library; LC = Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; university and public libraries are spelled out.
If held by more than 10 Libraries, the map is considered commonly held, and only the holdings of the Library of Congress,
National Archives, or National Agricultural Library are indicated.

Eighth line, national cataloging information:
OCLC catalog number when available. Libraries will sometimes catalog a forest visitor map as a book and not as a map.
Where possible, both cataloging formats (book and/or map) represented by OCLC catalog numbers are provided as well as
relevant holdings information. If no OCLC cataloging is available, then there will be no OCLC reference.

Figure 28: Front illustrated panel for the 1931 forest visitor map of the Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon as described in the sample citation. Panel photograph is captioned.
Figure 29: Unfolded map showing title cartouche and legend from the lower left corner, for the 1931 Mt. Hood National Forest map. The legend does not indicate that the map also shows in red, primitive areas, recreation areas, and the Columbia Gorge Park, in addition to main highways, secondary roads, route numbers, and improved forest camps. After May 1, 1930, the North Pacific District became the North Pacific Region. The name change from District to Region applied to all Districts of the Forest Service. The names of three cartographers are included in the compilation statement. By the early 1940s, names of cartographers would no longer be listed. Region 6 was the first to eliminate cartographer’s names from its maps.

Figure 30: There are two printing statements on the 1931 Mt. Hood National Forest map. Both are copied here. The Columbia Planograph Co. statement appears outside the neat line in the lower right corner of the unfolded map. The Government Printing Office statement is found on the folded back panel of the map and indicates that the map was printed in 1932, a different date than the one found on the folded front panel and the one found in the title cartouche.
Index to Cartographers

In the course of this project, for all regions, over 300 individual cartographer’s and draftsmen’s names have been identified on Forest Service mapping from about 1905 until the early 1960s when the practice of including cartographer’s names in the map’s credit lines ceased. This includes cartographic staff both in the Washington Office and those in all regional offices of the Forest Service. The practice of naming cartographers on the maps came to an end earlier in some regions, notably the Pacific Northwest Region, which stopped including names by the early 1940s. Most other regions ended the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing map work by the early 1960s. In each regional chapter, the names of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. General Land Office cartographers are also listed for maps made for that region.

It was customary for engineering staff, not just in the Forest Service but also in many other federal agencies to identify themselves with initial letters of their first and middle names and then with their full last names. In some cases, names of cartographers were expressed entirely with initials. Even the veteran Forest Service engineer who served as Chief of the Engineering Division from 1920 to 1947, Theodore W. Norcross, expressed his name as T.W. Norcross on all Forest Service publications, directories, and maps. One will never see his first name on any of his work. Importantly, this custom not only disguised the identity of the cartographer, the custom also hid the identity of women cartographers. The work of women cartographers of the Forest Service has been revealed, especially those working in regional offices, by this examination of Forest Service mapping. Early Forest Service staff directories issued by the agency itself did not reach down to fully list the rank and file and so are of limited use in identifying its cartographers up to about 1940. After this date most all Forest Service staff came to be listed. Even so, initials continued to be used in place of full first and middle names.

To obtain the most complete name possible for the index of cartographers, city directories for Washington, D.C. and for all the cities where regional offices are located were consulted as well as a genealogical database. Several names could not be located in the directories, but most every important one has been identified, some with interesting stories as the city directories often included the person’s occupation or employer. Of the 93 Forest Service cartographers identified on Region 6 maps, 20, or 20.5%, are known only by their initials or last names. Without the ten unknown cartographers/graphic designers who worked on the Recreation Guide Series, 11% remain unknown, a bit higher percentage than found on other regions of the Forest Service. As has been stated, the men and women who worked on the Recreation Guide series identified only with their initials indicate that they might have been temporary workers from several New Deal work programs or perhaps they had been working on the national forest itself. In any case, trying to discover their full names from just two or three initials proved impossible.

Many women cartographers were identified system-wide. Seven women cartographers that worked on the maps of Region 6, but located in the Washington, D.C. office have been identified and listed as where two based in the Portland Regional Office. Joining the well-known women cartographers stationed in Washington, D.C., Sara Lillian Acker and Ellen L. Mehurin are the Pacific Northwest’s Frances Elliott and Grace J. Fredrickson. But because Region 6 did not include cartographer’s names on their maps from the early 1940s onward, there would be other women cartographers listed here. Only a handful of cartographers, such as Sprague T. Simons and Frank E. Washburn, moved from one regional office to another. However, Warden “Ward” W. Gano moved from Region 6 to Region 1 to the Washington, D.C. Office, back to the Pacific Northwest Region during his long career with the Forest Service.

Each regional chapter will include an index of cartographer’s names, the form(s) of the name found on Forest Service maps, a listing of the maps that carry their name in the credits, and a short sketch of their careers if revealed by their entries in the city directories. A complete listing of U.S. Forest Service cartographers can be found in the “Mapping of Our National Forests” chapter elsewhere on this website. The list does not pretend to be a comprehensive directory or biographical dictionary of all Forest Service or other agency cartographic or engineering personnel. Only those names that appear on maps are included.

V. Maps of the Region

A. Maps of the Region as a Whole

National Forests, District 6. (Administrative map)
1913. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 22 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
The national forests of Oregon and Washington are shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, international and state boundaries, forest supervisors headquarters, District headquarters, improved ranger stations, unimproved ranger stations, telephone lines, railroads, roads, trails, major rivers and lakes. County names are provide but not county boundaries. The national forests of Alaska are not included on this map. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**National Forests, District 6, 1918.** (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W127°00’ – W115°00’/N49°00’ – N41°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests of District 6 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent districts shown in pale shade of green; state and county boundaries, national parks, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservations, county names, district and Forest Supervisor’s headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads. Includes inset map centered on the Gulf of Alaska showing adjacent land areas of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests. Public land grid on the main map based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**National Forests, District 6, Showing Main Highways, 1918.** (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. W127°00’ – W115°00’/N49°00’ – N41°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests of District 6 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent districts shown in pale shade of green; state and county boundaries, national parks, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservations, county names, district and Forest Supervisor’s headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue; main highways shown in red. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads. Includes inset map centered on the Gulf of Alaska showing adjacent land areas of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests. Public land grid on the main map based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

-- From 1920 to 1933 the North Pacific Region issued administrative and road and recreation maps for the states of Oregon and Washington instead of maps of the entire two-state Region --

**National Forests, Region 6, 1936.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; original compiled as a forest survey base map at Regional Office, Portland, 1934, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised and reproduced from original maps, June 1, 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 113 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also printed in an black & white base edition.
National forests shown in four shades of green including national forests in adjacent regions, national parks shown in orange, national monuments shown in pink; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, county boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows forest supervisors headquarters, county seats and other towns, major highways, and railroads. “Area subject to selection for exchange” shown in light green. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA OCLC: 19046769

**Region 6.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; F.F. April 1930; revised Aug. 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:4,250,000. W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N41°30’. No public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6) in green; county boundaries in red; water features in blue. Also shows state and national park boundaries and major cities.
Holdings: NA
National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region, 1958. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1960. Scale, ca. 1:1,320,200. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 51 cm., folded to 28 x 17 cm. Relief not indicated.
National forests shown in various shades and patterns of green; major highways, national park, wild, wilderness, and primitive area boundaries, campgrounds, winter sports areas, and other Forest Service facilities shown in red; state and international boundaries and state highways, forest highways, lakes, rivers, and streams shown in black. Does not show the national forests in northeastern Washington administered by Region 1.
Includes text and black & white illustrations. Panel title: National Forests of the Pacific Northwest, Region 6, 1960. Front title panel has black & white photograph of a camping scene and a key map of the United States identifying the location of Region 6.
Holdings: personal collection
OCLC: 37028427

Scenic Routes thru the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region, (Forest visitor map)
1960. Scale, ca. 1:4,345,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 18 cm., on sheet, 23 x 55 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.
On an outline map of the states of Oregon and Washington, national forests are shown in gray, main federal and state highways, cities and towns, and points of interest are shown in red. Includes black & white illustrations of the points of interest keyed by number found on the map.
Additional black & white illustrations on verso of points of interest keyed by number to the map. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph of a view of “Mt. Hood from US Highway 26.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 915161462

Scenic Routes thru the National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region, (Forest visitor map)
1961. Scale, ca. 1:4,345,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 18 cm., on sheet, 23 x 55 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.
On an outline map of the states of Oregon and Washington, national forests are shown in gray, main federal and state highways, cities and towns, and points of interest are shown in red. Includes black & white illustrations of the points of interest keyed by number found on the map.
Additional black & white illustrations on verso of points of interest keyed by number to the map. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph of a view of “Mt. Hood from US Highway 26.”
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.
OCLC (book): 40220317

Pacific Northwest Winter Sports Areas. (Forest visitor map)
Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[1962]. Scale, ca. 1:4,345,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 18 cm., on sheet, 44 x 74 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.
Four types of ski areas (National Forest, National Park, State, and Private) are shown in four colors of stars in the states of Washington and Oregon and are located on a color map of these two states that show national forests, national parks, major roads and highways, principal cities. The majority of the sheet is devoted to a directory of winter sports areas in Washington and Oregon that are numbered and keyed to locations (colored stars) on the map.
Oblique aerial views of major ski areas are shown in brown & white illustrations on the verso along with photographs of winter sports activities with text on avalanches and ski safety on verso. Panel title: Ski Northwest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color montage of a silhouette cast on the snow of a skier on a lift.
Holdings: personal collection
National Forests of Region 6, Pacific Northwest Region. (Administrative map)
1966. Scale, ca. 1:1,647,360. W125°00' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N42°00'. No public land grid. Color. 52 x 40 cm.
Relief shown by hachures.
Shows and names the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region along with cities and towns, highways, lakes and drainage.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 18796635

National Forests of Region 6 with Ranger District boundaries, 1969. (Administrative map)
1969. Scale, ca. 1:1,647,360. W125°00' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
54 x 42 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in various shades of green. Also shows boundaries of ranger districts and district ranger stations in each national forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5480578

National Forests of Region 6 with Ranger District boundaries, 1969. (Administrative map)
1969. Scale, ca. 1:1,647,360. W125°00' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
54 x 42 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in various shades of green. Also shows boundaries of ranger districts and district ranger stations in each national forest. Includes listing, keyed to the map, of "Special Designated Areas" such as wilderness and scenic areas.
Holdings: Western Illinois Univ.; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 5480578

National Forests of Region 6 with Ranger District boundaries. (Administrative map)
1970. Scale, ca. 1:1,647,360. W125°00' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
53 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in various shades of green. Also shows boundaries of ranger districts and district ranger stations in each national forest. “March 1971.”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5565384

National Forests of Region 6 with Ranger District boundaries. (Administrative map)
1971. Scale, ca. 1:1,647,360. W125°00' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
53 x 41 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in various shades of green. Also shows boundaries of ranger districts and district ranger stations in each national forest. “March 1971.”
Holdings: New Mexico State Univ.; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M Univ.
OCLC: 20126270

National Forests of Region 6. (Administrative map)
United States. Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Ore.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:1,600,000. W125°00' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
53 x 41 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in various shades of green. Also shows boundaries of ranger districts and district ranger stations in each national forest.
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5572192

National Forests of Region 6 with Ranger District boundaries. (Administrative map)
1973. Scale, ca. 1:1,647,360. W125°00' – W116°00'/N49°00' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
53 x 41 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in various shades of green. Also shows boundaries of ranger districts and district ranger stations in each national forest.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis
OCLC: 380970293

National Forests of Region 6, 1969 New Wilderness Study Areas, (Administrative map)
1973. Scale, ca. 1:1,647,360. W125°00’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 41 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests, existing wilderness and new wilderness study areas.
Holdings: Univ. of California; Oregon Historical Society
OCLC: 380970293

National Forests of the Pacific Northwest Region, (Administrative map)
1974. Scale, ca. 1:3,675,000. W125°00’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N42°00’. No. public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the wilderness areas and national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in various shades of green. Table on verso.
“December 1974.”
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
OCLC: 32415439

National Forest Wildernesses of the Pacific Northwest Region, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:3,675,000. W125°00’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N42°00’. No. public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the wilderness areas and national forests of the Pacific Northwest Region in various shades of green. Table on verso.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Michigan; New York Public Library; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Simon Fraser Univ.
OCLC: 12641014

V. Maps of the Region

B. Maps of the States of Oregon and Washington
  1. Oregon
     a. U.S. Geological Survey mapping – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve

Entire State of Oregon

Map of the State of Oregon showing the classification of lands and forests.
U.S. Geological Survey; prepared by Gilbert Thompson from information obtained from A.J. Johnson. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. N.Y.
1902. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. W125°00’ – W116°45’/N46°30’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 90 cm., folded to 26 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows eleven land classifications: 5 classes of merchantable timber, woodland [without merchantable timber], timberless, barren, burned areas, cut timber not restocking, cut timber restocking. Also shows northern limits of the California coastal redwood. Base map shows settlements, roads, railroads, drainage divides, county names and boundaries. (Series: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 4; Plate 1) in back pocket. Serial Set volume number 4507 (57th Congress, 2nd Session) H. Doc. 212.
Holdings: Harvard College Library; Oregon Historical Society
OCLC: 36161917
Regional coverage within the State of Oregon – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve

**Preliminary map of western Oregon, showing the density of merchantable timber, expressed in feet, B.M.**
1898. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. W125°00’ – W121°00’/N46°30’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 26 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief not indicated.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Michigan State Univ. Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 21839688

**Map showing the distribution of Fir in a portion of Western Oregon.**
[1899]. Scale, ca. 1:2,650,000. W125°00’ – W121°00’/N46°30’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 13 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows proportion of Fir to total forest in 3 percentage ranges. Map also shows state and county boundaries, and principal towns, railroads, and water courses. Thematic data provided in color only for areas in western Oregon. (Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate X) between pages 46 and 47. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, parts 4 & 5).

**Map showing the distribution of Cedar in a portion of Western Oregon.**
[1899]. Scale, ca. 1:2,650,000. W125°00’ – W121°00’/N46°30’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 13 cm. No relief indicated.

**Map showing the distribution of Hemlock in a portion of Western Oregon.**
[1899]. Scale, ca. 1:2,650,000. W125°00’ – W121°00’/N46°30’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 13 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows proportion of Hemlock to total forest in 2 percentage ranges. Map also shows state and county boundaries, and principal towns, railroads, and water courses. Thematic data provided in color only for areas in western Oregon. (Series: Nineteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1897-98, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate XII) between pages 46 and 47. Serial Set volume number 3763-1 (55th Congress, 3rd Session, H. Doc. 5, parts 4 & 5).

**Map showing the limits of Yellow Pine and Sugar Pine in a portion of Western Oregon.**
[1899]. Scale, ca. 1:2,650,000. W125°00’ – W121°00’/N46°30’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 13 cm. No relief indicated.
Map shows range limits of these two species of pine. Map also shows state and county boundaries, and principal towns, railroads, and water courses. Thematic data provided in color only for areas in western Oregon.


**Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Sugar Pine, Noble Fir, Western Hemlock, Incense Cedar.**

U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by John B. Leiberg, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. N.Y. 1900. Scale, ca. 1:562,500. W123°00’ – W121°00’/N43°00’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 31 cm., folded to 29 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours (Contour interval 500 feet).

Main report title: Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon from Township 28 South to Township 37 South, inclusive; together with the Ashland Forest Reserve and adjacent forest regions from Township 28 South to Township 41 South, inclusive, and from Range 2 West to Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, inclusive, by John B. Leiberg, pages 209-498. Shows the distribution of these four species of trees with two shades of green and two shades of yellow. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams on a topographic base map consisting of smaller scale composite of the Ashland and Klamath 60-minute topographic quadrangles.


**Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Red Fir and Alpine Hemlock.**

U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by John B. Leiberg, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. N.Y. 1900. Scale, ca. 1:562,500. W123°00’ – W121°00’/N43°00’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 31 cm., folded to 29 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours (Contour interval 500 feet).

Main report title: Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon from Township 28 South to Township 37 South, inclusive; together with the Ashland Forest Reserve and adjacent forest regions from Township 28 South to Township 41 South, inclusive, and from Range 2 West to Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, inclusive, by John B. Leiberg, pages 209-498. Shows the distribution of these two species of trees with two shades of green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams on a topographic base map consisting of smaller scale composite of the Ashland and Klamath 60-minute topographic quadrangles.


**Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of White Fir.**

U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by John B. Leiberg, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. N.Y. 1900. Scale, ca. 1:562,500. W123°00’ – W121°00’/N43°00’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 31 cm., folded to 29 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours (Contour interval 500 feet).

Main report title: Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon from Township 28 South to Township 37 South, inclusive; together with the Ashland Forest Reserve and adjacent forest regions from Township 28 South to Township 41 South, inclusive, and from Range 2 West to Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, inclusive, by John B. Leiberg, pages 209-498. Shows the distribution of White Fir in green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams on a topographic base map consisting of smaller scale composite of the Ashland and Klamath 60-minute topographic quadrangles.


**Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Yellow Pine and White Bark Pine.**

U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by John B. Leiberg, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. N.Y. 1900. Scale, ca. 1:562,500. W123°00’ – W121°00’/N43°00’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 31 cm., folded to 29 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours (Contour interval 500 feet).

Main report title: Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon from Township 28 South to Township 37 South, inclusive; together with the Ashland Forest Reserve and adjacent forest regions from Township 28 South to Township 41 South, inclusive, and from Range 2 West to Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, inclusive, by John B. Leiberg, pages 209-498. Shows the distribution of these two species of pine. Map also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams on a topographic base map consisting of smaller scale composite of the Ashland and Klamath 60-minute topographic quadrangles.

in the state of Oregon – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Ashland Quadrangle.
1900. Scale, 1:250,000. W123°00’ – W122°00’/N43°00’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 40 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Main report title: Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon from Township 28 South to Township 37 South, inclusive; together with the Ashland Forest Reserve and adjacent forest regions from Township 28 South to Township 41 South, inclusive, and from Range 2 West to Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, inclusive, by John B. Leiberg, pages 209-498. Shows six land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber by density per acre, areas chiefly of brush, and non-forested areas on a standard 60-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 29789199

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Klamath Quadrangle.
1900. Scale, 1:250,000. W122°00’ – W121°00’/N43°00’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 33 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Main report title: Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon from Township 28 South to Township 37 South, inclusive; together with the Ashland Forest Reserve and adjacent forest regions from Township 28 South to Township 41 South, inclusive, and from Range 2 West to Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, inclusive, by John B. Leiberg, pages 209-498. Shows six land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber by density per acre, areas chiefly of brush, and non-forested areas on a standard 60-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXXII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109, 56th Congress,
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Port Orford Quadrangle.


1900. Scale, 1:125,000. W124°30' – W124°00'/N43°30’ – N42°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).


Shows seven land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber by density per acre, cultivated land, grazing land, burned areas restocking, and barren land on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.


Holdings: 10 libraries

OCLC: 21733772

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Coos Bay Quadrangle.


1900. Scale, 1:125,000. W124°30’ – W124°00’/N43°30’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 33 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).


Shows seven land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber by density per acre, cultivated land, logged areas restocking, burned areas restocking, and barren land areas on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 21733795

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Roseburg Quadrangle.


1900. Scale, 1:125,000. W123°30’ – W123°00'/N43°30’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 33 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).


Shows four land classifications: cultivated lands, grazing land, woodland (not merchantable), and merchantable timber land on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map.


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 21733795
B. Maps of States of Oregon and Washington
   1. Oregon
      b. U.S. Forest Service mapping

Entire State of Oregon

Map of Automobile Roads, State of Oregon, (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by Forest Service-U.S. Department of Agriculture, March 1, 1920. Issued by Forest Service [back folded panel].
56 x 74 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red, map identifies named highways (The Dalles – California Highway, etc.) and recreation centers (Oregon Caves, etc.)
keyed by number to the text on the verso. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, national monuments,
state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, four classes of roads and mileages between points.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Road and Recreation Map, Oregon. Panel illustration, uncaptioned,
black & white photograph of Mount Hood through the trees.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 306 (June 1920), page 685.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA
OCLC: 37129238

National Forests, District 6, 1921, State of Oregon, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; original base from U.S.G.S. State map; Rivised [sic] at District Office,
80 x 89 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forests using four shades of green, national parks, national monuments, Indian Reservations, forest supervisor’s
headquarters, county boundaries and local U.S. Land Offices. Also shows adjacent national forests in northern California. At
top center of map, “State of Oregon.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Road and Recreation map of State of Oregon, March 1, 1923, (Forest visitor map)
by the U.S. Geological Survey.
58 x 73 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and boundaries shown; paved and gravel roads, and recreation areas are shown in red. Also shows
other automobile, secondary, and proposed roads and county boundaries.
Text, black & white illustrations, and index to municipal automobile campgrounds on verso. Panel title: Road and Recreation
Map, Oregon. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, “Jefferson Park, Santiam National Forest” and “Big
Lake, Mount Washington on the skyline.” Also on title panel, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific
Division” and “Government Printing Office.”
Holdings: Oregon State Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 37129243

Road and Recreation map of State of Oregon, March 1, 1924, (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by Forest Service – U.S. Department of Agriculture; W.B.P. Portland, Ore. March 1923; revised Feb. 1924 W.B.P.
58 x 73 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and boundaries shown; paved and gravel roads, and recreation areas are shown in red. Also shows
other automobile, secondary, and proposed roads and county boundaries. Map has note: “This map includes some projects for
paving and gravelling during Summer of 1924.”
Text, black & white illustrations, and index to municipal automobile campgrounds on verso. Panel title: Road and Recreation
Map Oregon. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, “Jefferson Park, Santiam National Forest” and “Big
Lake, Mount Washington on the skyline.” Also on title panel, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific
Division” and “Government Printing Office.”
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Oregon, Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA
OCLC: 37046640

**National Forests, District 6, 1927.** (Administrative map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W125°00’ – W116°30’/N46°15’ – N41°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 90 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests using four shades of green, national parks shown in purple, national monuments in red; Indian Reservations in yellow; major lakes, General Land Office (BLM) land district boundaries, and local land offices shown in blue. Also shows forest supervisors headquarters, county boundaries, and rivers. Also shows adjacent national forests in northern California. At top center of map, “State of Oregon.” 1005 copies printed.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA; LC
OCLC: 37129231

**Road and Recreation map of State of Oregon, March 1, 1927.** (Forest visitor map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:950,000. W124°15’ – W117°00’/N46°30’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 73 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and shown in green; paved and gravel roads, road numbers and recreation areas are shown in red. Also shows other automobile, secondary, and proposed roads, national forest and county boundaries. Map has note: “This map includes some projects for paving and gravelling during Summer of 1927.”
Text, black & white illustrations, and index to city and roadside automobile campgrounds on verso. Panel title: Road and Information Map for the National Forests of Oregon. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, “Along the McKenzie Highway” and “Along the shores of Diamond Lake.” Panel title has, “Revised 1927.” Also on title panel, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific District.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 402 (June 1928), page 1083.
Holdings: NA and 10 libraries
OCLC: 36474309

**Road and Recreation map of State of Oregon, March 1, 1931.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 14
1931. Scale, ca. 1:950,000. W124°15’ – W117°00’/N46°30’ – N42°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 73 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and shown in green; paved, oiled, and gravel roads, road numbers and recreation areas are shown in red. Also shows other automobile and secondary roads, national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Montana State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 21845087
V. Maps of the Region

B. Maps of the States of Oregon and Washington

2. Washington

   a. U.S. Geological Survey mapping – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve

   Entire State of Washington

Map of Washington showing classification of lands.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Bancroft Library (UCB); Univ. of California, Santa Cruz; Univ. of Chicago; Oregon State Univ.; Central Washington Univ.; Buffalo Bill Hist. Center. OCLC: 15979166

Map of Washington showing distribution of Red Fir, expressed in percentages of the total forest area.

Map of Washington showing distribution of Hemlock, expressed in percentages of the total forest area.

Map of Washington showing distribution of Spruce, expressed in percentages of the total forest area.
Map of Washington showing distribution of Cedar, expressed in percentages of the total forest area.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:2,250,000. W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 21 x 32 cm., folded to 28 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.
Main report title: Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington, by Henry Gannett, 1898 (pages 12 – 37).
Shows seven density classifications. Base map shows, international and county boundaries, major settlements, railroads, lakes and water courses.

Map of Washington showing distribution of Pine, expressed in percentages of the total forest area.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:2,250,000. W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 21 x 32 cm., folded to 28 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.
Main report title: Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington, by Henry Gannett, 1898 (pages 12 – 37).
Shows four density classifications. Base map shows, international and county boundaries, major settlements, railroads, lakes and water courses.

Map of Washington showing classification of lands.
1902. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W124°45’ – W122°15’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 157 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief not indicated. Printed on 4 sheets and assembled into one map.
Shows nine land classifications: 6 classes of merchantable timber, cut areas, timberless areas, and burned areas. Base map shows settlements, roads, railroads, drainage, Indian Reservations, county names and boundaries and land grant limits.
(Series: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 5; Plate I) in back pocket. Serial Set volume number 4507 (57th Congress, 2nd Session) H. Doc. 213.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Central Washington Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 31225964

Regional coverage within the state of Washington – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve

Map of western Washington showing classification of lands.
1898. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W124°30’ – W122°15’/N49°00’ – 45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 70 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows five land classifications: cut timber, burned areas, timbered areas, timberless areas, and sparsely timbered or unknown areas. Base map shows settlements, roads, railroads, drainage, Indian Reservations, county names and boundaries and land grant limits.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Michigan State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; LC
OCLC: 29875250

Map of western Washington showing density of merchantable timber.
1898. Scale, ca. 1:875,000. W125°00’ – W121°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 38 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief not indicated.
Main report title: The Forests of the United States, Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington, by Henry
Gannett, 1899.
Shows 4 density classifications. Base map shows, international and county boundaries, major settlements, lakes and water courses.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 29875236

Map showing the distribution of Red Fir expressed in percentages of total forest in western Washington.
[1898]. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W123°00' – W121°00' / N49°00' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 14 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows proportion of Red Fir to total forest in 7 percentage ranges. Map also shows state and county boundaries, and principal towns, railroads, and water courses. Thematic data provided in color only for areas in western Washington.

Map showing the distribution of Hemlock expressed in percentages of total forest in western Washington.
[1898]. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W123°00’ – W121°00’ / N49°00’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 14 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows proportion of Hemlock to total forest in 6 percentage ranges. Map also shows state and county boundaries, and principal towns, railroads, and water courses. Thematic data provided in color only for areas in western Washington.

Map showing the distribution of Cedar expressed in percentages of total forest in western Washington.
[1898]. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W123°00’ – W121°00’ / N49°00’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 14 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows proportion of Red Fir to total forest in 6 percentage ranges. Map also shows state and county boundaries, and principal towns, railroads, and water courses. Thematic data provided in color only for areas in western Washington.

Map showing the distribution of Spruce expressed in percentages of total forest in western Washington.
[1898]. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W123°00’ – W121°00’ / N49°00’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 14 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows proportion of Spruce to total forest in 6 percentage ranges. Map also shows state and county boundaries, and principal towns, railroads, and water courses. Thematic data provided in color only for areas in western Washington.
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, by Fred G. Plummer, 1902.
Shows ten land classifications: 6 classes of merchantable timber, logged areas, burned areas, timberless areas, and glacial areas. Map does not show areas east of the Columbia River. Base map shows settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, streams, and the crest of the Cascade Range. Area covered by this map is of the present day Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Central Washington Univ.
OCLC: 30338181

Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Red Fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia).
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, by Fred G. Plummer, 1902.
Shows proportion of red fir to total forest in 4 percentage ranges. Map also shows settlements, railroads, lakes, and streams. Does not provide coverage for areas east of the Columbia River.

Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Yellow Pine (Pinus ponderosa).
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, by Fred G. Plummer, 1902.
Shows proportion of yellow pine to total forest in 4 percentage ranges. Map also shows settlements, railroads, lakes, and streams. Map does not show areas east of the Columbia River.

Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Mertens Hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana).
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, by Fred G. Plummer, 1902.
Shows proportion of Mertens hemlock to total forest in 3 percentage ranges. Map also shows settlements, railroads, lakes, and streams. Does not provide coverage for areas east of the Columbia River.

Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Red Cedar (Thuja plicata).
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, by Fred G. Plummer, 1902.
Shows proportion of red cedar to total forest in 5 percentage ranges. Map also shows settlements, railroads, lakes, and streams. Does not provide coverage for areas east of the Columbia River.
Reserves, by Fred G. Plummer, 1902.

Shows proportion of red cedar to total forest in 3 percentage ranges. Map also shows settlements, railroads, lakes, and streams. Map does not show areas east of the Columbia River.

Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Engelmann Spruce (Picea engelmannii).
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, by Fred G. Plummer, 1902.
Shows proportion of Engelmann spruce to total forest in 3 percentage ranges. Map also shows settlements, railroads, lakes, and streams. Map does not show areas east of the Columbia River.

Quadrangle coverage within the State of Washington – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Tacoma Quadrangle.
1900. Scale, 1:125,000. W122°30' – W122°00'/N47°30' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 feet).
Shows seven land classifications: naturally timberless, cut areas not restocking, burned areas not restocking, virgin timber, merchantable forests, cut areas restocking, and burned areas restocking on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. No national forest land is covered by this map.
Holdings: 16 libraries
OCLC (Annual report issue): 43268923; (Separately published issue): 21476975

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Seattle Quadrangle.
1900. Scale, 1:125,000. W122°30' – W122°00'/N47°30' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 feet).
Shows seven land classifications: naturally timberless, cut areas not restocking, burned areas not restocking, virgin timber, merchantable forests, cut areas restocking, and burned areas restocking on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. No National Forest land is covered by this map.
Holdings: 16 libraries
OCLC (Annual report issue): 43268922; (Separately published issue): 21470960

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Mount Stuart Quadrangle.
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Ellensburg Quadrangle.


1900. Scale, 1:125,000. W121°00’ – W120°30’/N47°30’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).


Shows five land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber by density per acre, naturally timberless, and burned timber not restocking on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Forested areas of the map are now part of the Wenatchee National Forest.


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 21733804

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Chelan Quadrangle.


1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W120°30’ – W120°00’/N48°00’ – N47°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).


Shows five land classifications: 3 classes of merchantable timber by density per acre, naturally timberless, and burned timber not restocking on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Forested areas of the map are now part of the Wenatchee National Forest.


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 21733804


1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W117°30’ – W117°00’/N48°00’ – N47°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).


Shows six land classifications: 2 classes of merchantable timber by density, logged areas re-foresting, burned areas re-
foresting, naturally timberless, and cultivable on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. No national forest land is covered by this map.


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Eastern Washington Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; Spokane Public Library

OCLC: 21733827

B. Maps of the States of Oregon and Washington

2. Washington

b. U.S. Forest Service mapping

Entire State of Washington

National Forests, District 6, 1921. (Administrative map)
1921. Scale, ca. 1:760,000. W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 81 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Maps shows national forests (corrected to July 1, 1921) in Washington as well as national parks, national monuments, Indian Reservations, county boundaries, Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters, and U.S. Land Offices. Also shows national forests in Washington state outside of District 6, namely the Kaniksu National Forest administered by District 1. In lower center margin of map: “State of Washington.” 1,100 copies printed.
Holdings: Syracuse Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; NA; LC

OCLC: 39064171

Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, May 8, 1922. (Forest visitor map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:825,000. W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 76 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and boundaries provided; paved roads and recreation areas (keyed by number to the text on the verso) are shown in red. Also shows trunk highways, automobile, secondary, and proposed roads, county boundaries, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams area also shown. NA copy date stamped, “FEB 21 1923.” LC copy date stamped “Oct. 17 ’23.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 338 (February 1923), page 463.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA

OCLC: 56397799

Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, May 8, 1924. (Forest visitor map)
1924. Scale, ca. 1:825,000. W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 76 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and boundaries provided; paved and gravel roads and recreation areas (keyed by number to the text on the verso) are shown in red. Also shows trunk highways, automobile, secondary, and proposed roads, county boundaries also given. Map has note, “This map includes projects for paving and graveling during the summer of 1924.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Denver Public Library; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA

OCLC: 27323619
Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, May 1, 1925. (Forest visitor map)
1925. Scale, ca. 1:825,000. W125°00' – W117°00'/N49°00’ – N45°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 76 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and shown in green; paved and gravel roads and recreation areas (keyed by number to the text on the verso) are shown in red. Also shows other automobile, secondary, and proposed roads, national forest and county boundaries. Map has note, “This map includes projects for paving and graveling during the summer of 1925.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 374 (February 1926), page 497.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon, Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA OCLC: 39855561

National Forests, District 6, 1927. (Administrative map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:760,000. W125°00’ – W117°00'/N49°00’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 90 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows national forests (corrected to October 1, 1926) in Washington as well as national parks, national monuments, Indian Reservations, county boundaries, Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters, U.S. Land Offices and U.S. land district boundaries. Also shows national forests in Washington state, but outside of District 6, namely the Kaniksu National Forest administered by the Northern District (District 1). At top center of map, “State of Washington.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC OCLC: 39846457

Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, February 1929. (Forest visitor map)
1930. Scale, ca. 1:825,000. W125°00’ – W117°00'/N49°00’ – N45°30’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 76 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and shown in green; paved and gravel roads, road numbers and recreation areas are shown in red. Also shows other automobile, secondary, and proposed roads, national forest and county boundaries. Map has note, “This map includes projects for paving and graveling during the summer of 1929.”
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, February 1932. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 14
1933. Scale, ca. 1:844,800. W125°00’ – W117°00'/N49°00’ – N45°30’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 78 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forests are named and shown in green; paved and gravel roads, road numbers and recreation areas (keyed by number to the text on the verso) are shown in red. Also shows other automobile, secondary, and unsurfaced trunk highways, national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lakes and streams. Text, black & white illustrations, and table of campgrounds on verso. Panel title: Road Map, State of Washington, and Information Pertaining to the National Forests, 1933. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, (front) “Mount Baker, elevation 10,827 feet” and (back) “A Washington highway.” Title panel also has, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region, Portland, Oreg.” and back folded panel has “U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 458 (February 1933), page 568.
Holdings: Louisiana State Univ.; Reed College Library; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Library; NA; NAL OCLC: 19046822
VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps, 1891-1944

The state maps issued irregularly by the General Land Office (since 1946 the Bureau of Land Management) to show the progress of public land surveying, important federal land withdrawals, administrative organization, and growth of the territorial or state infrastructure, can prove to be important spatial records for the researcher in the history of the national forests. The G.L.O. state maps show state and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian (yellow) reservations, national parks, monuments, and game and bird refuges (purple), water features and federal water projects (blue), national forests (green), status of public land surveys, towns and cities, locations of United States land offices, roads and railroad lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Unfortunately, the G.L.O. state maps do not show forest purchase areas established by the U.S. National Forest Reservation Commission. These maps provide a unique and essential state context for the national forests that individual national forest maps lack. In some instances, they can be the only cartographic representation of a few, early, short-lived forest reserves, such as the Pacific Forest Reserve in Washington State. The map listing that follows provides full citations only for those G.L.O. state maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger, issued from the beginning of the forest reserves in 1891 to the end of G.L.O. state mapping in 1944, that actually show the forest reserves / national forests for that state. The years that state maps were issued are provided ahead of the map citations. G.L.O. maps of Oregon and Washington are presented here, and even though the Siskiyou and Crater (after 1932, Rogue River) National Forest included some lands in California, this minor bump-out of the boundary between Regions 5 and 6 does not justify listing all the General Land Office state maps for California. After 1944, researchers can rely on the colored base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey of the several states showing public lands including national forests.

1. Oregon

The General Land Office issued state maps for the state of Oregon for the years 1897, 1906, 1910, 1922, 1932, and 1943 and all show forest reserves and after March 4, 1907, national forests. The 1943 black & white map is a reprint of the 1932 edition.

Map of the State of Oregon.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1897; compiled, drawn and lettered by M. Hendges. The Friedenwald Co. Photo-Lith. Balto.
1897. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W124°30’ – W116°40’/N46°20’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 90 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with blue drainage. State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, forest reserves shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown. Also shows roads, railroads, towns and settlements. All three of Oregon’s Forest Reserves as of 1897 are shown on this map: the small Ashland and Bull Run Forest Reserves and the immense Cascade Range Forest Reserve running the 300 mile length of the Cascade Range from the Columbia River south to within 20 miles of the California-Oregon border.
Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries
OCLC: 12380066

State of Oregon.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1906; compiled by M. Hendges; revised by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman Jr. Andrew Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
This 1906 map records no changes on the western slope of the Cascade Range. Oregon’s coastal range is still devoid of forest reserves. Much land has been reserved in eastern Oregon, notably the massive Blue Mountains Forest Reserve surrounded by the smaller Maury Mountain, Chesnimnus, Wallowa, and the Wenaha Forest Reserves. Includes inset of the city of Portland, Oregon. Crater Lake National Park (established 1902) is shown in purple.

Holdings: NA; LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 36436555

State of Oregon.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1910; compiled by M. Hendges; revised by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman Jr. The Eckert Lithographing Co. Washington, D.C.
By 1910, the national forests have reached their maximum acreage. Reorganizations, boundary and name changes will follow. The Siuslaw and Siskiyou National Forests have been established in the state’s coastal ranges. The Cascade Range has been divided up into the Oregon (absorbing the Bull Run), Cascade, Umpqua, and Crater (absorbing the Ashland) National Forests. The Fremont and Deschutes National Forests have appeared on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Range, but the Deschutes is still not in its final position. The Blue Mountains National Forest has been broken up into the Malheur, Deschutes (now Ochoco), Umatilla, and Whitman, while the Wallowa has been expanded and has absorbed the Chesnimnus National Forest. The Wenaha still covers the same area in Washington and Oregon. National monuments and bird refuges have joined national parks being depicted in purple. Map includes inset of the city of Portland, Oregon.

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 27835705

State of Oregon.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1922; compiled by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman Jr. and J.J. Black. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
The National Forests in Oregon are approaching their final positions. The map shows that the Deschutes National Forest has been moved to the west up against the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, while its former lands in the Ochoco/Maury Mountains now occupied by the Ochoco National Forest. The Umatilla has absorbed the Wenaha National Forest and has become a large two-state forest. The Santiam National Forest, between the Oregon and the Cascade National Forests, indicates that more changes are in store for the Cascade Range forests. Map shows adjacent national forests in the states of Idaho, Nevada, California, and Washington. The inset map of Portland does not appear on this 1922 map.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Wisconsin Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 36123859

State of Oregon.
The Santiam National Forest still exists on this 1932 map between the Mt. Hood (formerly Oregon) and the Cascade National Forests. It will merge next year, 1933, with the Cascade National Forest to establish the Willamette National Forest. Map shows adjacent national forests in the states of Idaho, Nevada, California, and Washington.

Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 34911864

State of Oregon.
----- 1943. Black & white reprint of the 1932 map without changes.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 36004899
2. Washington

The General Land Office issued state maps for the state of Washington for the years 1891, 1897, 1905, 1909, 1924, and 1943, however, the 1891 map does not show forest reserves as the first reserve was established in Washington in 1893. The map of 1943 map is a mere reprint of the 1924 map.

Map of the State of Washington.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office, compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1897; revised and drawn by Daniel O’Hare; compiled by Robt. H. Morton. The Friedenwald Co. Photo-Lith. Balto.
1897. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and a black & white edition with drainage features shown in blue.
International, state and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, forest reserves shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown. Washington state is shown with only one forest reserve in 1897, the Pacific Forest Reserve in the Cascade Range including Mount Rainier.
Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 28616602

State of Washington.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; compiled and drawn by Daniel O’Hare; lettering by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Brett Litho. Co.
1905. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with drainage features shown in blue.
International, state and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, national park shown in purple, forest reserves shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown; populated places and railroads shown in black. Includes a “Township diagram showing sections and quarters sections.” Between 1897 and this 1905 map, the Pacific Forest Reserve has been extended south almost to the Columbia River and its name has been changed to the Mt. Rainier Forest Reserve with Mt. Rainier National Park completely within its boundaries. Also recorded on the 1905 are the massive Washington Forest Reserve in the northern part of the state on both sides of the Cascade Range and the Olympic Forest Reserve on the Olympic Peninsula. The Priest River (Region One) and the Wenaha Forest Reserves are also shown, making five forest reserves in Washington.
Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 24765615

State of Washington.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1909; compiled and drawn by Daniel O’Hare; lettering by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Columbia Planograph Co. Washington, D.C.
1909. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’ . Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with drainage features shown in blue.
International, state and county boundaries, military reservations, and federal reclamation projects shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, national parks and monuments and bird and game reserves shown in purple; national forests shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown; populated places and railroads shown in black. Includes inset maps of Tacoma and Seattle and a “Township diagram showing sections and quarters sections.” There are now 10 national forests in the state of Washington: the Olympic, four after the breakup of the Washington National Forest, the Washington, Chelan, Snoqualmie, and Wenatchee, the Rainier and the Columbia (from the former Mt. Rainier National Forest), the Colville, Wenaha and the Kaniksu (Region One) the successor forest of the Priest River National Forest.
Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries
OCLC: 7692979

State of Washington.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1924; compiled by George A. Daidy; traced and lettered by Wm Bauman, Jr. The Columbia Planograph Co.,
VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests

ASHLAND FOREST RESERVE & ASHLAND NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1893-1908

As initially proclaimed, the Ashland Forest Reserve comprised 29 Sections of land covering the upper reaches of Ashland Creek, the source of drinking water for the City of Ashland. It also protected the town’s famed Lithia mineral springs. Four additional Sections were added along the southern border of the forest reserve, south of Mount Ashland in April of 1906. The Proclamation of March 2, 1907 (one of the “Midnight” enlargements of an existing national forest) extended the boundaries of the small, local, 33 square mile Ashland Forest Reserve to include most of the Oregon portion of the Applegate River drainage – a significant expansion. In 1908, the Ashland National Forest was combined with portions of the Cascade, Klamath, and Siskiyou National Forests, to become the southwestern part of the new Crater National Forest. The lands of the former Ashland National Forest were geographically separated from the main portion of the Crater National Forest that was centered on the Cascade Range to the east. In 1932, the Crater National Forest changed its name to the Rogue River National Forest. The area now forms the Siskiyou Mountains Ranger District of the Siskiyou – Rouge River National Forest.

The Ashland Forest Reserve was named after the principle town in the area and there are two stories that explain the name. The first is that the town of Ashland, established in 1852, was named by Abel D. Hellman, whose birthplace was Ashland County, Ohio. The second explanation comes from Judge Matthew P. Deady in an 1884 letter to the [Portland] Oregonian that states that the town was named in honor of Henry Clay’s birthplace, which was near Ashland, Virginia. (McArthur, p. 35.) The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of September 28, 1893 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Oregon of 1897 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “18,560 acres.” The Ashland National Forest was administered from Grants Pass, Oregon.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1893, September 28
   Proclamation, 28 Stat. 1243

2) 1906, April 24
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3196

3) 1907, March 2
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3298

4) 1908, June 30
   (effective July 1, 1908)
   Executive Order 867

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.
Ashland Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 24, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 29 x 25 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.
Shows forest reserve boundary and the location of the 42°07' parallel, also known as the “Eastern offset of Willamette Meridian.” In the lower margin of the map, “Longitude 45°42' W. from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Ashland Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907. See Figure 31
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.
Shows forest reserve and the Oregon/California state boundary. Indicates the location of the 42°07' parallel. In lower right margin, “Longitude 45°42' W. from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Crater National Forest, Oregon and California: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order No. 867, see below under Crater National Forest.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

The Ashland Forest Reserve of Oregon. (Administrative map)
[United States, General Land Office]; J.W.R.
Shows the 29 square mile area of the Ashland Forest Reserve as proclaimed in 1893: Sections 27 through 35 of T. 39 S., R. 1 E.; Sections 25 & 26 of T. 39 S., R. 1 W; Sections 2 through 11 & 14 through 18, of T. 40 S., R. 1 E., and Sections, 1, 12, & 13 of T. 40 S., R. 1 W., Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See below under Section V. B 1a “Maps of the Region, Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey mapping – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve” for thematic mapping of the Ashland Forest Reserve and National Forest, specifically the title, Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Ashland Quadrangle, 1900.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Crater Folio (1909, sheets 13 & 14) below for coverage of the Ashland Forest Reserve and National Forest in atlas format.
Figure 31: The Ashland Forest Reserve at its greatest extent after the March 2, 1907 “Midnight” enlargement of the forest by Theodore Roosevelt. The area outlined in red indicates the full extent of the Ashland Forest Reserve after its modest enlargement by the proclamation of April 24, 1906.

BAKER CITY FOREST RESERVE, OREGON
1904-1906

A small mountainous area to the west of the city of Baker and east of the town of Bourne, centered roughly on Elkhorn Ridge, where several creeks that provided water to the farms and towns of the Baker Valley, was set aside in 1904 as the Baker City Forest Reserve. Since 1911, well after the discontinuation of the Baker City Forest Reserve, the town of Baker City has been known simply as Baker. Baker City, whose post office was established in 1866, was named for Baker County, named earlier in 1862. The name honors Edward Dickinson Baker (1808-1861) who was United States Senator from Oregon. He was killed at the battle of Balls Bluff after being made a major general. President Abraham Lincoln attempted to dissuade Senator Baker from resigning from Congress in order to fight for the Union cause, but to no avail. (McArthur, p. 45-46) The Forest Reserve protected nearby timber and water resources then being exploited for mining purposes. The Baker City Forest Reserve later formed the southeastern portion of the massive, but short lived, Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, and after this forest’s break-up into four distinct national forests in 1908, the lands of the former Baker City Forest Reserve became part of the new (1908) Whitman National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of February 5, 1904 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Oregon of 1897 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “52,480 acres.”

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1904, February 5  
Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2331  
Established Forest Reserve on 52,480 acres.

2) 1906, March 15  
Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3194  
Largest portion combined with other lands from the public domain to create the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve. Smaller portion of the Baker City Forest Reserve restored to the public domain.
Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 15, 1906.
For full citation see below under Blue Mountains Forest Reserve.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Blue Mountains Folio (1907, sheets 8, 9 & 16) below for coverage of the Baker City Forest Reserve in atlas format.

BLUE MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & BLUE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON 1906-1908

“The Blue Mountains constitute one of the largest uplifts in the state [of Oregon] and its main range, together with its spurs and offshoots, extends into several counties.” (McArthur, p. 92-93) This enormous forest reserve created from public lands, absorbed the tiny Baker City Forest Reserve upon its establishment on March 15, 1906. A “Midnight” enlargement of the forest occurred on March 2, 1907 when 874,080 acres were added to the exiting Blue Mountains Forest Reserve in the west, south, and southeastern parts of the forest as well as the entire area of the future Long Creek Ranger District of the Malheur National Forest on the forest’s north side. The 1907 enlargement also added the small 54,220-acre Maury Mountain Forest Reserve to the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve. The Maury Mountain area became part of the Deschutes National Forest in 1908, and after the 1911 reorganization of the national forests in Central Oregon, part of the Ochoco National Forest. Before being broken apart two years later, the Blue Mountains National Forest included the entire future Malheur and Whitman National Forests and significant parts of the future Deschutes (later used to establish the Ochoco National Forest) and the Umatilla National Forests.

The first reference to the range as being the “Blue Mountains” is attributable to David Thompson of the North West Company of Montreal. He referred to the mountain range in his diary entry for August 8, 1811, “Beginning of course to see the Blue Mountains between the Shawpatin and the Snake Indians.” Other travelers, explorers, and trappers coming into the country continued to use the name Blue Mountains. The Blue Mountains Forest Reserve was so named because it included practically the entire range within its boundaries. The Forest Atlas for the Blue Mountains contains 50 pages, the largest such atlas in the entire atlas series. When the Blue Mountains National Forest was broken up on June 13, 1908 under the authority of four separate Executive Orders, four new national forests were created, the Whitman, the Malheur, the Umatilla, and the Deschutes. All four exist today, although with different boundaries. The new Umatilla National Forest included all of the former Heppner National Forest and lands of the Blue Mountains National Forest. The Blue Mountains Forest Reserve had three divisions each with its own administrative site: Eastern Division with headquarters in Sumpter, Oregon, Western Division with offices in Prineville; Malheur Division with headquarters in John Day.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, March 15             *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3194 Established Forest Reserve on 2,675,620 acres in Oregon’s Blue Mountains including part of the former Baker City Forest Reserve. The 54,220-acre Maury Mountain Forest Reserve added upon its discontinuation. 874,080 acres of public land also added. Area increased to 3,603,920 gross acres.

2) 1907, March 2               *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3302

3) 1908, January 9             *Proclamation 791, 35 Stat. 2172 131,643 acres eliminated throughout the Forest Reserve mostly in the areas newly added by the proclamation of March 2, 1907.


*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

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Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 15, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:336,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 71 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.
Shows forest reserve boundaries. Indicates the location of the 44°30’ parallel. In lower margin, “42°30’ W. from Washington “Willamette Meridian and base.” National Archives has an original black & white diagram as well as an edition hand colored in green to show the portion of the 52,480-acre Baker City Forest Reserve that combined with other public lands to establish the 2,675,620-acre Blue Mountains Forest Reserve.
Holdings: LC; NA

Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907. See Figure 32
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.
Shows forest reserve boundaries. Indicates the location of the 44°30’ parallel. In lower margin, “42°30’ W. from Washington “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Proclamation adds the Maury Mountains Forest Reserve as well as 874,080 acres of public land to the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, which stood at 3,603,920 acres as of the date of this proclamation.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC (Book): 276877661

Blue Mountains National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 9, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.
Shows Forest Reserve boundaries. Lands eliminated from the Blue Mountains National Forest are shown in brown. Indicates the location of the 44°30’ parallel. In lower margin, “42°30’ W. from Washington “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Map dated “1907” but situation is that of the date of the Proclamation of 1908. 131,643 acres eliminated throughout the forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

Whitman National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 813 establishing the Whitman National Forest from lands of the Blue Mountains National Forest, see below under Whitman National Forest.

Malheur National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 814 establishing the Malheur National Forest from lands of the Blue Mountains National Forest, see below under Malheur National Forest.

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 815 establishing the Umatilla National Forest from lands of the Blue Mountains National Forest and the entire former Heppner National Forest, see below under Umatilla National Forest.

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 816 establishing the Deschutes National Forest from lands of the Blue Mountains and Cascade National Forests, see below under Deschutes National Forest.
Figure 32: Blue Mountains Forest Reserve after its enlargement by 874,080 acres by the Proclamation of March 2, 1907. Additions were made in the extreme west, south, and southeastern edges of the forest reserve with a significant addition on its north side, the future Long Creek Ranger District of the Malheur National Forest (T. 11, 12 & 13 S., R. 26 thru 32 E., Willamette Meridian). The 1907 enlargement was modified six months later with the elimination of 132,643 acres largely in the areas added in 1907. The area outlined in red shows the former Maury Mountain Forest Reserve added to the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve by this proclamation. It is now part of the Ochoco National Forest.

FOREST ATLAS OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS OF THE UNITED STATES: BLUE MOUNTAINS FOLIO.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Sept., 1907.
50 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.” Due to the break-up of this Blue Mountains National Forest shortly after this atlas was published, sheets from this atlas were later reconfigured into the atlases of the new forests. Thus the incomplete nature of the surviving atlases (see below under holdings).
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; NAL. Yale University has an atlas of 34 sheets; Univ. of Wisconsin has an atlas of 43 sheets and another in 25 sheets; National Archives copy has 40 sheets; National Agricultural Library has a complete black & white edition in 50 sheets.
OCLC: 884817412
The Bull Run Forest Reserve, the very first forest reserve established in what would come to be called the Pacific Northwest Region of the Forest Service, was set aside to preserve the Bull Run River drainage basin from settlement and development, thus protecting the major source of fresh water for the growing city of Portland. McArthur (p. 123) tells us that Frank Mognet, a settler in the area near Sandy, Oregon, attempted to catch a stray bull that had run into a then unnamed stream. This incident occurred shortly after the Civil War Battle of Bull Run in Virginia which to Mognet, seemed to be an appropriate name for the stream. The Bull Run Forest Reserve and later National Forest existed for fifteen years before being absorbed by the newly created Oregon National Forest, now known as the Mount Hood National Forest. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of June 17, 1892 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Oregon of 1897 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “142,080 acres.” The Bull Run Forest Reserve was administered from Portland.

**Administrative History**

1) 1892, June 17
   Proclamation, 27 Stat. 1027
   Established Forest Reserve on 142,080 acres.
2) 1908, June 30
   (effective July 1, 1908)
   Executive Order 864
   Forest combined with the northern part of the Cascade National Forest to establish the Oregon National Forest. Bull Run National Forest discontinued.

**Diagrams Illustrating Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders**

**Map of the Bull Run Forest Reserve in Oregon: First Proclamation (June 17, 1892)**
[U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office].
Map shows the boundaries of the “Bull Run Timber Reserve” along with major rivers, including the Columbia, roads, including “Barlow Road,” glaciers, and settlements. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. The G.L.O. map of 1895 annotated to show the boundaries of the first proclamation establishing the Bull Run Forest Reserve in 1892.
Holdings: NA

**Oregon National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 864, establishing the Oregon National Forest from lands of the Cascade National Forest and the entire Bull Run National Forest, see below under Oregon National Forest.

**U.S. General Land Office Mapping**

**Map of the Bull Run Forest Reserve in Oregon.**
[U.S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office].
Map shows the boundaries of the “Bull Run Timber Reserve” on the western slope of Mount Hood along with major rivers, including the Columbia, roads, including “Barlow Road,” glaciers, and settlements. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**U.S. Forest Service Folio**
See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Oregon Folio** (1909, sheets 1-2 & 5-6) below for coverage of the Bull Run Forest Reserve and National Forest in atlas format.
Lewis & Clark referred to the Cascade Range extending from British Columbia well into California as the “Western Mountains.” McArthur states that the botanist, David Douglas, working in these western mountains in the early part of the 1820s seems to have been one of the first to use the name Cascade, as he refers to them in his diary several times as the “Cascade Range” or “Cascade Range of Mountains.” However, Douglas does not claim to have originated the name. The maps resulting from the Wilkes Expedition (1841) charted the mountains as the Cascade Range (McArthur, p. 173-177).

The Cascade Range Forest Reserve extended nearly the entire length of the mountain range in Oregon, from the Columbia River to Upper Klamath Lake in Township 37 South, Willamette Meridian. What is more, this huge forest reserve took in vast amounts of territory on both sides of the Cascade Range Divide, an area now embracing the land area of six individual national forests, the Mount Hood, Willamette, Deschutes, Umpqua, Winema, and the Rogue River National Forests. From lands of the original Cascade Range Forest Reserve, the Crater Lake National Park was established by the Congress in 1902. The proclamation of March 2, 1907, one of several “Midnight” enlargements of an existing forest reserve, shortened the name to simply Cascade Forest Reserve and added land in several places on the western edge of the reserve. The March 2, 1907 proclamation also extended the boundary of the reserve to the south, only a few miles short of the California-Oregon border to Township 39 South, Willamette Meridian. At this point, the Cascade Forest Reserve reached its maximum size of nearly six million acres.

The Department of the Interior agencies of the General Land Office and the Geological Survey were responsible for both cadastral and thematic mapping of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed text of the presidential proclamation of September 28, 1893 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the State of Oregon of 1897 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve and annotated “4,492,800 acres.” Copies of the text of presidential Executive Orders of April 29, 1898 and June 29, 1901 and Proclamation of July 1, 1901, together with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Oregon hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by the orders and proclamations are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. The Executive Order of April 29, 1898 indicates that the Cascade Forest Reserve then stood at “4,481,280 acres.” Acreage slowly increased after Executive Order of June 29, 1901 to “4,435,040 acres” and after the Proclamation of July 1, 1901, to “4,577,120 acres.” Total acreage after the January 25, 1907 proclamation measured 5,355,320 acres. The Cascade Range had a northern and a southern division with the former headquartered in Portland and the latter in Roseburg. This arrangement continued with the changes of March 2, 1907 which expanded the forest and shortened its name to simply the Cascade Forest Reserve.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1893, September 28  
   Proclamation, 28 Stat. 1240  
   Established Forest Reserve on 4,492,800 acres in the Oregon Cascades.

2) 1898, April 29  
   Executive Order  
   West half of T. 1 S., R. 10 E., Willamette Meridian (11,520 acres), eliminated from the Forest Reserve.

3) 1899, April 6  
   Executive Order  
   160 acres of land eliminated in Section 20, T. 10 S., R. 5 E., Willamette Meridian.

4) 1901, June 29  
   Executive Order  
   T. 22 & 23 S., R. 9 E., Willamette Meridian (46,080 acres) eliminated from the reserve.

5) 1901, July 1  
   Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1972  
   Land in T. 1 to 6 S., R. 9 & 10 E., Willamette Meridian added, includes the summit of Mt. Hood and lands on the eastern slope of the Cascades. Addition total: 142,080 acres.

6) 1902, May 22  
   Public Law 57-121, 32 Stat. 202  
   152,680 acres eliminated to establish Crater Lake National Park.

7) 1907, January 25  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3270  
   930,880 acres added on both the eastern and western margins of the reserve.

8) 1907, March 2  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3300  
   531,520 acres added and name changed to Cascade Forest Reserve. At this time, the Reserve measures 5,886,840 acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.
MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Map of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve of Oregon: Second Proclamation (July 1, 1901).
United States, General Land Office; J.W.R.
[1895]. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

In manuscript, on an 1895 G.L.O. map of the reserve, outlines boundary of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve as of the Proclamation of July 1, 1901. Also shows forest reserve boundaries, settlements, main roads and streams.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 27835728

Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 25, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:760,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 30 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, and Crater Lake National Park boundaries and the location of the Columbia River, Klamath Lake, and the 43rd parallel. In lower margin: “45° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Cascade Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
For full citation see below under Cascade Forest Reserve and National Forest.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map No. 1 of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve of Oregon.
[United States, General Land Office]; J.W.R.
[1895]? Scale, ca. 1:126,720 (2 miles to 1 inch). No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 123 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, main roads and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Map covers the Cascade Range from the Columbia River in the north to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road (Santiam Pass) to the south.
Holdings: Oregon Historical Society Library; NA
OCLC: 36888712

Map No. 2 of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve of Oregon.
[United States, General Land Office]; J.W.R.
[1895]? Scale, ca. 1:126,720 (2 miles to 1 inch). No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 112 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, main roads and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Map covers the Cascade Range from the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road (Santiam Pass) in the north to Diamond Lake in the south.
Holdings: NA

Map No. 3 of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve of Oregon.
[United States, General Land Office]; J.W.R.
[1895]? Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 96 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, main roads and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Map covers the Cascade Range from Diamond Lake in the north to Lake of the Woods in the south.
Holdings: NA

Map of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve of Oregon.
United States, General Land Office; J.W.R.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, settlements, main roads and streams.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Oregon Historical Society Library; NA
OCLC: 27835728
U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 9 mapping

**Northern portion of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, (Mount Hood and vicinity) showing land classification.**

**Mount Hood and surroundings.**
Base map for the land classification map (above) naming major physical features. Public land grid based on Willamette Meridian. Holdings: LC

**Central portion of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, showing land classification.**

**Central portion of Cascade Range Forest Reserve in Oregon.**
Base map for the land classification map (above) showing major roads and naming major physical features. Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC OCLC: 68802594

**Southern portion of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, showing land classification.**
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, by H.D. Langille, F.G. Plummer, Arthur Dodwell, Theodore F. Rixon, and John B. Leiberg with an introduction by Henry Gannett, 1903. Shows six classes of merchantable timber by density, grazing land, burned over areas, and logging streams.
Cascade Forest Reserve, Oregon [southern portion].
[U.S. Geological Survey].
[1901]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. [W122°04’ – W121°30’/N44°03’ – N43°00’]. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 47 x 38 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet) and spot heights. Base map for the land classification map (above) showing major physical features. Holdings: LC

Southern Point of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, showing land classification.

See also below under Section V. B 1a “Maps of the Region, Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey mapping – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve”


Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon from Township 28 South to Township 37 South, inclusive; together with the Ashland Forest Reserve and adjacent forest regions from Township 28 South to Township 41 South, inclusive, and from Range 2 West to Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, inclusive, by John B. Leiberg, pages 209-498. 5 map plates, and two, 1:250,000-scale quadrangle maps (1 degree x 1 degree), Ashland & Klamath Quadrangles, undifferentiated by Forest Reserve.

CASCADE FOREST RESERVE & CASCADE NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON 1907-1933

The Cascade Forest Reserve inherited its massive size from its predecessor, the Cascade Range Forest Reserve and by July 1, 1907 it had been divided into four divisions: Northern Division headquartered in Portland, Willamette Division with offices in Eugene, Umpqua Division headquartered in Roseburg, and a Medford Division administered from Grants Pass. The first reorganization of the Cascade National Forest occurred in 1908 along these earlier administrative lines. The Cascade National Forest was partitioned into four national forests, the Oregon, the Cascade, the Umpqua, and the Crater National Forests. The establishment of the Deschutes National Forest included some Cascade National Forest land on the east slope of the range. By September, 1908, the Cascade National Forest was reduced to 1,767,370 acres, still with lands on both sides of the Cascade Mountains. The Supervisor’s Headquarters of the smaller national forest were located in Eugene.

It was not until 1911 that the Cascade National Forest surrendered all of its remaining lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range. A division was made along the main drainage divide or the crest of the range with the western slope remaining with the Cascade National Forest and most of its eastern slope lands being added to the reorganized Deschutes National Forest. A smaller portion on the southeastern margin of the Cascade National Forest went into the mix of lands that established the Paulina National Forest in central Oregon (See Figure 39). Also in 1911, the Cascade National Forest released its northern half to help, along with land from the Oregon National Forest, in the creation of the Santiam National Forest. The Santiam fell between the Oregon National Forest on its northern boundary, the Cascade National Forest to its south, and the Deschutes National Forest to its east. Before the 1911 division, the Cascade National Forest held 1,767,370 acres. In that year this acreage was reduced: 504,860 acres sent to the Deschutes National Forest, 147,720 acres to the new Paulina National Forest, and 216,820 acres to the new Santiam National Forest. The Umpqua National Forest transferred 168,500 acres of land in the Middle Fork, Willamette
River Basin to the Cascade National Forest, all of which produced a smaller Cascade National Forest of 929,200 acres, exclusively on the western slope of the Cascade Mountains. The Santiam and the Cascade National Forests were united in 1933 under the name, “Willamette National Forest” and both the Cascade and Santiam were discontinued. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Cascade National Forest remained in Eugene. This city also continued to serve as the location of the Forest Supervisors headquarters for the new Willamette National Forest in 1933.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 2 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3300
   Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly
   administered by the Cascade Range Forest
   Reserve. Land also added. Acreage: 5,886,840.

2) 1908, June 13 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 816
   Deschutes National Forest established from parts of the Blue Mountains, the Cascade, and the Fremont National Forests.

3) 1908, June 30 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 863
   Parts of the Cascade National Forest combined with other national forest land to establish the Crater and Oregon National Forests. Part transferred to the Umpqua National Forest. Area at the end of 1908: 1,767,370 gross acres.

4) 1911, June 7 (effective July 1, 1911) *Proclamation 1130, 37 Stat. 1684
   Portions transferred to create the new Paulina and Santiam National Forests. Other lands transferred to the reorganized Deschutes National Forest. Land added from the Umpqua National Forest. Overall area reduced to 929,200 gross acres.

5) 1933, April 6 (effective July 1, 1933) Executive Order 6104

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Cascade Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:760,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 30 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, Crater Lake National Park boundaries, and location of the Columbia River and the 43rd parallel. In lower margin: “45° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.” The map shows the re-named forest reserve extending from the Columbia River (Oregon-Washington boundary) almost to the Oregon California border in Township 39 South, Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC; NA

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 816 establishing the Deschutes National Forest from lands of the Blue Mountains and Cascade National Forests, see below under Deschutes National Forest.

Cascade National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 48 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Executive Order No. 863 reduced the former Cascade National Forest, with its northern part forming the Oregon National Forest and its southern parts being added to the Umpqua and Crater National Forests. This map shows the reduced Cascade National Forest extending from T. 13 S. to T. 24 S., but still with lands on both the eastern and western slopes of the Cascade Range divide. Also shows national forest boundaries, the “Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Road” and when national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Willamette Meridian and Base”
Holdings: NA
Cascade National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 7, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] “divide forming national forest boundary,” and lands formerly part of Umpqua National Forest transferred to the Cascade National Forest with this proclamation. Proclamation No. 1130 also transfers lands to the Deschutes, Paulina, and Santiam National Forests by placing the eastern boundary of the Cascade National Forest at the crest of the Cascade Range and the northern boundary of the Cascade National Forest on the divide separating the McKenzie and the Santiam Rivers. Shows settlements and main roads. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 20449208

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Jan., 1909.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.” Extends from the South Fork, Santiam River to the Middle Fork, Willamette River. Sheets 5, 9-11, 15-17, & 20-22 cover areas on the eastern divide of the Cascade Range later transferred to the Deschutes National Forest in 1911.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 884927524

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Cascade National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.S. Meekham.
Shows national forest boundaries, principal roads and physical landmarks. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 20450815

Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1919. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

Fishing, Hunting, and Camping on the Cascade National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and maps)
United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 104, contribution from the Forest Service, William B. Greeley, Forester.
1920. 31 pages. Booklet 13 x 18 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with two maps folded into the booklet.
Holdings: LC and 28 other libraries
OCLC(book): 16659967
--- The McKenzie Bridge Country, Cascade National Forest, Oregon.
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; Portland, Ore. April – 1920 T.P.F.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 15 x 32 cm.,
folded to 13 x 18 cm. No relief indicated.
Map extends from Eugene in the west to the crest of the Cascade Range in the east, or the central portion of the
Cascade National Forest. Map locates the national forest boundary, automobile roads, trails, stores, gasoline
stations, lodging, and locations where meals and horse feed may be obtained. Map faces page 24 in booklet.

--- The Old Willamette Military Road, Cascade National Forest.
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; Portland, Ore. April – 1920 T.P.F.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 15 x 32 cm.,
folded to 13 x 18 cm. No relief indicated.
Map extends from Eugene in the west in a southeast direction along the Middle Fork of the Willamette River to
Crescent Lake on the east side of the Cascade Range divide. Map locates the national forest boundary, automobile
roads, trails, stores, gasoline stations, lodging, and locations where meals and horse feed may be obtained. Map
faces page 28 in booklet.

Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest
Service, and other surveys by C.A. Lord; traced by R.H. Robertson; revised Jan. 1921 by E.R. Knox. Printed by the U.S.
Geological Survey.
& white. 46 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.
“Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley, Oregon Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 33602670

Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1921. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest
Service, and other surveys by C.A. Lord; traced by R.H. Robertson; Rev. Mar. 1923 W.B.P.-J.J.R.
& white. 46 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.
“Willamette Meridian.” Large date of “1921” and revision information for 1923 cannot be adequately explained, unless
this was a proof-reading or printing error.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 20450807

Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service,
and other surveys by C.A. Lord; traced 1918 by R.H. Robertson; revised 1921 by E.R.K. and V.H.F.; revised March, 1923 by
white. 47 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative
facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20450793

Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service,
and other surveys by C.A. Lord; traced 1918 by R.H. Robertson; revised 1921 by E.R.K. and V.H.F.; revised March, 1923 by
white. 47 x 54 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.
“Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 20450785

**Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1925.** (Administrative map)


Main motor highways and “Alienated land” shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon

OCLC (Color): 20497559

**Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1925.** (Administrative map)


Main motor highways and “Alienated land” shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): Colorado State Univ.; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC (Color): 20497546; (Black & white): 20450766

**Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1925.** (Forest visitor map)


1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°14’ – W121°41’/N44°18’ – N43°19’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 50 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highway shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Text, black & white illustrations, and map showing the routes of the “Triangle Auto Trip” as explained in the text on verso.


Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Multnomah County Library; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 20497569

**Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1930.** (Administrative map)


Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: LC

**Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1930.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Victor H. Flach; drawn by F.E. Washburn; revised Feb. 1929 – V.A. Byers; revised Mar. 1930 – V.A.B.


Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative
facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 20497581

Cascade National Forest, Oregon, 1930. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 17
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Montana State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20497592

CHELAN NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON
1908-1955

The Chelan National Forest was created by Executive Order 823, effective July 1, 1908, and included forest lands from the crest of the Cascade Range eastward to the Okanogan and Columbia Rivers, and from the Canadian border on the north to the southern boundary of the Entiat River drainage basin. The forest took its name from the area’s most impressive feature, namely, Lake Chelan. Chelan in a modification of the original Indian name of Tsill-anne, meaning “deep water (Hitchman, p. 44).

The entire northern portion of the Chelan National Forest was eliminated on July 1, 1911 in order to establish the first Okanogan National Forest. From 1911 to 1921, the Chelan National Forest included only the lands within the Lake Chelan and the Entiat River drainage basins (see Figure 3). In a significant reversal, effective July 1, 1921, the Forest Service transferred the entire Okanogan National Forest back to the Chelan under Executive Order 3380, thus ending the first Okanogan National Forest and reversing the proclamation of July 1, 1911. Also reversed on the same day, December 31, 1920, under Executive Order 3379 was the proclamation of July 1, 1910, that transferred the Entiat River basin from the Wenatchee to the Chelan National Forest. With the two 1920 Executive Orders, the Chelan National Forest created by Executive Order 823 of 1908 had been reinstated.

The Whatcom Primitive Area, established in 1931 on 172,800 acres on the Mt. Baker National Forest was expanded eastward over the crest of the Cascade Range into the Chelan National Forest in 1935 to include the future Pasayten Wilderness. At the same time, the Whatcom Primitive Area changed its name to the North Cascades Primitive Area, now with an impressive 801,000 acres. This primitive area was never reclassified by the Forest Service into a Wilderness area under the 1939 U-1 regulation and so did not become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The North Cascades Primitive Area on the western side of Ross Lake was later absorbed by the creation of the North Cascades National Park, which was established on October 2, 1968 under Public Law 90-544. On the same day under the same law, the portion of the former North Cascades Primitive Area to the east of the Ross Lake National Recreation Area (also created under the law of October 2, 1968) became the 505,524-acre Pasayten Wilderness, occupying the northern portion of the Okanogan National Forest and an isolated part of the Mount Baker National Forest between the Ross Lake National Recreation Area and the crest of the Cascade Range. The entire Pasayten Wilderness Area is administered by the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest.

Complete sets of six ranger district maps were made for the Chelan National Forest in 1937 and again in 1941. Only two ranger district maps have been discovered dated 1949 and only one ranger district map has been identified dated 1953. The 1943 addition of Colville National Forest lands in Okanogan County compelled a reorganization of the Chelan National Forest’s ranger districts, so a complete set of ranger district maps for 1949 and 1953 would include maps for the Chelan, Pasayten, Okanogan, Tonasket, Twisp, and Winthrop, the Stehekin Ranger Districts. Perhaps other ranger district maps dated 1949 and 1953 will eventually be found.
In 1943, the lands of the Colville National Forest in Okanogan County became part of the Chelan National Forest. The Colville National Forest east of the Okanogan-Ferry County line was enlarged with additions from the Kaniksu National Forest and was moved from the North Pacific Region, Region 6, to the Northern Region, Region 1. The 1943 reorganization changed the boundary between the two regions that endured until 1974. The Chelan National Forest ended its days in 1955 when its name was simply changed to the Okanogan National Forest without a change in area or boundaries, establishing a second version of the Okanogan National Forest. For post 1955 mapping of the area once called the Chelan National Forest, consult the listings for the Okanogan National Forest (Second) below. The first location of the Supervisor’s Office for the Chelan National Forest was in the town of Chelan, Washington. With the reorganizations of the forests in this area of Washington state, headquarters for the Chelan National Forest were moved to Okanogan, Washington 1920, where they remained after the Chelan’s name was changed to Okanogan in 1955.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, June 18 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 823 Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Washington National Forest east of the crest of the Cascade Range and north of Chelan Ridge. Area: at establishment: 2,492,500 acres.

2) 1910, July 1 *Proclamation 1058, 36 Stat. 2717 Entiat River drainage basin added from the Wenatchee National Forest (239,360 acres).

3) 1910, December 10 *Proclamation 1101, 36 Stat. 2762 Several small land parcels in the Methow Valley near the town of Conconully (17,610 acres) eliminated. At the end of 1910, area increased to 2,714,250 gross acres.


6) 1920, December 31 (effective July 1, 1921) Executive Order 3379 The Entiat River drainage basin transferred back to the Wenatchee National Forest, reversing the basin’s transfer to the Chelan National Forest by Proclamation No. 1058 of July 1, 1910.

7) 1920, December 31 (effective July 1, 1921) Executive Order 3380 All lands of the first Okanogan National Forest added. First Okanogan National Forest discontinued. Area of the Chelan National Forest increased to 2,068,110 gross acres. Land specified in the Proclamation eliminated to settle the State of Washington’s claim for compensation for its grant of common school lands, Sections 16 & 36, located within the boundaries of the national forests.

8) 1924, January 16 Proclamation 1684, 43 Stat. 1935 Land specified in the Proclamation eliminated to settle the State of Washington’s claim for compensation for its grant of common school lands, Sections 16 & 36, located within the boundaries of the national forests.

9) 1924, April 17 Executive Order 3992 Proclamation 1684 amended so as to add certain described lands to those eligible for selection by the state of Washington. Area reduced in 1924 to 1,914,672 gross acres.

10) 1928, October 25 Executive Order 4984 43,297 acres described in the Executive Order, most in private hands, eliminated from the Chelan National Forest. Area reduced to 1,843,316 gross acres.

12) 1943, August 23  
(effective July 1, 1943)
Public Land Order 162  
8 Federal Register 12349
All Colville National Forest lands in Okanogan County added to the Chelan National Forest. Colville National Forest transferred from Region 6 to Region 1 (Northern Region). Area of the Chelan National Forest increased to 2,090,469 gross acres.

13) 1947, December 4  
(effective Jan. 1, 1948)
Secretary of Agriculture  
Administrative Order #3  
12 Federal Register 8274
Lands acquired through donation in the Lake Chelan area under the authority of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 added.

14) 1955, March 23
Public Land Order 1101  
20 Federal Register 1890
Name changed to Okanogan National Forest without change in boundaries. Area at the time of the name change: 2,090,629 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Chelan National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 51 cm., folded to 29 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and international boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Formerly part of Washington National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907).” The newly established Chelan National Forest includes the northeastern portion of the reduced Washington National Forest east of the Cascade Range divide. Its southern boundary is set at the watershed boundary that separates the Lake Chelan and the Entiat River drainage basins.
Holdings: NA

**Chelan National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 1, 1910.**
1910. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] “divide forming National Forest boundary” and lands transferred from the Wenatchee National Forest to the Chelan National Forest by this proclamation. Also shows settlements, lakes and streams. The Wenatchee National Forest transferred the Entiat River drainage basin to the Chelan National Forest so that the boundary between the forests could be run along the drainage divide separating the Entiat and the Wenatchee River drainage basins. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

**Chelan National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 10, 1910.**
1910. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] “divide forming National Forest boundary,” and lands eliminated from the Chelan National Forest. Includes three inset maps showing land eliminations in detail. Also shows settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC

**Chelan National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] “divide forming National Forest boundary,” settlements, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Chelan National Forest reduced to embrace only the Entiat and the Lake Chelan drainage basins. Map includes note: “Eliminations from Chelan is shown on diagram forming part of Okanogan National Forest Proclamation, effective July 1, 1911.” For a full citation of this proclamation see under Okanogan National Forest, Washington (First), Proclamation Diagrams.
Holdings: LC; NA
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°10’ – W119°50’/N48°40’ – N47°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries and lands eliminated from the Chelan National Forest. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campsites with water, glaciers, springs, corrals, and ranger stations. “Willamette Meridian.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1326. Area eliminated confined to the lower Entiat River basin.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 19261151

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING


U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated lands within national forest boundary identified by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.” Map index shows an atlas of 23 sheets; however, sheets 1-5 & 7-11 are all mapped on Sheet No. 1 at a scale of about 1:250,000 with this note: “The above area is practically unsurveyed. When enlarged to standard scale [1:63,360], it will make pages 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10 and 11.” These sheets cover the northwest portion of the Chelan National Forest (later Okanogan) and the eastern portion of the then Washington National Forest (later Mt. Baker) or the area now known as the Pasayten Wilderness. The atlas consists of sheets 1, 6 and 12-23. Sheets 13-23 were traced by G.T.T. in 1907; sheets 1, 6 and 12 have the date 1908; sheet 6 traced by C.B.N; sheet 12 by I.T.T.
There is no reference to this atlas in the U.S. Geological Survey annual reports series.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1912. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; surveys corrected to Nov. 27, 1912. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campsites, lakes, streams, and springs. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1913. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campsites, lakes, streams, and springs. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text on verso. Panel title: Map of Chelan National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers. No panel illustrations.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 19245836

108
The Land of Beautiful Water, Chelan National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 91, “ Contribution from the Forest Service, William B. Greeley Forester.”
OCLC (Book): 16659146

Lake Chelan, Chelan Nat’l Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].
1920.  Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 40 x 37 cm, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map of the Lake Chelan region from its outlet on the Columbia River to the crest of the Cascade Mountains and the immediate vicinity around Lake Chelan. Map locates national forest boundaries, automobile roads, trails, and other recreation information. Map folded and faces page 14 in booklet. “169754-20.”

