NAMES, BOUNDARIES, AND MAPS:

A RESOURCE FOR THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES

THE ALASKA REGION (Region 10)

AND

MAPPING OF THE
UNITED STATES AND NORTH AMERICA

By Peter L. Stark
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This chapter is dedicated to the administrative and mapping history of the Alaska Region (Region 10). In addition, the chapter also examines the important maps of the United States and North America made by the U.S. Forest Service and other federal agencies that show the National Forest System. Because the chapter on Region 10 is the shortest regional chapter of all, it seemed best to include this group of national and continental maps here with the maps of the two national forests of Alaska.

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, dedicated hands and thoughtful and creative 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.
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I. The Alaska Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps

For a more thoroughgoing discussion of Forest Service District (and after May 1, 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 Alaska Region of the U.S. Forest Service is geographically based on the boundaries of the Region (Region 10) as they existed in 2021.

Figure 1: Extract from a map of the National Forest System dated 1908 with Alaska depicted as an inset in the lower left corner. The national forests of the District of Alaska are shown on this 1908 map shortly after the Chugach, centered on Prince William Sound, absorbed the Afognak National Forest, north of Kodiak Island, and after the Tongass and the Alexander Archipelago National Forest merged to form a larger Tongass National Forest. What is important about this map, besides indicating that the national forests of Alaska are part of District 6, is that it shows that the Tongass had not yet been expanded to the east onto the mainland north of the Unuk River, or north in the Yakutat Bay region, or to other islands, notably Admiralty and Baranof Islands, in the Alexander Archipelago and that the expansion of the Chugach National Forest east to the Copper River Delta and west into the Kenai Peninsula has not yet occurred. The Territory of Alaska was established by the Congress in 1912. The original map used for this image has an unfortunate stain.
Figure 2: The national forests of Alaska as of September 1, 1915. Still in District 6, both national forests of Alaska are shown on this map. The Chugach (26) and the Tongass (27) have been enlarged by proclamations issued in 1909, but the map shows the situation of the Chugach National Forest after reduction ordered by the proclamation of August 2, 1915 (compare the 1909 map of the Chugach National Forest shown in Figure 22 with this 1915 map). The curved area along the western coastline of the Kenai Peninsula (Kachemak Bay to the town of Kenai) was eliminated by the proclamation of 1919. The map is a bit misleading as the International boundary in southeastern Alaska is not the same as the Tongass National Forest boundary. See Figure 3 below for a more accurate map of these boundaries. However, the map shows that the Tongass National Forest now occupies Admiralty, Baranof, Revillagigedo Islands and several islands in the Alexander Archipelago and adjacent mainland areas since the proclamation of 1909.
Figure 3: On a map issued by the Forest Service in July of 1926, this inset of Alaska indicates the areas of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests and the fact that a separate District 8, the Alaska District with the District Forester’s headquarters located in the Goldstein Building in Juneau, has been created for their administration. The International boundary and the boundaries of the Tongass National Forest are more accurately depicted in this map, but Afognak Island, part of the Chugach National Forest, has been left blank by mistake. The Chugach is shown as having been reduced in the vicinity of Anchorage on the Knik and Turnagain Arms and on the Kenai Peninsula by the proclamations of 1919 and 1925, however, it does not fully show the retreat of the Chugach National Forest from the Kenai Peninsula ordered by the proclamation of May 29, 1925. That proclamation eliminated Chugach National Forest land on Cook Inlet (northern Kenai Peninsula) as shown in Figure 4. By 1925, the Tongass National Forest had been expanded to surround the Glacier Bay National Monument on its eastern, southern, and western boundaries as shown in Figure 4.
Figure 4: This 1934 map that used a U.S. Geological Survey base map of 1:7,000,000-scale more accurately reflects the retreat of the Chugach National Forest from the Kenia Peninsula made by the proclamation of May 29, 1925, and the expansion of the Tongass National Forest ordered by the Proclamation of June 10, 1925 into the Chilkat Range, Icy Strait, and along the Pacific coast surrounding the Glacier National Monument. Afognak Island is shown here as being a part of the Chugach National Forest. With the creation of the Southern Region from the large Eastern Region in 1934, the Alaska Region was redesignated as Region 10 and the Southern Region became the new Region 8. The Eastern Region remained Region 7 and the North Central Region formed Region 9. The map locates the Mount McKinley National Park, established February 26, 1917 (name changed to Denali National Park, December 2, 1980), the Katmai National Monument (established September 24, 1918) and Glacier Bay National Monument (established February 26, 1925). Both National Monuments became national parks and designated wilderness areas on December 2, 1980. The smaller Sitka (established March 23, 1910) and Old Kasaan (established October 25, 1916) National Monuments are also shown. The Sitka National Monument became the Sitka National Historic Park in 1972, while the Old Kasaan National Monument was abolished and returned to the National Forest System in 1955. Note the areas in southeastern Alaska along the International Boundary not yet a part of the Tongass National Forest.
Figure 5: Alaska Region as of 1951 showing some change to the national forests since the 1934 map shown in Figure 4. Glacier Bay National monument has been enlarged by the proclamation of April 18, 1939 at the expense of Tongass National Forest lands on the western side of Lynn Canal. The 1939 proclamation also transferred land on the north shore of Icy Strait and along the Pacific coast to the Glacier Bay National Monument. The red “AL” indicates that Region 10 boundaries coincide with the Alaska Forest Research Center established in 1948 with facilities located in Juneau, Alaska. This map, like the 1934 map in Figure 4, has been drawn on the 1:7,000,000-scale U.S. Geological Survey base map 7A that includes Alaska as an inset in the lower left corner.
Figure 6: Inset of Alaska (Region 10) from the 1964 edition of the map, “National Forests and other Lands Administered by the Forest Service,” a plate from *The National Atlas of the United States*. The Geological Survey was the lead agency for the *National Atlas* with other agencies contributing thematic data to the standard base map as the compilation statement indicates. An image of the full map can be seen in Figure 37.
Figure 7: Map included in the Forest Service brochure, Proposed New National Forest in Alaska, circa 1975. The “Additions to the Chugach National Forest” were made in 1980 under the “Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act,” but the three proposed national forests were never created from the public lands of Alaska. Under the 1980 ANILCA law, the proposed Wrangell Mountains National Forest became the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park and Preserve, while the proposed Porcupine and Yukon-Kuskokwim became largely component parts of National Wildlife Refuges.
Figure 8: From a United States map made by the Forest Service in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey dated 1979, it shows Region 10 as an inset map in the lower left corner documenting the situation on the eve of the passage of the “Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act” (Public Law 96-487 – 94 Stat. 2371) of December 2, 1980.
II. Administrative History of the Alaska Region

At the time of William B. Greeley’s appointment as the third Forester of the U.S. Forest Service, the national forests of Alaska were known as “the most neglected of all districts.” In the beginning pages of his annual report covering the period from July 1920 to June 1921, his first full fiscal year as Forester, Greeley presented a section entitled, “Forestry in Alaska” where he attempted to highlight Alaska and move forward from the controversies of the 1909-1920 period. The disputes from that period included an attempt by Congress to eliminate the Chugach National Forest as well as other more localized confrontations with the Forest Service. Addressing Alaska’s forestry issues in his annual report indicates the importance that Greeley had given to the national forests of Alaska. He not only visited Alaska himself, he tried to more firmly affix the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests into the National Forest System. In his 1921 report, after noting that the national forests in Alaska contain 20,000,000 acres and over 75 billion board feet of high quality timber and 100 million cords of pulpwood for the manufacture of paper, Greeley pointed out that this resource had so far been only lightly exploited. He also underlined the fact that the forests of Alaska present “an opportunity” for a wise and informed forest policy to guide in the development of an immense natural resource. He envisioned an Alaska 30 to 40 years hence “as a second Norway, with permanent mills supported by an assured supply of timber and with stable industrial communities, not as the Lake States pineries of today, with millions of acres of idle forest land strewn with abandoned mills and dead or dying mill towns.”

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2 Ibid. Rakestraw, Chapter 4, pages 55 to 64.
Greeley continues:

“There has been much loose and ignorant criticism of the National Forests of Alaska as imposing bars and locks upon the development of her timber resources. Since these National Forests were placed under administration in 1906 they have been open freely for the use of timber and other commercial resources under regulations of an exceedingly liberal and simple character. They are being cut today to the extent of about 45,000,000 board feet of timber annually. They furnish 86 percent of all the timber used in the Territory. They supply every sawmill on the Alaskan coast with its logs. They furnish a large proportion of the piling, lumber and box shooks used in Alaska’s fish industry. They supply the great bulk of the timber used in the mines in their portion of the Territory. Sites have been readily and freely obtained within them for a large number of salmon canneries, other fish industries, sawmills, villages, fox farms, and commercial establishments of every character adapted to this region.”

The detailed administrative histories arranged in chronological order for the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests below support Greeley’s contention that the Forest Service had allowed a good deal of development to proceed. In the administrative histories, one will find land granted by executive order for commercial endeavors, for town sites, and for the homeseeker. The 1907 elimination by proclamation of a 33,000-acre tract of land extending onemile back from the tide line on both sides of Valdez Arm (entrance to Port Valdez) to avoid conflicts with the boom in railroad construction in the area indicates the length the Forest Service would go to accommodate development interests.

As an indication that decentralized decision making in the Forest Service was still a very important goal to the Forester, Greeley wrote:

“The primary needs of Alaska are transportation, particularly adequate marine transportation, and a decentralized administration of public resources and affairs in the Territory itself. The evils of red tape and delay are inevitable if administrative jurisdiction is retained in Washington over matters which should be dispatched by resident officials in Alaska. The National Forests of Alaska have always been administered in all respects, except the more important transactions and questions of policy, by supervisors and rangers in the Territory. In recognition of the need for the fullest decentralization, however, a separate National Forest district covering the Territory, was created on January 1, 1921, under the direction of a resident district forester. Ninety-five per cent of the business on these National Forests does not pass beyond Alaska, with the exception of matters involving land titles where existing law requires reference to Washington.”

Recognizing that transportation was the key to the successful administration of the national forests of Alaska, President Woodrow Wilson reserved a docksite of 0.187 acre in Ketchikan (Executive Order 3305 dated July 10, 1920), 2.675 acres in Sitka (Executive Order 3333 on October 3, 1920) for the Forest Service in the administration of the Tongass National Forest. 56 acres for a boat repair facility on Gravina Island opposite Ketchikan was reserved for the Forest Service by Executive Order 3465 of May 19, 1921 by President Warren Harding. A docksite of 1.557 acres was reserved for the Forest Service in Cordova (Executive Order 3355 of November 19, 1920) and for the use in the administration of the Chugach National Forest. “By 1921, there were 10 ranger boats in use and boatmen were an important component of the workforce.” Boats served the purpose that pack animals did on the national forests of the lower 48 states, as well as homes and offices for Forest Service staff.

Finally, Greeley states in his 1921 report that there is a continuing need for close cooperation between the Forest Service and other Federal agencies in Alaska and with the Territorial Government and that all should recognize that,

“…Alaska is part of the United States. Her forest resources are part of our national forest resources, just as her agricultural problems are related to our national agricultural development and her fish are part of our national food supply. This means on one hand, that the Territory is entitled to receive the

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4 Ibid. p. 4-5.
5 Ibid.
benefits of Federal appropriations and the services of Federal organizations designed to further the public welfare of the whole country, and, on the other hand, that the same national policies should be applied in Alaska as elsewhere. There is no more reason why a separate and different system should be set up for dealing with the public forests of Alaska than there is for setting up such a system for each state. Alaska needs the application to her forest problems of the experience, technical knowledge, and organization provided by the Forest Service; while the policy followed should be at one with that of the entire country, of which Alaska is simply a part.”  

These words, written in 1921, remain true today and point to the roots of vigorously debated, long-standing, natural resource policy issues between the citizens of Alaska and the federal government.

Unlike the other eight contemporary regions of the United States Forest Service, the Alaska Region wholly occupied one distinct geographic entity, the District, Territory, and after 1959, the State of Alaska. Considering that Alaska did not share a common border with any other state and its national forests did not border any other national forest, changes in the Alaska Regional boundaries were not necessary. Once the Forest Service established administrative districts in 1906, national forest properties in Alaska were administered as a part of the Western District, and after April, 1907, by District 6. In the summer of 1919, District 6 was given the name of the North Pacific District and retained its numerical designation. When William B. Greely became Forester in April of 1920, he brought with him a special interest in the forests and forestry in the Territory. Greely established a new District 8, the Alaska District, beginning in January of 1921 in recognition of the special needs of the national forests in Alaska and in keeping with the Forest Service’s guiding principal and policy of decentralization. The creation of a separate District for the national forests of Alaska was the most important administrative change affecting the national forests of Alaska in their early years. Later, with the creation of a separate Southern Region from the expansive Eastern Region (Region 7) in 1934, the Alaska Region became Region 10 of the Forest Service. The new Southern Region acquired the Region 8 designation formerly held by the Alaska Region.

With such large areas to manage, the administrative structure for the national forests of Alaska has changed several times. The first “Forest Inspector,” William A. Langille, established his headquarters in the salmon fishing town of Wrangell, one of the oldest non-Native settlements in Alaska. Wrangell had been founded by the Russians in 1811 as a trading center. Langille later relocated to Ketchikan when he become the forest supervisor for the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve. Forest Service headquarters for Alaska remained in Ketchikan even after the establishment of the Chugach National Forest to the north surrounding Prince William Sound in 1907.

After the separation of Alaska from the North Pacific District (District 6) in January of 1921, the District Headquarters for the new District 8 was established in Juneau, the administrative capital of the Territory of Alaska. Ketchikan remained the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Tongass National Forest. The Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Chugach National Forest moved from Ketchikan to Cordova. Also at this time of change, both national forests in the Alaska District adopted the administrative arrangement found in all other national forests. For the first time, ranger districts reporting to a Forest Supervisor were set up for each forest. The Chugach had three ranger districts: Prince William Sound (Cordova), Katalla (Katalla, later moved to Cordova), and Seward (Anchorage). By October, 1928, the Seward Ranger District had changed its name to the Anchorage Ranger District with its office in Anchorage. The Tongass had five ranger districts: Ketchikan, Petersburg, Juneau, Sitka, and Craig with ranger district headquarters in each district’s namesake community. The April, 1929, edition of the Forest Service Directory indicates that the headquarters of the Craig Ranger District had relocated to Ketchikan.

In a decision made by the Forester, Robert Y. Stuart, all nine Forest Service Districts then in existence became Regions on May 1, 1930, largely to avoid confusion with ranger districts. Other more substantial administrative changes occurred in 1931 for the Alaska Region. “In order to assign duties more clearly and to get a better administration, a new [administrative] scheme was set up in 1931.” The creator of the new administrative arrangement, Earl W. Loveridge, an Inspector in the Operations Division in the Washington Office, made the changes after his inspection visit to Alaska in 1930. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for both the Chugach and Tongass National Forest were relocated to the Juneau Regional Headquarters Office, while the traditional Forest Service ranger districts in the Alaska Region then in place were

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8 The Territory of Alaska or Alaska Territory was organized on August 24, 1912, and remained a Territory until achieving statehood on January 3, 1959. Before then, it had been the Department of Alaska from 1868 to 1884, and the District of Alaska, 1884 to 1912.
replaced in the summer of 1931 by field divisions. The Tongass National Forest was divided into three field divisions, the Southern Division (Ketchikan), the Petersburg Division (Petersburg), and the Admiralty Division (Juneau). The Alaska Region created two field divisions for the Chugach National Forest, the Prince William Sound Division (Cordova) and the Kenai Division (Anchorage). In 1934 the Kenai Divisional Headquarters were moved to Seward, Alaska. This remained the administrative organization until 1945.

U.S. Forest Service Circular No. O-391, dated December 11, 1945, ordered Regional Foresters to send to Washington D.C. a map of each national forest in their region showing the ranger districts for that forest. In response to that Circular, Region 10 sent a 1936 administrative map of the Chugach National Forest with two Divisions: the Kenai Division and the Prince William Sound Division, roughly following the drainage divide between Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound. The Regional Office in Juneau sent a 1940 administrative map of the Tongass National Forest with three Divisions: Admiralty Division, the Petersburg Division, and the Southern Division. The response by Region 10 to the 1945 order reflected the 1931 change from a ranger district-based forest administration to the divisional organization. However, according to the April 1945 Forest Service Directory, the Alaska Region had moved to a hybrid administrative structure for the Tongass National Forest, reestablishing ranger districts within two of its three divisions. These were the Juneau Ranger District and a Sitka Ranger District under the Admiralty Division and a Craig Ranger District and a Ketchikan Ranger District within the Southern Division. The Petersburg Division of the Tongass National Forest had not been subdivided into ranger districts nor had the two divisions on the Chugach National Forest, the Kenai Division and Prince William Sound Division. By 1948, the Admiralty Division had added a new ranger district, the Chatham and the Southern Division changed the name of the Craig Ranger District to the West Coast Ranger District. In 1953, the Petersburg Division became the Petersburg Ranger District reporting to the Admiralty Division and in 1954, the Juneau Ranger District of the Admiralty Division was abolished. Throughout this period, Juneau remained the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for both the Tongass and the Chugach National Forests.

The Divisional organization was jettisoned in 1956 in favor of a standard Forest Service organizational structure. First, the Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Chugach National Forest moved from Juneau to Anchorage, with ranger districts in Seward for the Kenai Ranger District and in Cordova for the Cordova Ranger District. Afognak Island reported directly to the Supervisor’s Headquarters in Anchorage instead of to Cordova as was formerly the case. Two Supervisory divisions were created for the Tongass National Forest. The North Tongass, with Supervisor’s Headquarters located in Juneau had four ranger districts, the Chatham (Juneau), Petersburg (Petersburg), Sitka (Sitka), and Wrangell (Wrangell). The Yakutat area reported to the Chatham Ranger District. The South Tongass Supervisor’s headquarters were located in Ketchikan with three ranger districts, Ketchikan (Ketchikan), Craig (Craig), and the Kasaan Ranger Districts (Ketchikan).

In the early 1970s, as the State of Alaska and Native Corporations continued to make their land selections from the public lands, the Forest Service once more changed its organizational structure in the Alaska Region. The agency’s Organizational Directory for 1975 indicates that Region 10’s Regional Forester, Charles A. Yates, had abandoned the standard organizational structure with its ranger districts that had been adopted in 1956. The Chugach National Forest with its Supervisor’s Headquarters still in Anchorage and its three divisions. The Tongass National Forest now had three “Areas” instead of the former North Tongass and South Tongass:
1. **Stikine Area**, headquartered in Petersburg with a work center in Wrangell.
2. **Chatham Area**, headquartered in Sitka with work centers in Yakutat and Juneau (a work center was later added in Sitka).
3. **Ketchikan Area**, headquartered in Ketchikan with work centers in Craig and Thorne Bay.

The Organizational Directory for 1981 (current to September 1, 1981), published after the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act had passed the Congress, notes that ranger districts returned to both the Chugach and Tongass National Forests replacing the work centers. After 1981, the names and number of ranger districts under the two national forests in Region 10 changed from time to time as they did throughout the National Forest System. Current administrative arrangements for the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests are described in the introductory texts for each forest in Section VII below. It is important to note that for the Tongass National Forest, the large Admiralty Island and Misty Fiords National Monuments were accorded ranger district status, the former being a part of the Chatham Area and the later the Ketchikan Area.

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10 These maps, the 1936 map of the Chugach National Forest and the 1940 map of the Tongass National Forest with Divisional boundaries are included in the National Archives’ Cartographic Records of the Forest Service and “Boundary Atlas” maps (Record Group 95).
President Gover Cleveland set aside the first forest reserve in Alaska by his proclamation of December 24, 1892 (27 Stat. 1052). At 403,640 acres, the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve covered virtually the entire Island of Afognak lying north of Kodiak Island (see Figure 20). The federal government’s primary motivation for reserving the island was for the protection of fish and other forms of marine life. The panhandle of southeastern Alaska served as the location for the second forest reserve established in Alaska. The Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve of 4,506,240 acres on five islands in the archipelago was proclaimed by President Theodore Roosevelt on August 20, 1902. The Alexander Archipelago had been named by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1867 after Alexander II of Russia who had sold Alaska to the United States in the same year.

With two Alaskan forest reserves embracing nearly five million acres now on the map, Gifford Pinchot recruited an outdoorsman and gold prospector from Hood River, Oregon, William A. Langille, to serve as the Department of Agriculture’s forestry expert for Alaska. Langille had been prospecting in Nome, Alaska when Pinchot requested that he travel to Washington, D.C. to discuss the position with him and the president. Langille agreed to take the position and he returned to Alaska in 1903. He journeyed throughout the District examining the forests on the coast, in Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, and the interior. The publication, Field Programme for August, 1904, identifies Langille of Nome, Alaska, being assigned the task of determining forest reserve boundaries and the “Examination of lands for forest reserves, and additions to existing forest reserves.”11 The April, 1906 edition of the Field Programme includes Langille as “Forest Inspector in charge of reserves in Alaska” namely the “Afognak and Alexander Archipelago forest reserves.”12 Based upon his reports and recommendations, the Chugach National Forest was proclaimed in 1907, surrounding Prince William Sound (see Figure 21) and the Tongass National Forest in the same year (see Figure 23).

In 1908, the Forest Service embarked on a nation-wide reorganization of the National Forest System. Under that effort, the Tongass was consolidated with the Alexander Archipelago National Forest and the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve became a part of the Chugach National Forest. The Forest Service used the term “redistricting” for its reorganization effort. Announced on July 2, 1908 and made effective July 1, 1908, the beginning of the 1909 fiscal year, Alaska had two national forests, the Chugach (5,330,640 acres) and the Tongass (6,756,986 acres), both headquartered in Ketchikan with William Langille serving as the Forest Supervisor for both national forests.

Langille resigned from the Forest Service on July 31, 1911. His major achievement was mapping the boundaries of the Alaska’s national forests, preparing boundaries and the map for the proclamation creating the Chugach National Forest, and placing the administration of the forests on a firm footing with his expert record keeping, research, and reports. While Langille was working in the field on forest reserve boundaries and also pursuing the seemingly impossible task of putting the reserves under management, Gifford Pinchot sent his assistant forester, Frederick E. Olmstead, to Alaska to take the pulse of the citizens of the Territory:

“Assistant Forester [Frederick E.] Olmstead returned on September 20, [1906], from a trip thru the Alaska Reserves, the particular purpose of his visit being the investigation of the complaints against the forest reserves. He found that most of the complaints were based on misunderstandings of the objects of the reserves, but since conditions in Alaska differ from those in the Western States, special regulations are apparently necessary. Mr. Olmstead reports that the difficulties of administration in Alaska are great, since there are no roads, but few trails, and a very sparse population. All travel is by boat.”13

The difficulties of administration, travel, navigating local complaints as well as national political challenges would continue to confront the Forest Service in Alaska. The third Forester, William B. Greeley, who served from 1920 to 1928, initially focussed much of his attention on the national forests in Alaska.

B. Land Additions and Eliminations, 1909-1959

Before leaving office in March of 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt issued proclamations for each national forest in Alaska, that more than doubled their gross acreages. On February 16, 1909, Roosevelt issued his proclamation number 846 that added approximately 8,724,000 acres to the Tongass National Forest lifting its total acreage to 15,481,000 gross acres from its former 6,756,986 gross acres. The newly added areas included large portions of the mainland and islands in Alaska’s southeastern panhandle as well as areas bordering Yakutat Bay and the Brabazon Range further north (see Figures 24 & 25). A week later on February 23, 1909, the president issued proclamation number 852 that increased the Chugach National Forest from 5,330,640 gross acres to 11,280,640 gross acres with land additions on the forest’s eastern boundary in the Copper River region and encompassing the major part of the Kenai Peninsula (see Figure 22). However, the proclamation of August 2, 1915 reduced the Chugach National Forest by 5.8 million acres, mostly lands with agricultural potential, as well as large areas on the Kenai Peninsula, and ice fields in the Chugach Range. The 1915 proclamation also added some acreage north and west of Seward and on the inland waters, including reefs, sandbars, and islands from Controller Bay to the Copper River Delta. A 1919 proclamation further reduced the Chugach National Forest along the western coastline of the Kenai Peninsula (Kachemak Bay to Kenai) and in the vicinity of Anchorage. While there were several land eliminations from the Tongass National Forest from 1909 to 1920 for townsites, for the benefit of Native Alaskans, and for the Old Kasaan National Monument, the sum total of the eliminations on the Tongass could not compare with the millions of acres subtracted from the Chugach National Forest.

Even though many millions of acres had been eliminated from the Chugach National Forest for the period after 1910 to 1922, boundary and reconnaissance surveys continued. The surveys determined where reductions could be made on the Chugach that would eliminate low value timber, accommodate development, and promote settlement, particularly among ex-servicemen from the recent war with Germany. The president’s proclamation of May 29, 1925 eliminated over 672,000 acres and added 254,000 acres on the Chugach National Forest. Eliminated was an area of land east of Anchorage and south of the Knik River, or largely the area covered by today’s Chugach State Park. The proclamation also eliminated the northwestern part of the Kenai Peninsula and national forest land along the western coast of Cook Inlet. Today, this area is now a part of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Added to the Chugach National Forest were Kayak and Wingham Islands on Controller Bay, an area east of the Seward Meridian and northeast of the town of Seward, and a narrow east-west strip of land beginning on the south shore of Port Valdez extended to the west as far as Unakwik Inlet. The township boundaries of Latouche and Cordova were made circular from the township’s center point, replacing the former rectangular boundaries. This 1925 action by the president also ordered several other small land eliminations. Subsequently, in 1925, the Chugach measured 4,792,060 gross acres, reduced by 419,262 gross acres from the 1924 measurement of 5,211,325 gross acres.

On the Tongass National Forest, small eliminations for fish canneries and townsites continued to be made. The proclamation of February 7, 1922, set aside national forest land for the townsites of Craig, Tanakee, and Hyder while a 4,622-acre elimination on the shores of Gastineau Channel made more land available for the Territorial capital of Juneau to expand. Approximately 5,000 acres had been eliminated from the Tongass National Forest by this 1922 proclamation. In 1925, Glacier Bay, the Chilkat Range on Lynn Canal, and Lituya Bay on the Pacific Ocean drew the attention of the Forest Service\(^\text{14}\) and the National Park Service under its expansionist director, Steven Mather.\(^\text{15}\) On the boundaries of the proposed Glacier Bay National Monument, the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior agencies cooperated. The result was the new Glacier Bay National Monument proclaimed under the authority of the 1906 American Antiquities Act on February 26, 1925, and measured approximately 1,164,800 acres. Later that year, on June 10, 1925, President Coolidge added 1,104,169 acres to the Tongass National Forest in the Chilkat Range west of Lynn Canal, land areas along the north shore of Icy Strait, islands in Icy Strait and Cross Sound, and the western slope of Glacier Bay National Monument, including the spruce forests of Lituya Bay, north as far as Cape Fairweather. Also, the area on the lower Kasaan Peninsula that had been eliminated from the Alexander Archipelago in 1907 was restored to Forest Service administration under this 1925 proclamation. The townsites of Sitka, Wragell, Skagway, Juneau, and Petersburg transitioned from rectangular boundaries to a wider, circular boundary measured from the central points of the townsites. Additional expansions of the Hyder and Ketchikan townsites were also made resulting in the elimination of national forest land.

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Thousands of prospectors journeyed to the Klondike between the summer of 1897 and the summer of 1898 after the discovery of gold there in July of 1896. The rush of goldseekers became known as the Klondike Stampede. At the height of the stampede and the resulting economic activity, Congress passed “An Act Extending the Homestead Laws and providing for the right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska and for other purposes” on May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 409-415). The law extended the homestead land laws of the United States to Alaska, but limited individual homestead filings to 80 acres and no more than 80 rods (1,320 feet) along the shore of any navigable water. Section 10 of the law sets forth procedures for citizens of the United States to purchase not more than 80 acres of non-mineral or coal land for purposes of trade, manufacture, and other productive industry. This law accounts for the many acres of land in Alaska being transferred from the public domain to private ownership via Executive Order for homesteads and for canneries.  

The Section 10 of the 1898 law was amended on May 26, 1934 during the depths of the Depression under Public Law 73-260 (48 Stat. 809). The 1934 amendment inserted a new provision that would allow any citizen occupying land in Alaska as a homestead or headquarters in a habitable house not less than five months out of every year for three years may purchase the tract, not exceeding five acres in a reasonably compact area, without informing the government as to his or her employment or business and upon payment of $2.50 per acre, with a minimum payment of $10.00. The amended law led to an increase in the number of small acreage alienations from both the Chugach and Tongass National Forests announced first through Executive Orders of the President and later as Public Land Orders through the Secretary of the Interior. These orders make up the bulk of the entries in the administrative histories of both of these national forests.

The Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 (Public Law 59-171, 34 Stat. 197) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to convey ownership of up to 160 acres on nonmineral land to Native Americans over 21 or heads of households living in Alaska. Allotted land would be considered the homestead of the allottee. Applications by Native American for allotments throughout the Territory of Alaska including the national forests, numbered more than 10,000 before the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. The 1971 law repealed the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906.