Lake Chelan, Health and Recreation, Chelan National Forest. 1920. (Forest visitor pamphlet and map)

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 33432463

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” LC copy date stamped “Feb 11 1924.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 31753136

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1928. (Administrative map)
Alienated land within national forest boundary shown in brown. Also shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 33432553

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Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oreg. from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1927; revised at Regional Office, June, 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°10' – W119°30'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, county, game preserves, and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): LC; NA
OCLC (Color): 27394680

Chelan Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1937 ½” scale lithograph.
Holdings: NA

Conconully Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1937 ½” scale lithograph.
Holdings: NA

Pasayten Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1937 ½” scale lithograph.
Holdings: NA

Stehekin Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1937 ½” scale lithograph.
Holdings: NA

Twisp Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1937 ½” scale lithograph.
Holdings: NA

Winthrop Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1937 ½” scale lithograph.
Holdings: NA

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, from G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1927; revised at Regional Office, Nov. 1940. Printed by the Geological Survey.
National forest land shown in green; areas which may be exchanged under Act approved Aug. 2, 1935 shown in patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, international, county, and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (color): LC; (Black & white): NA

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, from G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1927; revised at Regional Office, Nov. 1940. Printed by the Geological Survey.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°10' – W119°30'/N49°00' – N47°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
National forest land shown in green; areas which may be exchanged under Act approved Aug. 2, 1935 shown in patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, international, county, and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; NA; (black & white): LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 19567008; (Black & white): 84167470

Chelan Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1941 – ½” lithograph map, July 1941; A.W.K. ’41.
Shows national forest, district ranger, protective area, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Map centered on Lake Chelan.
Holdings: NA

Conconully Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1941 – ½” lithograph map, July 1941; A.W.K. ’41.
Shows national forest, district ranger, protective area, international, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Pasayten Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1941 – ½” lithograph map, July 1941; A.W.K. ’41.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°00’ – W120°10’/N49°00’ – N48°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, district ranger, primitive area, international, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Stehikin Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1941 – ½” lithograph map, July 1941; A.W.K. ’41.
Shows national forest, district ranger, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 45840502
Twisp Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1941 – ½” lithograph map, July 1941; A.W.K. '41.
Shows national forest, district ranger, protective area, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Winthrop Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1941 – ½” lithograph map, July 1941; A.W.K. '41.
Shows national forest, district ranger, primitive area, international, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Chelan National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Aug. 2, 1935” shown in a green hatched pattern. Also shows national forest, international, county, and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, and improved recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” Shows an enlarged forest extended eastward with the 1943 addition of the western (Okanogan County) portion of the Colville National Forest.
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 31775242

Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Chelan National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Aug. 2, 1935” shown in a green hatched pattern. Also shows national forest, international, county, and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, and improved recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white); Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

Chelan and Twisp Ranger Districts, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from ½” scale lithograph 1949 base map, Aug. 1949.
Shows national forest boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Harvard College Library
OCLC: 33476359

Winthrop Ranger District, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from ½-inch scale lithograph 1949 base map, Aug. 1949.
Shows national forest boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 45840666
Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land
53 x 73 cm., folded to 14 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Major roads and highways, recreation trails, and improved recreation areas shown in red. Also shows national forest boundaries,
other roads and trails, railroads, fences, sawmills, Forest Service administrative sites and other buildings. Includes “Index to
text features,” “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Chelan National Forest. Panel title has location map, uncaptioned,
black & white photograph of mountain goats and “Pacific Northwest Region, Forest Service, 1953, U.S. Department of
Agriculture.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 34 other libraries
OCLC: 10727816

Chelan and Twisp Ranger Districts, Chelan National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from the ½”- scale revised 1952 base, Aug 1953. GPO 985142.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative sites and other
structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35267234

CHESNIMNUS FOREST RESERVE, OREGON
1905-1907

This short-lived Forest Reserve was named after Chesnimnus Creek that flows through the region. The word is Native American
in origin and means ‘Thorn Butte” which refers to an area near the head of the creek where there are many thorn thickets.
McArthur tells us (p. 195) that “The Indians camped there and called the place Sis-nim-nux with the accent on the second
syllable. The suffix nux meant butte or mount.” The area now forms the Chesnimnus Ranger District of the Wallowa-Whitman
National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 12  Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3022  Established Forest Reserve on 220,320 acres.
2) 1907, March 1 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3284  Combined with Wallowa Forest Reserve
to establish Imnaha Forest Reserve.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

MAPS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

The Chesnimnus Forest Reserve, Oregon: First Proclamation (May 12, 1905).
Relief not shown.
Shows the boundaries of the Chesnimnus Forest Reserve in northeastern Oregon. Also shows the Oregon-Washington State line
and the Snake River forming the Oregon-Idaho state line, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Imnaha Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.
See under Imnaha Forest Reserve below for citation to the Proclamation of March 1, 1907.
COLUMBIA NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON
1908-1949

The Columbia National Forest takes its name from the great river of the Pacific Northwest, the Columbia, that forms much of this forest’s southern boundary. McArthur informs us (p. 220-221) that Capt. Robert Gray, in the American vessel Columbia Rediviva, on May 11, 1792, at 8 AM sailed through the breakers at the mouth of the Columbia River and at 1 PM anchored in the river ten miles upstream. On May 19, Gray gave his ship’s name to the river. Columbia refers to Christopher Columbus and is one of the most often used place names in America. The Columbia National Forest was established by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt effective July 1, 1908, from the southern districts of the Rainier National Forest, south of the Cispus/Lewis River drainage divide. Initially, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located in Portland, Oregon, but were moved to Vancouver, Washington in 1927. In order to honor the first Chief of the Forest Service, the name of the Columbia National Forest was changed to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest on July 15, 1949 by presidential proclamation. Gifford Pinchot had died earlier on October 4, 1946.

The annual publication, National Forest Areas as of June 30, 1923 (now the annual Land Areas of the National Forest System) indicates that there was a change in the boundaries of the Columbia National Forest through an official action on January 31, 1923 resulting in a reduction of the forest by over 19,000 acres. As of June 30, 1922, the Columbia National Forest measured 940,920 gross acres and on the same date in 1923, 921,902 gross acres. This reduction seems not to have been caused by an act of Congress, or either an Executive Order or Proclamation of the President. In order to settle the State of Washington’s claim for compensation for its common school grant, a memorandum of agreement was concluded on December 22, 1914, between the Secretary of Agriculture and the State of Washington. The state would relinquish its title and claim to sections 16 and 36 located within the boundaries of the national forests (its common school grant) and once surveyed, the State would be able to select other lands of equivalent acreage and value along or within existing national forest boundaries. The 1914 memorandum of agreement is probably the cause of the decrease in the Columbia National Forest’s acreage agreed to by the Secretary of Agriculture. Another acreage decrease of 3,749 acres was recorded between June 30, 1926 and June 30, 1927 to 918,158 gross acres. The large Yacolt Burn State Forest at 90,000 acres between the Columbia River and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest is one of the state forests created from this land exchange. It is named after the 1902 Yacolt Fire that burned 130,000 acres of heavy timber.

The Chief of the Forest Service approved the creation of the Goat Rocks Primitive Area on February 13, 1931 under the Forest Service’s Regulation L-20 with an area of 44,500 acres on the Rainier National Forest. After the discontinuation of the Rainier National Forest in 1933 and its lands divided between the Columbia and the Snoqualmie National Forests, the Goat Rocks Primitive Area became a part of these two forests. In 1935 the area was expanded to include 72,440 acres and in 1940, Goat Rocks Primitive Area was reclassified under the 1939 U-2 regulation and became the Goat Rocks Wild Area with an increase in area to 82,680 acres. With the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, Goat Rocks Wild Area on the Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System as the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

The 32,356 acre Mount Adams Wild Area was established in 1942 on the Columbia National Forest under Regulation U-2 of 1939, and like the Goat Rocks Wild Area, it became a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 and became the Mount Adams Wilderness Area, buy then, a part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

Complete sets of four ranger district maps each covering its five ranger districts were made for the Columbia National Forest in 1938 and again in 1940. The Forest Service completed another set of ranger district maps in 1949 for the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, the successor to the Columbia, with the addition of a sixth map of the Lewis River Ranger District. All maps in these three sets have been examined and are cited below. Fire continually plagued the lands of the Columbia National Forest, and thus, colored thematic information related to fire suppression, such as lookout stations, telephone lines, tool caches, old burn areas, etc., became an important feature to the forest’s maps and to forest visitor maps when the administrative map was used as their base.
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 18
   (effective July 1, 1908)  Executive Order 820
   Established National Forest on 941,440 acres formerly administered by the Rainier National Forest. 1911 resurvey sets the gross acreage of the forest at 942,200.

2) 1921, November 4  Proclamation 1614, 42 Stat. 2256
   Section 16 of T. 4 N., R. 10 E., and Section 16 of T. 5 N., R. 10 E., Willamette Meridian and other lands eliminated to satisfy state claims for school sections lost when the national forests were established. Area reduced to 940,920 gross acres.

3) 1927, October 31  Executive Order 4750
   1,938 acres described in the Executive Order, most of which are in private hands, eliminated from the national forest. Area reduced to 916,215 gross acres.

4) 1933, October 13  Executive Order 6333
   Land added from the Rainier National Forest in the Cispus and Cowlitz River basins upon the discontinuation of the Rainier. Area increased to 1,419,511 gross acres.

5) 1937, August 12  Public Law 75-257, 50 Stat. 622
   Public lands added. Authorizes land exchanges in the area of the addition.

6) 1937, September 15  Secretary of the Interior Order
   Implemenents Public Law 75-257 of August 12, 1937. Area increased to 1,421,533 gross acres.

7) 1949, June 15  Proclamation 2845, 63 Stat. 1277
   Name changed to Gifford Pinchot National Forest without change in boundaries. Area at time of name change: 1,421,549 gross acres.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Columbia National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 49 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest and [drainage] “Divide forming national forest boundary.” “Formerly part of Rainier National Forest, Proclamation of March 2, 1907.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, 1931; revised at Regional Office, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°30’ – N45°38’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
With a patterned red screen, shows the lands, “Transferred from the Rainier National Forest to the Columbia National Forest” upon the discontinuation of the Rainier. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes mandated by Executive Order No. 6333, which transferred the national forest lands in the Cowlitz and the Cispus river drainage basins, south of Mount Rainier National Park, to the Columbia National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 500 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries. Northern Pacific Railroad land grant limit shown in red. Also shows populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within National Forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.” No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series. Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL


OCLC: 53226585

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING


are no panel illustrations.

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NAL
OCLC: 19233981

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1917.** (Administrative map)
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°33’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library
OCLC: 31537282

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1918.** (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°35’ – W45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 95 x 112 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1920.** (Administrative map)
1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°35’ – W45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 112 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service administration facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies alienated lands (shown in orange) and areas of old burns, heavy fire risk, telephone lines and other thematic information important to firefighters in red. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 19233972

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1922.** (Administrative map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°35’ – W45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service administration facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies areas of old burns, heavy fire risk as well as lookout stations, Forest Service pasture, tool caches, and cabins in red. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1922.** (Administrative map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°35’ – W45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Forest Service administrative information (buildings, fire lookouts, tool caches, ranger district boundaries, old burns, land status, etc.) shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1922.** (Forest visitor map)

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 31615803

Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1924, (Administrative map)
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°35’ – W45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589905

Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1925 (Forest visitor map)
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 19234028

Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1931, (Administrative map)
1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°33’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Alienated land within national forest boundary shown with color overprint. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 19245815

Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1932, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V.H. Flach; traced by Sprague Simons, April, 1931.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°33’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL
OCLC: 33420372
**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1931.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V.H. Flach; traced by Sprague Simons, April, 1931
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°33’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 58 cm., folded to 23x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, national highway route numbers, improved forest camps, game refuge names and boundaries are shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, other roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative accuracy diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; Washington State Library; NA
OCLC: 19234014

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1933.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, 1931; revised at Regional Office, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00’ – W121°10’/N46°33’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.” Map shows an enlarged Columbia National Forest with the addition of lands on its northeast corner from the Rainier National Forest, a national forest discontinued in 1933.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 19234024

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1934.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised Jan. 1st 1934.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 31629318

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1935.** (Administrative map)
Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 31629357

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1935.** (Administrative map)
Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 19234022

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1938.** (Administrative map)
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°00' – W121°10'/N46°50’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; NA

OCLC: 19234008

**Mt. Adams Ranger District, Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1938.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ¼” base map, June 1938.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**Randle & Packwood Ranger Districts, Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1938.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ¼” base map, June 1938.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, primitive area, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**Spirit Lake Ranger District, Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1938.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ¼” base map, June 1938.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**Wind River Ranger District, Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1938.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ¼” base map, June 1938.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1940.** (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon June, 1939, A.W.K.; revised March 1940.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:125,000. W122°40’ – W121°08’ – N46°50’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 100 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 and 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in a black & white edition with no contours, green federal land, or blue water features.
Lands of the Columbia National Forest shown in green; areas “Lands subject to exchange under act of Aug. 12, 1937” shown in patterned green screen; contours shown in brown; water features in blue; cultural features/infrastructure in black (national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities). Includes “Compilation data diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (Color): 31629363; (Black & white): 31629366

_Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1940._ (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced from 1940 Columbia 3-color topographic map, with revisions to March, 1940 by A.W.K. and J.B.V., Portland, Oregon. GPO 16-20580.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°40’ – W121°08’ – N46°50’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Major roads, cascade crest trail, and campgrounds are shown by red overprint. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Your Columbia National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a forest ranger admiring a gigantic Douglas Fir. Title panel also has a key map of Washington state highlighting the location of the Columbia National Forest and “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.”
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 19233996

_Mt. Adams Ranger District, Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1940._ (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base map, March 1940.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. W122°00’ – W121°10’/N46°20’ – N45°35’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 29 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

_Randle & Packwood Ranger Districts, Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1940._ (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base map, March 1940.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. W122°34’ – W121°40’/N46°50’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, primitive area, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

_Spirit Lake Ranger District, Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1940._ (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base map, March 1940.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

_Wind River Ranger District, Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1940._ (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base map, March 1940.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA
**Columbia National Forest, Washington, 1941.** (Administrative map)


1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°40' - W121°08'/N46°50 - N 45°30'). Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

National forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA

OCLC (Black & white): 31615864

### COLVILLE FOREST RESERVE & COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON 1907-PRESENT

The Colville Forest Reserve was named for the nearby Colville River. The name Colville comes from the Hudson’s Bay Company fortification and trading post built at Kettle Falls on the Columbia River in September 1825 and named for a Governor of the Company, Andrew Colville (Hitchman, p. 95 & Meany, p. 54). The Colville National Forest was one of President Theodore Roosevelt’s “Midnight Reserves” proclaimed on March 2, 1907, days before the Fulton Amendment prohibiting the creation of new national forests or adding land to existing forests became effective. As originally established, the Colville National Forest extended from the Okanogan River in the west to the Columbia River in the east and from the Canadian border south to approximately N48°30’or the northern boundary of the Colville Indian Reservation. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Colville National Forest were established in the mining town of Republic, Washington, in 1908 where they remained until 1943 when the Colville was transferred to the Northern Region. In that year, the headquarters for the Colville National Forest were moved to Colville, Washington, where they are today. As of September 30, 2019, the Colville measured 1,096,799 gross acres, of which, 139,087 acres were in ownership other than the Forest Service.

Public Land Orders 162 and 163 of August 23, 1943 (effective July 1, 1943) brought important boundary changes to the national forests of northeast Washington State. The Colville National Forest’s Okanogan County lands in the west (241,952 gross acres) were added to the Chelan National Forest. Most of the Kaniksu National Forest’s lands in Washington State (160,359 gross acres) were transferred to the Colville National Forest, resulting in a decided shift of the Colville National Forest’s boundary to the East and toward the Northern Region’s national forests. These changes were due to the federal emergency land purchases made in northeastern Washington State during the 1930s. After these changes, the Colville National Forest measured 728,638 gross acres all in Washington State, however, also effective January 1, 1943, the entire Colville National Forest was transferred from Region Six to Region One for administration. All maps made after 1943 but before 1974 were constructed in the headquarters of the Northern Region in Missoula, Montana. In 1974, administration of the Colville National Forest passed back to the Pacific Northwest Region due to administrative mergers occurring in the Northern Region. In the previous year, the Kaniksu, the Coeur d’Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests consolidated their administrative functions under the name of Idaho Panhandle National Forests and the Colville moved back under the administration of the Pacific Northwest Region.

The National Forest Reservation Commission issued a resolution at its January 8, 1927 meeting supporting the inclusion of 1,720 acres of public land in T. 36 N., R. 34 E. to the Colville National Forest. The proposed addition was located on the western slope of Sherman Pass, east of the town of Republic, Washington. The law of March 4, 1927 that finalized the Commission’s resolution added over 1,000 more acres than originally supported by the Commission.

The Forest Service did not create any primitive areas on the Colville National Forest under its L-20 regulations (1929-1939) or any wilderness or wild areas under the U regulations of 1939. The Colville continued without wilderness designations until the “Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984” passed in Congress. The 1984 law created the Salmo-Priest Wilderness on the Colville (29,386 acres) and Kaniksu (11,949 acres) National Forests, entirely within the State of Washington in its farthest northeastern corner. The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, inaugurated in a 2009 law, crosses the Colville National Forest from east to west.

### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 1

   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3288 Established Forest Reserve on 869,520 acres, one of Roosevelt’s “Midnight Reserves.”*
2) 1910, May 9  *Proclamation 1033, 36 Stat. 2695  43,666 acres of land classed as agricultural eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 825,854 gross acres.

3) 1921, November 4  Proclamation 1614, 42 Stat. 2256  Section 36, of T. 35 N., R. 27 E., Willamette Meridian and other lands eliminated and transferred to the state of Washington. Area reduced to 815,360 gross acres.

4) 1927, January 8  National Forest Reservation Commission Resolution  1,720 acres of public land authorized to be added under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 on the Colville National Forest in T. 36 N., R. 34 E., Willamette Meridian.

5) 1927, March 4  Public Law 69-787, 44 Stat. 1412  2,880 acres or approximately 4.5 sections of land added in T. 36 N., R. 34 E., Willamette Meridian. The Exchange Act of 1922 extended to include all lands added.

6) 1927, September 27  Executive Order 4727  275 acres of privately owned lands in T. 35 N. T. 27 E., Willamette Meridian eliminated. At the end of 1927, area of the Colville National Forest measures 810,166 gross acres.

7) 1943, August 23 (effective July 1, 1943)  Public Land Order 162, 8 Federal Register, 12349  Colville National Forest land in Okanogan County transferred to the Chelan National Forest. [Administration of the Colville National Forest passed to the Northern Region].

8) 1943, August 23 (effective July 1, 1943)  Public Land Order 163, 8 Federal Register, 12349  Those lands added to the Kaniksu National Forest under Public Law 76-374 of August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1347), transferred to the Colville National Forest. Overall area reduced to 728,638 after transfer to Region One.

9) 1954, May 20 (effective July 1, 1954)  Public Land Order 966, 19 Federal Register 3054  Kaniksu National Forest land between the Pend Oreille River and the western boundary of the Priest River drainage divide on the east added to the Colville National Forest. Area increased to 1,007,874 gross acres.

10) 1974, July 1  Forest Service administrative action.  Colville National Forest transferred back into the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6).


12) 2009, March 30  Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1158  “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” establishes the 1200-mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Colville Forest Reserve, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:265,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 54 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 feet). Shows forest reserve and international boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, rivers and streams.

“Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA
Colville National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 9, 1910.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 82 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 feet).
Shows national forest and international boundaries and lands eliminated from the Colville National Forest by this proclamation. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, rivers and streams. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Includes inset showing land eliminations in T. 35 N., R. 26 & 27 E. Willamette Meridian, in greater detail.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats, June, 1909.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 885413144

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1915. (Topographic map)
Topography shown at 100-foot contour intervals (in brown) for national forest areas only; other areas either have no contours or a contour interval of 500 feet. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and international boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1915. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and international boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 36244518

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1918. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, international and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, corrals, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 19350192

125
Colville National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Administrative map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°40’ – W117°40’/N49°03’ – N48°24’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. In a broad hatching pattern, shows “State land exchange area under Proclamation [No. 1614] dated Nov. 4, 1921.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Administrative map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°40’ – W117°40’/N49°03’ – N48°24’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. In a broad hatching pattern, shows “State land exchange area under Proclamation [No. 1614] dated Nov. 4, 1921.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 33419854

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Forest visitor map)
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 19350205

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1928. (Administrative map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°40’ – W117°40’/N49°03’ – N48°24’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 125 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Alienated lands within the national forest boundary shown in red. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 28162105

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1928. (Administrative map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°40’ – W117°40’/N49°03’ – N48°24’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, towns settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

126
**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1931.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°40’ – W117°40’/N49°03’ – N48°24’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Main motor highways shown in red. Also shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 36244528

**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1935.** (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°40’ – W117°40’/N49°03’ – N48°24’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown with color overprint. Also shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Multnomah County Library; Washington State Univ.; NA
OCLC: 3420011

**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1936.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from 1935 ¼” lithograph map, Sept. 1936.
Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 36244533

**Tonasket Ranger District, Chelan [i.e. Colville] National Forest, Washington.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from 1935 ¼” lithograph map, Sept. 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°25’ – W118°42’/N49°00’ – N48°37’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. According to Forest Service organizational directories from 1935 to 1941, the only Tonasket Ranger District was on the Colville National Forest. “Chelan” on this map is an obvious mistake. Ranger District maps for the three other ranger districts on the Colville – Curlew, Kettle Falls, and Republic – have not yet been seen.

127
Colville National Forest, Washington, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, April 1938.
white. 80 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative accuracy
diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1943. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this is a temporary map assembled from prints of the 1938 Colville and 1939
Kaniksu, supplemented by corrections and additions.
white. 80 x 126 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, Indian Reservation, and county
boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes, and streams, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative locations
and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Map represents the transfer of Colville National Forest lands west of the Ferry/Okanogan County line to the Chelan National
Forest, the addition of lands of the Kaniksu National Forest east of the Pend Oreille River to the Colville National Forest,
and the transfer of the Colville National Forest from Region 6 (North Pacific Region) to Region 1 (Northern Region).
Holdings: NA; Region 1

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M.,
Forest Service, and other surveys by J.W. Burgess, 1952; traced at Regional Office by J.W. Burgess, W.E. Dunstan and
Theodora Reed, 1952.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°00’–W117°00’/N49°00’–N48°05’.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
93 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer
Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state
and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations
and other buildings. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Colville National Forest in the state of Washington
and accuracy diagram. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 35302551

**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953. Agriculture – Missoula.
Water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures. Public land grid in Washington based on the Willamette Meridian; public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 10701434

**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953; National Forest lands revised to 1957. Agriculture – Missoula.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W118°50’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N47°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures. Public land grid in Washington based on the Willamette Meridian and in Idaho on the Boise Meridian.
Text, location map, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Colville National Forest, Northern Region.* Title panel also has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Colville, Washington.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ. Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 35302528

**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1963.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953; National Forest lands revised to 1957. Agriculture – Missoula.
1963. Scale, ca. 253,440. W119°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N48°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 68 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1968 with “AFS/Ogden, Utah/68-1826.”
Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails, mileages, points of interest, improved recreation sites, and special area boundaries in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, international, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and Forest Service administrative locations. Includes index to "Improved recreation sites," black & white illustrations, and location map. “Forest Service Map - Class E.” Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. 1963 printing has black & white illustrations on verso; 1968 printing has blue & white illustrations on verso.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Colville National Forest.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Kettle River.” Title panel also has location map and, “U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region, 1963.”
Note: This map reflects the 1954 addition of former Kaniksu National Forest lands between the Pend Oreille River and the western boundary of the Priest River drainage divide on the east to the Colville National Forest in the Selkirk Mountains.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Ohio
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°00' – W117°00'/N49°00' – N48°03'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a black & white edition with red roads. Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, and road numbers in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, state and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Colville National Forest in the Pacific Northwest, and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian and Boise Meridian”
Holdings: LC; NA, and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 10128185

Colville National Forest, Colville Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 59229587

Colville National Forest, Kettle Falls Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 59109603

Colville National Forest, Sullivan Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 59109604

Colville National Forest, Republic Ranger District, 1970. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.; (with snowmobile trails): Univ. of Kansas; Cornell Univ.; LC
OCLC: 59109605; (with snowmobile trails): 5565579
COQUILLE FOREST RESERVE & COQUILLE NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1907-1908

Coquille is a word with unknown origin. McArthur (p. 230-231) believes that it is an Indian word with a French spelling. It has been applied to a town, a point, and a river in Coos County. Most certainly, the Coquille Forest Reserve was named after the river that runs nearby. Lands of this short-lived Forest Reserve/National Forest, one of President Roosevelt’s “Midnight” Reserves, are now administered by the Gold Beach Ranger District (T 32 and 33 S., R. 14 W., Willamette Meridian) and the Powers Ranger District (T. 36, 37 & 38 S., R.13 W., Willamette Meridian) of the Siskiyou National Forest. The reserved lands set aside in 1907 for the Coquille Forest Reserve north of the line separating T. 31 S. and T. 32 S., were returned to the public domain in Proclamation No. 1159 of June 30 1911 and Proclamation 1266 of May 4, 1914 (see under Siskiyou National Forest). The Coquille was administered from Grants Pass, Oregon, the headquarters of the Siskiyou National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 2  *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3299  Established Forest Reserve on 148,317 acres in Curry and Coos Counties, one of President Roosevelt’s “Midnight” Reserves.

2) 1908, June 30  (effective July 1, 1908)  Executive Order 866  Entire National Forest added to the Siskiyou National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Coquille Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907. See Figure 33

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. Plats.
42 x 22 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries and the Coos/Curry County boundary. Indicates the location of the 43rd parallel and in the lower margin, “47°West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base Line.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.

For a complete citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order No. 866, see below under Siskiyou National Forest.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See above under section V. B 1a “Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey mapping – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve” for thematic mapping of the Coquille Forest Reserve and National Forest, specifically the titles, Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Coos Bay Quadrangle and Port Orford Quadrangle, 1900.
See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Siskiyou Folio* (1908) below for coverage of the Coquille Forest Reserve and National Forest in atlas format.

**Figure 33:** One of the “Midnight Reserves” proclaimed on March 2, 1907 before the Fulton Amendment took effect prohibiting the creation of national forests in six western states, including Oregon. Lands shown on the map north of the line between T. 31 and 32 N., Willamette Meridian, were returned to the public domain in two proclamations (1911 & 1914) while those lands south of that line were incorporated into the Siskiyou National Forest.

**CRATER NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA**

**1908-1932**

The Crater National forest was named after the famous lake and national park that it surrounds (McArthur, p. 246-247). Under Executive Order 867 of June 30, 1908, the Forest Service combined the entire Ashland National Forest, the southern portion of the Cascade National Forest, and eastern portions of the Siskiyou National Forest, and the Applegate watershed of the Klamath National Forest in California to create the Crater National Forest. The transfer of the land in California was confirmed two days later under Proclamation 817 issued for the Klamath National Forest. Both Executive Order 867 and Proclamation 817 were effective on July 1, 1908. The Crater National Forest has always been a two state forest, a circumstance that has endured from its beginning in 1908 to the present time continuing with its successor forest, the Rogue River National Forest.
On July 9, 1932 the forest’s name was changed to Rogue River National Forest. That Executive Order by President Herbert Hoover states that, “In order to avoid the confusion growing out of a similarity of names of the Crater Lake National Park and the Crater National Forest, in the State of Oregon, it is hereby ordered that the name of the “Crater National Forest” be changed to “Rogue River National Forest.” All maps after 1932 for this area are to be found under Rogue River National Forest below. Just before the name change, the Forest Service in 1930 designated a 13,444 acre area on the Crater National Forest as the Mountain Lakes Primitive Area, one of the first such areas in the Pacific Northwest Region. The 1930 forest visitor map has the new primitive area outlined in red on 22 ½ Sections in T. 37 S., R. 6 E., Willamette Meridian, and is described in text on the back of the map. The Mountain Lakes Primitive Area was reclassified by the Chief of the Forest Service in 1940 under the 1939 U-2 regulation and expanded to embrace the entire Township referenced above to include 23,071 acres. As a Wild Area, it became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System immediately after the passage of the Wilderness Area in 1964. It is the only perfectly square wilderness area in the system.

Forest Supervisors Headquarters, for the Crater National Forest were located in Medford, Oregon from 1908 onwards and remained in there after the name change in 1932. The Rogue River National Forest merged its administrative functions in 2004 with the Siskiyou National Forest to become the Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest. The headquarters for the administratively merged forests was located in Medford, Oregon.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, June 30  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 867  

2) 1908, July 2  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   *Proclamation 817, 35 Stat. 2195  
   The portion of the Klamath National Forest in California drained by the Applegate River transferred to the Crater National Forest. Area as of December 31, 1908 in Oregon and California: 1,119,834 gross acres.

3) 1911, June 30  
   (effective July 1, 1911)  
   *Proclamation 1162, 37 Stat. 1711  
   9,200 acres transferred to Klamath National Forest (Cow Creek watershed). Northeastern section of 61,370 acres transferred to contribute to the establishment of the Paulina National Forest. 12,400 acres added from Siskiyou National Forest (Applegate River watershed). Another 27,930 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1,080,500 acres.

4) 1915, July 19  
   *Proclamation 1302, 39 Stat. 1735  
   Land added from Paulina National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Paulina National Forest. 80 acres in Section 21 of T 48 N., R. 11 W., Mt. Diablo Meridian in California eliminated. Area increased to 1,162,485 gross acres.

5) 1920, February 11  
   Public Law 66-137, 41 Stat. 405  
   A portion of the Oregon & California Railroad revested lands (800 acres) added to the Crater National Forest for the protection of the water supply of the town of Ashland, Oregon in Sections 19 and 21 of T. 39 S., R. 1 E., Willamette Meridian.

6) 1928, April 23  
   Public Law 70-305, 45 Stat. 450  
   Provisions of the Act to consolidate the national forests of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465), extended to include any lands within six miles of the external boundaries of the Crater National Forest.

7) 1928, April 23  
   Public Law 70-306, 45 Stat. 450  
   27,547 acres added in T. 35 & 36 S., R. 3 E., Willamette Meridian. Area increased to 1,164,694 gross acres.

9) 1932, July 9     Executive Order 5882  Name changed to Rogue River National Forest without boundary changes.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Crater National Forest, Oregon and California: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 38 cm., folded to 30 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the four sources of land for the newly established Crater National Forest: “All of the Ashland National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907) [172,800 acres]; Part of the Cascade National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907) [872,100 acres]; Part of the Siskiyou National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907) [16,320 acres]; Part of the Klamath National Forest (Proclamation of May 6, 1905) [58,614 acres].” Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” “Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base.” “Humboldt Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Klamath National Forest, California: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 49 cm., folded to 32 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows “Former Klamath [National Forest] Boundary” in red. Also shows the Klamath National Forest boundary as of the effective date of this Proclamation, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” land “Addition,” lands “Transferred to Siskiyou National Forest,” lands “Transferred to Crater (later the Rogue River) National Forest,” the extent of the Klamath National Forest as of the Proclamation of May 6, 1905 that established the National Forest, the part of the Trinity National Forest as of the Proclamation of February 3, 1908 and now part of the Klamath National Forest, and the part of the Shasta National Forest as of the Proclamation of September 24, 1906 and now part of the Klamath National Forest. The boundaries of the Hoopa Indian Reservation and the California-Oregon state line area also shown. “Humboldt Meridian and Base.” “Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base.”
This proclamation essentially transferred lands in order to make the boundaries of the Klamath National Forest conform to watershed boundaries without regard to the state boundary between California and Oregon.
Holdings: LC

**Crater National Forest, Oregon and California: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 55 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 36034847

**Crater National Forest, Oregon and California: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated July 19, 1915.**
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°30′ – W121°55′/N43°10′ – N41°52′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 65 x 62 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state, boundaries, lands transferred from the Paulina National Forest to the Crater National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Paulina and land eliminations. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Crater Lake National Park, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Willamette Meridian.” “Mt. Diablo Meridian.” “Humboldt Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 25666024

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See above under section V. B 1a “Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey mapping – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve” for thematic mapping of the Crater National Forest, specifically the titles, Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Ashland Quadrangle and the Klamath Quadrangles (1:250,000) 1900 and Roseburg Quadrangle (1:125,000) 1900.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated lands within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheets 1-11 & 17-19 "1909"; Pages 12-16 "1909.” Crater Lake National Park boundary shown on sheets 3-4 & 8-9. “Willamette Meridian.” Sheets 17, 18, & 19 covering areas in California and Oregon have “Willamette Mer. and Base, Mt. Diablo Mer. and Base.” Sheet 17 also has “Humboldt Mer. and Base.”
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; NA; NAL
OCLC: 886422136

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

The Crater National Forest: Its Resources and Their Conservation. (Forest visitor booklet and map)
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 203 (November 1911), page 239.
Holdings (Book): 49 libraries
OCLC (Book): 18362416

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Crater National Forest, Oregon and California. (Forest visitor map)
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 55 cm., folded to 23 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, “Areas burnt over in 1910,” towns and settlements. Public land grid based on the Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians. Map numbered as Plate IV and bound opposite page 20 in the booklet. Map bears a strong resemblance to the map/diagram of Proclamation No. 1162 of June 30, 1911 (see above).

Crater National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)
1913. Scale, ca. 1:510,000. W123°30’ – W122°00’/N43°05’ – N41°52’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 27 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service improvements and facilities, hotels, stores, schools, stage stations, houses, cabins, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Text on verso. Panel title: The Crater National Forest. Folded title panel has, “This folder published August 1, 1913,” and some issues have hand stamped near this publishing statement, “Advance Copy. Subject to Correction.” No panel illustration.
Holdings: NA; NAL
**Crater National Forest, Oregon.** (Administrative map)
[1913]. Scale, ca. 1:510,000. W123°30’ – W122°00’/N43°05’ – N41°52’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 27 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service improvements and facilities, hotels, stores, schools, stage stations, houses, cabins, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Oregon State Library; Univ. of Oregon

OCLC: 20877315

**Recreation in the Southern Cascades, guide map, Crater National Forest.** (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; R.H.R., V.H.F.
[1917?]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 43 cm., folded to 19 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest boundaries, Crater Lake National Park, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, locations where supplies, meals, lodging, car repair, and horse feed can be obtained, campgrounds, huckleberry grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Mileage table.”

Text on verso. Panel title. No panel illustrations.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 25666060

**Crater National Forest, Oregon – California, 1919.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O, and Forest Service surveys by E.H. MacDaniels; traced by E. L. Mahurin (i.e. Mehurin); revised 1918. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.


Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Crater Lake National Park, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Mt. Diablo Meridian.” “Humboldt Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon

OCLC: 20876993

**Crater National Forest, Oregon – California, 1922.** (Administrative map)

1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°20’ – W121°50’/N43°10’ – N41°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 57 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Crater Lake National Park, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Mt. Diablo Meridian.” “Humboldt Meridian.”

Holdings: LC

**Crater National Forest, Oregon – California, 1922.** (Forest visitor map)


Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 20877084
Alienated lands with national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, a cross-hatched pattern showing “areas which may be offered in exchange under Act of Congress approved April 23, 1928,” towns and settlements, Crater Lake National Park, Upper Klamath Lake, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.” Holdings: (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NAL; (Black & white): California Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA OCLC: (Color): 20877121; (Black & white): 20877132

**Crater National Forest, Oregon and California.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 17

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, June 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V.H. Flach and V.A. Byers; traced by V.A. Byers. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.


**DESHUTES NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON 1908-PRESENT**

Named for the Deschutes River that flows north to the Columbia at the eastern base of the Cascade Range, the river was known during the fur trapping days of the early 19th century as *Riviere des Chutes* or River of the Falls (McArthur, p. 281-283). As originally created in 1908, the Deschutes National Forest was established from parts of the Blue Mountains, Cascade, and Fremont National Forests and lay entirely on the east side of the Deschutes River in central Oregon. It was not until 1911 and the creation of the Ochoco and Paulina National Forests and the reorganization of the boundaries of the Cascade and Oregon National Forests along the crest of the Cascade Range that the Deschutes National Forest took on the shape of the forest it is today, with its lands largely on the west side of the Deschutes River on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range. Forest Supervisors Headquarters were first established in Prineville, Oregon close to the original center of the forest but were moved west to Bend, Oregon in 1911 as the land base of the Deschutes National Forest shifted to the west in that year. Bend remains the headquarters today. As of September 30, 2019, the Deschutes National Forest embraced 1,870,080 gross acres of which 257,667 acres within the forest’s boundaries were outside of Forest Service ownership.

The Deschutes National Forest is home to the Pringle Falls Experimental Forest. The experimental forest was officially established on 7,520 acres in 1931, located just below Wickiup Reservoir centered on the Deschutes River (a portion of the Wild and Scenic Deschutes River) including Pringle Falls and Pringle Butte. Another unit, the Lookout Mountain unit of 3,353 acres was added in 1936 about 2.5 miles northwest of the original Pringle Butte unit. The experimental forest, now measured at 11,055 acres, has been a center for research in ponderosa pine forests east of the crest of the Cascade Range.

Because of the isolated and undeveloped nature of the Mount Jefferson area at the crest of the Cascade Range and the potential for wilderness recreation, the Chief of the Forest Service, Robert Y. Stuart set aside the 52,200-acre Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in 1930 under the Forest Service’s 1929 L-20 regulation. The area reserved in 1930 embraced the mountain itself, Jefferson Park, and all of the high Cascades divide as far south as Rockpile Mountain. The Forest Service expanded the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area to 86,700 acres to the south to include the summits of Three Fingered Jack and Maxwell Butte in 1940. The primitive area included lands on the Mount Hood, the Santiam (later the Willamette), and the Deschutes National Forests, the majority of the primitive area located on the Santiam National Forest. The Forest Service never reclassified the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area under the 1939 U regulations and so the Mount Jefferson area did not become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System after the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The area had to wait another four years to
become the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area by Congressional action with Public Law 90-548 of October 2, 1968 expanding the area to 100,208 acres.

At nearly 200,000 acres, the Three Sisters Primitive area on the Deschutes and the Willamette National Forests was set aside in 1937 by the Chief of the Forest Service. In his annual report for the 1957 fiscal year, Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the Forest Service, announced that four primitive areas had been reclassified and officially made Wilderness or Wild Areas. Among the four areas was the Three Sisters, now the Three Sisters Wilderness Area, reclassified under the 1939 U-1 regulation. The Three Sisters Wilderness Area became a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 under the terms of the Wilderness Act. Also in 1957, two additional wild areas were created on the Deschutes and the Willamette National Forests, the 36,637 acre Diamond Peak Wild Area and the 46,116 acre Mount Washington Wild Area under the authority of the 1939 U-2 regulation. Both these areas became a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964, their “Wild Area” status changing to “Wilderness Area” under the terms of the Wilderness Act.

The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 increased the size of each of these four wilderness areas on the Deschutes National Forest. 15,700 acres were added to the Diamond Peak Wilderness (Deschutes and Willamette National Forests) for an area of 52,459 acres and 6,800 acres of Willamette and Mount Hood National Forest land were added to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, giving it an area of 108,959 acres. 6,400 acres were added to the Mount Washington Wilderness increasing its area to 54,452 acres and 38,100 acres were added to the Three Sisters Wilderness for an area of 283,630 acres on the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests.

Forest Service Chief, Ferdinand Silcox appeared before the National Forest Reservation Commission meeting on August 29, 1935, and proposed that four new purchase units be established by the Commission for four national forests in Oregon: a Ochoco Unit on the Ochoco National Forest, a Cottage Grove Unit on the Umpqua National Forest, a Mary’s Peak Unit on the Siuslaw National Forest and a Sisters Unit on the Deschutes National Forest. None of these were approved by the Commission at that time. Persistent advocacy by the Forest Service and Oregon’s congressional delegation eventually managed to secure all but the unit on the Umpqua National Forest. Two units were established on the Deschutes, namely, the Sisters Purchase Unit and the East Side Nursery Purchase Unit. These Purchase Units are more thoroughly examined above in Part II F “Purchase Units and Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions in the Pacific Northwest Region.” However, actions by the National Forest Reservation Commission affecting the Deschutes National Forest as well as the fate of the East Side Nursery Purchase Unit in Bend, Oregon, are listed below in the administrative history of the Deschutes National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 13  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 816  
   Established National Forest from parts of the Blue Mountains, the Cascade, and the Fremont (Paulina Mtns.) National Forests. Portion transferred to the Fremont National Forest. Area as of December 31, 1908: 1,504,207 gross acres.

2) 1908, July 14  
   Executive Order 912  
   *Proclamation 1036, 36 Stat. 2698 16,152 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1,488,055 gross acres.

3) 1910, May 20  
   *Proclamation 1148, 37 Stat. 1700 46,020 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Overall area reduced to 942,020 gross acres.

4) 1911, June 30  
   (effective July 1, 1911)  

5) 1914, March 12  
   Executive Order 1900  
   Lands described in the Executive Order (59,306 acres) eliminated from the national forest and returned to the public domain. Area reduced to 882,714 gross acres.

6) 1915, July 19  
   *Proclamation 1303, 39 Stat. 1736 46,020 acres eliminated. Land added from the Paulina National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Paulina. Area increased to 1,509,860 gross acres.

7) 1918, November 27  
   *Proclamation 1502, 40 Stat. 1897 46,020 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 1,463,840 gross acres.
8) 1922, February 2  
   Public Law 67-138, 42 Stat 362  
   Provisions of the Act to consolidate the national forests of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465) –  
   Exchange Act - extended to include any lands within six miles of the external boundaries of  
   the Deschutes National Forest.

9) 1929, March 22  
   Executive Order 5082  
   Public lands on the periphery of the Deschutes and Fremont National Forests withdrawn from  
   public entry for classification and in aid of proposed legislation to add lands to the national  
   forests.

10) 1932, September 29  
    Executive Order 5928  
    Five acres of land withdrawn from the public domain in Section 14, T.22 S., R.10 E.,  
    Willamette Meridian for a ranger station near La Pine, Oregon.

11) 1933, January 12  
    Executive Order 5991  
    Land transferred to and from the Fremont National Forest. Area reduced to 1,425,316  
    gross acres.

12) 1935, May 24  
    Public Law 74-68, 49 Stat. 288  
    Public Law 67-138 of February 2, 1922 amended to allow the president to add lands  
    within the 6-mile limit by proclamation.

13) 1938, December 5  
    Proclamation 2316, 53 Stat. 2511  
    3 Federal Register, 2881  
    411,813 acres of land added throughout the Deschutes National Forest under the authority  
    of Public Law 67-138 as amended.

14) 1938, December 9  
    Federal Register Notice  
    3 Federal Register 2885  
    Proclamation 2316 of Dec. 5, 1938 corrected. Area increased to 1,915,758  
    gross acres.

15) 1939, January 26  
    National Forest Reservation Commission Decision  
    Sisters Purchase Unit established and the first and only purchase of 11,264.79 acres  
    made in the Metolius River area north of the town of Sisters, Oregon. Land added to the  
    Deschutes National Forest.

16) 1943, January 26  
    National Forest Reservation Commission Decision  
    East Side Nursery Purchase Unit established and the first purchase of 233.50 acres made. No  
    other purchases would be made within the unit.

17) 1946, September 9  
    Proclamation 2702, 61 Stat. 1040  
    11 Federal Register 10105  
    Land added throughout the Deschutes National Forest under the authority of Public Law 67-138  
    as amended.

18) 1946, November 1  
    Federal Register Notice  
    11 Federal Register 12923  
    Proclamation 2702 of September 9, 1946 corrected.

19) 1947, May 5  
    Surplus Property Transfer Order 6  
    Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.  
    12 Federal Register 5317  
    Title to rights-of-way and other easements in the Deschutes National forest and described  
    in the Transfer Order, transferred to the Forest Service for the benefit of the Deschutes  
    National Forest.

20) 1947, December 4  
    (effective January 1, 1948)  
    Secretary of Agriculture  
    Administrative Order #3  
    12 Federal Register 8274  
    Lands acquired via donation added in Section 31 of T.18 S., R. 13 E., Willamette Meridian,  
    acquired under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Area increased to 1,927,401 gross acres.

21) 1949, April 22  
    Secretary of Agriculture  
    Administrative Order #5  
    14 Federal Register 2071  
    Land added in Sections 22 & 23 of T. 17 S.,  
    R. 12 E., Willamette Meridian, acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 and the Clarke-McNary  
    Act of 1924.

22) 1961, July 26  
    (effective July 1, 1961)  
    Proclamation 3423, 75 Stat. 1075  
    26 Federal Register 6799 to 6802  
    Land transferred to the Winema National Forest upon its establishment described on page  
    6802 (Attachment No. III) in the proclamation. Area reduced to 1,846,942 gross acres.
23) 1964, September 3
Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890
The Diamond Peak and the Mount Washington
Wild Areas and the Three Sisters Wilderness Area
on the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests
made parts of the National Wilderness
Preservation System under the terms of the
“Wilderness Act of 1964.” Former wild areas
now called “Wilderness Areas.”

24) 1968, October 2
Public Law 90-548, 82 Stat. 936
100,208 acre Mount Jefferson Wilderness
established from the Mount Jefferson Primitive
Area, first set aside in 1930 on the Santiam (after
1933 the Willamette), Mt. Hood, and the
Deschutes National Forests.

25) 1984, June 26
Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272
“Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” adds lands to
the existing Mount Washington, Diamond Peak,
and Three Sisters Wilderness areas. Also
establishes the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area
on the Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, and
Winema National Forests and with it, the new
Mount Thielsen Wilderness.

26) 1988, October 28
Public Law 100-557
102 Stat. 2782
“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act
of 1988” adds segments of Big Marsh Creek,
Crescent Creek, Little Deschutes River, Metolius
River, and Squaw Creek to the National Wild
and Scenic Rivers System to be managed by the
U.S. Forest Service and a 174.4 mile segment of
the Deschutes River also added to the system to
be managed jointly by the Forest Service and the
Bureau of Land Management.

27) 1990, November 5
Public Law 101-522
104 Stat. 2288
Newberry Crater National Volcanic Monument
established on 50,000 acres of the Deschutes
National Forest.

28) 1999, December 7
Public Law 106-144
113 Stat. 1708
Secretary of Agriculture ordered to transfer
lands to the city of Sisters, Oregon for the
construction of a sewage treatment facility.

29) 2000, November 22
Public Law 106-526
114 Stat. 2512
Secretary of Agriculture authorized to sell or
exchange with the State of Oregon seven land
parcels, four of which are on the Deschutes
National Forest. Bend, Oregon, Metro Parks
and Recreation District will have the right of
first refusal on 210 acres of the Bend Pine
Nursery, acquired in 1943 under the Weeks
Law as the East Side Nursery Purchase Unit.
Modifies the Bend Pine Nursery Conveyance
Law (Public Law 106-526, 114 Stat. 2512) and
orders the sale of 185 acres to the Bend Metro
Park and Recreation District for $3,503,676 for
a public park. 15 of those acres to be
transferred to the Administrative School District
No. 1 of Deschutes County for educational
purposes without consideration.

30) 2004, July 2
Public Law 108-269
118 Stat. 803
Section 1205 of the “John D. Dingell, Jr.
Conservation, Management, and Recreation
Act” changes the name of Squaw Creek, that
became part of the Wild and Scenic River
System under the “Omnibus Oregon Wild and
Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” to Whychus Creek.

31) 2019, March 12
Public Law 116-9
133 Stat. 580
*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.
**Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**


1908. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 42 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the three sources of land that made up the newly established Deschutes National Forest: “Part of Fremont National Forest, Proclamation of Sept. 17, 1906, [592,600 acres]; Part of Blue Mountains National Forest, Proclamation of Jan. 9, 1908 [822,537 acres]; Part of Cascade National Forest, Proclamation of March 2, 1907 [89,070 acres]. Also shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. At its establishment, the Deschutes National Forest occupies lands east of the Deschutes River including the lands of the future Ochoco National Forest. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: NA

**Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 14, 1908.**


1908. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 42 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows land transferred to the Fremont National Forest by this Executive Order as well as identifying the three sources of land used to establish the Deschutes National Forest on July 1, 1908: “Part of Fremont National Forest previous to July 1, 1908; Part of Blue Mountains National Forest previous to July 1, 1908; Part of Cascade National Forest previous to July 1, 1908.” Also shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: NA

**Figure 34:** The lands of the Deschutes National Forest shown on the map accompanying Proclamation 1036 of May 20, 1910 in their proper geographic relationship. The initial Deschutes National Forest lay entirely east of the Deschutes River whose course is shown by the curved line forming the southwestern border of the forest, in T. 22-24 S., R. 9 E., Willamette Meridian.

**Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 20, 1910.** See Figure 34 above


1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 74 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” and “Former Forest Boundary” thereby indicating the lands that have been eliminated by this proclamation. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Until the boundary changes of 1911, the Deschutes National Forest was entirely located on the eastern side of the Deschutes River. This map shows the Deschutes occupying the Maury, Ochoco, and Paulina Mountain areas. See Figure 34 immediately below.

Holdings: LC; NA

**Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.** See Figure 35 below
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands formerly part of the Oregon National Forest (and transferred to the Deschutes National Forest), lands formerly part of the Cascade National Forest (and transferred to the Deschutes National Forest), and lands eliminated from the national forest system (all once part of the Oregon National Forest). Also shows major roads, towns and settlements and water features. Map has note: “The lands eliminated by this proclamation from the Deschutes National Forest are shown on the diagram forming part of the proclamation effective July 1, 1911, for the Ochoco National Forest.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.” With this proclamation, the Deschutes National Forest boundary is pushed west to crest of the Cascade Range and Deschutes National Forest lands in the east are eliminated and used to create the new Ochoco National Forest. Deschutes National Forest lands south of the boundary between T. 22 S. and T.23 S. are eliminated to establish the Paulina National Forest. See Figure 35 below.
Holdings: Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 38929942

**Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 19, 1915.**
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, lands transferred from the Paulina to the Deschutes National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Paulina National Forest. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, lava flows, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes three inset maps showing small boundary changes in greater detail. “Willamette Meridian & Base.” With this proclamation, the Deschutes National Forest takes on its modern appearance, from the crest of the Cascade Range east to the Deschutes River and now (1915) including the Paulina Mountain area. This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1303.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 33465253

**Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 27, 1918.**
Land eliminations from the Deschutes National Forest are shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, lava flows, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes two inset maps showing smaller land eliminations. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1502.
Holdings: Multnomah County Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 780320016
Figure 35: The boundaries of the Deschutes National Forest after Proclamation 1148 of June 30, 1911, dramatically shifted westward up to the “Main Divide Cascade Mountains” with the greater part of its land base west of the Deschutes River. With this proclamation, the Deschutes National Forest transferred its three units to the northeast (1910 map shown in Figure 34 above), to create the Ochoco National Forest and the lands south of the boundary between T. 22 S. and T. 23 S. transferred to the Paulina National Forest. In return, the Deschutes received the eastern slope forest lands of the Cascade and Oregon National Forests. The proclamation also eliminated about 10 Sections in T. 12 S., R. 10 S., Willamette Meridian, once a part of the Oregon National Forest. See also Figures 39 and 40 covering the establishment and demise of the Paulina National Forest below.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letter, keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. Of the 25 sheets, 10 are dated 1909 & 1910 and titled “Deschutes” and are grouped together with sheets 17-21, 28-31, 38-41, and 46-47 dated “Sept., 1907” from the Blue Mountains Folio). Provides coverage of the future Ochoco National Forest. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” This folio was compiled and issued when the Deschutes

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society (10 sheets dated 1910); Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA

OCLC: 58427232

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cascade Folio (1909, sheets 4-5, 9-11, 15-17, & 19-22) above for coverage of the eastern portions of the Cascade National Forest in atlas format later transferred to the Deschutes National Forest in 1911.

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Oregon Folio (1909, sheets 15 & 19-21) below for coverage of the northwest portion of Deschutes National Forest in atlas format transferred from the Oregon National Forest in 1911.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1915. (Administrative map)

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon

OCLC: 36420152

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1915. (Forest visitor map)

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; NA; NAL

OCLC: 20851898

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at District Office; revised April, 1919. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°20’ – W120°40’/N44°45’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 85 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Map incorporates the boundary changes ordered by Proclamation 1502 of November 27, 1918.

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon

OCLC: 20851906

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1920. (Administrative map)

Holdings: LC
Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1921. (Forest visitor map)
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°20’ – W120°40’/N44°45’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 320 (August 1921), page 65.
Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 24 other libraries
OCLC (Map): 20851960; (Book): 54296406

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1920. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, corrals, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” NA copy date stamped “Dec 8 1923.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 348 (December 1923), page 278.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; North Dakota State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Multnomah County Library; Pennsylvania Office of Commonwealth Libraries; LC; NA
OCLC: 20851917

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1924. (Administrative map)
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°15’ – W120°40’/N44°45’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without pink alienated land layer.
Alienated lands within national forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administration facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA; NAL
OCLC: 33465435

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1924. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 16
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°15’ – W120°40’/N44°45’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 52 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administration facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 20851819

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Lage Wernstedt; traced by F.E. Washburn and W.B. Patterson; revised by Virgil A. Byers
Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised March 1931 by Region 6.
white. 82 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game
refuge, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 20851839

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest
78 x 53 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights. National forest lands are shown in green; “Areas which may be exchanged under act approved Feb. 2, 1922” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon
Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 20851853
black & white photograph, “Broken Top Mountain.” On title panel: “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region” and key map showing the location of the Deschutes National Forest in Oregon.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library NA; NAL
OCLC: 20871054

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1947, (Administrative map)
1947. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°15’ – W120°40’/N44°40’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 148 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Issued in both color and black and white editions. Lands of the Deschutes National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national parks, Indian Reservation, wild area, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC (Color): 20871111; (Black & white): 20871085

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1947, (Administrative map)
1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°15’ – W120°40’/N44°40’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Issued in both color and black and white editions. Lands of the Deschutes National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national parks, Indian Reservation, wild area, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon, LC; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC (Color): 20871111; (Black & white): 20871085

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1952, (Forest visitor map)
1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°15’ – W120°40’/N44°40’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 51cm., folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Main roads and highways, secondary roads, Cascade Crest Trail (Pacific Crest Trail System), improved recreation areas, and state parks shown in red. Also shows national forest, national parks, Indian Reservation, wild area, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Boundaries of the Bend Pine Nursery shown northeast of the city of Bend. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Deschutes National Forest. Panel illustration, un-captioned, black & white photograph of Broken Top Mountain. Title panel also has location map and “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region, July 1952.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 23 other libraries.
OCLC: 12764424

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1959, (Administrative map)
1959. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°12’ – W120°45’/N44°40’ – N43°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 150 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Shows national forest lands in green; urban areas, roads, and road numbers in red; streams and lakes in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, wild area, wilderness area and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, lava flows, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.” Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Deschutes National Forest in Oregon and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
**Deschutes National Forest, Bend Ranger District**, (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest lands in green; urban areas, roads, and road numbers in red; streams and lakes in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, towns and settlements, other trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also issued in an edition without green national forest land theme. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 56972509

**Deschutes National Forest, Crescent Ranger District**, (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest lands in green; urban areas, roads, and road numbers in red; streams and lakes in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, towns and settlements, other trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also issued in an edition without green national forest land theme. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 56972507

**Deschutes National Forest, Fort Rock Ranger District**, (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest lands in green; urban areas, roads, and road numbers in red; streams and lakes in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, towns and settlements, other trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also issued in an edition without green national forest land theme. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Indiana State Univ.
OCLC: 50241692

**Deschutes National Forest, Sisters and Metolius Ranger Districts**, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service; reprinted from Deschutes Forest series; 1959 edition.
Relief shown by hachures.
National forest land shown in green; rivers, streams, lakes, and permanent ice shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Also issued in an edition without green national forest land theme. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 56972508

**Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1959**, (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1959.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Main roads and highways, secondary roads, Cascade Crest Trail (Pacific Crest Trail System), improved recreation areas, and state parks shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, primitive areas, and county boundaries, settlements, other trails, railroads, lakes, and streams, lava flows, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Index to text features” and location map. “Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette
Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Crescent Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest lands in green; urban areas, roads, and road numbers in red; streams and lakes in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, towns and settlements, other trails, railroads, lava flows, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Sisters – Metolius Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of the Forest Series map 1962.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forest land shown in green; rivers, streams, lakes, and permanent ice shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC

Deschutes National Forest (Bend and Crescent Ranger Districts), Oregon, 1964. (Administrative map)
National forest lands shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; lakes, streams, and marshes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Bend and Crescent Ranger Districts in relation to the state of Oregon and “Compilation Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Ball State Univ. Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 36436065

Deschutes National Forest (Fort Rock Ranger District), Oregon, 1964. (Administrative map)
National forest lands shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; lakes, streams, and marshes shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Fort Rock Ranger District in relation to the state of Oregon and “Compilation Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 36436076

Deschutes National Forest (Metolius and Sisters Ranger Districts), Oregon, 1964. (Administrative map)
National forest lands shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; lakes, streams, and marshes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Metolius and Sisters Ranger Districts in relation to the state of Oregon and “Compilation Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 36436087

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1965. (Forest visitor map)
1965. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 46 cm., on sheet, 92 x 51 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. National forest lands shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, improved recreation sites, state parks, Forest Service administrative facilities, and wild area, wilderness area, primitive area, and other special area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Deschutes National Forest in relation to the state of Oregon and index to recreation facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 33465724

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1968. (Administrative map)
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°12’ – W120°45’/N44°45’ – N43°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 153 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest lands in green; built-up areas, roads, and road and trail numbers in red; streams and lakes in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lava flows, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Deschutes National Forest in the state of Oregon and “Source diagram.”

“Forest Service Map Class A.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5474311

Deschutes National Forest…, Oregon, 1971. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, 1970; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1968 Forest Series base map. GPO 998-889.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 separate sheets: East Half, Fort Rock Ranger District, 58 x 38 cm. and West Half, Bend, Crescent, Sisters Ranger Districts, 88 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Deschutes National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; built-up areas wilderness and special area boundaries, main roads, road and trail numbers, route of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, and recreation site information shown in red; Bureau of Land Management land shown in orange; Warm Springs Indian Reservation lands shown in pink; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. A location map appears on both sheets. This 2 map set is an administrative off-print of the Forest visitor map that appears below.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Florida State Univ.; Detroit Public Library; Utah State Univ.; LC
OCLC (as a two sheet set): 5569635

Deschutes National Forest…, Oregon, 1971. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, 1970; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1968 Forest Series base map. *GPO 997-172.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet (West Half – East Half). Sheet 89 x 59 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Deschutes National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; built-up areas wilderness and special area boundaries, main roads, road and trail numbers, route of the Pacific Crest National Scenic
Trail, and recreation site information shown in red; Bureau of Land Management land shown in orange; Warm Springs Indian Reservation lands shown in pink; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to “Improved Recreation Areas,” text, color illustrations, and “Key map” appear on both sides of sheet.


Holdings: LC and 21 other libraries.

OCLC: 36436132

Deschutes National Forest, Oregon, 1974. (Administrative map)


Shows national forest lands in green; built-up areas, roads, and road and trail numbers in red; streams and lakes in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lava flows, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Deschutes National Forest in the state of Oregon and “Source diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 36436155

Deschutes National Forest…, Oregon, 1975. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, 1970; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1968 Forest Series base map; reprinted in 1975 with minor revisions. *GPO 698-331.


Lands of the Deschutes National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; built-up areas wilderness and special area boundaries, main roads, road and trail numbers, route of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, and recreation site information shown in red; Bureau of Land Management land shown in orange; Warm Springs Indian Reservation lands shown in pink; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes index to “Improved Recreation Areas,” text, color illustrations, and “Key map” appear on both sides of sheet.


Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 967 (August 1975), page 89.

Holdings: NA; LC and 41 other libraries

OCLC: 5478948

FREMONT FOREST RESERVE & FREMONT NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1906-PRESENT

John C. Fremont, who led a party of explorers through this area of eastern Oregon in 1843, is the namesake of the Fremont National Forest. (McArthur, p. 382). In this part of his western explorations, Fremont lived up to his nickname as the “Pathfinder” as the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains up until Fremont’s arrival, had not yet been visited by Europeans. The original Fremont Forest Reserve extended from the vicinity of Summer Lake northward to the Paulina Lakes (T. 19 S. to T. 33 S.). Only after the addition of entire Goose Lake National Forest (see Figure 36 below) in 1908 and the transfer of the Fremont’s northern half to the new (1908) Deschutes National Forest, moving the Fremont southward, did the Fremont National Forest extend to the California-Oregon border and begin to take its modern form. 411,000 acres of Fremont National Forest land north of Summer Lake were used to create the Paulina National Forest in 1911 between the Deschutes and the Fremont National Forests. After this 1911 transfer, little remained of the original Fremont National Forest of 1906. In 1914, over 350,000 acres were eliminated from the Paulina. When the Paulina National Forest was terminated in 1915, of the 411,000 acres taken from the Fremont to create the Paulina, only 123,000 acres were returned to the Fremont National Forest. (See Figures 39 & 40 below under Paulina National Forest).
By 1925, the Fremont National Forest measured 935,714 gross acres. However, two large land additions were on the horizon in 1930 and another in 1935 that would nearly double the acreage of the forest. Under Section 8 of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924, the National Forest Reservation Commission determined that 194,264 acres of land, of which, 98,420 acres were in public ownership, on the northern periphery of the Fremont National Forest were important for watershed management, timber production, and fire protection. The Commission also ascertained that the land could be economically managed as part of the Fremont National Forest. The Commission recommended the addition be made at its February 18, 1928 meeting by a Resolution to the president. Congress acted on May 14, 1930 and approved the addition of 185,600 acres to the Fremont National Forest in Townships 25 to 27 South, Ranges 9 to 12 East, Willamette Meridian, an area that is now largely within the boundaries of the Winema National Forest. Another addition just north of the area added in 1930 came to the Fremont National Forest by way of a land transfer from the Deschutes made by Executive Order 5991 on January 12, 1933.

Congress authorized the president to include additional land in the Fremont National Forest considered “desirable for the production of timber, for the protection of streamflow, and/or the regulation and improvement of grazing resources…”26 The president issued Proclamation 2143 on October 14, 1935, which added over a half million acres to the Fremont National Forest. A final major boundary change to the Fremont National Forest came in 1961 with the creation of the Winema National Forest largely from lands of the former Klamath Indian Reservation. The Fremont National Forest contributed its lands in its far northwest region east of Chemult, Oregon towards the making of the Winema National Forest. The Fremont received former Klamath Indian Reservation lands on its western border.

The Gearhart Mountain Wild Area was established in 1943 by the Chief of the Forest Service on the Fremont National Forest under the 1939 U-2 regulation governing wild areas. The 18,709 acre area became a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 under the terms of the Wilderness Act and renamed the Gearhart Mountain Wilderness. The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 added some 4,100 acres to the wilderness area. The wilderness now measures 22,809 acres.

In the late 1930s, the Fremont National Forest comprised four ranger districts, the Bly, Paisley, Silver Lake, and Warner Ranger Districts. A full set of four maps might have been made for the Fremont in 1936 and in 1938, but only one map for each date has been located and examined: a 1936 Warner Ranger District map and a 1938 map of the Paisley Ranger District. Sources have indicated that there is a set of six ranger district maps for the Fremont National Forest dated 1962. The set consists of maps for six ranger districts operating in 1962, the Bly, Drews Valley, Paisley, Silver Lake, Thomas Creek, and Warner Ranger Districts and were made from the 1962, Class A administrative map issued at the scale of 1:126,720 and sometimes referred to as a “½ inch lithographic map.” This set would be in keeping with the practice of the Pacific Northwest Region in the late 1950s and early 1960s to issue a set of ranger district maps following the publication of a Class A map of the entire forest. So far, like the ranger district maps of 1936 and 1938, only one map, the Paisley Ranger District, has been examined and its details assembled into a citation found in this cartobibliography. A similar set made from the 1966 Class A administrative map for the Fremont National Forest has been examined and is listed below, with the Drews Valley, Thomas Creek, and Warner Ranger Districts combined into a larger Lakeview Ranger District, making a four map ranger district map set. No library or archive has cataloged the 1962 set of maps, but perhaps, like the missing ranger district maps of the 1930s, the other five will someday come to light.

The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Fremont National Forest were located in Lakeview, Oregon in 1908, and they have not moved since, even after 2002 when the Fremont and the Winema National Forests combined their administrative functions into one unit. Today, the Fremont National Forest measures 1,714,884 gross acres, of which 510,627 acres are outside of Forest Service ownership.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) **1906, September 17**
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3231*
   Established Forest Reserve on 1,235,720 acres of public land between the Paulina Lakes and Summer Lake.

2) **1908, June 13**
   *Executive Order 817* (effective July 1, 1908)
   Entire Goose Lake National Forest (633,000 acres) added upon its discontinuation. Paulina Mtns. area (lands north of T. 26 S.) transferred to the Deschutes National Forest. Other lands transferred to the Umpqua National Forest.

3) **1908, July 14**
   *Executive Order 913*
   Land added from Deschutes National Forest. Area, December, 1908: 1,260,320 gross acres.

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4) 1911, June 22 (effective July 1, 1911) 
*Proclamation 1137, 37 Stat. 1690  
411,000 acres of Fremont National Forest land on its northern boundary combined with other forest land to establish the Paulina National Forest. Area of the Fremont National Forest reduced to 852,000 gross acres.

5) 1915, July 19 
*Proclamation 1304, 39 Stat. 1737  
Land added from Paulina National Forest upon the Paulina’s discontinuation. Other lands eliminated. Area increased to 975,000 gross acres.

6) 1917, September 27 
*Proclamation 1394, 40 Stat. 1697  
Approximately 40,000 acres eliminated throughout an area south of T. 32 S., and east of R.14 E., Willamette Meridian. Area reduced to 935,714 gross acres.

7) 1928, February 18 
National Forest Reservation  
Commission Resolution  
194,264 acres of which 98,420 acres were within the public domain, recommended by the Commission to be added to the Fremont National Forest the under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act.

8) 1929, March 22 
Executive Order 5082  
Public lands on the periphery of the Deschutes and Fremont National Forests withdrawn from public entry for classification and in aid of proposed legislation to add lands to the national forests.

9) 1930, March 26 
Executive Order 5313  
Unreserved public lands withdrawn from entry in the northwestern portion of the Fremont National Forest.

10) 1930, May 14 
Public Law 71-214, 46 Stat. 278  

11) 1933, January 12 
Executive Order 5991  
Land transferred to and from the Deschutes National Forest. Area increased to 1,193,767 gross acres.

12) 1934, April 14 
Public Law 73-161, 48 Stat. 590  
President authorized to revise/extend the boundaries of the Fremont National Forest and thereby to add not more than 250,000 acres of public land to the Fremont National Forest. Revised boundary not to extend more than six miles beyond the present boundary.

13) 1934, May 25 
Executive Order 6719  
Executive Order 5082 dated March 22, 1929, modified to allow the Great Northern Railway to place a station (Crescent Siding) in a part of Section 9, T. 25 S., R. 9 E., Willamette Meridian.

14) 1935, October 14 
*Proclamation 2143, 49 Stat. 3477  
573,607 acres of land added throughout the forest as authorized by Public Law 73-161 of April 14, 1934. Area increased to 1,767,574 gross acres.

15) 1942, February 12 
Executive Order 9060  
7 Federal Register 1059  
Land added as authorized by Public Law 73-161 of April 14, 1934.

16) 1942, February 12 
Executive Order 9061  
7 Federal Register 1059-1060  
Land transferred from the Fremont National Forest to the Department of the Interior under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 – described lands more valuable for grazing purposes. Area as of June 30 1942: 1,772,637 gross acres.
17) 1961, July 26
   (effective July 1, 1961)  Proclamation 3423, 75 Stat. 1075
   26 Federal Register 6799-6802  Land added from the Klamath Indian
   Reservation upon the Reservation’s termination.
   Other lands transferred to establish the Winema
   National Forest. Area reduced to 1,718,302
   gross acres.

18) 1963, January 30
   Public Land Order 2920
   28 Federal Register 1147  80 acres of land eliminated in Section 9,
   T. 26 S., R. 13 E., Willamette Meridian, a
   former ranger station site, for the Garden
   Clubs Reseeding Project.

19) 1964, September 3
   Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890
   The Gearhart Mountain Wild Area on the
   Fremont National Forest made part of the
   National Wilderness Preservation System
   under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of
   1964.” Area now called the Gearhart
   Mountain Wilderness Area.

20) 1972, January 6
    (effective January 11, 1972)  Supplemental Proclamation to
    Proclamation 3423
    37 Federal Register 407  Land added and land eliminated, thus
    correcting Proclamation 3423 of July 26,
    1961. Area reduced to 1,709,623 gross acres.

21) 1981, May 18
    (effective June 23, 1981)  Public Land Order 5912
    46 Federal Register 28415  Public Land Order 2920 of January 30, 1963
    revoked, restoring the 80 acres of land
    withdrawn in 1963 to the public land laws.

22) 1984, June 26
    acres to the Gearhart Mountain Wilderness.

23) 1988, October 28
    Public Law 100-557
    102 Stat. 2782  “Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers
    Act of 1988” adds a 15 mile segment of the
    North Fork, Sprague River on the Fremont
    National Forest and a 59 mile segment of the
    Sycan River on the Fremont and the Winema
    National Forests to the National Wild and
    Scenic Rivers System to be managed by the
    U.S. Forest Service.

    Act of 1997” transfers 295 acres of Fremont
    National Forest land in the Warner Canyon Ski
    Area to Lake County, Oregon in exchange for
    320 acres of land owned by Lake County and
    other parcels in the Hart Mountain National
    Wildlife Refuge (Interior Department).

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATIVE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Fremont Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated September 17, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 40 cm.,
folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries. Indicates the location of the 43rd parallel. In lower margin, “44° West from Washington.”
“Willamette Meridian and Base.” As originally established, the Fremont Forest Reserve extended from the Paulina
Mountains in the north to the southern end of Summer Lake in the south.
Holdings: LC; NA

Fremont National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 47 cm.,
folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the sources of the reorganized Fremont National Forest: “All of Goose Lake National Forest (Proclamation
of August 21, 1906); Part of Fremont National Forest (Proclamation of September 17, 1906).” Also shows national
forest and state boundaries. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 14, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 47 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows the sources of the reorganized Fremont National Forest: “All of Goose Lake National Forest (Proclamation of August 21, 1906); Part of Fremont National Forest (Proclamation of September 17, 1906)” as well as lands “Transferred from the Deschutes Nat. For. [to the Fremont National Forest] by Executive Order of this date.” Also shows national forest and state boundaries. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 22, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries. Map shows the Fremont National Forest after lands have been transferred to establish the Paulina National Forest but does not show the lands so transferred or the Paulina National Forest. Map extends from the California-Oregon state line north to Silver Lake. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 20876428

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 19, 1915.**
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 68 x 76 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, lands eliminated from the Fremont National Forest and lands transferred from the Paulina National Forest upon its discontinuation to the Fremont National Forest. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and marshes. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by proclamation No. 1304.
Holdings: Multnomah County Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 780249843

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 27, 1917.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 75 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries and lands eliminated from the Fremont National Forest. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, streams, and marshes. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by proclamation No. 1394.
Holdings: LC; NA

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1935: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Oct. 14, 1935.**
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°00’ – W120°00’/N43°25’ – N41°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 67 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows, in two different patterned red layers, “Additions” to the Fremont National Forest as ordered by the Proclamation of October 14, 1935 and lands “Transferred from the Deschutes National Forest to the Fremont National Forest” by Executive Order No. 5991 dated January 12, 1933. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, marshes, and streams, and Forest Service administration facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by executive order 5991 (1933) and proclamation No. 2143 (1935).
Holdings: LC; NA
U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

26 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian & Base.”
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 58427228

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Fremont National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
1912. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°21' – W120°04' / N43°10' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 107 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian and base.”
Holdings: Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 780249835

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1918. (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranger stations, lakes, streams, and marshes. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 33470698

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Administrative map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without alienated lands. Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranger stations, lakes, streams, and marshes. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Oregon Historical Society; NA; NAL
OCLC (Black & white): 38929963

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Forest visitor map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes, streams, and marshes. “Willamette Meridian.”
Fremont National Forest, Oregon, (North Half) 1927. (Administrative map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°00' – W120°00'/N42°50' – N43°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Main motor highways, highway names and numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes, streams, marshes, and “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 36367402

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, (South Half) 1927. (Administrative map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°00' – W120°00'/N41°54' – N42°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 90 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Main motor highways, highway names and numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, marshes, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 36367402

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1927. (Administrative map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°00' – W120°00'/N43°25' – N41°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also printed in an edition without alienated lands. Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; main motor highways, highway names and numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities lakes, streams, and marshes. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC; NAL
OCLC: 20871797

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1927. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 16

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland Oregon; compiled by J. Frankland; revised Feb., 1932. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°00' – W120°00'/N43°25' – N41°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; NA; NAL

OCLC: 20876852

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1932.** (Forest visitor map)


1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°00’ – W120°00’/N43°25’ – N41°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 68 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways, improved forest camps, and national highway route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, other roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Montana State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 20871826

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, (North Half) 1933.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland; revised 1932.


Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC (Blueline print)

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 36367410

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, (South Half) 1933.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland; revised 1932.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°30’ – W120°00’/N42°48’ – N41°58’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC (Blueline print)

OCLC (As a two sheet set): 36367410; (South half only): 35951929.

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1935.** (Administrative map)


Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 20876619

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1936, North Half.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1926; revised April, 1936. Williams & Heintz Co., Wash., D.C.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°00’ – W120°00’/N43°25’ - N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 79 x 138 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA

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Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1936, South Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1926; revised April, 1936. Williams & Heintz Co., Wash., D.C.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°00' – W120°00'/N42°50' – N41°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 90 x 138 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 33470946

Warner Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1936. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ½” lithograph map, Sept. 1936.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°00' – W120°00'/N42°30' – N42°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 32 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game refuge, state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: USGS, Denver Library

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1938. (Administrative map)
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°00’ – W120°00’/N43°25’ – N41°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 71 x 69 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 20876580

Paisley Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1936. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1938 ¼” lithograph map, Oct. 1938.
Shows national forest, game refuge, county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Map centered on Summer Lake.
Holdings: NA

Fremont National Forest, Oregon (North Half), 1940. (Administrative map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°00’ – W120°00’/N43°25’ - N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 135 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. A black & white edition may exist but has not been examined.
Lands of the Fremont National Forest lands are shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 36367432

Fremont National Forest, Oregon (South Half), 1940. (Administrative map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°00’ – W120°00’/N42°50’ – N41°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 135 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Fremont National Forest lands are shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wild area,
Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1926; retraced in Washington Office, with revisions, April 1940, by S.L. Acker. 1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°00’ – W120°00’/N43°25’ – N41°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 62 cm., folded to 21 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Main motor highways, Oregon Skyline Trail, state route numbers, improved forest camps, and national highway and route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, marshes, and streams, structures, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Fremont National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Ponderosa Pine, an important timber crop on the Fremont National Forest.” Title panel also has a location map highlighting the location of the Fremont National Forest in relation to Oregon’s major cities and rivers. When folded, the map’s title panel is not easily identified.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 38930000

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1942. (Administrative map)

Lands of the Fremont National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, marshes, and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings Color): Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon, LC; NA; NAL

OCLC (Color): 20876536; (Black & white): 20876497

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1947. (Administrative map)

National forest lands are shown in green. Also shows national forest, wild area, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Silver Lake Ranger District” or the northern portion of the Fremont National Forest shown off-set from the larger southern portion with geographic coordinates of W121°45’ – W 120°50’/N43°25’ – N42°53’. Southern portion extends from W121°20’ to W120°00’ and from N42°53’ to N42°00’.

Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon, LC

OCLC (Color): 33471086; (Black & white): 36367441

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1947. (Administrative map)

National forest lands are shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon: Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington. LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC (Color): 20876351; (Black & white): 20876392
Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1954. (Forest visitor map)
1954. Scale, ca. 1:230,000. W122°00’ – W120°00’/N43°25’ – N41°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 74 cm., folded to 18 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main and secondary roads, road numbers, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, and wild area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams. Includes index to text features. “Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; NAL: LC and 27 other libraries
OCLC (Map): 12756960; (Book): 83616790

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1956 (North Half). (Administrative map)
1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°30’ – W120°00’/N43°30’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 127 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. National forest lands shown in green; lakes, streams and marshes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map coverage extends eastward only to W120°45’. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Fremont National Forest in Oregon. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 33471643

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1956 (South Half). (Administrative map)
1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°50’ – W120°00’/N43°00’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 96 x 127 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. National forest lands shown in green; lakes, streams and marshes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Fremont National Forest in Oregon. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 33471643

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1962. (Administrative map)
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°30’ – W120°00’/N43°30’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 144 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National forest lands shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, state, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Fremont National Forest in Oregon, and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 33471768

Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1962, Paisley Ranger District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of the Forest Series map, 1962.
Lands of the Fremont National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national Forest, wild area, and county boundaries, roads, trails, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other cultural features. Shows the Gearhart Mountain Wild Area in its entirety. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. It is probable that other ranger district maps uniform to this 1962 Paisley Ranger District map were issued for the Bly, Drews Valley, Silver Lake, Thomas Creek, and Warner Ranger Districts.

Holdings: personal collection

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1965.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 24
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1962; revised 1964. GPO 987-137.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 51 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest lands in green; Forest Service administrative facilities, wilderness boundaries, recreation sites, roads, trails, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes index to Forest Service recreation sites and “Key Map” showing the location of the Fremont National Forest in Oregon. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Fremont National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, green & white photograph of a fly fisherman on a mountain stream.
Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5501823

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1966.** (Administrative map)
National forest lands shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, and road numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and marshes shown in blue. Also shows National Forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Fremont National Forest in Oregon, and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA
OCLC: 33471862

**Bly Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1966.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
National forest lands shown in green; improved roads and road numbers are shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC
OCLC (As a four map set): 646521243

**Lakeview Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1966.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
National forest lands shown in green; built up areas, improved roads and road numbers are shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC
OCLC (As a four map set): 646521243
**Paisley Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1966.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green; built up areas, improved roads and road numbers are shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service ranger stations, and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC
OCLC (As a four map set): 646521243

**Silver Lake Ranger District, Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1966.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green; improved roads and road numbers are shown in red; water features shown in blue.
Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt roads, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC
OCLC (As a four map set): 646521243

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1970.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon in 1959 from U.S.
National forest lands shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, and road and trail numbers in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and marshes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Fremont National Forest in Oregon, and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 5405380

**Fremont National Forest... Oregon.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service ; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1973; supplemental recreation data has been added to the Forest Series map base. *GPO 797-024.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. W121°25’ – W120°00’/N43°28’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color map printed on both sides of sheet in two segments, North Half & South Half, 106 x 77 cm., on sheet, 58 x 88 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management land shown in orange; private lands shown in yellow; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, road numbers and recreation information shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and marshes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Fremont National Forest in Oregon, text, and color illustrations.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 17666629
To honor the first Chief of the Forest Service, the name of the Columbia National Forest was changed to the Gifford Pinchot National Forest on July 15, 1949 by presidential proclamation. Pinchot had died earlier on October 4, 1946. The location of the Forest Supervisors Headquarters did not change with the forest’s name and remained in Vancouver, Washington. Today the Gifford Pinchot National Forest embraces 1,532,956 gross acres, of which, 220,375 acres are outside Forest Service ownership.

On the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, there are six wilderness areas fully upon or touching its lands, two wild and scenic rivers, four special management areas, one Volcanic National Monument Area, one National Scenic Area, and the route of the Pacific Crest Trail crosses the forest from the Columbia River to its northern boundary.

The Chief of the Forest Service approved the creation of the Goat Rocks Primitive Area on February 13, 1931 under the Forest Service’s Regulation L-20 with an area of 44,500 acres on the Rainier National Forest. With the discontinuation of the Rainier National Forest in 1933 and its lands divided between the Columbia and the Snoqualmie National Forests, the Goat Rocks Primitive Area became a part of these two forests. In 1935 the area was expanded to include 72,440 acres and in 1940, Goat Rocks Primitive Area was reclassified under the 1939 U-2 regulation and became the Goat Rocks Wild Area with an increase in area to 82,680 acres. In 1949 the Goat Rocks Wild Area became part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. With the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, Goat Rocks Wild Area on the Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests entered the National Wilderness Preservation System as the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area. The “Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984” revised the boundary of the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area and added over 24,000 acres to the wilderness to increase it to 107,018 acres. The area of the Goat Rocks Wilderness in Yakima County on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range is administered by the Wenatchee National Forest, but remains a part of the Snoqualmie National Forest.

Under the U-2 regulation of 1939, the Chief of the Forest Service, Earle H. Clapp, established the Mount Adams Wild Area on the Columbia National forest in 1942 on 32,356 acres and in 1949, the area became part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area was automatically added to the National Wilderness Preservation System and became the Mount Adams Wilderness Area, one of the System’s first units. On May 20, 1970, an Executive Order was signed by President Nixon which corrected an old surveying error and returned 10,055 acres of the Mount Adams Wilderness to the Yakima Indian Nation, part of a larger 21,000 acre transfer. While the entire 21,000 acres were transferred to the Yakima Nation and were deleted by the Forest Service, the 10,055 acres of the Mount Adams Wilderness Area transferred to the tribe were still counted by the Forest Service as part of the wilderness area. 14,420 acres were added to the Mount Adams Wilderness Area under the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 and from 1984 until 1995, the Forest Service measured the area at 56,681 acres. Beginning in 1996, the 10,055 acres of tribal land ceased to be a factor in determining the area of the Mount Adams Wilderness. The wilderness area now includes 47,123 surveyed acres entirely on Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

In addition to adding lands to the existing Goat Rocks and Mount Adams Wilderness Areas, the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 also created the 3,078-acre Glacier View Wilderness, the 20,784-acre Indian Heaven Wilderness, the 15,720-acre Tatoosh Wilderness (with 636 acres on the Snoqualmie National Forest), the 5,963-acre Trapper Creek Wilderness, and the 168,956-acre William O. Douglas Wilderness on the Gifford Pinchot (15,683 acres) and the Snoqualmie (153,273) National Forests. As is true for the Goat Rocks Wilderness, the area of the William O. Douglass Wilderness on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range is administered by the Wenatchee National Forest, although the land is part of the proclaimed Snoqualmie National Forest.

Three other special areas on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest deserve mention. The Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument was designated by Public Law 97-243 (96 Stat. 301) of August 26, 1982 on 110,000 acres of Gifford Pinchot National Forest two years after the volcano erupted. On November 17, 1986 Congress established the “Columbia Gorge National Scenic Area under Public Law 99-663 (100 Stat. 4274) including lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington and Mount Hood National Forest lands across the Columbia River in Oregon. The Gifford Pinchot National Forest is host to the Wind River Experiment Station officially designated in 1913 with a focus on studying the most important economic tree in the Pacific Northwest, the Douglas Fir. The Wind River Experiment Station became the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in 1924, with operations based in Portland, Oregon and Thornton Munger as director. In 1932, the research area was officially designated as the Wind River Experimental Forest. The experimental forest consists of two units, the Trout Creek and the Panther Creek divisions.
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1949, June 15  
Proclamation 2845, 63 Stat. 1277  
Established National Forest from lands  
14 Federal Register 3273  
formerly administered by the Columbia  
National Forest without boundary changes.  
Area: 1,421,562 gross acres.

2) 1964, September 3  
Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
The Goat Rocks Wild Area and the Mount  
Adams Wild Area made parts of the National  
Wilderness Preservation System under the terms  
of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” Both wild  
areas now are designated wilderness areas.

3) 1968, April 25  
Public Land Order 4412  
33 Federal Register 6659  
37,844 acres of non-public land eliminated in  
T. 7 & 8 N., R. 3 & 4 E., Willamette Meridian  
in the vicinity of Kalama Falls. Area reduced  
to 1,383,239 gross acres.

4) 1972, May 20  
Executive Order 11670  
37 Federal Register 10431  
21,000 acres in the Mount Adams Wilderness  
Area and adjoining lands in the Gifford Pinchot  
National Forest transferred to the Yakima Indian  
Nation and boundaries redrawn. Area reduced to  
1,362,510 gross acres.

5) 1982, August 26  
Public Law 97-243, 96 Stat. 301  
Mount St. Helens Volcanic National Monument  
designated on 110,000 acres, to be administered  
by the Forest Service. Boundary redescribed and  
and a land acquisition/exchange program authorized.

6) 1984, July 3  
Public Law 98-339, 98 Stat. 299  
“Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984”  
establishes the Glacier View, Indian Heaven,  
Tatoosh, and the Trapper Creek Wilderness  
Areas on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest  
and the William O. Douglas Wilderness on the  
Snoqualmie and the Gifford Pinchot National  
Forests. Boundary of Goat Rocks Wilderness  
revised and area enlarged. 14,420 acres added  
to the Mount Adams Wilderness.

7) 1986, June 18  
Public Law 99-500  
100 Stat. 1783-271  
Land deleted and forest boundary modified.  
Area: 1,379,298 gross acres.

8) 1986, October 30  
Public Law 99-591  
100 Stat. 3341-272  
Exterior boundary modified after adding and  
deleting lands. Area increased to 1,382,326  
gross acres.

9) 1986, November 17  
Public Law 99-663  
100 Stat. 4274  
“Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area  
Act!” establishes the National Scenic Area and  
designates segments of the Klickitat and White  
Salmon Rivers in Washington state as part of  
the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.  
Law designates Mount Rainier National Park  
as part of the National Wilderness Preservation  
System and adjusts the boundary between the  
Gifford Pinchot National Forest and the national  
park, excluding 210 acres from the Gifford  
Pinchot National Forest.

10) 1988, November 16  
Public Law 100-688  
102 Stat. 3965  

11) 1991, March 18  
Secretary of Agriculture Notice  
56 Federal Register 16294  
Boundaries of Mount St. Helens National  
Volcanic Monument enlarged to include  
an additional 1,450 acres of private and  
state lands to be exchanged with other Forest  
Service lands. Area: 1,390,869 gross acres.

12) 1998, October 21  
Public Law 105-277  
112 Stat. 2681-326  
“Interstate 90 Land Exchange Act of 1998”  
authorizes, directs, facilitates and expedites  
the land exchange between the Plumb Creek  
Timber Company and the Forest Service

13) 1998, October 23 Public Law 105-279 112 Stat. 2690
“Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument Completion Act” provides for the expeditious completion of the previously mandated Federal acquisition of private mineral and geothermal interests within the National Volcanic Monument. Area increased to 1,407,201 gross acres.

“Upper White Salmon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act” adds 20 miles of the White Salmon River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO


U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon June 1939, A.W.K; revised June 1949. 1949. Scale, ca. 1:125,000. W122°40’ – W121°08’/N46°50’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 100 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 and 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer/green patterned exchange layer. Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; “Lands subject to exchange under Act of Aug. 12, 1937” (see under Columbia National Forest) shown in a green hatched pattern; contours shown in brown; water features in blue; cultural features and infrastructure in black (national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities). “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 31629373

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Louisiana State Univ.; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Mississippi; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 35302419; (Black & white): 33420605

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 53959948
Reproduced from the ½" scale lithograph 1949 base map, Aug. 1949.
white. 25 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wild area, and county boundaries, roads and trails, populated places, railroads,
lakes, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 53959947

Reproduced from the ½" scale lithograph 1949 base map, Aug. 1949.
white. 25 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, wild area, and county boundaries, roads and trails, populated
places, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 53959945

Reproduced from the ½" scale lithograph 1949 base map, Aug. 1949.
White. 21 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wild area, and county boundaries, roads and trails, populated places, railroads,
lakes, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 53959949

Reproduced from the ½" scale lithograph 1949 base map, Aug. 1949.
white. 25 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads and trails, natural areas, populated places, railroads, rivers, lakes and
streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 45840642

Reproduced from the ½" scale lithograph 1949 base map, Aug. 1949.
white. 25 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, roads and trails, populated places, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 53959946

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced from 1940 Columbia 3-color topographic map, with revisions to
63 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main and secondary roads, Cascade Crest Trail, improved recreation areas, and campsites where fire permits are not required
shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, marshes,
and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned,
black & white photograph “Mount St. Helens across 25 miles of virgin Douglas-fir.” Title panel includes key map showing
location of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington State and “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Pacific Northwest Region, Issued October, 1949.” This was the first Forest Visitor map that reflects the name change of
Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, 1957, (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Portland Oregon 1957. U.S.
60 x 50 cm., folded to 20 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in pink; roads and road numbers, trails, recreation areas, district ranger
stations, guard stations and state parks shown in red. Also shows cities and settlements, lakes and streams, national forest,
national park, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries. Includes “Index to text features,” list of “Important Forest
Camps,” and location map showing the location of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington State. “Forest
Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Text, black & white illustrations, and location map on verso. Panel title: Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Panel illustration,
uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Mount Adams and its reflection in a lake. Title panel also has, key map of
Washington State highlighting the location of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Pacific Northwest Region, September 1957.”
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL and 32 other libraries
OCLC: 11340430; (Book): 28695322

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1957-1958 from Forest
Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey Sheets scale 1:62,500. Williams & Heintz Lithograph Corporation,
Wash. D.C. – Agriculture.
122 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, roads and road numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes
and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wild area, Indian Reservation, state and county
boundaries, trails, minor roads, railroads, lava beds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes
“Authority Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in Washington State.
“Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 31753162

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, Mt. Adams Ranger District, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Gifford Pinchot Forest Series map, scale ½” = 1 mile, 1958
edition.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief
shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries,
settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Packwood Ranger District, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprint from Gifford Pinchot Forest Series map, scale ½” = 1 mile, 1958
edition.
shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid
based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 38086804
Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Willard, Wind River Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Gifford Pinchot Forest Series map, scale ½” = 1 mile, 1958 edition.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Randle Recreation Area, Randle Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.
See under VIII. Wilderness, Grasslands, and Special Area mapping, Part C Special Area Mapping, 2. Washington

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 996054.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35302471

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 996054.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35302435

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 996054.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; Evergreen State College
OCLC: 35302464

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 996054.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35302446

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 996054.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35302456
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 996054.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35302451

Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; urban areas, road and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Northwestern Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5495281

Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; urban areas, road and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 31682142

Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; urban areas, road and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wild area, and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 21821230

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Recreation Guide, Spirit Lake & Mt. St. Helens, (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Forest Service Region 6, 1963. GPO 998302.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:75,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 39 cm., folded to 15 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest lands in green; roads, trails, district ranger stations, guard and lookout stations, improved and unimproved recreation areas and trail shelters shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, natural area, and county boundaries. Includes text, location map, and black & white illustrations.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; New Mexico State Univ.; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 19619626
Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, major roads and road numbers, and recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, state and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest in the state of Washington, text, and index to recreation sites. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”


Gifford Pinchot National Forest lands shown in dark green; lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest administered by the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in light green; urban areas, roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Michigan State Univ.; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Coos County (Ore.) Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA; (1:253,440-scale): Univ. of Washington; Washington State Library. OCLC: 5495948; (1:253,440-scale): 34047036

Mt. St. Helens-Spirit Lake, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 26

Wooded areas shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown in gray over green; roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, campsites and information centers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also has national forest and county boundaries. Includes “Trail Log,” color and black & white illustrations, and location map. Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, un-captioned, color photograph of Mount St. Helens and cap cloud reflected in Spirit Lake.


Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
Pacific Northwest Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1969; based on 1967 forest series map with supplemental recreation data added. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/70-1711. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates [W122°30’ – W121°18'/N46°50’ – N45°40’]. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 57 cm., folded to 27 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; national parks shown in gray and other lands (private, Indian Reservations, etc.) shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, roads and features of interest to Forest visitor (campgrounds, ranger stations, etc.) shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, and lava flows.

Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, 1972. (Forest visitor map)
1972. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates [W122°30’ – W121°18’/N46°50’ – N45°40’]. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 57 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; national parks shown in gray and other lands (private, Indian Reservations, etc.) shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, roads and features of interest to Forest visitor (campgrounds, ranger stations, etc.) shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, and lava flows. Text, green & white illustrations, and campground directory on verso. Panel title: Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph of two hikers overlooking, “Mt. Rainier and Packwood Lake from Lily Basin Trail No. 86, Goat Rocks Wilderness.”
Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 5477798

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°40’ – W121°10’/N46°50’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 129 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Gifford Pinchot National Forest lands shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; urban areas, roads and road numbers, and trail boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5442062

Mt. St. Helens-Spirit Lake, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
1973. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W122°20’ – W122°00’/N46°25’ – N46°02’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Wooded areas shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown in gray over green; roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, campsites and information centers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also has national forest and county boundaries. Includes “Trail Log,” color and black & white illustrations, and location map. Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of Mount St. Helens and Spirit Lake.
Holdings: 16 libraries
OCLC: 12874477

Gifford Pinchot National Forest. (Forest visitor map)
Compiled in the U.S.F.S. Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1973; supplemental recreation data has been added 1976.
Lands of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; national parks shown in gray; Indian Reservations shown in pink; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in dark orange; and private lands shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, roads, and features of interest to Forest visitor (campgrounds, ranger stations, etc.) shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, and lava flows. Text, color illustrations, “Key Map,” and campground directory on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photographs and black & white portrait of Gifford Pinchot, overlaid by a white grid.
Holdings: LC and 73 other libraries
OCLC: 4358674
GOOSE LAKE FOREST RESERVE & GOOSE LAKE NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1906-1908

Although there is no record of who named the large lake straddling the Oregon and California border, the name, “Goose Lake” describes the large numbers of wild geese that frequented the lakes of central Oregon (McArthur p. 432). The entire forest became a part of the Fremont National Forest (established 1906) under the 1908 general reorganization of the forests of eastern Oregon, forming the southern portion of the Fremont National Forest. With the 1908 transfer of the Fremont’s lands in the north to the Deschutes National Forest and another transfer of its northern lands in 1911 to create the Paulina National Forest, the area of the former Goose Lake National Forest, shown in Figure 36 below, constituted the majority of the Fremont National Forest. This situation lasted until 1915 with the termination of the Paulina National Forest and the return of some lands to the Fremont National Forest that it had lost in 1911. The Goose Lake Forest Reserve was administered from headquarters in Lakeview, Oregon just to the north of Goose Lake.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, August 21  
*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3226  
Established forest reserve on 630,000 highly dispersed acres.

2) 1908, June 13  
(effective July 1, 1908)  
Executive Order 817  
Entire national forest discontinued. All lands transferred to the Fremont National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

PROCLAMATION DIAGRAM AND EXECUTIVE ORDER MAPS

**Goose Lake Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated August 21, 1906.** See Figure 36
1906. Scale ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries. Indicates the location of the 42nd parallel (roughly the California – Oregon boundary). In lower margin, “44° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.” See Figure 36 below.
Holdings: LC; NA

**Fremont National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July..., 1908.**
For complete citations to the maps of Executive Order No. 817 (effective July 1, 1908) and 913 (effective July 14, 1908) that include the area of the Goose Lake National Forest, see under Fremont National Forest above.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

HEPPNER FOREST RESERVE & HEPPNER NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1906-1908

The Heppner Forest Reserve was named after the eastern Oregon town in Morrow County to the north of the forest. The town was named for Henry Heppner who opened the first merchandise store with Jackson L. Morrow (McArthur, p. 463). The small forest combined with lands from the massive Blue Mountains National Forest to create the Umatilla National Forest in 1908. The lands of the former Heppner National Forest forms the Umatilla’s westernmost area, called the Heppner Ranger District. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters were located in the town of Heppner, Oregon.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, July 18
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3222
   Established Forest Reserve on 292,176 acres of public land.
2) 1908, June 13
   (effective July 1, 1908)
   Executive Order 815
   Combined with parts of Blue Mountains National Forest to established Umatilla National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Heppner Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated July 18, 1906.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 47 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, a proposed railroad line to “coal mines,” principal streams and peaks. Indicates the location of the 45th parallel. In lower margin, “42°30’ Longitude West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA
**Umatilla National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1910.**

For complete citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order No. 815, see below under Umatilla National Forest.

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**


**IMNAHA FOREST RESERVE & IMNAHA NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON**

1907-1908

McArthur writes that the “Imnaha is a beautiful name for a stream that rises in the Wallowa Mountains and flows to [the] Snake River through one of the deepest river gorges on the continent. The word was used by William Clark on a map issued with the original Lewis and Clark journals in 1814, in the form of *Innahar* (McArthur, p. 496). The Imnaha Forest Reserve takes its name from the Imnaha River which is named for a Native American leader, Imna; the “ha” in the name meaning chief. The Imnaha Forest Reserve was one of the so-called “Midnight Reserves” of President Theodore Roosevelt, which were proclaimed before the congressional ban on new forest reserves or additions to existing reserves took effect on March 4, 1907. The town of Wallowa, Oregon served as the administrative headquarters of the Imnaha.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1907, March 1  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3284  
   Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the first Wallowa (747,200 acres) and the Chesnimnus (220,320 acres) Forest Reserves with an addition of 782,720 acres from unreserved public lands. Area of the Imnaha measures 1,750,240 acres.

2) 1908, July 2  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 908  
   Name changed to Wallowa National Forest without change in boundaries.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION**

**Imnaha Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.**

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.  
52 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.  
Shows forest reserve boundaries and the course of the Snake River (forming the boundary between the states of Idaho and Oregon). “Willamette Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: LC; NA

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**


**MALHEUR NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON**

1908-PRESENT

The Malheur National Forest was named for the Malheur River which has most of its watershed within the boundaries of the forest. McArthur writes that “The name Malheur was used by Peter Skene Ogden, a Hudson’s Bay Company trader who made an expedition into the Snake River country in 1825-1826. In Ogden’s journal…appears the following entry: “Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1826 We encamped on the Rive au Malheur (unfortunate river) so called on account of property and furs having been hid here formerly discovered and stolen by the natives.” (McArthur, p. 606)
Until 1911, the Malheur National Forest was confined to an area entirely south of the John Day River. With the transfer of lands from the Umatilla National Forest in 1911, the Malheur then administered forest lands on both the north and the south side of the John Day, including the area north of the city around Magoon Lake – Long Creek Ranger District. A substantial portion of the Malheur’s western area was transferred to create the Ochoco National Forest in 1911 in the general reorganization of the federal forest land in central Oregon. Another large land addition to the Malheur National Forest occurred in 1968 with the transfer of the area of the Whitman National Forest in Grant County, Oregon to the Malheur. This transfer amounted to 282,683 gross acres and was somewhat unusual at this late date. Instead of simply leaving the land within the boundaries of the Whitman National Forest and assigning the Malheur National Forest to administer the acreage on behalf of the Whitman, the Forest Service actually transferred the land to another proclaimed national Forest.

Land exchanges were specifically authorized for the Malheur National Forest by Public Law 67-166, approved March 8, 1922. However, on maps of the Malheur that indicate areas where land exchanges would be permitted, the overarching exchange law of March 20, 1922, Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465) is the law that is cited on the map as the legal authority behind forest land exchanges. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located in the town of John Day, Oregon in 1908 where remain today. In 2019, the Malheur National Forest included 1,544,752 gross acres, of which, 63,866 acres are outside of Forest Service ownership.

Under the U-2 regulation of 1939, the Chief of the Forest Service, Earle H. Clapp, established the Strawberry Mountain Wild Area on the Malheur National forest in 1942 on 33,003 acres. Under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area was added to the National Wilderness Preservation System and became the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Area, one of the System’s first areas. The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 added 35,300 acres to the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, which now is surveyed at 69,350 acres. In addition to adding lands to the existing Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Area, the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 also created 19,650 acre Monument Rock Wilderness Area on the Malheur (12,620 acres) and the Whitman (7,030 acres) National Forests, later surveyed to be 20,079 acres.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, June 13  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 814  
   Established National Forest on 1,167,400 gross acres formerly administered by the Blue Mountains National Forest.

2) 1910, May 21  
   *Proclamation 1038, 36 Stat. 2699  

3) 1911, June 13  
   (effective July 1, 1911)  
   *Proclamation 1133, 37 Stat. 1686  
   Western portion of 119,310 acres transferred to assist in the establishment of the Ochoco National Forest. 179,550 acres added from Umatilla National Forest north of the John Day River. Area increased to 1,262,840 gross acres. Land exchanges authorized for the Malheur National Forest.

4) 1922, March 8  
   Public Law 67-166, 42 Stat. 416  
   160 acres of land eliminated in Section 33, T. 9 S., R. 31 E., Willamette Meridian. Area reduced to 1,262,680 gross acres.

5) 1925, December 29  
   Executive Order 4363  
   Lands identified in the law may be offered to the Secretary of Agriculture for exchange under the Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465) of March 20, 1922 to become part of the Malheur, Whitman, or Umatilla, National Forests as appropriate.

6) 1940, June 17  
   Public Law 76-638, 54 Stat. 402  
   The Strawberry Mountain Wild Area created in 1942 on the Malheur National Forest made a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964” and designated the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness Area.

7) 1964, September 3  
   Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
   Blue Mountain Division of the Whitman National Forest transferred to the Malheur National Forest – 282,683 gross acres. Area increased to 1,536,654 gross acres.

“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” adds segments of Malheur River and North Fork, Malheur River to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Malheur National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 48 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. “Formerly part of Blue Mountains National Forest (Proclamation of Jan. 9, 1908).” “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Malheur National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 21, 1910.**
1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 56 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated. Shows national forest boundaries, where [drainage] divides and National Forest boundaries coincide, and drainage pattern. Also shows “Former National Forest boundary” thereby showing lands eliminated by this Proclamation. “Willamette Meridian.”

This 1910 view of the Malheur National Forest has the entire forest located south of the John Day River.
Holdings: LC

**Malheur National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 13, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 20676640

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**


See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Umatilla Folio (1910, sheets 10-13 & 22-24) below for coverage of the Malheur National Forest in thematic atlas format for the areas of the former Blue Mountains National Forest, and former Umatilla National Forest north of the John Day River that were later transferred to the Malheur National Forest in 1911 and titled “Blue Mountains.”

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING**

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, (Administrative map)
118 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows national forest boundaries and where national forest boundaries and drainage divides coincide. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, telephone lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: NA

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1916. (Forest visitor map)
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 263 (November 1916), page 266.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; NA; (Book) Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries; NAL OCLC (Map): 970813241 (Book): 71025623

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1918. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library OCLC: 20704118

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1920, North Half. (Administrative map)
Holdings: NA

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1920, South Half. (Administrative map)
Holdings: NA

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1924. (Administrative map)
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL
Long Creek – Bear Valley Section, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1938. (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service], reproduced from 1937 ½” base map.
31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main highways and good roads, improved forest camps, supplies, packer station, game refuge boundaries, resorts, camps and
Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements,
minor roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Prairie City – Logan Section, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1938. (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; reproduced from 1937 base map.
23 x 30 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main highways and good roads, improved forest camps, supplies, packer station, game refuge boundaries, resorts, camps and
Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements,
minor roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; complied at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest
Service, and other surveys, November 1929; traced at Regional Office; revised December 1939.
118 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved March 20, 1922”
shown in a patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state park, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.
“Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 36313994

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Forest visitor map)
52 x 48 cm., folded to 26 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows main motor highways, national highway route numbers and route names, improved forest camps, game refuge and
experiment forest boundaries in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads,
trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams, and Forest Service administration facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Your Malheur National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned,
black & white photograph of a stand of mature Ponderosa Pines. Title panel also has location map and, “United States
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 555 (March 1941), page 263.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Multnomah County
Library; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 20704288

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, November, 1929 from
U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised 1941.
white. 59 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game preserve, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest
Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Texas A & M; Utah State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 33476673
Lost Creek Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Grant Co., Oregon, 1945. (Administrative map)

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; complied at Regional Office, Portland, Ore., Nov., 1929, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised Jan., 1946. 1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°30’ – W118°10’/N44°45’ – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 118 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Acts approved March 20, 1922 and June 17, 1940” shown in a patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, game preserve, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings (Color) LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; LC; NAL OCLC (Black & white): 36314005

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; complied at Regional Office, Portland, Ore., Nov., 1929, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised Jan., 1946. 1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°30’ – W118°10’/N44°45’ – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved March 20, 1922” shown in a patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, game preserve, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings (Color): LC; (Black & white): NA; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington OCLC (Black & white): 20704270

Bear Valley Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1949. (Administrative map)

Blue Mountains Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1949. (Administrative map)

Burns Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1949. (Administrative map)

184
Long Creek Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1949. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from the ½” scale lithograph 1946 base map 4 – 1949. GPO S FSO 8/5/49 300.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Also issued at 1:253,440-scale, 24 x 35 cm.
Shows National Forest and ranger district boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, campsites, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Prairie City Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1949. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from the ½” scale lithograph 1946 base map 4 – 1949. GPO S FSO 8/5/49 300.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Also issued at 1:253,440-scale, 24 x 35 cm.
Shows National Forest and ranger district boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, campsites, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1955. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted in Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1955.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 47 cm., folded to 13 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in pink; Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation areas, trails, roads and road numbers in red; lakes and streams in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, and minor roads. Includes key map showing the location of the Malheur National Forest in Oregon. “Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Malheur National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of the city of John Day, Oregon below the Strawberry Mountain range. Also on title panel, location map and “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, August 1955.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 731 (December 1955), page 43.
Holdings: LC and 33 other libraries.
OCLC: 11017011

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1956. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1955-56 from Forest Service planimetric maps and USGS quadrangles with highway revision to the Mt. Vernon sheet by the Forest Service. Williams & Heintz Lithograph Corporation, Wash., D.C. – Agriculture.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 117 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in dark green; Blue River Ranger District of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest administered by the Malheur National Forest shown in light green; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Malheur National Forest in the state of Oregon and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 33476770

Malheur National Forest, Bear Valley Ranger District, (Administrative map)
Reprinted from Malheur Forest Series Map, scale, ½” = 1 mile; 1956 edition.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, natural area, wild area, and county boundaries, cities and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, camps, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection
Malheur National Forest, Drewsey Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Reprinted from Malheur Forest Series Map, scale, ½" = 1 mile; 1956 edition.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°30' – W118°42'/N44°25' – N43°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, natural area, wild area, and county boundaries, cities and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, camps, recreation sites, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Malheur National Forest: Bear Valley, Prairie City Ranger Districts, Oregon, 1961. (Administrative map)
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°32' – W118°11'/N44°30' – N43°54'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service ranger stations and other buildings, and improved recreation areas “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (As set of three maps): 21751568; (Single sheet): 36314065

Malheur National Forest: Burns Ranger District, Oregon, 1961. (Administrative map)
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°32' – W118°11'/N44°10' – N43°34'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service ranger stations and other buildings, and improved recreation areas “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (As set of three maps): 21751568; (Single sheet): 36314040

Malheur National Forest: Long Creek -- Blue Mountain Ranger Districts, Oregon, 1961. (Administrative map)
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°32' – W118°11'/N44°50' – N44°14'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service ranger stations and other buildings, and improved recreation areas. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (As set of three maps): 21751568; (Single sheet): 36314076

Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1962. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted in Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1961. GPO 997494. 1962. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 50 cm., folded to 18 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Malheur National Forest area shown in green; Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation areas, roads and road numbers, wild area boundaries, and state parks and rest areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; Blue River Ranger District of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest administered by the Malheur National Forest shown in light green. Includes "Index to text features," list of improved campgrounds, and location map. “Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.” Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Malheur National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “John Day Valley with Canyon Mountain in background.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, June 1962.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Multnomah County Library; Southern Methodist Univ.
OCLC: 36314087
Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°32’ – W118°10’/N44°45’ – N43°35’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 122 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in dark green; Blue River Ranger District of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest administered by the Malheur National Forest shown in light green; paved roads, all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shown national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Malheur National Forest in Oregon and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA OCLC: 33476827

Bear Valley Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale Forest Series map. 1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°30’ – W118°20’/N44°30’ – N43°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, mines, recreation sites, sawmills, dirt and primitive roads, trails, and railroad lines. “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis: LC OCLC: 5480580

Burns Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale Forest Series map. 1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°20’ – W118°10’/N44°50’ – N44°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, mines, recreation sites, sawmills, dirt and primitive roads, trails, and railroad lines. “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis: LC OCLC: 5480582

Long Creek Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale Forest Series map. 1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°20’ – W118°10’/N44°45’ – N43°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, mines, recreation sites, sawmills, dirt and primitive roads, trails, and railroad lines. “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis: LC OCLC: 5480585

Prairie City Ranger District, Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale Forest Series map. 1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W118°55’ – W118°10’/N44°45’ – N43°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, mines, recreation sites, sawmills, dirt and primitive roads, trails, and railroad lines. “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis: LC OCLC: 5480588

Malheur National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 25
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1968, based on the 1966 forest series map Class A; details added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements for Class A maps. GPO 992-442.
[1969] Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows lands of the Malheur National Forest in dark green; lands of adjacent national forests in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands in orange; lands in private or other ownership shown in yellow; paved and all-weather roads, wilderness boundaries, recreation sites and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows other roads, trails, and Forest Service administrative locations. Includes index to recreation sites, index to points of interest, and key map showing the location of the Malheur National Forest in Oregon. Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: Malheur National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph, “Slide and Little Slide Lakes, Strawberry Mountain Wilderness.”

Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 5496076

**Malheur National Forest, Oregon, 1970.** (Administrative map)
1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°32’ – W118°10’/N44°45’ – N43°35’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 122 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Malheur National Forest shown in dark green; lands of adjacent National Forests shown in light green; paved roads, all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Malheur National Forest in the Oregon and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC
OCLC: 5405381

**Malheur National Forest, Oregon.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, 1972; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1970 Forest Series map base. *GPO 796-025.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 57 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows lands of the Malheur National Forest in dark green; lands of adjacent national forests in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands in orange; lands in private or other ownership shown in yellow; paved and all-weather roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative sites, recreation sites, wilderness boundaries, and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, trails, and mines. Includes index to recreation sites, and index to points of interest, and key map showing the location of the Malheur National Forest in Oregon. Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: Malheur National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a stream in mountain meadow with ponderosa pines.
Holdings: LC and 18 other libraries.
OCLC: 5440393

**MAURY MOUNTAIN FOREST RESERVE, OREGON 1905-1907**

The lands of the Maury Mountain Forest Reserve were transferred to the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve in 1907 (See Figure 32 above). When that large federal forest was broken up in June of 1908, the former Maury Mountain Forest Reserve lands were transferred to the newly created Deschutes National Forest. Then, in 1911, the Maury Mountains area was transferred once again to help establish the new Ochoco National Forest in central Oregon, while the Deschutes National Forest migrated westward to the eastern slopes of the Cascade Range. The Maury Mountain area has remained within the Ochoco National Forest ever since, an island on the land surrounded by grassy plains, south of main Ochoco National Forest, and located in Townships 17 and 18 South, Ranges 18 to 21 East, Willamette Meridian. The area now forms the southern portion of the Prineville Ranger District.

The Maury Mountains were named to honor Colonel R. F. Maury, “who was prominent during the Indian wars fought in central Oregon in the 1860s.” (McArthur p. 618) The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of June 2, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Oregon of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “54,220 acres.”
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, June 2
   Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3066
   Established Forest Reserve on 54,220 acres.
2) 1907, March 2
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3302
   Entire forest transferred to the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve.

*Map/diagram of Blue Mountains Forest Reserve accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

PROCLAMATION DIAGRAM

Blue Mountains Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
For complete citation see under Blue Mountains Forest Reserve. See Figure 32 above.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Blue Mountains Folio* (1907, sheets 38 & 39) above for coverage of the Maury Mountain Forest Reserve in atlas format.

See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Deschutes Folio* (1910, sheets 38 & 39) above for coverage of the Maury Mountain Forest Reserve in atlas format.

MINAM NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1911-1920

The Minam National Forest, located on the southern slopes of the Wallowa Mountains, was named for the Minam River that rises and flows through the forest and empties into the Wallowa River near the town of Minam. McArthur writes that Minam comes from the Indian word, *E-mi-ne-mah*, which refers to a valley or canyon where a certain sort of plant was abundant. But McArthur admits that he has been unable to identify the plant, whose roots were used by the Native Americans for food. (McArthur, p. 648-649) The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Minam National Forest were located in Wallowa, Oregon from 1911 to 1915 when they were moved to Baker, Oregon, the same location as the Whitman National Forest’s headquarters, where they remained until the forest’s transfer to the Whitman. Executive Order 3286 of June 20, 1920 transferred the entire forest for reasons of “economy and administration” to the Whitman National Forest without boundary changes where it became the Whitman’s Minam Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, June 6
   (effective July 1, 1911)
   *Proclamation 1128, 37 Stat. 1683
2) 1918, August 6
   Executive Order 2930
   The 2,880 acres withdrawn from public entry by Executive Order 2930 of August 6, 1918 added.
3) 1919, March 3
   Public Law 65-335, 40 Stat. 1319
   Entire Forest of 482,699 acres transferred to the Whitman National Forest without boundary changes.
4) 1920, June 20
   Executive Order 3286
   Entire Forest of 482,699 acres transferred to the Whitman National Forest without boundary changes.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*
Minam National Forest, formerly part of Wallowa Nat’l Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 6, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

Figure 37: Minam National Forest at its creation on June 6, 1911 (effective July 1, 1911) from the Southern slope of the Wallowa Mountains, formerly a part of the Wallowa National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS


8 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in a topographic base map without color forest themes. Contours shown in brown, water features in blue, alienated land boundaries within national forest along with letter symbols for “Park,” “Timberland,” “Woodland,” and “Brush” shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service installations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Cover not printed with the national forest name or index to sheets. “Willamette Meridian.”

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.

Holdings: LC, Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society

OCLC (Oregon Historical Society, 16 sheets – both atlases – cataloged as one): 58427227

1913. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°50' – W117°10'/N45°35' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 8 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in a topographic base map without color grazing themes.

A specialized grazing atlas with its own colored legend and explanation of “Letter symbols” in the left margin of each sheet. Shows contours in brown, water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not have an index to map sheets, however they do conform to the sheet arrangement found in the other Minam National Forest atlas. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: NA; LC; Oregon Historical Society
OCLC (Oregon Historical Society, 16 sheets – both atlases – cataloged as one): 58427227

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Minam National Forest, Oregon, 1919. (Administrative map)


Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administration facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid in Idaho based on Boise meridian.

Holdings: NA

Minam National Forest, Oregon, 1919. (Administrative map)


Shows national forest and state boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administration facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” "Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 34552456

MOUNT BAKER NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON 1924-PRESENT

This forest takes its name from the 10,778-foot Mount Baker which is situated within the national forest’s boundaries. The mountain was named by Captain George Vancouver for the officer on the voyage that discovered it, 3rd Lieutenant Joseph Baker. The Indian name for the mountain is Koma-Kulshan meaning, “white, shining, steep mountain” (Hitchman, p. 194). President Calvin Coolidge did not state the reason why he ordered the Washington National Forest to change its name to the Mount Baker National Forest in January of 1924. One can speculate that the name was changed due to the emergence of Washington State’s forestry program and the desire to avoid any confusion between federal and state forestry programs. For earlier maps of the area now occupied by the Mount Baker National Forest, see citations under the Washington Forest Reserve and National Forest, 1898-1924 below.

Two major events mark the history of the Mount Baker National Forest up to 1975. The first was the general reorganization of the national forests along the western slopes of the Cascade Range in Washington State in Fall of 1933. With the discontinuation of the Rainier National Forest, the boundaries of the Snoqualmie National Forest moved southward towards Mount Rainier National Park while the northern reaches of the Snoqualmie National Forest in the Sauk River and the South Fork, Stillaguamish River, were transferred to the Mount Baker National Forest. Land additions after 1933 largely came from the exchange of stumpage for private lands within the boundaries of the Mount Baker National Forest. In 1938 there were 39,367 acres of private lands within the national Forest boundaries. By 1964, there were 33,220 private acres within the Mount Baker National Forest, while the gross acreage of the forest, between 1938 and 1964 remained about the same at approximately 1,851,400.
The second major event came in 1968 with the creation of the North Cascades National Park and the Ross Lake National Recreation Area largely from the former 801,000-acre North Cascade Primitive Area, whose predecessor was the smaller 172,800-acre Whatcom Primitive Area. This event transferred a large portion of the Mount Baker National Forest to the National Park Service for administration, which led to the merger of administrative functions of the Mount Baker and the Snoqualmie National Forests in 1974. From 1975 onwards, maps covering the Mount Baker National Forest were issued under the name, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Mount Baker National Forest were located in Bellingham, Washington from 1924 until the administrative merger with the Snoqualmie National Forest to the south in 1975. In that year, the Supervisor’s headquarters for the combined forests were established in Seattle, the Supervisor’s headquarters for the Snoqualmie National Forest. In 1998, headquarters of the combined forests relocated to Mountlake Terrace, Washington, about 15 miles to the north of downtown Seattle. Everett, Washington became the location of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest in 2012. Today, the Mt. Baker National Forest, a separately proclaimed forest, includes 1,321,282 gross acres, of which, 27,716 acres are outside of Forest Service ownership.

The first primitive area created by the Chief of the Forest Service, Robert Y. Stuart, on the Mount Baker National Forest was the 1931 Whatcom Primitive Area, a jagged area whose boundary was plotted along straight township, range, and section lines, extending from the Canadian border at Mount Redoubt southward to Bacon Peak and Diobsud Buttes. The original Whatcom Primitive Area was greatly expanded in 1935 to 801,000 acres, which included the entire future Pasayten Wilderness Area on the eastern slopes of the Cascade Range. This large primitive area was never reclassified as wilderness under the 1939 U-1 regulation of the Forest Service. Most of the territory included in the North Cascades National Park and Ross Lake National Recreation Area originated in the North Cascades Primitive Area on the western slopes of the Cascade Range. Under the same 1968 law that created the national park on the west, the law established the 505,524 Pasayten Wilderness on the lands of the former North Cascades Primitive Area on both the eastern and, to a lesser degree, the western slopes of the Cascade Range.

In his Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1960, Chief McArdle reported the creation of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area on the Mount Baker and Wenatchee National Forests. The new wilderness, consisting largely the former Glacier Peak Recreation Area, contained “458,505 acres of rugged mountains, glaciers, streams and lakes, and heavily timbered deep valley floors”27 stated the Chief, and was one of the largest new wilderness areas established before the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area were modified under the same 1968 law that created the North Cascades National Park, adding over 5,753 acres to the wilderness area for a total of 464,258 acres. The Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 added another 112,607 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness from the Mt. Baker and Wenatchee National Forests. The area now embraces 566,167 acres of which 277,017 are on the Mt. Baker and 289,150 on the Wenatchee.

Besides enlarging the Glacier Peak Wilderness, the 1984 wilderness law also created the 49,447-acre Boulder River Wilderness Area, the 119,968-acre Mount Baker Wilderness Area, and the 14,663-acre Noisy-Diobsud Wilderness Area all on the Mount Baker National Forest. With land from the Mount Baker, Snoqualmie, and Wenatchee National Forests, the law established the Henry M. Jackson Wilderness Area on an area of over 103,000 acres. The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail from Glacier National Park to the Pacific Ocean on the Olympic Peninsula, created by Congress in 2009, crosses the Mt. Baker National Forest.

With the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Secretary of Agriculture was empowered to create new purchase units on the national forests under the 1976 law. The Secretary created five new purchase units on the Mount Baker National Forest all for watershed protection. The Land and Water Conservation Fund was used to purchase lands on the units. Three of the purchase units, the Brazier, Golden Phoenix, and Skagit, were located within or close to the Skagit Wild and Scenic River. The Illabot Purchase Unit, established in 1994, later became part of the Illabot Wild and Scenic River, that joined the National Wild and Scenic River System in 2014. Located on the popular fishing stream, the Gold Basin Purchase Unit of 80 acres on the South Fork of the Stillaguamish River is near Lake Twenty-Two Research Natural Area along the river. Of the six purchase units established in the State of Washington after the 1976 Forest Management Act, five can be found on the Mount Baker National Forest.

In the late 1930s, the Mount Baker National Forest had six ranger districts: Baker River, Darrington, Glacier, Monte Cristo, Skagit River, and Suiattle-Finney Creek. In 1936, three of these ranger districts were presented on two maps and three ranger districts were shown on one map issued in 1939. When taken together, these three maps form a complete set of ranger district maps for the Mount Baker National Forest. 1945 saw a single map issued for the Glacier Ranger District. There quite possibly are other ranger district maps for all three dates, but they have not been identified and examined.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924, Jan 21</td>
<td>Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Washington National Forest without change in boundaries. Area: 1,489,979 gross acres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1933, Oct 13</td>
<td>Lands in the Sauk and Stillaguamish drainage Basins, including the lands given up by the Mt. Baker National forest under Executive Order 5634, transferred from the Snoqualmie National Forest and added to the Mt. Baker National Forest. Area increased to 1,851,309 gross acres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1939, May 15| Assistant Secretary of Commerce Letter  
Letter added. |
| 1941, Dec 23| Assistant Secretary of Commerce Letter  
Land added. Area as of June 30, 1942: 1,851,399 gross acres. |
| 1964, Sep 3 | The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area on the Mt. Baker and Wenatchee National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” |
| 1968, Oct 2 | North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, and the Pasayten Wilderness are all established under this one Act resulting in 667,892 acres transferred from the National Forest System to the National Park Service.  
Modifies boundary of Glacier Peak Wilderness and area increased. Area of the Mt. Baker National Forest decreased to 1,312,402 gross acres. |
| 1978, Nov 10| A 158.5 mile segment of the Skagit River added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. |
| 1988, Nov 16| Law designates North Cascades National Park as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (named Stephen Mather Wilderness Area extending beyond the park boundaries into nearby recreation areas). |
12) 1992, July 13 Federal Register Notice
Golden Phoenix Purchase Unit established on
57 Federal Register 36061
274 acres in Sections 5 & 6, T. 35 N., R. 11 E.,
Willamette Meridian near Marblemount,
Washington for watershed protection.
13) 1993, May 21 Federal Register Notice
Skagit Purchase Unit established on 820 acres
58 Federal Register 35426
in Sections 19, 20, and 30, T. 35 N., R. 10 E.,
Willamette Meridian, east of Rockport,
Washington for watershed protection.
14) 1993, September 21 Federal Register Notice
Notice of May 21, 1993 corrected in regards
58 Federal Register 50540
the land description for Section 20, T. 35 N.,
R. 11 E., Willamette Meridian.
15) 1994, February 23 Federal Register Notice
Gold Basin Purchase Unit established on
59 Federal Register 12238
80 acres on the South Fork, Stillaguamish
River near Verlot, Washington in Section 14
T. 30 N., R. 8 E., Willamette Meridian for
watershed protection.
16) 1994, August 12 Federal Register Notice
Illabot Creek Purchase Unit established on
59 Federal Register 21276
1,280 acres, all of Sections 1 and 2, T. 34 N.,
R. 10 E., Willamette Meridian for watershed
protection.
17) 2008, May 8 Public Law 110-229
“Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008”
122 Stat. 757
establishes the Wild Sky Wilderness on 106,000
acres. Land acquisition and exchanges authorized.
18) 2009, March 30 Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1158
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of
2009” establishes the 1200 mile Pacific Northwest
National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in
Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on
the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to
be administered by the Forest Service.
19) 2014, April 15 Public Law 113-99
“Green Mountain Lookout Heritage Protection
128 Stat. 1143
Act” preserves the Green Mountain Lookout
structure within the Glacier Peak Wilderness.
20) 2014, December 19 Public Law 113-291
Designates a 14.3 mile segment of the Illabot
128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3843)
Creek as a part of the National Wild and
Scenic River System; 4.3 miles within Glacier
Peak Wilderness as a “Wild River” and a
10-mile segment below the wilderness boundary
as a “Recreational River.”

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, 1931; revised at Regional Office,
1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
59 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows area “Transferred from Snoqualmie National Forest to the Mt. Baker National Forest” in a patterned red screen, being the
entire Sauk River and South Fork, Stillaguamish River watersheds Also shows national forest, international, game refuge,
and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and
streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary
changes ordered by presidential Executive Order No. 6336.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Washington Folio (1907) below for partial coverage of
the Mount Baker National Forest in atlas format.
Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” This map is simply a 1924 reissue of the 1922 Washington National Forest map (see below) printed by the U.S. Geological Survey with an updated title to suit the name change of January 21, 1924 (Executive Order 3943).
holdings: Idaho Historical Society
OCLC: 41589876

Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Forest visitor map)
[1924] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°38’ – W120°32’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 63 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” The Library of Congress’ copy has a received date of “Jul 7 1924” stamped in the margin.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.
holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 19350235

United States Department of Agriculture, Department Circular 132, Revised – 1923.
[1924] 1923. 15 pages. Booklet 23 x 10 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with two maps folded into the booklet.
Panel title.
This is the same booklet as the 1923 edition described below for the Washington National Forest, however, the Forest Service has added a paste-over sheet, covering up the original title, “The Washington National Forest” and the original black & white panel photograph captioned “A Vista in the Cascades.” The new pasted on panel carries the title, above, and a different panel illustration, a black & white photograph, captioned “Mount Baker Highway, 48 miles from Bellingham, Washington” depicting an automobile on the highway. Title panel has slogan, “Be careful with Fire” and a black & white panel illustration, captioned, “Mount Baker by moonlight.”
holdings: (Book - 1923): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Stanford Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Library; LC
OCLC: (Book – 1923): 61281452

Sketch Map of Mt. Baker Region, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; Portland April – 1920 T.P.F.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 16 x 18 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map extends from Deming-Wickersham in the west to Mt. Shuksan and the Skagit Range in the east with the map centered on the Mt. Baker. Map locates the national forest boundary, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Map forms page 3 in booklet.
Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington, 1931. (Forest visitor map)
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30' – W120°30'/N49°02' – N48°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 60 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor roads and road numbers, campgrounds, Whatcom Primitive Area, Mt. Baker Recreation Area, and game preserve/refuge boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram” in lower left margin, rating the accuracy of maps used in compilation.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Library; NA; LC
OCLC: 19350246

Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, 1931; revised at Regional Office, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest, international, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Reflects the large land transfer from the Snoqualmie National Forest of the Sauk River and South Fork, Stillaguamish River drainage basins of October 13, 1933.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 31493826

A Mountain Vacation Land, Mount Baker National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map)
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; NAL
OCLC (Book): 949953227

Mt. Baker Region.
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; Portland, Ore. V.A.B.
Map centers on the summit of Mt. Baker and includes the summit of Mt. Shuksan. Also shows access roads, Forest Service facilities, tourist camps and other amenities, rivers, lakes, and streams.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, December, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Lage Wernstedt and Sprague T. Simmons; traced by Virgil A. Byers; revised April, 1935. Williams & Heintz Co. Wash. D.C.
Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA
OCLC (Color): 19622254; (Black & white): 33427699

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, December 1930, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by Lage Wernstedt and Sprague T. Simmons; traced by Virgil A. Byers; revised May, 1936.
Shows national forest, international, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 19770164

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; reproduced from 1936 ½” lithograph map, Sept. 1936.
Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 37332351

Skagit Ranger District, Mt. Baker Nat'l Forest, Washington, 1936. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. “Sept. 1939.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 37332353

Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; NA
OCLC: 20318022

Suiattle-Finney, Darrington and Monte Cristo Ranger Districts, Mt. Baker Nat'l Forest, Washington, 1939. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service]; reproduced from 1939 ½ lithograph, Sept. 1939.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. “Sept. 1939.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 37332349

Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, December, 1930, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Lage Wernstedt and Sprague T. Simmons; traced by Virgil A. Byers; revised May, 1941 V.A.B.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°30’ – W120°30’/N49°02’ – N48°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, recreation area, and
county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: NA

**Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington, 1942.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, December, 1930, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Lage Wernstedt and Sprague T. Simmons; traced by Virgil A. Byers; revised May, 1941. V.A.B. Reproduced from 1941 lithograph.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30’ – W120°30’/N49°02’ – N48°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, recreation area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Denver Public Library; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington, Washington State Univ.; Central Washington Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 31493862

**Glacier Ranger District, Mt. Baker Nat’l Forest, Washington, 1945.** (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service]; reproduced from 1942 ½” litho map, Sept. 1945.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 37277566

**Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington, 1949.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Management (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys, Dec. 1930; revised October 1948.

Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, recreation area, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 53122207

**Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington, 1949.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Management (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys, Dec. 1930; revised October 1948.

Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, international, game refuge, recreation area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Washington; (Black & white): NA

OCLC (Color): 37568914

**Glacier and Baker River Ranger Districts, Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington.** (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service]; reproduced from the ¼” scale lithograph 1949 base map, Aug 1949.

Shows national forest, international, county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings (Large scale): Denver Public Library; (Small-scale): Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington

OCLC (Large-scale): 43678204; (Small-scale): 961355690
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Portland, Oregon from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey sheets; revised May 1962. Some printings of this map will have, GPO 990-903. 1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°05' – W120°40'/N49°00' – N48°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green; [Mt. Baker National Forest lands administered by the Okanogan National Forest] shown in lighter green and not, as stated in the legend, “Chelan Ranger District administered by the Wenatchee National Forest;” water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, primitive area, recreation area, and county boundaries, roads and highways, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, stream gauging stations, and mines. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for “Fireman” maps.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of North Carolina; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; Univ. of British Columbia
OCLC: 19350257

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Portland, Oregon from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey sheets; revised May 1962. A later printing of this map will have, “GPO 990-903” with the title: Mt. Baker National Forest, Darrington, Monte Cristo Ranger Districts, Washington, 1962. 1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°05' – W120°35'/N48°33' – N47°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, roads and highways, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, stream gauging stations, and mines. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for “Fireman” maps although with some changes in the names of the ranger districts covered.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; Univ. of British Columbia; LC
OCLC: 19350349

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1957 from Forest Service planimetric Maps and U.S. Geological Survey Sheets. 1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°05' – W120°35'/N49°00' – N47°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 101 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green; Mt. Baker National Forest lands administered by the Okanogan National Forest shown in lighter green; trail numbers, roads and road numbers shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, international, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 19350349

Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
Compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; based on the 1966 forest series Class A map; details added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements as a Class A map. * U.S. Government Printing Office: 1969-994-314. 1969. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 58 cm., folded to 10 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in lighter green; National Park Service properties shown in gray; other lands (private) shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, paved and all-weather roads, ranger stations, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, and railroads. Includes indexes to “Improved Campgrounds and Picnic Grounds” and to “Points of Interest,” location map and color illustration of Mt. Baker. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Mt. Baker National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of Mt. Baker overhead; mountain stream below.
Holdings: LC and 32 other libraries
OCLC: 5570300
Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green; adjacent National Forest lands and Mt. Baker National Forest lands administered by the Okanogan National Forest shown in lighter green; trail numbers, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, international, wilderness area, and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 36244556

Mt. Baker National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
Compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1959; minor revisions made 1974.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 58 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in lighter green; National Park Service properties shown in gray; other lands (private) shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, paved and all-weather roads, ranger stations, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, and railroads. Includes index to “Improved Campgrounds and Picnic Grounds” and to “Points of Interest,” location map and color illustration of Mt. Baker. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: 12 libraries
OCLC: 19615742

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest…, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the U.S.F.S. Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1975; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1973 Forest Service map base. *GPO 698-391.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. Geographic coordinates provided for only the northern part (Mt. Baker National Forest) of the map: W122°00’ – W120°55’/N49°00’ – N47°57’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet (North Part) & (South Part), on sheet, 114 x 73 cm., folded to 13 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. This map was reissued in 1978 with revised recreation information up to 1977; reprinted 1985.
Lands of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; national park land shown in gray and all other land ownership shown in light yellow; recreation site information and Forest Service administrative locations, main roads, wilderness boundaries, and the route of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail shown in red; restricted use areas overprinted in purple; water features shown in blue; Ranger District boundaries shown in bright green. Also shows national forest, national park, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and road numbers. Includes listing of improved campgrounds on both sides of sheet and text detailing restricted use areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 12883366

Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1924-PRESENT

Majestic Mount Hood (elevation 11,240 feet), towering above the national forest that bears its name, was named on October 20, 1792 by Lieutenant William Robert Broughton of George Vancouver’s command after his patron, Lord Hood (Samuel Hood, 1724-1814), the officer and member of the Board of Admiralty who signed the original instructions for Vancouver’s voyage (McArthur, p. 668-671). President Calvin Coolidge did not provide a reason in his Executive Order 3944 why he ordered the Oregon National Forest to change its name to the Mount Hood National Forest in January of 1924. One can speculate that the name was changed due to the emergence of the State of Oregon’s forestry program and the need to avoid any confusion between
The Mount Hood National Forest has long been a recreation magnet attracting the citizens of nearby Portland and the Willamette Valley to its forests and slopes. This accounts for the many special areas within the forest’s boundaries and for the numerous recreation maps made by the Forest Service of the area. 83,731 acres surrounding Mount Hood and adjacent to the Mount Hood Loop Road was dedicated as the Mount Hood Recreation Area on April 28, 1926. The famous Timberline Lodge, built by the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s, stands on the south slope of Mt. Hood in a popular ski area. Oregon’s first forest reserve, the Bull Run Forest Reserve set aside in 1892 for the protection of the City of Portland’s water supply is fully within the Mount Hood National Forest’s boundaries. According to the Forest Service’s annual Land Areas of the National Forest System, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Mount Hood National Forest were located in Portland, Oregon until 1998 when they were moved east into the Columbia River Gorge to the town of Sandy, Oregon. However, there are indications that the Forest Service also had offices in Gresham, Oregon, located between Portland and Sandy, from the mid-1970s to the late 1990s. Today the Mount Hood National Forest measures 1,189,179 gross acres, of which 119,933 acres are outside of Forest Service ownership.

Because of the isolated and undeveloped nature of the Mount Jefferson area at the crest of the Cascade Range and the potential for wilderness recreation, the Chief of the Forest Service, Robert Y. Stuart set aside the 52,200-acre Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in 1930 under the Forest Service’s 1929 L-20 regulation. The area reserved in 1930 embraced the mountain itself, Jefferson Park, and all of the high Cascades divide as far south as Rockpile Mountain. The Forest Service expanded the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area to 86,700 acres to the south to include the summits of Three Fingered Jack and Maxwell Butte in 1940. The primitive area included lands on the Mount Hood, the Santiam (later the Willamette), and the Deschutes National Forests, the majority of the primitive area located on the Santiam National Forest. The Chief of the Forest Service established the Mount Hood Primitive area in 1931. Its original 14,790 acres occupied the high country about Mount Hood to the north and west of the summit. The Primitive Area includes the alpine meadows of Eden Park on the north and Paradise Park on the southwest, but otherwise the terrain is so wild and rugged as to be almost impenetrable, with deep box canyons and rocky gorges carrying torrents of water.

These two primitive areas were created and governed by the 1929 L-20 regulations. In 1940, the Mount Hood Primitive Area was reclassified by the Forest Service under the 1939 U-2 regulation as the Mount Hood Wild Area. The Forest Service never reclassified the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area and so, only the Mount Hood Wild Area became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System after the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The primitive area about Mount Jefferson had to wait another four years to become the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area by congressional action with Public Law 90-548 of October 2, 1968, expanding the area to 100,208 acres.

The “Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978” in the law’s Section 3, “Oregon Omnibus Wilderness Act of 1978” added 33,000 acres to the Mount Hood Wilderness in the Zig Zag Mountain area, increasing the wilderness area to a surveyed 46,472 acres. The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” created four new wilderness areas within the Mount Hood National Forest: Badger Creek, Bull of the Woods (with the Willamette National Forest), Columbia (after 1995 the Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness), and the Salmon- Huckleberry Wilderness Areas. The 1984 law also added 6,800 acres to the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, enlarging the area on three different National Forests to 109,082 acres.

Many long-pending land management changes and land exchanges were completed in 2009 with the passage of the “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” by the 111th Congress in the law’s Subtitle C, “Mt. Hood Wilderness, Oregon.” There were so many significant changes that they need some expansion here in narrative fashion rather than briefly noted below in the administrative history. First, “The Man Who Saved Timberline Lodge,” Richard L. Kohnstamm, was honored with a Memorial Area in his name within the Mt. Hood Wilderness. The Memorial Area follows the White River drainage basin from the peak of Mt. Hood, down the mountain’s southern flank to timberline. Kohnstamm, President and area operator of Timberline Lodge and Ski Area from 1955 to 1992, revived the Lodge and ski area after it had fallen into disrepair and had closed in 1955 after the electricity was cut off for failure to pay the electric bill. In that year, the Forest Service revoked the operators permit and sought new management and found an able and highly competent operator in Kohnstamm.

In addition to creating three new wilderness areas and adding lands to five existing wilderness areas on the Mount Hood National Forest (see below in administrative history), the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 also added nine new rivers segments to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, all within the Mount Hood National Forest’s drainage system. These were: (1) a 4.2 mile segment on the South Fork of the Clackamas River; (2) an 8.3 mile segment of Eagle Creek; (3) a 3.7 mile segment of the Middle Fork of Hood River; (4) a 4.6 mile segment of the South Fork, Roaring River; (5) a 4.3 mile segment of the Zig Zag River; (6) an 11.1 mile segment of Fifteenmile Creek; (7) a 13.5 mile segment of the East Fork Hood River; (8) a
17.8 mile segment of the Collawash River; (9) a 13.5 mile segment of Fish Creek; and made permanent the protections afforded the Hood River by the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act of November 17, 1986 (100 Stat. 4272).

The Omnibus legislation of 2009 also approved three land exchanges. The “Cooper Spur-Government Camp Land Exchange” transferred 770 acres of private land owned by the Mt. Hood Meadows, Oregon, Limited Partnership to the Forest Service in exchange for 120 acres of Mount Hood National Forest land in the vicinity of the town of Government Camp. Once this exchange was finalized, the 770 acres would join 940 acres administered by the Forest Service for a total of 1,710 acres added to the Mount Hood Wilderness Area. Also, once finalized the land exchange would offer protection of the Crystal Springs watershed. Another land exchange would transfer 40 acres owned by the Port of Cascade Locks, Oregon to Forest Service ownership while the Forest Service would transfer 10 acres to the Port. The purpose of the “Port of Cascade Locks Land Exchange” was largely to improve access and operation of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Finally, the “Hunchback Mountain Land Exchange and Boundary Adjustment” allowed 160 acres of Mount Hood Forest land to be exchanged with 160 acres of land owned by Clackamas County, Oregon. Once completed, the newly acquired acreage would be added to the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness Area and the Mount Hood National Forest boundary would be adjusted to meet the changes in land ownership. Not since the 1980s with the passage of the “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” and the 1986 “Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act” had the Mount Hood National Forest seen so many changes in the status of its land base. Today, wilderness acreage on the Mount Hood National Forest amounts to 310,795 acres or 26% of the forest’s land base. Adding 45,377 acres dedicated to the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic area and the 34,550 acre Mt. Hood Recreation Area brings the percentage of land in wilderness and scenic areas to nearly 33% of the Mount Hood National Forest’s land base.

After the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission by the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to create new purchase units on the national forests under the 1976 law. The Secretary created two new purchase units on the Mount Hood National Forest both for watershed protection. The Land and Water Conservation Fund was used to purchase lands on the units. The Fifteenmile Creek Purchase unit, established in 1994, became a part of the Fifteenmile Creek Wild and Scenic River in 2009. Ramsey Creek, an important tributary to Fifteenmile Creek, had its own purchase unit, created by the Secretary in 1997. The Mount Hood Purchase Unit appears to be a carry-over from the National Forest Reservation Commission days, but additional research is needed to decipher its full history. Of the six purchase units established in the State of Oregon after the 1976 Forest Management Act, three can be found on the Mount Hood National Forest.

A complete set of six ranger district maps for the Mount Hood National Forest was issued in 1937. The Forest Service produced additional ranger district maps for 1940, however, only two have been located and identified. Perhaps the missing ranger district maps from 1940 – Barlow, Bull Run, Clackamas River, and Columbia Gorge Ranger Districts – might eventually be located.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1924, January 21  Executive Order 3944  Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Oregon National Forest without change in boundaries. Area: 1,159,209 gross acres.


3) 1934, May 21  Public Law 73-238, 48 Stat. 785


5) 1956, June 12 & June 21  Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior Order Number 69322  21 Federal Register 4525

6) 1959, June 26  Public Land Order 1888, 24 Federal Register 5418  14,150 acres of privately owned land or revested Oregon & California Railroad Grant land eliminated from the forest.
7) 1964, September 3
Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890
The Mount Hood Wild Area on the Mount Hood National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” Area now designated as the Mount Hood Wilderness Area.

8) 1968, October 2
Public Law 90-548, 82 Stat. 936
Mount Jefferson Wilderness established from the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area, first set aside in 1930 and enlarged to over 100,000 acres.

9) 1972, September 21
Public law 92-427, 86 Stat. 719
The McQuinn Strip consisting of 61,360 acres of Mount Hood and Willamette National Forest lands conveyed to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in order to satisfy Native American claims. Area reduced to 1,108,273 gross acres.

10) 1977, November 23
Public Law 95-200, 91 Stat. 1425
Establishes a special resources management unit of 95,382 acres within the Mt. Hood National Forest called the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit largely along the boundaries of the former and discontinued Bull Run Forest Reserve and National Forest, 1893-1908.

11) 1978, February 24
Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40
“Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978” adds 33,000 acres to the Mount Hood Wilderness in the Zig Zag Mountain area.

12) 1978, May 23
Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Announcement
43 Federal Register 28857
160 acres (SE ¼ of Section 32, T. 4 S., R. 9 E., Willamette Meridian, Clear Lake - Wasco - Reservoir) transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation to the Mt. Hood National Forest for recreation management.

13) 1984, March 26
Secretary of Agriculture Order
[Not posted in Federal Register]

14) 1984, June 26
Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272

15) 1986, November 17
Public Law 99-663
100 Stat. 4274
“Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act” establishes the National Scenic Area to protect the Columbia River Gorge.

16) 1988, October 28
Public Law 100-557
102 Stat. 2782
“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” adds segments of Clackamas River and Roaring River to the National Wild and Scenic River System to be managed by the U.S. U.S. Forest Service; adds segments of the Salmon, Sandy and White Rivers to the National Wild and Scenic River System to be managed jointly by the Forest Service and the Bur. of Land Management.

17) 1994, January 21
Federal Register Notice
59 Federal Register 9725
Establishes the Fifteenmile Creek Purchase Unit on 595 acres in Sections 19 and 20 of T. 2 S., R. 12 E., Willamette Meridian for watershed protection.

18) 1997, January 28
Federal Register Notice
62 Federal Register 15876
Establishes the Ramsey Creek Purchase Unit on 2,276.39 acres in multiple sections of T. 2 S., R. 12 E., Willamette Meridian for watershed protection.
19) 2000, November 22  
Public Law 106-526  
114 Stat. 2512  
Secretary of Agriculture authorized to sell to or exchange with the State of Oregon seven land parcels, one on the Mount Hood National Forest: the Springdale Administrative Site (3.6 acres) Columbia Gorge Ranger Station.

20) 2001, August 20  
Public Law 107-30  
115 Stat. 210  
Public Law 95-200 of November 23, 1977 creating the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit amended by including an additional portion of the Little Sandy River watershed in the Management Unit. Unit expanded to 98,272 acres, an increase of 2,890 acres.

21) 2009, March 30  
Public Law 111-11  
123 Stat. 1008-1009  
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” establishes the 9,470-acre Clackamas Wilderness and the 36,550-acre Roaring Fork Wilderness. Also establishes the 2,870-acre Lower White River Wilderness areas on 1,747 acres of the Mt. Hood National Forest and 1,059 acres of Bureau of Land Management land.

22) 2009, March 30  
Public Law 111-11  
123 Stat. 1008-1009  
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” adds 4,140 acres to the existing Badger Creek Wilderness, 10,180 acres to the existing Bull of the Woods Wilderness, 25,960 acres to the existing Mark O. Hatfield Wilderness, 18,450 acres to the existing Mount Hood Wilderness, and 16,620 acres to the existing Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness.

23) 2009, March 30  
Public Law 111-11  
123 Stat. 1009 &1013  
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” creates the Richard L. Kohnstamm Memorial Area, 3 “Potential Wilderness Areas,” and the 34,550 acre Mount Hood National Recreation Area.

24) 2009, March 30  
Public Law 111-11  
123 Stat. 1011-1018  
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” designates 9 new river segments for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System (see Mount Hood National Forest text above), establishes the Crystal Springs Watershed Special Resources Management Unit, and extends protections to the 1,580 acre Upper Big Bottom watershed, and the 280 acre Cultus Creek watershed.

25) 2009, March 30  
Public Law 111-11  
123 Stat. 1018-1023  
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” approves three land exchanges upon which are based the Crystal Springs watershed protections and two of the three potential wilderness designations.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO


U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1924. (Administrative map)  
50 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): NA; NAL

**Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1924.** (Forest visitor map)
1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°50' – W121°00'N45°43' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; Washington State Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20497452

**Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1927.** (Administrative map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°50' – W121°00'N45°43' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without alienated lands. Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

**Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1927.** (Administrative map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°50' – W121°00'N45°43' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without alienated lands. Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20497466

**Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1927.** (Forest visitor map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°50' – W121°00'N45°43' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 59 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main roads and their popular names shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Map): 20686733; (Book): 71027125
Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1931. (Administrative map)
Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, recreation area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, land exchange areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; LC; (Black & white): LC
OCLC (Color): 20703977

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1931. (Administrative map)
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°50' – W121°00'/N45°43' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, recreation area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20703896

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1931. (Forest visitor map) See Figures 28, 29, and 30
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°50' – W121°00'/N45°43' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 59 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, secondary routes, national highway route numbers, primitive and recreation area boundaries, and improved forest camps and their key numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative locations, lakes, and streams. Includes index to improved forest camps. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon: Its Purposes and Resources. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph “On Mount Hood’s North Side” or a view of the mountain looking south. Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1931.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC: 20703880

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O, Forest Service, and other surveys; revised, Jan. 1934.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°30' – W121°00'/N45°45' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, recreation area, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by P.E. Keunzel; revised April, 1935. Williams & Heintz Co. Wash., D.C.
Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, recreation area, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, rivers, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by P.E. Keunzel; revised April, 1935. Williams & Heintz Co. Wash., D.C.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30' – W121°00'/N45°45' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, recreation area, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, rivers, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20703926

Barlow Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1935 ½” Litho., with 1937 corrections; Aug. 1937.
Shows ranger district, forest protection, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Bull Run Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1935 ½” Litho., with 1937 corrections; Aug. 1937.
Shows ranger district, forest protection, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Shows area “within the Mt. Hood National Forest not included in its protection administration.”
Holdings: NA

Clackamas River Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1935 ½” Litho., with 1937 corrections; Aug. 1937.
Shows ranger district and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Also shows area “within the Mt. Hood National Forest not included in its protection administration.”
Holdings: NA

Columbia Gorge Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1935 ½” Litho., with 1937 corrections; Aug. 1937.
Shows ranger district, forest protection, primitive area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Also shows area “within the Mt. Hood National Forest not included in its protection administration.”
Holdings: NA

Hood River Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1935 ½” Litho., with 1937 corrections; Aug. 1937.
Shows ranger district, forest protection, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA
Lakes Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1935 ½” Litho., with 1937 corrections; Aug. 1937.
Shows ranger district, forest protection, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1938. (Topographic map)
1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°30’ – W121°00’/N45°44’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 98 x 95 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 and 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; contours shown in brown; water features in blue; cultural features and infrastructure in black (national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures). “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 20704069

Mount Hood National Forest. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 6, Oregon.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:32,700. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 36 cm., folded to 27 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially with a few elevations marked.
Shows ski trails on Mount Hood. Map has: "Mount Hood National Forest welcomes contestants and spectators to national ski championships and international team tryouts in downhill and slalom skiing for men and women, amateur and open, April 1-2, 1939."
Text and tournament schedule on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, blue & white captioned photograph, “Timberline Lodge.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
OCLC: 85227010

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1939. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, rivers, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; San Jose State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Indiana Univ.; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 20703841; (Black & white): 33483173

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1939. (Forest visitor map)
1939. Scale, ca. 1:272,448. W122°25’ – W121°00’/N45°44’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 41 cm., folded to 19 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Highways, secondary routes, Oregon Skyline Trail, camps and national highway route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, rivers and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Your Mountain Hood National Forest, Oregon. No single black & white photograph serves as the panel illustration.
Hood River Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base tracing, July 1940.

Holdings: NA

Lakes Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base tracing, July 1940.

Holdings: NA

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1946. (Topographic map)
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°25’ – W121°00’/N45°44’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 98 x 88 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 50 and 100 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition without contours. Contours shown in brown; water features in blue; cultural features and infrastructure in black (National Forest, Indian Reservation, wild area, primitive area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures). “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Western Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 20704086

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°25’ – W121°00’/N45°44’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wild area, primitive area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, rivers, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 20703858

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1946. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°25’ – W121°00’/N45°44’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 44 cm., folded to 26 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wild area, primitive area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, rivers and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Your Mount Hood National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “Beautiful Mount Hood – majestic sentinel of the Cascade Range – towers above the national forest which bears its name.” Title panel includes location map and “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region.”

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 622 (November 1946), page 1236.

Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 24 other libraries
Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, wild area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 36174979

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1952. (Forest visitor map)
Highways, secondary routes, Oregon Skyline Trail, improved recreation areas, and state parks camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wild area, primitive area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, rivers, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Mount Hood National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Mount Hood with fruit orchards in the foreground. Title panel includes location map and “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region, July 1952.”
Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 32 other libraries
OCLC (Map): 11340388; (Book): 79215181

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon 1958. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, main motor roads, and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows National Forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, wild area, state and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures, minor roads, trails, and railroads. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Western Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35952890

Mt. Hood National Forest, Barlow – Bear Springs – Hood River – Summit Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
Reprinted from Mt. Hood Forest Series Map, Scale ½” = 1 mile; 1958 Edition.
Water features shown in blue. Shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and campgrounds. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC

Mt. Hood National Forest, Collawash – Estacada – Lakes Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
Reprinted from Mt. Hood Forest Series Map, Scale ½” = 1 mile; 1958 Edition.
Water features shown in blue. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and campgrounds. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Mt. Hood National Forest, Columbia Gorge – Zig Zag – Summit Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
Reprinted from Mt. Hood Forest Series Map, Scale ½” = 1 mile; 1958 Edition.
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC
OCLC: 646518562

Bull Run Division and Watershed, Mt. Hood National Forest. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35952942

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1959. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1959.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 58 cm., folded to 19 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation areas, main and secondary highways, improved recreation trails, primitive and wild area boundaries, and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map,” index to text features, and descriptive text of improved forest camps. “Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.” Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Mount Hood National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of Mt. Hood looking northward from Timothy Lake. Title panel also has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region, July 1959.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 11504566; (Book): 18317988

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1958, Bear Springs – Barlow Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
1961. Scale ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, selected structures, recreation areas, minor roads, trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1958, Columbia Gorge – Hood River Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
1961. Scale ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, selected structures, recreation areas, minor roads, trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1958, Estacada – Collawash, Lakes Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
1961. Scale ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county
boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, selected structures, recreation areas, minor roads, and trails. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1958, Zig Zag – Summit Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
1961. Scale ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, selected structures, minor roads, trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°25’ – W121°10’/N45°15’ – N44°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; urban areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 36174987

Mt. Hood National Forest, Columbia Gorge, Hood River, Zig Zag, Summit, Barlow Ranger Districts, Oregon, 1963. (Administrative map)
1963. Scale, 1:126,720. W122°25’ – W121°10’/N45°40’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; urban areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 36174984

Mt. Hood National Forest, Bear Springs - Collawash – Lakes - Estacada Ranger Districts, Oregon, 1963. (Forest visitor map)
1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°25’ – W121°10’/N45°15’ – N44°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 89 cm., folded to 15 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; urban areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Mount Hood National Forest, South Half. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of hiking couple viewing Mount Hood from a forest trail. Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, June 1963.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC OCLC (As a two sheet set): 36174982
**Mt. Hood National Forest, Columbia Gorge, Hood River, Zig Zag, Summit, Barlow Ranger Districts, Oregon, 1963.**

(Forest visitor map)


Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; urban areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, recreation area, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Mount Hood National Forest, North Half.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of hiking couple viewing Mount Hood from a forest trail. Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, June 1963.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC OCLC (As a two sheet set): 36174982

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**Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon 1966.** (Administrative map)


Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, primitive area, recreation area, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, trails, railroads, and minor roads. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA

OCLC: 36216261

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**Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1967.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1967, based on the 1966 Forest Series Class A map; details added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements for a Class A map. GPO 992-445.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:237,600. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 50 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; wilderness and primitive area boundaries, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and winter sports areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, minor roads, trails, railroads, and recreation sites. Includes index to campgrounds and picnic areas, and “Key map.” “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries

OCLC: 5495294

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**Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon 1972.** (Administrative map)


Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in light green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, trails, railroads, and minor roads. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5478945

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Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon 1974. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1974; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1972 secondary base series map. *GPO 796-065.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°32’ – W121°10’/N45°44’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet, 58 x 89 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Mt. Hood National Forest shown in green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in light green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, minor roads, trails, and railroads. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color line drawing of Mount Hood with Timberline Lodge in the foreground.

Holdings: 14 libraries
OCLC: 12894990

MOUNT RAINIER FOREST RESERVE, WASHINGTON
1897-1907

The name “Rainier” was given to the mountain peak in 1792 by Captain George Vancouver in honor of Rear Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Royal Navy (Hitchman, p. 198). The Mount Rainier Forest Reserve was one of the “Washington Birthday Reserves” (see Figure 1) combining the existing Pacific Forest Reserve with over 1.2 million acres of public land. This enlargement extended the new Mount Rainier Forest Reserve south to the Columbia River in T. 3 N., Willamette Meridian. After the Forest Reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, the initial plan was to call the former Mount Rainier Forest Reserve the St. Helens National Forest. However, its name was changed instead to the “Rainier Forest Reserve” by proclamation on March 2, 1907, conceivably to avoid confusion with the Mount Rainier National Park, established in 1899 from lands of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve itself. The wording in the proclamation does not address this issue, but only states that, “This reservation shall be known hereafter as the Rainier Forest Reserve.” With his proclamation of March 2, 1907, one of several “Midnight” enlargements (with a name change) of an existing forest reserve, President Roosevelt added approximately 622,240 acres of public land to the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve before the prohibition of naming new or enlarging existing forest reserves in the state of Washington and five other western states went into effect on March 4, 1907. Maps after 1907 can be found below under the Rainier Forest Reserve and National Forest, 1907-1933.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed text of the presidential proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Washington of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve, hand drawn in green and annotated “2,234,880 acres.” Also included with this presidential proclamation in the archives are printed copies of the House and Senate Reports, a copy of Public Law 58-3, and a manuscript map showing the reduced Mount Rainier Forest Reserve as provided by the Public Law of December 21, 1904, that adjusted the boundary between the Forest Reserve and the Yakima Indian Reservation. The forest was administered from the nearby, but small town of Orting, Washington.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1897, February 22 (effective March 1, 1898) Proclamation, 29 Stat. 896

Established Forest Reserve with lands newly reserved from the public domain (1,267,200 acres) and from lands formerly administered by the Pacific Forest Reserve (967,680 acres). Total forest area: 2,234,880 gross acres.

2) 1899, March 2 Act of Congress, 30 Stat. 993

207,360 acres eliminated to establish the Mount Rainier National Park, part of the original area of the Pacific Forest Reserve. Area reduced to 2,027,520 gross acres.

3) 1899, April 6 Executive Order

160 acres eliminated from Section 20, T. 10 S., R. 5 E., Willamette Meridian and returned to the public domain.

4) 1904, December 21 Public Law 58-3, 33 Stat. 595

Land eliminated and transferred to the Yakima Indian Reservation. Area reduced to 1,943,520 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

**Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.**
See under Rainier Forest Reserve & National Forest.

**U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING**

**Mt. Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, 1898.**
U.S. General Land Office. Drafting Division.
1898. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 42 cm., on sheet 71 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and national park boundaries, populated places, railroads, posts offices, major mountain peaks, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Harvard Univ., Botany Libraries
OCLC: 957395870

**Mt. Rainier [sic] Forest Reserve, Washington, 1899.**
[U.S. General Land Office].
1899. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and national park boundaries, populated places, railroads, major mountain peaks, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING**

**U.S. Geological Survey, Twenty-First Annual Report (1899-1900) mapping**

**Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing classification of lands.**
1900. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°15’ – W121°00’/N47°05’ – N45°45’. No public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 60 x 40 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 500 feet).
Main report title: Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington by Fred G. Plummer (pages 81 – 143).
Shows six classes of merchantable timber by density in green, timberless areas, burned areas, cut areas, and glaciers. Also shows forest reserve boundary, settlements, contours in brown, water features, including glaciers, shown in blue.
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; Washington State Library
OCLC: 29875260

**Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Red or Yellow Fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia).**
1900. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Main report title: Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington by Fred G. Plummer (pages 81 – 143).
Distribution of Red and Yellow Fir shown as a percentage of the forest in four shades of green. Also shows forest reserve boundary, roads, and settlements; water features shown in blue.
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana).
U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by Fred G. Plummer, 1899.
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Main report title: Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington by Fred G. Plummer (pages 81 – 143).
Distribution of Hemlock shown as a percentage of the forest in three shades of green. Also shows forest reserve boundary, roads, and settlements; water features shown in blue.

Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Red Cedar (Thuja plicata).
U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by Fred G. Plummer, 1899.
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Main report title: Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington by Fred G. Plummer (pages 81 – 143).
Distribution of Red Cedar shown as a percentage of the forest in three shades of green. Also shows forest reserve boundary, roads, and settlements; water features shown in blue.

Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Yellow Pine (Pinus ponderosa).
U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by Fred G. Plummer, 1899.
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 14 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Main report title: Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington by Fred G. Plummer (pages 81 – 143).
Distribution of Yellow Pine shown as a percentage of the forest in four shades of green. Also shows forest reserve boundary, roads, and settlements; water features shown in blue.


U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Columbia Folio (1908 & 1920) above for coverage of the southern portion of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve in atlas format.

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Rainier Folio (1908) below for coverage of the northern portion of the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve in atlas format.
OCHOCO NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1911-PRESENT

The name Ochoco, applied to a range of mountains and to a creek, originates from the Snake (or Piute) Indian, Chief Ochoco or Ochecco. However, in a different story, the Chief took his name from Ochoco Creek because he lived nearby. In this version, the word Ochoco was a local Indian word for willows and the creek was named for them (McArthur, p. 717). The area of Central Oregon later known as the Ochoco National Forest was first set aside as part of the Blue Mountains Forest Reserve on March 15, 1906, and when this large forest reserve was broken apart two years later into more manageable units, the future lands of the Ochoco went to the newly established (1908) Deschutes and Malheur National Forests. In 1911, parts of the Deschutes National Forest were split off to form the Ochoco and Paulina National Forests and parts of the Cascade and Oregon National Forests were added to the Deschutes. As the Deschutes moved westward up to the crest of the Cascade Range and west of the Deschutes River and as the Malheur moved more northward into the Blue Mountains, the Forest Service established a new forest in between these two called the Ochoco National Forest. The Ochoco also included lands of the formerly independent Maury Mountain Forest Reserve (1905-1907) and western portions of the Malheur National Forest. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters were established in Prineville, Oregon, in 1911, the former headquarters of the Deschutes National Forest, where they have been ever since. Today, the Ochoco National Forest measures 981,594 gross acres of which, 126,837 are in ownership other than the Forest Service.

Sources have indicated that there is a set of four ranger district maps for the Ochoco National Forest dated 1951. The set consists of maps for the Big Summit, Paulina, Prineville and Snow Mountain Ranger Districts and were made from the 1949 administrative map issued at the scale of 1:253,440 and sometimes referred to as a “¼ inch lithographic map.” This set would close the gap in mapping that appears to exist between 1949 and 1956, but the set has not been examined.

The Crooked River National Grassland (formerly the Central Oregon Land Utilization Project OR-2) is the only national grassland in the Pacific Northwest Region and is managed as its own ranger district, headquartered in Madras, Oregon, by the Ochoco National Forest. As of 2019, this national grassland embraces 173,646 gross acres with 61,589 acres owned by other private and governmental agencies. For more information about the national grasslands, please see Section 2 E above, “National Grasslands of the Pacific Northwest Region.”

Forest Service Chief, Ferdinand Silcox appeared before the National Forest Reservation Commission meeting on August 29, 1935, and proposed four new purchase units on four national forests in Oregon be established: a Ochoco Unit on the Ochoco National Forest, a Cottage Grove Unit on the Umpqua National Forest, a Mary’s Peak Unit on the Siuslaw National Forest and a Sisters Unit on the Deschutes National Forest. None of these were approved by the Commission at that time. Persistent advocacy by the Forest Service and Oregon’s congressional delegation eventually managed to secure all but the unit on the Umpqua National Forest. These Purchase Units are more thoroughly examined above in Part II F “Purchase Units and Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions in the Pacific Northwest Region.” In 1937 the Commission approved the purchase of 20,985 acres from the Ochoco Timber Company at $13.72 per acre and, in doing so, established an Ochoco Purchase Unit. The purchase unit was located on the western edge of the Ochoco National Forest in the Ochoco Game Refuge and was justified in order to consolidate Forest Service land holdings and to improve administration. By 1975, just before the discontinuation of the National Forest Reservation Commission under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Commission’s annual report noted that in total the Commission had made only the one 1937 purchase in the Ochoco Purchase Unit for 20,985 acres.

There were no primitive areas created on the Ochoco National Forest under the Forest Service’s L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed in 1939. The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” compensated for this by creating the 13,400 acre Black Canyon Wilderness (surveyed at 13,088 acres), the 5,400 acre Bridge Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 5,337 acres), and the 17,400 acre Mill Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 17,173 acres) Areas on the Ochoco National Forest. The Ochoco National Forest has administered the 173,646-acre (112,057 acres, Forest Service; 61,589 acres other ownership) Crooked River National Grasslands since 1960.

**Administrative History**

1) 1911, June 30  
   (effective July 1, 1911)  
   *Proclamation 1165, 37 Stat. 1713

2) 1914, June 24  
   Public Law 63-117, 38 Stat. 387
   Land exchanges with private land owners authorized.
3) 1919, December 2  Executive Order 3188  Sections 27 & 34 of T. 17 S., R. 21 E., and Sections 3, East ½ of Section 9, and all of 10, T. 18 S., R. 21 E., Willamette Meridian withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action.

4) 1920, February 11  Public Law 66-135, 41 Stat. 404  All land withdrawn by Executive Order 3188 of December 2, 1919 (2,880 acres) added. Area increased to 821,891 gross acres.


6) 1937, December 16  National Forest Reservation Commission Decision  The Commission establishes the Ochoco Purchase Unit by purchasing 20,985 acres from the Ochoco Timber Company. No other purchases would be made on the unit.

7) 1938, June 15  Public Law 75-624, 52 Stat. 692  Land added north and east of Prineville. Area increased to 961,225 gross acres.

8) 1940, June 8  Public Law 76-568, 54 Stat. 251  Private, state, or county-owned lands identified in the law and adjacent to the Ochoco National Forest now eligible for exchange under the Exchange Act of 1922.

9) 1960, June 20  Secretary of Agriculture Notice 25 Federal Register 5845  Central Oregon Land Utilization Project (OR-2) becomes the Crooked River National Grassland (105,925 acres), to be administered as a part of the Ochoco National Forest.


11) 1988, October 28  Public Law 100-557 102 Stat. 2782  “Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” adds a 33.7 mile segment of the North Fork, Crooked River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be managed jointly the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Also adds 14.5 mile segment of the Crooked River from mile 8 to mile 18 within the Crooked River National Grassland to be managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.


1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 56 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.


Holdings: Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 38947956
U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO


U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1915. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities.  “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Univ. California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 33484432

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1915. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities.  “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Text on verso.  Panel title: Map of Ochoco National Forest and Directions to Tourists and Campers.  No panel illustration.
Holdings: NAL

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1922. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative installations.  “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1922. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities.  “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20871192

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1924. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA; NAL

OCLC: 20871218

**Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1924.** (Forest visitor map)


1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°00' – W119°10'/N44°40' – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 63 cm., folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Hist. Society; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 36125625

**Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1930.** (Administrative map)


Alienated lands within the national forest are shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, trails, railroads, roads, lakes, streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; NA

OCLC (Color): 33484535; (Black & white): 20871251

**Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1930.** (Forest visitor map)


1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°00’ – W119°10'/N44°40’ – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without alienated lands.

Main motor highways, their names and numbers, game refuge boundaries, and improved forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, lakes, streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 20871280
Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1934. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20871374

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1934. (Forest visitor map)
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 470 (February 1934), page 639.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC: 20871322

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°00’ – W119°10’/N44°40’ – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 97 x 118 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; “Areas which may be exchanged under Act approved June 24, 1924” shown in patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, ranger stations, and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 36125645

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1937. (Administrative map)
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°00’ – W119°10’/N44°40’ – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 104 x 116 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; “Areas which may be exchanged under Act approved June 24, 1924” shown in patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color):LC; NA;(Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 33484608

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1937. (Administrative map)
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°00’ – W119°10’/N44°40’ – N43°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; “Areas which may be exchanged under Act approved June 24, 1924” shown in patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, lakes, streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 20871839
Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, August 1956.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 742 (November 1956), page 60.
Holdings: NA; LC and 30 other libraries
OCLC (Map): 10836828; (Book): 81371025

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1957. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; main motor roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.”
“Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; (Blue & white): Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC(Color): 33484798;  (Blue & white): 36125674

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1961. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, lakes and streams, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 36125689

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1961, Big Summit - Prineville Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, forest roads, U.S. and state highways, road numbers, ranches, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, and selected structures. Reprinted in a “Fireman Map” edition. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1961, Paulina Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, forest roads, U.S. and state highways, road numbers, ranches, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, and selected structures. Reprinted in a “Fireman Map” edition. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1961, Snow Mountain Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, forest roads, U.S. and state highways, road numbers, ranches, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, and selected structures. Reprinted in a “Fireman Map” edition. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection
Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland, Oregon, 1964. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1963.
GPO 985-474.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 82 cm.,
folded to 21 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest and the Crooked River National Grassland shown in green; Forest Service administrative
facilities, recreation sites, roads and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, lakes and streams. Includes “Index to Map Features,” “Key Map,” and campground directory. “Forest Service
Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and sepia and white illustrations on verso. Two panel titles: Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National
Grassland. Panel illustration, captioned, sepia and white photograph, “Delintment Lake.” Title panel also has, “U.S.
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.”
Holdings: NAL; LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 17785357

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon in 1956 from Forest
103 x 131 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water
features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, trails, railroads,
minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.”
“Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.;
Texas A & M; LC; NA
OCLC: 36125736

Paulina Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
GPO 991-986.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water
features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, trails, railroads,
minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42949882

Prineville – Big Summit Ranger Districts, Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water
features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, trails, railroads,
minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 42949877

Snow Mountain Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
GPO 991-986.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water
features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, trails, railroads,
minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Ochoco National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.  GPO 992-444.  
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest are shown in green; adjacent national forest lands are shown in light green; Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, points of interest, and rockhound areas shown in red; water features shown in blue.  Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads and road numbers, selected buildings, and lookout stations.  Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.  
Text, illustrations (black & white and color), and map, “Crooked River National Grassland, Oregon” at the same scale and in the same format as the Ochoco National Forest map on verso.  Panel title:  *Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland.*  Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a string of horseback riders in the forest.  
Holdings:  Univ. of Georgia;  Univ. of Illinois;  Southern Illinois;  Univ. of Montana;  New Mexico State Univ.;  Univ. of Oregon;  Western Washington Univ.;  LC  
OCLC:  5496078  

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon, 1970. (Administrative map)  
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest are shown in green; adjacent national forest lands are shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue.  Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, and selected buildings.  Includes “Key Map,” and “Source Diagram.”  “Forest Service Map Class A.”  “Willamette Meridian.”  
Holdings:  Univ. of California, Berkeley;  Univ. of Illinois;  Univ. of Kansas;  Harvard College Library;  Univ. of Michigan;  Western Michigan Univ.;  Cornell Univ.;  Univ. of Oregon;  Texas A & M;  LC;  NA  
OCLC:  5570627  

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon. (Visitor map)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, 1972; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1970 Forest Series map base.  *GPO 796-026.  
1972.  Scale, ca. 1:200,000.  No geographic coordinates.  Public land (Township & Range) grid.  Color.  58 x 70 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm.  Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  Map later reprinted with *GPO 999-086.  
Lands of the Ochoco National Forest are shown in green; adjacent national forest lands are shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; all other lands shown in yellow; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, boat ramps, points of interest, and horse facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue.  Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranches, roads and secondary roads, trails, and selected buildings.  Includes “Key Map” and indexes to recreation sites and points of interest.  Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.  
Text, illustrations (black & white and color), and map, “Crooked River National Grassland, Oregon” at the same scale and in the same format as the Ochoco National Forest map on verso.  Panel title:  *Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland.*  Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a string of horseback riders in the forest.  
Holdings:  LC and 23 other libraries  
OCLC:  5440453
Okanogan, which has several spelling variations, is a Salish name meaning “meeting place of water.” Where the waters met also became a place where Native Americans gathered for their annual potlatches. Meany (p. 195-196), identifies this meeting place as being the head of the Okanogan River at Osoyoos Lake, near present-day Oroville, Washington while Hitchman (p. 215) says the meeting place was the confluence of Salmon Creek and the Okanogan River at the town of Okanogan, Washington. The Executive Order abolishing the first Okanogan National Forest states that “…all lands included within the boundaries of the Okanogan National Forest as fixed and defined by Proclamation of June 30, 1911, shall be transferred to the Chelan National Forest and administered as a part thereof on and after July 1, 1921.” The transfer was made “for the economy of administration.” Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the first Okanogan National Forest was the town of Okanogan, Washington. A resurvey of the Okanogan National Forest in 1911 resulted in a decrease in the gross acreage of the forest from 1,732,820 to 1,541,000, as found in the Land Areas Report as of June 30, 1912, known in that year as a Forest Service publication with the title, *National Forests – Location, Date, and Area*.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1911, June 30  
(effective July 1, 1911)  
*Proclamation 1150, 37 Stat. 1701  
Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Chelan National Forest.  
Proclamation also eliminates the east ½, Section 2, T. 38 N., R. 25 E., Willamette Meridian (area west of Loomis, Washington) from the Chelan National Forest.  
Area at establishment: 1,732,820 gross acres.

2) 1920, December 31  
(effective July 1, 1921)  
Executive Order 3380  
Forest abolished. Entire area of 1,541,000 gross acres returned to the Chelan National Forest for management.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION**

Okanogan National Forest, formerly part of Chelan National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.  
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.  
Shows national forest and international boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” land eliminations (formerly part of Chelan National Forest), Lake Chelan and the location of the town of Chelan as well as minor lakes and streams. Inset shows in detail the land eliminated from the National Forest by this proclamation in Section 2, T. 38 N., R. 25 E., Willamette Meridian. Diagram shows the newly created first version of the Okanogan National Forest.  
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA  
OCLC: 36216338

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING**


**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**

*Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Chelan Folio* (1908, sheets 1-22) above for partial coverage of the first Okanogan National Forest in atlas format.
U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1917. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Black & white. 114 x 104 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and international boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 31425094

Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1918. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and international boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 19795412

OKANOGAN NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON (Second)
1955-PRESENT

In issuing Public Land Order 1101 of March 23, 1955, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Orme Lewis does not state the reason behind the name change of the Chelan National Forest to the Okanogan National Forest. However, since 1943 with the addition of Okanogan County lands of the Colville National Forest to the Chelan National Forest, the largest part of the Chelan had been located in Okanogan County. The Public Land Order of 1955 only changed the name of the Chelan National Forest. It did not add, subtract, transfer, or change the status of any land.

Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the second Okanogan National Forest were located in Okanogan, Washington where they remained until the administrative merger with the Wenatchee National Forest in the year 2000. The combined forests, referred to as the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests, have their headquarters in the city of Wenatchee, the headquarters of the Wenatchee National Forest since 1920. In 2007, the name of the forest was changed to the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, which now manages all national forest land on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, from the Canadian border to the Goat Rocks Wilderness, an area of more than 4 million acres. Today, the Okanogan National Forest, a separately proclaimed national forest, measures 1,538,625 gross acres, of which, 36,444 acres are owned by other governmental and private entities.

The original 172,800-acre Whatcom Primitive Area of 1931 was greatly expanded in 1935 to 801,000 acres, which included the entire future Pasayten Wilderness Area on both the eastern and western slopes of the Cascade Range. This large primitive area, probably the most rugged area in the Pacific Northwest, was never reclassified as wilderness under the 1939 U-1 regulation of the Forest Service. October 2, 1968 was a significant date in the history of the Okanogan National Forest. On that date, the Congress passed Public Law 90-544 (82 Stat. 926) that created the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, assigned to the National Park Service for administration and management. Most of the territory included in the North Cascades National Park originated in the North Cascades Primitive Area on the western slopes of the Cascade Range. But under the same 1968 law that created the national park and the two National Recreation Areas, the law also established the 505,524 Pasayten Wilderness on the lands of the former North Cascades Primitive Area. The “Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984” added 24,326 acres to the Pasayten Wilderness increasing its area to 531,375 surveyed acres with 418,557 acres on the Okanogan National Forest and 112,818 acres on the Mount Baker National Forest. The Okanogan National Forest administers the entire Pasayten Wilderness Area. The 1984 law also established the 151,435 acre Lake Chelan – Sawtooth Wilderness (surveyed at 153,142 gross acres) on lands of the Okanogan (96,415 acres) and the Wenatchee (56,727 acres) National Forests. In another congressional action “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009,” created the 1,200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail as part of the National Scenic Trails System that runs through the northern portions of the Okanogan National Forest. The other National Scenic Trail, the Pacific Crest, travels the entire length of the Okanogan National Forest from Bridge Creek and State Highway 20 (North Cascades Scenic Highway) in the south to the Canadian border.

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ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1955, March 23  
   Public Land Order 1101  
   Okanogan National Forest re-established from lands formerly administered by the Chelan National Forest without change in boundaries. Area: 2,090,630 gross acres.

2) 1965, May 6 (effective July 1, 1965)  
   Executive Order 11220  
   Chelan Ranger District (Lake Chelan drainage basin) transferred to the Wenatchee National Forest. Area reduced to 1,559,189 gross acres.

3) 1968, October 2  
   Public Law 90-544, 82 Stat. 926  
   North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, and the 505,524-acre Pasayten Wilderness are all established under this one Act. Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary modified.

4) 1984, July 3  
   Public Law 98-339, 98 Stat. 299  

5) 1990, November 15  
   Public Law 101-560  
   Land exchange authorized between Early Winters Resorts and the Forest Service. Okanogan National Forest lands to be exchanged for parcels of lands in the Glacier Peak Wilderness and Methow Valley.

6) 2009, March 30  
   Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1158  
   “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” establishes the 1,200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service.

7) 2019, March 12  
   Public Law 116-9  
   Section 1203 of the “John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act” withdraws from all forms of entry, including those under the mining and mineral leasing laws, 340,079 acres in the area known as the “Methow Headwaters Withdrawal.”

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Chelan Folio (1908) above for coverage of the portions of the second Okanogan National Forest west of the Okanogan River in atlas format.

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Colville Folio (1909, sheets 1-3 & 8-1-10) above for coverage of the portions of the second Okanogan National Forest east of the Okanogan River in atlas format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1960. (Administrative map)  
Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; Okanogan National Forest lands (Chelan Ranger District) administered by the Wenatchee National Forest shown in light green; built-up areas, paved and rock surfaced roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

NOTE: Okanogan National Forest lands shown on this map in light green and administered by the Wenatchee National Forest, were officially transferred to the Wenatchee National Forest effective July 1, 1965 (Executive Order 11220). They are not shown on the 1965 map listed below as being part of the Okanogan National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Vancouver (Wash.) Public Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 31775250

**Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1960.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 24

- **U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1960.** GPO 994473.
- **1960. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 74 cm., folded to 23 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.**
- National forest land shown in green; Okanogan National Forest lands administered by the Wenatchee National Forest (Chelan Ranger District) shown in light green; roads and road numbers, trails, ranger and guard stations, recreation areas, primitive and wilderness area boundaries shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, county, and international boundaries, lakes and streams. Includes description of “Improved Forest Camps,” “Index to text features,” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Class A Map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
- Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Okanogan National Forest.* Panel title, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a horse and rider in a forest meadow with a mountain peak in the background. Title panel also has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region, November 1960.”
- Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Multnomah County Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington
- OCLC: 19795388

**Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1960, Conconully Ranger District.** (Administrative map)

- **1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.**
- Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, and primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.” Also issued in a “Forest Transportation System Map” edition at 1:63,360 in blueline print.
- Holdings: Vancouver (Wash.) Public Library
- OCLC: 426006496

**Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1960, Pasayten Ranger District.** (Administrative map)

- **1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.**
- Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.” Also issued in a “Forest Transportation System Map” edition at 1:63,360 in blueline print.
- Holdings: personal collection

**Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1960, Tonasket Ranger District.** (Administrative map)

- **1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.**
- Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.” Also issued in a “Forest Transportation System Map” edition at 1:63,360 in blueline print.
- Holdings: Vancouver (Wash.) Public Library
Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1960, Twisp Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected buildings “Willamette Meridian.” Also issued in a “Forest Transportation System Map” edition at 1:63,360 in blueline print.
Holdings: personal collection

Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1960, Winthrop Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition showing a smaller area (only T. 19 E through T. 23 E.) on a sheet 56 x 43 cm.
Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, county, and primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.” Also issued in a “Forest Transportation System Map” edition at 1:63,360 in blueline print.
Holdings: personal collection

Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; Mt. Baker National Forest lands (SE Whatcom County) administered by the Okanogan National Forest shown in light green; built-up areas, minimum development campsites, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative structures and other selected buildings. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 36244477

1965. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. W121°10’ – W118°50'/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 73 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, international, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC
OCLC: 5566022

Concoully Ranger District, Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-862.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, and primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Vancouver (Wash.) Public Library; LC

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½" = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-862.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.” The Pasayten Ranger District was later absorbed by the Winthrop Ranger District after the Pasayten Wilderness Area was created in 1968.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; Vancouver (Wash.) Public Library
OCLC: 38086808

Tonasket Ranger District, Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½" = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-862.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Vancouver (Wash.) Public Library; LC
OCLC: 5565679

Twisp Ranger District, Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½" = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-862.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps.
Holdings: Vancouver (Wash.) Public Library; LC
OCLC: 426006499

Winthrop Ranger District, Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½" = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-862.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition showing a smaller area (only T. 19 E through T. 23 E.) on a sheet 56 x 43 cm. Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, county, and primitive area boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; Vancouver (Wash.) Public Library; LC
OCLC: 38053437

Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1967. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 25
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1966; based on the 1965 forest series class A map. GPO 990-853.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:210,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 87 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; Indian Reservations shown in dark orange; state owned lands shown in light orange; all other lands in yellow; wilderness boundaries, paved and all weather roads, scenic drives, Cascade [Pacific] Crest [National Scenic] Trail, recreation sites, and points of
interest shown in red. Also shows national forest, international, Indian Reservation and county boundaries, minor roads, road numbers, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and selected structures. Includes indexes to campgrounds, picnic sites, park and saddles stock facilities and list of “Attractions features.” Text, location map, and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title: Okanogan National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color oblique aerial photograph of a section of the North Cascades described as being “Route of the North Cascades Highway near Liberty Bell Mountain.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 31425109

Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1968. (Administrative map)

Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; Mt. Baker and Wenatchee National Forest lands administered by the Okanogan National Forest shown in light green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, national recreation area, wilderness, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative structures and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Univ. of Michigan; Library; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 38112284

Conconully Ranger District, Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1970. (Administrative map)

Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; main roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, and wilderness area boundaries, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5493412


Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, main roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, international, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: LC

OCLC: 5493415

Twisp Ranger District, Okanogan National Forest, Washington, 1970. (Administrative map)

Lands of the Okanogan National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, main roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, and county boundaries, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; LC

OCLC: 5493417
The Olympic Forest Reserve, one of the “Washington Birthday Reserves,” was named for Mount Olympus (7,980 feet) in the Olympic Mountain Range (See Figure 1). The name “Olympus” was bestowed upon the highest mountain in the Olympic Range by Captain John Meares on July 4, 1788 (Meany), who said upon seeing the summit at the time, “For truly it must be the home of the Gods.” Captain George Vancouver also saw the mountain in 1792, charted it with the same name given to it by Captain Meares (Hitchman, p. 197-198 & 217). Forest Supervisors Headquarters of the Olympic Forest Reserve were located first in Hoodsport, Washington but were moved to Olympia, Washington in the spring of 1909 and have remained in the capitol city of Washington State ever since. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed text of presidential proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the State of Washington showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “2,188,700 acres.” Copies of the presidential proclamations of April 7, 1900, and July 15, 1901 together with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Washington hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by the proclamations are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. With his proclamation of March 2, 1907, one of several “Midnight” enlargements of an existing forest reserve, President Roosevelt added approximately 127,680 acres of public land to the Olympic Forest Reserve before the prohibition on naming new or enlarging existing forest reserves in the State of Washington and five other western states went into effect on March 4, 1907.

The Mount Olympus National Monument, established in 1909 entirely from national forest lands and, reduced in size in 1912 and 1915, was managed by the U.S. Forest Service until August 10, 1933, when administrative responsibility of all of the nation’s national monuments were officially transferred to the National Park Service. It later became the core of the Olympic National Park, established by Congress in June of 1938, later augmented with additional national forest land.

One of the first primitive areas to be established in Region 6, the 134,240-acre Olympic Primitive Area was set aside by Robert Y. Stuart, the Chief of the Forest Service, in 1930. Forest Service maps from the time indicate that the Olympic Primitive Area consisted of three main parts; one on the east side and northeastern shoulder of the Mount Olympus National Monument, another in an east-west area along the south side of the monument, and a third area on the northwest and west side of the boundary of the monument below Soleduck Hot Springs and around Boulder Peak (See Figure 38). The Forest Visitor’s map of 1930 describes the Primitive Area as “…the south end of the Hood Canal range and its southwestern extension, including the headwaters of the Wynoochee and Humptulips Rivers,” which means that the primitive area in the west and northwest had been added and the existing primitive area in the northeast had been expanded sometime after 1930, but before 1938. With the creation of the Olympic National Park by an act of Congress on June 29, 1938, the lands of the Olympic Primitive Area were almost entirely absorbed by the new National Park.

The Mount Olympus National Monument measured approximately 298,730 acres in 1937. The next year, the new Olympic National Park took in 648,000 acres, more than doubling the area of the absorbed and discontinued National Monument. The 1938 law establishing the Olympic National Park also gave the president the authority to add, via proclamation, up to 250,000 more acres from the Olympic National Forest and from other sources to the Olympic National Park. President Roosevelt acted in 1940 and again in 1943 and transferred 208,000 national forest acres to the park. A Forest Service map of 1943 shows a greatly reduced Olympic Primitive Area in two unconnected areas, one part on the northeastern corner of the Olympic National Park and the other running along the southern border of the park. On a similar map dated 1947, the Olympic Primitive Area is not shown and no doubt was discontinued by the Forest Service sometime between those years after so little of the Primitive Area remained outside the Olympic National Park after the presidential proclamation on May 29, 1943. The only other primitive area created under the 1929 L-20 regulation and later discontinued was the Mount Shaveno Primitive Area on Colorado’s San Isabel National Forest. Both primitive areas had been terminated about the same time in the mid-1940s. On November 16, 1988, Congress declared the entire Olympic National Park part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

After the discontinuation of the Olympic Primitive Area in the mid-1940s, the Olympic National Forest had no primitive, wild, or wilderness areas within its borders. Over 40 years later, under the “Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984,” five new wilderness area were created on the Olympic National Forest: the 44,270-acre Buckhorn, the 11,851-acre Colonel Bob, the 13,278-acre Mount Skokomish, the 16,297-acre The Brothers, and the 2,201-acre Wonder Mountain Wilderness Areas on the Olympic National Forest. All five wilderness areas created in 1984 include parts of the former Olympic Primitive Area. Relative to other wilderness areas, all five are fairly small, but and are equally important in protecting these magnificent wild areas.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced the creation of the 1,080 acre Bogachiel Purchase Unit on July 8, 1993 covering parts of three sections of land along the upper Bogachiel River, just outside of the Olympic National Park and the Olympic National Forest. The Forest Service planned to use funds from the Land and Water Conservation fund to purchase land for the
Bogachiel Trailhead and for the protection of the Bogachiel River. The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, established by Congress in 2009, crosses the Olympic Peninsula from Cape Alva in Olympic National Park Pacific coastal section to Port Townsend on Puget Sound and by so doing, also crosses the Olympic National Park and the Olympic National Forest. The trail also traverses the three sections of the Bogachiel Purchase Unit.

On February 12, 2020, the House of Representatives of the United States Congress passed the “Protecting America’s Wilderness Act” affecting the Forest Service lands and wilderness areas of Colorado, California, and Washington State. As of September, 2020, the bill remains before the United States Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and has not yet become law. Title VI of this act, called the “Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act,” would create eight new wilderness areas and would add acreage to five existing wilderness areas on the Olympic National Forest. The total area of new wilderness added by the Act amounts to 126,554 acres with an additional 5,346 acres designated as potential wilderness. The Act also designates specified river segments on the Olympic Peninsula as components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The Act would permanently protect some of the area’s most environmentally sensitive areas.

Three sets of ranger district maps were produced for the Olympic National Forest, one in 1937, 1940, and in 1949, but all appear to be incomplete as of this writing. Sets of ranger district maps made from the Class A administrative maps of 1961 and 1965 have been located, examined, and found to be complete. The land base of the Olympic National Forest surrounds the Olympic National Park and Washington State forest land, in a somewhat discontinuous manner. In 2019, the forest embraced 696,295 gross acres of which, 64,496 are outside of Forest Service ownership. The Olympic is the smallest national forest in the Pacific Northwest Region not administratively merged with another national forest. Its location on the Olympic Peninsula, isolated from other national forests, almost guarantees that it will not become a hyphenated national forest like so many others have.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1897, February 22
   Proclamation, 29 Stat. 901
   Established Forest Reserve on 2,188,800 acres on the Olympic Peninsula.

2) 1900, April 7
   Proclamation, 31 Stat. 1962
   264,960 acres eliminated, all in northwestern Clallam County. Area reduced to 1,923,840 gross acres.

3) 1901, July 15
   Boundary redescribed, adding some land, but eliminating 456,960 acres. Area reduced to 1,466,880 gross acres.

4) 1907, March 2
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3306
   127,680 acres added. Area increased to 1,594,560 gross acres.

5) 1909, March 2
   *Proclamation 869, 35 Stat. 2247
   Mount Olympus National Monument established on 610,560 acres to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Area as of January 1, 1911 determined by a resurvey stands at 1,652,000 gross acres.

6) 1912, April 17
   Proclamation 1191, 37 Stat. 1737

7) 1915, May 11
   *Proclamation 1293, 39 Stat. 1726
   Mount Olympus National Monument reduced; lands restored to the Olympic National Forest for administration.

8) 1922, September 22
   Public Law 67-359, 42 Stat. 1036

9) 1925, January 10
   Proclamation 1726, 43 Stat. 1982
   Land eliminated to satisfy Washington state claims to its common school land grant included in the national forests. Area reduced to 1,647,520 gross acres.

10) 1929, January 7
    Proclamation 1862, 45 Stat. 2984
    Section 4 of T. 28 N., R. 7 W., Willamette Meridian eliminated from the Mount Olympus National Monument and returned to the Olympic National Forest for administration.
11) 1933, June 10  
(effective August 10, 1933)  
Executive Order 6166  
Responsibility for the Mount Olympus National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service to the U.S. National Park Service.

12) 1938, June 29  
Public Law 75-778, 52 Stat. 1241  

13) 1940, January 2  
Proclamation 2380, 54 Stat. 2678  
187,411 acres of national forest land transferred to the Olympic National Park. Area of the Olympic National Forest reduced to 724,544 gross acres.

14) 1943, May 29  
Proclamation 2587, 57 Stat. 741  
20,600 acres of national forest land transferred to the Olympic National Park. Area of the Olympic National Forest further reduced to 705,331 gross acres.

15) 1951, May 23  
Public Land Order 721  
8,787 acres of land eliminated all but 2.3 acres of which were private lands. Area reduced to 697,145 gross acres.

16) 1953, January 6  
Proclamation 3003, 67 Stat. C-27  
47,754 acres of national forest and other land transferred to the Olympic National Park. Area reduced to 689,832 gross acres.

17) 1973, March 22 & March 1  
(effective May 11, 1973)  
Secretary of Agriculture & Secretary of the Army Order 38 Federal Register 12428  
Joint Order interchanging administrative jurisdiction of Department of the Army lands and national forest lands for the Corps of Engineers Wynoochee Lake project.

18) 1976, October 21  
Public Law 94-578, 90 Stat. 2732  
Particularly 90 Stat. 2739  
Section 320 of the public law revises the boundaries of the Olympic National Park affecting the Olympic National Forest.

19) 1979, August 16  
(effective September 6, 1979)  
Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 52046  
Land transferred to (695 acres) and from (639 acres) the Olympic National Park in the Sams River area as authorized by Public Law 94-578 of October 21, 1976. Area: 715,755 gross acres.

20) 1979, October 19  
Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 60419  
Secretary of Agriculture’s Order of August 16, 1979 and effective September 6, 1979 corrected.

21) 1984, July 3  
Public Law 98-339, 98 Stat. 299  

22) 1986, November 7  
Public Law 99-635, 100 Stat. 3527  
Boundaries of Olympic National Park and the Olympic National Forest revised with land added and land deleted. Area reduced to 708,894 gross acres.

23) 1988, November 8  
Public Law 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327  
Quinault Indian Reservation is expanded to include 11,905 acres of trust lands and the boundary of the Olympic National Forest is modified to comply with the expansion. A Quinault Special Management Area of 5,460 acres is established within the Olympic National Forest for the benefit of the Quinault Tribe. Land not transferred to the Quinault Indian Reservation.
24) 1988, November 16  
Public Law 100-668  
102 Stat. 3962  
Boundary revisions in Public Law 99-635 of November 7, 1986, amended (Section 104c).  
Law designates Olympic National Park as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

25) 1993, July 8  
Federal Register Notice  
58 Federal Register 42524  
Established the 1,080 acres Bogachiel Purchase Unit in parts of Sections 4, 5, & 6 of T. 27 N., R. 12 W., Willamette Meridian, for watershed protection.

26) 2009, March 30  
Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1158  
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” establishes the 1,200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS**

**Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.**
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries, lakes and drainage. Does not show where land added only new, enlarged forest reserve boundaries. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

**Mt. Olympus National Monument, within Olympic National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1909.**
1909. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 34 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Holdings: LC

**Mt. Olympus National Monument, within Olympic National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 11, 1915.**
1915. Scale, ca. 1:95,000. W124°00’ – W123°10’/N48°00’ – N47°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 27 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national monument boundary and areas “Excluded from Mt. Olympus National Monument by this Proclamation. These lands retain their status as National Forest.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

**U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING**

**Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, 1899.**
[U.S. General Land Office].
1899. Scale ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures. National Archives has this map at 1:500,000-scale, black & white, 37 x 41 cm.
Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and steams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 367527909
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Red Fir bears to the total forest, 1899.
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 47 x 54 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 250 feet).
Main report title: Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, from field notes by Arthur Dodwell and Theodore F. Rixon, p. 145-208. Shows six classifications of Red Fir density in six shades of green. Also shows forest reserve and county boundaries, settlements, contours in brown, water features, including glaciers, shown in blue.
Holdings (Set of six maps): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Western Washington Univ.; (Single sheet): Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC (Set of six maps): 44974423; (Single sheet): 367746715

Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Hemlock bears to the total forest, 1899.
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 47 x 54 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 250 feet).
Main report title: Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, from field notes by Arthur Dodwell and Theodore F. Rixon, p. 145-208. Shows six classifications of Hemlock density in six shades of green. Also shows forest reserve and county boundaries, settlements, contours in brown, water features, including glaciers, shown in blue.
Holdings (Set of six maps): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC (Set of six maps): 44974423; (Single sheet): 748282020

Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Cedar bears to the total forest, 1899.
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 47 x 54 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 250 feet).
Main report title: Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, from field notes by Arthur Dodwell and Theodore F. Rixon, p. 145-208. Shows six classifications of Cedar density in six shades of green. Also shows forest reserve and county boundaries, settlements, contours in brown, water features, including glaciers, shown in blue.
Holdings (Set of six maps): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC (Set of six maps): 44974423; (Single sheet): 748282020
Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LIX) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session)
H. doc. 5, parts 4 & 5.
Holdings (Set of six maps): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library;
Western Washington Univ.
OCLC (Set of six maps): 44974423; (Single sheet): 367747739

Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Spruce bears to the total forest, 1899.
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 47 x 54 cm., folded
to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 250 feet).
Shows six classifications of Spruce density in six shades of green. Also shows forest reserve and county boundaries,
settlements, contours in brown, water features, including glaciers, shown in blue.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900,
Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXI) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session)
H. Doc. 5, parts 4 & 5.
Holdings (Set of six maps): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library;
Western Washington Univ.
OCLC (Set of six maps): 44974423; (Single sheet): 367743120

Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Silver Fir bears to the total forest, 1899.
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 47 x 54 cm., folded
to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 250 feet).
Shows six classifications of Silver Fir density in six shades of green. Also shows forest reserve and county boundaries,
settlements, contours in brown, water features, including glaciers, shown in blue.
(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900,
Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate LXIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session)
H. Doc. 5, parts 4 & 5.
Holdings (Set of six maps): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library;
Western Washington Univ.
OCLC (Set of six maps): 44974423; (Single sheet): 748282768

U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper No. 7 mapping

Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington.
[1902]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 58 cm.,
folded to 28 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet).
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington from notes by Dodwell and Rixon, 1902.
Shows five classes of merchantable timber by density, burned over areas, cut over areas, timberless areas (lowland prairies and
high mountain meadows) and barren areas (rock slopes and permanent ice and snow). Also indicates forest reserve and Indian
Reservation boundaries and “Logging streams.”
(Series: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper, No. 7; Plate I) in back pocket. Serial Set volume number 4508
(57th Congress, 2nd Session) H. Doc. 215.
Holdings (Book): 165 libraries; (Map): Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.
OCLC (Book): 5805726; (Map): 22224182

Olympic Forest Reserve.
[U.S. Geological Survey].
50 x 52 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet).
Base map for the land classification map (above) showing major roads and trails and naming major physical features. Not
included in the U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper, No. 7.
Holdings: LC
U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States Olympic Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
[1907] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 16 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and international boundaries. Also shows populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. No index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.” Sheets have no compilation information or date. Reference: 29th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1907/1908), page 71. Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; NAL. Yale has colored edition only; Univ. of Wisconsin has uncolored edition only. OCLC: 893550830

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1907. 1907. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries, populated places, rivers, lakes, streams, and major mountain peaks. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Holdings: NAL

The Olympic National Forest: Its Resources and Their Management. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

Olympic National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)

Olympic National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1912; compiled from official and private surveys by Clarence M. Adams, Draftsman. 1912. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. One map, 104 x 130 cm., on two sheets, each, 108 x 71 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, telephone lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Alienated lands within national forest boundaries are also shown as are built-up areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Holdings: Washington State Library; NA OCLC: 456580224

Olympic National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1918, (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Washington State Library
OCLC: 19659809

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1920, (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 786191624

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1923, (Administrative map)
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41590564

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1923, (Forest visitor map)
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 19666764

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1930, (Administrative map)
Holdings: Boston Public Library; NA
OCLC: 805551128
Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1930. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 17
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°45’ – W122°30’/N48°24’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 72 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main and secondary roads, national route numbers, improved forest camps, game refuge and primitive area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, international, international and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 19659722

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1933. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1923; revised, April, 1933. 1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W124°45’ – W122°30’/N48°23’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 109 cm., on sheet, 88 x 115 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national monument, international, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 894042287

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1935. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national monument, international, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1936. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national monument, international, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Multnomah County Library; Washington State Univ.
OCLC: 33433035

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1938. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements,
roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 19695811

**Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1938,** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, July 1937 and March 1938.
Shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Washington State Library; NA
OCLC: 31371416

**Hoodsport Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington,** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1938 ½” scale lithograph.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**Quinault Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington,** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1938 ½” scale lithograph.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**Quilcene Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington,** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1938 ½” scale lithograph.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**Shelton Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington,** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1938 ½” scale lithograph.
Shows national forest, national park, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**Olympic National Forest,** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 38 below
Portland, Ore. Nov. 23, 1937 E.F.; revised May 1938, R.J.B. (Recreation Guide No. 24, Region 6, Washington)
1938. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 32 cm., folded to 18 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
An important map showing the boundaries of the Olympic National Forest, Mount Olympus National Monument, Olympic Primitive Area, and Mount Olympus Game Refuge. With the creation of the Olympic National Park in June 1938, a month after this map was revised, these boundaries would either disappear or be radically changed. Map also shows the Olympic Highway and other roads, populated places, commercial resorts, forest camps, trails, Forest Service ranger and guard stations, and power houses. Back of the map is blank.
Holdings: NA
Figure 38: Olympic National Forest map revised May, 1938. It was issued as number 24 in the North Pacific Region’s Recreation Guide Series for Washington State. The next month, Congress would establish the Olympic National Park, which absorbed the Mount Olympus National Monument and Game Refuge and most of the Olympic Primitive Area set aside by Robert Y. Stuart, the Chief of the Forest Service, in 1930. The primitive areas shown on the west and northwest boundaries of the park were added after 1930 as were additional areas on the east side of the Buckhorn Mountain area on the northeast.

Quilcene Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base tracing, Aug. 1940.
Shows national forest, national park, primitive area, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Soleduck Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base tracing, Aug. 1940.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA
Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Topographic map)
National forest land shown in green; contours shown in brown; water features, including salt water, rivers, streams, lakes, and glaciers, shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Relative accuracy diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” Shows the three remaining separate units of the Olympic Primitive Area on the south and southeast side of the forest near Lake Cushman and on the eastern boundary of the forest centered on Buckhorn Mountain.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA; NAL
OCLC: 56955059

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced from 1941 Olympic 3-color topographic map, with additions and revisions to Apr. 1942 by V.A.B. Portland, Oregon.
National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and streams. Freshwater lakes and major rivers and the waters of the Pacific Ocean, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Puget Sound shown in blue. Includes “Relative accuracy diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Multnomah County Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 33433121

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1948. (Topographic map)
Contours shown in brown; water features, including glaciers, shown in blue; major lakes and salt water shown in dull blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Library; NA
OCLC: 21636235

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1948. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced from 1941 Olympic 3-color topographic map, with additions and revisions to Apr. 1948 by V.A.B. Portland, Oregon. [Printed by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey] “A-3735-0++.”
Lands of the Olympic National Forest shown in green; freshwater lakes and major rivers and the waters of the Pacific Ocean, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Puget Sound shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Some copies will have the printing number “A-3736-0++” which might indicate a reprinting.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 37568817
Quilcene Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Aug. 1949.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, other roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 37277560

Quinault Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Aug. 1949.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, other roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 37277547

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Aug. 1949.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, other roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 37277553

Soleduck Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Aug. 1949.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, other roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 37277538

Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Forest visitor map)
1953. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. W124°45’ – W122°50’/N48°20’ – N47°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 49 cm., folded to 24 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows main and secondary roads and road numbers, important recreation trails, improved recreation areas, district ranger Stations, guard stations, and state parks in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, and lookout stations. Includes “Index to text features” and descriptive listing of improved campgrounds. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Olympic National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a forest trail with figure beneath giant trees. Title panel also includes location map and “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, September 1953.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries; LC; NA
OCLC: 17759570

Lands of the Olympic National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved roads, rock surfaced roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes and streams. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

**Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1961, Quilcene – Hoodsport Ranger Districts.** (Administrative map)
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved forest camps. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

**Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1961, Shelton – Quinalt Ranger Districts.** (Administrative map)
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved forest camps. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

**Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1961, Soleduck Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved forest camps. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

**Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1961.** (Forest visitor map)
National forest land shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails, ranger and guard stations, and recreation area boundaries shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, lakes and streams. Includes illustrations, description of “Forest Camps,” “Index to text features,” and “Key map” showing the location of the Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Olympic National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a boy beside a stream catching a big fish. Also on panel title, location map included as an inset to the photograph and “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, June 1961.” Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 878 (March 1968), page 39.
Holdings: NA and 10 libraries
OCLC: 19659993

**Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1965.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Olympic National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved roads, all-weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, selected buildings, lakes and streams. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; major roads, road numbers and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 191870256

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; major roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 38053434

Soleduck Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, Washington, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ¼” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; major roads, road numbers and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection

Olympic National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
Compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1968; based on the 1965 Forest Service class A map; details added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements for a Class A map. GPO 990-854.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 65 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted 1969 with GPO 996-933
Shows Olympic National Forest lands in green; Olympic National Park in gray; Skokomish and Quinault Indian Reservations in orange; all other lands in yellow; water features in blue; paved and all weather roads, recreation trails with regular maintenance, ranger stations, recreation sites, points of interest, and boating sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails. Includes text and descriptive listing of campgrounds. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NAL; LC and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 5473445

Lands of the Olympic National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved roads, all-weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, international, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, selected buildings, lakes and streams. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Olympic National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, 1972; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1970 Forest Series map base. *GPO 795-863.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 68 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows Olympic National Forest lands in green; Olympic National Park in gray; Skokomish and Quinault Indian Reservations in orange; all other lands in yellow; water features in blue; paved and all weather roads, recreation trails with regular maintenance, ranger stations, recreation sites, points of interest, and boating sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails. Includes text and indexes to recreation sites and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text, illustrations (some color), and vicinity map of the Olympic Peninsula on verso. Panel title: Olympic National Forest.
Panel illustration, color photograph, captioned, “Sunrise at Seal Rock Campground.”
Holdings: LC and 30 other libraries.
OCLC: 5477800

Olympic National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, 1972; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1970 Forest Series map base; reprinted 1974 with minor revisions. *GPO 697-726.
1974. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 68 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows Olympic National Forest lands in green; Olympic National Park in gray; Skokomish and Quinault Indian Reservations in orange; all other lands in yellow; water features in blue; paved and all weather roads, recreation trails with regular maintenance, ranger stations, recreation sites, points of interest, and boating sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails. Includes text and indexes to recreation sites and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text, illustrations (some color), and vicinity map of the Olympic Peninsula on verso. Panel title: Olympic National Forest.
Panel illustration, color photograph of a sunset scene, captioned, “Sunrise at Seal Rock Campground.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 32 other libraries.
OCLC: 5478959

OREGON NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1908-1924

The Oregon National Forest was named for its host state, whose origin, McArthur tells us, “has been the subject of much speculation and controversy.” Lewis McArthur, the famous Oregon place name specialist, has dedicated over three and a half pages in his place name dictionary explaining the speculation and controversy of how the state of Oregon came to be named. (McArthur, p. 725-728). The Oregon National Forest was a fusion of the Bull Run National Forest and the northern portion of the Cascade National Forest during the period of reorganization, or, what the Forest Service called, redistricting. Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Oregon National Forest were located in Portland, Oregon from 1908 until well after its name change to the Mount Hood National Forest in 1924. The name was probably changed to Mount Hood National Forest to avoid any possibility of confusion with the state of Oregon’s rapidly expanding forestry program. The Washington National Forest in the State of Washington had its name changed its name to the Mount Baker National Forest on the same day, January 21, 1924 for almost certainly the same reason.

What is thought to be the first example of the Forest Service reserving a large area of national forest land exclusively for recreation occurred on December 24, 1915 with the land classification order issued by Secretary of Agriculture, David Houston. The National Archives has a typed copy of this Order segregating 13,873 acres on the Oregon side of the Columbia River Gorge within the Oregon National Forest because the lands “being found more valuable for their scenic beauty, and for public recreation and camping grounds and segregated on July 27, 1915, as not chiefly valuable for agriculture and therefore nonlistable [inalienable] under the Forest Homestead Act of June 11, 1906.” The order is accompanied by a small scale map entitled, Columbia Gorge Park Division of the Oregon National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Land Classification Order, dated December 24, 1915. The Secretary’s order prohibited timber sales and the granting of permits for homesites. The
Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Progressive Business Men’s Club of Portland convinced Forester Henry Graves to preserve the scenic values of the Columbia River Gorge. The next year the Forest Service constructed the Eagle Creek Campground and the 13.5-mile long Eagle Creek Trail solely for recreational use and a special map was published in 1916 entitled, *Columbia Gorge Park Division of the Oregon National Forest* (See Section VIII, Part C 1, Special Area Mapping – Oregon). 83,731 acres surrounding Mount Hood and adjacent to the Mount Hood Loop Road was dedicated as the Mount Hood Recreation Area on April 28, 1926.

An administrative map entitled *Oregon National Forest, Oregon, South Half* issued in 1915 at a scale of one inch to the mile to complement the map, *Oregon National Forest, North Half*, held by the University of Oregon Library might eventually come to light in the future, but this map has not been seen in any major map collection in the United States.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) 1908, June 30</td>
<td>Executive Order 864 Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Bull Run (142,080 acres) and the Cascade (1,645,200 acres) National Forests. Area: 1,787,280 gross acres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(effective July 1, 1908)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) 1911, June 30</td>
<td>*Proclamation 1153, 37 Stat. 1704 Southeastern portion of the Oregon National Forest (174,130 acres) east of the Cascade crest transferred to the Deschutes National Forest. Southern half on the west side of the Cascade Crest (493,350 acres) transferred to establish the Santiam National Forest. 10,600 other acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1,141,120 gross acres.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(effective July 1, 1911)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 1912, October 11</td>
<td>Executive Order 1622 200 acres of land eliminated in Section 28 of T. 2 N., R. 7 E., Willamette Meridian. Area reduced to 1,140,920 gross acres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) 1914, April 27</td>
<td>Executive Order 1924 Terms of Executive Order 1622 of October 11, 1912 modified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) 1915, December 24</td>
<td>Secretary of Agriculture Land Classification Order Columbia Gorge Park Division of the Oregon National Forest created.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) 1918, January 28</td>
<td>Executive Order 2797 Small land parcels (54 acres) in Section 35 of T. 3 N., R. 9 E., Willamette Meridian eliminated. Area reduced to 1,140,860 gross acres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) 1918, August 20</td>
<td>Executive Order 2939 Portions of Sections 1, 2, 10, &amp; 11, of T. 1 N., R. 6 E., Willamette Meridian, withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action. Expires automatically on March 5,1919.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) 1920, May 5</td>
<td>Executive Order 3269 Portions of Sections 1, 2, 10, 11 &amp; 15 of T. 1 N., R. 6 E, Willamette Meridian, withdrawn from public entry again pending proposed legislative action.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) 1920, May 20</td>
<td>Public Law 66-211, 41 Stat. 605 Section 6 of T. 1 S., R. 6 E. and that part of T. 1 S., R. 6 E., south of the Columbia River; T. 1 N., R. 6 E., south of the Columbia River; Sections 34, 35, &amp; 36 of T. 2 N., R. 6 E., south of the Columbia River, Willamette Meridian added.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12) 1924, January 21  Executive Order 3944  Name changed to Mount Hood National Forest without change in national forest boundaries. Area at time of name change: 1,159,209 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Oregon National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 864. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 39 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Oregon National Forest of 1908: “All of Bull Run National Forest (Proclamation of June 17, 1892); Part of Cascade National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907.” Also shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Oregon National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911, and effective July 1, 1911.**
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 20497406

**Deschutes National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
See Figure 35 above

See under Deschutes National Forest with illustration showing the lands of the Oregon National Forest transferred to the Deschutes National Forest (Proclamation No. 1148).

**Santiam National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1163. See under Santiam National Forest below for complete citation to this Proclamation.

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Oregon Folio.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats, Jan. 1909. 1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W122°44’- W121°10’/N45°43’ – N44°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 893488449

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U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Oregon National Forest, Oregon, Hood River District. (Administrative map)
Shows the boundaries of the Hood River District (northeastern area) of the Oregon National Forest along with roads, railroads, trails, structures, fences, land status and a diagram entitled, “System of notching corners” or a Township diagram showing the arrangement of section numbers. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” National Archives copy is cut into two sheets east and west along the base line separating Township 1 North with Township 1 South.
Holdings: NA

Oregon National Forest, Oregon, 1913. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 13
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and mapped by [signatures] R.S. Shelley, Wm. B. Osborne, Jr., revised March, 1911; revised January, 1912; corrections by District April, 1913. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°44’ – W121°10’/N45°43’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 53 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and drainage. Pattern layers indicate alienated lands, railroad and wagon road grants, and claims. Includes diagram entitled, “System of notching corners” or a Township diagram showing the arrangement of section numbers. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Text and a population chart of Oregon’s cities and towns on verso. Panel title: Oregon National Forest. No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20497423

Oregon National Forest, Oregon, North Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and drainage. Includes diagram entitled “System of notching corners” being a Township diagram showing the arrangement of section numbers. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 20686558

Oregon National Forest, Oregon, 1916. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and mapped by Wm. B. Osborne, Jr. ; lettered by R.H. Robertson, July 1915. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and drainage. Includes diagram entitled “System of notching corners” being a Township diagram showing the arrangement of section numbers. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 20686571

Oregon National Forest, Oregon, 1916. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and mapped by Wm. B. Osborne, Jr.; lettered by R.H. Robertson, July 1915. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, as well as the boundaries of the Bull Run and Columbia Gorge Park Divisions of the Oregon National Forest. Also shows settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and mileage table on verso. Panel title: Map of Oregon National Forest and Directions to Tourists and Campers.
No panel illustration.
Holdings: NA
Columbia Gorge Park Division of the Oregon National Forest, 1916. (Forest visitor map)

Oregon National Forest, Oregon, 1919. (Administrative map)
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°52’ – W121°00’/N45°47’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Eastern boundary of the Bull Run Division shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC: 20497440

Forest Trails and Highways of the Mount Hood Region, Oregon National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor booklet/maps)
1920. 32 pages. Booklet 23 x 10 cm., flat, 23 x 20 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with two maps folded into the booklet.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 310 (October 1920), page 130.
Holdings: NAL; LC and 27 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 16660337

Key map to Portland and the Mt. Hood Region. (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].
[1920]. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 34 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows national forest boundary and the boundaries of the Bull Run Division and the Columbia Gorge Park. Also shows roads, railroads, hotels, summer home sites, lakes and streams. Map extends from Portland to the Dalles and shows the entire Oregon National Forest and adjacent areas in Washington state, including parts of the Columbia National Forest. Map to face page 9 in the booklet.

Map of the Mt. Hood Region, Oregon National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].
[1920]. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 36 x 39 cm., folded to 23 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state and county boundaries as well as the boundaries of the Bull Run Division and the Columbia Gorge Park. Also shows towns, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, hotels, stores, ferries, summer home sites, lakes and streams. Map extends from Estacada in the west to the eastern slope of Mt. Hood. Map to face page 26 in the booklet.

PACIFIC FOREST RESERVE, WASHINGTON
1893-1897

The Pacific Forest Reserve as Proclaimed on February 20, 1893 formed a perfect rectangle of 42 Townships (T. 13 through 18 N., R. 8 through 14 E.) containing 1,512 square miles and including most of the present day Mount Rainier National Park. In 1897, additional forested lands from the public domain were added to the Pacific Forest Reserve. The newly organized forest reserve extended from Mount Rainier south, almost to the Columbia River to T. 3 N. This enlargement easily doubled the Pacific Forest Reserve and at the same time renamed the area as the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve. Thus, the Pacific Forest Reserve had disappeared by the time the U.S. Geological Survey began mapping the forest reserves as ordered by Congress in 1897. The Survey did produce five thematic maps (one large separately folded map and 4 smaller maps bound into the text of its Annual Report) for the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve covering the entire former Pacific Forest Reserve. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed text of the presidential proclamation of February 20, 1893 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of the State of Washington of 1897 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Mount. Rainier Forest Reserve in green. The Pacific Forest Reserve not only included the future Mount Rainier National Park (established 1899) but also embraced lands on both sides of the Cascade Range drainage divide.
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1893, February 20
Proclamation, 27 Stat. 1063
Established Forest Reserve on 967,680 acres.

2) 1897, February 22
Proclamation, 29 Stat. 896
Pacific Forest Reserve combined with other
lands to establish the Mount Rainier Forest
Reserve with an area of 2,234,880 gross acres.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

See Map of the State of Washington for 1897 for the most accurate cartographic depiction of the Pacific Forest Reserve in:

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See under Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, 1897-1907 above for coverage of the Pacific Forest Reserve for
U.S. Geological Survey thematic mapping found in the Survey’s Twenty-First Annual Report (1899-1900)

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Rainier Folio (1908, sheets 1-10, & 13-16) below for
coverage of the Pacific Forest Reserve in atlas format.

PAULINA NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1911-1915

All “Paulina” place names in Central Oregon have one source, that of the famous warrior, others will say marauding, chief of a
band of Piute (Snake) Indians, Chief Paulina (McArthur, p. 745-746). The short lived Paulina National Forest was named for the
Paulina Mountains and the range’s high point, Paulina Peak. The appearance of the Paulina National Forest was due to the
general reorganization of the national forests of the Cascade Range in Oregon. In 1911, all national forests with lands on the
western slopes of the Cascades, the Oregon, Cascade, Umpqua, and Crater National Forests, also managed lands on the eastern
slope as well. The 1911 reorganization eliminated the eastern slope lands from these “western” forests which led to the creation
of the Paulina National Forest and a new Deschutes National Forest, the later pushed westward up onto the eastern slope of the
Cascades and out of the Ochoco Mountains. The reorganized Deschutes National Forest added the eastern slope lands from the
Oregon and Cascade National Forests and donated a portion of its lands on its southern edge to the Paulina National Forest. To
create the Paulina National Forest, the Forest Service took eastern slope lands from the Crater, Umpqua, and Cascade National
Forests as well as northern portions of the Fremont National Forest and southern portions of the Deschutes (See Figure 39)

President Woodrow Wilson eliminated over 350,000 acres from the Paulina National Forest in 1914, greatly reducing the
national forest. An exchange of 25,988.16 acres with the Oregon Land Corporation with lands of the Paulina National Forest of
equal value authorized under the law of July 25, 1912, occurred in fiscal year 1915 (July 1, 1914 to June 30 1915) consolidating
both federal and the corporation’s land holdings in the area. The now smaller Paulina National Forest of under one million acres
was then discontinued in 1915. The Cascade and the Umpqua National Forests did not have any acreage returned from the
discontinued Paulina National Forest since both forests contributed only their lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range.
However, the eastern slope lands of the Crater National Forest, transferred to the Paulina National Forest in 1911, were returned
with a portion of the lands that the Umpqua National Forest supplied to the Paulina in 1911. Both the Deschutes and the
Fremont had most, but not all of their lands they had released in 1911 returned after the elimination of the Paulina National
Forest. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Paulina National Forest were located in the resort town of Crescent,
Oregon. Because of the complicated nature of the Paulina National Forest over its short four year existence, both map/diagrams
that accompanied the proclamations of 1911 and 1915 are reproduced below.
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, June 30
   (effective July 1, 1911) *Proclamation 1155, 37 Stat. 1705
   Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Cascade, Crater, Deschutes, Umpqua and Fremont National Forests for a total area of 1,333,360 gross acres.

2) 1912, July 25
   Public Law 62-240, 37 Stat. 200
   Land exchanges with private land owners for lands within the external boundaries of the forest authorized for consolidation purposes.

3) 1914, March 12
   Executive Order 1899
   350,240 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 983,120 gross acres.

4) 1915, July 19 *Proclamation 1305, 39 Stat. 1738
   Forest discontinued. Parts transferred to the Crater, to the Deschutes, and to the Fremont National Forests. Remaining lands eliminated.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

**Paulina National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911, and effective July 1, 1911.**
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°05’ – W120°40’/N43°35’ – N 42°50’.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 60 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] “divide forming Nat’l Forest boundary,” and the source of lands for the newly established Paulina National Forest: “Formerly part of Cascade Nat’l Forest [147,720 acres]; Formerly part of Deschutes Nat’l Forest [407,120 acres]; Formerly part of Umpqua Nat’l Forest [306,150 acres]; Formerly part of Fremont Nat’l Forest [411,000 acres]; and Formerly part of Crater Nat’l Forest [61,370 acres].” Also shows settlements, roads, lakes, marshes, streams, and Crater Lake National Park. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 20880550

**Paulina National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 19, 1915.**
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°05’ – W120°40’/N43°35’ – N 42°50’.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cascade Folio* (1909, sheets 19-22); *Crater Folio* (1909, sheets 4 & 9), the *Deschutes Folio* (1910, sheets 6-10), the *Fremont Folio* (1910, sheets 1-11) above and the *Umpqua Folio* (1909, sheets 8-9 & 14-15) below for coverage of the Paulina National Forest in atlas format.
Figure 39: The Paulina National Forest as proclaimed on July 1, 1911, situated in central Oregon surrounded by several other national forests. Five existing national forests contributed lands to create the Paulina: the Cascade National Forest’s lands in the northwest (Crescent and Odell Lakes area - no pattern); the Deschutes National Forest’s lands along the north/northeast portion of the map; the Fremont National Forest lands in the southeast; the Umpqua National Forest’s lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range; and a tongue of land from the Crater National Forest east of Crater Lake National Park.
Figure 40: Proclamation diagram to accompany Proclamation 1305 dated July 17, 1915, that dissolved the much reduced Paulina National Forest. Scattered areas in the former Paulina National Forest’s center were eliminated and returned to the public domain; lands transferred to the Fremont National Forest in the southeast; to the Crater National Forest near Crater Lake; the largest portion, the northern and northwestern parts, including the Paulina Lakes area, to the Deschutes National Forest.

RAINIER FOREST RESERVE & RAINIER NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON
1907-1933

The Rainier Forest Reserve, and previous to 1907, the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve (1897-1907), took its name from the dominant natural feature of the region, the 14,411 foot summit of Mount Rainier. The name was given to the mountain in 1792 by Captain George Vancouver in honor of Rear Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Royal Navy (Hitchman, p. 198). When the Rainier Forest Reserve’s predecessor, the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve was established in 1897 from lands of the former Pacific Forest Reserve, 622,240 acres of public land were also added, extending the forest reserve all the way to the Columbia River in T. 3 N., Willamette Meridian. The name change from Mount Rainier Forest Reserve to the Rainier Forest reserve in 1907 was accompanied by another addition of public lands. This enlargement of 1907 was part of the “Midnight Reserves” action taken by President Roosevelt before the prohibition on the creation of new national forests and the adding of lands to existing national forests took effect. Before the reorganization of the national forests in 1908, the Rainier held 2,565,760 acres on both the western and eastern slopes of the Cascade Range. In the summer of 1908, the Forest Service detached almost one million acres from the Rainier National Forest to create the Columbia National Forest. Later administrative actions on the Rainier were based on the protection of urban water supplies and boundary changes between the Rainier National Forest and the Mount Rainier National Park.
Throughout its existence, the Rainier National Forest administered lands on both sides of the Cascade Range drainage divide, a feature not often found in the national forest system after 1911. The Forest Service during this time had actively realigned national forest boundaries to conform to watershed boundaries. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Rainier National Forest continued to be, as it was for the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, located in the town of Orting, Washington. Headquarters were relocated to Tacoma, Washington in 1910 and remained there until the Rainier National Forest was discontinued in 1933. In that year, its lands within the Taneum and Manastash Creeks watershed on the eastern side of the Cascade Range were transferred to the Wenatchee National Forest. The Columbia National Forest (after 1949 the Gifford Pinchot National Forest) received the Rainier National Forest lands in the Cowlitz River drainage basin outside Mount Rainier National Park on the western slope of the Cascade Range. The Rainier National Forest transferred its largest portion to the Snoqualmie National Forest. The Snoqualmie received the northern portion of the Rainier National Forest surrounding Mount Rainier National Park on its north and western border and an island of land west of the town of Mineral, Washington. But the largest land transfer from the Rainier to the Snoqualmie National Forest consisted of the Naches and Tieton River watersheds on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range (compare Figures 6 & 7 above). After the 1933 termination of the Rainier National Forest, the Snoqualmie National Forest had moved south and east from its former position and was no longer a national forest exclusively on the western slope of the Cascade Range.

The Chief of the Forest Service approved the creation of the Goat Rocks Primitive Area on February 13, 1931, under the Forest Service’s Regulation L-20 with an area of 44,500 acres on the Rainier National Forest. After the discontinuation of the Rainier National Forest in 1933, its lands divided between the Columbia (after 1949 the Gifford Pinchot) and the Snoqualmie National Forests, the Goat Rocks Primitive Area became a part of these two forests. In 1935 the area was expanded to include 72,440 acres and in 1940, Goat Rocks Primitive Area was reclassified under the 1939 U-2 regulation and became the Goat Rocks Wild Area with an increase in area to 82,680 acres. With the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, Goat Rocks Wild Area on the Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System as the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1907, March 2
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3296
   Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Mount Rainier Forest Reserve with additions from the public lands.
   Area at establishment, 2,565,760 gross acres.

2) 1908, June 18
   (effective July 1, 1908)
   Executive Order 821
   Southern portion (941,440 acres) eliminated to establish the Columbia National Forest. 5,910 acres eliminated in the North Fork, Taneum Creek drainage basin, Kittitas County. Area reduced to 1,641,280 gross acres.

3) 1910, May 6
   *Proclamation 1031, 36 Stat. 2693
   Taneum Creek drainage basin, Kittitas County. Area reduced to 1,635,370 gross acres.

4) 1911, October 23
   *Proclamation 1170, 37 Stat. 1718
   Green River drainage area of approximately 46,000 acres transferred to the Snoqualmie National Forest. Area: 1,567,000 gross acres. Land eliminated in T. 12 N., R. 7, 8, & 9 E., and in T. 13 N., R. 9 E., Willamette Meridian along the Cowlitz River. Area reduced to 1,543,300 gross acres.

5) 1914, March 28
   Executive Order 1908
   Land exchanged for lands specified by the law within boundaries the Rainier National Forest.

6) 1921, March 4
   Public Law 66-387, 41 Stat. 1366
   Land exchange authorized for lands specified by the law within boundaries the Rainier National Forest.

7) 1923, January 10
   Proclamation 1646, 42 Stat. 2291
   2,730 acres eliminated to satisfy Washington State’s claims to its common school land grant. Under the authority of Section 2, Public Law 66-387 of March 4, 1921, public lands in the drainage basin of Rattlesnake and Little Rattlesnake Creeks within the Rainier National Forest are reserved from all disposal to protect the water supply of the City of Yakima, Washington.

8) 1923, February 20
   Executive Order 3793

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9) 1926, May 28
   Public Law 69-303, 44 Stat. 668
   Land transferred to and from the Mount Rainier National Park in a boundary revision of the park. Area reduced to 1,496,782 gross acres.

10) 1931, January 31
   Public Law 71-584, 46 Stat. 1047
   34,000 acres of Rainier National Forest land transferred to Mount Rainier National Park. Area reduced to 1,472,942 gross acres.

11) 1933, October 13
   Executive Orders 6333, 6334, & 6335
   Entire Forest discontinued. Lands divided among the Columbia (E.O. 6333), the Snoqualmie (E.O. 6334), and the Wenatchee (E.O. 6335) National Forests.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
   1907. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21. Relief not indicated.
   Shows forest reserve, Mount Rainier National Park, Yakima Indian Reservation, and state boundaries and main divide of the Cascade Mountains. Indicates location of the 46th parallel and location of “45° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base Line.” The Rainier Forest Reserve extends from the Green River drainage south to the Columbia River. Holdings: LC; NA

Rainier National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
   1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 51 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
   Shows the two sources of land for the reorganized Rainier National Forest of 1908: “Part of Rainier National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907); Part of Washington National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907).” Also shows national forest, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
   Holdings: NA

   1910. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
   Shows national forest, Mount Rainier National Park, and Yakima Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] “divide forming National Forest boundary” and “Former National Forest boundary” thereby showing lands eliminated by this proclamation. Also shows the main divide of the Cascade Mountains and major rivers and streams. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
   Holdings: LC; NA

   1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 60 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
   Shows national forest, Mount Rainier National Park, and Yakima Indian Reservation boundaries, main drainage divide of the Cascade Mountains, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and rivers, major mountain peaks, [drainage] “Divide forming Nat’l For. boundary” and land “Transferred to Snoqualmie Nat’l For.” or the lands north of the drainage divide between the Green and the White Rivers. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Map has “and effective July 1, 1911” in error – effective date not so stated in the text of the proclamation.
   Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
   OCLC: 56989399

   See above under Columbia National Forest “Executive Order Map” for a full citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order 6333 transferring part of the Rainier National Forest to the Columbia National Forest.
**Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Oct. 13, 1933.**
See below under Snoqualmie National Forest “Proclamation Diagram and Executive Order Map” for a full citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order 6334 transferring part of the Rainier National Forest to the Snoqualmie National Forest.

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated October 13, 1933.**
See below under Wenatchee National Forest “Proclamation Diagrams and Executive Order Map” for a full citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order 6335 transferring part of the Rainier National Forest to the Wenatchee National Forest.

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING**


**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Rainier Folio.**
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated lands within national forest boundary identified by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Extends from the banks of the Green River in the north to the crest of the drainage divide between the Cispus and Lewis Rivers.
No USGS reference.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 893684796

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING**

**Rainier National Forest, Washington, 1915.** (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text on verso. Panel title: **Map of Rainier National Forest and Directions to Hunters and Campers.** No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 19566862

**Rainier National Forest, Washington, 1918.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads,
Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.
OCLC: 19566982

**Mountain Outings on the Rainier National Forest.** (Forest visitor booklet and map)
Holdings: NAL: LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC (Book): 16659593

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**Rainier National Forest.** (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; Portland March – 1920 V.H.F. & T.P.F.
1920. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 46 cm., folded to 13 x 18 cm. Relief indicated by hachures and spot heights.
Map extends from the towns of Tacoma/Morton in the west to Ellensburg/Yakima in the east with the map centered on the crest of the Cascade Mountains. Map locates the national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, automobile and other roads, trails, railroads, hotels, camping grounds, fire lookouts. With single capital letters, the map identifies locations of stores (S), meals and lodging (M), garages (G), oil and gasoline (O), huckleberry patches (H), packers and guides (P), and horse feed (H). Includes mileage table. Map to face page 26 in booklet. “181357-20.”

**Rainier National Forest, Washington, 1923.** (Administrative map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°40’– W120°30’/N47°20’– N46°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NAL

**Rainier National Forest, Washington, 1923.** (Forest visitor map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°40’– W120°30’/N47°20’– N46°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 68 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 30592447

**Rainier National Forest, Washington, 1930.** (Administrative map)
Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA
Rainier National Forest, Washington, 1930. (Administrative map)
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°40’ – W120°30’/N47°20’ – N46°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition on paper and cloth. Alienated land within national forest shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 19566768

Rainier National Forest, Washington, 1931. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” A black & white printing from the Forest visitor map of the same year (see below)
Holdings: NA

Rainier National Forest, Washington, 1931. (Forest visitor map)
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°40’ – W120°30’/N47°20’ – N46°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 67 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, route numbers, game refuge boundaries, and improved forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Multnomah County Library; U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 20527322

Forest Camps on the Naches Highway, Rainier National Forest, 1931.
For complete citation see below under VIII, Part C, “Special Area Mapping. 2. Washington & Pacific Crest Trail Mapping.”

ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON-CALIFORNIA
1932-PRESENT

The Rogue River and its tributaries drain the area of the Rogue River National Forest. When it was decided to change the name of the forest from Crater National Forest, to avoid confusing the national forest with Crater Lake National Park, it was entirely appropriate that the name Rogue River was chosen as a replacement. The name of the river comes from the French who called it, La Riviere aux Coquins, which translated means Rogue River, and was so named because the early French trappers found the native Americans of the area particularly troublesome. In 1841, the Wilkes Expedition sent an exploring party overland from the Columbia River to the Sacramento River and used the words “Rogue” and “Rascally” River in their reports and maps (McArthur, p. 822). While the name of the forest changed from Crater to Rogue River in 1932, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters did not. They remained in the town of Medford, Oregon.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national
forests to manage. The donor could retain rights to the timber and other resources on the land for a period not to exceed twenty years. With the financial hardships of the 1930s, many private timberland owners found it difficult to pay state and county property taxes, and avoid confiscation. As an alternative, land owners gave their forest land to the federal government for the tax benefits, while reserving to themselves at a later date, the right to harvest the trees on the land. In fiscal year 1936, the Secretary of Agriculture accepted a donation of 320 acres on behalf of the Rogue River National Forest.

Just before the name change from Crater to Rogue River, in 1930 the Forest Service designated a 13,444-acre area on the Crater National Forest as the Mountain Lakes Primitive Area, one of the first primitive areas in the Pacific Northwest Region. The forest visitor map of 1930 (see Figure 17) has the new primitive area outlined in red on 22 ½ sections in T. 37 S., R. 6 E., Willamette Meridian. The special area is also described in text on the back of the map. The Mountain Lakes Primitive Area was reclassified by the Chief of the Forest Service in 1940 as a Wild Area under the 1939 U-2 regulation and expanded the area to embrace the entire Township referenced above to include 23,071 acres. In 1961, with the transfer of the Rogue River National Forest lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade drainage divide to establish the new Winema National Forest, the Mountain Lakes Wild Area became a part of the Winema. As a Wild Area, it became one of the initial components of the National Wilderness Preservation System immediately after the passage of the Wilderness Area in 1964, as the only perfectly square wilderness area in the system.

Other than the Mountain Lakes Primitive Area, there were no others such areas created on the Rogue River National Forest under the Forest Service’s L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed in 1939. The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” established a number of wilderness areas on combinations of Rogue River National Forest land and other national forest land, but none exclusively on the Rogue River. With the Umpqua National Forest the act founded the 33,200-acre Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness Area (surveyed at 35,701 acres) and with the Winema National Forest, the 116,300-acre Sky Lakes Wilderness Area (surveyed at 113,849 acres). Under the Oregon Wilderness Act, the Siskiyou National Forest contributed 3,400 acres and the Rogue River National Forest added 350 acres of their lands in Oregon create the Red Buttes Wilderness. Under the California Wilderness Act of 1984, the Rogue River National Forest added 16,500 of its acres in California towards the Red Buttes Wilderness Area. Red Buttes has a surveyed area of 20,796 acres. The 1984 Oregon law also established the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area on the Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, and Winema National Forests and within the recreation area’s boundaries, the 55,100-acre Mount Thielsen Wilderness.

In 2004, two separately proclaimed national forests, the Rogue River and the Siskiyou merged their administrative responsibilities and functions under one forest supervisor headquartered in Medford in a new hyphenated forest, the Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest. Today, the separately proclaimed Rogue River National Forest embraces 685,872 gross acres, of which, 56,797 acres are owned by another government agency or by private interests. The Rogue River National Forest is a two state forest, with 627,615 gross acres in Oregon (577,492 acres in Forest Service ownership) and 58,257 gross acres in California (51,581 acres in Forest Service ownership).

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) **1932, July 9**
   Executive Order 5882
   Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Crater National Forest without change in boundaries. Area: 1,157,930 gross acres.

2) **1936, June 4**
   Public Law 74-642, 49 Stat. 1460
   Sections 31-35 of T. 39 S., R. 1 W.; Sections 2-11 & 14-36 of T. 40 S., R. 1 W.; and Sections 1 and 11-36 of T. 40 S., R. 2 W., Willamette Meridian, added. For a total of 41,704 acres for municipal watershed protection. Area increased to 1,209,785 gross acres.

3) **1937, July 27**
   Public Law 75-214, 50 Stat. 534

4) **1947, December 4** (effective January 1, 1948)
   Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order #3
   12 Federal Register 8274
   East Half, Section 30, T.34 S., R. 3 W., Willamette Meridian, added. 320 acres were acquired by donation under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924.
5) 1948, June 7

Public Land Order 482
13 Federal Register 3255

Rogue River National Forest land in Oregon (13,868 acres – Cottonwood Creek, Klamath River watershed) transferred to the Klamath National Forest (Region 5). Area reduced to 1,203,630 gross acres.

6) 1956, June 12 & June 21

Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior Order Number 69322
21 Federal Register 4525


7) 1956, July 4

Federal Register Notice
21 Federal Register 4977


8) 1956, July 7

Federal Register Notice
21 Federal Register 5067

Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

9) 1956, August 29 & October 16

Federal Register Notice
21 Federal Register 8123

Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected. As of June 30, 1957, area increased to 1,204,498 gross acres.

10) 1958, April 4

Public Land Order 1610
23 Federal Register 2340

540 acres of land in Sections 2, 3 & 4 of T. 40 S., R. 5 W., Willamette Meridian, added from the Siskiyou National Forest.

11) 1959, June 26

Public Land Order 1888
24 Federal Register 5418

5,620 acres of land in T. 32 S., R. 1 & 2 W., Willamette Meridian, transferred to the Umpqua National Forest. 237,000 acres of privately owned land or revested Oregon & California Railroad Grant land eliminated from the forest boundaries. Area reduced to 962,418 gross acres.

12) 1959, July 31

[Public Land Order 1888]
24 Federal Register 6163

Land transferred to establish, in part, the Winema National Forest. With the land transfer, the Mountain Lakes Wild Area becomes a part of the Winema National Forest. Area reduced to 677,573 gross acres.

13) 1961, July 26

Proclamation 3423, 75 Stat. 1075
26 Federal Register 6799, 6802

(Effective July 1, 1961)

Former Oregon & California Railroad revested lands now administered by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior eliminated from the Rogue River National Forest.

14) 1961, August 14

Public Land Order 2474
26 Federal Register 8454

Portion of Section 31 of T. 33 S., R. 6 E., and a portion of Section 6 of T.34 S., R. 6 E., Willamette Meridian, (Gardner Peak) added from the Winema National Forest.

15) 1965, March 31

Public Land Order 3576
30 Federal Register 4476

520 acres of land eliminated in Jackson County for reclamation purposes for the Howard Prairie Reservoir (Lake). Area as of June 30, 1969: 676,950 gross acres.

16) 1968, November 14

Public Land Order 4553
33 Federal Register 17178

Boundary redescribed resulting in the transfer of some lands to Crater Lake National Park.

17) 1980, December 19

Public Law 96-553, 94 Stat. 3255

Boundary redescribed resulting in the transfer of some lands from Crater Lake National Park to the Rogue River National Forest. Area increased to 694,891 gross acres.

18) 1982, September 8

Public Law 97-250, 96 Stat. 709


19) 1984, June 26

Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272

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in Oregon with 3,400 acres of Siskiyou and 350 acres of Rogue River National Forest lands. Also establishes the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area on the Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, and Winema National Forests and the Mount Thielsen Wilderness Area within the Recreation Area.


“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” adds a 40.3 mile segment of the Upper Rogue River to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange an administrative site on the Rogue River National Forest and use the proceeds to construct or improve offices and support structures for the Rogue River National Forest and the Bureau of Land Management.


U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO


U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

[Rogue River] Crater National Forest, Oregon and California, (Forest visitor map) See Figure 17
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, June 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V.H. Flach and V.A. Byers; traced by V.A. Byers, 1930. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°20’ – W121°50'/N43°10’ – N41°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 54 cm, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
This is the same map as the 1930 Forest visitor map shown above for Crater National Forest, however, the name “Rogue River” has been hand-stamped in black ink over the name “Crater” in the three places where it appears as a title. Shows main motor highways, secondary routes, national highway route numbers and names, improved forest camps, and Forest Service special areas (game preserves and refuges, primitive areas, etc.) in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Holdings: Boston Public Library
OCLC: 805595906

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1933, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, June 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V.H. Flach and V.A. Byers; traced by V.A. Byers; revised Mar. 1933.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians."

Holdings: LC

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1934. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns & settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 36034878

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1937, North Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised at Regional Office, June 1937.
Lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Apr. 23, 1928” (see reference under Crater National Forest) shown in a patterned green layer. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns & settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 25670734

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1937, South Half. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised at Regional Office, June 1937.
Lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Apr. 23, 1928” (see reference under Crater National Forest) shown in a patterned green layer. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns & settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 25670734

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1937. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Apr. 23, 1928” (see reference under Crater National Forest) shown in a patterned green layer. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian
Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns & settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC (Color): 20877147; (Black & white): 36034888

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1938. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 41 - opposite


1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°20’ – W121°50’/N43°10’ – N41°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 57 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways, secondary routes, Oregon Skyline Trail, primitive area boundaries, camping spots, improved forest camps, and national highway route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads and trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”


Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 531 (March 1939), page 293.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL

OCLC: 20877271

Figure 41: Forest visitor map of 1938.

Applegate Ranger District, Rogue River N.F., 1938. (Administrative map)

Reproduced from corrected – 1937 – ½” lithograph map.


Shows national forest, national monument, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Shows the Rogue River’s southernmost ranger district including lands in California and in Oregon.

Holdings: NA

Union Creek Ranger District, Rogue River N.F., 1938. (Administrative map)

Reproduced from corrected – 1937 – ½” lithograph map.


Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Shows the Rogue River’s northernmost ranger district including Crater Lake National Park.

Holdings: personal collection
Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised at Regional Office, March 1946.
Lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Apr. 23, 1928” shown in patterned green layer. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, City of Ashland Watershed, state, and county boundaries, towns & settlements, roads, railroads, trails, lakes, and streams, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): LC; NA

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1946. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised at Regional Office, March 1946.
Lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Apr. 23, 1928” shown in a patterned green layer. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, City of Ashland Watershed, state, and county boundaries, towns & settlements, roads, railroads, trails, lakes, and streams, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California; Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 20877105; (Black & white): 20877162

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1951. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1928 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; corrected to November 1, 1951.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns & settlements, roads, railroads, trails, lakes, streams, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 31 other libraries
OCLC: 25670814

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1958. (Administrative map)
Highways, secondary routes, Cascade Crest Trail, improved recreation areas, and state parks shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes black & white illustrations. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Rogue River National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a fisherman alongside a mountain stream below a rustic bridge. Title panel includes location map and “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, September 1952.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 694 (November 1952), page 44.
Holdings: NA; LC and 31 other libraries
OCLC: 10884874

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1958. (Forest visitor map)
1952. Scale, ca. 1:260,440. W123°25’ – W121°50’/N43°10’ – N41°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 54 cm., folded to 20 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Highways, secondary routes, Cascade Crest Trail, improved recreation areas, and state parks shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes black & white illustrations. “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Rogue River National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a fisherman alongside a mountain stream below a rustic bridge. Title panel includes location map and “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, September 1952.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 694 (November 1952), page 44.
Holdings: NA; LC and 31 other libraries
OCLC: 10884874
towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Syracuse Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35955548

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon, 1959, (Forest visitor map)
National Forest land shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails, ranger and guard stations, recreation areas, and state parks shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, lakes, and streams. Includes “Index to text features,” and “Key map.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Class E Map.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Rogue River National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of the Rogue River with figure standing on the bank. Title panel has map of the state of Oregon highlighting the location of the Rogue River National Forest and “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region, 1959.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 12918999

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1958, Applegate Ranger District, (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved Forest Service recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian; adjacent areas in California based on the Mt. Diablo and the Humboldt Meridians.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC (As a set of four ranger district maps): 21687336

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1958, Ashland Ranger District, (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved Forest Service recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC (As a set of four ranger district maps): 21687336

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1958, Butte Falls Ranger District, (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved Forest Service recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC (As a set of four ranger district maps): 21687336

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1958, Union Creek – Prospect Ranger Districts, (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and
improved Forest Service recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC (As a set of four ranger district maps): 21687336

**Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1963.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; urban areas, paved and all-weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 25670870

**Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1963, Applegate Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of the forest series map 1964. GPO 987-118.

National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved Forest Service recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian; adjacent areas in California based on the Mt. Diablo and the Humboldt Meridians.
Holdings: personal collection

**Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1963, Ashland Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of the forest series map 1964. GPO 987-118.

National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved Forest Service recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

**Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1963, Butte Falls Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of the forest series map 1964. GPO 987-118

National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved Forest Service recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

**Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1963, Union Creek – Prospect Ranger Districts.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of the forest series map 1964. GPO 987-118

National forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved Forest Service recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection
Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1965. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map is made from a USFS Forest Series Class A map compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon and published in 1963; detail added for recreation use may not meet accuracy requirements for Class A; recreation data and forest development road numbers are current as of 1965. DPS 65-2008. 1965. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 91 x 51 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. The lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; main roads, important trails, and improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes index to Forest Service recreation sites and “Points of Interest.” “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians.” The two maps are untitled, but one shows the Cascade Range area (Butte Falls, Union Creek, and Prospect Ranger Districts) and the other shows the Siskiyou Mountain area (Applegate and Ashland Ranger Districts). Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title: Rogue River National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a skier on the edge of a high mountain slope below a stylized drawing of an evergreen. Title panel also has, “U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 1965.” Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries OCLC: 25670890

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1968. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon in 1958 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological survey quadrangles. 1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°20' – N122°00'/N43°10’ – N41°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 125 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. The lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; urban areas, paved and all-weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette, Humboldt, and Mount Diablo Meridians.” Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries OCLC: 5495945

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon, 1970. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon 1970; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1968 Forest Series map base. *GPO 997-471. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 57 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. The lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in a lighter shade of green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; National Park Service properties shown in gray; all other ownership shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Forest Service administrative facilities and recreation sites and services shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, and railroads. Includes text, color illustration, listing of recreation sites and points of interest and location map indicating the location of the Rogue River National Forest in the state of Oregon relative to major through highways. Public land grid is based on the Willamette, Humboldt, and Mt. Diablo Meridians. Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: Rogue River National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph, “Cliff Lake.” Holdings: LC and 24 other libraries OCLC: 5568898

Rogue River National Forest, Oregon and California, 1973. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon in 1958 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological survey quadrangles; revised March 1973. *GPO 698-912. 1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°20’ – N122°00’/N43°10’ – N41°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 124 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. The lands of the Rogue River National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in a lighter shade of green; urban areas, paved and all-weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest
The Santiam, a Kalapooian tribe, lived along the banks of the Santiam river in Linn and Marion counties and gave their name to the river. These native Americans were moved to the Grand Ronde Agency on the Central Oregon coast in 1906. The Santiam River, which drains most of the area of this national forest, is the source of the Santiam National Forest’s name (McArthur, p. 848). President Franklin Roosevelt’s Executive Order 6104 of April 6, 1933 does not explain why he ordered the merger of the Santiam and the Cascade National Forests. The action created the Willamette National Forest, and at 1,798,336 acres, the new Willamette became the largest national forest in the State of Oregon. In keeping with other national forest consolidations that occurred had occurred, the merger was ordered for “the economy of administration.” The forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Santiam were established in Albany, Oregon in 1911, and when the Santiam merged with its neighboring forest to the south, the Cascade National Forest in 1933, the Albany office was closed. Administrative headquarters for the new Willamette National Forest were located in the former Cascade National Forest’s office in Eugene, Oregon.

The 3,200 acres in Township 14 South, Range 2 & 3 East (Linn County, south of town of Cascadia, Oregon) were withdrawn from public entry as specified by Executive Order 1578, after the Circuit Court for Oregon (October 20, 1910) and the Circuit Court of Appeals (May 20, 1912) awarded the lands to the United States. Subsequent Executive Orders in 1914, and 1916 reserved additional lands in the area from public entry. Executive Order 3282 restated all previous land reservations in these two Townships into one order, which itself were amended by Executive Order 3387 of January 22, 1921, reserving additional acreage. Finally, on February 28, 1925, Congress passed Public Law 68-511, adding all the lands, 3,840 acres, that had been reserved in these two Townships to the Santiam National Forest.

Because of the isolated and undeveloped nature of the Mount Jefferson area at the crest of the Cascade Range and the potential for wilderness recreation, the Chief of the Forest Service, Robert Y. Stuart set aside the 52,200-acre Mount Jefferson Primitive Area in 1930 under the Forest Service’s 1929 L-20 regulation. The area reserved in 1930 embraced the mountain itself, Jefferson Park, and all of the high Cascades divide as far south as Rockpile Mountain. The Forest Service expanded the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area to 86,700 acres to the south to include the summit of Three Fingered Jack and Maxwell Butte in 1940. The primitive area included lands on the Mount Hood, the Santiam (later the Willamette), and the Deschutes National Forests, the majority of the primitive area was located on the Santiam National Forest. The Forest Service never reclassified the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area under the 1939 U regulations and so the Mount Jefferson area did not became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System after the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The area had to wait another four years to become the Mount Jefferson Wilderness Area by congressional action with Public Law 90-548 of October 2, 1968 expanding the area to 100,208 acres.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, June 30 (effective July 1, 1911)  
*Proclamation 1163, 37 Stat. 1712 Established National Forest on 710,170 gross acres formerly administered by the Oregon and the Cascade National Forests.  
2) 1912, August 13  
Executive Order 1578 3,200 acres in T. 14 S., R. 2 & 3 E., Willamette Meridian withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action.  
3) 1914, January 14  
Executive Order 1876 NE ¼ of Section 26, T. 14 S., R. 2 E. and E ½ of Section 10, T. 14 S., R. 3 E., (480 acres), Willamette Meridian, withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action.  
4) 1916, March 20  
Executive Order 2343 SW ¼ of Section 26, T. 14 S., R. 2 E., (160 acres), Willamette Meridian, withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action.
5) 1920, June 12
   Executive Order 3282
   Lands in T. 14 S., R. 2 & 3 E., Willamette Meridian, once again withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action.

6) 1921, January 22
   Executive Order 3387
   NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 35, T. 14 S., R. 3 E., Willamette Meridian, withdrawn from public entry pending legislative action.

7) 1925, February 28
   Public Law 68-511, 43 Stat. 1080
   3,840 acres added in T. 14 S., R. 2 & 3 E., Willamette Meridian, entire area previously withdrawn from entry with Executive Orders.

8) 1933, April 6
   (effective July 1, 1933)
   Executive Order 6104
   Entire forest discontinued. All land consolidated with the Cascade National Forest to establish the Willamette National Forest. Area at the effective date of the Executive Order: 723,823 gross acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

**PROCLAMATION DIAGRAM**

Santiam National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°40’ – W121°30’/N45°00’ – N44°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 33602591

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS


U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1913. (Forest visitor map)
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°40’ – W121°30’/N45°10’ – N43°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 44 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service facilities, hotels, stores, schools, stage stations, houses, cabins, lava flows, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Text and a population chart of Oregon cities and towns on verso. Panel title: The Santiam National Forest. No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20497475

Santiam National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
1914 Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 78 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC
Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1918. (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°11’ – W121°45’/N45°00’ – N44°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 33602656

Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1920. (Administrative map)
1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°38’ – W121°40’/N45°00’ – N44°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 52841348

Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Administrative map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°20’ – W121°30’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print. 90 x 117 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Administrative map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°20’ – W121°30’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid.
Black & white. 46 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20497493

Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1925. (Administrative map)
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°20’ – W121°30’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 59 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 38245025
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 52810270

**Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1925.** (Forest visitor map)
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°20’ – W121°30’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 58 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and highway names shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lava flows, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Santiam National Forest, Oregon, Its Resources and Their Use.*


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Oregon State Library; NA
OCLC: 33602718

**Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1931.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°20’ – W121°30’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 20497501

**Santiam National Forest, Oregon, 1932.** (Administrative map)
1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°20’ – W121°30’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 92 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black and white edition.
Shows national forest lands in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color & Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC (Color): 20497535; (Black & white): 35966642

[278]
SISKIYOU FOREST RESERVE & SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON-CALIFORNIA
1906-PRESENT

Siskiyou, the unlikely name applied to an entire range of mountains, is a Cree Indian word meaning “Bobtailed horse.” McArthur (p. 882) relates how Archibald R. McLeod, a chief factor of the Hudson’s Bay Company, while crossing the mountains in 1828 with a pack train was caught in a sudden snow storm. The storm claimed most of his pack animals including a bob-tailed racehorse. McLeod’s Indian followers named the place the Pass of the Siskiyou to honor their leader and the lost animal. The name was later applied to the mountain range and to the forest reserve located there in 1906. Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Siskiyou National Forest were located in Grants Pass, Oregon from 1908 until 2004 when two separately proclaimed national forests, the Siskiyou and the Rogue River National Forests, merged their administrative responsibilities and functions under one forest supervisor headquartered in Medford, Oregon in a new hyphenated forest, the Rogue River – Siskiyou National Forest. Today, the two-state, separately proclaimed Siskiyou National Forest embraces 1,162,329 gross acres, of which, 72,259 acres within its boundaries are owned by other governmental agencies or private interests. The Siskiyou has 1,124,864 gross acres in Oregon and 37,466 gross acres in California. Its California acreage lies entirely within the Illinois River watershed.

Shortly after it was established on 713,702 acres in Oregon, an addition of 418,880 acres was made to the Siskiyou National Forest on its western margin. The enlargement was part of the “Midnight Reserves” action taken by President Roosevelt before the prohibition on the creation of new national forests and the adding of lands to existing national forests took effect for six western states.

The Siskiyou National Forest’s boundaries included land only in the state of Oregon from its establishment in 1906 until the summer of 1908 when, in a Forest Service-wide effort to adjust national forest boundaries along drainage basin boundaries, the president issued Proclamation no. 817, transferring the portion of the Illinois River drainage basin in California, then a part of the Klamath National Forest, to the Siskiyou National Forest. An even larger part of the Klamath National Forest came to the Siskiyou in 1911 when the Klamath’s California lands in the Smith River drainage basin were added to the Siskiyou. In 1947, the Forest Service transferred the Smith River lands in California from the Siskiyou to the new Six Rivers National Forest as part of the California Region, however the Siskiyou still retained its lands in the Illinois River watershed in the state of California.

Sources have indicated that there is a set of five ranger district maps for the Siskiyou National Forest dated 1948. The set consists of maps for the Chetco, Galice, Gold Beach, Illinois Valley, and Powers Ranger Districts and were made from the 1947 administrative map issued at the scale of 1:126,720 and sometimes referred to as a “½ inch lithographic map.” This set would close the gap in mapping that appears to exist between 1947 and 1956 for the Siskiyou, but the set has not yet been examined.

The Oregon Caves National Monument, set aside in 1909 by President Taft, was administered by the Forest Service until it was officially transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service on August 10, 1933. A complete restructuring of the Oregon Caves National Monument was enacted under Section 3041 entitled “Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve” a part of the “Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015” (Public Law 113-291, 128 Stat. 3292). The name of the monument was changed to the Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve, which includes the land of the 1909 national monument with the addition of 4,070 acres of adjacent Siskiyou National Forest land, or the “National Preserve” portion of the new name. Segments of Cave Creek, Lake Creek, No Name Creek, Panther Creek, Upper Cave Creek and the subterranean portion of Cave Creek known as the River Styx, all within the Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve were designated as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System by this law.

Under regulation U-2 issued in 1939, the Chief of the Forest Service established the 76,900 acre Kalmiopsis Wild Area on the Siskiyou National Forest on September 10, 1946. The area became the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area and a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Kalmiopsis Wilderness was enlarged in 1978 by 92,000 acres and now has a surveyed area of 179,755 acres. Under the same law, the “Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978,” in the law’s Section 3 “Oregon Omnibus Wilderness Act of 1978” the 36,700-acre Wild Rogue Wilderness Area was designated. The new wilderness area was later surveyed as having 35,818 acres. Both the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management manage the Wild Rogue Wilderness Area.

The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 created additional wilderness areas on the Siskiyou National Forest. The 1984 act established the 17,200 acre Grassy Knob Wilderness Area, surveyed at 17,159 acres and the Siskiyou contributed some 3,400 of its Oregon acres, with the Rogue River’s 350 Oregon acres, towards the establishment of the Red Buttes Wilderness, later surveyed as having 19,940 acres. The “California Wilderness Act of 1984” affected both the Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forest lands in that state, first the Rogue River National Forest contributed 16,500 acres of its California lands (technically an addition) to the Red Buttes Wilderness and the Siskiyou National Forest contributing about 5,300 of its California acreage with the Klamath and the Six Rivers National Forests in California towards establishing the 153,000 acre Siskiyou Wilderness Area, later surveyed at
182,682 acres. The latest wilderness area to be designated by Congress on the Siskiyou National Forest was the 13,724-acre Copper Salmon Wilderness Area that adjoins the Grassy Knob Wilderness, created in 2009.

The Siskiyou National Forest has many miles of free-flowing rivers in the National Wild and Scenic River System, a system created on October 2, 1968 (Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 906). The original 1968 act creating the system named six rivers as the initial components of the national system, among them an 84.5-mile segment of the Rogue River from its confluence with the Applegate River downstream to the Lobster Creek Bridge about 12 miles from the Rogue River’s mouth at Gold Beach, Oregon. The course of the Wild and Scenic Rogue River starts its way through an area dominated by Bureau of Land Management land before entering the Siskiyou National Forest at the Wild Rogue Wilderness. The river leaves the wilderness area at the Big Bend, meets the Illinois River at Agness, Oregon, before coursing west to meet Lobster Creek. The Wild and Scenic Rogue is managed by both the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. Section 1205a “Oregon Wildlands” of the “John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act” of March 12, 2019 added 34 tributaries of the Rogue River to the Rogue River Wild and Scenic River, more than doubling its river miles to 203.5. The river has been classified as having 125 miles of “Wild” river; 33.2 miles of “Scenic” river; 45.3 miles of “Recreational” river. The 2019 law also added segments of 16 tributary streams to the Elk Wild and Scenic River on the Siskiyou National Forest and made classification – Wild, Scenic, Recreational – changes. Significant stretches of the Chetco, Elk, and North Fork of the Smith River, and Illinois River on the Siskiyou have also been made parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System as shown in the following administrative history.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1906, October 5
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3239
   Established Forest Reserve in Oregon on 713,702 gross acres.

2) 1907, March 1
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3280
   418,880 acres added on the western edge of the reserve in T. 32 S., to T. 41 S., R. 11 & 12 W., Willamette Meridian. Area increased to 1,132,582 gross acres.

3) 1908, June 30
   Executive Order 866
   Entire Coquille National Forest added. Portion of the Klamath National Forest added. 16,320 acres in T. 40 & 41 S., R. 5 W., Willamette Meridian, transferred to assist in the establishment the Crater National Forest.

4) 1908, July 2,
   (effective July 1, 1908)
   *Proclamation 817, 35 Stat. 2195
   Portion of the Klamath National Forest drained by the Illinois River in California transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest. By the close of 1908, the Siskiyou National Forest had become a two-state forest measuring 1,302,393 gross acres. Oregon Caves National Monument created on 480 acres of the Siskiyou National Forest land to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service. January 1911 resurvey of the Siskiyou National Forest puts the total area at 1,350,500 acres.

5) 1909, July 12
   *Proclamation 876, 36 Stat. 2497
   Portion of the Siskiyou National Forest drained by the Applegate River (12,400 acres) transferred to the Crater National Forest. That portion of the Klamath National Forest in California drained by the Smith River (352,000 acres) transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest. Another 13,760 acres added and 9,610 acres eliminated. Area: 1,694,250 gross acres.

6) 1911, June 30
   (effective July 1, 1911)
   *Proclamation 1159, 37 Stat. 1708
   Portion of the Siskiyou National Forest drained by the Applegate River (12,400 acres) transferred to the Crater National Forest. That portion of the Klamath National Forest in California drained by the Smith River (352,000 acres) transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest. Another 13,760 acres added and 9,610 acres eliminated. Area: 1,694,250 gross acres.

7) 1914, May 4
   *Proclamation 1266, 38 Stat. 1994
   32,740 acres eliminated. Area eliminated from the former Coquille National Forest lands – See Figure 33, above. Area: 1,661,510 gross acres.

8) 1922, September 22
   Public Law 67-342, 42 Stat. 1019

9) 1933, June 10
   (effective August 10, 1933)
   Executive Order 6166
   Oregon Caves National Monument transferred from U.S. Forest Service administration to the U.S. National Park Service.
10) 1935, June 13  
Public Law 74-131, 49 Stat. 338  
Boundary extended to include 59,593 acres on the forest’s north side in order to facilitate title passing from private hands to the federal government by donation. Area increased to
1,725,308 gross acres.

11) 1947, June 3  
Proclamation 2733, 61 Stat. 1070  
Siskiyou National Forest lands in California drained by the Smith River combined with Klamath and Trinity National Forest lands to establish the new Six Rivers National Forest, greatly reducing the Siskiyou National Forest’s area in California and changing the boundary between Region 5 (California Region) and Region 6 (North Pacific Region). Area reduced to 1,375,340 gross acres.

12) 1947, October 6  
Public Land Order 413  
Approximately 12,800 acres in T. 28-30 S., R. 10 W., Willamette Meridian added from the Umpqua National Forest, an isolated area between the towns of Sitkum and Remote, Oregon. Area increased to 1,389,169 gross acres.

13) 1956, June 12 & June 21  
Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior Order Number 69322.  
Exchanged administrative jurisdiction of revested Oregon & California Railroad Grant lands and national forest lands as required under Section 2 of Public Law 83-426 of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 270-271).

14) 1956, July 4  
Federal Register Notice  
Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

15) 1956, August 29 & October 16  
Federal Register Notice  
Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

16) 1956, November 6 & November 17  
Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior Order  
Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior Order No. 69322 amended in regards to the Siskiyou National Forest.

17) 1958, April 4  
Public Land Order 1610  
540 acres of land transferred to the Rogue River National Forest. 248,736 acres of private land and Oregon California Railroad Grant revested lands eliminated. Area reduced to 1,140,674 gross acres.

18) 1958, August 28  
Public Law 85-833, 72 Stat. 987  
Boundary extended 20,636 acres along the Rogue River to protect scenic and recreation values and to provide adequate public campgrounds and other public use areas in the future.

19) 1961, August 14  
Public Land Order 2474  
In an exchange of Oregon & California Grant lands between the Dept. of Agriculture and the Dept. of the Interior, 126 acres of land eliminated and 79 acres added to the Siskiyou National Forest. Area: 1,158,420 gross acres.

20) 1964, September 3  
Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
The Kalmiopsis Wild Area on the Siskiyou National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area now designated as the Kalmiopsis Wilderness Area.

21) 1968, October 2  
Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 906  
“Wild and Scenic Rivers Act” designates an 84 mile segment of the Rogue River from its confluence with the Applegate River to Lobster Creek Bridge as part of the initial Wild and Scenic River System under joint Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management administration.
22) 1970, November 17  
Public Land Order 4942  
35 Federal Register 17948  

23) 1978, February 24  
Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40  

24) 1984, June 26  
Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272  

25) 1984, September 28  
Public Law 98-425, 98 Stat. 1619  

26) 1984, October 19  
Public Law 98-494, 98 Stat. 2274  
Designates a 50.4 mile segment of the Illinois River as part of the Wild and Scenic River System, from the boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest downstream to its confluence with the Rogue River.

27) 1988, October 28  
Public Law 100-557  
102 Stat. 2782  
“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” adds a 44.5 mile segment of the Chetco, a 19 mile segment of the Elk River, a 13 mile segment of the North Fork, Smith River to the National Wild and Scenic River System. Section 1301 of the “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” designates the 13,724-acre Copper Salmon Wilderness Area. Section 1302 of the law adds 9.2 miles to the Elk Wild and Scenic River, Oregon both on the Siskiyou National Forest.

28) 2009, March 30  
Public Law 111-1, 123 Stat. 991  
Specifically 123 Stat. 1025-1026  
Section 1301 of the “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” designates the 13,724-acre Copper Salmon Wilderness Area. Section 1302 of the law adds 9.2 miles to the Elk Wild and Scenic River, Oregon both on the Siskiyou National Forest.

29) 2014, December 19  
Public Law 113-291  
128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3789)  
Estimates the Oregon Caves National Monument and Preserve. 4,070 acres of Siskiyou National Forest land (“Preserve”) added to the reorganized area under the administration of the National Park Service. Designates segments of six streams within the Monument and Preserve as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System (see Siskiyou National Forest text above).

30) 2019, March 12  
Public Law 116-9  
133 Stat. 580  

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.
**Siskiyou Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated October 5, 1906.**

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.


Holdings: LC; NA

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**Siskiyou Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.**


Holdings: LC; NA

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**Klamath National Forest, California: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation effective July 1, 1908.**


1908. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 49 cm., folded to 32 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows “Former Klamath [National Forest] Boundary” in red. Also shows the Klamath National Forest boundary as of the effective date of this Proclamation, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” land “Addition,” lands “Transferred to Siskiyou National Forest,” lands “Transferred to Crater (later the Rogue River) National Forest.” Also shows the extent of the Klamath National Forest as of the Proclamation of May 6, 1905 that established the National Forest, the part of the Trinity National Forest as of the Proclamation of February 3, 1908 and now part of the Klamath National Forest, and the part of the Shasta National Forest as of the Proclamation of September 24, 1906 and now part of the Klamath National Forest. The boundaries of the Hoopa Indian Reservation and the California-Oregon state line area also shown. “Humboldt Meridian and Base.” “Mt. Diablo Meridian and Base.” This proclamation essentially transferred lands in order to make the boundaries of the Klamath National Forest conform to watershed boundaries despite the state boundary between California and Oregon along the 42nd parallel.

Holdings: LC

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**Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**


1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 46 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Siskiyou National Forest of 1908: “All of Coquille National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907) [148,317 acres]; “Part of Siskiyou National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907) [1,116,262 acres]; Part of Klamath National Forest (Proclamation of May 6, 1905) [37,814 acres].” Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” “Humboldt Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: NA

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**Oregon Caves National Monument within Siskiyou National Forest: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated July 12, 1909.**


Holdings: LC; NA
Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°35’ – W123°15’/N43°05’ – N41°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Wisconsin Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 35863528

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 4, 1914.
1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°35’ – W123°15’/N43°05’ – N41°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 82 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state and county boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” and land eliminations. Lands eliminated are 51 sections (51 square miles) of the northernmost portion of the Siskiyou National Forest of lands of the former Coquille National Forest. Also shows roads, railroads, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Humboldt Meridian.”
Holdings: Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35955784

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; topography by U.S. Geological Survey; land lines by General Land Office; classification by Forest Service; Feb. 1908; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries. Also shows populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.” Provides no coverage of the Coquille National Forest added to the Siskiyou in June of 1908. Shows boundaries of “Proposed Oregon Caves National Monument” Sections 9-10 & 15 -16, in T. 40 S., R. 4 W.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Southern Oregon Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Wisconsin Historical Society; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003292

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

See above under section V. B 1a “Oregon, U.S. Geological Survey mapping – Undifferentiated by Forest Reserve” for thematic mapping of the Siskiyou Forest Reserve and National Forest, specifically the titles, Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Coos Bay Quadrangle and Port Orford Quadrangle, 1900.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1915. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and lettered by R.H.R., 1915.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°35’ – W123°15’/N43°05’ – N41°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 49 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, towns and settlements, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Humboldt Meridian.”
Text on verso. Panel title: Map of Siskiyou National Forest and Directions to Tourists and Campers. No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 35960835

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Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1919. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 35960838

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1921. (Administrative map)
Holdings: LC

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1922. (Administrative map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°35’ – W123°15’/N43°05’ – N41°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 152 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette and Humboldt Meridians.”
Holdings: NA

The Oregon Caves, Siskiyou National Forest (1923 & 1926). (Booklet and Forest visitor maps)
For complete citation see below under VIII, Part C, “Special Area Mapping. 1, Oregon & Pacific Crest Trail Mapping.”

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1924. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 16
Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1926. (Administrative map)
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 35960856

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1927. (Forest visitor map)
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 52809697

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1932. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 35960861

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1933. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 25962637

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1933. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oreg. from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys 1918; revised at Regional Office, Jan. 1933. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°35' – W123°20'/N43°05' – N41°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 50 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways and highway names and numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams.

“Willamette Meridian.” “Humboldt Meridian.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Along the Redwood Highway.” Title panel also has: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region, 1933”


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 35960866

Agness Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, (Administrative map)

Reproduced from 1936 ½” base map; Sept. 1936.

1936. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows cooperative [fire] protection areas: solid green, “Protected by State” and in cross-hatched green pattern, “Protected by Forest Service.” Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: personal collection

Galice Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, (Administrative map)

Reproduced from 1936 ½” base map; Sept. 1936.

1936. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows cooperative [fire] protection areas: solid green, “Protected by State” and in cross-hatched green pattern, “Protected by Forest Service.” Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Page Creek Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, (Administrative map)

Reproduced from 1936 ½” base map; Sept. 1936.

1936. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows cooperative [fire] protection areas: solid green, “Protected by State” and in cross-hatched green pattern, “Protected by Forest Service.” Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

The Page Creek Ranger District was headquartered in the town of Kerby, Oregon.

Holdings: personal collection

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1937, (Administrative map)


Shows national forest, national monument, state, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, forest camps, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette and Humboldt Meridians.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 25962692

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1937, (Administrative map)


Shows national forest, game refuge, national monument, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette and Humboldt Meridians.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA

OCLC: 25962652

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, V.A.B. 1936; revised Mar. 1940.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W124°33' – W123°18'/N43°05' – N41°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Sepia print. 159 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways their names and numbers and forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, national monument, state, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative accuracy diagram.” “Willamette and Humboldt Meridians.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Siskiyou National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of two children near a stream with a freshly caught fish. Title panel also has key map of Oregon, and “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region, Issued 1940.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 13136581

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Management, (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service, and other surveys, 1936; revised Dec. 1946.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°35' – W123°15'/N43°05' – N41°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 49 cm., folded to 28 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways their names and numbers and forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, game refuge, national monument, state, and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette and Humboldt – Mt. Diablo Meridians.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Siskiyou National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of two children near a stream with a freshly caught fish. Title panel also has key map of Oregon, and “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region, Issued 1942.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC (Color): 35960876; (Black & white): 35960877

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Management, (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service, and other surveys, 1936; revised Dec. 1946.

Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest, national monument, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette and Humboldt Meridians.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; LC; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; NA

OCLC (Color): 35960893; (Black & white): 35960901

Note: LC copies (both color and black & white) indicate lands “Transferred to Siskiyou N.F. see Public Land Order 413 of October 6, 1947” written by hand and with hand applied color. This 1947 map of the Siskiyou National Forest is the first to show the loss of lands in the Smith River drainage in California to establish, along with contributions of land from the Klamath and Trinity National Forests, the Six Rivers National Forest, June 3, 1947. However, the Siskiyou retains its lands in California that are part of the Illinois River watershed, but the loss of its Smith River lands in California changed the Regional Boundary between Region 6 and Region 5.
Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Management, (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service, and other surveys, 1936; revised Dec. 1946.
Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest, national monument, game refuge, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette and Humboldt Meridians.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA: NAL
OCLC (Color): 35960885; (Black & white): 25962734

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1956. (Forest visitor map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted in Regional Office Portland, Oregon 1956.
Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest shown in pink; roads and road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, wild area boundary, and recreation areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, lakes, and streams. Includes location map showing the location of the Siskiyou National Forest in the state of Oregon and “Index to text features.” “Forest Service Class E map.” “Willamette and Humboldt Meridians.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Siskiyou National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a forested mountain vista. Title panel has a map of the state of Oregon highlighting the location of the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon and “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, July 1956.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 742 (November 1956), page 60.
Holdings: NA; LC and 36 other libraries
OCLC: 11456059

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon & California, 1957. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon from Forest Service planimetric maps, and U.S. Geological Survey sheets with highway revisions to the sheets.
Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest are shown in green; main motor roads shown in red; Pacific Ocean, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, wild area, state, and county boundaries; towns and settlements; railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette and Humboldt Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 25962742

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey sheets; revised May 1962.
Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest are shown in green; Pacific Ocean, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. “Humboldt and Willamette and Meridians.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 29262228
Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California: Powers, Gold Beach, Galice Ranger Districts, 1962. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey sheets; revised May 1962.
Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest are shown in green; Pacific Ocean, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. “Humboldt and Willamette and Meridians.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 27991152

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon & California, 1964. (Forest visitor map)
1964. Scale, 1:215,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 50 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and recreation sites shown in red; rivers, streams, lakes, and the Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, road numbers, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Index to text features” black & white photographs, and “Key Map.” “Willamette & Humboldt Meridians.”
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Siskiyou National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of two hikers overlooking a forest vista. Author information from the title panel.
Holdings: LC and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 25962763

Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1966. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and the Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, wilderness, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette, Humboldt and Mount Diablo Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of British Columbia; Simon Fraser Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 25962751

Gold Beach – Powers Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green; rivers, lakes, streams, and the Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows roads and road numbers, towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; LC      OCLC: 5484064

Chetco – Illinois Valley Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map; special edition, prepared for R-6 Division of Lands, August 1, 1967. GPO 933-033.
National forest lands shown in green; rivers, lakes, streams, and the Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows roads and road numbers, towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection
**Gold Beach – Powers Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½" = 1 mile scale forest series map; special edition, prepared for R-6 Division of Lands, August 1, 1967. GPO 933-033.


National forest lands shown in green; rivers, lakes, streams, and the Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows roads and road numbers, towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: LC
OCLC: 5495298

**Gold Beach – Powers Ranger Districts, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 ½" = 1 mile scale forest series map. 1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands shown in green; rivers, lakes, streams, and the Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows roads and road numbers, towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: LC
OCLC: 5484064

**Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1968 based on the 1966 forest series class A map. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/69-2025.


Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest shown in dark green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; Oregon Caves National Monument shown in gray; private lands in yellow; roads, road and trail numbers, designated wilderness and National Wild and Scenic Rivers, ranger stations, recreation sites shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, state and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, trails, lakes, streams, mines, lookouts, and miscellaneous structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Siskiyou National Forest in relation to the state of Oregon and major highways. “Details added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements for a class A map.”


Holdings: LC and 17 other libraries. LC has 1973 reprint edition of this map.
OCLC: 5440396

**Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, 1972.** (Administrative map)


Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest shown in green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in a lighter shade of green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and the Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, wilderness, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette, Humboldt and Mount Diablo Meridians.”

Holdings (Color): NA; LC and 26 other libraries
OCLC (Color): 5478943

**Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California.** (Forest visitor map)


1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 94 x 86 cm., on sheet 59 x 89 cm. folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Siskiyou National Forest shown in green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; national monuments in grey; all other land ownership shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, portions of the Rogue River designated a part of the National Wild and Scenic River System, paved and all weather roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation, and tourist sites shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads and trails, and road numbers. Includes key map of Oregon highlighting the location of the Siskiyou National Forest, color photographs, and recreation directory. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Public land grid for adjacent areas in California based on the Humboldt and the Mount Diablo Meridians.


Holdings: 13 libraries
OCLC: 7183077

SIUSLAW NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1908-PRESENT

The Siuslaw derives its name from a small nation of Indians that inhabited the area of the central Oregon coast (MacArthur, p. 883). The name was applied to the river that meets the Pacific Ocean near the town of Florence, Oregon. The river’s centrality to the national forest made it the appropriate physical feature to apply to the national forest established in 1908, even though the new national forest included the lands of the former Tillamook National Forest far to the north of the Siuslaw River. The Umpqua Forest Reserve, first reserved on March 2, 1907 as one of Theodore Roosevelt’s “Midnight Reserves,” could easily be characterized at its founding as being an Oregon coastal forest as the majority of its land area was located in the lower Umpqua River drainage in the coastal range. One year after its establishment, the Umpqua became a national forest of the high Cascades, transferring its lands on the Oregon Coast to establish, in part, the new Siuslaw National Forest and having lands up to the crest of the Cascade Range added upon the reduction of the large Cascade National Forest in 1908. The Siuslaw National Forest includes a considerable part of the summit of the Coast Range from Tillamook Bay to Coos Bay. The forest follows the Oregon coast line for over 130 miles and extends 20 to 30 miles inland. Forest Supervisors Headquarters were first located in Eugene, Oregon in 1908, but were moved to Corvallis in 1940, to be closer to the forest and its purchase units. Today the Siuslaw National Forest measures 835,149 gross acres, of which, 205,000 acres are in ownership other than the Forest Service.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. The donor could retain rights to the timber and other resources on the land for a period not to exceed twenty years. The economic hardships of the 1930s, where many private timberland owners found it difficult to pay state and county property taxes, and to avoid confiscation, gave their forest land to the federal government. In fiscal year 1936, the Siuslaw National Forest received a donation of 80 acres, which was accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. An administrative order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture added all lands acquired through donation under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 on December 4, 1947.

The question regarding the state’s remaining unsold school sections that had been included within the boundaries of the proclaimed national forests continued after the creation of the U.S. Forest Service in 1905. A solution to the problem was developed in 1912 by the Oregon State Forester, Francis Elliott and Governor Oswald West. The idea was for the state to deed to the Forest Service its scattered school lands within the boundaries of the national forests in exchange for a contiguous block of federal forest land, which would be much more easily managed. The state legislature agreed to this idea in 1919 and negotiations initiated with the Forest Service. The state ultimately chose a 70,000-acre area called the Millicoma Tract in Coos and Douglas County. These Forest Service lands south of the Umpqua River were transferred to the State of Oregon in a deal that was finalized in 1929. The state-owned land was named the Elliott State Forest after Oregon’s first State Forester. The Elliott State Forest can be seen in Figures 7, 8, & 9 outlined in black and cross hatched just below the Siuslaw National Forest in the Coast Range.

Forest Service Chief, Ferdinand Silcox appeared before the National Forest Reservation Commission meeting on August 29, 1935, and proposed that four new purchase units on four national forests in Oregon be established: an Ochoco Unit on the Ochoco National Forest, a Cottage Grove Unit on the Umpqua National Forest, a Mary’s Peak Unit on the Siuslaw National Forest, and a Sisters Unit on the Deschutes National Forest. None of these were approved by the Commission at that time. Persistent advocacy by the Forest Service and Oregon’s congressional delegation eventually managed to secure all but the unit...
on the Umpqua National Forest. These Purchase Units are more thoroughly examined above in Part II F “Purchase Units and Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions in the Pacific Northwest Region.”

At the Commission’s June 30, 1936 meeting Chief Silcox again stressed the need for the Commission to make decisions on matters that have been postponed several times. He particularly made mention of the Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit which he marked “Urgent” since there were three willing sellers offering 6,595 acres now and it was critical that steps be taken to protect the watershed for the City of Corvallis and the “Agriculture College” (Oregon State University). While no action was taken at this meeting, at the Commission’s next meeting on September 30, 1936, members approved the purchase of the 6,595.49 acres from three sellers including the Northwest Timber Company and the C.K. Spaulding Logging Company. The Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit created at this meeting totaled 14,720 gross acres, of which 1,720 acres already had national forest status, and another 2,400 acres were either in state, county, or municipal ownership. Following the 1936 purchase, additional purchases were made from the Benton County Lumber Company and three individuals. A Weeks Law Exchange of land for stumpage on the purchase unit was also approved by the Commission in 1944. As of June 30, 1975, just before the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 7,235 acres had been purchased at an average cost of $46.00 per acre. These acquired lands were added to the Siuslaw National Forest by an act of Congress on January 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 14) and under the law, the boundary of the Siuslaw extended to include the City of Corvallis watershed.

At the National Forest Reservation Commission’s April 30, 1940 meeting, a discussion was held concerning the proposed Yachats Purchase Unit on the Siuslaw National Forest. The unit measured 22,484 acres of which 20,224 were considered purchasable. Most of the area, primarily of spruce and fir forests, had been heavily logged and later burned over. At one time 12,721 acres of the proposed new purchase unit (Blodgett Tract) were owned by the U. S. Spruce Corporation. The Corporation had sold the land to the C.D. Johnson Lumber Company which was in 1940 in default and could not make payments to the U.S. Spruce Corporation, the mortgage owner. The purchase of the Blodgett Tract was tabled until more information could be supplied by the Corporation.

The Yachats Purchase Unit was conditionally approved at the Commission’s June 4, 1940 meeting with the initial purchase of 12,732 acres at $7.85 per acre. The condition of the purchase, and thus the creation of the Yachats Purchase unit, was that the Commission’s appropriation for the land acquisition be 1.5 million dollars for fiscal year 1941. The later fact that only $1,000,000 had been appropriated in 1941 made the approval and purchase inoperative. The option to purchase the Blodgett Tract held by the Commission would expire on June 15, 1941 and before further action on a renewal of the option took place, the Forest Service asked the Commission, whether it would be willing to make the authorization, given at the June 4, 1940 meeting, applicable to the 1942 appropriation instead of the 1941 appropriation. Consent was given at the Commission’s June 4, 1941 meeting to make the authorization applicable to the 1942 appropriation and the first purchase was made. A final purchase of 2,000 acres was made in 1949. As of June 30, 1975, the Commission reported that 12,732 acres had been purchased on the Yachats Purchase Unit all within the Blodgett Tract. Also, over 2,700 acres had been acquired for the unit via exchanging federal timber for acreage. According to the Forest Service’s Land Area Report of 2019, the Yachats Purchase Unit, the longest surviving such unit in Region 6, embraced 4,182 acres without any land owned by the Forest Service in the unit.

Between 1936 and 1938, the Resettlement Administration conducted an extensive land acquisition and development project within and adjacent to the Siuslaw National Forest. Through this project, 75,210 acres of submarginal private farm land and other adjoining areas were acquired. Roads, trails, telephone lines, protective structures, and other improvements were constructed to put these lands in satisfactory condition for timber production, the highest form of land use for which they were naturally suited. The Secretary of Agriculture on January 6, 1938 placed these lands and their improvements under the administration of the Forest Service. It was not until November 25, 1940 that the Congress officially ratified the Secretary’s action of 1938 by permanently transferring the largest portion of these lands to the Siuslaw National Forest under Public Law 76-877 (54 Stat. 1210).

There were no primitive areas created on the Siuslaw National Forest under the Forest Service’s L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed in 1939. The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” created three wilderness areas, two of which are found on the Siuslaw’s coastal ridges and ravines: the 9,300-acre Cummins Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 9,173 acres) and the 7,400-acre Rock Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 7,486 acres). The third wilderness area also established under the 1984 law, the 5,800-acre Drift Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 5,798 acres), can be found inland along Drift Creek, a tributary of the Alsea River northeast of the coastal town of Waldport. The Drift Creek Purchase Unit for the purpose of acquiring lands for recreation and watershed protection was announced in 2002. The extensive sand dunes along the coast between the Siuslaw River and Coos Bay were reserved as a National Recreation Area in 1972. The 11,890-acre Cascade Head Experimental Forest was established in 1934 for scientific study of typical coastal Sitka spruce-western hemlock forests found along the Oregon Coast. In 1974 an act of Congress established the 9,670-acre Cascade Head Scenic Research Area that includes the western half of the experimental forest and its spectacular headlands north of Lincoln City, several prairie headlands, the Salmon River estuary to the south, and adjacent private lands.
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 30 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 860 Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Tillamook (175,518 acres) and the coastal section of the Umpqua (725,624 acres) National Forests. 79,348 acres eliminated and restored to the public domain. Total area at establishment: 821,794 gross acres, an area, which was resurveyed in 1911 to be 821,000 gross acres.


3) 1927, April 28 Proclamation 1803, 45 Stat. 2907 Land eliminated and transferred to the state of Oregon to satisfy state claims to its school sections within the national forests. Action leads to the creation of the Oregon’s Elliott State Forest.

4) 1931, July 22 Executive Order 5670 23 acres in Section 8 of T. 22 S., R. 10 W., Willamette Meridian, on the Umpqua River transferred from the War Department to the Siuslaw National Forest.

5) 1932, April 23 Executive Order 5841 15,225 acres that had passed to state ownership (Elliott State Forest) through land exchanges, eliminated in the southern portions of the Siuslaw National Forest.


7) 1936, September 30 National Forest Reservation Commission Decision The Commission establishes the Mary’s Peak Purchase Unit by purchasing 6,595.5 acres. More purchases and exchanges would follow.

8) 1940, January 17 Public Law 76-402, 54 Stat. 14 Land added and boundaries extended in Lincoln and Benton counties for watershed protection including lands acquired by purchase under the Weeks Law – “Mary’s Peak addition.”

9) 1940, June 4 National Forest Reservation Commission Decision The Commission conditionally approves creation of the Yachats Purchase Unit with an area of 22,484 gross acres. First purchase made in 1942 and purchase unit formally established.

10) 1940, November 25 Public Law 76-877, 54 Stat. 1210 Land acquired by the federal government under emergency legislation of the 1930s in Lane, Lincoln, Tillamook, and Yamhill counties, totaling 68,563 acres (excepting O & C revested lands), added to the Siuslaw National Forest. Area as of June 30, 1941: 858,220 gross acres. 7,315 acres added throughout the Siuslaw National Forest. Land acquired by donations under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 located primarily in the southern portion of the forest.

11) 1947, December 4 (effective January 1, 1948) Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order #3 12 Federal Register 8274
12) 1949, April 22
Secretary of Agriculture
Administrative Order #5
14 Federal Register 2071

13) 1956, June 12 & June 21
Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior
Order No. 69322.
21 Federal Register 4525

14) 1956, July 4
Federal Register Notice
21 Federal Register 4977
Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

15) 1956, August 29 & October 16
Federal Register Notice
21 Federal Register 8123
Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

16) 1956, October 26
Public Land Order 1354
21 Federal Register 8396
35 acres in Section 16 of T. 15 S., R. 9 W., Willamette Meridian, withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and reserved for Forest Service use as the Panther Creek administrative site.

17) 1959, December 10
Public Land Order 2028
24 Federal Register 10157
59,320 acres of private land or Oregon & California Railroad Grant revested lands eliminated and boundaries adjusted. Area as of June 30, 1960: 819,694 gross acres.

18) 1972, March 23
Public Law 92-260, 86 Stat. 99
Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area established on 27,212 acres of Siuslaw National Forest land. Forest boundary extended.

19) 1974, December 22
Public Law 93-535, 88 Stat. 1732
Cascade Head Scenic-Research Area established on 6,630 acres of Siuslaw National Forest land and forest boundary extended. Area as of June 30, 1975: 835,781 gross acres.

20) 1978, September 25
Public Land Order 5646
43 Federal Register 43304

21) 1984, March 9
[Not posted in Federal Register]
[Comment: 60 Federal Register 15896]
“Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes the Cummins Creek, the Drift Creek, and the Rock Creek Wilderness Areas on the Siuslaw National Forest.

22) 1984, June 26
Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272
Established the Leeds Island Purchase Unit of 283 acres in portions of sections 27, 28, & 34 of T. 21 S., R. 12 W., Willamette Meridian (Umpqua River tidelands) for watershed protection.

23) 1995, March 9
Federal Register Notice
60 Federal Register 15896
Notice of March 9, 1995 corrected for the land description for Section 34.

24) 1995, July 6
Federal Register Notice
60 Federal Register 35264
Secretary of Agriculture authorized to sell to or exchange with the State of Oregon seven land parcels, one on the Siuslaw National Forest: Alsea Administrative Site of 24 acres.

25) 2000, November 22
Public Law 106-526
114 Stat. 2512
Establishes the Drift Creek Purchase Unit on 1,863.57 acres in the Drift Creek/Alsea River estuary in multiple Sections of T. 13 S., R. 11 W., Willamette Meridian for watershed protection and other purposes (recreation). Unit reduced to 250 acres in 2013; to 249 in 2019.

26) 2002, June 3
Federal Register Notice
67 Federal Register 58350

Section 1205 of the “John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act” names segments of Franklin Creek and Wasson Creek as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System. Also adds a 15.5 mile segment of the Nestucca River that touches upon the Siuslaw National Forest, but managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Siuslaw National Forest of 1908: “All of Tillamook National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907); “Part of Umpqua National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907).” Also shows land eliminations by this proclamation as well as national forest boundaries. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC: 52809695

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Oregon & California Railroad land grant “Primary Limit” shown in red on sheet 14. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.”
No USGS reference.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 844003298

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Alienated lands within national forest boundary shown in light red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “1913” at head of title. Anson E. Cohoon was the Forest Supervisor of the Siuslaw National Forest from 1908 to 1913.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 35648578

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1915. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Hugh B. Rankin was the Forest Supervisor of the Siuslaw National
Forest from 1914 to 1918.

Text and table of distances on verso. Panel title: Map of Siuslaw National Forest, and Directions to Tourists and Campers. No panel illustration.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Oregon State Library; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 33489006

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1921, (Administrative map)

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; LC
OCLC: 35648589

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1924, (Administrative map)

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 35648611

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1932, North Half, (Administrative map)

National forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 35705599

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1932, South Half, (Administrative map)
National forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color & Black & white): NA

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1932, North Half, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys..1921 and 1931; revised 1932; traced February 1932 by S.T.S.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (As a two map set): 35705589

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1932, South Half, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys..1921 and 1931; revised 1932; traced February 1932 by S.T.S.
Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (As a two map set): 35705589

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1933, (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Boston Public Library; LC; NA: NAL
OCLC: 806101108

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1933, (Forest visitor map) See Figure 17
Main motor highways, improved forest camps, national highway numbers, and boundaries of special areas shown in red.
Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, lakes and drainage, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 35705618

Hebo Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, (Administrative map)
[Reproduced from 1/8” base tracing; revised Sept. 1936.]
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

298
Mapleton Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base tracing; revised Sept. 1936.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights
Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1937, North Half, (Administrative map)
Shows national forest lands in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and trails, railroads, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley OCLC (As a two map set): 33489181

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1937, South Half, (Administrative map)
Shows national forest lands in green. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley OCLC (As a two map set): 33489181

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1937, (Administrative map)
Shows national forest lands in green. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white): Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC (Color): 35705655; (Black & white): 35705660

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1938, (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA: NAL
OCLC: 35705679

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1938, (Forest visitor map)

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of New Mexico; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL

OCLC: 35705666

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O, Forest Service and other surveys; revised 1940.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°20’ – W123°00’/N45°30’ – N43°06’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 109 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137374063

Hebo Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1945. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from 1937 – ½” litho. map corrected to Nov. 1945.

Holdings: Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon

OCLC: 35705695

Mapleton Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1945. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from 1937 – ½” litho. map corrected to Nov. 1945.

Holdings (1:126,720): Univ. of Oregon; (1:253,440): Harvard College Library

OCLC (1:126,720): 35705704; (1:253,440): 68707236

Waldport Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1945. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from 1937 – ½” litho. map corrected to Nov. 1945.

Holdings (1:126,720): Univ. of Oregon; (1:253,440): Harvard College Library

OCLC (1:126,720): 35705715; (1:253,440): 68707230

Siuslaw National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1946. (Administrative map)
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W124°00’ – W123°00’/N45°30’ – N44°33’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition which have either one of two printing dates, 7-46 or 11-46. Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes and drainage. “Willamette Meridian.” Map has note: “U.S.G.S. and War Dept. quads mapped since 1942 were considered and partially used in revising this
Siuslaw National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1946. (Administrative map)

Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; patterned green shows “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved June 30, 1932” in T. 12 S., R. 6 & 7 W. [Mary’s Peak area]. Also shows national forest, state forest, purchase unit, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes and drainage. “Willamette Meridian.” Map has note: “U.S.G.S. and War Dept. quads mapped since 1942 were considered and partially used in revising this map inside the N.F. bdy, but not outside of the bdy.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; (Black & white): LC
OCLC (Color – As a two map set): 35705735

Hebo Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1952. (Administrative map)

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 355739777

Mapleton Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1952. (Administrative map)

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 35573980

Waldport Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1952. (Administrative map)


Siuslaw National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1959. (Administrative map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1959 from U.S. Geological Survey sheets. 1959. Scale ca. 1:126,720. W124°00’ – W123°10’/N45°30’ – N44°35’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved roads, rock surfaced roads, road numbers, and urban areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA OCLC (As a two sheet set): 33489405
Siuslaw National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1959, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1959 from U.S. Geological Survey sheets.
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved roads, rock surfaced roads, road numbers, and urban areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington.; LC; NA
OCLC (As a two map set): 33489405; (South Half only): 68779195

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Hebo Ranger District, (Administrative map)
National Forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Mapleton – Smith River Ranger Districts, (Administrative map)
National Forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes inset of southern extension of the Siuslaw National Forest in T. 23 & 24 S., R. 13 W. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Mary’s Peak – Waldport Ranger Districts, (Administrative map)
National Forest land shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1962, (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1961. GPO 997493.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 38 cm., folded to 23 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails, and recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements. Includes black & white drawing, “Index to text features,” and alphabetical listing of improved recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Siuslaw National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph “Cascade Head area.” Title panel also has, “Forest Service – U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region – April 1962.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of South Carolina; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC
OCLC: 33489756
**Siuslaw National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1964.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC (As a two sheet set): 35591873

**Siuslaw National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1964.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC (As a two map set): 35591873

**Alsea-Mary’s Peak-Waldport Ranger Districts, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1964.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and drainage and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42949977

**Hebo Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1964.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and drainage and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42949979

**Mapleton – Smith River Ranger Districts, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1964.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and drainage and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset of southern extension of the Siuslaw National Forest in T. 23 & 24 S., R. 13 W. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

**Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, 1966.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1966; based on the 1964 forest series class A map; details added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements for a class A map.
AFPS/Ogden, Utah / 66-2375.

Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and recreation sites shown in red; rivers, streams, lakes and the Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes index to Forest Service recreation sites, and “Key Map.” Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.


Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines, Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35591876

Siuslaw National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1968. (Administrative map)


Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA

OCLC (As a two map set): 33489854; (As a single sheet): 5567177

Siuslaw National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1968. (Administrative map)


Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA

OCLC (As a two map set): 33489854

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon 1970; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1968 forest series map base. AFPS/Ogden, Utah 71-1691. 1971. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 88 x 59 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1974 with *GPO 797-977.

Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; all other land in yellow; roads, road and trail numbers, ranger stations, recreation sites shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, trails, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Siuslaw National Forest in relation to the state of Oregon and its major highways. On verso: North half of the Siuslaw National Forest, text, location map, illustrations, both color and black & white, and listing of Forest Service recreation sites. Panel title: Siuslaw National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of the rocky Oregon coast with clouds and sunbeams.


Holdings: LC and 17 other libraries. LC has 1974 reprint.

OCLC: 5440397
Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, 1970; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1968 forest series map base; revised 1975. “GPO 699-046.” 1975. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 88 x 59 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; all other land in yellow; roads, road and trail numbers, ranger stations, recreation sites shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, trails, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Siuslaw National Forest in relation to the state of Oregon and its major highways.
On verso: North half of the Siuslaw National Forest, text, location map, illustrations, both color and black & white, and listing of Forest Service recreation sites. Panel title: Siuslaw National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of the rocky Oregon coast with clouds and sunbeams.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 13015374

Siuslaw National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1975. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 41 other libraries
OCLC (As a two map set): 35591943; (As a single map): 5501865

Siuslaw National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1975. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Siuslaw National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and Pacific Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 41 other libraries
OCLC (As a two map set): 35591943; (As a single map): 5501864

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON
1908-PRESENT

Snoqualmie River, Lake, and Pass as well as the Snoqualmie National Forest all derive from the name of a powerful Native American nation living in the central portion of the Puget Sound lowland to the crest of the Cascade Range (Hitchman, p. 279). From the forest visitor map of 1970 (see Figure 25) we learn that the “name “Snoqualmie” is a softening of the Indian term “Sdoh-Kwalhlb-bbuh,” meaning “Moon People.”

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. The donor could retain rights to the timber and other resources on the land for a period not to exceed twenty years. The hardships of the 1930s, where many private timberland owners found it difficult to pay state and county property taxes and to avoid confiscation by the state or county, gave their forest land to the federal government. In fiscal year 1937, the Secretary of Agriculture accepted a donation of 200 acres on behalf of the Snoqualmie National Forest.

The boundaries of the Snoqualmie National Forest were moved south after the elimination of the Rainier National Forest in 1933. The Snoqualmie National Forest gained lands surrounding Mount Rainier National Park (Mineral and White River
Ranger Districts) and lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range in the Naches and Tieton River watersheds. On its northern border, the Snoqualmie transferred its lands in the Sauk and Stillaguamish watersheds to the Mount Baker National Forest. The creation of the North Cascade National Park, the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, and, partially, the Pasayten Wilderness from the lands of the Mt. Baker National Forest, resulted in a greatly reduced Mount Baker National Forest. This led to the merging of administrative functions of the Mt. Baker and Snoqualmie National Forests in 1974. From this date onwards, maps covering the Mt. Baker National Forest were issued under the name, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Mount Baker National Forest were located in Bellingham, Washington from 1924 until the administrative merger with the Snoqualmie National Forest in 1975. In that year, the Supervisor’s headquarters for the combined forests were established in Seattle, the Supervisor’s headquarters for the Snoqualmie National Forest since 1908. In 1998, headquarters of the combined forests relocated to Mountlake Terrace, Washington, about 15 miles to the north of downtown Seattle. Everett, Washington became the location of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest in 2012. Today, the Snoqualmie National Forest, a separately proclaimed forest, includes 1,586,954 gross acres, of which, 314,928 acres are outside of Forest Service ownership. Large portions of the Snoqualmie National Forest are dedicated to the supply of clean water to Seattle (Cedar River watershed) and Tacoma (Green River watershed) with restricted access.

The 1973 administrative map of the Snoqualmie National Forest indicates that its ranger districts located in the southern portion of the forest were then administered by neighboring forests: the Mineral Ranger District now administered by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range administered by the Wenatchee National Forest.

The Snoqualmie National Forest has issued a seemingly overabundance of ranger district maps beginning in 1936 up to its administrative merger with the Mt. Baker National Forest in 1974. A complete set of five ranger district maps for the Snoqualmie National Forest dated 1941 have been examined and listed here. These maps were made from the 1940 administrative map issued at the scale of 1:126,720 and sometimes referred to as a “½ inch lithographic map.” The 1936 map of White River Ranger District has been examined at the National Archives and at the University of Washington, but other ranger district maps with this date have not been located. A source has identified a map of the Naches-Tieton Ranger Districts dated 1939, but this and maps of the other ranger districts of the Snoqualmie National Forest from 1939 have not been seen. Two ranger district maps dated 1948 and a single sheet for 1952 have also been confirmed to exist, but no others of this date. Starting with the 1957 Class A map, a number of ranger district map sets were made, both for administrative use and for the forest visitor. Complete sets of administrative editions of ranger districts have been found for the years 1961 and 1963, while full sets of folded forest visitor maps for the ranger districts of the Snoqualmie National Forest have been found for the years 1963, 1967, 1968, 1970, and 1974. Only one ranger district map made for the forest visitor have been located for the years 1969 and 1973 and two such maps for 1972. Hopefully, going forward, these incomplete sets will become complete upon the discovery of the missing companion maps.

The Chief of the Forest Service approved the creation of the Goat Rocks Primitive Area on February 13, 1931 under the Forest Service’s Regulation L-20 with an area of 44,500 acres on the Rainier National Forest. After the discontinuation of the Rainier National Forest in 1933 and its lands divided between the Columbia and the Snoqualmie National Forests, the Goat Rocks Primitive Area became a part of these two forests. In 1935 the area was expanded to include 72,440 acres and in 1940, Goat Rocks Primitive Area was reclassified under the 1939 U-2 regulation and became the Goat Rocks Wild Area with an increase in area to 82,680 acres. In 1949 the Goat Rocks Wild Area was made a part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest upon the renaming of the Columbia National Forest. The Goat Rocks Wild Area on the Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests became a charter member of the National Wilderness Preservation System as the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. Today, the Goat Rocks Wilderness Area is administered by the Gifford Pinchot and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests.

Under Section 3060 entitled “Alpine Lakes Wilderness Additions and Pratt and Middle Fork Snoqualmie Rivers Protection” a part of the “Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015” (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292), 22,173 acres of National Forest System land was added to the existing Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area. The Alpine Lakes Wilderness, established in 1976, encompasses 415,202 acres with 168,769 acres on the Snoqualmie National Forest and 246,433 acres on the Wenatchee National Forest. The 2015 law also designated the entire Pratt River and a 27.4 mile segment of the Middle Fork, Snoqualmie River from its headwaters downstream as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, June 18  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 824  
   Established National Forest on 961,120 gross acres formerly administered by the Washington National Forest. January 1911 resurvey measures the Snoqualmie National Forest at 996,000 gross acres.

2) 1911, October 23  
   *Proclamation 1171, 37 Stat. 1718  
   46,000 acres added from Rainier National Forest in the Green River watershed. Area: 1,042,000 acres.

3) 1922, September 22  
   Public Law 67-359, 42 Stat. 1036  

4) 1925, January 10  
   Proclamation 1726, 43 Stat. 1982  
   Land eliminated to satisfy Washington State claims to its common school land grant included within the national forests.

5) 1925, February 28  
   Public Law 68-507, 43 Stat. 1074  

6) 1931, June 1  
   (effective July 1, 1931)  
   Executive Order 5634  
   Northern portions of the Rainier National Forest surrounding Mt. Rainier National Park and lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range (Naches and Tieton River watersheds) added upon the discontinuation of the Rainier National Forest. 24,739 acres in the Ahtanum region on the east side of the Cascade Range, an area almost entirely in private or state ownership, eliminated.

7) 1933, October 13  
   Executive Order 6334  

8) 1933, October 13  
   Executive Order 6336  
   The Goat Rocks Wild Area on the Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area given the designation, Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

9) 1937, August 21  
   Public Law 75-333, 50 Stat. 739  
   The Goat Rocks Wild Area on the Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area given the designation, Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

10) 1964, September 3  
    Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
    The Goat Rocks Wild Area on the Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area given the designation, Goat Rocks Wilderness Area.

11) 1976, July 12  
    Public Law 94-357, 90 Stat. 905  
    Alpine Lakes Management Act establishes the Alpine Lakes Wilderness on the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests. Acquisition of non-federal land by purchase or exchange authorized. Initial wilderness area: 303,508 acres.


18) 2014, December 19 Public Law 113-291 Adds 22,173 acres to the existing Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area; designates the entire length of the Pratt River and a 27.4 mile segment of the Middle Fork, Snoqualmie River as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington: [Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908].


Holdings: LC; NA

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Oct. 13, 1933.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Washington Office; revised, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes contained in Executive Order No. 6334 which transferred the national forest lands surrounding Mount Rainier National Park, including lands on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, to the Snoqualmie National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

See under Mt. Baker National Forest for complete citation for the map from Executive Order No. 6336.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Snoqualmie Folio.**
1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W122°00’ – W121°00’/N48°30’ – N47°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries. Also shows populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Includes a portion of the Mount Baker National Forest (in 1907, the Washington National Forest) in the area north of the North Fork, Stilaguamish River on sheets 1 and 2. “Willamette Meridian.”

No USGS reference.
Holdings: USGS, National Center; Denver Public Library; Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003353

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1913.** (Topographic map)

Holdings: NA

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1917.** (Administrative map)
1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30’ – W121°00’/N48°28’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC: 33439857

310
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30' – W121°00'/N48°28' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: NA

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1927. (Forest visitor map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30’ – W121°00'/N48°28’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 47 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Major highways, their names and numbers, shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 31347667

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1928. (Administrative map)
1932. 1:126,720. W122°30’ – W121°00'/N48°28’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 134 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows Snoqualmie National Forest lands in solid green and “Area which may be offered in exchange under Act of Congress approved Sept. 22, 1922 and Feb. 28, 1925” shown in patterned green screen. Also shows national forest, national park, county, and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 61234177

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1933. (Administrative map)
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Chicago; (Black & white): Boston Public Library; Washington State Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 53504132; (Black & white): 806139478

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1934. (Administrative map)
Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1935. (Forest visitor map)
78 x 53 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, Mather Memorial Parkway, national highway route numbers, improved forest camps, game refuge, recreation area, and primitive area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, lakes and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Louisiana State Univ.; Harvard College Library; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA;
OCLC: 197377110

White River Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1936. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” base tracing; revised Sept. 1936.
Shows national forest, national park, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and ranger stations. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. National Archives copy has red overlay showing “Areas closed to all travel.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 37277452

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1937. (Administrative map)
78 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Harvard College Library; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 27394584

Snoqualmie National Forest (North Half), Washington, 1940. (Administrative map)
76 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in solid green; “Lands subject to exchange under act of 9-22-22., 2-28-25., 8-21-37” shown in a hatched green pattern. Also shows national forest, recreation area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA (both color & black & white)
**Snoqualmie National Forest (South Half), Washington, 1940.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in solid green; “Lands subject to exchange under act of 9-22-22., 2-28-25., 8-21-37” shown in a hatched green pattern. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: NA (both color and black & white)

**Mineral Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 – ½” lithograph map, Aug. 1941.

Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and ranger stations. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**Naches-Tieton Ranger Districts, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 – ½” lithograph map, Aug. 1941; A.W.K. 41.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°55’ – W121°00’/N47°35’ – N47°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and ranger stations. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA

**North Bend Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 – ½” lithograph map, Aug. 1941; A.W.K. 41.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°55’ – W121°00’/N47°35’ – N47°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 32 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and ranger stations. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**Skykomish Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 – ½” lithograph map, Aug. 1941.

Shows national forest, recreation area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and ranger stations. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**White River Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 – ½” lithograph map, Aug. 1941.

Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and ranger stations. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1942.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, January 1925; revised June 1940; reproduced from 1940 lithograph.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30’ – W120°30’/N48°05’ – N46°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game preserve, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Johns Hopkins Univ.; The Library of Virginia; Univ. of Washington; NA; (Black & white): San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Idaho; Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Texas Tech Univ. Univ. of Washington; Wisconsin Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL OCLC (Color): 37568755; (Black & white): 37568719

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1940. (Forest visitor map)

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “On Guard. Forest lookouts are an important link in the forest protection system. Fires that are prevented do no damage.”