Specifically for the Chugach National Forest, the Alaska Railroad Act of March 12, 1914, also led to many land alienations, both large and small, along the route of the railroad from Seward to Anchorage. Public Law 63-69 (38 Stat. 305) “empowered, authorized, and directed” the President “to designate and cause to be located a route or routes for a line or lines of railroad in the Territory of Alaska not to exceed in the aggregate one thousand miles, to be so located as to connect one or more of the open Pacific Ocean harbors on the southern coast of Alaska, with the navigable waters of the interior of Alaska, and with a coal field or fields so as best to aid of the development of the agriculture and mineral or other resources of Alaska, and the settlement of the public lands therein…” The President was also authorized to withdraw areas from the public domain for townsite purposes as well as for terminal, station grounds, and rights of way. Many executive orders and some proclamations withdrawing and, in a few cases, restoring public lands for railroad purposes resulted from the railway act of 1914. The “Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982” of January 14, 1983 (Public Law 97-468 - 96 Stat. 2556) transferred title and rights of ways in the federally-built and financed Alaska Railroad to the State of Alaska.

While the 57-acre Sitka National Monument, established on March 23, 1910 did not affect the boundaries or acreage of the Tongass National Forest, Forester William A. Langille helped in achieving national monument status for the historic site. The Sitka National Monument held numerous totem poles and was the location of a Native American village of the Kiksita. The Sitka National Monument was redesignated the Sitka National Historic Park on October 18, 1972, and now measures just over 116 acres. Another national monument, this time on Forest Service lands, was proclaimed on October 25, 1916, and like the Sitka National Monument, the monument sought to preserve Native American totem poles on the site. President Wilson’s Proclamation 1351 set aside the Old Kasaan National Monument on Skowl Arm near Kasaan Bay, Prince of Wales Island on the Tongass National Forest. Preservation efforts by the Forest Service working with the National Park Service and the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s resulted in the removal of most of the totem poles from the Old Kasaan site to other locations. Without the totem poles, Congress abolished the Old Kasaan National Monument on July 26, 1955 (Public Law 84-179, 69 Stat. 380). While Congress abolished the Old Kasaan National Monument, the park was preserved in the Tongass National Forest as a wildlife refuge. The Forest Service contributed its lands along Icy Strait that had been added in 1925, but retained much of its 1925 addition in the Chilkat

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Mountains, the eastern shore of Excursion Inlet due to the area’s many fish canneries, and Pleasant Island. Glacier Bay National Monument absorbed the public lands and national forest lands on its western border down to the sea including the scenic Lituya Bay. The preamble to Proclamation 233017 of 1939 that enlarged the national monument, states, in part, that “it appears that certain public lands, part of which are within the Tongass National Forest adjacent to the Glacier Bay National Monument, in Alaska, have situated thereon glaciers and geologic features of scientific interests” and to protect, manage, and preserve objects of scientific interest it was necessary to reserve these public lands and make them a part of the national monument to be administered by the National Park Service. The Forest Service agreed to the expansion of the monument.

The proclamation of March 26, 1955 corrected the 1939 addition to the Glacier Bay National Monument by returning over 10,000 acres on Excursion Bay to the Forest Service. The 1955 proclamation also returned 114,741 acres of land and 4,193 acres of water in the Gustavus Area on the shores of Icy Strait to the public domain. A final conveyance of national forest land to the National Park Service took place on November 24, 1980 when the Secretary of Agriculture issued an order that transferred 1,690 acres of Tongass National Forest land to the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park. Congress created the National Historic Park on June 30, 1976 (Public Law 94-323, 90 Stat. 717) which had ordered all federal land within the park boundaries to be transferred to the National Park Service without consideration.

C. Alaska Native and State Land Selections from 1959

Over the course of 61 years, from 1959 when Alaska was admitted to the union until September 30, 2020, the total gross area of each of the two national forests in the Alaska Region has increased, while the percentage of land actually owned by the federal government within those boundaries and administered by the Forest Service, has decreased. In the year of Alaska statehood, 99.8% of the acreage within the boundaries of both the Chugach and Tongass National Forests was owned and administered by the Forest Service. Total gross acreage stood at 4,734,040 for the Chugach and 16,043,496 for the Tongass. Today, the percentage of land administered by the Forest Service within the boundaries of the the Chugach had decreased to 86.5% even though the forest’s gross acreage had increased by 1,510,663 acres to 6,244,703. For the Tongass the decrease was less significant. The percentage of Forest Service land within the boundaries of the Tongass National Forest was lowered to 94.64%, with total gross acreage increasing by 1,647,084 acres to 17,690,580. The decrease in percentage of land administered by the Forest Service is due to the State of Alaska and the Native Americans of Alaska making their authorized federal land selections.

The Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (Public Law 85-508, 72 Stat. 339) authorized the transfer of approximately 105 million acres of federal land to the State of Alaska, an amount which was thought of at the time as sufficient for the newly formed State to become economically self-supporting. Approximately 103,350,000 acres were selected under three types of grants: Community (400,000 acres), National Forest Community (400,000 acres), and general (102,550,000 acres). An additional 1.2 million acres were confirmed with statehood for schools, university, and mental health trust lands. The Statehood Act gave the state 25 years to select lands. That original time period was amended through several pieces of subsequent legislations that lengthened the amount of time for the state to select lands. To date, the Department of the Interior has patented land titles for the State of Alaska on 69,460,836 acres and has tentatively approved 29,897,481 more. The State has selected an additional 13,000,000 acres that have not yet been adjudicated by the Department.

Section 4 of the Alaska Statehood Act provided that any existing Alaska Native land claims would be unaffected by state selections and were held in place until adjudicated. The “Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971” (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688) repealed the 1906 Alaska Native American Allotment Act, but also carried a provision that allowed the Department of the Interior to finalize approximately 15,000 individual allotment claims then pending. Through Section 905 of the “Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act” of December 2, 1980 (Public Law 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371), Congress itself legislatively approved most all pending allotment act applications for Native Americans.

But most importantly, the “Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971” was enacted to settle Native American land title claims. The law gave Alaskan Natives a cash payment of 962 million dollars and awarded each specific regional or village corporation the right to select 44 million acres of federal lands granted under the act within their legally defined regions with three years to make land selections. The selection process was completed in the early 1970s. The act also gave Alaska Native regional corporations the right to submit applications to obtain title to lands across the state containing Native American historical places and cemetery sites.

State and Native American land selections have had their effect upon the gross acreage of the national forests of Alaska. The one-sheet Forest Service map of the Chugach National Forest of May 2007 show numerous areas of state-owned land particularly along the State Highway One and Nine on the Seward Peninsula, the coastline of Blying Sound south of the Sargent Icefield, Passage Canal outside Whittier, Alaska, along with many small areas now established as state recreation areas and state marine parks. The state has also selected the northern parts of Afognak Island to establish Afognak Island State Park. Similarly, four Native Alaskan Corporations, the Chenega, Chugach Alaska, Eyak, and Tatitlek have selected many acres on the lands and islands within the boundaries of the Chugach National Forest. Afognak Island largely belongs to the Afognak and Ouzinkie Native Corporations and the Natives of Kodiak. The 13 modern “Specialty Map” series covering the Tongass National Forest show a similar patchwork of Native American lands. The state selected lands largely around existing population center of Juneau, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Sitka, and Petersburg.

D. Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (1980) and Wilderness Areas in the Alaska Region

Largely responsible for the enlargement of both the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests were the provisions of the “Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980” a process which was begun under Section 17 (d) 1 of the “Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.” The 1971 law revoked Public Land Order 4582 (34 Federal Register 1025) that had ordered all unreserved public lands in Alaska withdrawn from all forms of appropriation or disposition. More importantly, Section 17 (d) 1 ordered the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw all unreserved public lands in Alaska for a period of 90 days and during that period, to determine whether any portion of the withdrawn public lands should be withdrawn in order to “insure that the public interest in these lands is properly protected.”18 Section 17 (d) 2 directed the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and from selection under the Alaska Statehood Act, and from selection by Native American Regional Corporations up to but not exceeding 80 million acres, which the Secretary considers are suitable for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. The 80 million acres formed the (d) 2 lands and the Secretary was given nine months to identify and to withdrawn them from entry.

In early 1972, Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton had selected and withdrawn from entry, 127,000,000 acres of land (80 million (d) 2 lands and 47 million acres of (d) lands. Secretary Morton asked the agencies named in the act to develop plans for the lands. The lands so withdrawn by the Secretary would remain withdrawn until such time as Congress acts on the Secretary’s recommendations. The Forest Service established an Alaska Planning Team that proposed eight new national forests in Alaska, Wrangell Mountains, Fortymile, Porcupine, Susitna, Lake Clark, Kuskokwim, Yukon, and Koyukuk, as well as additions to the Chugach and Tongass National Forests. The other agencies involved, the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation also established study teams to examine the withdrawn lands, while the Soil Conservation Service sought out land suitable for agricultural uses and the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines determined where mineral resources might be found.

In December of 1973, Morton forwarded his recommendations to Congress. Morton had decided to recommend the creation of three new national forests: Porcupine National Forest (5.5 million acres), Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest (7.3 million acres), and Wrangell Mountains National Forest in two units, both adjoining the proposed Wrangell-St. Elias National Park (see Figure 7). Also, the Secretary recommended two additions to the existing Chugach National Forest, both glaciated areas with recreation considered to be the land’s highest use. One area was located north of College Fiord and the other large area was located east of Seward in the Nellie Juan region. The Forest Service prepared environmental impact statements for all three proposed national forests as well as the proposed additions to the Chugach National Forest. These were published by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Bills were introduced in the Congress almost immediately to settle the Alaska National Interest Lands matter. Proposals favored multiple use national forests, others, single use national parks, or wildlife refuges. The change in administrations in 1977 brought a decided shift towards single use/preservation of the withdrawn national interest lands. Alaska Representative Don Young and Senator Ted Stevens tended to support multiple use and joint state-federal land management areas. In short, without congressional agreement on a bill, with the sunset clause for the Section 17 designated lands in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act fast approaching, and with pressure from environmental groups, President Jimmy Carter acted on December 1, 1978, using the Antiquities Act of 1906 to establish 17 new national monuments totalling nearly 56 million acres. President Carter also designated 39 million acres as new national wildlife refuges. Despite which faction won or lost by the president’s action, what is most important is that the Alaska National Interest Lands remained reserved, buying additional time for Congress to enact legislation to permanently resolve the status of these special lands in Alaska.

President Carter designated the Admiralty Island National Monument and the Misty Fiords National Monument and assigned management responsibilities to the Forest Service. In 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt had issued an executive order transferring all national monuments under Forest Service jurisdiction to the National Park Service for management. With the creation of these two national monuments on the Tongass National Forest, the Forest Service once again had been given national monuments to administer. The two national monuments on the Tongass were soon followed by the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument in 1982. Today the Forest Service manages two national volcanic monuments and 13 national monuments, two of which, Jewel Cave in South Dakota and Gila Cliff Dwellings in New Mexico, had been transferred in 1933 to the National Park Service from the Forest Service by Roosevelt’s executive order.

Figure 10: The 19 wilderness areas on the Tongass National Forest as depicted on the map National Wilderness Preservation System dated 2004. This map is a sheet in the National Atlas of the United States of America. Areas shown in green are wilderness areas managed by the Forest Service; in maroon, wilderness areas managed by the National Park Service; in orange, by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The map does not depict the Nellie Juan-College Fiord Wilderness Study Area on the Chugach National Forest. In printing the map, the U.S. Geological Survey used heavy clay paper for better image quality and resolution of several colored inks. The line across the lower part of the map is a fold line, worn with use, on the heavy paper.

President Carter’s proclamations reserving nearly 95 million acres in Alaska in national monuments and national wildlife refuges were not popular in Alaska. Furthermore, the election of 1978 resulted in 75 seats in the House of Representatives changing hands resulting in a more conservative body. Work continued on compromise legislation made more urgent by Carter’s actions, but progress on a bill continued to be delayed. What concentrated the minds of the 96th Congressional leadership were the results of the November 1980 election. Republicans had won both the presidency and had gained control of the Senate for the first time since 1953. Forced to act quickly before the change in leadership, the Democratic

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19 Executive Order No. 6166 on June 10, 1933, entitled “Organization of Executive Agencies.”
House and Senate passed the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act on December 2, 1980 (Public Law 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371). The act enlarged both the Chugach (Nellie Juan, College Fiord, and Cordova Peak/Copper River/Wernicke Glacier regions) and Tongass (Brabazon Range, Juneau Icefield, and Devils Thumb/Kates Needle regions) National Forests. However, the 1980 law did not create any new national forests as had been envisioned under Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton. Of the areas in Alaska proposed as new national forests, the Porcupine and the Yukon-Kuskokwim largely became national wildlife refuges, while the two units of the proposed Wrangell Mountains National Forest were made parts of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. Single use parks and refuges had been decidedly advantaged over multiple use national forests. Even so, the Chugach had been enlarged by 1,893,390 acres and the Tongass expanded by 1,463,380 acres.

The first areas in Alaska to be added to the National Wilderness Preservation System originated with the “Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980.” No primitive, wild, or wilderness areas had been designated either under the 1929 L-20 regulation or the 1939 L-1 and L-2 regulations. Section 703 of the 1980 law created 14 wilderness areas on the Tongass National Forest and Section 704 established the 1.4 million acre Nellie Juan-College Fiord Wilderness Study Area on the Chugach National Forest. The Admiralty Island and Misty Fiords National Monuments were confirmed, both also gaining wilderness status. The “Tongass Timber Reform Act” that was signed into law on November 28, 1990 (Public Law 101-626, 104 Stat. 4426) established five more wilderness areas to the Tongass National Forest. The law also added 18,173 acres, the Youngs Lake Addition, on Admiralty Island, to the Kootznoowoo Wilderness. Until the 1990 law, the wilderness had been named the Admiralty Island Wilderness Area as established under the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The 1990 law effectively renamed the wilderness the Kootznoowoo Wilderness Area.

As of September 30, 2020, wilderness acreage on the Tongass National Forest numbered 5,785,934 gross acres or nearly one-third (32.7%) of the total area of the national forest. The Nellie Juan-College Fiord Wilderness Study Area has not yet been designated a wilderness area, but now measures 1,908,885 acres or 30.5% of the total gross acreage of the Chugach National Forest.

E. Land and Water Conservation Fund

Increased public pressure on the federal and state 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, which passed Congress and signed into law on September 4, 1964 (Public Law 88-578 - 78 Stat. 897) 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 destined to be located on eastern and southern national forests. Generally, recreation lands purchased under the act would, by their nature, be high-value properties of limited area. There were, however, a few exceptions, such as the 1967 Sylvania Recreation Area purchase of over 18,000-acres for nearly six million dollars. Most of the area purchased is now the Sylvania Wilderness and a smaller area continues as the Sylvania Recreation Area on the Ottawa National Forest in Michigan.

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/exchange 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 to the president for inclusion in the budget proposal sent to Congress each year for funding. 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 for 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 Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has provided funding to help protect some of Alaska’s most special places and wilderness areas. Alaska has received approximately $156.2 million in LWCF funding over the past five decades, protecting the Tongass and Chugach National Forests as well as the Denali and Wrangell St. Elias National Parks, Alaska Maritime Parks, Kenai and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuges. This figure includes 36 million dollars expended on state and local projects using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. For instance, in 2019, on the Tongass National Forest, using the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Forest Service purchased the Cube Cove Tracts on Admiralty Island for 5.2 million dollars. This area was the largest single privately owned in-holding on the Island. With the exception of some coastal frontage, the Cube Cove Tracts were entirely surrounded by the Kootznoowoo Wilderness Area which it became a part. In 2013, the Land and Water Conservation Fund was used to purchase a 160-acre Native American Allotment on Whitewater Bay, Admiralty Island. The area was added to the Kootznoowoo Wilderness Area and was sold to honor the centuries of stewardship of the land by the Alaska Native Brotherhood and Alaska Native Sisterhood. Also, Land Use Designation II Management Areas on the Tongass National Forest are eligible for Land and Water Conservation Fund purchases.

F. The Land Status of the National Forests of Alaska Today

When Alaska joined the union in 1959, 99.83% of the 20,777,536 gross acres within the boundaries of the national forests of Region 10 were in the hands of the Forest Service. Today in 2021, after Native Alaskan, Native Corporations, and Community land selections have been made and the majority of State of Alaska land selections have been patented by the Bureau of Land Management, the percentage of national forest land within boundaries has fallen to 92.5%, while the total gross acreage has increased to 23,935,283. The land selections and the finality of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 makes further expansion of the National Forest System in Alaska unlikely. However, the Land and Water Conservation Fund can be used to purchase private in-holdings, increasing Forest Service land ownership.

A reading of the management plans for the Chugach (2020) and the Tongass (2016) National Forests reveals that land status decisions and special area designations within the national forests of Region 10 remain unresolved, although many of the difficult questions regarding federal land distributions have already been made. On the Chugach National Forest, the question of the status of the Nellie Juan-College Fiord Wilderness Study Area has yet to be determined. In 1985, a final environmental impact statement on the 1.7-million acre wilderness study area was prepared and published for review. It recommended wilderness status for the area. Ever since that time, the Forest Service has been managed to preserve the study area’s existing wilderness character. Unfortunately, Congress has failed to act on the recommendations of the 1985 report. The Congress established the Iditarod National Historic Trail under the National Park and Recreation Act of 1978. The “Southern Trek” portion of the historic trail begins in Seward and connects the communities of Moose Pass, Portage, and Girdwood, then crosses the Chugach Mountains on its way to Anchorage, terminating in Nome, Alaska. The route takes the trail over the Chugach National Forest. However, the 2020 Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan indicates that the trail remains a work in progress. “The remaining segments of the Iditarod National Historic Trail to be completed are prioritized, have potential funding sources identified, and are constructed as funding becomes available.”

Having an unfinished congressionally designated national trail located on a national forest is not unique to the Chugach National Forest, but, like the Nellie-Juan-College Fiord Wilderness Study Area, the trail remains unfinished business.

Similarly, portions of nine rivers and the Childs Glacier on the Chugach National Forest and 31 river segments on the Tongass National Forest have been identified as either eligible or suitable for wild, scenic, recreational or combinations of those classifications, under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. These rivers are listed and mapped in both management plans. Perhaps in the near future, the Congress will add these rivers and the Childs Glacier to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. In summing up his history of the Alaska Region in 1981, historian Lawrence Rakestraw stated that “The history of the Alaska Region is necessarily an unfinished story…” Thirty years later, this is still holds true.

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III. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Alaska Region

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Special provisions for Alaska. 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) The law also specifically addressed the methods by which townsites in Alaska could be established (Section 11) and the procedures for purchasing public lands in Alaska for trade and manufacturing purposes (Sections 12 & 13). Section 14 prohibits the sale of mineral lands, and lands reserved by the United States for public purposes, and lands now occupied by native Alaskans or where native Alaskans hold prior rights to the land. Importantly, Section 14 also prohibited sale or entry upon lands in Alaska that “shall be selected by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries on the island [sic] of Kadiak [sic] and Afognak for the purpose of establishing fish-culture stations.” (26 Stat. 1100). In December of 1892 the president established the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Forest Reserve as envisioned by the 1891 “Creative Act.” Section 15 reserved Annette Island south of Ketchikan for the Metlakahtla Natives.

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

1891, March 30  (26 Stat. 1565)

“Now, 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.”

“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  (29 Stat. 893-912)

Presidential proclamations

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 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); Mount Rainier (an enlargement and name change of the former Pacific Forest Reserve), Olympic, and Washington Forest Reserves (Region 6).

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 Extending the Homestead Laws and providing for the right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska and for other purposes.”

1898, May 14 (30 Stat. 409-415)
Extends the Homestead Laws of the United States to the Territory of Alaska. Homesteads limited to 80 acres and to 1,320 feet of shoreline along a navigable body of water. Provides procedures for designating rights of way for railroads, wagon roads, and tramways through Alaska and for making the homestead laws apply to businesses occupying public lands for trade, manufacture, and other commercial uses. It facilitated the construction of the White Pass and Yukon Railway in 1898 to its completion in 1900. Section 10 sets forth procedures for citizens of the United States to purchase not more than 80 acres of non-mineral or coal land for purposes of trade, manufacture, and other productive industry. Section 10 amended by the law of May 26, 1934 allowing citizens to purchase land for residential purposes not to exceed five acres.

“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).

“Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906.”

1906, May 17 Public Law 59-171 (34 Stat. 197)
The allotment act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to convey ownership of up to 160 acres of nonmineral land to Native Americans over 21 or heads of households living in the District of Alaska. The land so allotted shall be deemed the homestead of the allottee and his heirs. More than 10,000 Alaska Natives filed allotment applications before the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Law revoked by the “Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.”

“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 Presidential proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)
President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves and enlarged several more 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. There were no “Midnight Reserves” in the states of the future Eastern Region.

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, forest fires, and lumbering…”
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; Arizona and New Mexico in 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.

1909, February 6  
**Public Law 60-214 (35 Stat. 598)**

“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.
“Appropriations Act for the Department of Agriculture for Fiscal Year 1913.”

1912, August 10

Public Law 62-261 (37 Stat. 269, particularly 287)

Under the section on appropriations for the Forest Service: “That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed and required to select, classify, and segregate, as soon as practicable, all lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be open to settlement and entry under the homestead laws applicable to the national forests, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid.” Congress continued to fund classification activities for several more years. Many acres of national forest land were eliminated under this classification policy.

Alaska Territory Organized.

1912, August 24

Public Law 62-334 (37 Stat. 512)

“That the territory ceded to the United States by Russia by the treaty of March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven and known as Alaska, shall be and constitute the Territory of Alaska under the laws of the United States, the government of which shall be organized and administered as provided by said laws.” The act also placed the capital to the territory in Juneau and created the legislative assembly in the Territory and conferred legislative power to the assembly.

District 7 (Eastern District) created.

1914, July 1

Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

“These Forests are administered through an organization which groups in large districts, each with its central office in charge of a District Forester. The number of these districts was increased from 6 to 7 on July 1, 1914, through the creation of a new district with headquarters in Washington.” (Robert S. Graves, Report of the Forester 1914/1915, page 1)

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 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, 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.

Alaska District created.

1921, January 1

Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

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 for federally owned 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 Southwestern 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)

“An Act for the protection of the fisheries of Alaska and for other purposes.”

1924, June 6

Public Law 68-204 (43 Stat. 464)

Fishing areas in the waters in Alaska to be set apart and closed seasons established under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce. Other fishing rules established. This law allowed the president to revoke Executive Order No. 3638 of February 17, 1922, establishing the Alaska Peninsula Fisheries Reservation and Executive Order 3752 that created the
Southwestern Alaska Fisheries Reservation on November 3, 1922, because the law provided for the protection and administration of the fisheries in all Alaskan waters making the two fisheries reservations unnecessary. Executive Orders 4020 and 4021 revoked the Alaska Peninsula and Southwestern Alaska Fisheries reservations respectively on June 7, 1924, the day after the act was signed by the president.

“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 states of the Great Lakes 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.

“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 Lake States District (District 9) to administer land purchases in that District. Act also limited federal forest land purchases using the funds authorized under this law to one million acres in any one state. Expires June 30, 1931.

Lake States District (District 9) established.
1928, December 22 Action by the Secretary of Agriculture
A District 9, the Lake States District, was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 22, 1928 (effective January 1, 1929), with District Headquarters located first in Madison, Wisconsin, in office space in the Forest Service’s Forest Products Laboratory. District Headquarters were soon thereafter relocated to Milwaukee. The new district managed national forest properties in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, formerly administered by District 2, the Rocky Mountain District.

North Dakota added to District 9.
1930, January 3 Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

Region 9 expanded.
1930, March 1 Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

25
“Districts” renamed “Regions.”

1930, May 1  
Action by the Secretary of Agriculture
Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, renames all U.S. Forest Service “districts” as “regions” in order avoid confusion with ranger districts. Numerical designations remain the same.

North Central Region established.

1933  
Action by the Secretary of Agriculture
Lake States Region (Region 9) renamed the North Central Region and retained its numerical designation as Region 9. The change in name is due to the expansion of the forest land purchase program into the forests of the Ohio River Valley, Missouri, Iowa, and North Dakota. The annual National Forest Areas report of June 30, 1933, uses the new regional name, North Central Region, for the first time. The important 1:7,000,000-scale, National Forests, State Forests, National Parks, National Monuments, and Indian Reservations (see Figure 6) of the entire United States dated 1934 names Region 9 as the “North Central Region” in its text. It should be stated that the small pamphlet map issued by the U.S. Forest Service in 1934, 1936 and again in 1937 entitled National Forest and Related Data with the folded panel title, The National Forests and Field Offices of the United States Forest Service, still used the “Lake States Region.”

“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. For the Alaska Region, the only national monument transferred from Forest Service management was the Old Kasaan National Monument on the Tongass National Forest. This national monument was abolished by an act of Congress on July 26, 1955 and all lands returned to the Forest Service for management.

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. Amends Section 10 of the act of May 14, 1898, that had extended the homestead laws and provided for rights of way for railroads in the District and Territory of Alaska.

Alaska Homestead Laws Amended.

1934, May 26  
Public Law 73-260 (48 Stat. 809)
Inserts a new paragraph in Section 10 of the Alaska homestead act of May 14, 1898, that any citizen occupying land in Alaska as a homestead or headquarters in a habitable house not less than five months each year for three years may purchase the tract, not exceeding five acres in a reasonably compact form, without showing as to his employment or business, upon payment of $2.50 per acre, with a minimum payment of $10.00. No person shall be permitted to purchase more than one tract except upon a showing of good faith and necessity, satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior. The amended law accounts for the increase in the number of small acreage alienations from both the Chugach and Tongass National Forests.

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.
Southern Region (Region 8) established.

1934, July 1

**Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

“Extension of national forest areas in the East made it advisable to establish, effective July 1, [1934], another regional office with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. It has supervision over forests and related functions in the Southeastern States.”


The “Fulmer Act.”

1935, August 29

**Public Law 74-395 (49 Stat. 963)**

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized by this act to enter into cooperative agreements with the states in the establishment of State forests and appropriates funds for that purpose not to exceed five million dollars per year. All forest land purchases under the act required prior review and approval by the National Forest Reservation Commission. No land so acquired by the Commission using federal funds would be turned over to the states to be managed as a state forest unless requirements are met such as the enforcement of tax delinquency laws. The Commission, while supporting the new law and its potential for forest conservation was skeptical that five million dollars per year, and perhaps amounts much smaller than that, would not greatly reduce the need for the continuation of the existing federal program under the Weeks Law and its amendments with full Congressional support. The law was named for Congressman Hampton Pitts Fulmer (1875-1944) of South Carolina a long-time member of the House Agriculture Committee and its Chairman from the 76th Congress to the 78th.

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 lands that were submarginal agricultural lands or 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, such as the Sheyenne National Grassland in North Dakota, deeded or sold to states, or used to establish new national forests such as the Finger Lakes National Forest in the State of New York.

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. Only one wilderness-type area was designated under this regulation in today’s Eastern Region: the Great Gulf Wild Area on the White Mountain National Forest in 1959.

“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 Tennant 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 Tennant Act. Thus, lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant 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.

“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) the 1970 transfer of 1,518 acres from the U.S. Army to the national forest and 826 acres from the Forest Service to the U.S. Army in conjunction with the Lake Monroe project in Indiana; 2) the land exchange between the U.S. Army’s Fort Leonard Wood and the Mark Twain National Forest made in 1957.

“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 working in conjunction with 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 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.

“Alaska Statehood Act.”

**1958, July 7**  
Public Law 85-508 (72 Stat. 339)  
Upon issuance of a Presidential Proclamation (Section 8C), Alaska is declared to be a State of the United States of America, and is declared to be admitted to the Union on and equal footing with the other States in all respects. Section 4 of the Act provided that any existing Alaska Native land claims would be unaffected by statehood and held in the status quo. Section 6 allowed for the state government to claim lands deemed vacant and granted the State of Alaska the right to select lands then in the hands of the federal government, with the exception of Alaska Native territory. As a result, nearly 104.5 million acres from the public domain would eventually be transferred to the state.
“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.

Alaska formally admitted to the Union.

1959, January 3  Presidential Proclamation 3269 (73 Stat. c16) and (24 Federal Register 81)
President Eisenhower proclaims that all procedural requirements in the Alaska Statehood Act had been complied with to entitle Alaska to be admitted to the Union on an equal footing with all the other States.

“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.

Allows 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.


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.” 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 established 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. Not more than 15% of the acreage acquired using the fund shall be in areas west of the 100th Meridian for the Forest Service. 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 Fund 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, 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.

Reorganization of the Eastern and Southern Regions by the termination of the old Region 7.

Fiscal Year 1966  Action by the Chief, Forest Service

“…other actions were taken to improve efficiency and to reduce administrative costs. The Regional Office at Upper Darby, Pa., was discontinued, and the administration of seven northeastern National Forests placed under Regional Offices in Milwaukee (White Mountain, Green Mountain, Allegheny, and Monongahela National Forests) and Atlanta (Daniel Boone, George Washington, and Jefferson National Forests).” (Edward P. Cliff, Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1966, p. 36). Region 7, the smallest or the 10 Regions, was eliminated. After the merger, the North Central Region was renamed the Eastern Region and retained its regional number 9. No specific effective date of the merger has been discovered and indications are that the decision had been made by the Chief to transfer Region 7 national forests to Region 8 and 9 in September of 1965 after a policies and practices review had been completed headed by Edwin Deckerd of the Bureau of the Budget on July 2, 1965. Implementation of the merger occurred during the last month of 1965 and the first months of 1966.