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 569 (June 1942), page 606. Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL OCLC: 12621407

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1947. (Administrative map)

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Washington; LC; NA OCLC (Color): 37677274; (Black & white): 37677282

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1947. (Administrative map)

Holdings(Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA OCLC (Black & white): 33439137

Skykomish Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1948. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; Aug. 1941.
25 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and ranger stations.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.
OCLC: 37277466

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1950. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land
71 x 51 cm., folded to 15 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Major highways, Cascade Crest Trail, Mather Memorial Highway, recreation area and wild area boundaries, and improved
campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns
and settlements, railroads, minor roads and trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams.
“Willamette Meridian.” Map printed in blue ink instead of the traditional black.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned
black & white photograph of a mountain lake with Mt. Rainier in the background. Title panel has location map and “U.S.
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, September 1951.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 17 other libraries
OCLC: 12764266

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]
33 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and ranger stations.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 33476361

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu of Land
Management, (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service, and other surveys Jan. 1925; revised March 1947. Army Map Service,
Corps of Engineers, War Department 90103 7-47 1947. Also issued in a black & white edition.
1947 (Reprinted 1954, Forest boundary only revised to July 1, 1954). Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30’ – W121°00’/
N48°00’ – N46°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; “Lands subject to exchange under Act of 9-22-22, 2-28-25,
8-21-37 shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve,
primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, recreation areas, Forest Service
administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color) Denver Public Library; Univ. of Washington; NA (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 19733078

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1958. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Portland, Oregon 1957 from Forest Service
144 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green and red layers.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; main motor roads and road numbers shown in red; water features
including the waters of Puget Sound shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wild
area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation areas, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
“Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 37677288

_Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1959._ (Forest visitor map) See Figure 22
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Portland, Oregon, 1958.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 52 cm.,
folded to 14 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails, district ranger and guard stations,
improved recreation areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, lakes and streams. Includes text, location map, black & white illustrations and index to text features.
“Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned,
black & white photograph of highway with Forest Service entrance sign for the Mather Memorial Parkway. On panel
has location map.
Holdings: NA; LC and 30 other libraries.
OCLC: 12599830

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961. GPO 996054.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national
forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads and highways, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities,
and improved recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. These 1961 vintage ranger district
maps were often reprinted with various thematic data, such as road closures between 1961 and 1964.
Holdings: personal collection

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961. GPO 996054.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national
forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads and highways, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities,
and improved recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. These 1961 vintage ranger district
maps were often reprinted with various thematic data, such as road closures between 1961 and 1964.
Holdings: personal collection

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961. GPO 996054.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national
forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads and highways, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities,
and improved recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. These 1961 vintage ranger district
maps were often reprinted with various thematic data, such as road closures between 1961 and 1964.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 36054806

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961. GPO 996054.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest ownership layer.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads and highways, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. These 1961 vintage ranger district maps were often reprinted with various thematic data such as road closures between 1961 and 1964.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 38053430


Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 35032025


Lands of the Mineral and White River Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.
OCLC (As a three sheet administrative map set): 37042245; (As a single map): 33444173

Snoqualmie National Forest, Mineral and White River Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963, (Forest visitor map)

Lands of the Mineral and White River Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Descriptive text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Recreation guide to the Mineral Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, silhouettes of trees and hikers.

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 36228898


Lands of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.
OCLC (As a three sheet administrative map set): 37042245; (As a single map): 33443999
Snoqualmie National Forest, Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Snoqualmie National Forest, North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1957 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey sheets; revised 1963. Some printings have GPO 990-852.
Lands of the North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis: Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; Central Washington Univ.; Vancouver (British Columbia) Public Library; LC OCLC (As a three sheet administrative map set): 37042245; (As a single map): 5495296

Snoqualmie National Forest, North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963. (Forest visitor map)
1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°50’ – W121°00’/N48°00’ – N47°05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 53 cm., folded to 10 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use shown in purple. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC OCLC: 5495297

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1965. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1958. GPO 988-858.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; roads, campgrounds shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads and trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, lakes and streams. Includes map index, location map, and campground directory. “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Class E Map.”
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, sepia photograph depicting a horse and rider and pack horse in a meadow alongside a mountain stream. Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Oregon; Southern Methodist Univ.; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 31347816

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1967. (Administrative map)

Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and Puget Sound shown in blue. Also shows, national forest, wilderness, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation areas, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5495942

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Mineral and White River Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963.** (Forest visitor map)


Lands of the Mineral and the White River Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use (1967) shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: NA; LC

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963.** (Forest visitor map)


Lands of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use (1967) shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: NA

**Snoqualmie National Forest, North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963.** (Forest visitor map)


1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°50’ – W121°00’/N48°00’ – N47°05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 53 cm., folded to 10 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use [1967] shown in purple. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: LC; NA

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Mineral and White River Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963.** (Forest visitor map)


Lands of the Mineral and the White River Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use (1968) shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Descriptive text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Recreation guide to the White River Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest. Other printings have as their panel title: Recreation guide to the Mineral Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest and lack the photographs. Panel illustration, silhouettes of trees and hikers. Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 881 (June 1968), page 47. Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC OCLC: 19737781


Snoqualmie National Forest, North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts, Washington, 1963, (Forest visitor map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1957 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey sheets; revised 1963. GPO 944-193. 1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°50’ – W121°00’/N48°00’ – N47°05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 53 cm., folded to 10 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use (1968) shown in purple. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Descriptive text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Recreation guide to the Skykomish Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest. Other printings have as their panel title: Recreation guide to the North Bend Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest and lack the photographs. Panel illustration, silhouettes of trees and hikers. Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 881 (June 1968), page 48. Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC OCLC: 19770267

Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1970. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 25
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the U.S.F.S. Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1967 Forest Service base map. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1970-995-932.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 58 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Snoqualmie National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; national park properties shown in gray; other lands (private) shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, paved and all-weather roads, ranger stations, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, minor roads, trails, and railroads. Includes location map and indexes to “Improved Campgrounds and picnic grounds,” and to “key map features.”
Text, color and black & white illustrations, index to winter sports areas, and map of Mineral Ranger District shown on verso. Panel title: Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph, “Blanca Lake, Skykomish R.D.”
Holdings: LC and 17 other libraries
OCLC: 5477801

Snoqualmie National Forest, North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts, Washington, 1970. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 42
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1967 Forest Series map base. *GPO 997-536. Reprinted in 1971 with an additional theme of “Trails closed to motorized use (1971).”
Lands of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: Recreation guide to the Tieton Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, silhouettes of trees and hikers.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 59109606

Figure 42: Folded “Recreation Guide” covering both the Tieton and Naches Ranger Districts dated 1970 made from the 1967 “Class A” administrative map with additional recreation details added in 1969 and published in 1970. One of many such forest visitor maps issued by the Snoqualmie National Forest in the 1960s and 1970s by ranger district. See also Figure 46 below for an illustration of another similar map under the Wenatchee National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 12657366

**Snoqualmie National Forest, White River Ranger District, Washington, 1970.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1967 Forest Service map base. *GPO 997-536.* Reprinted in 1971 with an additional theme of “Trails closed to motorized use (1971).”


Lands of the Mineral and the White River Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

By this time (1970) the lands of the Mineral Ranger District were being administered by the Gifford Pinchot National Forest which accounts for the omission of this Ranger District from the map’s title.


Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 759220167

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Washington. (Forest visitor map)**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; base map 1970. GPO 795-554.


Lands of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use (1972) shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 19737726

**Snoqualmie National Forest, North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts, Washington.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; base map 1970. GPO 795-554.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°50’ – W121°00’/N48°00’ – N47°05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 54 cm., folded to 11 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; trails closed to motorized use (1972) shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Descriptive text and black & white illustration on verso. Panel title: *Recreation guide to the North Bend Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest.* Panel illustration, silhouettes of trees and hikers.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 19737758

**Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, 1973.** (Administrative map)


Snoqualmie National Forest, Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Washington, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1967 Forest Series map base. *GPO 994-230.

85 x 53 cm., folded to 11 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; “Restricted use areas, 1974” shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Descriptive text on verso. Panel title: Recreation guide to the Naches and Tieton Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, silhouettes of trees and hikers. A similar forest visitor map was issued for the Wenatchee National Forest with the title: Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Administered by Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, and with a panel title of Recreation guide to the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Wenatchee National Forest. Figure 46

Holdings: Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 781744783

Snoqualmie National Forest, Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Washington, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1967 Forest Series map base. *GPO 797-341.

84 x 54 cm., folded to 11 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; “Restricted use areas, 1974” shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Dartmouth College; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 22290023

Snoqualmie National Forest, North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts, Washington, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1967 Forest Series map base. *GPO 797-341.

84 x 54 cm., folded to 11 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the North Bend and Skykomish Ranger Districts shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; “Restricted use areas, 1974” shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Descriptive text and black & white illustration on verso. Panel title: Recreation guide to the North Bend Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest. This same map will also have the panel title: Recreation guide to the Skykomish Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, silhouettes of trees and hikers and date “1974.”

Holdings: Harvard College Library; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 808023005

Snoqualmie National Forest, White River Ranger District, Washington, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1969; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1967 Forest Service map base. *GPO 797-341.

53 x 85 cm., folded to 10 x 29 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the White River Ranger District shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and built up areas
shown in red; water features shown in blue; “Restricted use areas, 1974” shown in purple. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Descriptive text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Recreation guide to the White River Ranger District, Snoqualmie National Forest. Panel illustration, silhouettes of trees and hikers and date “1974.”

Holdings: Univ. of Washington OCLC: 19737739

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest…, Washington. (Forest visitor map) 1975

See above under Mt. Baker National Forest listings.

TILLAMOOK FOREST RESERVE & TILLAMOOK NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON 1907-1908

Tillamook county is the origin of this name for the forest reserve established in 1907. The name comes from the large tribe of Salish Indians who lived south of Tillamook Head (MacArthur p. 955). The Tillamook Forest Reserve was one of the so-called “Midnight Reserves” of President Theodore Roosevelt, which were proclaimed before the congressional prohibition on new forest reserves or additions to existing ones took effect on March 4, 1907 in six western states. The Tillamook National Forest was reduced and then merged with existing Umpqua National Forest land on the Oregon coast to the south to create the Siuslaw National Forest in 1908. Just as the Cascade, Siuslaw, and Umpqua National Forests, the Tillamook was administered out of offices in Eugene, Oregon, over the course of its short life.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 2
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3310
   Established Forest Reserve on 175,518 acres in coastal Tillamook, Lincoln, and Benton counties.

2) 1908, June 30
   (effective July 1, 1908)
   Executive Order 860
   Tillamook discontinued. Portion combined with parts of the Umpqua National Forest to establish the new Siuslaw National Forest; remainder restored to the public domain.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Tillamook Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats. 1907. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 22 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated. Shows forest reserve and county boundaries. Indicates location of the 45th parallel. In lower margin, “47° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base Line.” Forest located in Tillamook, Lincoln, and Benton counties in Townships 3 to 8 South, and between Ranges 8 to 11 West, Willamette Meridian, or the present-day Siuslaw National Forest lands from Cape Lookout in the north to Lincoln Beach in the south.
Holdings: LC; NA

Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order No. 860, see above under Siuslaw National Forest.

U.S.FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Siuslaw Folio (1910, sheets 1-4) above for coverage of the Tillamook Forest Reserve in atlas format.
UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON-WASHINGTON
1908-PRESENT

The Umatilla National Forest takes its name from the Umatilla River so called by Native Americans and said to mean “water rippling over sand.” As originally established, the Umatilla National Forest consisted of the former Heppner National Forest and a portion of the former Blue Mountains National Forest north of the John Day River (T. 9-12 S., R. 26-32 E., Willamette Meridian). The western portion of this latter area (T. 9-12 S., R. 26-27 E.) was eliminated from the national forest by the proclamation of 1910 and the eastern portion was transferred to the Malheur National Forest by the proclamation of July 10, 1911. As compensation, the proclamation of 1911 also transferred a portion of the Whitman National Forest, formerly the northwest part of the huge Blue Mountains National Forest, in T. 2-6 S., R. 32-36 E., Willamette Meridian, or the area east of the town of Ukiah, Oregon, to the Umatilla National Forest. Thus the future Ukiah and Heppner Ranger Districts, entirely within the state of Oregon, came together to form a reorganized Umatilla National Forest, a situation that prevailed from 1911-1920 (compare Figures 2 & 3). In 1920 the lands of the Wenaha National Forest straddling the states of Oregon and Washington were entirely transferred to the Umatilla National Forest for the economy of administration, which then became the Umatilla’s northern half, or the future Walla Walla and Pendleton Ranger Districts. The Umatilla National Forest also became a two-state forest. Land exchanges with the Whitman National Forest in 1947 added more acreage to the Umatilla National Forest in the watershed of the North Fork of the John Day River, which resulted in the organization of the Dale Ranger District, which was later abandoned. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters were initially located in Heppner, Oregon in 1908 but were moved to Pendleton, Oregon late in 1915 where they have been ever since. Today, the Umatilla National Forest measures 1,511,916 gross acres consisting of 1,192,867 acres in Oregon and 319,049 acres in Washington. Included within the gross acreage of the Umatilla are 104,764 acres of land not owned by the Forest Service.

There were no primitive areas created on the Umatilla National Forest under the Forest Service’s L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed in 1939. The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” compensated for this by creating the 20,200 acre North Fork Umatilla Wilderness on lands of the Umatilla National Forest (surveyed at 20,299 acres) and the 121,400 acre North Fork John Day Wilderness on land of the Umatilla and the Whitman National Forests (surveyed at 121,560 acres). These two wilderness area joined the previously established 180,000 acre Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness area, so designated under the Section 3, the Oregon Omnibus Wilderness Act of 1978 part of the “Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978” (surveyed at 176,557 acres) covering both Washington and Oregon lands on the Umatilla National Forest. The 25,000-acre Starkey Experimental Forest and Range, established in 1940, borders the Umatilla National Forest on the northeast side of its North Fork, John Day Ranger District, and is headquartered in Ukiah, Oregon.

A complete set of five ranger district maps for the Umatilla National Forest dated 1940 have been examined and listed here. These maps state that they were made from a 1940 administrative map issued at the scale of 1:126,720 and sometimes referred to as a “½ inch lithographic map,” but this map has not been seen to be examined. The 1948 administrative map does seem to indicate that one does exist. Perhaps this base map for the 1940 ranger district maps existed only in manuscript. The 1936 map of Meacham Ranger District has been examined at the National Archives, but other four ranger district maps (Asotin & Touchet, Heppner, Ukiah, and Walla Walla) with this date have not yet been located. The multiple land exchanges between the Umatilla National Forest and the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests led to a reconfiguration of the ranger districts on the Umatilla. Two large scale ranger district maps dated 1948 and made from aerial photography, the Pomeroy (former Asotin & Touchet ranger districts) and the Walla Walla have been confirmed, but the other three, the Dale, Heppner, and Pendleton, for this date have not been seen. Perhaps aerial photography was available for only the northern portion of the Umatilla National Forest at that time. Starting with the 1960 Class A map, a number of ranger district maps were made. The first set made between 1961 and 1962 is incomplete, missing maps for the Dale, Pomeroy, and Ukiah Ranger Districts. Another edition of the “Class A” map, a 1965 revision of the 1960 edition, this time issued in two sheets, North & South halves, led to the production of a complete set of six ranger district maps for the Umatilla National Forest in 1966. These six are listed below.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 13 (effective July 1, 1908)  Executive Order 815  Established National Forest from 540,496 acres formerly administered by the Blue Mountains (248,320 acres) and the Heppner (292,176 acres) National Forests.


3) 1911, June 10 (effective July 1, 1911)  *Proclamation 1132, 37 Stat. 1686  Land transferred to the Malheur National Forest from the Umatilla National Forest. Land added from Whitman National Forest
4) 1920, November 5  
Executive Order 3349  
Lands of the Wenaha National Forest added upon the Wenaha’s discontinuation. The Umatilla becomes a two state forest. Area increased to 1,348,770 gross acres.

5) 1925, March 4  
Public Law 68-613, 43 Stat. 1279  

6) 1925, May 8  
Executive Order 4220  
Lands withdrawn from the public domain to determine their fitness for addition to the national forest system under Public Law 68-613 (43 Stat. 1279) of March 4, 1925.

7) 1925, December 10  
Proclamation 1758, 44 Stat. 2594  
Land added in Oregon under the authority of Public Law 68-613 (43 Stat. 1279) of March 4, 1925. Remaining lands not added but reserved under Executive Order 4220 returned to the public domain. Area increased to 1,353,180 gross acres.

8) 1927, July 1  
Proclamation 1808, 45 Stat. 2916  
16,271 acres added under the authority of Public Law 68-613 (43 Stat. 1279) of March 4, 1925. Area increased to 1,369,451 gross acres.

9) 1936, June 19  
Public Law 74-703, 49 Stat. 1534  
Lands specified in the law eligible for exchange under Public Law 67-173 of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465) and when acquired to be added to either the Umatilla or the Whitman National Forests. Area increased to 1,404,858 gross acres.

10) 1940, June 17  
Public Law 76-638, 54 Stat. 402  
Lands identified in the law may be offered to the Secretary of Agriculture for exchange under the Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465) of March 20, 1922 to become part of the Whitman, Umatilla, or Malheur National Forests as appropriate.

11) 1947, January 31  
Public Land Order 346 (effective July 1, 1946)  
12 Federal Register 1034  
Land transferred to the Wallowa National Forest from the Umatilla, placing the border between the two forests along the Grande Ronde River.

12) 1947, January 31  
Public Land Order 346 (effective July 1, 1946)  
12 Federal Register 1034  
Land transferred to the Whitman National Forest from the Umatilla west of La Grande including the Starkey Experimental Forest and Range, in the Grande Ronde River area.

13) 1947, January 31  
Public Land Order 347 (effective July 1, 1946)  
12 Federal Register 1034  
Land transferred to the Umatilla National Forest from the Whitman National Forest.

14) 1947, December 4  
Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order #3 (effective January 1, 1948)  
12 Federal Register 8274  

15) 1948, July 6  
Public Land Order 493 (effective July 1, 1946)  
13 Federal Register 3870  

east of the town of Ukiah, Oregon. Area increased to 566,920 gross acres.
16) 1959, August 4
   Public Land Order 1935
   24 Federal Register 6437
   3,295 acres of private land eliminated from the Umatilla National Forest. Area reduced to 1,510,756 gross acres.

17) 1978, February 24
   Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40

18) 1980, October 9
   Public Law 96-406, 94 Stat.1715
   Extends the provisions of the Exchange Act of 1922 to certain lands and amends Public Law 68-613 (43 Stat. 1279) of March 4, 1925 to exclude lands described in the law.

19) 1984, June 26
   Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272

20) 1988, October 28
   Public Law 100-557
   102 Stat. 2782
   “Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” adds a 21.6 mile segment of the Wenaha River and a 54.1 mile segment of the North Fork, John Day River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be managed by the U.S. Forest Service and a 43.8 mile segment of the Grand Ronde River added to the System to be managed jointly by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

21) 2000, November 22
   Public Law 106-526
   114 Stat. 2512
   Secretary of Agriculture authorized to sell to or exchange with the State of Oregon seven land parcels, one on the Umatilla National Forest: Dale Administrative Site of 37 acres.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
   Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 815. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 49 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Umatilla National Forest of 1908: “Heppner National Forest (Proclamation of July 18, 1906); Part of Blue Mountains National Forest (Proclamation of Jan. 9, 1908).” Also shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Holdings: NA

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 20, 1910.
   Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1910. [Proclamation] No. 1037. 1910. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows national forest boundary and “Former National Forest boundary” as well as streams. This Proclamation eliminated lands in the Rudlo/Cottonwood Creek drainages (T. 10 & 11 S., R. 26, 27 & 28 E.) or the western portion of the present day Long Creek Ranger District of the Malheur National Forest, northwest of the town of Mount Vernon, Oregon. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Holdings: LC; NA

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 10, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
   Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1132. 1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 59 cm. folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows national forest boundary and land “Formerly part of Whitman Nat’l Forest” now added to the Umatilla by this proclamation. Map also shows streams. The land added from the Whitman National Forest now forms the North Fork, John
Day Ranger District of the modern-day Umatilla National Forest. Map also shows the effect of Proclamation No. 1133 that transferred to the Malheur National Forest the southern portion of the Umatilla, or the present day Prairie City Ranger District of the Malheur National Forest, this area is completely absent from the map even though Proclamation 1133 was dated 3 days after Proclamation 1132. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 33500647

Malheur National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 13, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.
See above under Malheur National Forest – Proclamation Diagrams for a full citation of the map/diagram for Proclamation No. 1133, which transferred the present-day Prairie City Ranger District (formerly Long Creek R.D. of the Malheur National Forest from the Umatilla National Forest to the Malheur.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.”
Sheets dated 1910, numbered 1-5 cover the former Heppner National Forest; sheets 10-13 and 22-24 from Blue Mountains Folio dated “Sept., 1907.” Sheets 10-13 & 22-24 cover an area immediately north of the John Day River transferred to the Malheur National Forest with the proclamation of 1911.
No USGS reference.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA
OCLC: 844003384

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Wenaha Folio (1910) below for coverage of the northern portion of the Umatilla National Forest in atlas folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1913. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by Geo. A. Bright, April 15, 1913.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°00’ – W118°23'/N45°26’ – N44°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white photocopy. 29 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also shows school lands and patented (alienated) lands. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 34980655

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1915. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 52810348
South Half, Umatilla National Forest, Washington and Oregon, 1922. (Forest visitor map)
[1923] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°15’ – W118°00’/N45°40’ – N44°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 76 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Multnomah County Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 35453340

Umatilla National Forest, Washington, South Half, 1926. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 35453375

Umatilla National Forest, Washington, North Half, 1926. (Forest visitor map)
Main automobile highways and highway names and “passable” automobile roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Map should include “Oregon” in its title.
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 38991787

Umatilla National Forest, Washington, South Half, 1926. (Forest visitor map)
Main automobile highways and highway names and “passable” automobile roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Map covers only Oregon portions of the Umatilla National Forest. No areas in Washington state are shown.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Oregon State Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 38991790
Umatilla National Forest (North Half), Oregon and Washington, 1930. (Administrative map)
Holdings: LC

Umatilla National Forest (South Half), Oregon and Washington, 1930. (Administrative map)
1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120°15’ – W118°00’/N45°40’ – N44°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 160 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Alienated land within national forest boundary show in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lands eligible for exchange, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 35956274

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon and Washington, 1930. (Administrative map)
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Black & white): 33500695

Umatilla National Forest (North Half), Oregon and Washington, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC (As a two map set): 35453407

Umatilla National Forest (South Half), Oregon and Washington, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°12’ – W118°00’/N45°40’ – N44°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC (As a two map set): 35453407
Umatilla National Forest (North Half), Oregon and Washington, 1931. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 43


Main motor highways and route numbers, secondary routes, improved forest camps, names and boundaries of game preserves are shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.


Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; NA

OCLC: 35028589

Figure 43: Title panel of the 1931 North Half, Umatilla National Forest visitor map.

Umatilla National Forest (South Half), Oregon and Washington, 1931. (Forest visitor map)


1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°12’ – W118°00’/N45°40’ – N44°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 75 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main motor highways and route numbers, secondary routes, and improved forest camps shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC

OCLC: 5415847

Umatilla National Forest (North Half), Oregon and Washington, 1935. (Administrative map)


Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library

OCLC (As a two map set): 33500782

Umatilla National Forest (South Half), Oregon and Washington, 1935. (Administrative map)

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120°00’– W118°00’/N45°40’– N44°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 92 x 127 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library
OCLC (As a two map set): 33500782

**Umatilla National Forest (North Half), Oregon and Washington, 1935.** (Administrative map)
Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Washington State Univ.; NA
OCLC: 35453421

**Umatilla National Forest (South Half), Oregon and Washington, 1935.** (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°00’– W118°00’/N45°40’– N44°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game reserve, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Oregon Historical Society; Washington State Univ.; NA
OCLC: 38991802

**Meacham Ranger District, Umatilla Nat’l Forest, Oregon, 1936.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ½” base map, Oct. 1936. [i.e. 1935 ½” map or the 1:126,720-scale base map – South Half]
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118°35’– W118°00’/N45°50’– N45°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, game reservation, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**Umatilla National Forest (North Half), Oregon & Washington, 1940.** (Administrative map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118°30’– W117°00’/N45°30’– N45°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game reserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (As a two map set): 35453434; (Single map): 33500866

**Umatilla National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1940.** (Administrative map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°10’– W118°10’/N45°40’– N44°43’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (As a two map set): 35453434

Asotin & Touchet Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon & Washington, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” base tracing, Sept. 1940; A.W.K.
Shows national forest, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Heppner Ranger District (West Half), Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” base tracing, Sept. 1940; A.W.K.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Meacham Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” base tracing, Sept. 1940; A.W.K.
Shows national forest, game reservation, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Ukiah Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” base tracing, Sept. 1940; A.W.K.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°00’ – W118°20’/N45°30’ – N44°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Walla Walla Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon & Washington, 1940. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” base tracing, Sept. 1940; A.W.K.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Pomeroy Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon and Washington, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was constructed in Regional Office, Forest Service, Portland, Ore. by photogrammetric methods, 1943-44 (see credit diagram); control by U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S. and U.S.F.S.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Credit Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Walla Walla Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon and Washington, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was constructed in Regional Office, Forest Service, Portland, Ore. by photogrammetric methods, 1943-44; control by U.S.C. & G.S., U.S.G.S. and U.S.F.S.

Holdings: NA

**Umatilla National Forest, Oregon and Washington, 1948.** (Administrative map)
1948. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120°05′ – W117°00′/N46°20′ – N44°45′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps side by side on one sheet, 102 x 152 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “(North Half)” located on the left portion of the sheet; “(South Half)” located on the right. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 53122289

**Umatilla National Forest, Oregon and Washington, 1948.** (Administrative map)
1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°05′ – W117°10′/N46°20′ – N44°45′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps side by side on one sheet, 49 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green and “Area which may be exchanged under Acts approved Mar. 4, 1925, June 19, 1936 and June 17, 1940” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “(North Half)” located on the left portion of the sheet; “(South Half)” located on the right. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Illinois; Multnomah County Library; Texas A & M; LC; NA: NAL
OCLC (Color): 27835775; (Black & white): 32373280

**Umatilla National Forest, Oregon & Washington, 1948.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 21
1948. Scale, ca. 1:365,000. W120°00′ – W117°10′/N46°20′ – N44°42′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps side by side on one sheet, 61 x 48 cm., folded to 21 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, populated places, railroads, improved forest camps, Forest Service administrative sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map. “Caution: This map is compiled from sources of unknown accuracy.” “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: personal collection.

**Umatilla National Forest, Oregon – Washington, 1957.** (Forest visitor map)
1957. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W120°00′ – W117°10′/N46°20′ – N44°45′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 75 x 53 cm., folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in pink; Forest Service ranger and guard stations, recreation areas, state parks and rest areas, roads and road numbers, and improved recreation trails shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” and “Index to text features.” “Forest Service Class E map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Umatilla National Forest, Oregon and Washington, 1960. (Administrative map)
1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120°00' – W117°00'/N46°20' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 155 x 111 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; paved and rock-surfaced roads, road numbers and urban areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of forest series map, 1961.
Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, and recreation sites. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1960: Heppner Ranger District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of forest series map, 1962.
Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, and recreation sites. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1960: Pendleton Ranger District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of forest series map, 1962.
Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, and recreation sites. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42950073

Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and minimum level campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” The “North Half” provides coverage of the Pomeroy, Walla Walla, and Pendleton Ranger Districts.
Umatilla National Forest (South Half), Oregon and Washington, 1965. (Administrative map)
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W120°02' – W118°28'/N45°40' – N44°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 110 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and minimum level campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” The “South Half” provides coverage of the Dale, Heppner, and Ukiah Ranger Districts – all in Oregon. Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC (As a two map set): 33501036; (Single sheet): 62529645

Dale Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-996.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42950072

Heppner Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-996.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42949987

Pendleton Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-996.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42949984

Pomeroy Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon and Washington, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-996.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map may or may not have “GPO 990-996.” Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and
other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. 
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42949983

**Ukiah Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1966.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. 
GPO 990-996.
Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. 
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42950059

**Walla Walla Ranger District, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon and Washington, 1966.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. 
GPO 990-996.
Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. 
Holdings: Ball State Univ.; Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5484066

**Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, 1968.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 990-855. 
[1969] Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 58 x 90 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. 
Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; Umatilla Indian Reservation shown in orange; all other lands shown in yellow; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, Forest Service recreation sites, built-up areas and special area boundaries (Wenaha Backcountry Area and Mill Creek Watershed) shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and index to Forest Service recreation sites. Northern unit located on the left portion of the sheet; southern unit located on the right. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. 
Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 24866815

**Umatilla National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1969.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Umatilla National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Boise and Willamette Meridians.” 
Holdings: NA; LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 5570628
UMPUQUA FOREST RESERVE & UMPQUA NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON

1907-PRESENT

“Thundering waters” or “across the waters” are two accepted meanings of the word, Umpqua, which came to refer both to the Umpqua River and to the Native Americans who lived in the area, and later to the national forest established in the river’s vicinity in 1907 (MacArthur, 981-982). The Umpqua Forest Reserve was one of the so-called “Midnight Reserves” of President Theodore Roosevelt, which were proclaimed before the congressional prohibition on new forest reserves or additions to existing ones took effect on March 4, 1907. At its creation, the Umpqua Forest Reserve was entirely confined to Oregon’s coast range, extending from T. 12 S. to T. 30 S. and from R. 8 W. to R. 13 W., Willamette Meridian. Most of this original 1907 area in Oregon’s coastal range was made part of the Siuslaw National Forest by Executive Order 865 on June 30, 1908 (effective July 1, 1908). Under Executive Order 865, the Umpqua moved away from its coastal roots and onto the western slopes of the Cascade Range where it remains today. The last vestiges of the original 1907 Umpqua National Forest not made part of the Siuslaw National Forest in 1908 were, in part, transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest in 1947 (Public Land Order 413) and eliminated altogether in 1960 (Public Land Order 2149). Forest Supervisors Headquarters were first placed in Eugene, Oregon but were later relocated to Roseburg, Oregon, closer to the forest, in the summer of 1908 where they have been ever since.

Today the Umpqua National Forest embraces 1,030,327 gross acres of which, 43,715 acres are outside Forest Service ownership, or about 4.25% of its total area. Fireman’s maps based on the ranger districts of the Umpqua National Forest issued in the late 1960s and into the 1970s are not listed in the cartobibliography.

There were no primitive areas created on the Umpqua National Forest under the Forest Service’s 1929 L-20 regulation and no wilderness or wild areas established under the U-regulations that followed in 1939. The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” established wilderness areas on the Umpqua for the first time with the creation of the 19,100 acre Boulder Creek Wilderness on lands of the Umpqua National Forest (surveyed at 19,886 acres) and the 33,200 acre Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness on land of the Umpqua and Rogue River National Forests (surveyed at 35,701 acres). The 1984 wilderness law also established the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area on the Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, and Winema National Forests and within its boundaries, the 55,100 acre Mount Thielsen Wilderness Area (surveyed at 54,914 acres) on lands of the Umpqua, Willamette, and Winema National Forests.
The South Umpqua Experimental Forest was established on the Umpqua National Forest in 1951. It was originally intended to provide research opportunities in the mixed-evergreen forest type common in the Cascade Range of southern Oregon. It is part of the Pacific Northwest Research Station’s network of experimental forests and ranges. In 1967, the area of the forest was reduced in total area from the original 4,747 acres to 650 acres, confined to the upper Coyote Creek experimental watersheds. The South Umpqua Experimental Forest is located in Sections 28 and 29 & 32 and 33 of T. 29 S., R. 1 E., Willamette Meridian.

The Chief of the Forest Service, Ferdinand A. Silcox proposed four purchase units in Oregon at the National Forest Reservation Commission’s August 29, 1935 meeting. Eventually, three of the four the proposed purchase units were established on the Deschutes, Ochoco, and Siuslaw National Forests. The one that did not receive approval was the one proposed by Chief Silcox on the Umpqua National Forest. While the minutes of the Commission do not mention the exact location or size of this proposed purchase unit, it did have a name: the Cottage Grove Purchase Unit. One might surmise that the purpose of this purchase unit would have been to protect the watershed of the City of Cottage Grove and would have been located along the Row River. Decades later, the Secretary of Agriculture approved the creation of the Tiller Administrative Site Purchase Unit in 1988 after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976 under the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1907, March 2
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3301
   Established Forest Reserve on 798,400 acres in the coastal ranges of Oregon.

2) 1908, June 30
   (effective July 1, 1908)
   Executive Order 865
   Land added from the Cascade (1,513,100 acres) and the Fremont (12,800 acres) National Forests. Land transferred to establish, in part, the coastal Siuslaw National Forest. Other lands eliminated. Area as of December 31, 1908: 1,567,500 gross acres.

3) 1911, June 30
   (effective July 1, 1911)
   *Proclamation 1152, 37 Stat. 1703
   168,500 acres transferred to the Cascade and 306,150 acres transferred to the Paulina National Forests. 44,410 acres eliminated. After 1911 resurvey, the Umpqua measured 1,712,500 gross acres. With 1911 deductions, area had been reduced to 1,193,440 gross acres.

4) 1914, July 9
   Executive Order 1986

5) 1947, October 6
   Public Land Order 413
   Secretary of Agriculture and
   Secretary of the Interior Order
   Number 69322
   12 Federal Register 6737
   13,820 acres transferred to Siskiyou National Forest in T. 28, 29 & 30 S., R. 10 W., Willamette Meridian. Area reduced to 1,180,903 gross acres.

6) 1956, June 12 & June 21
   Secretary of Agriculture and
   Secretary of the Interior Order
   Number 69322
   21 Federal Register 4525

7) 1956, July 4
   Federal Register Notice
   21 Federal Register 4977
   Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

8) 1956, August 29 & October 16
   Federal Register Notice
   21 Federal Register 8123
   Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

9) 1959, June 26
   Public Land Order 1888
   24 Federal Register 5418

10) 1960, July 1
    Public Land Order 2149
    25 Federal Register 6435
    Umpqua National Forest land in NW ¼ of Sec. 32, T. 20 S., R. 1 E., Willamette Meridian, (80 acres, Mt. June) added from the Willamette National Forest. 165,088 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 1,022,187 gross acres.

11) 1980, December 19
    Public Law 96-553, 94 Stat. 3255
    Boundary redescribed resulting in the transfer of some lands to the Crater Lake National Park.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Public Law/Order</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12) 1982, September 8</td>
<td>Boundary redescribed resulting in the transfer of some lands from the Crater Lake National Park to the Umpqua National Forest. Area: 1,033,698 gross acres.</td>
<td>Public Law 97-250, 96 Stat. 709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) 1984, October 19</td>
<td>Designates a 33.8 mile segment of the North Umpqua River from Soda Springs Powerhouse to the river’s confluence with Rock Creek as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System, to be managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.</td>
<td>Public Law 98-494, 98 Stat. 2274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15) 1988, July 26</td>
<td>Purchase Unit established and boundary extended in the NW ¼ of Section 33, T. 30 S., R. 2 W., Willamette Meridian for the Tiller administrative site adding 54.40 acres to the Umpqua National Forest.</td>
<td>Secretary of Agriculture Order 53 Federal Register 29506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18) 1988, October 28</td>
<td>“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” defines jurisdiction of river segments and classifies the 33.8 miles of the North Umpqua River, part of the National Wild and Scenic River System since 1984, as a “recreational river.”</td>
<td>Public Law 100-557 102 Stat. 2782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**Umpqua Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.**
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 19 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries. Indicates location of the 44th parallel. At lower center margin, “47° West from Washington.”
“Willamette Meridian and Base line.” Proclamation shows the Umpqua Forest Reserve confined to Oregon’s coastal ranges.
Holdings: LC; NA

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 45 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Umpqua National Forest of 1908: “Part of Cascade National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907); Part of Fremont National Forest (Proclamation of September 17, 1906); Part of Umpqua National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907).” Also shows national forest and national park boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed divides. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” After this Executive Order, the Umpqua becomes a Cascade Range national forest since most of the land base is came from the former Cascade National Forest. The majority of its lands in the coastal range went towards the establishment of the Siuslaw National Forest.

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 71 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, rivers, and streams. Includes four inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail, primarily in T. 23-25 S., R. 1 W. “Willamette Meridian.” This proclamation transfers Umpqua National Forest land on the eastern slope to help create the new Paulina National Forest (See Figure 39 under the Paulina National Forest).
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 34796438

--------- Library of Congress has another copy of this 1911 Proclamation Diagram in a “Grazing map” edition with 3 colors hand applied to indicate lands suitable for grazing goats and sheep, lands suitable for grazing cattle and horses, and “Non-grazing land” as well as “Driveways for stock.” Map hand dated “1917.”

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING**


**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Umpqua Folio.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W124°00’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet). Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated lands within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; NAL. Yale has sheets 1 and 2 in color.
OCLC: 844003378

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING**

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon 1916.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by R.F. Keer 1916.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°20’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Crater Lake National Park, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Map in the National Archives has hand written note: “50 copies sent to Sup’r July 1916. Map reduced from ½” Dist. tracing. This is the only copy in this office.”
Holdings: NA
Umpqua National Forest, Oregon 1918. (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W124°00' – W122°00'/N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 135 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Alienated lands within national forest boundary shown in brown. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Crater Lake National Park, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” LC copy has grazing information hand applied in four colors for, cattle and horse allotments; sheep allotments; closed to grazing; and waste range.
Holdings: LC

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon 1918. (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00' – W122°00'/N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & White. 55 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 33501962

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1922. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, May, 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V.A. Flack [i.e. Flach]; traced by V.A. Flack [i.e. Flach]. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00' – W122°00'/N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society
OCLC: 34796453

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1922. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, May, 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V.A. Flack [i.e. Flach]; traced by V.A. Flack [i.e. Flach]. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 34796449

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1925. (Administrative map)
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00' – W122°00'/N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Alienated lands within the national forest boundary indicated in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Crater Lake National Park, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; NAL; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 34796457
Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1925. (Forest visitor map)
54 x 67 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation and county boundaries, main motor highways and their names are shown in red, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Crater Lake National Park, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 374 (February 1926), page 497.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Oregon State Library; NA
OCLC: 33502067

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1929. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Portland, Aug., 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L. Wernstedt; drawn by F.E. Washburn; revised June 1929 by K.E.B. 1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Crater Lake National Park, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; NA
OCLC: 34796467

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1931. (Administrative map)
108 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Alienated lands within national forest boundary indicated in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Crater Lake National Park, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (Black & white): 34835739

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Aug. 1924 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L. Wernstedt; drawn by F.E. Washburn.
1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &
white. 54 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Crater Lake National Park, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 34835780

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1934.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00' – W122°00' / N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 69 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways, secondary routes, improved forest camps and their names, national highway numbers, and boundaries of wildlife refuges shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, settlements, Crater Lake National Park, trails, railroads, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams, and Forest Service administration facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 34835806

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1934.** (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00' – W122°00' / N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, Crater Lake National Park, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 34835822

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon (East Half), 1935.** (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°00' – W122°00' / N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 110 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, Crater Lake National Park, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC (As a two map set): 33502156

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon (West Half), 1935.** (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W124°00' – W123°00' / N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 110 x 74 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC (As a two black & white map set): 33502156
Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, Crater Lake National Park, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 34835822

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1939. (Administrative map)
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W124°00’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, Crater Lake National Park, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (Color): 34866853; (Black & white): 34867003

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1946. (Administrative map)
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°20’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, Crater Lake National Park, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Note: This large-scale administrative map was probably issued sometime in late 1947 as it shows, (as the small scale administrative map of the same date – below – does not), the elimination of the small parcels of Umpqua National Forest lands west of the city of Roseburg, Oregon, by Public Land Order 413, dated October 6, 1947 by transfer to the Siskiyou National Forest.
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NAL
OCLC (Black & white): 34867120

Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1946. (Administrative map)
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W124°00’ – W122°00’/N43°50’ – N42°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, and county
boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative accuracy diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA
OCLC (Color): 34835860; (Black & white): 33502277

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1948.** (Forest visitor map)
1948. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. W123°20′ – W122°00′/N43°50′ – N42°40′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 44 cm., folded to 21 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Good roads, game refuge boundaries, district ranger stations, improved forest camps and picnic areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NAL
OCLC: 34835880

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1957.** (Forest visitor map)
1957. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. W123°20′ – W122°00′/N43°50′ – N42°40′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 47 cm. folded to 20 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in pink; roads and road numbers, recreation areas, Forest Service ranger and guard stations, and state parks shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key map” and “Index to text features.” “Forest Service Class E map.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 27 other libraries
OCLC: 12764207

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1959.** (Administrative map)
1959. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°20′ – W122°00′/N43°50′ – N42°40′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads and road numbers, points of interest, and the route of the Oregon Skyline (later Pacific Crest Trail) shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 33502510

**Umpqua Nat'l Forest, Diamond Lake Ranger District, Oregon, 1962.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 26
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. GPO 998281.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 34 x 42 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Diamond Lake Ranger District shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads and road numbers, points of interest, and the route of the Oregon Skyline (later Pacific Crest Trail) shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest
Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset map of the state of Oregon showing the location of the Umpqua National Forest. Bar scale does not match the scale of the map. Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: The Diamond Lake Recreation Area, Umpqua National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “Mt. Thielsen and Diamond Lake.” Holdings: personal collection

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1964.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Portland, Oregon 1959 from U.S. Geological Survey sheets; revised 1964. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°20' – W122°00' / N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, and road numbers, and minimum development campsites shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA OCLC: 6054982

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1965.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 24

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1959; revised 1964; recreation data added 1965. GPO 988-751. 1965. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 51 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, recreation sites, and improved recreation trails, shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites in adjacent national forests. Includes location map, listing of recreation sites, and black & white photographs. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Umpqua National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Mt. Thielsen and Diamond Lake.” Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries OCLC: 34768021

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon, 1969.** (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1959 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey sheets; printed 1970. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°20' – W122°00' / N43°50' – N42°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA OCLC: 5567184

**Umpqua National Forest, Oregon.** (Forest visitor map) This map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office in Portland, Oregon 1970; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1968 series map base. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/71-1421. 1971. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 57 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Umpqua National Forest shown in green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; national park lands shown in gray; all other land ownership shown in yellow; paved roads, all weather roads, primary recreation trails and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, points of interest, and undeveloped campsites or trailheads shown in red lines, numbers or symbols; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and minor roads. Includes “Recreation Index,” location map, and list of places to visit. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
WALLOWA FOREST RESERVE, OREGON
1905-1907

_Wallowas_ is an Native American word generally thought to mean “fish trap.” Actually, the word refers to the tripods placed in the rivers by the Nez Perce Indians to hold a pole lattice structure that stopped the up-river migration of salmon. The lateral obstructions were usually removed after the fishing season but the *wallowas* were allowed to remain in the river. When European trappers coming into the Oregon country observed these tripods in rivers and streams, they spoke of the river with the “wallowas” hence the name Wallowa River (MacArthur, p. 1006). The Wallowa River gave its name in turn to the Wallowa Mountains and the Wallowa Forest Reserve first established in 1905 on 747,200 acres.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1905, May 6  
   Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3004  
   Established Forest Reserve in the Wallowa Mountains at 747,200 acres.

2) 1907, March 1  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3284  
   Wallowa Forest Reserve combined with Chesnimnus Forest Reserve to establish Imnaha Forest Reserve.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in _U.S. Statutes at Large._

**DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION**

**Imnaha Forest Reserve, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.**

See above under the Imnaha Forest Reserve for a complete citation to this proclamation diagram showing the combined Wallowa and Chesnimnus Forest Reserves.

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**

See _Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Wallowa Folio_ (1910) below for coverage of the first Wallowa Forest Reserve and National Forest in atlas format.
Under the presidential proclamation of March 1, 1907, the Wallowa joined the Chesninmus Forest Reserve to its northeast, and together with additional public lands, the combined area became the new Imnaha Forest Reserve. The Imnaha was one of several “Midnight” enlargements of an existing forest, as President Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot acted just days before a congressionally enacted prohibition on new forest reserves and additions to established forest reserves in six western states took effect. The Imnaha existed for a mere 16 months before its name was changed to Wallowa, becoming the new Wallowa National Forest. In 1911, the southern portion of the Wallowa National Forest was eliminated and a new national forest, called the Minam, after the Minam River that drains a good deal of the area, was created. The Minam, or the southern part of the Wallowa Mountains, itself was discontinued in 1920 and its entire area added to the Whitman National Forest for administration, becoming the Whitman’s Minam Division. Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Wallowa National Forest were first located in Wallowa, Oregon from 1908 to 1934 at which time they were moved down the road to the larger town of Enterprise. After the administrative merger with the Whitman National Forest in 1954, all administrative activity for both forests came together in the city of Baker, Oregon. The former supervisors headquarters for the Wallowa National Forest in Enterprise, Oregon, became the headquarters for a ranger district now known as the Chesninmus Ranger District.

Sources have indicated that there is a set of four ranger district maps for the Wallowa National Forest dated 1949. The set consists of maps for the Bear Sleds, Chesnimnus, Imnaha, and Joseph Ranger Districts and were made from the 1948 administrative map issued at the scale of 1:126,720 and sometimes referred to as a “½ inch lithographic map.” This set would fit into the gap in mapping that appears to exist between 1948 and 1956, however the set has not been examined. A complete set of eight ranger district maps for the combined Wallowa-Whitman National Forest dated 1966 made from the 1965 1:126,720-scale Class A Forest Service has been examined and all are listed below.

In 1954 the Wallowa National Forest and the Whitman National Forest, two separately proclaimed national forests, merged their administrative functions under one supervisor, however the process of merging administrative functions began before that year. From 1948 onwards the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests have been jointly mapped. Maps after 1948 are all cited, here, under the Wallowa National Forest. At first, Forest Service mapping preserved the identities of the two national forests by using Wallowa and Whitman National Forests in map titles. But by 1960, the plural “Forests” changed to the singular “Forest,” qualified with “Minam Division” or “Blue Mtn. Division.” Even this distinction was dropped in favor of the typical “North Half” and “South Half.” Shortly before the administrative merger of the two national forests, the Malheur National Forest bordering the Whitman on the west, was assigned the duty of managing the Blue Mountain Ranger District of the Whitman National Forest, an area largely drained by the Middle Fork of the John Day River in Grant County. This arrangement became permanent with the transfer of the Blue Mountain Ranger District to the Malheur National Forest with Public Land Order 4350 of January 25, 1968. This Public Land Order is listed under the Whitman, not under the Wallowa National Forest because it affected only the lands of the separately proclaimed Whitman National Forest.

The Chief of the Forest Service established the 223,000 acre Eagle Cap Primitive Area on the southern part of the Wallowa and the Minam Division of the Whitman National Forests in 1930. This wild, rugged country of the Wallowa Mountains has more high snow covered peaks than any other part of the State of Oregon. Reclassified in 1940 under the 1939 U-1 regulation as a Wilderness Area by the Chief Forester, the area began to appear on maps as the Eagle Cap Wilderness. The Wilderness Act of 1964 declared that all areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” automatically became a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Thus, the Eagle Cap Wilderness became an initial component of the National Wilderness Preservation System after passage of the Wilderness Act. Additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness were made in 1972 and again in 1984 to the point where today the area includes 359,991 acres.

The wilderness movement took a large step in 1975 with the creation by Congress of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and with it the 214,944-acre Hells Canyon Wilderness. The Recreation Area touches upon three national forests, the Wallowa-Whitman, the Payette, and the Nezperce across three regions of the National Forest System, but it is managed by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest of Region 6. The 1984 “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984 added 22,700 acres from the Wallowa National Forest to the Hells Canyon Wilderness.

On September 30, 2019, the area of the Wallowa National Forest embraced 1,069,553 gross acres, of which 70,448 acres are owned by other governmental entities or privately held. The Wallowa National Forest includes 1,064,893 acres in Oregon, and 4,660 acres in Idaho. The Idaho portion of the Wallowa National Forest runs along the Idaho bank of the Snake River from a point where Lookout Creek meets the Snake River in Section 25 of T. 3 N., R. 50 E., to the Washington/Oregon state line in Section 15, T. 6 N., R. 47 E., Willamette Meridian. In this part of the Snake River forming the border between Idaho and Oregon.
Oregon there is no national forest on the Snake that could be assigned to manage the Idaho bank within the boundaries of the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest had been assigned management responsibilities of this part of the Wild and Scenic Snake River, classified as “Scenic” by the 1975 law. Lands in Idaho were added to the Wallowa-Whitman under Public Land Order 6391. This also explains why the Cougar Bar Purchase Unit on 363.40 acres in Nez Perce County, Idaho, was assigned to the Wallowa-Whitman in the Pacific Northwest Region to manage in 2001.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) **1908, July 2**  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 908  
   Re-Established National Forest by changing the name of the Imnaha National Forest to the Wallowa National Forest. Forest area measures 1,750,240 gross acres.

2) **1910, May 27**  
   *Proclamation 1041, 36 Stat. 2702  
   East ½ of Section 5 and all of Section 6, T. 4 N., R. 42 E., Willamette Meridian (604 acres) transferred to Wenaha National Forest. 203,634 acres eliminated. 1911 resurvey measures the total area of the Wallowa at 1,546,000 acres.

3) **1911, June 10**  
   (effective July 1, 1911)  
   *Proclamation 1131, 37 Stat. 1685  
   Southern portion of the Wallowa National Forest (448,330 acres) eliminated to establish the Minam National Forest. Area reduced to 1,097,670 gross acres.

4) **1917, September 27**  
   *Proclamation 1395, 40 Stat. 1699  
   Land eliminated in the vicinity of T. 2 & 3 N., R. 45 to 47 E., Willamette Meridian (Haskin Butte area). Gross acreage reduced to 1,053,537.

5) **1925, March 4**  
   Public Law 68-613, 43 Stat. 1279  

6) **1925, May 8**  
   Executive Order 4220  
   Public land withdrawn in order to evaluate its suitability for addition to the national forest system.

7) **1925, December 9**  
   Proclamation 1757, 44 Stat. 2593  
   Land added under the authority of Public Law 68-613 of March 4, 1925. Area increased to 1,058,149 gross acres.

8) **1928, June 6**  
   Proclamation 1837, 45 Stat. 2951  
   7,756 acres added under the authority of Public Law 68-613 of March 4, 1925. Executive Order 4220 revoked. Area increased to 1,065,905 gross acres.

9) **1947, January 31**  
   (effective July 1, 1946)  
   Public Land Order 346  
   12 Federal Register 1034  
   Land added from Umatilla National Forest, placing the border between the two forests along the Grande Ronde River. Area increased to 1,073,972 gross acres.

10) **1964, September 3**  
    Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
    The Eagle Cap Wilderness Area on the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”

11) **1972, October 21**  
    Public Law 92-521, 86 Stat. 1026  
    72,420 acres added to the existing Eagle Cap Wilderness Area constituting the Minam River Canyon. 32,000 acres of the Lower Minam to be studied for possible later classification as wilderness.
12) 1975, December 31   
Public Law 94-199, 89 Stat. 1117   

13) 1980, October 9   
Public Law 96-406, 94 Stat. 1715   
Extends the provisions of the Exchange Act of 1922 to certain lands and amends Public Law 68-613 (43 Stat. 1279) of March 4, 1925 to exclude lands described in the law.

14) 1983, May 27   
Public Land Order 6391 (effective June 6, 1983)   
48 Federal Register 25205   
6,744 acres of public land within Hells Canyon National Recreation Area and 6,212 acres of mineral rights are transferred and made part of to the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

15) 1984, June 26   
Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272   

16) 1984, September 17   
Public Land Order 6570   
49 Federal Register 37760   
“National Trails System Act” of 1968 amended to establish the 1,170 mile Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana to be administered by the Forest Service, in part, traversing the Wallowa National Forest.

17) 1986, October 6   
Public Law 99-445   
100 Stat. 1122   
“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” adds an 8.6 mile section of Joseph Creek, a 16 mile section of the Lostine River on the Wallowa National Forest and a 77 mile segment of the Imnaha River and a 39 mile segment of the Minam River, both partially forming the boundary between the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

18) 1988, October 28   
Public Law 100-557   
102 Stat. 2782   
Public Land Order 6391 of May 27, 1983 and Public Land Order 6570 of September 17, 1984 amended.

19) 1993, April 19   
Public Land Order 6968 (effected May 3, 1993)   
58 Federal Register 26251   
Established the Cougar Bar Purchase Unit on 363.40 acres in Nez Perce County, Idaho, in Sections 6 & 7, T. 30 N., R. 4 W. Boise Meridian, adjacent to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area for watershed protection and other purposes (recreation).

20) 2001, February 27   
Federal Register Notice   
66 Federal Register 41197   
Secretary of Agriculture ordered to convey to the city of Wallowa, Oregon, without consideration, 1.11 acres located at 602 First Street, also known as the Wallowa Forest Service Compound.

21) 2012, August 10   
Public Law 112-165   
126 Stat. 1281

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.
### DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

**Wallowa National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 27, 1910.**


1910. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 63 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundaries, land “Eliminations,” and lands “Transferred to Wenaha National Forest (by proclamation of this date),” meaning Proclamation 1042 of May 27, 1910 – see under Wenaha National Forest. Also shows Oregon-Idaho boundary, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset showing land eliminations in T. 7 & 8 S., R. 45 E. in greater detail.  “Willamette Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: LC; NA

**Wallowa National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 10, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**


1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.


Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA

OCLC: 34433868

**Wallowa National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Sept. 27, 1917.**


1917. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief indicated by hachures.

Map shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and land eliminated by this proclamation. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, fences, cattle driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and steams.  “Willamette Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 33821821

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**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Wallowa Folio.**


1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contours interval 200 feet) and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letter, keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas.  “Willamette Meridian.”

No USGS reference.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library


Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.  19 page atlas, 16 x 13 cm., bound, 19 sheets. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas.  Pocket atlas of 1911 lacks pages 20 through 23, the southern portion of the Wallowa National Forest, because this area was detached from the Wallowa in June 1911 to establish the Minam National Forest.

Holdings: NA


1917. Scale, ca. 1:63,360.  W117º00' – W116º25'/N46º00' – N45º00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 15 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns, roads, trails, railroads, boundaries of Billy Meadows Experiment Pasture, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”

No USGS reference.

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA. National Archives copy missing pages 6, 7, 11, 12, 14 & 15.

OCLC: 58427226

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1913. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; approved by W.H. Harris [i.e. H.W. Harris?], Forest Supervisor, Apr. 12, 1913. 1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 46 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Map shows the Wallowa National Forest and the Minam National Forest, the Minam created from the southern portion of the Wallowa National Forest in 1911, but added to the Whitman in 1920. Text and table of Oregon population statistics on verso. Panel title: The Wallowa National Forest. No panel illustration. Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL OCLC: 34628622

Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1919. (Administrative map)

Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, Billy Meadows Experimental Pasture, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.” Holdings: NA

Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1919. (Administrative map)

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, Billy Meadows Experimental Pasture, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.” Holdings: Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA. LC has photostatic copy. OCLC: 39063993

Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1924. (Administrative map)

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, Billy Meadows Experimental Pasture, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.” Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 34628642


Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; compilation revised 1937; traced 1937 at Washington Office by E.L. Mehurin; revised May, 1937.
Lands of the Wallowa National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Aug. 2, 1935” shown in a patterned green layer. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, names primitive areas, game refuges, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white) Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC (Color): 33821826; (Black & white): 77899464

Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1937. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, wilderness areas, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1942. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Wallowa National Forest shown in green. “Areas which may be exchanged under Act approved Aug. 2, 1935” shown in a patterned green layer. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 33821827

Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1942. (Administrative map)
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118°05' – W116°30' / N46°10' – N45°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Wallowa National Forest shown in green. “Areas which may be exchanged under Act approved Aug. 2, 1935” shown in a patterned green layer. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 33821827

Wallowa National Forest, Oregon, 1946. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 21
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118°05' – W116°30' / N46°10' – N45°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 54 cm., folded to 27 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on Boise Meridian.”
Begin joint mapping activities with the Whitman National Forest

**Wallowa National Forest and Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1948.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Management, (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service, and other surveys, 1939 & 1942; revised March 1948. Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, 90658-001 4-49 1949. 1949. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117º55’ – W116º30’/N46º05’ – N44º45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 121 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black and white edition. Lands of the Wallowa National Forest and the Minam Division of the Whitman National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuges, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.” For the companion map to this 1948 map of the Minam Division, see below Whitman National Forest (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1948), under the Whitman National Forest, Oregon map listings. Holdings (Color): Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Washington OCLC (Color): 34312509; (Black & white): 53142948

**Wallowa National Forest and Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1948.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted in Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1956. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1956 O-387839. 1956. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W118º50’ – W116º30’/N46º00’ – N44º10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black and white edition. Lands of the Wallowa National Forest and the Minam Division of the Whitman National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuges, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Ranges in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.” For the companion map to this 1948 map of the Minam Division, see below Whitman National Forest (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1948), under the Whitman National Forest, Oregon map listings. Holdings (Color): Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA; NAL OCLC (Color): 877098173; (Black & white): 214932937

**Wallowa-Whitman National Forests, Oregon, 1956.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 22
Wallowa-Whitman National Forests (Blue Mtn. Division), Oregon, 1960. (Administrative map)
1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W118°50' – W117°20'; N45°30' – N44°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. National forest land shown in green; areas administered by the Malheur National Forest shown in lighter green; paved roads, rock-surfaced roads, road numbers and urban areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; LC
OCLC: 32352981

Wallowa-Whitman National Forests (Wallowa – Minam Division), Oregon, 1960. (Administrative map)
1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W118°00' – W116°30'; N46°00' – N44°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National forest land shown in green; paved roads, rock-surfaced roads, road numbers and urban areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette & Boise Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 32734840

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests shown in green. Also shows paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and minimum developed campsites, national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 995965.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 56972505

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 995965.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette and Boise Meridians.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Washington State Univ.
OCLC: 59107916
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 995965.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette and Boise Meridians.”
Holdings: personal collection

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from Forest Series, 1961. GPO 995965.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection

Begin complete integration of the two forests into one administrative unit (name separation replaced by hyphen and plural “Forests” no longer appears in titles of the maps)

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1964. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1963. GPO 985-476.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 48 x 42 cm. and 48 x 44 cm., on sheet 51 x 89 cm., folded to 10 x 25 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; Wallowa-Whitman National Forest lands administered by the Malheur National Forest shown in light green; Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, state parks, scenic and wilderness area boundaries, highways and route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, rivers, lakes, streams, towns and settlements. Includes “Index to Map Features” and “Key Map.” Two maps separately titled (Blue Mountain Division. – Minam Division) portrayed side by side, but not in their true geographic relationship. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NAL: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5501825

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (Blue Mtn. Division), Oregon, 1965. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; areas of the Wallowa-Whitman National forest administered by the Malheur National Forest (Blue Mountain Ranger District) shown in light green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, urban areas, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC: 5501826

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (Wallowa-Minam Division), Oregon, 1965. (Administrative map)
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: LC
OCLC: 5474237

Joseph Ranger District, Wallowa Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-746.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: LC
OCLC: 5474244
adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: Central Washington Univ.; LC OCLC: 5481081

La Grande Ranger District, Wallowa Whitman National Forest (Blue Mtn. Division), Oregon, 1966, (Administrative map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-746. 1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: LC OCLC: 5569631

Pine Ranger District, Wallowa Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1966, (Administrative map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-746. 1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: LC OCLC: 5474242

Union Ranger District, Wallowa Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1966, (Administrative map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-746. 1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: Central Washington Univ.; LC OCLC: 5474239

Unity Ranger District, Wallowa Whitman National Forest (Blue Mtn. Division), Oregon, 1966, (Administrative map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1965 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map. GPO 990-746. 1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; areas of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest administered by the Malheur National Forest shown in light green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and minimum developed campsites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.” This map later used as a base for several editions of “Fireman” maps. Holdings: LC OCLC: 5495291

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon, (Forest visitor map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1963; partially revised and reprinted 1968. GPO 993-414.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on 1 sheet, 48 x 42 cm. and 48 x 44 cm., on sheet 51 x 89 cm., folded to 10 x 25 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; Wallowa-Whitman National Forest lands administered by the Malheur National Forest shown in light green; Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation sites, state parks, scenic and wilderness area boundaries, highways and route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, rivers, lakes, streams, towns and settlements. Includes “Index to Map Features” and “Key Map.” Two maps separately titled (Blue Mountain Division – Minam Division) portrayed side by side, but not in their true geographic relationship. “Willamette Meridian.”


Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 32657764

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1969. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1960 from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey sheets; revised 1970. 1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W118º00’ – W116º30’/N46º00’ – N44º50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all-weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness and scenic area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette and Boise Meridians.” Former Wallowa – Minam Division.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA

OCLC: 5478950

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1969. (Administrative map)

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC

OCLC: 32734852

Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [1974]. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, 1 on each side of sheet, “North Half” 66 x 55 cm. and “South Half” 86 x 55 cm., on sheet 89 x 59 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; all other land ownership shown in yellow; improved roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation locations, wilderness area boundaries, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, and minor roads. Side showing the North Half includes color illustrations, panel title, and location map; side showing the South Half has color illustrations, text, location map, and recreation site index. “Willamette Meridian.” Adjacent areas in Idaho are not shown. LC copy has date stamp “4 – Jun 1974.” Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, un-captioned color drawing of missionaries Marcus and Narcissa Whitman in the foreground with Chief Joseph in the background surrounded by evergreens.
WASHINGTON FOREST RESERVE & WASHINGTON NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON 1898-1924

The Washington Forest Reserve was named for its host state and was one of the “Washington Birthday Reserves” of 1897. When Congress organized the territory in 1853, the territory was named Washington to honor the nation’s first president (Hitchman, p. 324). Initially massive at nearly 3.6 million acres, the Washington Forest Reserve became one of several “Midnight” enlargements of an existing forest as President Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot acted just days before a congressional prohibition on new forest reserves and additions to established forest reserves in six western states took effect. After the 1905 and 1907 enhancements, the Washington National Forest encompassed 6.3 million acres and once reorganized in 1908, would include all or most of today’s Mount Baker, Snoqualmie, Okanogan, and Wenatchee National Forests. The Forest Service’s redistricting effort of 1908 reduced the Washington National Forest to its former northwestern quarter, or an area north of Darrington, Washington to the Canadian border and on the western slope of the Cascade Range.

Before 1908, the Washington forest had been divided into three divisions, a Western Division with headquarters in Sumas, Washington, the Chelan Division, with offices in Chelan, and the Wenatchee Division, administered from the agricultural center of Wenatchee. The Washington National Forest became the Mt. Baker National Forest with a simple name change via Executive Order 3943 in January, 1924. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located in Bellingham, Washington from 1908 onwards and remained there after its 1924 name change. The possible purpose of the name change was to avoid any confusion with the federal forests and the State of Washington’s rapidly expanding forestry program. Similarly, the Oregon National Forest in Oregon changed its name to the Mount Hood National Forest on the same day, January 21, 1924 for perhaps the same reason.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

2) 1899, May 10  
Executive Order 59  
Land eliminated.

3) 1901, April 3  
Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1969  
167,840 acres eliminated in the Twisp/Winthrop area on the east side of the Cascade Range.  
Area: 4,226,400 gross acres.

4) 1905, June 12  
Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3088  
560,120 acres added, 33,680 acres eliminated and boundary redescribed.  
Area: 3,952,840 gross acres.

5) 1907, March 2  
*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3297  
2,358,380 acres added and 480 acres eliminated.  
Area: 6,310,740 acres.

6) 1908, June 15  
Proclamation 810, 35 Stat. 2189  
All public land lying within 60 feet of the United States-Canadian boundary are set apart as a public reservation. This proclamation will later affect the Washington (later, Mt. Baker), Okanogan, and Colville National Forests after the 1908 division of the Washington National Forest in District 6.

7) 1908, June 18  
*Executive Order 822  
The Chelan (2,492,500 acres), the Snoqualmie (961,120 acres), and the Wenatchee (1,421,120 acres) National Forests created from lands of the Washington National Forest. 16,960 acres transferred to Rainier National Forest. 1911 resurvey measures the Washington National Forest at 1,490,000 acres.

8) 1920, August 16  
Executive Order 3318  
Land described as Lot 4, of Section 16, T. 35 N., R. 12 E., Willamette Meridian (21.35 acres) eliminated. Area reduced to 1,489,979 gross acres.

9) 1924, January 21  
Executive Order 3943  
Name changed to Mount Baker National Forest without land or boundary changes.

*Map/diagram accompanies this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Washington Forest Reserve, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.**
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary and main drainage divide of the Cascade Mountains. Indicates location of the 48th and 49th parallels and has “44° W. from Washington” as the longitude measurement. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Map/diagram does not indicate where lands were added or where lands were eliminated, just the reserve’s new boundaries. However, in comparison to earlier maps, the 2,358,380 acres were added on the southern boundary of the Washington National Forest, extending the boundary south from T. 29 N. to T. 20 N. on both sides of the Cascade Range.
Holdings: LC; NA

**Washington National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forest and international boundaries and [drainage] “Divide forming national forest boundary” or the crest of the Cascade Mountains and the divide between the Suiattle and Whitechuck watersheds. “Formerly part of Washington National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907).” Washington National Forest greatly reduced in size.
“Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA
OCLC: 38112283

**Chelan National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
See under Chelan National Forest for complete citation for the map from Executive Order No. 823.
Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington: [Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908].
See under Snoqualmie National Forest for complete citation for the map from Executive Order No. 824.

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under Wenatchee National Forest for complete citation for the map from Executive Order No. 825.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

[U.S. General Land Office].
38 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows forest reserve and international boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, mountain passes, major peaks, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Brigham Young Univ.; NA
OCLC: 367529151

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Map of Washington Forest Reserve, Showing Wooded, Burned and Restocked Areas and the Density of Merchantable Timber, in Feet, B.M.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. W122°00' – W120°00'/N49°00' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid without values. Color. 46 x 42 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 feet).
Shows six classes of merchantable timber (board feet of timber per acre) in six shades and patterns of green and two classes of burns “Burned Areas” and “Burned and restored Areas” in two shades of brown. Rivers, lake outlines, and streams shown in blue. Also shows forest reserve, international, and county boundaries, roads and railroads, and principal settlements.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 29875309

Map of Washington Forest Reserve, Showing Distribution of Timber Species.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:316,000. W122°00' – W120°00'/N49°00' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid without values. Color. 46 x 42 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 feet).
Shows five timber species: (1) Red fir zone; (2) Hemlock, cedar and white fir zone; (3) Alpine zone; (4) Lodgepole pine zone; (5) Yellowpine zone. Rivers, lake outlines, and streams shown in blue. Also shows forest reserve, international, and county boundaries, roads and railroads, and principal towns and settlements.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 29875318

Shows part of the Washington National Forest, later the Mt. Baker National Forest. Also shows towns and settlements,
roads, railroads, lakes and streams. Reprint editions label area “Mt. Baker National Forest” and do not have the green vegetation cover.

Holdings (1915): LC and 12 other libraries; (Reprint of 1925): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; (Reprint of 1942): Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Michigan, Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Library; LC; (Reprint of 1947): Colorado School of Mines; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

OCLC (1915): 31857340; (Reprint of 1925): 33427437; (Reprint of 1942): 47793324; (Reprint of 1947): 39185146


U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO


1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W122º06' – W120º30'/N48º00' – N47º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 16 numbered sheets (only 5 actually printed, numbered 11 through 16 covering the southern portion of the forest in T. 30-34 N.) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest and international boundaries. Also shows populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.” Sheets numbered 1 through 10 as indicated on the sheet index on the front cover lie in the far northern areas of the Washington National Forest. This remote area had not yet been completely surveyed by the General Land Office and in 1907 was practically inaccessible. This is probably why the sheets were not compiled and their publication deferred to a later date. Even the 1922 map of Washington National Forest (below) merely inferred a public land grid onto the wild and largely roadless region. No USGS reference.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; NA; NAL

OCLC: 895056328

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Washington National Forest, Washington, 1913. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122º06' – W120º30'/N49º00' – N48º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 92 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, ranger stations, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: LC

Washington National Forest, Washington, 1913. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122º06' – W120º30'/N49º00' – N48º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, ranger stations, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Washington State Library

OCLC: 456577277

Washington National Forest, Washington, 1914. (Forest visitor map)
1914. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122º06' – W120º30'/N49º00' – N48º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 49 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, international, and county boundaries, settlements, ranger stations, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
The eastward flowing Wenaha River joins the Grand Ronde River at Troy, Oregon and is the source for the name of the Wenaha Forest Reserve. MacArthur says (p. 1020) “that the name Wenaha is derived from the Indian family or sub-tribe name, Wenak, with a –ha added to indicate the land governed by the sub-chief Wenak” similar to the place name Imnaha discussed above under the Imnaha National Forest. Shortly after it was established an addition of 81,692 acres was made to the Wenaha National Forest. The enlargement was one of the “Midnight” enlargements to an existing forest reserve by President Roosevelt before the prohibition on the creation of new reserves or adding of lands to existing reserves took effect for six western states. Executive Order 3349, which transferred all lands of the Wenaha National Forest to the Umatilla National Forest, cited the reason for the transfer as being “for the economy of administration.” No changes in the boundaries, in terms of the addition of new lands or the elimination of existing national forest lands, for either the Umatilla or the Wenaha National Forest were ordered by this presidential action, however, the boundaries of the Umatilla were naturally enlarged to include the lands of the former Wenaha National Forest. The Wenaha National Forest lands became the northern half of the Umatilla National Forest and made the Umatilla a two-state forest for the first time. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Wenaha were located in Walla Walla, Washington in 1908 and remained there until the Wenaha’s transfer to the Umatilla National Forest in 1920. Walla Walla then became the headquarters for the Walla Walla Ranger District of the Umatilla National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, May 12  Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3010 Established Forest Reserve on 731,650 acres straddling the Washington-Oregon boundary in eastern parts of these states.

2) 1907, March 1  *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3279 81,692 acres added. Area now stands at 813,342 gross acres.

3) 1910, May 27  *Proclamation 1042, 36 Stat. 2703 960 acres in Oregon added from the Wallowa National Forest. Resurvey of January 1911 puts the area of the Wenaha at 792,000 acres: 472,000 acres in Oregon – 320,000 acres in Washington.

4) 1916, March 8  Executive Order 2338 Land eliminated throughout the forest in both Oregon and Washington. Area reduced to 783,785 gross acres.

5) 1920, November 5  Executive Order 3349 Entire Forest transferred to and made part of the Umatilla National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION DIAGRAMS

Wenaha Forest Reserve, Washington and Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907. Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907; compiled from G.L.O. plats. 1907. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 42 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. No relief shown. Shows forest reserve and state boundaries and the boundary of the Umatilla Indian Reservation. Indicates the location of the 46th parallel (Washington-Oregon state line) and in lower margin, “41º West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.” Proclamation enlarges the Wenaha Forest Reserve with newly added lands, which are not indicated on the map/diagram. Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land by letter, keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.”
No USGS reference.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Maryland; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003397

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Wenaha Forest Reserve, Washington and Oregon. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry, 1904.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, camps, major peaks, and drainage.
Holdings: NA

Wenaha Forest Reserve, Oregon and Washington, 1906. (Administrative map)
United States. Forest Service.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 159 x 125 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows forest reserve, grazing district, and state boundaries, alienated lands, school lands, wagon roads, trails, and springs.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 35453456

Wenaha National Forest, Washington and Oregon, 1916. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 34997981

Wenaha National Forest, Washington and Oregon, 1920. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 34997993
The forest was established in 1908 from the southeastern portion of the once massive Washington National Forest. Lying exclusively on the east side of the Cascade Range, the forest was named after the Wenatchee River, arguably the most important geographic feature found in the central part of the forest as it drains the majority of the land area of the national forest. The word itself is from the original Indian designation of the area now occupied by the city of Wenatchee, We-na-tcha or We-na-tchi meaning “river issuing from a canyon.” Lewis & Clark used the place name “Wahnahchee” in referring to this location on the banks of the Columbia River (Hitchman, p.326-327). In 1910 the Forest Service transferred the Entiat River drainage basin on of the Wenatchee National Forest to the Chelan National Forest only to transfer this basin back to the Wenatchee in 1920. Upon the discontinuation of the Rainier National Forest, the Wenatchee obtained lands south of the Yakima River when the Taneum Creek and Manastash Creek watersheds were transferred to its care from the Rainier. The Wenatchee expanded to the north in 1955 when it was assigned the management of the Chelan Ranger District (Lake Chelan drainage basin) of the re-established Okanogan National Forest from the discontinued Chelan National Forest. While administration of the Chelan Ranger District by the Wenatchee National Forest commenced in 1955, it was not until May 6, 1965 when the land area was formally transferred to the Wenatchee with an executive order. Similarly, the administrative responsibility for the Naches and Teiton Ranger Districts of the Snoqualmie National Forest, both on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, fell to the Wenatchee National Forest, but unlike the Chelan Ranger District, the land area of these two ranger districts have not been formally transferred to the Wenatchee via a legal announcement such as a proclamation. After the passage of the Washington Wilderness Act of 1984, most of the land in the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts possess wilderness status in the Norse Peak and William O. Douglas Wilderness Areas. Note map of 1973: Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Administered by Wenatchee National Forest, Washington below.

Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Wenatchee were first located in Leavenworth, Washington in 1908, but were moved to the city of Wenatchee in 1920. In the year 2000 the Okanogan and the Wenatchee National Forests were administratively combined into the hyphenated Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests, with headquarters in Wenatchee. In 2007, the name of the forest was changed to the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, which now manages all national forest land on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range, from the Canadian border to the Goat Rocks Wilderness, an area of more than 4 million acres. Today, the Wenatchee National Forest, a separately proclaimed national forest, includes 1,964,177 gross acres, of which, 182,948 acres within the boundaries of the national forest are owned by private interests or by other governmental agencies.

In his Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1960, Chief McArdle announced the addition of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area on the Wenatchee and Mount Baker National Forests to the agency’s growing wilderness area inventory. The 1939 U-1 regulation was the authority invoked in creating the Glacier Peak Wilderness. The new wilderness, consisting largely of the former Glacier Peak Recreation Area, contained “458,505 acres of rugged mountains, glaciers, streams and lakes, and heavily timbered deep valley floors” stated the Chief,28 one of the very largest new wilderness areas established before the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The boundaries of the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area were modified under the same 1968 law that created the North Cascades National Park adding over 5,753 acres to the wilderness area, for a total of 464,258 acres. The Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 added another 112,607 acres to the Glacier Peak Wilderness from the Mt. Baker and Wenatchee National Forests. The area now embraces 566,167 acres of which 277,017 are on the Mount Baker and 289,150 on the Wenatchee.

The 1984 wilderness law also created the 103,591 acre Henry M. Jackson Wilderness Area on the Wenatchee and Mount Baker National Forests (surveyed at 103,297 acres) honoring the U.S. Senator from Washington who roamed the area as a child; the 150,833 acre Lake Chelan-Sawtooth Wilderness Area on the Wenatchee and Okanogan National Forests (surveyed at 153,057 acres), the 50,923 acre Norse Peak Wilderness Area on the Wenatchee and Snoqualmie National Forests (surveyed at 52,315 acres), and the 166,603 acre William O. Douglas Wilderness Area on the Wenatchee and Gifford Pinchot National Forests (surveyed at 168,956 acres).

All the new wilderness areas created in 1984 on the Wenatchee National Forest shared their land areas with another neighboring national forest. The Alpine Lakes Wilderness also shared this characteristic. Congress established the 920,000 acre Alpine Lakes Area and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness as “Intended Wilderness” on July 12, 1976 on the lands of the Wenatchee and Snoqualmie National Forests straddling the crest of the Cascade Range just north of Snoqualmie Pass. The law provided a land acquisition and exchange program and as well as management plan for the area as a whole and for the wilderness area. The law called for the settlement, either through acquisition or exchange or exclusion, of the lands adjacent to the “Intended Wilderness” before the Wilderness Area could be established. The wilderness area was enlarged two years later and now encompasses approximately 394,000 acres. It is one of the most popular and visited wilderness areas in Washington State.

28 Ibid.
A complete set of five ranger district maps for the Snoqualmie National Forest dated Sept. 1938 have been examined and listed here. These maps were made from the 1936 administrative map issued at the scale of 1:253,440, and sometimes referred to as a “¼ inch” lithographic map. An earlier group of ranger district maps dated Sept. 1936 which used the 1936, 1:126,720 administrative map referred to as a “½ inch” map were issued for the Wenatchee National Forest, but appears one map short of a complete set, namely a map of the Leavenworth Ranger District. Similarly, only two maps with the date of “Nov. 1938” have been located and examined. Perhaps these ranger district maps with three distinct dates should not be viewed as separate, but as an ongoing map project with some ranger district maps revised as needed. An illustration of the Liberty Ranger District map dated Nov. 1938 is provided. It is overprinted in red showing areas of the forest closed to entry except under permit for the year 1941. Starting with the 1957 Class A map, a number of ranger district map sets were made. Only two maps in the first set dated 1957 have been identified – Ellensburg and Lake Wenatchee Ranger Districts. Maps covering the other five ranger districts have not been found. However, complete sets were made, issued, and listed here for the Wenatchee National Forest for the years 1962 and 1966.

The Entiat Experimental Forest was established in 1957 on the Wenatchee National Forest’s Entiat Ranger District to study the effects of road building and timber harvesting on the quantity, quality, and timing of water discharge from small watersheds in the mountains of north-central Washington. There are no on-site facilities and the experimental forest does not appear on most maps of the Wenatchee National Forest. The Entiat is located 12 miles northwest of the town of Entiat in the eastern Cascade Mountains of Washington with a latitude of 47° 57’ North, and longitude of 120° 28’ West. It is part of the U.S. Forest Service’s Pacific Northwest Research Station network.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, June 18  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   **Executive Order 825**  
   Established National Forest of 1,421,120 gross acres formerly administered by the Washington National Forest.