“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,” “scenic,” and “recreational” and immediately designates portions of eight rivers as Wild and Scenic: 1) Middle Fork, Clearwater River, Idaho 2) Eleven Point River, Missouri 3) Feather River, California 4) Rio Grande, New Mexico 5) Rogue River, Oregon 6) Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin 7) Middle Fork, Salmon River, Idaho 8) Wolf River, Wisconsin. The Secretary of Agriculture was assigned administrative responsibility for the Clearwater, Eleven Point, Feather, Salmon with shared jurisdiction over the Rogue River in Oregon with the Department of the Interior.

“National Trails System Act.”

1968, October 2  Public Law 90-543 (82 Stat. 919)

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 1976, 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.
Withdrawal of Unreserved Lands in Alaska.

1969, January 17  
**Public Land Order 4582 (34 Federal Register 1025)**

All unreserved public lands in Alaska are withdrawn from all forms of appropriation or disposition to protect Native Americans in their land claims and in advance of the State of Alaska’s selection of its state lands under the Alaska Statehood Act. Order modified several times and revoked by the “Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.”

“National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.”

1970, January 1  
**Public Law 91-190 (83 Stat. 852)**


“Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.”

1971, December 18  
**Public Law 92-203 (85 Stat. 688)**

This act transferred 962 million dollars to the Native Americans of Alaska. The Act repealed the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, but allowed the Department of the Interior to finalize of 15,000 pending Native allotment claims. In 1981, Section 905 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) legislatively approved the vast majority of the pending allotment act applications. As of April 2019, over 16,000 parcels have been conveyed to individual Alaska Natives and only a few claims remaining to be processed. Under Section 17, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to withdraw from all forms of appropriation, 80 million acres of public lands in advance of the State of Alaska selecting lands and in advance of Alaska Native Regional Corporations selecting their lands, but not before Regional and Village Corporations from selecting lands. Up to 80 million acres to be suitable for addition or creation of new National Park, National Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers. Authorizes the Secretary to withdraw public lands; to classify or reclassify such lands; and to open them to entry, location and leasing in a manner which will protect the public interest and avoid a "land rush" and massive filings on public lands in Alaska immediately following expiration of the so-called "land freeze" created by Public Land Order 4582. Establishes procedures and limitations in connection therewith. (85 Stat. 709)

“Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.”

1974, August 17  
**Public Law 93-378 (88 Stat. 476)**

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.”

“Federal Land Policy and Management Act.”

1976, October 21  
**Public Law 94-579 (90 Stat. 2743)**

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).

“National Forest Management Act of 1976.”

1976, October 22  
**Public Law 94-588 (90 Stat. 2949)**

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 and transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture, effectively abolishing the Commission. 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.
1978, October 10  Public Law 95-442 (92 Stat. 1065)
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 in cooperation with non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

1980, December 2  Public Law 96-487 (94 Stat. 2371)

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. Also by providing sufficient resources for land exchange activities and to require a study and report on the handling of information related to federal lands.

“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 celebrating 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.

“Education Land Grant Act.”
2000, December 28  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  Proclamation 7865 (119 Stat. 3699)
The president 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  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 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 extending approximately 1,200 miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Further authorizes the Secretary to withdraw from selection by either the State or the Regional Corporations up to 80 million acres of unreserved lands for possible inclusion in the national park, forest, wildlife refuge or scenic river.

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

2019, March 12 Public Law 116-9 (133 Stat. 580)
Includes land exchanges and conveyances, public land management issues, wilderness creation, wild and scenic river designations and a great many other issues, including the “Lake Fannin Land Conveyance of 2,025 acres from the Caddo National Grassland to Fannin County, Texas.

“Great American Outdoors Act.”

2020, August 4 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 Alaska Region

A. Early Maps of the Alaska Region to 1934

The nature of the national forests of Alaska, remote, low resident population, and infrequent visitors reduced the number of maps needed to administer federal forest lands in the Territory during their early history. General Land Office maps of the Alaska published at the scale of 40 miles to the inch in 1906, 1909, and 1917, and maps made to accompany the several proclamations creating and modifying the boundaries of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests account for the earliest maps to show the forest reserves of the Alaska Region. Although no maps were made for the proclamations establishing the first two forest reserves in Alaska, the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve (1892) or the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve (1902), the Forest Service did place maps of the Tongass and Chugach National Forests into the proclamations that created them, both in 1907. These are reproduced below in Figures 21 and 23. Early administrative maps of the national forests of Alaska were largely compiled using the nautical charts made by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey as base maps. The vast areas embraced by the Tongass and Chugach National Forests made them early opportunities for the application of aerial photography. No maps constructed for the forest visitor were made during this early period

The U.S. Geological Survey had been charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves under the Organic Act of 1897 and given an annual appropriation of $150,000 to do so by Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of June 4, 1897. The Geological 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 several early numbers of its Professional Papers series. The Geological Survey’s involvement in the examination and mapping of the forest reserves ended in 1905. The agency published only one map for the Territory of Alaska during its examination of the forest reserves, a land classification map for the Fortymile mining area where no forest reserve existed.

The U.S. Geological Survey included a land classification map overlaid onto the Fortymile topographic quadrangle in its 21st Annual Report (1900) which appeared in a chapter entitled, Classification of lands including papers by C.H. Fitch, R.B. Marshall, E.C. Barnard, and John B. Leiberg. Regarding this report, its editor, Henry Gannett, stated:
“There are presented, as part of this report, a number of land classification maps representing the distribution of the surface into wooded, pasture, and cultivated lands. The first is in most cases subdivided as lands containing merchantable timber, lands containing timber not merchantable, and cut and burned lands, in case timber is regrowing upon them. The sources of the data from which this information has been derived are in most cases cited upon the sheets or in the text of the report. In general, the primary subdivision into woodland, pasture land, and cultivated land has been made by topographers while making the topographic maps, and in some cases the delimitation of the cut and burned areas has also been furnished by them.”

While surveying the Fortymile mining area of Alaska, a gold producing region that had attracted the interest of the Geological Survey, topographer Edward Chester Barnard noted the distribution of trees, pasture, and land suitable for cultivation, information that was later added to the topographic map. Barnard also provided a brief text noting that the most valuable timber species in the area of the quadrangle was the white spruce and that the entire area was well timbered to an altitude of 3,000 feet. Today, the State of Alaska owns much of the land in the Fortymile River area. No national forest was ever established there.

Proclamation diagrams issued to illustrate land and boundary changes to Alaska’s national forests in proclamations issued between 1907 and 1915, lacked detail and addressed their one utilitarian purpose (See Figures 21 thru 25). The proclamation diagram made for the Chugach National Forest in 1919 represented a change from this skeletal format to one that fully embraced Forest Service mapping standards and showed more than just changes in boundaries. This format was carried forward onto the proclamations of 1925 for the Chugach and Tongass National Forests.

The national forests of Alaska were a part of District 6 (North Pacific District) until 1921, but cartographers in District Headquarters in Portland, Oregon did not construct or publish any maps of the Chugach or Tongass National Forests. Mapping of Alaska’s national forests completed during this early period were made entirely by the cartographers in the Washington, D.C. headquarters office. In 1910, Forest Service cartographer Hofer S. Meekham compiled and drafted a set of maps for the two national forests in Alaska using as base maps the nautical charts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, undoubtedly the most accurate maps of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests at the time. Two maps made by the Forest Service, one for the Prince William Sound Region and another for Afognak Island, provided coverage for the Chugach National Forest, while the Tongass National Forest required three maps to provide complete coverage. The maps of the Tongass National Forest were simply numbered Sheet 1, 2 and 3 and respectively covered the northern, central, and southern sections of the Tongass National Forest. National forest boundaries were drawn in orange, reservation boundaries (wildlife, military, township, & Native Alaskan) were colored red, and saltwater and major freshwater lakes and rivers were shown in blue. In addition, several nautical chart features remained on the maps, such as underwater military cables, rocks awash at any state of tide, sunken rocks, and submerged wrecks. These maps, five in all covering Alaskan national forest lands, were issued at a scale of 8 miles to the inch, or 1:506,880. No other administrative maps were made for either forest until the 1920s.

Cartographers in Washington, D.C. produced a series of six colored maps, one for each Forest Service District, in 1918. These maps came in two editions, one with and another without main highways printed in red. The maps published for District 6 (after 1919 named the North Pacific District) included an inset centered on the Gulf of Alaska showing the two national forests in the Territory. Even after the creation of the new Alaska District (District 8) in 1921, published maps for Alaska’s national forests continued to be produced by Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office until the 1930s.

The two administrative maps for the Chugach National Forest produced in 1922 and 1925 and two maps for the Tongass National Forest dated 1925 and 1929 were made according to Forest Service mapping standards, though with smaller scales to account for the immense acreages of both national forests. The Chugach retained the scale of the administrative maps of 1910, 1:506,880. Washington, D.C. cartographers used the scale of 1:760,320, or 12 miles to the inch, for the maps of the Tongass National Forest. Administrative maps for each forest used green to show lands administered by the Forest Service and blue to show water features. Administrative maps dated 1925 for both forests used the same base data as those of the proclamation maps issued in the same year and reflected the changes in forest boundaries ordered by the President. They did not show land additions and eliminations shown colored in orange and red on the maps included with the proclamations.

Perhaps as part of its land classification effort in Alaska, the Forest Service compiled a set of 221 topographic maps in manuscript, not finished or published, forming an atlas of the Tongass National Forest. The sheets were compiled between 1918 and 1928 and cover the entire forest at 1:63,360-scale or one mile to the inch. All sheets were reproduced as blueline prints. The National Archives has this set in its inventory located in the National Archives Boundary Atlas collection in Record Group 95. An index sheet compiled in 1922 accompanies the collection.

B. Cartography of the Alaska Region from 1934 to 1960

This period is marked by the expansion in the variety of cartographic materials issued by the Forest Service for the national forests of Alaska and, for the first time, maps for the forest visitor.

With the resignation of Forester Henry S. Graves on April 15, 1920 and the appointment of William B. Greely in the same year brought the national forests of Alaska into focus as never before. The Territory of Alaska was removed from the North Pacific District (District 6) headquartered in Portland, Oregon and a new District 8, the Alaska District, established on January 1, 1921 with headquarters in Juneau. The new District needed staff, and for the Engineering Division and Florence I. Shafer, who had been the Chief Draftsman for District 4 in Ogden, Utah and Phyllis I. Dennee a cartographer from District 2 in Denver, were hired to fill drafting positions. B. Frank Heintzleman served in the Engineering Division of the Alaska District in charge of water power and as the Assistant District Forester for forest management.24 Shafer’s name began to appear on Forest Service maps of Alaska’s Tongass National Forest in 1934 and 1935 as more maps were made in the regional office in Juneau.

Initially, the Forest Service continued to construct or revise administrative maps covering the entire forest area of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests. For the Chugach National Forest, the scale of 1:506,880 or 8 miles to the inch remained the standard scale for the administrative maps issued in 1936, 1951, and 1960. Similarly, for the larger Tongass National Forest, the Forest Service retained the scale of 12 miles to the inch, or 1:760,320, for this forest’s administrative maps published in 1940, 1946, 1951, 1957, and 1960. The maps made between 1951 and 1960 noted that they carried an accuracy rating of “Class E” or accuracy unknown. This rating system was introduced by the Forest Service in the early 1950s in response to the National Map Accuracy Standards issued by the Bureau of the Budget in 1947. In addition, the administrative maps of Tongass National Forest dated 1957 and 1960 were overprinted with air routes and reissued by Ellis Air Lines, which, through mergers, later formed a part of today’s Alaska Airlines.

During the 1920s, Forester Greeley believed that the U.S. Geological Survey might complete its topographic mapping of the United States and its Territories after Congress passed the Temple Act (Public Law 68-498 – 43 Stat. 1011). Forest Service cartographers could then use the Geological Survey’s accurate, controlled, and up-to-date topographic maps as base maps to construct maps of the national forests. The Temple Act or “An Act to provide for the completion of the topographical survey of the United States” called for the completion of topographic mapping of the United States in twenty years with adequate horizontal and vertical control and the publication of the resulting maps. It also allowed the federal mapping agencies to enter into cooperative agreements with the states or municipalities to complete topographic mapping within their borders. The Temple Act passed and was signed into law on February 27, 1925, with the support of the Forest Service, the Geological Survey, and other several other federal agencies. However, it was never funded. Greeley noted:

“After passage of the Temple Act in February 1925, it was hoped that considerable progress would be made in mapping the national forests. The bill authorized but did not appropriate funds. Subsequent appropriations by Congress have been insufficient to permit of any new mapping of Federal projects other than those on which State cooperation is obtainable. This has excluded all new national forest projects. It is estimated that 46 per cent of the area of the national forests has been topographically surveyed to a standard which is at present satisfactory. The remaining 54 per cent, or approximately 99,000,000 acres, is in need of accurate topographic surveys. Topographic maps of the forest constitute an essential administrative tool in connection with plan-wise development and satisfactory utilization of resources, and efficient protection, and some way for making more rapid progress in obtaining these maps is an urgent need.”25

24 Benjamin Franklin Heintzleman later became Regional Forester for the Alaska Region (1937-1953) and Territorial Governor (1953-1957).
Disappointed by the failure of Congress to appropriate funds to fulfill the promise of the Temple Act yet remaining steadfast in support, Greeley in his annual report for the 1927 fiscal year, his last, cited another cooperative means to obtain accurate data for forest mapping:

“The photographic survey made by the Navy Department by airplane embraced practically all of southeastern Alaska except Baranof and Chichagof Islands. The photographs were taken at an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet, and are on a horizontal scale of approximately 1,660 feet to the inch [about 1:20,000-scale]. Arrangements have been made with the Navy Department and the Geological Survey whereby prints of these photographs may be purchased by the public. The map that is being compiled by the Alaskan branch of the Geological Survey from these photographs will be on a horizontal scale of 1:180,000, or approximately 15,000 feet to the inch.” 26

The data collected by the pioneering aerial photography project of the Navy was later used by the Alaska Region of the Forest Service as baseline data to produce a new set of blueline photomaps of the Tongass National Forest between 1934 and 1938. The oblique aerial photograph on the front cover of the 1940 Tongass National Forest visitor booklet (see Figure 13) was “Photographed by Alaska Aerial Survey Expedition of the Navy Department conjointly with the Forest Service and Geological Survey.” 27

Addressing these early efforts to use aerial photography in mapping the national forests in his annual report for 1928, Forester Robert Y. Stuart summed up the potential of using photography in the mapping of a portion of the Nezperce National Forest: “The results secured, however, gave evidence that this method of mapping forest areas has decided promise.” 28 The role of aerial photography in forest mapping only increased from that year forward with the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture playing a leading role.