2) 1910, June 28  
   (effective July 1, 1910)  
   *Proclamation 1050, 36 Stat. 2710*  
   Entiat River basin (239,360 acres) transferred to the Chelan National Forest. 1911 resurvey measures the Wenatchee National Forest as having 1,157,000 gross acres.

3) 1920, December 31  
   (effective July 1, 1921)  
   **Executive Order 3379**  
   Entiat River basin transferred back to the Wenatchee National Forest from the Chelan National Forest. Area increased to 1,354,000 gross acres.

4) 1922, September 22  
   **Public Law 67-359, 42 Stat. 1036**  

5) 1923, April 9  
   **Executive Order 3819**  
   Public lands withdrawn from entry for the purposes of classification under Public Law 67-358 of September 22, 1922.

6) 1925, May 11  
   *Proclamation 1740, 44 Stat. 2576*  

7) 1926, August 3  
   **Proclamation 1779, 44 Stat. 2620**  
   22.5 acres of land added in Section 24 of T. 26 N., R. 20 N., Willamette Meridian under the authority of Public Law 67-358 of September 22, 1922.

8) 1927, November 2  
   **Proclamation 1822, 45 Stat. 2932**  
   161 acres of land added in various locations under the authority of Public Law 67-358 of September 22, 1922. Area increased to 1,372,034 gross acres.

9) 1933, October 13  
   **Executive Order 6335**  
   Taneum/Manastash Creek drainage on the east side of the Cascade Range added from the discontinued Rainier National Forest. Area increased to 1,468,864 gross acres.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10) 1935, Feb 5</td>
<td>Executive Order 6964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All public lands in Washington State and in 11 other states withdrawn from all forms of entry pending their classification and determination of their most useful purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) 1939, Aug 11</td>
<td>Public Law 76-394, 53 Stat. 1412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) 1941, Jun 3</td>
<td>Proclamation 2490, 55 Stat. 1651 6 Federal Register 2741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>959.5 acres of public land added on the Wenatchee National Forest’s eastern margins. Area increased to 1,516,342 gross acres. Executive Order 6964 revoked so far as it affects the lands so added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13) 1947, Dec 4</td>
<td>Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order #3 12 Federal Register 8274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lands acquired via donation added throughout the forest. Area increased to 1,520,939 gross acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14) 1964, Sep 3</td>
<td>Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Glacier Peak Wilderness Area on the Wenatchee and Mount Baker National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>15) 1965, May 6</td>
<td>Executive Order 11220</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chelan Ranger District (Lake Chelan watershed) of the Okanogan National transferred to the Wenatchee National Forest. Area increased to 2,054,817 gross acres.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas, and the Pasayten Wilderness are all established under this one Act resulting in land transfers from the national forest to the National Park Service. Glacier Peak Wilderness boundary modified. Area reduced to 1,920,032 gross acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17) 1976, Jul 12</td>
<td>Public Law 94-357, 90 Stat. 905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Alpine Lakes Management Act” establishes an Alpine Lakes Area and the Alpine Lakes Wilderness, an “Intended Wilderness” on the Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests with a land acquisition/exchange and management plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liberty townsit conveyance authorized under the authority of Act of July 31, 1958 “To provide for the establishment of townsites” as amended by the “Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19) 1984, May 24</td>
<td>Federal Register Notice 49 Federal Register 21971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61,556 acres added to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area under Public Law 94-357, “The Alpine Lakes Management Act.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
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*Map/diagram accompanies these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**

- 1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
- Shows National Forest boundaries and where those boundaries follow watershed divides. Executive Order 825 establishes the Wenatchee National Forest from lands “Formerly part of Washington National Forest” as defined by the Proclamation of March 2, 1907. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
- Holdings: NA

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.**

- 1910. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
- Holdings: LC; NA

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 11, 1925.**

- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1922 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehrin; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
- 1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121º30′ – W120º10′/N48º13′ – N47º05′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
- This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes contained in Proclamation No. 1740.
- Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA OCLC: 19656331
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Washington Office, 1920; revised at Regional Office, 1933. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°30’ – W120°08’/N48°12’ – N46°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows area, “Transferred from the Rainier National Forest to the Wenatchee National Forest” upon the discontinuation of the Rainier by red patterned overlay. Area transferred is the Taneum Creek, Manastash Creek, Big Creek, and Little Creek within the Yakima River watershed. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes contained in Executive Order 6335.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING


U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and international boundaries. Also shows populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian.”
No USGS reference.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 844003404

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Rainier Folio (1908, sheets 3-5) above for coverage of the southwestern portion of the Wenatchee National Forest transferred in 1933 to the Wenatchee from the Rainier National Forest (Taneum Creek, Big Creek, Manastash Creek and Little Creek in the Yakima River watershed) in atlas format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 31225977

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and table of distances on verso. Panel title: Map of Wenatchee National Forest and Directions to Tourists and Campers. No panel illustration.
Holdings: NAL
Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1918. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 1962208

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1920. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Administrative map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°30' – W120°00'/N48°18' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black and white. 62 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 31226003

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1922. (Forest visitor map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°30' – W120°00'/N48°18' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 62 x 53 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Holdings: LC; NA

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1925. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset maps. “Willamette Meridian.” A black & white printing of the proclamation diagram of the same year including five uncolored insets.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 19656351
Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1925. (Forest visitor map)
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121º32’ – W120º10’/N48º13’ – N47º05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes five inset maps showing national forest boundaries in greater detail. “Willamette Meridian.”
Includes text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph. “The Entiat River heads high up in the Cascades.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 19656365

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1928. (Forest visitor map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121º30’ – W120º10’/N48º13’ – N47º05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 44 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main motor highways and their route numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” In a hatched pattern, shows “Lands which may be offered in exchange under the Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465) as amended by Act of Sept. 22, 1922 (42 Stat. 1036).”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 410 (February 1929), page 549.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 68802429

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1931. (Administrative map)
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121º35’ – W120º05’/N48º12’ – N47º05’ Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Montana State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Washington State Library; NA; NAL
OCLC: 31238671

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1920, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised at Regional Office, Portland, 1932.
Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest lands in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, ranger stations and other Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): Washington State Univ.
OCLC (Color): 31321973; (Black & white): 59109013
Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1931. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 44 - opposite

Figure 44: Forest visitor map published in 1932.

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1933. (Administrative map)

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1936. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1935; revised April 1936. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°32’ – W120°03’ N48°13’ – N46°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 120 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest lands in green. Also shows national forest, recreation area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Willamette Meridian.” Holdings (Color): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): NA OCLC (Color): 31321983; (Black & white): 78998318

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1936. (Administrative map)

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Cle Elum Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ½” lithograph, Sept. 1936.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. National Archives copy has red overlay showing “Areas closed to entry except under permit.” Previous to 1937, the Cle Elum Ranger District was known as the Easton Ranger District.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 45840525

Entiat Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ½” lithograph, Sept. 1936.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. National Archives copy has red overlay showing “Areas closed to entry except under permit.”
Holdings: NA

Lake Wenatchee Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ½” lithograph, Sept. 1936.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. National Archives has black & white copy and a copy with red overlay showing “Areas closed to entry except under permit.”
Holdings: NA

Liberty Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ½” lithograph, Sept. 1936.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. The Liberty Ranger District later became the Ellensburg Ranger District.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 45840657

Cle Elum Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ¼” lithograph, Sept. 1938.
32 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the Emerald Park, White River, and Nason Creek Game Reserves in red. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Entiat Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ¼” lithograph, Sept. 1938.
31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the Teanaway Game Reserve in red. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA
Lake Wenatchee Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ¼" lithograph, Sept. 1938.
32 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the Emerald Park, White River, and Nason Creek Game Reserves in red. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Leavenworth Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ¼" lithograph, Sept. 1938.
25 x 30 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the Nason Creek and Teanaway Game Reserves in red. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Liberty Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1936 ¼" lithograph, Sept. 1938.
25 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the Teanaway Game Reserve in red. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. The Liberty Ranger District later became the Ellensburg Ranger District.
Holdings: NA

Leavenworth Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1938 base tracing, Nov. 1938.
Shows national forest, game reserves ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Liberty Ranger District, Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Administrative map) See Figure 45 below
Reproduced from 1938 base tracing, Nov. 1938.
25 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the Teanaway Game Reserve in red. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, roads and trails, railroads, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. The Liberty Ranger District later became the Ellensburg Ranger District.
Holdings: personal collection

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
121 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Sept. 22, 1922 and Aug. 11, 1939” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, recreation area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; NA
OCLC (Color): 19622296
Figure 45: Example of the November 1938 Liberty Ranger District map overprinted in 1941 to show areas closed to entry except under permit. Other such ranger district maps exist but are difficult to locate due to the fact that they were considered ephemeral and not kept in the permanent collections of libraries, archives, and governmental offices. By 1948, the Liberty Ranger District had changed its name to the Ellensburg Ranger District.

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1941. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1920; compilation revised 1935; revised Feb., 1941.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W121°33’ – W120°03’/N48°13’ – N46°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved Sept. 22, 1922 and Aug. 11, 1939” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, recreation area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Texas a & M.; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Black & white): 33447273

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 31322004
Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1949. (Administrative map)
62 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Acts of Sept. 22, 1922 and Aug. 11, 1939” shown in hatched green pattern. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities and selected buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Washington; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Arizona; NA
OCLC (Color): 37568636

Reproduced from the ½” scale lithograph 1949 base map Aug. 1949.
27 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, recreation area, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Later issued as a “Fireman’s Map.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 53959927

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1950. (Forest visitor map)
57 x 46 cm., folded to 16 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Main and secondary roads, improved recreation areas, ranger stations, main recreation trails including the Cascade Crest Trail, and road names shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, marshes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Wenatchee National Forest. Panel title has location map, an uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a forested mountain view, and “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, July 1951.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 681 (October 1951), page 44.
Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 12764010

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1957. (Administrative map)
145 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; “Okanogan National Forest lands administered by the Wenatchee” (Lake Chelan drainage basin) shown in light green; main motor highways shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 27347752

Wenatchee National Forest, Ellensburg District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprint from Wenatchee National Forest Series map; 1957 edition.
40 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 36140316

**Wenatchee National Forest, Lake Wenatchee District.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprint from Wenatchee National Forest Series map; 1957 edition.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 36140315

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1958.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Portland, Oregon 1958.
GPO 1958 OF-468646.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:264,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in pink; roads and road numbers, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” and index to text features. “Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 768 (January 1959), page 35.
Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 24 other libraries
OCLC: 12763935

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1962: Cle Elum Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121º30' – W120º50'/N47º41' – N47º05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Some printings lack the GPO printing number.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 19656521

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1962: Ellensburg Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121º10’ – W120º15’/N47º28’ – N47º00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Some printings lack the GPO printing number.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures.
Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.
OCLC: 19656492

Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Shows lands of the Okanogan National Forest administered by the Wenatchee National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 19656606

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1962: Lake Wenatchee Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 19656541

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°30’ – W120°01’/ N47°51’ – N47°13’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Some printings lack the GPO printing number. Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.
OCLC: 19656556

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1962.** (Forest visitor map)
Wenatchee National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic grid. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black on blue paper. 22 x 30 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. On a portion of the Cle Elum Ranger District map, lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in gray. Snow trails marked in heavy dark lines. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map has public land grid, but without values. Text and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Cle Elum Snow Trails*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawings of snowflakes.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1964.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 23
1964. Scale, ca. 1:264,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 48 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails, wilderness boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas shown in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” and listings of Forest Service campgrounds, points of interest, district ranger and forest guard stations, and winter sports areas. “Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NAL; LC and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 19622309

**Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1966.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; NA

OCLC: 19659519

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 1/2” = 1 mile scale Forest Series Map.
1966, 1:126,720. W121°13’ – W120°00’/N47°50’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 103 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Central Washington Univ.

OCLC: 71302647

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1966 1/2” = 1 mile scale Forest Series Map.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°30’ – W120°00’/N47°50’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Central Washington Univ.

OCLC: 71302406

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, 1966, Cle Elum Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Green & white. 35 x 30 cm., on sheet, 46 x 31 cm., folded to 19 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

On a portion of a 1966 ranger district map, map highlights snow trail routes and ski or snow shoe only routes with text. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, road, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative sites. Public land grid shown, but without values.

Text and table of “Snow travel routes on Cle Elum Ranger District” on verso along with travel hints, snowmobile operator’s code of ethics and ground to air emergency codes. Panel title: Cle Elum Snow Trails. Panel illustration, uncaptioned green and white photograph of skis, ski poles in the snow with mountain peaks in the background.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington. (Forest visitor map)
1969. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 59 x 91 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; all other lands shown in yellow; paved and all weather roads, Pacific Crest Scenic Trail, wilderness boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and various recreation sites/facilities shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, road numbers, railroads, and trails. Includes “Key Map” directory to improved campgrounds and picnic grounds, text, illustrations, listings of winter sports areas, state parks, and other campgrounds. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: 15 libraries OCLC: 19656460

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Trail-Bike Trips on the Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, (Forest visitor map)
Shows “Trails suited for trail bikes” in green and “Trails closed to trail bikes” in red. Glacier Peak Wilderness shown in pink. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” of Washington state highlighting the location of the Wenatchee National Forest. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries OCLC: 5405366

Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1973; based on the 1970 forest series map; detail added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements for class A. 1973. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 59 x 92 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Wenatchee National Forest shown in green; ranger district boundaries shown in bright green; national park lands shown in gray; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; all other lands shown in yellow; paved and all weather roads, Pacific Crest Scenic Trail, wilderness boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and various recreation sites/facilities shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, road numbers railroads, and other trails. Includes “Key Map” directory to improved campgrounds and picnic grounds, text, illustrations, listings of winter sports areas, state parks, and other campgrounds. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC and 20 other libraries OCLC: 5477807

Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts, Administered by Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region. GPO 994-230. See Figure 46 below 1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 53 cm., on sheet 76 x 57 cm, folded to 12 x 28 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, national park, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. Includes text. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. The Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts are part of the Snoqualmie National Forest but are administered by the Wenatchee National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ. OCLC: 781744783
Figure 46: Folded “Recreation Guide” of the Naches and Tieton Ranger Districts of the Snoqualmie National Forest, but administered by the Wenatchee National Forest. This map is uncolored and lacks a text on the back. Both ranger districts are on the eastern slope of the Cascade Range and more efficiently managed by the Wenatchee National Forest. These two ranger districts are a legacy of the Rainier National Forest added to the Snoqualmie National Forest in 1933 when the Rainier was discontinued. See also Figure 42 above under the Snoqualmie National Forest.

WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1908-PRESENT

The Whitman National Forest takes its name from one of the pioneers of the early Oregon Country, Dr. Marcus Whitman, who led a missionary party in 1836 from Missouri to Fort Walla Walla. He and his wife Narcissa established a mission on the Walla Walla River the next year. They were both killed by Cayuse Indians on November 29, 1847 (Hitchman, p. 331). It was an odd choice of names for this forest based in the Blue Mountains of Oregon, especially since the Whitman’s are more associated with Washington State than with Oregon. Maps of the Whitman National Forest, augmented with the addition of the entire Minam National Forest in 1920, issued after this date were made for the 1) Blue Mountains Division and, 2) the Minam Division. In 1954, the Wallowa National Forest with headquarters in Enterprise and the Whitman National Forest with headquarters in Baker, were assigned one supervisor whose headquarters for both forests were established in Baker, Oregon. Administrative functions of two separately proclaimed national forests were then merged and the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests became one of the first “hyphenated” national forests. From 1948 to the present, the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests have been jointly mapped. Citations to these maps made after 1948 can be found under the Wallowa National Forest. Maps issued from 1948 to 1960 expressed the separateness of the two forests with their titles, Wallowa National Forest and Whitman National Forest or by using the plural “Forests” in the map’s title. Between 1961 and 1968, map titles have dispensed with any sense of separateness by using the hyphen and without the plural “Forests” (Wallowa-Whitman National Forest), but retain the descriptive geographic qualifiers of “Blue Mtn. Division” for the Whitman and “Wallowa-Minam Division” for the Wallowa from the past. By 1969, however, map titles have exchanged these qualifiers for the more generic “North” and “South.” Since the administrative merger, the Malheur National Forest to the west was assigned the task of administering the Blue Mountain Ranger District of the Whitman National Forest in Grant County. This arrangement was made permanent in 1968 with Public Land Order 4350, which transferred the 282,683-acre Blue Mountain Ranger District to the Malheur National Forest. Forest Supervisors Headquarters first located in Sumpter, Oregon in 1908 for the Whitman but were shifted to Baker, Oregon during the winter of 1917/1918, where they have been ever since. Today, the Whitman National Forest includes 1,311,449 gross acres, of which, 48,466 acres are owned by other governmental or private interests.

The Chief of the Forest Service established the 223,000 acre Eagle Cap Primitive Area on lands of the Wallowa National Forest and the Whitman National Forest’s Minam Division in 1930. This wild, rugged country of the Wallowa Mountains has more high snow covered peaks than any other part of the state of Oregon. The Eagle Cap Primitive Area was reclassified in 1940 under the 1939 U-1 regulation as a Wilderness Area by the Chief Forester and the area began to appear on maps as the Eagle Cap Wilderness. The Eagle Cap Wilderness became as an initial part of the National Wilderness Preservation System after passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act. Additions to the Eagle Cap Wilderness were made in 1972 and again in 1984 and today the area includes 359,991 acres. The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984,” which added 36,500 acres to the Eagle Cap Wilderness also established the 19,650-acre Monument Rock Wilderness Area on the Whitman and Malheur National Forests surveyed at 20,079 acres and the 121,400-acre North Fork John Day Wilderness on lands of the Whitman and the Umatilla National Forests (surveyed at 121,560 acres).
The Whitman National Forest has been home to the Starkey Experimental Forest and Range since 1947. Originally founded in 1940 and located 28 miles southwest of La Grande, Oregon on the Umatilla National Forest, the entire area was transferred from the Umatilla National Forest to the Whitman National Forest under Public Land Order 346 of 1947. The Experimental Forest and Range is probably best known for the Starkey Project, which was designed to measure the population responses of cattle, deer, and elk to intensive management of forest and rangelands. A remarkable 25,000 acres of the Starkey Experimental Forest and Range were enclosed with an eight-foot high, woven wire high-tension game fence where the long-term project took place. Results from the project, have led to changes in policies, management standards, hunting regulations, and timber sale planning throughout the West.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, June 13  
(Effective July 1, 1908)  
Executive Order 813  
Established National Forest from 1,234,020 acres formerly administered by the Blue Mountains National Forest.

2) 1910, May 21  
*Proclamation 1039, 36 Stat. 2700  
6,756 acres eliminated in T. 14 S., R. 37 E., Willamette Meridian. January 1, 1911 resurvey measures the Whitman National Forest at 1,225,400 gross acres.

3) 1911, June 7  
(Effective July 1, 1911)  
*Proclamation 1129, 37 Stat. 1684  
Northwestern portion (276,170 gross acres) transferred to the Umatilla National Forest. Area reduced to 949,230 gross acres.

4) 1912, August 13  
Executive Order 1576  
Public land on the periphery of the Whitman National Forest withdrawn from public entry for the purpose of classification and pending legislation for their proper disposal.

5) 1916, September 8  
Public Law 64-284, 39 Stat. 852  
Boundary enlarged and exchange of lands with private land owners authorized for consolidation purposes.

6) 1916, October 17  
Executive Order 2474  
Public land withdrawn from entry for the purposes of classification to assess their suitability for addition to the national forest under Public Law 64-284.

7) 1916, November 5  
Executive Order 2486  
Additional public land withdrawn from entry for the purposes of classification to assess their suitability for addition to the national forest under Public Law 64-284.

8) 1917, January 31  
Proclamation 1353, 39 Stat. 1813  
Land added and boundary adjusted under the authority of Public Law 64-284 of September 8, 1916. Area increased to 999,493 gross acres.

9) 1920, June 20  
Executive Order 3286  
Enterie Minam National Forest (482,699 gross acres) added upon the Minam’s discontinuation. Area increased to 1,482,192 gross acres.

10) 1925, March 4  
Public Law 68-613, 43 Stat. 1279  

11) 1925, March 4  
Public Law 68-616, 43 Stat. 1282  

12) 1925, May 8  
Executive Order 4220  
Lands in the public domain described in Public Laws 68-613 and 68-616 of March 4, 1925, withdrawn from all forms of entry to determine their fitness for addition to the national forest system.
Area increased to 1,482,663 gross acres.

14) 1926, September 11  Proclamation 1782, 44 Stat. 2623  Land added throughout the Whitman National Forest under the authority of Public Law 68-613 and 68-616, of March 4, 1925. Area increased to 1,501,331 gross acres.

15) 1927, October 24  Proclamation 1817, 45 Stat. 2928  1,447 acres added under the authority of Public Law 68-616 of March 4, 1925.
Area increased to 1,502,778 gross acres.

16) 1936, June 19  Public Law 74-703, 49 Stat. 1534  Lands specified in the law eligible for exchange under Public Law 67-173 of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465) and when acquired to be added to either the Umatilla or the Whitman National Forests as appropriate.


18) 1940, June 17  Public Law 76-638, 54 Stat. 402  Lands identified in the law may be offered to the Secretary of Agriculture for exchange under the Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465) of March 20, 1922 to become part of the Whitman, Umatilla, or Malheur National Forests as appropriate.

19) 1947, January 31  (effective July 1, 1946)  Public Land Order 346  12 Federal Register 1034  Land added from the Umatilla National Forest including the entire Starkey Experimental Forest and Range.

20) 1947, January 31  (effective July 1, 1946)  Public Land Order 347  12 Federal Register 1034  Land transferred to the Umatilla National Forest.


22) 1948, July 6  (effective July 1, 1946)  Public Land Order 493  13 Federal Register 3870  The Eagle Cap Wilderness Area on the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”

23) 1964, September 3  Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  The Eagle Cap Wilderness Area constituting the Minam River Canyon. 32,000 acres of the Lower Minam to be studied for possible later classification as wilderness.

24) 1968, January 25  (effective July 1, 1968)  Public Land Order 4350  33 Federal Register 2445  Blue Mountain Division of the Whitman National Forest transferred to the Malheur National Forest. Area reduced to 1,308,047 gross acres.

25) 1972, October 21  Public Law 92-521, 86 Stat. 1026  72,420 acres added to the existing Eagle Cap Wilderness Area constituting the Minam River Canyon. 32,000 acres of the Lower Minam to be studied for possible later classification as wilderness.
26) 1975, December 31
Public Law 94-199, 89 Stat. 1117
Hells Canyon National Recreation Area
including the Hells Canyon Wilderness
established. Portions of the Snake and Rapid
Rivers added to the Wild and Scenic Rivers
System. Law affects the Walla-Walla-Whitman,
Nez Perce, and Payette National Forests in
three different Forest Service Regions.

27) 1983, May 27
Public Land Order 6391
(effective June 6, 1983)
6,744 acres of public land within Hells
Canyon National Recreation Area and 6,212
acres of mineral rights are transferred and
made part of to the Walla-Walla-Whitman
National Forest. Area: 1,311,550 gross acres.
“Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes
the Monument Rock Wilderness on lands of the
Whitman and the Malheur National Forests and
the North Fork John Day Wilderness on lands
of the Umatilla and the Whitman National
Forests. Also adds 36,500 acres to the existing
Eagle Cap Wilderness from both the Wallowa
and the Whitman National Forests.

28) 1984, June 26
Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272
“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers
Act of 1988” adds a 27 mile segment of Eagle
Creek, a 6 mile segment of the North Powder,
and a 77-mile section of the Imnaha River and a
39 mile segment of the Minam River that both
partially form the boundary between the
Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests.
Public Land Order 6391 of May 27, 1983
corrected.

29) 1984, September 17
Public Land Order 6570
49 Federal Register 37760
“Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers
Act of 1988” adds a 27 mile segment of Eagle
Creek, a 6 mile segment of the North Powder,
and a 77-mile section of the Imnaha River and a
39 mile segment of the Minam River that both
partially form the boundary between the
Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests to
the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
Public Land Order 6391 of May 27, 1983
and Public Land Order 6570 of September
17, 1984 amended.

30) 1988, October 28
Public Law 100-557
102 Stat. 2782
The “Omnibus Parks and Public Lands
Management Act of 1996” transfers to the
city of Sumpter, Oregon 1.43 acres in the
city without consideration as long as the
property is used for a public purpose.

31) 1993, April 19
Public Land Order 6968
(effected May 3, 1993)
58 Federal Register 26251
The “Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers
Act of 1988” adds a 27 mile segment of Eagle
Creek, a 6 mile segment of the North Powder,
and a 77-mile section of the Imnaha River and a
39 mile segment of the Minam River that both
partially form the boundary between the
Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests to
the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
Public Land Order 6391 of May 27, 1983
and Public Land Order 6570 of September
17, 1984 amended.

32) 1996, November 12
Public Law 104-333, Section 215
110 Stat. 4093, specifically 4111
Whitman National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 46 cm.,
folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and those places where these boundaries follow watershed divides. Executive Order 813
establishes the Whitman National Forest from lands “Formerly part of Blue Mountains National Forest” as defined by the
Proclamation of January 9, 1908. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC (Book): 276883314

Whitman National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 21, 1910.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 46 cm.,
folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary, and “Former National Forest boundary” thereby showing lands eliminated by this proclamation. Also shows rivers, lakes, and streams and the location of the town of Sumpter, Oregon, then (1910) the headquarters of the Forest Supervisor. Includes inset of T. 14 S., R. 37 E., showing Forest Service land in greater detail. “Willamette Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC (Book): 276877606

**Whitman National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 7, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
1911. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary and [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary. Also shows rivers, lakes, and streams and location of the town of Sumpter, Oregon, then (1911) the headquarters of the Forest Supervisor. “Willamette Meridian and Base.” This Proclamation transferred the northwestern portion of the Whitman National Forest to the Umatilla National Forest, namely, T. 2 – 6 S., R. 32 – 35 E., Willamette Meridian, but this area is not shown on this map/diagram. See **Umatilla National Forest, Oregon: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 10, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911** (Proclamation No. 1132) under the Umatilla National Forest – Proclamation Diagrams for a map of the area transferred from the Whitman National Forest to the Umatilla.

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC (Map): 34433857; (Book): 276864204

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**


See **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Minam Folio** (1913) above for coverage of the southern flank of the Wallowa Mountains that, after 1920, became a division of the Whitman National Forest

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING**

**Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1915.** (Forest visitor map)
1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°00’ – W117°50’/N45°15’ – N44°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 84 cm., folded to 26 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows alienated lands within national forest boundary in pale red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, ranches (identified by owner’s name), recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and table of distances on verso. Panel title: Map of Whitman National Forest and Directions to Tourists and Campers.
No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Washington: NAL
OCLC: 35957244

**Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1918.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Baker City Base.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 34552491

**Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1918.** (Administrative map)
Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1921. (Administrative map)
1921. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119º10' – W117º50'/N45º20' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. With red overprinting, the map shows ranger district boundaries and names, telephone lines, fences, watersheds closed to grazing, Forest Service administrative facilities, and livestock driveways. “Willamette Meridian.” “Baker City Base.” Holdings (Color): LC; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society OCLC (Black & white): 33821836

Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Administrative map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119º10' – W117º50'/N45º35' – N44º39'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. In red, shows telephone lines, water storage sites, ranger stations, post offices, state stations, tool caches, watersheds closed to grazing, ranger district boundaries, and Forest Service lookouts and housing. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. The Minam Division, formerly the southern part of the Wallowa National Forest and after 1911, the Minam National Forest, was added to the Whitman National Forest in 1920. Holdings: NA

Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Administrative map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119º10' – W117º50'/N45º20' – N44º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Map shows only the Blue Mountain Division of the Whitman National Forest. The Minam Division (former Minam National Forest), which was added on June 20, 1920, is not shown on this map. Holdings: NA

Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1923. (Forest visitor map)

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Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1925. (Administrative map)
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Whitman National Forest, Blue Mountains Division, Oregon, 1927. (Forest visitor map)
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; California State Univ., Chico; San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC (Color): 27426120

Whitman National Forest (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1931. (Administrative map)
1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119º10’ – W117º50’/N45º20’ – N44º10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Alienated lands within the national forest boundary shown in light red. Areas eligible for exchange shown in a black & white cross-hatched pattern. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; LC; (Black & white): LC; NA
OCLC (Color): 34552547

Whitman National Forest (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1931. (Administrative map)
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119º10’ – W117º50’/N45º20’ – N44º10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Alienated lands within the national forest boundaries shown in light red. Areas eligible for exchange shown in a patterned black & white. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NAL
OCLC (Black & white): 33821837
Whitman National Forest, Blue Mountains Division, Oregon, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, June, 1934.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” “Baker City Base.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 34552562

Whitman National Forest, Minam Division, Oregon, 1934. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, Apr., 1934.
Shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: USGS, Denver Library; Idaho State Historical Society; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 34552568

Whitman National Forest, (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; compilation revised 1925; traced by V.H. Flach and F.E. Washburn, Jan., 1925; revised May, 1935. Williams & Heintz Co, Washington, D.C. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Whitman National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Act of March 4, 1925” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings (Color): Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white): University of California, Berkeley; LC; NA
OCLC (Color): 33821838; (Black & white): 80154911

Whitman National Forest, (Minam Division), Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, May, 1913 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; compilation revised 1925; traced by V.H. Flach and F.E. Washburn, Jan., 1925; revised May, 1935. Williams & Heintz Co, Wash. D.C. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Whitman National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Act of March 4, 1925” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA
OCLC (Color): 33821865; (Black & white): 81485774

Whitman National Forest, (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; compilation revised 1925; traced by V.H. Flach and F.E. Washburn, Jan., 1925; revised May, 1935. Williams & Heintz Co, Washington, D.C.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon (blueline print)
OCLC: 34552580
Eagle Ranger District, Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1936. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1935 ½” lithograph map, Oct. 1936.
Shows national forest, ranger district, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: USGS, Denver Library

North Powder Ranger District, Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1936. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1935 ½” lithograph map, Oct. 1936.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Whitman National Forest, (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1937. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; USGS, Denver Library; NA
OCLC: 33821870

Whitman National Forest, (Minam Division), Oregon, 1937. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, primitive area, game refuge, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; NA
OCLC: 33821868

Anthony Lakes – Olive Lake Section, Whitman National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ¼” 1937 Base Map.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Blue Mountain Section, Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1937. (Administrative map)
Reproduced from ½” 1935 Base Map.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection
Whitman National Forest (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1942. (Administrative map)


National forest lands shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Acts of March 4, 1925 and June 17, 1940” shown in patterned green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; NA; (Black & white): LC; NA

OCLC (Color): 34628797

Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1942. (Administrative map)


Lands of the Whitman National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Acts of March 4, 1925 and June 17, 1940” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): LC; NA

Whitman National Forest (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1942. (Administrative map)


National forest lands shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Acts of March 4, 1925 and June 17, 1940” shown in patterned green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Utah State Univ. NA; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NAL

OCLC (Color): 34628784; (Black & white): 877090712

Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), Oregon, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Portland, Jan. 1939 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys.


Lands of the Whitman National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Acts of March 4, 1925 and June 17, 1940” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Utah State Univ.; LC; NAL

OCLC (Black & white): 34628814

Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Portland, Jan. 1939 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys.


Shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA
Whitman National Forest, Oregon, 1947. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, lakes, and streams. Includes “Location map.” “Willamette Meridian.” Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: Whitman National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Anthony Lake is a favorite recreation spot on this forest. Gunsight Peak rises in the background.” Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region, Issued, 1947.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL
OCLC: 34628822

Whitman National Forest (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1948. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Whitman National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Acts of March 4, 1925, June 19, 1936 and June 17, 1940” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” For the companion map to this 1948 map of the Blue Mountains Division, see above, Wallowa National Forest and Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), 1948), under Wallowa National Forest, Oregon
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; NA; (Black & white): NA
OCLC (Color): 34628839

Whitman National Forest (Blue Mountains Division), Oregon, 1948. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Whitman National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Acts of March 4, 1925, June 19, 1936 and June 17, 1940” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” For the companion map to this 1948 map of the Blue Mountains Division, see above Wallowa National Forest and Whitman National Forest (Minam Division), 1948), under Wallowa National Forest, Oregon map listings.
Holdings (Color): LC; NAL; NA; (Black & white) Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Florida; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 33821872

Begin joint mapping activities under the 1954 administrative merger of the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests. For maps of the Whitman National Forest from 1948 to 1975, see above, under the Wallowa National Forest.

WILLAMETTE NATIONAL FOREST, OREGON
1933-PRESENT

The Willamette National Forest, established in 1933 by combining the Cascade (south) and the Santiam (north) National Forests, takes its name from the Willamette River in whose drainage basin the forest is located. Willamette, which has had various spellings over the years, referred to a place on the west bank of the Willamette River near Oregon City, but was later applied to the entire river, the largest river entirely within the boundaries of the state of Oregon. “The meaning of the word Willamette is not known,” says McArthur (p. 1039-1040), but there are several theories such as one that has the word meaning
“spill water” applied to the river above the falls at Oregon City. The first map entitled Willamette National Forest so far discovered, is the 126,720-scale administrative map of the south half of the new forest, or the area once named the Cascade National Forest. There does not seem to be an equivalent map of the north half of the Willamette National Forest dated 1934. The former Santiam National Forest that roughly formed the north half of the new Willamette National Forest had been mapped at the 2 miles to 1 inch scale in 1932, thus the Forest Service probably did not see a need for an updated map of the north half in 1934. The Cascade National Forest had been last mapped in at this scale in 1930. The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Willamette National Forest are located in Eugene, Oregon, the same as the Cascade National Forest that preceded it. As of September 30, 2019, the Willamette National Forest measures 1,794,252 gross acres, of which, 113,104 acres within its boundaries are not owned by the Forest Service. The Willamette has been one of the most productive forests in the Pacific Northwest and this, together with the number of wilderness areas within the Willamette both give witness to the many contentious forces at work now and in the past, to preserve and protect on one hand and to produce and harvest wood and wood products on the other.

In 1930, the Forest Service established the first three primitive areas in the State of Oregon: the Eagle Cap, the Mountain Lakes, and, where the boundaries of the Mount Hood, Deschutes and Willamette (then the Santiam) National Forests meet, the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area. When the Santiam and the Cascade National Forests merged in 1933, the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area became a part of the new Willamette National Forest. In 1937, the Chief of the Forest Service designated the Three Sisters region on the Willamette and Deschutes National Forest as a primitive area. By 1940, Forest Service maps show the Three Sisters and the Mount Jefferson Primitive Areas had changed their names to the Three Sisters Wilderness Area (over 100,000 acres) and the Mount Jefferson Wild Area (under 100,000 acres). However, these areas had not yet been reclassified under the 1939 “U” regulations by the Forest Service as wilderness or wild areas. Both of these areas were still officially designated primitive areas.

Two new wild areas were established by the Chief Forester in 1957 under the U-2 regulation of 1939. These were the Diamond Peak Wild Area covering portions of the Deschutes, Umpqua, and Willamette National Forests south of Willamette Pass and the Mount Washington Wild Area straddling the crest of the Cascade Range on both the Deschutes and the Willamette National Forests. Also, in his annual report for the 1957 fiscal year, Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle reported that the Three Sisters Primitive Area had been re-classified as a wilderness area that year. As public awareness of the value and importance of wilderness areas mounted through the 1950s into the 1960s, the Forest Service made sure that areas already reserved carried the correct designations on maps issued by the agency. Thus, the Mount Jefferson Wild Area appeared on newer maps with its correct designation, the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area. That factor was tremendously important because the Wilderness Act of 1964 declared that all areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of the Wilderness Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” automatically became a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Diamond Peak, Mount Washington, and Three Sisters Wilderness areas all became a part of the original National Wilderness Preservation System after passage of the 1964 Wilderness Act, but the Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area, one of the oldest such reserves in Oregon, was not added to the national system. After 1964, this primitive area was studied for its suitability for wilderness status and four years later, Congress designated the Mount Jefferson Wilderness area with the passage of Public Law 90-548 on lands of the Willamette, Deschutes, and Mt. Hood National Forests with over 100,000 acres, nearly double its original 52,000 acres.

In Section 3 of the “Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978” named the “Oregon Omnibus Wilderness Act of 1978” added 45,400 acres to the Three Sisters Wilderness, expanding this wilderness area to 245,302 acres. The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” added another 38,100 acres to the Three Sisters Wilderness, which now has been surveyed 281,190 acres.

“Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” established the 39,200 acre Waldo Lake Wilderness (surveyed at 36,572 acres), the 4,800 acre Menagerie Wilderness (surveyed at 5,084 acres), the 7,500 acre Middle Santiam Wilderness (surveyed at 8,900 acres) on the Willamette National Forest. The 1984 act also added 6,800 acres of Willamette and Mt. Hood National Forest land to the existing Mount Jefferson Wilderness, and 6,400 acres of Willamette and Deschutes National Forest land to the existing Mount Washington Wilderness. The law established the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area on the Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, and Winema National Forests and within the recreation area’s boundaries, the 55,100-acre Mount Thielsen Wilderness.

The Willamette National forest has hosted the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest on the Lookout Creek drainage basin since its establishment in 1948. The experimental forest has been a site of intensive and extensive research on watershed processes, forest ecology of old-growth Douglas-fir forests, biological diversity, and history of the effects of forest management on forest

processes. Research at the site has revealed the complexity of old-growth forest structure and its importance in sustaining biodiversity. The H. J. Andrews is a Biosphere Reserve in UNESCO’s Man and the Biosphere program.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1933, April 6  
   (effective July 1, 1933)  
   Executive Order 6104  
   Established National Forest by combining the lands of the Cascade (1,074,513 acres) and the Santiam (723,823 acres) National Forests into one new forest. Area at establishment: 1,798,336 gross acres.

2) 1935, June 13  
   Public Law 74-130, 49 Stat. 338  
   Extension of forest exchange area authorized for the Willamette National Forest under the Exchange Act of 1922 in areas specified in the Public Law.

3) 1935, December 7  
   Proclamation 2151, 49 Stat. 3486  
   19,075 acres of land added under the authority of Public Law 74-130 of June 13, 1935. Area increased to 1,817,411 gross acres.

4) 1956, June 12 & June 21  
   Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior Order Number 69322  
   21 Federal Register 4525  

5) 1956, July 4  
   Federal Register Notice  
   21 Federal Register 4977  
   Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

6) 1956, August 29 & October 16  
   Federal Register Notice  
   21 Federal Register 8123  
   Order No. 69322 of June 12 & June 21, 1956 corrected.

7) 1959, June 25  
   Public Land Order 1885  
   24 Federal Register 5371  
   36,091 acres of private and revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands eliminated and boundaries adjusted. Area reduced to 1,783,887 gross acres.

8) 1960, July 1  
   Public Land Order 2149  
   25 Federal Register 6435  
   Northwest ¼ of Section 32, T. 20 S., R. 1 E., Willamette Meridian near Mt. June, transferred to the Umpqua National Forest.

9) 1964, September 3  
   Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
   The Diamond Peak and the Mount Washington Wild Areas and the Three Sisters Wilderness Area, all on the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests, made parts of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” Former wild areas now designated as “Wilderness Areas.”

10) 1968, October 2  
    Public Law 90-548, 82 Stat. 936  
    Mount Jefferson Wilderness established from the Mount Jefferson Primitive Area, first set aside in 1930 and enlarged to over 100,000 acres.

11) 1972, September 21  
    Public law 92-427, 86 Stat. 719  
    The McQuinn Strip consisting of 61,360 acres of Mount Hood and Willamette National Forest lands conveyed to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation in order to satisfy Native American claims. Area: 1,787,821 gross acres.

12) 1978, February 24  
    Public Law 95-237, 92 Stat. 40  
    “Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978” adds 45,400 acres to the Three Sisters Wilderness (French Pete Creek area).

13) 1984, June 26  
    Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272  
    “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes the Waldo Lake Wilderness, the Menagerie Wilderness, the Middle Santiam Wilderness; on the Willamette National Forest; adds 6,800 acres of Willamette and Mt. Hood
National Forest land to the existing Mount Jefferson Wilderness, 6,400 acres and 38,100 acres of Willamette and Deschutes National Forest land to the existing Mount Washington Wilderness and Three Sisters Wilderness respectively. Also establishes the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area on the Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, and Winema National Forests and the Mount Thielsen Wilderness Area within the Recreation Area boundaries. “Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988” adds a 12.7 mile segment of the McKenzie River from Clear Lake to Scott Creek and a 42.3 mile segment of the North Fork of the Middle Fork, Willamette River from Waldo Lake to the National Forest boundary to the National Wild and Scenic River system.

14) 1988, October 28
Public Law 100-557
102 Stat. 2782

15) 1996, September 30
Public Law 104-208
110 Stat. 3009-523 to 532

16) 1996, November 12
Public Law 104-333, Sec. 1023
110 Stat. 4215 to 4224

17) 1998, November 9
Federal Register Notice
63 Federal Register 64233

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cascade Folio (1909), the Oregon Folio (1909), and the Umpqua Folio (1909) above for coverage of portions of the Willamette National Forest in atlas format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Willamette National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1934. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 20502667
Willamette National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°07’ – W121°41’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 92 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Willamette Meridian."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC (Color two map set): 20502725; (Black & white two map set): 33602782

Willamette National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes and streams. "Willamette Meridian."
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; (Black & white): Univ. of California, Berkeley
OCLC (Color two map set): 20502725; (Black & white two map set): 33602782

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1935. (Administrative map)
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°03’ – W121°45’/N45°00’ – N43°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Willamette Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 20502678

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1937. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°03’ – W121°45’/N45°00’ – N43°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Willamette Meridian."
Holdings: Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; NA
OCLC: 20502751

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1937. (Forest visitor map)
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°03’ – W121°45’/N45°00’ – N43°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads, trails, campgrounds, roads and road numbers shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Willamette Meridian."
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 518 (February 1938), page 147.
Holdings: Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 20502738
Cascadia Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)
Reproduced from 1937- ¼” lithograph, July, 1938.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°35’ – W121°45’/N44°42’ – N44°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 31 cm, folded to 18 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 919970373

McKenzie Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)
Reproduced from 1937- ¼” lithograph, July, 1938.
Shows national forest, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon

Oakridge Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map)
Reproduced from 1937- ¼” lithograph, July, 1938.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°32’ – W121°50’/N43°55’ – N43°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 31 cm, folded to 18 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon

Willamette National Forest (North Half), Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W123°03’ – W121°40’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved June 13, 1935” shown in a green hatched pattern. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Univ. of Oregon
OCLC (Black & white): 20502779

Willamette National Forest (South Half), Oregon, 1940. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green; “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved June 13, 1935” shown in a green hatched pattern. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area,
wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): NA

**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1940.** (Administrative map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°03’ – W121°45’/N45°00’ – N43°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green. “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved June 13, 1935” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): NA; (Black & white): Denver Public Library; Univ. of Iowa; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC (Black & white): 20502769

**Cascadia Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” lithograph map, July 1941.
Holdings: NA

**Detroit Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” lithograph map, July 1941.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°30’ – W121°45’/N45°00’ – N44°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, primitive area, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**McKenzie Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” lithograph map, July 1941.
Holdings: NA

**Oak Ridge Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” lithograph map, July 1941.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°35’ – W121°50’/N44°00’ – N43°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

**West Boundary Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1941.** (Administrative map)
Reproduced from 1940 ½” lithograph map, July 1941.
Shows national forest, primitive area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: NA

**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1946.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1934; revised Sept., 1946.
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W123°03' – W121°38'  N45°00' – N43°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline Print. 75 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map subtitled “South Half” but provides coverage for the entire Willamette National Forest. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 20502821

**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1947.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green and “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved June 13, 1935” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, game refuge, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA (Black & white): Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC (Color): 41242552; (Black & white): 20502901

**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1947.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green and “Area which may be exchanged under Act approved June 13, 1935” shown in a patterned green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, game refuge, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings (Color): Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; (Black & white): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC (Color): 39064140; (Black & white): 20502851

**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1950.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Management, (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service and other surveys, 1934; revised Aug. 1950.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, game refuge, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 20503034
**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1950.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, wild area, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1950.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 21
1951. Scale, ca. 1:230,000. W123°05’ – W121°45’/N44°58’ – N43°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 51 cm., folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows main roads, Oregon Skyline Trail (Pacific Crest Trail system), recreation trails, and improved recreation areas in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, game refuge, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers and streams. “Willamette Meridian.” Another printing of this map issued with green showing the lands of the Willamette National Forest; light green showing lands of adjacent national forests; and lakes and reservoirs in blue.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Willamette National Forest. Panel illustration, un captioned, black & white photograph a figure with pack horse in the high country. Title panel has location map, and “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region, June 1951.”
Holdings: NA; NAL; LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 20502970

**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1947*.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Portland, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Management, (formerly G.L.O.) Forest Service, and other surveys, 1934; revised Sept., 1946; Forest boundary only revised to June 1, 1954.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, game refuge, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, towns and settlements, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

**Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1958.** (Forest visitor map)
1958. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 48 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in light red; improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, roads and road numbers, improved recreation trails and trail names, wilderness area, and wild area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Index to text features” and “Key Map.” “Forest Service Class E Map.” Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Willamette National Forest. Panel illustration, un captioned, black & white photograph of a waterfall (Salt Creek Falls). Title panel has location map, and “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, September 1958.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 768 (January 1959), page 35.
Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 12488862
Willamette National Forest, Oakridge, Rigdon, and Salt Creek Ranger Districts. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service; Pacific Northwest Region; reprinted from Willamette Forest series;
National forest land shown in green; rivers, streams, lakes, and permanent ice shown in blue. Also shows national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Also issued in an edition without green national forest land theme.
“Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Blue River – McKenzie Ranger Districts. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm., folded to 14 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red overprint, the map shows major highways and their names, gravel surfaced roads, the Pacific Crest (Skyline) Trail and other trails, campgrounds, boat launching facilities, scenic viewpoints, ranger and guard stations, and lookouts. Also shows the lands of the Willamette National Forest in green and rivers, lakes, and streams in blue, and in black national forest, wilderness area, wild area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Alternate title: Willamette National Forest, Blue River – McKenzie Recreation Map, 1962.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC: 36473350

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Cascadia Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 54 cm., folded to 14 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red overprint, the map shows major highways and their names, gravel surfaced roads, the Pacific Crest (Skyline) Trail and other trails, campgrounds, boat launching facilities, scenic viewpoints, ranger and guard stations, and lookouts. Also shows the lands of the Willamette National Forest in green and rivers, lakes, and streams in blue, and in black national forest, primitive area, wild area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Alternate title: Willamette National Forest, Cascadia Recreation Map, 1962. Later known as the Sweet Home Ranger District.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC: 36473377

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Detroit – Mill City Ranger Districts. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm., folded to 14 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red overprint, the map shows major highways and their names, gravel surfaced roads, the Pacific Crest (Skyline) Trail and other trails, campgrounds, boat launching facilities, scenic viewpoints, ranger and guard stations, and lookouts. Also shows the lands of the Willamette National Forest in green and rivers, lakes, and streams in blue, and in black national forest, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Alternate title: Willamette National Forest, Detroit – Mill City Recreation Map, 1962.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 36473387

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Lowell Ranger District. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm., folded to 14 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red overprint, the map shows major highways and their names, gravel surfaced roads, the Pacific Crest (Skyline) Trail and other trails, campgrounds, boat launching facilities, scenic viewpoints, ranger and guard stations, and lookouts. Also shows the lands of the Willamette National Forest in green and rivers, lakes, and streams in blue, and in black national forest, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Alternate title: Willamette National Forest, Lowell Ranger District, 1962.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC: 36473397
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC: 36473398

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1959, Oakridge – Rigdon Ranger Districts, (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from forest series 1961.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 42 cm., folded to 14 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
In red overprint, the map shows major highways and their names, gravel surfaced roads, the Pacific Crest (Skyline) Trail and other trails, campgrounds, boat launching facilities, scenic viewpoints, ranger and guard stations, and lookouts. Also shows the lands of the Willamette National Forest in green and rivers, lakes, and streams in blue, and in black national forest, wilderness area, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, and railroads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Alternate title: Willamette National Forest, Oakridge – Rigdon Recreation Map, 1962.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; LC
OCLC: 36473406

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1964, (Administrative map)
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers, and urban areas shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, wild area, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, improved recreation sites, lava beds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 32578394

Blue River and McKenzie Ranger Districts, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1964, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from a portion of the forest series map, 1964 edition.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in light green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, wild area, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, lava flows, recreation sites, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Also issued in a “Recreation Map” edition with a red overlay showing main roads, campgrounds, and other recreation information. A later printing of this map (1965-1967) has “GPO 992-514” with Forest Service land shown in dark green and road numbers in red.
Holdings: Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42950082

Detroit and Mill City Ranger Districts, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1964, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from a portion of the forest series map, 1964 edition.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, Mt. Jefferson Primitive Area, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, lava flows, recreation sites, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Also issued in a “Recreation Map” edition with a red overlay showing main roads, campgrounds, and other recreation information. A later printing of this map (1965-1967) has “GPO 992-514” with Forest Service land shown in dark green and road numbers in red.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 42950076
Lowell Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from a portion of the forest series map, 1964 edition.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national
forest and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, lava flows, recreation sites, towns and settlements, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Also issued in a
“Recreation Map” edition with a red overlay showing main roads, campgrounds, and other recreation information. A later
printing of this map (1965-1967) has “GPO 992-514” with Forest Service land shown in dark green and road numbers in red.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42950086

Oakridge and Rigdon Ranger Districts, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from a portion of the forest series map, 1964 edition.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national
forest, wilderness area, wild area, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, recreation sites, towns and settlements,
Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Also
issued in a “Recreation Map” edition with a red overlay showing main roads, campgrounds, and other recreation
information. A later printing of this map (1965-1967) has “GP0 992-514” with Forest Service land shown in dark green
and road numbers in red.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42950088

Sweet Home Ranger District, Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reproduced from a portion of the forest series map, 1964 edition.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national
forest, wilderness area, primitive area, and county boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, lava flows, recreation sites, towns and
settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Willamette
Meridian. Formerly the Cascadia Ranger District. Also issued in a “Recreation Map” edition with a red overlay showing
main roads, campgrounds, and other recreation information. A later printing of this map (1965-1967) has “GPO 992-514”
with Forest Service land shown in dark green and road numbers in red.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Univ.
OCLC: 42950084

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1965. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 23
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Portland, Oregon. GPO 988-776.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 47 cm.,
folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Willamette National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, recreation sites and trails, wilderness
and primitive area boundaries, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest,
Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes
“Key map” and “Index to Map Features.” “Forest Service Class E Map.” Public land grid based on the Willamette
Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Willamette National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black &
white photograph, “Marion Lake” being a photograph of a fisherman in a rowboat on the lake. Title panel also has, “U.S.
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Southern Methodist Univ.;
Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 32578410

Willamette National Forest, Oregon, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon in 1959 from U.S.
The Winema National Forest was named for the heroine of the Modoc War of 1872. Winema, meaning “Woman of a Brave Heart” served as an interpreter for the U.S. troops and for the Modocs who were led by her uncle, Captain Jack. She performed valuable services and saved many lives during the numerous disputes between the Modocs and the pioneer settlers of Northern California and Southern Oregon (McArthur, p. 1051). Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Winema have been located in Klamath Falls since the forest’s beginning in 1961, however, with the administrative merger of the Winema with the Fremont National Forest in 2002, headquarters shifted to the Fremont’s historic headquarters in Lakeview, Oregon. The Winema National Forest as a separately proclaimed national forest now includes 1,101,403 gross acres, of which, 52,004 acres within its boundaries are owned by other governmental or private interests.

The Winema National Forest began on August 13, 1954 with passage of Public Law 83-587 with the title, “To provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of the Klamath Tribe of Indians in the State of Oregon and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes.” The law outlined the legal procedure that would lead to the termination of the Klamath Indian Reservation. Tribal members would select lands and the federal government would provide compensation to tribal members for lands transferred to federal ownership. Congress amended the law four years later to allow the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to designate tribal lands that would later become the Klamath Marsh National Wildlife Refuge and the Winema National Forest. President John F. Kennedy proclaimed the Winema National Forest three years later in 1961.

The Chief of the Forest Service set aside a primitive area under the 1929 L-29 regulation that would later become part of the Winema. Just before the name change from Crater to Rogue River, Chief Robert Y. Stuart in 1930 designated a 13,444-acre area on the Crater National Forest as the Mountain Lakes Primitive Area, one of the first such areas in the Pacific Northwest Region. The 1930 forest visitor map for the Crater National Forest has the new primitive area outlined in red on 22 ½ Sections in T. 37 S., R. 6 E., Willamette Meridian. The area is described in text on the back of the 1930 map as being, “On the crest of the Cascade Divide, southwest of upper Klamath Lake and due east of Lake of the Woods…This is an extremely rugged tract of land with elevations from 6,000 to 7,000 feet and characterized by its large number of small but beautiful lakes.” The Primitive Area was reclassified by the Chief of the Forest Service in 1940 under the 1939 U-2 regulation as a Wild Area and expanded to embrace the entire Township referenced above to include 23,071 acres. In 1961, the Rogue River National Forest, the successor to the Crater National Forest, transferred its land on the eastern side of the Cascade drainage divide to help in the establishment of the new Winema National Forest. The Mountain Lakes Wild Area moved to the Winema National Forest in this transfer. As a designated Wild Area, it was one of the initial areas of the new National Wilderness Preservation System created immediately after the passage of the “Wilderness Act of 1964,” the only perfectly square wilderness area in the system.

The “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” established the 116,300-acre Sky Lakes Wilderness Area (surveyed at 113,849 acres) with lands from the Winema and the Rogue River National Forests. The 1984 law also established the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area on the Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, and Winema National Forests and with the recreation area’s boundaries, the 55,100-acre Mount Thielsen Wilderness.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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4) 1972, January 6  
   (effective January 11, 1972)  
   Supplemental Proclamation to Proclamation 3423  
   37 Federal Register 407  
   North ½ of Section 18, T. 35 S., R. 9 E.,  
   Willamette Meridian, eliminated, thus  
   correcting Proclamation 3423 of July 26, 1961.  
   Area reduced to 957,816 gross acres.

5) 1973, August 16  
   Public Law 93-102, 87 Stat. 349  
   Land addition from the purchase of Klamath  
   Indian Tribal lands authorized.

6) 1980, December 5  
   Private Law 96-68, 94 Stat. 3613  
   Chiloquin Village located within Sections  
   2 and 11 of T. 35 S., R. 7 E., Willamette  
   Meridian set aside in a special trust for the  
   benefit of Edison Chiloquin.

7) 1980, December 19  
   Public Law 96-553, 94 Stat. 3255  
   Boundary redescribed resulting in the transfer  
   of some lands to the Crater Lake National Park.

8) 1982, September 8  
   Public Law 97-250, 96 Stat. 709  
   Boundary redescribed resulting in the transfer  
   of some lands from the Crater Lake National Park  
   to the Winema National Forest. Area as of  
   September 30, 1982: 1,095,131 gross acres.  
   “Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes  
   the Sky Lakes Wilderness on the Winema and  
   Rogue River National Forests. Also establishes  
   the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area on the  
   Umpqua, Deschutes, Willamette, and Winema  
   National Forests and with it, the Mount Thielsen  
   Wilderness Area.

9) 1984, June 26  
   Public Law 98-328, 98 Stat. 272  
   “Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers  
   Act of 1988” adds a 59 mile segment of the  
   Sycan River, largely forming the boundary of the  
   Winema and Fremont National Forests, to  
   the National Wild and Scenic River system.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING


U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Crater Folio (1909) and the Deschutes Folio (1910) above for partial coverage of the Winema National Forest in atlas format. The largest portion of the Winema National Forest came from the lands of the former Klamath Indian Reservation which was not mapped by the U.S. Forest Service.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Winema National Forest, Oregon, 1961. (Administrative map)  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.  
Shows the sources of lands, classed according to Proclamation 3423 of July 26, 1961: lands from other National Forests (Rogue River, Fremont, and Deschutes National Forests) and lands from the Klamath Indian Reservation (upon its termination). Also shows lands transferred to the Fremont National Forest from the Klamath Indian Reservation.  
“Preliminary map subject to change.” “Willamette Meridian.”  
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; NA  
OCLC: 32554327

Winema National Forest, Chiloquin Ranger District, Oregon, 1961. (Administrative map)  
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows four classes of land that went into the July 26, 1961 proclamation creating the Winema National Forest, three of which relate to the discontinuation of the Klamath Indian Reservation. Also shows the lands of the Klamath Marsh Wildlife Refuge, national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. “Preliminary map subject to change.” “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 32554341

Winema National Forest, Oregon, Klamath Ranger District, 1958. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted forest series, 1961.
Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, improved roads and primitive roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other buildings, and recreation sites. Map extracted from the 1958 Rogue River National Forest, forest series map. Shows the entire Mountain Lakes Wild Area. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Winema National Forest, Oregon, 1962. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, dirt and primitive roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings and improved recreation areas. Includes “Key Map,” “Authority Diagram,” and the entire area of Crater Lake National Park. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 32554351

Winema National Forest, Oregon, 1962, Chemult Ranger District. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprinted from a portion of the Forest Series map 1962.
1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 71 x 53 cm. (can also appear folded to 18 x 27 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition lacking red color. National forest lands of the Chemult Ranger District are shown in green; Range numbers across the top of the map, bench marks, road numbers and place names shown in red; streams, rivers, and marshes shown in blue. Also shows Forest Service administrative locations, lookouts, various building types, national forest boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, and settlements. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings (With red overprint): NAL; (Without red overprint): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; LC
OCLC (Without red overprint): 5492993

Winema National Forest, Oregon, 1962. (Forest visitor map)
1962. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails, wilderness boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map and index to text features. “Forest Service Class E Map.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Southern Methodist Univ.
OCLC: 32512489
Winema National Forest, Oregon, 1968. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1968; based on the 1967 [i.e. 1966] Forest series class A map; details added for this publication may not meet accuracy requirements for a class A map.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:182,160. W122°15’ – W121°08’/N43°23’ – N42°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 57 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in dark green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in light green; Crater Lake National Park shown in gray; private lands in yellow; roads, road and trail numbers, ranger stations, recreation sites shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, trails, lakes, streams, marshes, lookouts, and miscellaneous structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Winema National Forest in relation to the state of Oregon and major highways. “Willamette Meridian.”
Text and illustration on verso. Panel title: Winema National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color drawing with olive background of Winema. Back title panel has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.” Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Iowa; Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 25214135

Winema National Forest, Oregon, 1971. (Administrative map)
1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°18’ – W121°05’/N43°28’ – N42°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 121 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt and primitive roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other buildings, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map,” “Source Diagram” and shows the entire area of Crater Lake National Park. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 5478942

Chemult Ranger District, Winema National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1971 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W122°05’ – W121°20’/N43°25’ – N42°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt and primitive roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other buildings, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: LC
OCLC: 5440472

Chiloquin Ranger District, Winema National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1971 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W121°55’ – W121°10’/N42°55’ – N42°25’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt and primitive roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other buildings, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Rogue Community College Library; Utah State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5440470

Klamath Ranger District, Winema National Forest, Oregon. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; made from a portion of the 1971 ½” = 1 mile scale forest series map.
Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, dirt and primitive roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other buildings, and recreation sites. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Oklahoma; LC
OCLC: 5440471

**Winema National Forest, Oregon.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 25
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the USFS Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1973; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1971 Forest Series base.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 57 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in dark green; lands of adjacent national forests shown in light green; Crater Lake National Park and Klamath National Wildlife Refuge shown in gray; private lands in yellow; roads, road and trail numbers, ranger stations, recreation sites shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, national park, wilderness area, and wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads, railroads, trails, lakes, streams, marshes, lookouts, and miscellaneous structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Winema National Forest in relation to the state of Oregon and major highways. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: 14 Libraries
OCLC: 12998534

**Klamath Indian Lands Purchase U.S.F.S. Winema National Forest, 1975.** (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]; *G.P.O. 698-676.*
1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights

Lands of the Winema National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest boundaries, roads, railroads, towns and settlements, marshlands, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Map extends from T. 30 N., to the Sprague River in T. 35 S. and from T. 6 E. to T. 11 E., Willamette Meridian. Map has note: “Due to the expense of printing new Forest Series Maps and Recreational Folders, we are supplying this supplemental map depicting the recent purchase of the Klamath Indian Lands. The Base Series Map is scheduled for revision in 1979.” This purchase was authorized by Public Law 93-102 (87 Stat. 349) of August 15, 1973.

Holdings: personal collection

**VIII. Wilderness, Grasslands, and Special Area Mapping**

**Part A. Wilderness and Primitive Areas. 1. Oregon**

**Diamond Peak Wilderness, Deschutes and Willamette National Forests, 1964.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region. GPO 987-139.
[1967] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map revised and reissued 1974 with “GPO 796-032.”

National forest lands shown in green; Oregon Skyline Trail, wilderness and other trails, recreation areas, camp spots and lookout stations shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, and roads. Includes “Trail logs” and “Vicinity map” locating the Diamond Peak Wilderness in the state of Oregon. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Text, black & white photos, and one diagram on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a hiker beside a lake with Diamond Peak overhead.
Holdings: LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 19627620

**Eagle Cap Wilderness, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon.**
United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region; map compiled by USFS: R6 1968.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 80 feet).
Map shows wilderness boundaries, roads, trails and trail numbers, ranger stations and recreation sites in red; vegetation shown in green; private lands in dark green; water features in blue. Includes location map showing the lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and Eagle Cap Wilderness in the state of Oregon. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Text, black & white illustrations, “Wilderness trip planners chart,” “Mileage chart,” and table of “Entry points” on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph “Mirror Lake and Eagle Cap Mtn.” with a trio of horsemen in the foreground.

Holdings: NA; LC and 17 other libraries
OCLC: 5496051

Eagle Cap Wilderness, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 80 feet).
Map shows wilderness boundaries, roads, trails and trail numbers, ranger stations and recreation sites in red; vegetation shown in green; private lands in dark green; water features in blue. Includes location map showing the lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and Eagle Cap Wilderness in the state of Oregon. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Text, black & white illustrations, “Wilderness trip planners chart,” “Mileage chart,” and table of “Entry points” on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph, “Glacier Lake and Glacier Peak” with two fishermen in the foreground.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Multnomah County Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; LC
OCLC: 25514386

Eagle Cap Wilderness, Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon.
1973. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 80 feet).
Map shows wilderness boundaries, roads, trails and trail numbers, ranger stations and recreation sites in red; vegetation shown in green; private lands in dark green; water features in blue. Includes location map showing the lands of the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest and Eagle Cap Wilderness in the state of Oregon. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Text, black & white illustrations, “Wilderness trip planner’s chart,” “Mileage chart,” and table of “Entry points” on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph, “Glacier Lake and Glacier Peak” with two fishermen in the foreground.
Holdings: 10 libraries
OCLC: 25514386

Gearhart Mountain Wilderness.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; (1976 revision): Univ. of Idaho; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC has 1976 revision.
OCLC: 21811491; (1976 revision): 5498737

Kalmiopsis Wilderness, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon, 1965. See Figure 26
Wooded areas shown in green; wilderness boundary, all weather roads, locked gates, and major trails shown in red. Also shows dirt and primitive roads, trails, road and trail numbers, streams, and private lands. "Additions comply with USFS accuracy requirements for class C maps." Includes "Vicinity Map" showing the location of the Kalmiopsis Wilderness area in the extreme southwest corner of the state of Oregon. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Kalmiopsis Wilderness, Siskiyou National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, green and white photograph, "Vulcan Lake."


Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 25673409

Kalmiopsis Wilderness, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office Portland, Oregon, 1965 – based on 1954 Geological Survey Quadrangles; revised 1972; supplemental recreation data has been added. *GPO 796-033.


Wooded areas shown in green; wilderness boundary, paved and all weather roads, trails, and campgrounds shown in red; water features shown in blue. Includes "Trail Log," "Additions comply with U.S.F.S. accuracy requirements for Class C Maps." Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.


Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 5441765


1965. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 47 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 40 feet).

Shows wooded areas in green; wilderness boundary, paved and all weather roads, trails, and campgrounds shown in red; water features shown in blue. Includes "Trail Log," "Additions comply with U.S.F.S. accuracy requirements for Class C Maps." Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.


Holdings: LC and 10 libraries

OCLC: 5501828


Shows wooded areas in green; wilderness boundary, paved and all weather roads, trails, and campgrounds shown in red; water features shown in blue. Includes "Trail Log," "Additions comply with U.S.F.S. accuracy requirements for Class C Maps." Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.


Holdings: LC and 17 other libraries

OCLC: 5441766


U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office Portland, Oregon 1968 – based on the latest Geological Survey quadrangles; additions may not comply with U.S.F.S. accuracy requirements for Class C map.

GPO 990-856.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled in the U.S.F.S. Regional Office in Portland, Oregon 1972; supplemental recreation data has been added to the 1968 U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:86,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 47 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 80 feet).
Wooded areas shown in green; private lands shown in gray; wilderness area boundary, paved and all weather roads, Forest Service stations, recreation sites, trails and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows road numbers, minor roads and trails, lookout stations, private lands, and lava flows. Includes “Key map.” Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 5484711

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region, Forest Service. GPO 987-140.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x41 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted [1970?] with same GPO number but with a different (darker) green ink.
National forest land shown in green; Oregon Skyline Trail, primary wilderness trails and trail numbers, fireman stations, improved recreation sites, and trail shelters shown in red; lands and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, four classes of roads, other trails, and glaciers. Includes “Trail logs,” text, and key map showing the location of the Mt. Washington Wilderness, on the Deschutes and Willamette National Forests, and major highways in the state of Oregon.
Holdings: LC and 29 other libraries.
OCLC: 5501824

Wooded areas shown in green; wilderness boundary, campgrounds, points of interest, trails and trail numbers, paved and all weather roads shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, dirt and primitive roads. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC and 29 other libraries.
OCLC: 5441764
1964. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 33 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Winema National Forest lands shown in green; wild area boundary, paved roads, primary wilderness trails and their numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, secondary and minor roads, and other trails. Includes illustration and text. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text, location map, and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color photograph of a boy fishing in a mountain lake.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley, Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; New Mexico State Univ.; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 25743799

For complete citation see below under Special Area mapping. Oregon (VIII. C. 1)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region. GPO 987-141.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:50,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 78 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest lands shown in green; Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation sites, points of interest and fireman and lookout stations shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Shows national forest and wilderness boundaries, four classes of roads, trails, railroads, mines, and county boundaries. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC and 19 other libraries
OCLC: 25852937

Strawberry Mountain Wilderness, Malheur National Forest, 1975.
1976. Scale, ca. 1:44,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 88 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 80 feet).
Forested areas shown in green; private land shown in gray; Bureau of Land Management land shown in yellow; wilderness boundaries, all weather and paved roads shown in red; recreation sites, horse facilities, and Forest Service stations shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, primitive roads, recreation trails and trail numbers. Includes key map of Oregon highlighting the location of the Strawberry Mountain Wilderness and the Malheur National Forest in the state. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA; LC and 68 other libraries
OCLC: 5487727

1964. Scale, ca. 1:83,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 44 cm., on sheet 89 x 56 cm., folded to 19 x 22 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows wilderness boundary, highways, dirt and primitive roads, wilderness trails, other trails, shelters, campsites and other recreation facilities. Includes “Trail Log” and “Key map” showing the location of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area in relation to the state of Oregon. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text and sepia & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, sepia photograph of the Three Sisters
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5474337
Three Sisters Wilderness, Oregon, Deschutes and Willamette National Forests.
Shows wilderness boundary, ranger stations, recreation sites, shelters, paved roads, dirt roads, and trails. Includes “Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, trail log” and “Key map.” Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, one color photograph, “Broken Top Mountain.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries.
OCLC: 5440399

Part A. Wilderness and Primitive Areas.  2. Washington

Glacier Peak Wilderness Area, Mt. Baker & Wenatchee National Forests.  See Figure 26
1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 89 x 57 cm., folded to 15 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Major trails and trail numbers, district ranger and guard stations, and recreation areas shown in red; water and features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness boundary and minor trails. Includes location map. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 2590552

1969. Scale, ca. 1:85,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 63 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Wilderness boundary, foot travel areas, primary trails and trail numbers, Forest Service stations and recreation sites shown in red; green shows forest cover; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, minor roads and trails, and contours. Includes “Key Map” of Washington State highlighting the location of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text, trail logs, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph, “Twilight over Image Lake and Glacier Peak” [with camper, tent and camp fire].
Holdings: NA and 15 libraries
OCLC: 19350174

1975. Scale, ca. 1:85,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 63 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Wilderness boundary, primary trails and trail numbers, Forest Service stations and recreation sites shown in red; green shows forest cover; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, minor roads and trails, and contours. Includes “Key Map” of Washington State highlighting the location of the Glacier Peak Wilderness. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of Oregon; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 12893181

**Goat Rocks Wild Area, Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests, 1963.**
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region. GPO 998303.


Holdings: NA and 12 libraries
OCLC: 19404403

**Goat Rocks Wilderness, Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests, 1971.** See Figure 26
1971. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 33 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 80 feet).
Wilderness boundary, paved roads, Pacific Crest Scenic Trail, and recreation site information shown in red; wooded area shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, road numbers, other trails and trail numbers, contours and private lands adjacent to the wilderness area. Includes index, descriptive index to trails, and location map. Public land grid based on Willamette Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Goat Rocks Wilderness, Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a hiker taking in a mountain vista at a shady place along the trail. Unfolded title lacks the name of the wilderness area which probably led to the revision and reissue, as cited below.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Victoria (British Columbia)
OCLC: 21811494

**Goat Rocks Wilderness, Gifford Pinchot and Snoqualmie National Forests, 1971.**
[1974?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 39 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 80 feet).
Wilderness boundary, paved roads, Pacific Crest Scenic Trail, and recreation site information shown in red; wooded area shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, road numbers, other trails and trail numbers, contours and private lands adjacent to the wilderness area. Includes index, color illustrations, descriptive index to trails, and location map. Public land grid based on Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: LC and 19 other libraries.
OCLC: 6117634

**Mt. Adams Wilderness, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, 1965.**
Shows wilderness, national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries. Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, minor trails, trail numbers, ranger stations, and camp sites shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows roads. Includes panel illustration and location map. Public land grid based on Willamette Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photographic view of Mount Adams with hiker in the foreground
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Central Washington Univ.; NA; LC; (1970 reprint): Colorado School of Mines Univ. of Notre Dame; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 25905793; (1970 reprint): 36054804
Mt. Adams Wilderness, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington. See Figure 26
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region; compiled in the Regional Office, Portland, Oregon, 1972; based on 1967 planimetric series map with supplementary recreation data added; rev. 1973
1973. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 44 cm, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries. Wilderness boundary, Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, trail numbers, climbing routes, ranger stations, and camp sites shown in red. Also shows “Yakima Indian lands (formerly U.S. Forest Service)” in gray as well as roads, minor trails, lakes and streams. Includes location map. Public land grid based on Willamette Meridian.
 Holdings: LC and 13 other libraries.
OCLC: 7693168

United States Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region. “AFPS/Ogden, Utah/70-1956.”
[1971] Scale, ca. 1:85,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map printed on both sides of sheet, 59 x 68 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, wilderness, International, and county boundaries. National forest land shown in green, national park land shown in gray; state-owned land in orange; and all other lands (private) shown in yellow. Main roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, recreation sites, and other recreational information shown in red. Includes text, illustrations, and location map.
Extension of main map to the east, wilderness trip planning chart, and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, color oblique aerial photograph, “Middle Fork of the Pasayten River [with map coordinates] (E-4, 3, 2).”
Holdings: NA; LC and 37 other libraries.
OCLC: 10789900

VIII. Part B. National Grasslands

For a discussion of the National Grasslands, see above: Part II. Administrative History of the Pacific Northwest Region, E. National Grasslands of the Pacific Northwest Region.

The Ochoco National Forest had been assigned management responsibility for the Crooked River National Grassland. It has been managed as a ranger district of the Ochoco with a total acreage of 173,646, of which, 61,589 acres are in other governmental or in private hands. The very first forest visitor map of the Ochoco National Forest after the 1960 designation of the Crooked River National Grassland, issued in 1964, included a map of the national grassland as did all others within the scope of this cartobibliography. Separate Class A administrative maps of the Crooked River National Grassland were also issued in 1966 and 1970, the same year that Class A administrative maps were issued for the entire Ochoco National Forest. These administrative maps are found below while the Forest visitor maps of the Crooked River National Grassland are found under the Ochoco National Forest mapping above with abbreviated references from this listing. Both administrative maps refer to an earlier map compiled in the Regional Office in 1959. This 1959 map has not been found in any library or repository.

Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland, Oregon, 1964, (Forest visitor map)
See under Ochoco National Forest

Crooked River National Grassland, Oregon, 1966, (Administrative map)
National grasslands are shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; roads, road numbers, built-up areas shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows railroads, power lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, lava flows, and dirt roads. Includes “Key map” and “Source diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; NA
OCLC: 25476530
Ochoco National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map) [1969]
Includes a map of the Crooked River National Grassland on its verso. See under Ochoco National Forest.

Crooked River National Grassland, Oregon, 1970. (Administrative map)
National grasslands are shown in green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; roads, road numbers, built-up areas shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows railroads, power lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, lava flows, and dirt roads. Includes “Key map” and “Source diagram.” “Willamette Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA
OCLC: 5478947

Ochoco National Forest, Oregon. (Forest visitor map) 1972.
Includes a map of the Crooked River National Grassland on its verso. See under Ochoco National Forest.

VIII. Wilderness, Grasslands, and Special Area Mapping
Part C. Special Area Mapping. 1. Oregon & Pacific Crest Trail Mapping

Bull of the Woods, Mt. Hood National Forest
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region].
[1970?] Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Green & white. 36 x 12 cm., folded to 23 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows area boundary, trails, lakes, streams, peaks, major points of interest, and a portion of state highway 224. Text and photographs on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color (green) oblique aerial photograph of a lake. Holdings: personal collection

Columbia Gorge Park Division of the Oregon National Forest, 1916. (Forest visitor map)
1916. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 47 cm., on sheet, 72 x 54 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contours have no values).
Map shows the Columbia Gorge Park boundaries in Oregon together with settlements, roads, trails, proposed trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Ancillary maps include a birds-eye-view of the gorge entitled, View of Columbia Gorge Park and Vicinity, [looking south] and Vicinity map – Columbia Gorge Park. Map published upon the completion of the Columbia Gorge Highway from Portland to The Dalles, Oregon.
Descriptive text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: Guide map to Columbia Gorge Park, Division of Oregon National Forest and Directions to Tourists and Campers.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Library; Oregon Historical Society; Multnomah County Library; NA
OCLC: 25589017

Forest Trails of the Columbia Gorge, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, 1970. (Forest visitor map)
1970. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 67 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 80 feet).
Divided highways, all weather roads, Bull Run Division boundary, primary trails, and recreation facilities shown in red; vegetation shown in green; water features shown in blue; national forest boundaries shown in gray. Also shows towns and settlements, state and county boundaries, minor roads, trails and trail numbers. Includes inset entitled, “Enlarged map of Trails in Wahkeena Falls, Multnomah Falls area.” Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Text, trail and planning guides, vicinity map, and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Forest Trails of the Columbia Gorge. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph, attributed to Dave Falconer, of a hiker on the trail viewing a waterfall. Title panel also has “Mt. Hood National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.
Coos Fire Control District, Oregon. (Administrative map)  
Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams and the Elliott State Forest. “Willamette Meridian.”  
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon  
OCLC: 35648622

Curry County, Oregon, 1966. (Administrative map)  
This map is reproduced from maps prepared by Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.  
Shows national forest lands, Oregon State lands, and Bureau of Land Management lands in Curry County, Oregon. Also shows adjacent areas in the state of California, national Forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, and recreation areas. Includes “Source Diagram” and location map. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian and for adjacent areas in California, on the Humboldt Meridian.  
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon  
OCLC: 39091725

The Diamond Lake Recreation Area, Umpqua National Forest, 1962. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 26  
See under: Umpqua Nat’l Forest, Diamond Lake Ranger District, Oregon, 1962. (Forest visitor map)

Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area, Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.  
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/71-808.  
1970. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  
Shows scenic area in light green; surrounding national forests in dark green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and Forest Service recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, scenic area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Vicinity Map” showing the location of the Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area astride the Snake River (Idaho-Oregon border) and within the boundaries of three national forests each in its own separate Region (Nezperce –Northern Region; Payette – Intermountain Region; Wallowa-Whitman (Pacific Northwest Region), listing of “Developed Recreation Sites,” and a trip planning guide. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Willamette Meridian in neighboring Oregon.  
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area. Panel illustration, captioned “Shelf Lake” and “Lower Cannon Lake.”  
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries  
OCLC: 5834441

Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area, Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.  
United States, Forest Service; R-1 Carto LJ 5/73. *GPO 797-669.  
[1974] Scale, ca. 1:145,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  
Scenic area shown in light green; surrounding national forests in dark green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and scenic area boundary, recreation and interpretive sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text, drawings, “Vicinity Map” showing the location of the Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area astride the Snake River (Idaho-Oregon border) and index to “Developed Recreation Sites.”  
Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area. Panel illustrations, captioned “Shelf Lake” and “Lower Cannon Lake.”  
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 961 (February 1975), page 36.  
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA  
OCLC: 5441763
**The Lava Butte Geologic Area.** (Booklet and forest visitor map)
[1963] 12 pages, including map appearing at the center of the booklet. Booklet 22 x 14 cm. Text and black & white photographs. Also includes pages on the story of nearby Mt. Newberry.
Holdings: personal collection

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**Lava Butte Geologic Area.**
1962. Scale, ca. 1:54,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grids. Color. 10 x 7 cm.
Relief shown by hachures.
Paved roads shown in red. Deschutes River shown in blue. Also shows lava flow and direction of lava flow from Lava Butte, national forest boundary, railroad, trails, improved campgrounds, and minor roads.