The federal government actively promoted domestic travel and tourism as a method to restore prosperity during the Great Depression with a number of programs. One was the Federal Writers Project, organized in each state under the Works Progress Administration to write guidebooks for the automobile tourist. The National Park Service made colorful and evocative posters promoting visitation to the national parks and monuments. Federal tourism promotion can also be seen in the many specialized recreation maps produced by the Forest Service for its most visited recreation areas. In the Alaska Region, the Tongass National Forest, because it was most accessible national forest, became the focus of early tourist promotion. During this time, tourists were called “Round-Trippers” by resident Alaskans. Florence Shafer drew two colorful eye-catching poster maps covering the Tongass National Forest one in 1935 and another in 1938 (Figures 26 and 27). The 1935 map carried the theme, “Northward to New Horizons” with the Tongass National Forest presented within a circle as if under a microscope and showed the principal cities and islands in the Alexander Archipelago. The theme or motto of the 1938 map, which was continued on forest visitor maps of the Tongass National Forest until 1944, was “Region of Fiords and Forests – Nature Unchanged.” The poster map of 1938 was square with Canada in black and United States territory in red showing only the location of the principal towns. Both poster maps had blank versos and were issued unfolded which indicates that they were made for display.

Because the Tongass National Forest was accessible by ships and ferries, the Alaska Resion issued several 8 ½ x 11 inch mimeographed typescript informational booklets with an accompanying map for local trails and recreation areas beginning in 1936 until 1940. The titles identified in libraries and archives so far are listed below, but others surely exist in other institutions and in private collections. The booklets are ephemeral in nature, however the maps by Florence Shafer are superbly drawn and were later reprinted.

Recreation booklets that have been identified are:
Admiralty Island Recreation Area, Tongass National Forest, Alaska. (1936 & 1937, 8 pages with map)
Foot Trails and Drives near Ketchikan, Alaska. (1940, 3 pages with map) See Figure 11 and 12
Foot Trails near Juneau, Alaska. (1940, 3 pages with map)
Glacier Highway Recreation Area, Alaska. (1937, 8 pages with map)
Ward Lake Recreation Area and Vicinity of Ketchikan. (1937, 8 pages with map)

Figure 11: Cover of the forest visitor booklet and map for the Ketchikan region. Mimeographed typescript text and printed on construction paper (note the flaking on the left margin) these publications were not made to last. Maps found in the back of the booklets, however, were of high quality — see Figure 12 immediately below.
The Alaska Region issued a forest visitor booklet with maps for the Tongass National Forest in 1940, uniform to many other such booklets then being made for national forests in most regions of the Forest Service. Figure 13 below provides an illustration of the front cover of the Tongass National Forest visitor booklet which was typical of these Forest Service publications of the time. The text formed the booklets’ heart with much basic as well as specialized information provided, such as lists of trees and other plant life found in the forest, along with an abundance of photographs and drawings. The
Tongass National Forest booklet has special chapters on the glaciers of the region and on Native Americans of the Tongass National Forest. All booklets had maps tipped in and were printed and distributed throughout the nation to depository libraries by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The Tongass National Forest booklet included a folded map at 1:1,267,260-scale (20 miles to the inch) at the back of the booklet. Six other maps are included in the Tongass National Forest booklet featuring Admiralty Island, Glacier Highway, Ketchikan, and Ward Lake Recreation Areas incorporating the maps found in the earlier informational booklets issued between 1936 and 1940. The back cover carries an outline map of Alaska showing the location of the Tongass National Forest.

Figure 13: Tongass National Forest visitor booklet with map published in 1940. Cover photograph is of Sitka Sound and the City of Sitka, Alaska. The photograph is captioned on the inside title page as “Baranof Island, City of Sitka, Tongass National Forest, Alaska.” This booklet was uniform in style and format to the many other such forest visitor booklets issued by the Forest Service during this time.
Florence Shafer also drew small-sized forest visitor maps for the Tongass National Forest in 1937, 1939, and 1944, of which, the 1939 is fully illustrated below in Figures 17, 18, and 19. The map did not include the Yakutat area of the Tongass. The maps of 1939 and 1944 used blue to show saltwater and fresh water lakes while the 1937 map was issued uncolored. The 1939 map was later reissued without date, folded, with a revised text and different illustrations by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce. The maps of 1937 and 1944 had blank versos. Alaska Region cartographers Anthony W. Thomas and Linn A. Forrest drew a specialized map of Admiralty Island in 1947. The map covered only the central portion of Admiralty Island centered on Hasselborg Lake and is similar to the maps found in the information booklets of 1936 and 1937 and in the forest visitor booklet of 1940. In 1960, the Forest Service compiled a forest visitor map of the Tongass National Forest using its 1960 Tongass National Forest administrative map. The map was reduced from 12 miles to 14 miles to the inch, and issued folded to the public.

Until 1963, development of the recreation resources on the Chugach National Forest was confined to the Kenai Peninsula portion of the national forest because this was the only area accessible to tourists via the Alaska Railroad and highways. The Forest Service issued visitor maps of the Kenai Peninsula in 1940, 1948, and a special forest visitor booklet and map in 1953. Figure 14 below shows the front cover of the 1953 forest visitor booklet and the map folded into its back cover of the Kenai Division of the Chugach National Forest.

Figure 14: Forest Service booklet and map published in 1953 by the U.S. Government Printing Office for the Chugach National Forest. The railroad and later the highways enabled the forest visitor to travel from Anchorage to Seward and other points of interest on the Kenai Peninsula. Thus the Kenai Peninsula was the focus of the first Chugach National Forest maps made for the forest visitor. The map carries the monogram of Region 10 cartographer Anthony W. Thomas.
C. Cartography of the Alaska Region, 1960 to 1975

How early state selections and Alaska Native claims affected the mapping of Alaska’s national forests is unclear, but during this time of change, very little administrative mapping was being done for either the Chugach or the Tongass National Forests. However, after statehood in 1959, production of maps for the forest visitor increased in number and variety.

In 1970, the Forest Service made an administrative map for the Cordova Ranger District on the Chugach National Forest. For the Tongass National Forest, only two maps were issued. The first, an administrative map created for the Sitka Ranger District dated 1963 was published at a scale of 1:63,360 matching the scales of its source map, the 1:63,360-scale topographic maps made by the U.S. Geological Survey. The topographic sheets using recent aerial photographs as their base material earned the Sitka Ranger District map a Class A accuracy rating, the only map so rated for the Alaska Region up to 1975. Another administrative map for the entire Tongass National Forest was released in 1973 by the Forest Service at 1:768,320-scale, or 12 miles to the inch. This map was a continuation of the administrative maps made for the Tongass National Forest from 1940 to 1960, as the 1973 revision carried an accuracy rating of “Class E” or accuracy unknown, just as had the earlier maps.

Maps for the visitor to the national forests of Alaska, unlike administrative maps, were consistently issued from the early 1960s well into the 1980s (see Figures 15 and 16). Folded color maps for the Chugach National Forest were published in 1964, 1967, 1968, and 1970. The 1970 map was reprinted in 1973 and 1975. The more visited Tongass National Forest had maps issued in 1963, 1966, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, and again in 1975. Forest visitor maps had a map accuracy rating of Class E. A significant advance in the mapping of the national forests of Alaska came in 1980 when the Forest Service and its Geometronics Service Center began producing a 50 sheet, 1:100,000-scale metric series for the Tongass (sheets 1-38) and the Chugach (sheets 39-50) National Forests. During the late 1970s, the Carter administration actively promoted a changeover to the metric system of measurements, an effort which was all but forgotten in the next administration. The U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Land Management introduced their 100,000-scale series of topographic and land ownership (respectively) maps about the same time as the Forest Service started to produce its 100,000-scale maps for Alaska. The Government Printing Office distributed these metric Forest Service maps to depository libraries.

Figure 15: Forest visitor map covers of the Chugach National Forest dated 1964 and of the 1963 Tongass National Forest. The 1964-dated Chugach National Forest map has ferry frequency information as of 1965.
In addition to the maps covering the entire Chugach and Tongass National Forests, specialized maps were also issued for the forest visitor. A set of three maps providing information on “Things to do…” in the Ketchikan, Juneau, and Sitka areas, all important ferry and cruise ship ports of call on the Tongass National Forest, came forth from the Forest Service in the mid-1960s. All three lacked publication dates (see Figure 29). Visitors to the Alaska Region’s two glacial visitor centers, the Mendenhall Visitors Center on the Tongass National Forest and the Portage Glacier Visitors Center on the Chugach National Forest, were able to acquire brochures with maps describing the glaciers and their influence on the landscape. These specialized maps were printed by the Government Printing Office but, like the series of “Things to do…” maps, they lack publication dates. Users of the maps are left to guess the dates of issue (see figure 28). Two maps of Ward Lake and vicinity outside Ketchikan were issued in the early 1970s and continue the recreation mapping of this popular area since 1940.

Figure 16: Chugach National Forest visitor map of 1970 on the left and Tongass National Forest map dated 1967 on the right. The Forest Service changed the cover photograph on the Chugach National Forest in 1978 while the same color panel photograph for its forest visitor map of the Tongass from 1966 until the 1990s.

D. 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 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. This meant that much of what was unique in the visitor maps issued by Forest Service regional offices 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 rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions.

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. Many were never distributed by the Government Printing Office to depository libraries. Some were printed locally and given away on site.

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. 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 separately issued General Land Office state or territorial 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 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. 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.

In addition to the maps produced for the national forests in Alaska, this chapter also includes maps of North America and of the United States showing federal forest land by the U.S. General Land Office, U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Forest Service (Section IX).

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. 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 are noted with an * in the administrative history itself. 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. However, maps that do accompany Executive Orders are included. 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 until the mid-1970s.

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29 WorldCat, the national bibliographic database is searchable by the public at its website: https://www.worldcat.org.
30 The presidential proclamation of October 12, 1905 establishing the Jemez Forest Reserve (now the western part of the Santa Fe National Forest) in New Mexico 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.
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.

Sample Map Entry (See Figures 17, 18, and 19 below)

**Tongass National Forest Recreation Map, 1939**
U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; F.I. Shafer.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. (sometimes folded 18 x 9 cm.) Relief shown by hachures. Salt water and freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Glacier Bay National Monument, and International boundaries, major settlements, roads and trails. Map has numerous drawings of big game animals, fish, airplanes, and ships. Map has motto, “Region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged.” Six panels of descriptive text on verso. Title panel repeats motto and has title: Tongass National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “Alaska Brown Bear.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 10.” This map later reissued without date, folded (18 x 9 cm) with a revised text and newer illustrations by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce.

Holdings: personal collection

Explanation:

First line, title information:
Tongass National Forest Recreation Map, 1939. (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

Second line, statement of responsibility:
U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; F.I. Shafer. 1939. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. (sometimes folded 18 x 9 cm.) Relief shown by hachures. Salt water and freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Glacier Bay National Monument, and International boundaries, major settlements, roads and trails. Map has numerous drawings of big game animals, fish, airplanes, and ships. Map has motto, “Region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged.” Six panels of descriptive text on verso. Title panel repeats motto and has title: Tongass National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “Alaska Brown Bear.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 10.” This map later reissued without date, folded (18 x 9 cm) with a revised text and newer illustrations by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce.

Holdings: personal collection

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:
U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; F.I. Shafer. 1939. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. (sometimes folded 18 x 9 cm.) Relief shown by hachures. Salt water and freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Glacier Bay National Monument, and International boundaries, major settlements, roads and trails. Map has numerous drawings of big game animals, fish, airplanes, and ships. Map has motto, “Region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged.” Six panels of descriptive text on verso. Title panel repeats motto and has title: Tongass National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “Alaska Brown Bear.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 10.” This map later reissued without date, folded (18 x 9 cm) with a revised text and newer illustrations by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce.

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U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; F.I. Shafer. 1939. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. (sometimes folded 18 x 9 cm.) Relief shown by hachures. Salt water and freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Glacier Bay National Monument, and International boundaries, major settlements, roads and trails. Map has numerous drawings of big game animals, fish, airplanes, and ships. Map has motto, “Region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged.” Six panels of descriptive text on verso. Title panel repeats motto and has title: Tongass National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “Alaska Brown Bear.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 10.” This map later reissued without date, folded (18 x 9 cm) with a revised text and newer illustrations by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce.

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U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; F.I. Shafer. 1939. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. (sometimes folded 18 x 9 cm.) Relief shown by hachures. Salt water and freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Glacier Bay National Monument, and International boundaries, major settlements, roads and trails. Map has numerous drawings of big game animals, fish, airplanes, and ships. Map has motto, “Region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged.” Six panels of descriptive text on verso. Title panel repeats motto and has title: Tongass National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “Alaska Brown Bear.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 10.” This map later reissued without date, folded (18 x 9 cm) with a revised text and newer illustrations by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce.

Holdings: personal collection

Explanation:
Figure 17: Tongass National Forest Recreation Map dated 1939 by Florence I. Shafer. Map was reprinted in 1944 and again in the late 1940s by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce with no date and with a different text on the verso.
Figure 18: Text on the verso of the 1939 Tongass National Forest Map.
Index to Cartographers

During 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 ended. 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 ended 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 maps 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 those agencies 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 and 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. Nation-wide, 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 9 names found on maps of the Alaska Region’s national forests, all have been identified.
Many women cartographers have been identified system wide. Two women cartographers that worked on the maps of Region 10 and maps of the United States have been identified and listed. Joining the well-known women cartographers stationed in the Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office such as Ellen L. Mehurin is Hazel M. Hartman who drafted a map of the United States showing the national forests, and in the Alaska Region, Phyllis Denee and Florence Shafter.

Each regional volume 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, Whole and in Part

Part A. U.S. Forest Service Mapping

**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, other towns and settlements, and railroads. Includes inset map centered on the Gulf of Alaska showing the land areas of the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests.
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, other towns and settlements, and railroads. Includes inset map centered on the Gulf of Alaska showing the land areas of the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests.
Holdings: NA

Part B. U.S. Geological Survey Mapping

**Map of Alaska [showing forest types].**
Edition of 1927. Scale, 1:5,000,000. E172°00’ – W126°00’/N72°00’ – N52°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows three forest types in three different green overlay patterns: Hemlock-spruce coastal forest, Spruce-birch interior forest, and Spruce-birch interior boreal forest. Water features shown in blue. Also shows International and Provincial boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and railroads. Includes inset of the western portions of the Aleutian Islands chain at the same scale as the main map. Base map: “Alaska Map A.”
Holdings: LC
Map of Alaska [showing the National Forests, 1941].
United States, Department of the Interior, Geological Survey; compiled by Alaskan Branch from all available authoritative sources, chiefly from maps of the Geological Survey.
Edition of 1941. Scale, 1:5,000,000. E172°00’ – W126°00’/N72°00’ – N52°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests are shown with a patterned green overlay outlined in green on this standard 1:5,000,000-scale USGS base map of Alaska. Water features shown in blue. Also shows International and Provincial boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and railroads. Includes inset of the western portions of the Aleutian Islands chain at the same scale as the main map. Base map: “Alaska Map A.”
Holdings: LC

Alaska [showing the National Forests, 1960].
Edition of 1947, reprinted 1954. [Printed 1960]. Scale, 1:5,000,000. E172°00’ – W128°00’/N72°00’ – N52°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests are shown with a patterned green overlay outlined in green on this standard 1:5,000,000-scale USGS base map of Alaska. Water features shown in blue. Also shows International and Provincial boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and railroads. Includes inset of the western portions of the Aleutian Islands chain at the same scale as the main map. Base map: “Alaska Map A.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Akron; LC
OCLC: 37657131

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Alaska, Fortymile Quadrangle.
Shows three land classifications: timbered, barren, and burned areas restocking on a one degree by one degree U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. Shows the International boundary, the course of the Yukon River and other drainage features, and the town of Eagle City on the Yukon River. Area forms the east half of the USGS Eagle 1:250,000-scale quadrangle.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 37868518


The territorial and 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. maps show state, territorial, and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian reservations (yellow), 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. 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. The map listing that follows provides full citations for those G.L.O. maps of Alaska 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. The years that maps were issued are given ahead of the map citations. After 1944, researchers can rely on the colored base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey showing public lands including national forests.
Alaska

The General Land Office issued maps for the District of Alaska in the years 1906 and 1909 and for the Territory of Alaska in 1917, 1935, and 1942, all showing federal forests.

Alaska.
Department of the Interior; General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Geological Survey, Canadian and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1906; compiled by M. Hendges; revised and drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:3,801,600 (1 inch = 60 miles). W170°00’ – W128°00’/N72°00’ – N52°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 95 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with water features in blue. International/District boundaries, telegraph lines, and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; forest reserves shown in green; Reindeer Station Reservations shown in purple; relief shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Includes insets of the Aleutian Islands and the towns of Sitka, Juneau, and Nome. The two federal forests shown in this 1906 map are the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve and the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve. Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; California State Univ., Fresno; Yale Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA OCLC: 29305928

Alaska.
Department of the Interior; General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Geological Survey, Canadian and other sources under the direction of I.P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1909; compiled and drawn by Daniel O’Hare. The Eckert Lithographing Co., Washington, D.C.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:3,801,600 (60 statute miles = 1 inch). E172°00’ – W128°00’/N72°00’ – N52°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 106 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. International/District boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; national forests outlined in green; reindeer, moose, and bird reservations outlined in purple; relief shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Alaska is shown in its fullest geographic extent without the typical inset for the western Aleutian Islands. The two new national forests, the Chugach and the Tongass, which absorbed the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve and the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserves respectively, are also fully shown. Afognak Island is outlined in green and labeled “Chugach Nat’l Forest & Fish Culture Reservation.” Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA OCLC: 56059052

Alaska.
Map issued specifically for the “Alaskan Exhibit, Alaska – Yukon – Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Washington, 1909.” Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Univ. of Connecticut; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Univ. of Washington; LC OCLC: 309463186
Alaska.
Department of the Interior; General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office, Coast
and Geodetic Survey, Geological Survey, War Department and other sources under direction of J.P. Berthrong, Chief
1917. Scale, ca. 1:2,534,400 (40 miles = 1 inch). E172°00’ – W128°00’/N72°00’ – N52°00’. Partial public land (Township
& Range) grid. Color. 86 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white
edition.
International/Territorial boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; national
forests outlined in green; reindeer, moose, and bird reservations outlined in purple; land district boundaries also shown in
purple, relief shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows populated places, railroads, lighthouses, townsite,
and other reservations, national monuments, ice fields, stations, and telegraph lines. Includes inset of the Aleutian Islands.
Afognak Island labeled, “Chugach Nat’l Forest & Fish Culture Res.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; California State Univ., Fresno; San Francisco State Univ.; Buffalo & Erie County
(New York) Public Library; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin
Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; LC
OCLC: 21111817

Alaska.
United States Department of the Interior; General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land
Office, Geological Survey, and other sources, 1935; revised by L. Ranney and D.E. Walker. Printed by the U.S.
Geological Survey.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:2,502,720 (39.5 miles = 1 inch). E172°00’ – W128°00’/N72°00’ – N52°00’. Partial public land
(Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a
black & white edition.
International/Territorial and judicial boundaries and military reservations shown in red; national parks, monuments bird,
game, and other wildlife reservations and agricultural experiment stations shown in purple; Indian Reservations shown in
yellow; national forests shown in green; relief shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows populated places,
railroads, and ice fields. Includes inset of the Aleutian Islands. Since the 1917 G.L.O. map, this 1935 map shows a much
reduced Chugach National Forest following Proclamation 1741 of May 29, 1925, and an enlarged Tongass National Forest
after Proclamation 1742 of June 10, 1925.
Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon;
Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library;
NA; LC
OCLC: 27942649

Alaska.
United States Department of the Interior; General Land Office; compiled from official records of the General Land
Office, Geological Survey, and other sources, 1942.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:2,502,720 (39.5 miles = 1 inch). E172°00’ – W128°00’/N72°00’ – N52°00’. Partial public land
(Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a
black & white edition.
International/Territorial and judicial boundaries and military reservations shown in red; national parks and monuments, bird,
game, and other wildlife reservations and agricultural experiment stations shown in purple; Indian Reservations shown in
yellow; national forests shown in green; relief shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows populated places,
railroads, and ice fields. Includes inset of the Aleutian Islands. Since the 1935 G.L.O. map of Alaska, the 1942 map shows an
enlarged Glacier Bay National Monument at the expense of the Tongass National Forest following Proclamation 2330 of
April 18, 1939.
Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Alaska State Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wisconsin
Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; LC
OCLC: 46696265
Identified in 1892 as one of the nation's first conservation areas, Afognak Island was originally designated as the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve because of its outstanding wildlife and salmon habitat value. The proclamation issued by President Benjamin Harrison in 1892 was issued at the request of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, addresses this important aspect of the island:

“And whereas, the public lands in the Territory of Alaska, known as Afognak Island, are in part covered in timber, and are required for public purposes, in order for salmon fisheries in the waters of the Island, and salmon and other fish and sea animals, and other animals and birds, and the timber…may be protected and preserved unimpaired, and it appears in the public good would be promoted by setting apart and reserving said lands as a public reservation.

“And whereas, the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries has selected Afognak Bay, River, and Lake, with their tributary streams, and sources thereof, and the lands including the same on said Afognak Island, and within one mile from the shores thereof, as a reserve for the purpose of establishing fish culture stations, and the use of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the boundary lines of which include the head springs and tributaries above mentioned, and the lands, the drainage of which is into the same.”

Thus, Alaska’s first forest reserve was established to conserve the salmon fisheries and, to a lesser extent, to conserve and manage the island’s spruce forest resources. President Cleveland’s used Sections 14 and 24 of the “Creative Act” of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095) as the means to set aside Afognak Island where the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries could conserve salmon and other wildlife resources in the Gulf of Alaska.

In 1908 the President added the island to the Chugach National Forest by Executive Order in accordance with Gifford Pinchot’s redistricting plan. The island has since been transferred to the Ouzinkie and Afognak Native Corporations and the Natives of Kodiak through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688). Under the “Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act” of December 2, 1980 Public Law 96-487 (94 Stat. 2371), approximately 50,000 acres in the northwestern portion of the island were added to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Also, the State of Alaska selected northeastern portions of the island and organized the area into the Afognak Island State Park.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of December 24, 1892, together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of Alaska of 1906 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Reserve hand drawn in red and annotated “403,640 acres.” After being absorbed into the Chugach National Forest in 1908, the island was referred on maps as the “Chugach National Forest & Fish Culture Reservation” well into the 1930s. The Afognak Reserve was administered by its supervisor, William A. Langille, from Ketchikan, Alaska. Neither the General Land Office nor the Forest Service made maps of just the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve itself. Executive Order 908, that transferred the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture National Forest to the Chugach National Forest, had no maps associated with it, even though this one Executive Order affected the names and boundaries of 79 national forests.


A land ownership map of the island can be found here: http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/lands/access/brochures/images/afogmap.gif
Figure 20: Map of Afognak Island that appears as an inset on the 1964, Class E, forest visitor map of the Chugach National Forest. (Figure 15). Forest Service land is shown in green, outlying cabins #46, Upper Malina Lake and #47, Afognak Lake, shown in red. There is a small sliver of private land on the southeastern portion of the island opposite Whale Island which has remained in private hands. The number “30” in the circle and square identifies Alaska State Highway and Forest Highway number 30. The northwestern portion of the island is now a part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, while most of the northwestern extremities of the island forms the Afognak Island State Park. The rest of the island is owned by Alaskan Native Corporations and the Natives of Kodiak excepting the private land shown on this map and two parcels of federal Bureau of Land Management land measuring about 1,000 acres.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1892, December 24                      Proclamation, 27 Stat. 1052   Established Forest and Fish Culture Reserve on 403,640 acres, virtually the entire Afognak Island.
2) 1908, July 2                           Executive Order 908           Combined with the Chugach National Forest.
   (effective July 1, 1908)                

ALEXANDER ARCHIPELAGO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA
1902-1908

According to Donald Orth's Dictionary of Alaska Place Names, the Alexander Archipelago received its name from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1867. The island chain was named after Tsar Alexander II of Russia who sold Russia to the United States. The proclamation of August 20, 1902, issued by President Theodore Roosevelt identified the area reserved and named the public reservation the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve, though there was no map included with Roosevelt’s 1902 proclamation:

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“Now therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States…do hereby make known and proclaim that there are hereby reserved from entry or sale, and set apart as a Public Reservation, Chichagof Island and adjacent islands to the seaward thereof, Kupreanof Island, Kuiu Island, Zarembo Island, and Prince of Wales Island and the adjacent seaward islands.”

The proclamation of July 20, 1907, reduced the area of the Alexander Archipelago National Forest by adding to the above description from 1902:

“…excepting all that portion of the Kasaan Peninsula, forming a part of Prince of Wales Island, which lies southeast of a line beginning at a point on Kasaan Bay due west of the United States Location Monument Number 5, and running thence…to the most southwesterly point on the bay known as Lyman Anchorage”

This proclamation eliminated approximately 12,000 acres from the national forest, essentially the southern portion of the peninsula, which were then restored to the public domain and became subject to settlement and disposition under the public land laws of the United States. Figure 24 below under the Tongass National Forest will show the extent of the Alexander Archipelago National Forest and the area eliminated on the Kasaan Peninsula by the proclamation of July 20, 1907.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed Presidential Proclamation of August 20, 1902, together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the territory of Alaska of 1906 showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and red and annotated “7,041 sq. miles, 4,506,240 acres.” This forest was administered from Ketchikan under the direction of William A. Langille from 1906 to its merger with the Tongass National Forest in 1908 and its name discontinued. While there were no maps made by the General Land Office or the Forest Service of the Alexander Archipelago National Forest, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey issued a nautical chart (no. 8000) beginning in 1868 of southeastern Alaska from Dixon Entrance in the south to Mount St. Elias in the north at a scale of 1:1,200,000 or about 19 miles to the inch. This chart was kept current by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and perhaps the edition issued dated January 1906 was used by the Forest Service to administer the forest and to serve as the base map for the proclamation diagrams of 1907 and 1909. The first maps of the area made by the Forest Service, excepting the proclamation diagrams, came in 1910 with issuance of a three-map set of the Tongass National Forest that had clearly used nautical charts as their base.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1902, August 20  
Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2025  
Established Forest Reserve on 4,506,240 island acres in southeastern Alaska.

2) 1907, July 20  
Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2148  
11,878 acres of the Kasaan Peninsula on Prince of Wales Island eliminated. Area: now stands at 4,494,362 gross acres.

3) 1908, July 2  
(effective July 1, 1908)  
Executive Order 908  
Combined with the Tongass National Forest and name discontinued.

**CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA**

1907- Present

The name “Chugach” is derived from the Chugach Eskimos, the southernmost of that group, who inhabited the Prince William Sound area. Before the official establishment of the Chugach National Forest in the summer of 1907, some 1700 acres of public land “lying on the glacial flats of Valdez Glacier and on the mountain side to the West, situated north of the town of Valdez” were reserved under Executive Order 520 (October 26, 1906) for the use of the troops of Fort Liscum for a target range. Once established, the Chugach National Forest included this military reservation within its boundaries, but over the years, the area was returned to the public domain. The large expanse of the Chugach National Forest made it almost inevitable that once civilization began its slow entrance into the territory, land would soon be eliminated for various purposes. The first land elimination came shortly after the creation of the Chugach Forest. “Upon the recommendation of Supervisor Langille, an elimination has been made on the Chugach National Forest. A strip one mile wide and about 30 miles long extending along the shore of the Valdez Arm or Prince William Sound, was eliminated to avoid land difficulties incident to a railroad boom. The area is nearly all timberless and contains approximately 33,000 acres. The President signed this proclamation on September 18 [1907]”34

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While the proclamation of February 23, 1909, greatly enlarged the Chugach National Forest, the next proclamation of August 31, 1915, eliminated approximately the same number of acres from the forest that had been added in 1909. In 1915, the gross acreage of the Chugach dropped from 11,174,583 to 5,436,044 with area deletions along the forest’s northern border in the Chugach Mountains, in the central and southern portions of the Kenai Peninsula, and east of Seward in the Sargent Icefield. The Forester, Henry S. Graves, in describing the results of the Forest Service’s land classification efforts since 1912, stated in his annual report for fiscal year 1916 that, “…a total of 13,477,781 acres has been eliminated from the National Forests. This includes an elimination of approximately 5,800,000 acres of land from the Chugach National Forest, Alaska, which embraced lands of low value for any purpose other than mining.” The elimination was made by the proclamation of August 2, 1915 (Proclamation 1307, 39 Stat. 1740). Indeed, much of the 5.8 million acres was treeless or permanently covered in snow or ice. The 1915 proclamation added some acreage north and west of Seward and the inland waters, including reefs, sandbars, and islands from Controller Bay to the Copper River Delta.