**The Lava Cast Forests, Deschutes National Forest**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 998275.
1962. Scale ca. 1:132,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grids. Color. 20 x 18 cm., on sheet 22 x 51 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.
Includes text (discussion of the lava flows from Newberry Volcano) and illustrations.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a lava formation. Title panel also has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region.”
Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Mississippi; Oregon State Library
OCLC: 43110132

**Lava Lands, Deschutes National Forest.**
Deschutes National Forest, Pacific Northwest Region, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[1970] Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grids. Color. 26 x 18 cm., on sheet 28 x 43 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows Newberry Volcanic area south of Bend, Oregon including Lava Cast Forest and other geologic features of the area.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Newberry Crater of Central Oregon, Deschutes National Forest.*
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Louisiana State Univ.; Univ. of Maryland; Cornell Univ.; Central Oklahoma Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 10927337

**Lava Lands, Deschutes National Forest.**
[1975] Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates or public land grid. Color. 26 x 18 cm., on sheet 28 x 43 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows Newberry Volcanic area south of Bend, Oregon including Lava Cast Forest and other geologic features of the Sisters – Bend – Fort Rock area.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Lava Lands, Where the Present Meets the Past.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a lava fountain
Holdings: NA

**Mount Hood Loop Highway, Mount Hood Nat'l Forest, Oregon.**
1926. Scale, ca. 1:1,108,800. No geographic or public land grid. Black & white. 9 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map forms one panel on a dual-fold, 6-page brochure showing the route of the Mount Hood Loop from downtown Portland to Mount Hood, then to the city of Hood River on the Columbia River, and back along the river to Portland. Map provides mileages keyed to “Log of the Highway” on the inside of the brochure as well as elevations, towns along the route and major rivers. “Points of Interest,” highway log, “Trail Tips,” “Historical Notes” and other information also provided.
Panel title: *Mount Hood Loop Highway Log, Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Mount Hood through the trees
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Oregon State Library; NA
OCLC (Map): 68802193; (Book): 965798721
**Mount Hood Loop Highway, Mount Hood Nat’l Forest, Oregon.** See Figure 18
1930. Scale, ca. 1:1,108,800. No geographic or public land grid. Black & white. 9 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm.  
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  
Map forms one panel on a dual-fold, 6-page brochure showing the route of the Mount Hood Loop from downtown Portland, to Mount Hood, the to the city of Hood River on the Columbia River, and back along the river to Portland. Map provides mileages keyed to “Log of the Highway” on the inside of the brochure as well as elevations, towns along the route and major rivers. “Points of Interest,” highway log, “Trail Tips,” “Historical Notes” and other information also provided.  
Panel title: *Mount Hood Loop Highway Log, Mount Hood National Forest, Oregon.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Mount Hood above a roadway. Photograph attributed to Sawyer Scenic Photos, Inc.  
Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1930.”  
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Stanford Univ.; Yale Univ.; Multnomah County Library  
OCLC (Book): 21636462

**Mt. Hood National Forest, Multnomah, Hood River, Clackamas, and Wasco Counties, Oregon: Mt. Hood Recreation Area, 1929.**
1929. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. W121°55′ – W121°34′/N45°42′ – N45°15′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 118 x 100 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).  
Shows national forest, recreation area, Bull Run Division [Ranger District], state and county boundaries, trails, roads, railroads, ranger stations, camps, lakes, rivers, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. Map extends from the town of Cascade Locks south to Government Camp and from the town of Rhododendron east to Horsethief Meadows. The Forest Service dedicated the Mount Hood Recreation Area on April 28, 1926.  
Holdings: LC

**Mount Hood Winter Sports Area, Mount Hood Nat’l Forest, Oregon.**
1928. Scale, ca. 1:10,560. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.  
Shows the area immediately to the east of Government Camp, indicating roads, buildings, prepared parking places, toboggan slides, ski runs, trails, and streams.  
Holdings: Oregon State Library; Multnomah County Library; NA  
OCLC (Book): 780313097

**Mount Hood Winter Sports Area, Mount Hood Nat’l Forest, Oregon.**
1930. Scale, ca. 1:10,560. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.  
Shows the area immediately to the east of Government Camp, indicating roads, buildings, prepared parking places, toboggan slides, ski runs, trails, and streams.  
Holdings: NA

**Newberry Crater, Deschutes National Forest.**
Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; WM ‘63 [1963] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 18 cm., on sheet, 21 x 51 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  
Shows Paulina Lake and East Lake in blue and the paved road to the lakes in red. Also shows campgrounds, cindered roads, lava flows, observation points, resort and trails.

**Holdings:** Univ. of Washington

**Newberry Crater, Deschutes National Forest.**


**Holdings:** Univ. of California, Berkeley; NA

**The Oregon Caves, Siskiyou National Forest.** (Booklet and forest visitor maps)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1923] 16 pages, including map on back panel. Booklet 23 x 11 cm. Text and black & white photographs. Topics covered include location, National Monument status, human history and geology of the caves, the Siskiyou National Forest, rare plants and animals of the Siskiyou Region, and a bibliography. Booklet reprinted 1926. Booklet has two maps. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “At the Entrance to the Oregon Caves.” LC copy date stamped “Jul 7 1924.”


Holdings (1923): NA; LC and 20 other libraries; (1926): NA; NAL and 21 other libraries

OCLC (Book, 1923): 21648269; (Book, 1926): 7630584

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**Portion of the Siskiyou National Forest.**

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]

[1920]. Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map locates the national forest boundary, the location of the Oregon Caves National Monument, automobile roads with an accent on the new road to the caves built in 1921-1922, forest fire lookout stations, scenic points and ranger stations. Map on page 16 or the back panel of the booklet.

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**Sketch Map of Grants Pass and Oregon Caves Road.**

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service] FEW [F.E. Washburn]


**The Oregon Dunes Recreation Area, Siuslaw National Forest.**


Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Oregon Dunes, Siuslaw National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of three figures on the sand dunes looking to the ocean.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Oregon

OCLC: 25773086

**Rock Lakes Basin.**

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 79.
Holdings: NA

The Rogue River, Wild and Scenic.
AFPS/Ogden, Utah/71-672.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Printed on both sides of sheet, 58 x 89 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Map reprinted in 1975 with *GPO 698-527. Maps on both sides showing the course of the Rogue River from Grants Pass, Oregon to its mouth at Gold Beach, Oregon. Text and illustrations also found on both sides of sheet. Indicates land ownership: Bureau of Land Management lands shown in orange; U.S. Forest Service lands shown in green; all other ownership shown in yellow. Also shows recreation facilities along the river. Includes a vicinity map.
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5571132

Area Map, Santiam Summit and Vicinity, Deschutes and Willamette National Forests.
Shows the Santiam Pass recreation area.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 41634579

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region; G.H. revised 5-6-75. *GPO 696-605.
Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also includes recreation site information along with roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. The Sky Lakes Wilderness was established on June 26, 1984 by the Oregon Wilderness Act. In 1975 the Sky Lakes area was a special area under study for wilderness status.
Holdings: NA; 30 libraries
OCLC: 10867696

Waldo Lake Recreation Area.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 25559106

Pacific Crest Trail (formerly Oregon Skyline Trail) Mapping in Oregon

Oregon Skyline Trail, Mt. Hood to Crater Lake.
From data compiled by U.S. Forest Service, Dep.'t of Agriculture; Portland Mar. 1921, T.P. Flynn. [Published by the] Oregon Tourist and Information Bureau, Portland, Oregon.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:285,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white. 3 maps, 43 x 14 cm., on sheet 56 x 43 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
A three piece strip map showing the route of the Oregon Skyline Trail along the crest of the Cascade Mountains (later a part of the Pacific Crest Trail) from the southern base of Mount Hood to the north rim of Crater Lake. Also shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, wagon roads, camp grounds, viewpoints, ranger stations, and locations of various services and supply points along the route, such as stores, post offices, meals and lodging, horse feed and gasoline stations. Includes “Table of distances between camping places.”


Holdings: Boston Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC

OCLC: 32657664

Oregon Skyline Trail, Mt. Hood to Crater Lake, 1925. See Figure 18


A three piece strip map showing the route of the Oregon Skyline Trail along the crest of the Cascade Mountains (later a part of the Pacific Crest Trail) from the southern base of Mount Hood to the north rim of Crater Lake. Also shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, wagon roads, camp grounds, viewpoints, ranger stations, and locations of various services and supply points along the route, such as stores, post offices, meals and lodging, horse feed and gasoline stations. Includes “Table of distances between camping places.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Oregon Skyline Trail Map from Mount Hood to Crater Lake.

Front panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “From the glacier-covered slopes of Mount Hood” [photo of a pack-train below Mt. Hood]. Back panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “To the sapphire waters of Crater Lake, Oregon” [photo of Crater Lake with Wizard Island]. Both front and back panels have, “United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific District.”

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 368 (August 1925), page 64.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon Historical Society; Oregon State Library; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA

OCLC: 32657680

Oregon Skyline Trail, Mt. Hood to Crater Lake, 1931.


A three piece strip map showing the route of the Oregon Skyline Trail along the crest of the Cascade Mountains (later a part of the Pacific Crest Trail) from the southern base of Mount Hood to the north rim of Crater Lake. Trail route, camp grounds, game refuge and primitive area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, wagon roads, camp grounds, viewpoints, ranger stations, and locations of various services and supply points along the route, such as stores, post offices, meals and lodging, horse feed and gasoline stations. Includes “Table of distances between camping places.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Oregon Skyline Trail Map from Mount Hood to Crater Lake.

Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, (front) “From the glacier-covered slopes of Mount Hood” [photo of a pack-train below Mt. Hood] and (back) “To the sapphire waters of Crater Lake, Oregon” [photo of Crater Lake with Wizard Island]. Title panels also have, “United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Pacific Region, 1931.”


Holdings: Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; NA: NAL

OCLC: 32657709

Oregon Skyline Trail: Pacific Crest System.


1936. Scale, ca. 1:680,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps, 21 x 10, on sheet 26 x 36 cm., folded to 18 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

A much abbreviated three piece strip map showing the route of the Oregon Skyline Trail along the crest of the Cascade Mountains (later a part of the Pacific Crest Trail) from the southern base of Mount Hood to the north rim of Crater Lake. Also shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, roads, wagon roads, camp grounds, and viewpoints. Includes “Trail Log” and “Key Map”


Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library.
Region 6, Portland, Oregon, July, 1937 B.M.
The route of the Oregon Skyline Trail, and public camps, trail shelters, post offices, and locations for horse feed and supplies close to the trail shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, other trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Northern portion of the Oregon Skyline Trail shown from Irish Mountain north to the Columbia River. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35837599

South Half, Oregon Skyline Trail, Pacific Crest System, Deschutes, Rogue River, Umpqua & Willamette Nat'l Forests.
Region 6, Portland, Oregon, July, 1937 B.M.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet, 36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
The route of the Oregon Skyline Trail, and public camps, trail shelters, post offices, and locations for horse feed and supplies close to the trail shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, other trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Southern portion of the Oregon Skyline Trail shown from a point just north of the California-Oregon border to Irish Mountain. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35837617

Region 6, Portland, Oregon, July, 1937 B.M.; revised March, 1938 F.E.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet, 36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
The route of the Oregon Skyline Trail, and public camps, trail shelters, post offices, and locations for horse feed and supplies close to the trail shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, other trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Northern portion of the Oregon Skyline Trail shown from Irish Mountain north to the Columbia River. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Harvard Botany Libraries
OCLC (As a two map set): 957395091

Region 6, Portland, Oregon, July, 1937 B.M.; revised March 1938 F.E.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet, 36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
The route of the Oregon Skyline Trail, and public camps, trail shelters, post offices, and locations for horse feed and supplies close to the trail shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, other trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Southern portion of the Oregon Skyline Trail shown from a point just north of the California-Oregon border to Irish Mountain. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Harvard Botany Libraries; NA
OCLC (As a two map set): 957395091

Oregon Skyline Trail, 1939, Pacific Crest Trail System.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Six.
1939. 18 page booklet including covers with colored maps, 21 cm.
Holdings: Univ. of California Berkeley, Bancroft Library (UCB), New York Public Library.
OCLC (Book): 19051909

**Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Oregon.**


**Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Oregon.**


**Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Oregon.**

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region; revised 1972.  GPO 795-458. 1972. Scale, ca. 1:200,000.  W122°28’ – W121°33’/N45°40’ – N42°00’.  No public land (Township & Range) grid.  Color.  1 map in 9 sections, both sides, on one sheet, 57 x 89 cm., folded to 22 x 15 cm.  Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  Location map, text, trail log, and illustrations throughout both sides of sheet. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a pack train with Mt. Jefferson in the background. Panel title also has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region, 1972.” Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Oregon; Western Washington Univ.; Walla Walla College; Univ. of Victoria (British Columbia) OCLC: 32618054

**Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Oregon.  See Figure 27**

**Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, Oregon.**
Color. 1 map in 9 sections, both sides, on one sheet, 57 x 89 cm., folded to 22 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Location map, text, trail log, and illustrations throughout both sides of sheet. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a pack train with Mt. Jefferson in the background. Panel title also has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Pacific Northwest Region.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Colorado School of Mines; Texas Tech
OCLC: 29354653

**VIII. Part C. Special Area Mapping. 2. Washington and Pacific Crest Trail Mapping**

**Alpine Lakes Area, Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests.**
Shows national forest and study area boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, lakes, and streams.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 19404463

**Alpine Lakes Study Area, Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests.**
1972. Scale, ca. 163,360. W121°48’ – W120°32’/N48°00’ – N47°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 1 map on two sheets, 153 x 155, sheets 94 x 170 and 94 x 162 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights.
Shows national forest and study area boundaries, roads, railroads, trails, lakes, and streams.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 19261249

**Lake Chelan, Health and Recreation, Chelan National Forest.** (Forest Visitor Pamphlet and Map)
U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
1920. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 11 cm., on page [7] of 8 page (double sided) pamphlet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows Lake Chelan in its entirety from the Columbia River to Company Creek above the settlement of Stehekin. Also shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Pamphlet largely promotes summer home sites on the Chelan National Forest with text and black & white illustrations. Authority information from title panel [page 8]. Map oriented to the northwest. Panel title.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 308 (August 1920), page 49.
Holdings: NA

**Mount Baker Highway, Mount Baker Nat'l Forest, Washington.**
1931. Scale not given. No geographic or public land grid. Black & white. 9 x 19 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map forms one panel on a dual-fold, 6-page brochure showing the route of the Mount Baker Highway from Bellingham to Kulshan Ridge on the north slope of Mount Baker. Map provides mileages keyed to “Log of the Highway” on the inside of the brochure as well as elevations, towns along the route and major rivers. “Highway log,” “Trail Trips from Heather Meadows,” “Historical Note,” and other information also provided.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison; NA
OCLC: 79931671

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Forest Camps on the Naches Highway, Rainier National Forest.
1931. Scale not indicated. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 x 25 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief (summit of the Cascade Range only) shown by hachures.
Shows national forest and national park boundaries, the Naches Highway and road off main highway to Bumping Lake, and the forest camps located along the route. Before the administrative reorganization in this region on the east side of the Cascade Range in 1933, the Rainier National Forest included lands on both the east and west sides of the Cascade Range drainage divide, including the Naches River watershed.
Title panel includes a table of highway distances. Authority information from the title panel. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of Mount Rainier from Tipsoo Lake near Chinook Pass.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; NA
OCLC: 81696096

North Cascades Highway.
[1970] Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 87 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Printed on both sides of sheet: West Side. – East Side. Shows the North Cascades Highway (Washington State Route 20) in black from Marblemount on the west to the Early Winters Information Center on the east and indicates the status of federal lands along its route (national forest, national park, national recreation area, wilderness, etc.) using a variety of colors. Includes text, drawings, color photographs, recreation site diagram, list of points of interest and “Key Map” showing the Highway’s route in the state of Washington. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph, “Diablo Lake.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 913 (February 1971), page 53.
Holdings: LC and 8 other libraries
OCLC: 5401048

Randle Recreation Area, Randle Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.
1959. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 x 26 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, main recreation route and road numbers, forest camps, lookout stations, Forest Service administrative facilities, and huckleberry areas.
Holdings: personal collection


Snoqualmie Pass Winter Recreation Area.
Snoqualmie National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region.
[1965?] Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black on blue paper. 22 x 28 cm., folded to 22 x 9 cm. Relief not provided, perspective view.
Map shows location of private lands and Forest Service lands with boundaries, chair and poma lifts, rope tows, location of U.S. Highway 10, principal buildings, lodges, and chalets.
Holdings: personal collection

Sunset Highway National Forest Cottage Sites.
1917. Scale, ca. 1: 500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue on white. 8 x 38 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map extends from Seattle to Cle Elum, Washington with the Sunset Highway (old U.S. Route 10, new Interstate Route 90)
continuously in the center of the map, showing locations of cottage sites. Includes mileage tables for three routes from Seattle to Cle Elum. Also shows minor roads, railroads, trails, settled places, national forest boundaries, rivers, lakes and streams. “Lots $10 & $15 a year.” Cataloging record states, “This map comes from a promotional brochure issued by the Forest Service.”
Holdings: Washington State Univ.
OCLC: 60382153

Pacific Crest Trail (formerly Cascade Crest Trail) Mapping in Washington

Region 6, Portland, Ore. Aug. 1937 B.M.; revised May 1938. R.J.B.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet, 56 x 26 cm., sometimes seen folded to 28 x 13 cm. without panel title. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. The route of the Cascade Crest trail, alternative trails, primitive area boundaries, camping spots, Forest Service administrative facilities, shelters, post offices, and locations where supplies and horse feed may be obtained shown in red. Also shows national forest, recreation area, international, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, minor trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes a sheet arrangement diagram and listing of the headquarters of national forests along the trail. Shows the route of the Cascade Crest Trail from Stampede Pass to the Canadian border. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Region 6, Portland, Ore., Sept. 1937; revised May 1938. R.J.B.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet, 56 x 26 cm., sometimes seen folded to 28 x 13 cm. without panel title. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. The route of the Cascade Crest trail, alternative trails, primitive area boundaries, camping spots, Forest Service administrative facilities, shelters, post offices, and locations where supplies and horse feed may be obtained shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, minor trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes sheet arrangement diagram and listing of the headquarters of the national forests along the trail. Shows the route of the Cascade Crest Trail from the Columbia River north to Dutch Miller Gap. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Cascade Crest Trail, Washington 1939, Pacific Crest Trail System.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Six. 1939. 18 page booklet including covers with colored maps, 21 cm.
Holdings: New York Public Library; Washington State Univ.
OCLC (Book): 39116333

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Six. Army, Portland District. 1950. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°00' – W120°32'/N49°00' – N45°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map in 8 sections, both sides, on sheet, 43 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Location map and text on verso. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Oregon; Multnomah County Library; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 32617953

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Six. Army, Portland District. 1952. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W122°00' – W120°32'/N49°00' – N45°38'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map in 8 sections, both sides, on sheet, 43 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Location map and text on verso. Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Multnomah County Library
OCLC: 70804918

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IX. Index to Cartographers

Apart from a few special maps, the last map issued by Region 6 with a cartographers name was 1945, Charles W. Gowan, and Arthur W. Kelly, some 15 years earlier than other Regional offices ended the practice of including the names of the map makers on their maps. Cartographers who worked on the “Recreation Guide” maps issued from 1936-1941 most likely were temporary staffers, perhaps W.P.A. employees. Many have not been found in standard city directories or in Forest Service issued staff directories due to the fact that they are noted only by their initials. Of the total estimated 70 numbers in the Oregon and Washington Recreation Guide Series, 42 or 60% have been seen and examined. This means that not all cartographers working on these recreation guides have been identified here. Many cartographers only had one map credit to their name resulting in a longer list of cartographers than other regions of the Forest Service. Dates in parentheses represent revisions or reprints of maps continuing to including the cartographer’s name as one of the original map compilers. Names marked with an * could not be found in reference books or directories and a relationship with the Forest Service is yet undetermined.

**Acker, Sara Lillian.** S. L. Acker. S. L. A. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active 1912 to 1941, Sara L. Acker worked on maps for all Forest Service areas and is found in the 1910 and following editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories. Later editions of the city directories list her name as “S. Lillian Acker,” but in all cases, employed as “draftsman” for the Forest Service. Her last map credit was for tracing the 1941 Sequoia National Forest for the California Region. Her last map for Region 6 was the 1940 map of the Fremont National Forest.

Columbia Folio, 1920, traced by
Deschutes Folio, 1910, traced by
Fremont National Forest, 1940, retraced by (1942)
Minam Folio, 1913, traced by
Santiam National Forest, 1918, traced by
Wallowa Folio, 1917, traced by
Adams, Clarence M. The city directory for Olympia, Washington, the Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Olympic National Forest, lists Adams as being employed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a clerk. The 1910 and 1920 federal Census rolls has Adams’ occupation as a clerk for the Forest Service and by the 1930s, city directories describe him as serving as an “Executive Assistant” with the Forest Service in Olympia.

Olympic National Forest, 1912, compiled by

*C.R.B.

Newberry Crater, Deschutes National Forest, [1968, drawn by]

Baker, Ralph J. R. J. Baker served as a draftsman for the Forest Service from 1935 until 1939 when he transferred to the Portland based Bonneville Power Administration and later, during the war years, to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Portland, Oregon. In May, 1938, Baker revised the Olympic National Forest map one month before the creation of the Olympic National Park.

Olympic National Forest, Recreation Guide No. 24, revised by
Cascade Crest Trail, Washington, (North & South Halves), 1938, revised by

Banks, Kenneth E. K. E. Banks. According to the Portland city directory, Banks began his career with the Forest Service in 1928 as a “clerk” and the next year as a “draftsman.” Directories from 1929 to 1941 list his name as serving in this capacity with the Forest Service. His name is found in Forest Service directories as working in “Maps and Surveys” in the North Pacific Region in the 1930s.

Rainier National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1931)
Umpqua National Forest, 1929, revised by
Wenatchee National Forest, 1931, correction (1929) by
Oregon Skyline Trail, 1931, revised by
Forest Camps, Naches Highway, Rainier National Forest, 1931, compiled by

Bartruff, Chester B. C. B. When Bartruff was revising the Chelan National Forest map cited below, he was listed in the Portland city directory as a “clerk” working for the Forest Service. The next year the directory had his name followed by his occupation, “draftsman.” 1937 found this draftsman employed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Portland, Oregon.

Chelan National Forest, 1935, revised by (1934 revision)

Bassett, Charles C. C. Bassett. (Washington Headquarters Office) Washington, D.C. city directories from 1910 to 1915 indicate that Bassett worked for the Department of Agriculture as a “draftsman” as well as a “soil cartographer.”

Rainier Folio, 1908, compiled by

Blakelock, David H. D. H. Blakelock. The first listing for Blakelock in the Portland Oregon city directory is found in the 1910 edition which describes him as being a “draftsman” for the U.S. Reclamation Service, a position he kept until at least 1915. For the following two years, the Portland city directories include Blakelock, indicating that he is a draftsman by profession, but do not list an employer. 1918 is the first and last time that he is listed as being a draftsman for the U.S. Forest Service. After an absence from the Portland directory for five years, he reappears in 1925 as a draftsman without an employer listed, then in 1927 working for Portland’s Bureau of Public Works.

Columbia National Forest, 1917, compiled by (1920, 1922, 1924, 1925)
Colville National Forest, 1918, traced by (1922, 1928)
Fremont National Forest, 1918, traced by (1923)
Okanogan National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by
Whitman National Forest, 1918, traced by (1923, 1937)
Whitman National Forest, 1927, traced and lettered by

Chelan National Forest, 1913, traced by

Bright, George A.  Geo. A. Bright.  Early in his Forest Service career, Bright most likely worked out of Heppner, Oregon, the Forest Supervisor’s headquarters for the Umatilla National Forest when he compiled the map listed below.  The 1918 Portland city directory carries Bright’s name and lists his occupation as a “Examiner” with the U.S. Forest Service.

Umatilla National Forest, 1913, compiled by

Buckman, Louis H.  L. H. Buckman.  L. H. B.  (Washington Headquarters Office)  The first time Buckman’s name can be found in the Washington, D.C. city directory was in 1914 when he was listed as being a “clerk” with the Forest Service.  By 1917 “clerk” had been replaced with “draftsman” as his occupation.  Between 1919 and 1922 Buckman was employed once again as a “clerk” but this time working for the Census Office with the federal Department of Commerce.  Between 1923 and 1926 he disappeared from the pages of the Washington, D.C. city directory only to reappear in 1927 again as a “draftsman” with the Department of Agriculture.  He continued in this capacity well into the 1940s as the map record shows with map credits for forests in Regions 4, 6, 8, and 9.

Deschutes National Forest, 1940, traced by

Burgess, Jasper W.  J. W. Burgess.  (Region 1, Missoula, Montana)  Primarily involved in compiling and tracing 2-inch (1:126,720-scale) administrative maps from 1952 to 1954 and later as a “supervisor/surveyor, Forest Service” according to the 1958 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory.

Colville National Forest, 1953, compiled and traced by

Burklund, Egron.  E. Burklund.  The 1917 issue of the Portland city directory lists Burklund simply as a “draftsman.”  The directory for 1918 has this draftsman working for the firm of Camp & DuPuy, Inc., architects and builders.  Subsequent city directories for Portland do not carry his name.

Siskiyou National Forest, 1922, revised by (1924, 1926, 1927)

Burns, Findley.  The 1908 Directory for Washington, D.C. entry for Burns lists his occupation as a “Clerk” for the Department of Agriculture and the 1910 Census lists Burns, a lifetime resident of Baltimore, with an occupation of “Forester” with the U.S. Government.  Subsequent directories for Washington, D.C. continue to list his occupation as a “Clerk” with the Department of Agriculture.  From 1914, he is described as an employee of the Forest Service.  Between 1941 and 1945, Burns worked for the Maryland Department of State Forests and Parks as a “Forester” the same occupation found on the 1940 Census form.  Findley was born in Baltimore on December 1, 1879.

The Crater National Forest: Its Resources and Their Conservation.  1911.  (Forest visitor booklet and map), text by The Olympic National Forest: Its Resources and Their Management. 1911.  (Forest visitor booklet and map), text by

Byers, Virgil A.  V. A. Byers.  V.A.B.  Byers was first listed in the 1926 edition of the Portland city directory as a “draftsman” without an employer.  After working as draftsman with the Willamette Iron & Steel Company in 1927, he hired on with the Forest Service in 1928 as a draftsman in the Maps and Surveys Section of the Engineering Division of Region 6.  well into the 1950s.

Road and Recreation map of State of Oregon, 1931, revised by
Cascade National Forest, 1930, revised by
Chelan National Forest, 1935, revised by
Crater National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by
Deschutes National Forest, 1928, revised by
Malheur National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by (1931)
Mt. Baker National Forest, 1941, traced and revised by (1942)
Olympic National Forest, 1930, revised by
Olympic National Forest, 1941, topographic map compiled and traced by (1948)
Olympic National Forest, 1942, revised by (1948)
Rogue River Crater National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by
Rogue River National Forest, 1933, compiled and traced by
Santiam National Forest, 1931, Forest visitor map, revised by
Siskiyou National Forest, 1940, revised by (1942)
Snoqualmie National Forest, 1927, revised by (1928)
Umatilla National Forest (North Half), 1940, compiled and traced by
Wenatchee National Forest, 1931, corrections (1927, 1928, & 1930) by
Mt. Hood Recreation Area, 1929, compiled by
Forest Camps, Naches Highway, Rainier National Forest, 1931, compiled by
Recreation Guide Maps, 1935-1939

**Caps, Stephen R.** Listed in the 1912 Washington, D.C. city directory as employed by the U.S. Geological Survey, the agency that engraved and printed the 1913 map of District 6 cited below.

National Forests, District 6, 1913, additions and corrections by

**Cohoon, Anson E.** Cohoon served as the Forest Supervisor for the Siuslaw National Forest from 1908 to 1913.

Siuslaw National Forest, 1913, corrected by

**Cox, Frances C.** F. C. C. (Washington Headquarters Office) Washington D.C. directories from the time when F.C.C. was active tracing atlas folio pages, list a Frances C. Cox working for the Department of Agriculture as a “clerk” but not identified with any particular bureau. Her other map credits include those for the tracing of the 1915 Caribou National Forest Atlas and the Caribou National Forest Grazing Atlas of 1916 for District 4.

Wallowa Folio, 1917, traced by

*C. W. D.* Initials could not be linked to a name, but this cartographer/graphic artist was responsible for many of the maps in the North Pacific Region’s Recreation Guide Series, especially those in the series on Oregon recreation areas.

Recreation Guide Maps, 1935-1939

**Dunstan, William E.** W. E. Dunstan. (Region 1, Missoula, Montana) Active in the 1950s and into the 1960s compiling and tracing administrative maps. Listed as a “draftsman” (1958) and later as an “engineer” (1959) with the Forest Service in Polk’s Missoula city directories.

Colville National Forest, 1953, traced by

**Elliott, Frances.** F. E. Portland city directories from the 1930s into the 1940s list Elliott first as a stenographer and later as a clerk with the Forest Service.

Oregon Skyline Trail, North Half, 1938, revised by
Recreation Guide Maps, 1935-1939


Olympic National Forest, (Recreation Guide No. 24, Region 6, Washington, 1938), [drawn/designed by]

*E. W. F.* Initials could not be discovered using reference resources. An “E. W. F.” was responsible for the Washington Recreation Guides No. 6 “Spirit Lake Recreation Area” and No. 10 “Mt. Adams Recreation Area.”

Columbia Folio, 1908, traced by
Crater Folio, 1909, traced by
Rainier Folio, 1908, traced by
Wenatchee Folio, 1908, traced by


Fremont Folio, 1910, traced by

Flach, Victor H.  V. H. Flach.  V. H. F.  The 1920 edition of the Portland city directory is the first to list Victor H. Flach (misspelled as Flack) as a draftsman with the Forest Service. His name was misspelled on the two maps dated 1922 of the Umpqua National Forest as “Flack.” The Portland city directories continued to spell his name “Flack” throughout the 1920s until 1929 when it finally appeared spelled correctly as “Flach.” Forest Service directories and maps (after 1922) spelled his name correctly. By 1930 Flach was the Chief Draftsman in the Engineering Division of Region 6 and between 1931 and 1935 he was alternately a draftsman or civil engineer according the annual Portland city directory. The April, 1933 edition of the Directory, Forest Service lists Victor H. Flach as “Chief, Maps and Surveys” for the North Pacific Region as did his entry in the Portland city directory, “In charge, US Forest Service, Division of Surveys and Maps,” well into the 1950s.

Road and Recreation map, state of Oregon, 1927, revised by (1931)
Cascade National Forest, 1923, revised by
Cascade National Forest, 1925, compiled by (1930)
Chelan National Forest, 1928, traced by (1931, 1935)
Columbia National Forest, 1922, corrected by (1925)
Columbia National Forest, 1931, compiled by (1932, 1935, 1938)
Crater National Forest, in Recreation in the Southern Cascades, guide map, 1917, [compiled] by
Crater National Forest, 1930, compiled by
Malheur National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1931)
Mt. Baker National Forest, 1926, revised by
Ochoco National Forest, 1922, compiled and traced by (1924)
Rainier National Forest, 1920, in Mountain Outings on the Rainier National Forest, map compiled by
Rainier National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1931)
Rogue River Crater National Forest, 1930, compiled by (1933)
Siuslaw National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by (1924, 1932, 1937 – North & South Halves)
Snoqualmie National Forest, 1923, compiled by (1932)
Snoqualmie National Forest, 1925, compiled and revised by (1927, 1928)
Umpqua National Forest, 1922, compiled and traced by
Wenaha National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
Wenatchee National Forest, 1931, correction (1924) by
Whitman National Forest, 1925, traced by (1935, 1937)
Mount Hood Loop Highway, 1926, compiled by (1930)

Flack, Frank F.  F. Flack.  F. F. Flack is first listed in the Portland city directory in 1920 as “draftsman” for the Forest Service. Flack remained with the North Pacific Region until 1937 when he transferred to the Rocky Mountain Region and remained on that Region’s Engineering Division until about 1948. Portland city directories, 1931 to 1937 listed his name as being a draftsman, US Forest Service.

Region 6, 1936 (small scale map), compiled by
Fremont Proclamation diagram, 1935, traced by
Fremont National Forest, Oregon, (North Half) 1927, traced by
Fremont National Forest, Oregon, (South Half) 1927, traced by
Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1927, traced by (1935, 1938)
Fremont National Forest, Oregon, 1927, (Forest visitor map) traced by
Mt. Hood National Forest, 1927, 1:253,440-scale administrative & forest visitor maps, revised by
Siskiyou National Forest, 1926, revised by (1927)
Wallowa National Forest, 1925, revised by
Whitman National Forest, 1927, revised by
Mount Baker Highway, Mt. Baker National Forest, 1931, compiled by
Recreation Guide Maps, 1935-1939


Minam Folio, 1913, grazing classification and base map by

Flynn, Theodore P. T.P. Flynn. T. P. F. According to the map record, Flynn began his cartographic career with the Forest Service in 1918, but was not listed in the Portland city directory that year. A directory for Portland was not published in 1919, so it was not until the 1920 edition when Flynn was identified as a “draftsman” with the Forest Service. By 1923, he was listed as a “civil engineer” for the Forest Service and from 1924 to 1926 as a Forest Service “examiner.” He became responsible for road design and construction in 1929 with the Forest Service 1931-1941 and identified in the Portland city directories as an “Inspector” or as an “Engineer.” Directories indicate that he retired shortly after World War II.

Cascade National Forest, 1920, (Fishing, Hunting, and Camping on the), two maps, compiled by
Malheur National Forest, 1918, traced by (1920, 1924)
Minam National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by
Rainier National Forest, 1920, in Mountain Outings on the Rainier National Forest, map compiled by
Siskiyou National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1921, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1927)
Wallowa National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by (1924, 1935)
Wallowa National Forest, 1925, compiled and lettered by (1931)
The Washington National Forest: A Mountain Vacation Land, maps compiled by (1920, 1923)
Wenaha National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
Whitman National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by
Oregon Skyline Trail, 1921, compiled by

Frankland, James. J. Frankland. J. F. Frankland’s name comes up in the 1917 issue of the Portland city directory where he is identified as a “Ranger” for the U.S. Forest Service, but it was not until 1924 when the directory listed him as a “draftsman” for the Forest Service, a position he kept until 1926. The next year he was elevated to the role of Examiner, then Engineer (1929) and in 1930 as Assistant District (Regional) Engineer. By 1932, he had been promoted to Regional Engineer/Assistant Regional Forester, a position he held until 1952, as indicated by the January 1952 Forest Service Organizational Directory. In 1936 Frankland was also put in charge of the “Emergency Work Office,” located organizationally within the Engineering Division of Region 6 and responsible for the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW – Civilian Conservation Corps), Emergency Relief Act, (ERA), Works Progress (later Projects) Administration (WPA), and the Resettlement Program.

Fremont Proclamation diagram, 1935, compiled by
Fremont National Forest, 1927, compiled by (1932, 1935, 1938)
Okanogan National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Rainier National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1923)
Santiam National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1920)
Whitman National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1923, 1927, 1931, 1937)
Columbia Gorge Park Division, Oregon National Forest, 1916, compiled by

Fredricksen, Grace J. G. F. According to the Portland city directory of 1937, Fredricksen was working as a “clerk” for the U.S. Forest Service and in 1938 as a “draftsman”

Mt. Hood National Forest, 1939, traced by (1952)
Whitman National Forest, 1942, traced by (Minam Division)
Fromme, Rudo L.  R. L.  In the July 1940 Forest Service Directory, Fromme’s name can be found as the Assistant Supervisor on the Mt. Baker National Forest.


Gano, Warden W.  W. W.  G.  Portland city directories list Gano as an engineer working for Region 6 of the Forest Service from the 1930s until 1952, when the Forest Service Organizational Directory records that he transferred to the Engineering Division of the Northern Region in Missoula, Montana in charge of “Roads, Trails, and Landing Fields.”  By 1958, Gano is working in the Washington, D.C. Office in the Civil Engineering Section, National Forest Resource Management.  In 1963 he became the Regional Engineer for the Pacific Northwest Region in Portland, Oregon.  Perhaps, during the Second World War, Gano was asked to stand in as a cartographer due to staff shortages.  Later directories record his name as “Ward W. Gano.”

Malheur National Forest, Lost Creek Ranger District, 1945, compiled and traced by
Redwood Hw’y Recreation Area, Siskiyou National Forest, Oregon and California, Rec. Guide No. 26, 1936

Gardner, Paul H.  P. H.  Gardner is first listed as a “draftsman” with the U.S. Forest Service in the 1932 edition of the Portland city directory although the map record indicates he started a year earlier in 1931.  City directories continued to carry his name as a draftsman for the Forest Service throughout the 1930s.

Wenatchee National Forest, 1931, correction (1931) by

Gowan, Charles W.  C. W.  C. Gowan was hired by the Forest Service as a draftsman in 1929, a position he kept into the late 1930s when his title became “Civil Engineer.”  The Portland, Oregon city directories indicate that he left the city during World War II, perhaps to serve in the armed forces, before returned to his former position as an engineer with the Forest Service.

Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, 1929, revised by
Malheur National Forest, Lost Creek Ranger District, 1945, compiled by
Siuslaw National Forest, 1937, South Half, compiled by

*G. H.  Cartographer could not be identified.

Sky Lakes: Rogue River and Winema National Forests, 1975, [drawn by]

Hanzlik, Edward J.  E. J.  The city directory for Olympia, Washington, the Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Olympic National Forest, lists Hanzlik as being a “Forest Examiner” for the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the time that his 1915 map of the forest was issued continuing until 1919 in that capacity.  City directories of Seattle, Washington from the 1920s list Hanzlik as a resident of that city working as a “Forest Examiner” for the U.S. Forest Service.  The Snoqualmie National Forest had its Supervisor’s Headquarters in Seattle.  By 1940, according to the Census of that year, Hanzlik was living in Portland, Oregon working as “Forester” for the “Forest Service.

Olympic National Forest, 1915, [compiled and] traced by
Olympic National Forest, 1920, compiled [and traced] by

Harris, H. W.  W. H.  Harris.  Polk’s Wallowa County Directory for 1917 lists H. W. Harris, a resident of the city of Wallowa as being the Supervisor of the Wallowa National Forest and Polk’s Wallowa County Tax Lists for 1914 and 1917 also has a H.W. Harris living in the city of Wallowa.  The “W.H.” on the map he approved in 1913 most likely is an error.

Wallowa National Forest, 1913, approved by

Crater Folio, 1909, compiled by
Fremont Folio, 1910, compiled by

*Hensel, R. L.*  The name could not be found in Washington, D.C. or in Portland city directories of this time period. However, Washington, D.C. directories starting with the 1919 edition and continuing into the 1920s list a Rudolph E. Hensel as being a draftsman with the Washington Navy Yard. There is the possibility that the “L” in R.L. Hensel was in error. The 1917 Wallowa Folio was prepared entirely by Washington, D.C. cartographers.

Wallowa Folio, 1917, base map by

Keer, R. F.  The only copy of this map cited below as compiled by R. F. Keer, has the note “Map reduced from ½” Dist. tracing” and sent to Washington, D.C. for duplication. Since Keer cannot be found in the Portland city directories for the time period in which the map was made, it is most likely that Keer was working from Roseburg, Oregon, the headquarters of the Umpqua National Forest.

Umpqua National Forest, 1916, compiled by

Kelly, Arthur W.  A.W.K.  Kelly is first listed as being a “clerk” with the U.S. Forest Service in the 1935 edition of the Portland city directory and again in 1936. The 1937 city directory states that his occupation is that of a “draftsman” with the Forest Service and that he served in that capacity at least until July, 1954. The May, 1941 Forest Service Directory was the first to list Kelly as a draftsman, perhaps representing a promotion. His name does not appear in the 1958 Forest Service Directory.

Chelan National Forest, (6) Ranger District Maps of 1941, compiled and traced by
Columbia National Forest, 1940, Topographic map compiled by (1949 – Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
Columbia National Forest, 1940, Forest visitor Map revised by (1949 – Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
Columbia National Forest, 1941, Administrative map revised by (1949 – Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
Malheur National Forest, Lost Creek Ranger District, 1945, traced by
Mt. Hood National Forest, 1939, compiled by (1952)
Olympic National Forest, 1941, topographic map traced by (1948)
Snoqualmie National Forest, Naches-Teiton Ranger Districts, 1941, compiled by
Snoqualmie National Forest, North Bend Ranger District, 1941, compiled by
Umatilla National Forest, Ranger District maps of 1940, compiled by
Wallowa National Forest, 1942, compiled and traced by (1946)

Ketchum, V. L.  Ketchum is listed in Portland city directories of this time (1915) as being a “surveyor” for the Forest Service and in 1918 as being a “draftsman” for the city’s Commission of Public Docks. The directories and early Oregon automobile registrations do not provide the full names for the initials “V.L.”

Whitman National Forest, 1915, drafted by

Klemme, George W.  Geo. Klemme.  G. W. Klemme.  G. K.  In 1921, Klemme compiled and traced an administrative map of the Siuslaw National Forest for the North Pacific District before being moving on to Denver, Colorado to serve as a draftsman for the Rocky Mountain District. His name first appears in the Denver city directory for 1921 as a Forest Service employee, but by 1924 he had left the federal government for Denver Water, a public utility established in 1918. The public utility was then engaged in the ambitious task of building an aqueduct that would carry water from the western slope of the Continental Divide to Denver on the eastern slope. The centerpiece for this marvel of engineering was the Moffat Tunnel that carried both water and the Denver, Rio Grande and Western Railroad mainline through the Rockies.

Siuslaw National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by (1924, 1932, 1937 – North Half only)

Knox, Edward R.  E. R. Knox.  E. R. K.  Knox’s brief career with the Forest Service lasted a mere two years. Only the 1921 edition of the Portland city directory identified him as a “draftsman” with the Forest Service.

Cascade National Forest, 1921, revised by (1923)
Colville National Forest, 1922, revised by
Kuenzel, Paul E.  P. E. Kuenzel.  P. E.  Kuenzel started his drafting career in Portland, Oregon in 1918 with the contracting firm of Michael Lynott, Inc.  By 1919 he was working as a draftsman for the Forest Service’s District 6 and continued until 1925 when he transferred to the city of Portland’s Bureau of Construction (Dept. of Public Works) as a draftsman.

Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, 1922, drawn by
Crater National Forest, 1919, corrected by (1922, 1925)
Mt. Hood National Forest, 1924, compiled by (1927, 1931, 1935)
Olympic National Forest, 1923, compiled by (1930)

*E. L.  Unknown cartographer responsible for two early numbers in the Oregon Recreation map series, No. 3, “McKenzie Recreation Area” and No. 5, “Lake o’ Woods Recreation Area” both dated 1936.

*V. H. L.  Unknown cartographer responsible for three numbers in the Washington Recreation map series, No. 5, “Twin Buttes Recreation Area” and No. 6, “Spirit Lake Recreation Area” and No. 10, “Mt. Adams Recreation Area, all of 1936.

Lord, Cecil A.  C. A. Lord.  C.A.L.  C.A.  Lord first appears in the 1917 edition of the Portland city directory as a draftsman, but without an employer listed by his name.  That changed in 1918 when he began work in District 6’s Engineer Division as noted in the city directory.  After 1918, he was listed in the city directory alternately as a “surveyor” or as a “civil engineer” and in 1926 as a “clerk.”  The Forest Service directories from 1924 to 1926 list Lord in the Engineering Section of District 6 working on roads.  City directories of Portland after 1926 do not include his name.

Cascade National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1921, 1923)
Colville National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1922, 1928)
Fremont National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Malheur National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1920, 1924)
Minam National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by
Santiam National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1920)
Siskiyou National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1921, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1927)
Wallowa National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by (1924, 1925, 1931, 1935)
Wenaha National Forest, 1920, compiled and traced by
Whitman National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1923, 1927, 1931, 1937)
Whitman National Forest, 1921, compiled and traced by

*B. M.  Unidentified cartographer responsible for many numbers of Recreation Guide Maps for Oregon.

Oregon Skyline Trail, (North & South Halves), 1937, compiled by (1938)
Cascade Crest Trail, Washington, (North & South Halves), 1937, compiled by (1938)
Recreation Guide Maps, Oregon, 1935-1939

*W. M.  Unidentified cartographer.

Lava Butte Geologic Area, 1962, [drawn by]
Newberry Crater, Deschutes National Forest, [1963, drawn by]

MacDaniels, Everett H.  E. H. MacDaniels.  Early in his Forest Service career, MacDaniels served as Deputy Supervisor of the Crater National Forest out of Medford, Oregon, the Forest Supervisor’s headquarters when he compiled the map listed below.  The 1926 Portland city directory records his name and lists his occupation as a “Inspector” with the U.S. Forest Service.  The 1927 edition of the directory provided his full first name.

Crater National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1922, 1924, 1925, 1926)

*May, F. F.  Unknown cartographer not found in the Washington or Oregon City Directories.

Mount Baker Highway, Mount Baker Nat’l Forest, Washington, [drawn by]
Meekham, H. S.  H. S. Meekham  (Washington Headquarters Office)  Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service, compiling folios on all Districts beginning in 1907, a flurry of Proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915, and moving on to administrative maps, especially of the Eastern District, as map and survey offices in the outlying regional offices became fully operational. His output for the District 6 shown here typifies his work on all other Districts other than the Eastern District; 13 Folios from 1907 to 1920, Proclamation diagrams, 1912-1918, administrative maps for all Districts up to the early 1920s. Then, as cartographic operations came up to speed in the Districts, his name disappears from District administrative maps out West. He continued to work on Proclamation diagrams and administrative maps of the Eastern District (including southern forests) until the early 1930s. Meekham is listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory of 1910 as being with the “Dept. of Agr.”

Cascade National Forest, 1912, compiled by
Chelan Folio, 1908, compiled by
Chelan National Forest, 1922, compiled by
Columbia Folio, 1908, compiled by
Columbia Folio, 1920, compiled by
Deschutes Folio, 1910, compiled by
Minam Folio, 1913, compiled by
Rainier Folio, 1908, compiled by
Siuslaw Folio, 1910, compiled by
Snoqualmie Folio, 1907, compiled by
Snoqualmie National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Umatilla Folio, 1910, compiled by
Umatilla National Forest, 1922, compiled by (1930)
Umatilla National Forest, 1930, compilation revised by (1935 – South Half only)
Wallowa Folio, 1910, compiled by
Wallowa Folio, 1917, compiled by
Washington Folio, 1907, compiled by
Wenaha Folio, 1910, compiled by
Wenatchee Proclamation diagram, 1925, compiled by
Wenatchee Folio, 1908, compiled by
Wenatchee National Forest, 1922, compiled by (1925, 1932)

Mehurin, E. L.  E. L. Mehurin.  E. L. M.  (Washington Headquarters Office)  Mehurin’s name appears as the one who traced many folio pages, proclamation diagrams, and administrative maps from 1915 to 1938. Towards the end of her career, she worked primarily on maps of the Southern forests. She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 onwards.

Crater National Forest, 1919, traced by (1922, 1924, 1925, 1926)
Deschutes National Forest, 1940, compiled by
Wallowa National Forest, 1937, traced by
Wenatchee Proclamation diagram, 1925, traced by
Wenatchee National Forest, 1920, compiled by (1931)
Wenatchee National Forest, 1922, traced by (1925, 1932)

*N. B. N.*  N. N.  Unidentified cartographer responsible for many numbers of Oregon maps included in the 1930s Recreation Guide Series.

Noel, J. S. N.  J. S. Noel.  J. S. N.  (Washington Headquarters Office)  Noel worked mostly on tracing folio pages for forests throughout the West and later Proclamation diagrams and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being a “draftsman, Dept. Agr.”

Minam Folio, 1913, traced by
Siuslaw Folio, 1910, traced by
Wenatchee Folio, 1908, traced by

Noyes, Clare B.  C. B. Noyes.  C. B. N.  (Washington Headquarters Office)  Another highly productive cartographer with a specialty in topography. The name first appears on the Snoqualmie Folio of 1907 and last found on the 1940 Los Padres National Forest, Monterey Division administrative and topographic maps as the one who traced these maps. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. from 1915 and thereafter.
**Osborne, William Bush, Jr.** Wm. B. Osborne. Osborne transitioned from being an Assistant Forester on the Oregon National Forest headquartered in Portland in 1911 to a “Forest Examiner” in 1914 to being a “Deputy Forest Supervisor” in 1915. Later city directories note that his position with the Forest Service was as an “Examiner.” Forest Service directories place him in the Fire Control Division responsible for fire suppression in the Portland Office until 1932 when he moved to Seattle, Washington and placed in charge of the “Cooperative Fire Equipment Project.” By 1936 he was back at the Regional Office in Portland working in the State and Private Forestry Division, Private Forestry Section.

Oregon National Forest, Oregon, Hood River District, 1912, compiled and mapped by
Oregon National Forest, 1913, revised by
Oregon National Forest, 1916, compiled and mapped by

*O. M. P.* These initials could not be decoded in the Forest Service or in Portland city directories for the early 1920s.

Whitman National Forest, 1923, compiled by (1927, 1931, 1937)

**Patterson, Wade B.** W. B. Patterson. W. B. P. The 1920 edition of the Portland city directory includes Patterson and lists his occupation as being a “draftsman,” but without an employer. The Portland city directory was not published in 1922, but in 1923 Patterson’s name can be found as a draftsman working for the U.S. Forest Service and in directories issued from 1925 onwards, he is listed as an unaffiliated draftsman. By 1929 he was employed as a draftsman for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland Office.

Road and Recreation Map of Oregon, 1923, prepared by
Road and Recreation Map of Oregon, 1924, prepared and revised by (1927, 1931)
Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, 1924, revised by
Cascade National Forest, 1921, revised by (1923)
Columbia National Forest, 1925, revised by
Crater National Forest, 1924, revised by (1925)
Deschutes National Forest, 1924, traced by (1928)

**Peterson, John L.** J. L. Peterson. (Washington Headquarters Office) Listed in the 1918 edition of Polk’s Washington, D.C. city directory as employed by the Department of Agriculture as an “engineer.”

Wallowa Folio, 1917, base map by

**Potter, Albert F.** A. F. Potter. Albert F. Potter was hired by the General Land Office as an expert on grazing and, in 1902, while working out of the Salt Lake City office of the G.L.O., he completed a survey of potential forest reserves in Utah. Potter went on to become a grazing inspector for the Forest Service in 1906 and was the bureau’s first Chief of Grazing. Gifford Pinchot credited Potter for launching the Forest Service’s sound, workable, and productive grazing policy in the early years of the agency.

Minam Grazing Atlas, 1913, approved by

*Porter, R. W.* This name was not found in Washington, D.C. directories or in Portland city directories for this time period. (See below under Reaburn, Dewitt L.)

National Forests, District 6, 1913, topography by
Powell, James E. J. E. Powell was a “draftsman” with the Department of Agriculture according to Polk’s Washington, D.C. city directories from 1930 to 1940. Powell lived in McLean and Falls Church in Virginia.

Deschutes National Forest, 1940, compiled by

Rankin, Hugh B. Rankin was the Forest Supervisor for the Siuslaw National Forest from 1914 to 1918.

Siuslaw National Forest, 1915, corrected by

Reburn, Dewitt L. D. L. Reburn was employed by the U.S. Geological Survey to survey the Idaho-Montana boundary line and whose name is found in the work, History of the Topographic Branch (Division) by Richard T. Evans and Helen M. Frye (Reston, Va.: U.S. Geological Survey, 2009 – USGS Circular 1341). He later worked in Alaska under Alfred H. Brooks on Geological Survey projects. However, his name like R.W. Porter’s was searched in both Washington, D.C. and Portland, Oregon city directories for 1909-1920 period but could not be found in either. Perhaps his and R.W. Porter’s (see above) topographic contribution to this Forest Service map was done as employees of the USGS, or their earlier topographic work was borrowed by the Forest Service for this one map.

National Forests, District 6, 1913, topography by

Reed, Theodora T. R. Reed no doubt continued on through the 1960s preparing and tracing maps for the Northern Region after beginning her Forest Service career during the late 1930s as a “clerk” as listed in the 1938 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory and in the 1955 edition of the directory as “draftsman.”

Colville National Forest, 1953, traced by
Colville National Forest, 1953 (small scale map), prepared by (1957)

Renie, Jack J. J. J. Renie is listed in the Portland city directory for only one year, 1923, as being a “draftsman” with the U.S. Forest Service.

Cascade National Forest, 1921, revised by (1923)
Mt. Hood National Forest, 1924, drawn by (1927, 1931)
Snoqualmie National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by (1925, 1927, 1928, 1932)

Robertson, Richard H. R. Robertson. Possibly the first draftsman to work for District 6 in Portland, Oregon, as he is found in 1909 Portland city directory employed by the Forest Service. The 1910 Census has him living in Portland, Oregon with an occupation of “Clerk” with the “Government.” The map record and city directories of the time would indicate that he stopped working for the Forest Service around 1920, although still a resident of Portland.

National Forests, District 6, 1913, traced and lettered by
Cascade National Forest, 1919, traced by (1921, 1923)
Columbia National Forest, 1917, traced by (1920, 1924)
Colville National Forest, 1918, traced by (1922, 1928)
Crater National Forest, Recreation in the Southern Cascades, guide map, 1917, [compiled by]
Deschutes National Forest, 1915, compiled by
Malheur National Forest, 1918, traced by (1920, 1924)
Ochoco National Forest, 1915, corrected by
Olympic National Forest, 1911, in booklet with text by Findley Burns, prepared by
Oregon National Forest, 1916, lettered by
Rainier National Forest, 1915, compiled by
Rainier National Forest, 1918, traced by (1923)
Siskiyou National Forest, 1915, compiled and lettered by
Siskiyou National Forest, 1919, traced by (1921, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1927)
Umatilla National Forest, 1915, corrected by
Umpqua National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Wenatchee National Forest, 1916, compiled and traced by
Wenatchee National Forest, 1918, compiled, traced, and revised by
Columbia Gorge Park Division, Oregon National Forest, 1916, compiled by
Sunset Highway National Forest Cottage Sites, 1917, [compiled by]
*C. S.* Unknown cartographer not found in Forest Service or Portland city directories.

Whitman National Forest, 1942, compiled and traced by (Blue Mountains & Minam Divisions)

*C. R. S.* Unknown cartographer responsible for several numbers in the Washington Series of Recreation Guides published during the late 1930s.

*F. P. S.* Unknown cartographer not found in the Portland City Directories.

Columbia National Forest, 1925, revised by

*R. H. S.* R.S. Unknown cartographer responsible for drawing, with Frank F. Flack, Oregon Guide No. 12, “North Santiam Recreation Area map of 1936 and for the revisions made to No. 21, the “Mt. Hood Winter Sports Area” map of 1938.

**Schade, Frank P.** F. Schade. Schade is listed in the Portland city directory for only one year, 1924, as being a “civil engineer” with the U.S. Forest Service.

Siskiyou National Forest, 1924, revised by (1926, 1927)

**Shaw, Rose S.** R. S. Shaw. R. S. S (Washington Headquarters Office) Shaw first began her work in the Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office tracing folio sheets for California forests in 1914. Her map credits extend to a 1937 map of the Cumberland National Forest, and so, like other cartographers in the Washington, D.C. office in the 1930s, she worked primarily, almost exclusively one could say, on eastern and southern forests.

Oregon National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by
Umpqua National Forest, 1918, traced by

**Shelley, Ralph S.** R. S. Shelley. Shelley is first listed in the Portland city directory of 1909 as being the Deputy Supervisor of the Oregon National Forest. He later became Supervisor of the Siuslaw National Forest in 1918 and held that position for 20 years.

Oregon National Forest, Oregon, Hood River District, 1912, compiled and mapped by
Oregon National Forest, 1913, compiled and mapped by

**Simons, Sprague T.** S. T. Simons. S. T. S. Map credits being the guide, Simons began his cartographic career with the Forest Service in 1919 on the Northern District, then moved on to work for the Intermountain District (1925 Fishlake National Forest map), and finally with the North Pacific District, 1926-1942. The 1926 edition of the Portland city directory includes his name as a “draftsman” with the U. S. Forest Service and city directories for Portland, Oregon, thereafter, carry his name well into the 1950s as working in that capacity for the Forest Service.

Road and Recreation map, State of Oregon, 1927, revised by (1931)
Chelan National Forest, 1928, traced by (1935)
Chelan National Forest, 1931, traced and revised by
Columbia National Forest, 1931, traced by (1932, 1935, 1938)
Mt. Baker National Forest, 1926, revised by
Ochoco National Forest, 1930, compiled and traced by (1935, 1937)
Rainier National Forest, 1930, traced by (1931)
Siuslaw National Forest, 1932, ¼” map, traced by (1937 – South Half only)
Snoqualmie National Forest, 1927, revised by (1928)
Umatilla National Forest (North & South Halves), 1940, compiled by
Umpqua National Forest, 1939, compiled by (1946, 1948)
Wallowa National Forest, 1942, compiled by (1946)
Wenatchee National Forest, 1931, corrections (1926 & 1927) by
Sizer, Francene E.  F. E. Sizer. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active from 1921 to 1931, working as assigned on maps of all Districts except the Rocky Mountain District, later to specialize on mapping of the southern forests until 1931. Her last map credits came in 1945 and 1946 on two maps of the Caribbean National Forest, now El Yunque National Forest. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. during her active period.

Mt. Baker National Forest, 1922, traced by (1926)
Washington National Forest, 1922, traced by

Smith, Raymond H.  R. H. Smith.  R. H. S.  R.S. Smith is first listed in the 1937 Portland city directory as being a “draftsman” for the U.S. Forest Service. This edition also listed his name as simply Raymond Smith, while the 1940 edition of the directory includes his middle initial “H.” This fact allows the inclusion of two maps with the credit “R.S.” under his full name. Listed as draftsman with the Forest Service from 1937 to 1941, but absent during the war years. Portland Oregon city directories after the war identify Smith as being an “engineer” with no affiliation to any particular employer.

Mt. Hood National Forest, 1939, traced by (1952)
Olympic National Forest, 1941, topographic map traced by (1948)
Umatilla National Forest (South Half),1940, compiled and traced by
Recreation Guide Maps, 1935-1939

Tayloe, Imogen I.  I. I. T.  (Washington Headquarters Office) Tayloe is listed in Polk’s 1908 Washington, D.C. city directory as being employed by the Department of Agriculture as a “draftsman.”

Chelan Folio, 1908, traced by
Rainier Folio, 1908, traced by

Taylor, Charles L.  C. L. T.  (Washington Headquarters Office) Taylor is listed in the 1908 Washington, D.C. city directory as being employed by the Department of Agriculture and in the 1910 directory, by the Forest Service.

Crater Folio, 1909, traced by

Thompson, S. Marshall.  S. M. T.  (Washington Headquarters Office) Thompson’s name can be found in the 1916, 1917, and 1918 editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories as being a “clerk” for the Forest Service.

Wallowa Folio, 1917, traced by

Trembly, Guy T.  G. T. Trembly.  G. Trembly.  G. T. T.  (Washington Headquarters Office) With Ellen L. Mehurin, the most productive map tracer in the Washington Office, working first on tracing Proclamation diagrams and folio sheets beginning in 1907 then administrative maps for all Forest Service Regions, all the way to the mid-1930s with a map of Puerto Rico of 1935. In 1910 he was listed as a “draftsman” in the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Chelan Folio, 1908, traced by
Columbia Folio, 1908, traced by
Crater Folio, 1909, traced by
Minam Folio, 1913, traced by
Rainier Folio, 1908, traced by
Snoqualmie Folio, 1907, traced by
Umatilla Folio, 1910, traced by
Wallowa Folio, 1910, traced by
Wallowa Folio, 1917, traced by
Washington Folio, 1907, traced by
Wenaha Folio, 1910, traced by
 Wenatchee Folio, 1908, traced by

Tricker, Albert C.  A. C. T.  1932 is the first year that Tricker’s name is carried in the Portland city directory with an occupation of “draftsman” but without an employer. This situation lasted until 1937 when Tricker is recorded in the city directory as being a draftsman for the U.S. Forest Service and continued to be so listed until the mid-1950s. He is first listed in the May, 1941 Forest Service Directory as “Arthur C. Tricker” a mistake that was corrected in the next edition of the Directory, April, 1942.
Umatilla National Forest (North Half), 1940, compiled by

**Vanderford, Jay B.** J. B. Vanderford. J. B. V. Vanderford’s first position with the Forest Service, North Pacific District was that of a messenger, from 1923 to 1927. After an absence of over 8 years, the 1935 Portland city directory includes his name as a “draftsman” with the US Forest Service and carried his name, occupation, and employer this way until well into the 1950s.

Columbia National Forest, 1940, Forest visitor Map revised by (1949 – Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
Columbia National Forest, 1941, Administrative map revised by (1949 – Gifford Pinchot National Forest)
Malheur National Forest, Lost Creek Ranger District, 1945, corrected by
Olympic National Forest, 1941, topographic map traced by (1948)
Umatilla National Forest (South Half), 1940, traced by
Umpqua National Forest, 1939, compiled and traced by (1946, 1948)
Wallowa National Forest, 1942, compiled by (1946)
Whitman National Forest, 1942, compiled and traced by (Blue Mountains & Minam Divisions)


Snoqualmie National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Wallowa Folio, 1917, traced by

**Washburn, Frank E.** F. E. Washburn. Washburn. F. E. W. (Southwest Region, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon; Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado) Washburn became the Chief of Drafting for the Rocky Mountain District in 1927, after leaving the North Pacific District where he had worked since 1920. Previous to 1921, he was a cartographer for the Southwestern District working in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Washburn worked for the Forest Service in Denver until 1957 when he became an engineer for Denver’s City Board of Water Commissioners.

Map of Automobile Roads, State of Washington, 1925, revised by
Cascade National Forest, 1925, drawn by (1930)
Crater National Forest, 1925, revised by
Deschutes National Forest, 1924, traced by (1928)
Fremont Proclamation diagram, 1935, traced by
Fremont National Forest, 1927, traced by (1935, 1938)
Mt. Baker National Forest, 1926, revised by
Mt. Hood National Forest, 1924, drawn by (1927, 1931)
Olympic National Forest, 1923, compiled and traced by (1930)
Santiam National Forest, 1923, compiled and drawn by
Santiam National Forest, 1925, compiled, drawn and revised by (1931, 1932)
Siskiyou National Forest, 1922, revised by (1924)
Siskiyou National Forest, 1926, revised by (1927)
Snoqualmie National Forest, 1925, revised by (1927, 1928)
Umpqua National Forest, 1925, traced by (1929, 1931, 1932, 1935)
Wallowa National Forest, 1925, revised by
Whitman National Forest, 1925, traced by (1935, 1937)
Oregon Caves National Monument, 1923, compiled by (1926)
Oregon Skyline Trail, 1925, compiled by (1931)

**Weitknecht, Robert H.** Robt. H. Weitknecht. Weitknecht is listed only once in the Portland city directory. In the 1917 edition, he is described as being a “forest ranger” with the U.S. Forest Service.

Deschutes National Forest, 1915, compiled by

**Wernstedt, Lage.** L. Wernstedt. L. W. Wernstedt began his service on the Columbia National Forest, then headquartered in Portland, Oregon in 1916 as an forest “examiner” later moving to the District 6 Engineering Division in 1922. The Portland city directory for 1923 lists him as a “topographer” for the U.S. Forest Service and in the years following as an “examiner” until 1926. Wernstedt returned to the North Pacific Region in 1933 as a surveyor in the Engineering Division and finished his career with the Forest Service as an engineer. By 1943, the Portland Oregon city directory listed his name, but without occupation or employer, indicating that he had retired.
Chelan National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1931, 1935)
Columbia Folio, 1920, partially compiled from photo-topographic surveys by (Forest Examiner, 1917)
Deschutes National Forest, 1924, compiled by (1928)
Santiam National Forest, 1923, compiled and drawn by (1925, 1931, 1932)
Umpqua National Forest, 1925, compiled by (1929, 1931, 1932, 1935)

Wilcox, Arthur R., A. R. W. In 1909 Wilcox was serving as the Assistant Forester on the Columbia National Forest in Washington state. The Portland city directories do not include his name after 1913. Wilcox was serving as Assistant Forester to Ralph S. Shelley, the supervisor of the Siuslaw National Forest, when he compiled the 1937 map cited below.

Columbia National Forest, 1909, signed by (Forest Assistant, Del.)
Columbia National Forest, 1912, compiled by (1912)
Siuslaw National Forest, 1937, South Half only, compiled by

Williams, George W. GWW. Williams served in the Pacific Northwest Region’s Recreation Division in charge of “Classification of Special Areas” when this map was published,

Alpine Lakes Area, Snoqualmie and Wenatchee National Forests, 1971 [drawn by]

Witherow, John M., J. M. W. (Washington Headquarters Office) Witherow started out in 1908 as a draftsman for the Department of Agriculture before moving to the Forest Service in 1912 where he remained until the early 1930s.

Wallowa Folio, 1917, traced by

B. U.S. Geological Survey
(PP = U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper series)

Map of Washington Forest Reserve, Showing Distribution of Timber Species, 1899 (19th Annual Report), report and map, by

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Coos Bay Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification and topography, by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Roseburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification and topography, by

Blackburn, J. E. (John E. Blackburn) Mt. Baker District, Washington (topographic map), topography by

Dodwell, Arthur. Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, 1901 (PP 9) report by.
Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, 1902 (PP 7, Forest Conditions in the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington), from notes by
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing classification of lands, 1899 (21st Annual Report), report and land classification by
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Cedar bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), report and land classification by
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Hemlock bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), report and land classification by
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Red Fir bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), report and land classification by
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Silver Fir bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), report and land classification by

Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Spruce bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), report and land classification by

Southern portion of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, showing land classification, 1901 (PP 9, Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon), map by

Farmer, R. A.  (Robert A. Farmer)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Chelan Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification and topography by

Fitch, C. H.  (Charles H. Fitch)
Classification of Lands, (21st Annual Report), paper by

Gannett, Henry.
Classification of Lands, (21st Annual Report), paper by
Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, 1901 (PP 9), introduction by
The Forests of the United States, Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Oregon, 1899, (19th Annual Report), report by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Ashland Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge [and topographic base map], Chief Geographer
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Coos Bay Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Klamath Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge [and topographic base map], Chief Geographer
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Port Orford Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Chelan Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Ellensburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Mount Stuart Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Tacoma Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge and Chief Topographer
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Seattle Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge and Chief Topographer
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington – Idaho, Spokane Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge

Land-Classification Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Range, Washington, 1902 (PP 6, Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, report by
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Engelmann Spruce (Picea engelmanni), 1902 (PP 6, Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, report by
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Mertens Hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), 1902 (pp 6, Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, report by
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Red Cedar (Thuja plicata), 1902 (PP 6, Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, report by
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Red Fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia) 1902 (PP 6, Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, report by
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Yellow Pine (Pinus ponderosa), 1902 (PP 6, Forest conditions in the Cascade Range, Washington, between the Washington and Mount Rainier Forest Reserves, report by
Map of the State of Oregon showing the classification of lands and forests, 1902 (PP 4, The Forests of Oregon), report by
Map of Washington showing classification of lands, 1900 (20th Annual Report, Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington), report by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Cedar, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), report by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Hemlock, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), report by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Pine, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), report by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Red Fir, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), report by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Spruce, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), report by
Map showing the distribution of Red Fir expressed in percentages of total forest in western Washington, 1898 (19th Annual Report, The Forests of the United States, Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington), report by
Map showing the distribution of Hemlock expressed in percentages of total forest in western Washington, 1898 (19th Annual Report, The Forests of the United States, Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington), report by
Map showing the distribution of Cedar expressed in percentages of total forest in western Washington, 1898 (19th Annual Report, The Forests of the United States, Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington), report by
Map showing the distribution of Spruce expressed in percentages of total forest in western Washington, 1898 (19th Annual Report, The Forests of the United States, Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington), report by
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing classification of lands, 1900 (21st Annual Report, Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington), prepared under the direction of, Geographer in charge
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of, Geographer in charge
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Red Cedar (Thuja plicata), 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of, Geographer in charge
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Red or Yellow Fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia), 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of, Geographer in charge
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Yellow Pine (Pinus ponderosa), 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of, Geographer in charge
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Lodgepole Pine, 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Sugar Pine, Noble Fir, Western Hemlock, Incense Cedar, 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Red Fir and Alpine Hemlock, 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of White Fir, 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Yellow Pine and White Bark Pine, 1900 (21st Annual Report), prepared under the direction of
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing classification of lands, 1899 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Cedar bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Hemlock bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Red Fir bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Silver Fir bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of the Olympic Forest Reserve, Washington, showing the proportion which Spruce bears to the total forest, 1899 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge

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Gannett, S. S.  (Samuel Stinson Gannett)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Ellensburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), triangulation by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Mount Stuart Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), triangulation by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington – Idaho, Spokane Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), triangulation by

Geridine, T. G.  (Thomas G. Geridine)
Mt. Baker District, Washington (topographic map), geographer in charge.

Goode, R. U.  (Richard Urquhart Goode)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Coos Bay Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Port Orford Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Roseburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Chelan Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Ellensburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Mount Stuart Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Seattle Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Tacoma Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic map)

Gorman, M. W.  (Martin W. Gorman)
Map of Washington Forest Reserve, Showing Wooded, Burned and Restocked Areas and the Density of Merchantable Timber, in Feet, B.M., 1899 (19th Annual Report), report and map by
Map of Washington Forest Reserve, Showing Distribution of Timber Species, 1899 (19th Annual Report), report and map by

Griswold, W. T.  (William T. Griswold)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Coos Bay Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), triangulation by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Port Orford Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), triangulation by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Roseburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), triangulation by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Chelan Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification, triangulation, and topography by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Seattle Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), control by (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Tacoma Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), control by (topographic map)

Hadley, H. M.
Mt. Baker District, Washington (topographic map), control by

Hyde, G. E.
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Mount Stuart Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), topography by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Seattle Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), topography by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Tacoma Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), topography by

**Jacobs, G. C.**
Mt. Baker District, Washington (topographic map), control by

**Johnson, A. J.**
Map of the State of Oregon showing the classification of lands and forests, 1902 (PP 4), information obtained from Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Coos Bay Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Port Orford Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Roseburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by

**Kerr, Mark B.**
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Ashland Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), triangulation and topography by

**Langille, H. D.** (Harold D. Langille)
Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, 1901 (PP 9) report by
Mount Hood and surroundings, 1901, [map by]
Northern portion of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, (Mount Hood and vicinity) showing land classification, 1901 (PP 9, *Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon*), report map by

**Leiberg, John B.** (John Bernhard Leiberg)
Classification of Lands, (21st Annual Report), paper by
Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, 1901 (PP 9) report by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Ashland Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Klamath Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Lodgepole Pine, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Red Fir and Alpine Hemlock, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Sugar Pine, Noble Fir, Western Hemlock, Incense Cedar, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of White Fir, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Part of Southern Oregon showing distribution of Yellow Pine and White Bark Pine, 1900 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Southern point of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, showing land classification, 1901 (PP 9, *Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon*), map by

**Manning, Van H.**
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington – Idaho, Spokane Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification and topography by

**Marshall, R. B.** (Robert B. Marshall)
Classification of Lands, (21st Annual Report), paper by
Mt. Baker District, Washington (topographic map), chief geographer

**McKee, R. H.** (Redick H. McKee)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Seattle Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), control and topographic by (topographic map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Tacoma Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report) topography by
**Muldrow, Robert.**  
Mt. Baker District, Washington (topographic map), topography by

**Murlin, A. E.**  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Port Orford Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification and topography by  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Ellensburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification and topography by

**Perkins, E. T.**  (Edmund T. Perkins)  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Oregon, Ashland Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), topography by

**Plummer, F. G.**  (Fred G. Plummer)  
Central portion of Cascade Range Forest Reserve in Oregon, 1901, [map] by  
Central portion of the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, showing land classification, 1901 (PP 9, *Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon*), map by  
Forest Conditions in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, Oregon, 1901 (PP 9) report by  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Chelan Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Ellensburg Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Mount Stuart Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report) land classification by  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington – Idaho, Spokane Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by  
Land-Classification Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Range, Washington, 1902 (PP 6) map by  
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Range, Washington, showing distribution of Engelmann Spruce (Picea engelmannii), 1902 (PP 6), map by  
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Range, Washington, showing distribution of Mertens Hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), 1902 (PP 6), map by  
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Range, Washington, showing distribution of Red Cedar (Thuja plicata), 1902 (PP 6), map by  
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Red Fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia), 1902 (PP 6), map by  
Map of the Central Portion of the Cascade Mountains, Washington, showing distribution of Yellow Pine (Pinus ponderosa), 1902 (PP 6), map by  
Map of Washington showing classification of lands, 1900 (20th Annual Report), *Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington*, by  
Map of Washington showing classification of lands, 1902 (PP 5, *The Forests of Washington: a revision of estimates*), by  
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing classification of lands, 1900 (21st Annual Report), map by  
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana), 1900 (21st Annual Report), report and map by  
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Red Cedar (Thuja plicata), 1900 (21st Annual Report), report and map by  
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Red or Yellow Fir (Pseudotsuga taxifolia), 1900 (21st Annual Report), report and map by  
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Washington, showing distribution of Yellow Pine (Pinus ponderosa), 1900 (21st Annual Report), report and map by

**Plummer, Geo. H.**  (George H. Plummer)  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Seattle Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Washington, Tacoma Quadrangle, 1900 (21st Annual Report), land classification by  
Map of Washington showing classification of lands, 1900 (20th Annual Report), *Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington*, by  
Map of Washington showing classification of lands, 1902 (PP 5, *The Forests of Washington: a revision of estimates*), by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Cedar, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Hemlock, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Pine, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Red Fir, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Spruce, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), by

Rankine, J. H.
Map of Washington showing classification of lands, 1900 (20th Annual Report), Forest Conditions and Standing Timber of Washington, by
Map of Washington showing classification of lands, 1902 (PP 5, The Forests of Washington: a revision of estimates), by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Cedar, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report) by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Hemlock, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Pine, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), by
Map of Washington showing distribution of Red Fir, expressed in percentages of the total forest area, 1900 (20th Annual Report), by
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