Forest Service land classification activities continued on the Chugach and in October of 1918, Forester Graves drew attention to the work being done:

“Before the close of the current year [June 30, 1918] it is expected that the work [land classification] will have been brought to substantial completion, except for the two National Forests in Alaska…In the Chugach it resulted in approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of the elimination of 307,800 acres, which will dispose of the chief agricultural land problem in the National Forests of Alaska. The proclamation making this elimination awaits final action in the Interior Department before its transmittal to the President.”

Much of the land eliminated by the proclamation of April 16, 1919 (Proclamation 1519, 41 Stat. 1745) was more suitable for agriculture, but large areas of the Chugach National Forest were also eliminated for the benefit of the growing Townsite of Anchorage. Portions of national forest land excluded by the proclamation would be reserved for parks and recreation areas for the community. Other areas were set aside for the protection of the Townsite’s water supply. The 1919 proclamation reduced the gross area of the Chugach National Forest to 5,232,204 gross acres from 5,532,205.

Proclamation No. 1741 issued by President Coolidge on May 29, 1925, added Kayak and Wingham Islands south of Controller Bay to the Chugach National Forest. Also added was a narrow east-west strip of land in the Port Valdez region, and an area east and northeast of Seward, Alaska which had been eliminated in 1915. The proclamation of 1925 returned large areas of land east and southeast of Knik Arm between Anchorage and Turnagain Arm and on the north (Point Possession) and western coast of the Kenai Peninsula to the public domain. The gross area of the Chugach National Forest in 1925 stood at 4,814,119 acres.

Additional acreage reductions from the Chugach National Forest were made for military and navigation purposes, with coaling stations on inlets in Prince William Sound, lighthouse sites on rocky shores, and land on various high points for radio transmitting stations. The passage of the Alaska Railroad Act in 1914 gave the President the authority to withdraw public lands, both reserved and unreserved, for rights of way, townsites, docks, rail yards, and other railroad facilities. These withdrawals are evidenced in the list of boundary changes below beginning in 1914. Finally, most changes in forest boundaries are related to settlements and home sites. From Cordova, to Seward, to Anchorage, land was withdrawn from the Chugach for townships, reservoir sites, and homesteading. When a plot of land of less than 5 acres was withdrawn for home site purposes, the land was taken out of the national forest and made available, through purchase, to the settler on the home site by the law of May 26, 1934 (Public Law 73-260 (48 Stat. 809). In addition to the elimination of national forest land for home and townsite purposes, Public Land Order 797, issued on January 25, 1952 (17 Federal Register 925), eliminated over 76,000 acres from the Chugach National Forest by transferring the lands to the Bureau of Land Management for use or disposal under the public land laws. The purpose of this action was to facilitate the classification and disposal of the lands under the homestead and small tract laws in order to accommodate the accelerating demands for lands for farms and homes in the areas of Girdwood and Turnagain Arm to the southeast of Anchorage by removing the Forest Service from the process.

“Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971” (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688) gave Alaskan Natives a cash payment of 962 million dollars and awarded each specific regional or village corporation the right to select 44 million acres of federal lands granted under the act within their legally defined regions allowing three years make land selections. The selection

process was completed in the early 1970s. Also the act gave Alaska Native regional corporations the right to submit applications to obtain title to lands across the state containing Native historical places and cemetery sites. On the Chugach National Forest, four Native Alaska Corporations chose land within the forest’s boundaries. The Chenega Native Corporation selected Chenega Island and other insular lands bordering Knight Island Passage on the southwestern edges of Prince William Sound. Lands in and around Cordova and the Lower Copper River area were chosen by the Eyak Native Corporation, while the Tatitlek Native Corporation decided on the northern coastal areas of Port Fidalgo in the northeastern part of Prince William Sound and on the Tasnuna River, a tributary of the Copper River. A much more scattered land selection was made by the Chugach Alaska Native Corporation. The corporation chose land parcels on Montague and Latouche Islands, other small areas throughout Prince William Sound, a large block of Land surrounding mount Denson south of Valdez, Alaska, and an area south of the Martin River Glacier. Reference has already been made to the fact that Afognak Island, long a part of the Chugach National Forest, left Forest Service ownership through land selections made by two native corporations, the Natives of Kodiak, and the State of Alaska.

The “Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act” of December 2, 1980 Public Law 96-487 - 94 Stat. 2398), enlarged the boundaries of the Chugach National Forest in the Nellie Juan, College Fjord, Copper/Rude River, and Controller Bay regions. The law also made the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat the primary purpose for the management of the Copper/Rude River addition and for the Copper River-Bering River portion of the existing Chugach National Forest. Mineral resources on public lands in the Copper River addition to the Chugach National Forest were withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The act also officially recognized the lands claimed by Alaska Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 and pending land claims made by Alaska Natives before passage of the 1971 act were also officially recognized. Finally, the act established the Nellie Juan-College Fjord Wilderness Study Area, but Congress has not made a decision to add the study area to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Today the Chugach National Forest, headquartered in Anchorage, Alaska, measures 6,244,703 gross acres with 5,401,168 acres, or approximately 86.5% in federal ownership. Another 843,555 acres is in “other” ownership, such as lands held by the state, Native Alaskans, or corporate interests within its boundaries. The percentage of land inside the Chugach National Forest owned and managed by the Forest Service has slowly and steadily decreased from 99.83% at statehood in 1959 to a point on September 30, 2020, where 86.5% of the land is under the jurisdiction and management of the Forest Service. This reduction has occurred despite the enlargement of the Chugach National Forest from 4,733,990 gross acres at statehood to 6,244,703 gross acres of today. In 2021, the Forest Service maintains three ranger districts on the Chugach National Forest, the Cordova Ranger District (Cordova), the Glacier Ranger District (Girdwood), and the Seward Ranger District (Seward).

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**


2) 1907, September 18 *Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2153 A 33,000 acre tract of land extending one mile back from the tide line on both sides of Valdez Arm (entrance to Port Valdez) eliminated. Boundary redescribed.

3) 1908, March 18 Executive Order 771 Area on Canoe Passage, Hawkins Island reserved for the Navy Department for its use as a coal station. Revoked by Public Land Order 359 of March 14, 1947.

4) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 908 Afognak Forest and Fish Culture National Forest added. Chugach National Forest now covers 5,330,640 gross acres.

5) 1909, February 23 *Proclamation 852, 35 Stat. 2231 Forest area doubled in size with land additions on its eastern and western boundaries. Chugach National Forest area increased to 11,280,640 gross acres.

6) 1909, February 27 Executive Order 1038 Fire Island near the head of Cook Inlet reserved as a preserve and breeding ground for the Alaska moose.

7) 1910, April 8 Executive Order 1186 Area in the vicinity of Cordova, Alaska reserved for the War Department (Navy) for defensive purposes.
8) 1910, April 26  
Executive Order 1193  
Land reserved in Beaver Dam, Alaska (Hinchinbrook Island) for the use of the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

9) 1910, July 15  
Executive Order 1229  
Executive Order 1186 of April 8, 1910 reserving lands for the United States Navy on Cordova Bay modified by eliminating 296 acres. Townsite of Nelson authorized to be established in the excluded area.

10) 1910, August 15  
Executive Order 1237  
82 acres reserved on Cordova Point on Prince William Sound for the Navy Department.

11) 1910, September 26  
Executive Order 1248  
Area on Canoe Passage, Hawkins Island reserved for the Navy Department for its use as a coaling station by Executive Order 771 of March 18, 1908, transferred to the War Department for a site for coast-defense fortification. Revoked by Public Land Order 359 of March 14, 1947.

12) 1910, October 28  
Executive Order 1260  
12,800 acres eliminated on Controller Bay, Campbell & Edwards River deltas and returned to the public domain.

13) 1914, March 12  
Public Law 63-69, 38 Stat. 305  
Authorizes the President to locate, construct and operate railroads in the Territory of Alaska and to reserve public lands for rights of way, telephone and telegraph lines, and railroad facilities of all types.

14) 1914, April 21  
Executive Order 1919½  
14 tracts of land along the line of the Alaska Railroad reserved for townsite purposes. All future land withdrawals for the railroad authorized by Public Law 63-69 (38 Stat. 305)

15) 1914, April 21  
Executive Order 1920½  
Four parcels of land withdrawn for townsite purposes in connection with the Alaska Railroad.

16) 1914, July 9  
Executive Order 1987  
Three tracts of land, Gravina (11,000 acres), Fish Bay (5,500 acres), and Long Bay (3,000 acres) reserved and withdrawn from entry for the use of the U.S. Bureau of Education for the benefit of Alaskan natives.

17) 1914, October 8  
Executive Order 2060  
All of Sections 22, 23, 26 & 27 of T. 17 N., Range 1 W., Seward Meridian (2,560 acres) withdrawn, authorized by Public Law 63-69 (38 Stat. 305) for railroad townsite purposes. Revoked by E.O. 2457 of September 20, 1916.

18) 1915, June 22  
Executive Order 2216  
350 acres of land eliminated for Ship Creek Townsite (now part of Anchorage, Alaska) in Section 7 of T. 13 N., R. 3 W., Seward Meridian.

19) 1915, August 2  
*Proclamation 1307, 39 Stat. 1740  
Land added and approximately 5.8 million acres eliminated as unsuitable for forestry purposes. Gross area of the Chugach National Forest now measures 5,436,044 acres.

20) 1915, August 31  
Executive Order 2242  
Land eliminated to enlarge the Anchorage Townsite by 746 acres, for terminal facilities of the Alaska Railroad, 552 acres, and 17 acres for a cemetery for Anchorage. Chugach now measures 5,532,615 gross acres.

21) 1916, August 9  
Executive Order 2437  
Additional land eliminated for terminal facilities for the Alaska Railroad, amending Executive Order 2242 of August 31, 1915. Executive Order 2060 issued October 8, 1914 revoked.
23) 1916, October 22  Executive Order 2476  Executive Order 1919 ½ of April 21, 1914 (Alaska Townsite Withdrawal No. 1) partially revoked, eliminating described lands from the Executive Order.

24) 1917, March 21  Executive Order 2552  Spike Island near Cordova, Alaska reserved for lighthouse purposes.

25) 1917, May 4  Executive Order 2608  Land eliminated on the eastside of Kenai Lake for townside purposes and for the operation of the Alaska Railroad.

26) 1917, July 28  Executive Order 2673  230.3 acres eliminated in the vicinity of Potter Creek for townsite purposes and for the operation of the Alaska Railroad.

27) 1918, February 2  Executive Order 2799  Executive Order 1919 ½ of April 21, 1914 (Alaska Townsite Withdrawal No. 1) partially revoked, eliminating described lands from the Executive Order.

28) 1919, April 16  Proclamation 1519, 41 Stat. 1745  292,776 acres eliminated in order to provide the Anchorage Townsite with parks and recreation areas and to protect Anchorage’s water supplies and for other purposes. Lands on the Kenai Peninsula eliminated. Area reduced to 5,232,204 gross acres.

29) 1919, August 16  Executive Order 3151  Executive Order 1919 ½ of April 21, 1914 (Alaska Townsite Withdrawal No. 1) partially revoked, eliminating described lands on Portage Canal for the U.S. Navy for the construction of wharves and coal storage yards and other naval purposes.

30) 1921, March 26  Executive Order 3421  Executive Order 1038 of February 27, 1909 reserving Fire Island as a preserve for the Alaska moose is revoked. Reversed by Executive Order 4131 of January 22, 1925.

31) 1922, May 8  Executive Order 3672  Executive Order 1919 ½ of April 21, 1914 (Alaska Townsite Withdrawal No. 1) amended, enlarging two township withdrawals as described in the order.

32) 1922, November 3  Executive Order 3752  Southwestern Alaska Fisheries Reservation established including Afognak Island.

33) 1924, June 7  Executive Order 4021  Executive Order 3752 of November 3, 1922 revoked due to an Act of Congress protecting fisheries in all Alaskan waters with (Public Law 68-204, 43 Stat. 464) of June 6, 1924.

34) 1924, July 3  Executive Order 4044  Executive Order 1987 of July 9, 1914, revoked and lands returned to the public domain.

35) 1924, July 30  Executive Order 4055  Executive Order 4044 of July 3, 1924 amended to vacate order to return described lands to the public domain and instead, lands restored to the Chugach National Forest.

36) 1925, January 22  Executive Order 4131  Executive Order 1186 of April 8, 1910 and modified by Executive Order 1229 of July 15, 1910, reserving land for the U.S. Navy rescinded. Executive Order 1920 ½ of April 21, 1914 reserving lands in the vicinity of Point Possession for military purposes rescinded. Both tracts returned to the Chugach National Forest. Fire Island restored to its former status as a breeding ground for the Alaska moose.
37) 1925, April 15  Executive Order 4204  Executive Order 1237 of August 15, 1910 reserving land on Cordova Point for naval purposes rescinded and land restored to the Chugach National Forest.


39) 1925, June 27  Executive Order 4257  Order reserves 53 parcels of land in Alaska for lighthouse purposes, three located on the Chugach National Forest: Evans Island, an island one mile off Point Martin, Katalla Bay; and Valdez Narrows Tract of land formerly used as a fish cannery on the east side of Evans Island eliminated.

40) 1925, November 30  Executive Order 4349

41) 1927, April 1  Executive Order 4625  Lots in Seward townsite (Federal Addition) set aside for use by the U.S. Forest Service.

42) 1927, November 14  Executive Order 4757  7,361 acres added between Point Doran and Turnagain Arm. Area increased to 4,821,473 gross acres.

43) 1928, September 28  Executive Order 4972  2 acre tract of land on the west shore of Upper Trail Lake eliminated.

44) 1929, April 30  Executive Order 5102  1.77 acre tract on the Seward-Kenai Lake Highway and a 3.82 acre tract on the Alaska Railroad at Lawing eliminated.

45) 1930, July 24  Executive Order 5402  A former cannery site of 12.57 acre tract on Drier Bay, Knight Island eliminated.

46) 1930, December 17  Executive Order 5517  4.25 acres of land occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.

47) 1931, March 3  Executive Order 5568  0.92 acres of land occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.

48) 1931, March 11  Executive Order 5574  21 acres of land formerly occupied by a fish cannery on Controller Bay at the mouth of the Bering River eliminated and returned to the public domain.

49) 1934, August 4  Executive Order 6808  A 4-acre parcel of land on the Kenai River occupied as a home site eliminated.

50) 1935, February 8  Executive Order 6966  Three land parcels totaling 14 acres between Moose Pass and Lakeview along the Alaska Railroad eliminated.

51) 1935, August 8  Executive Order 7134  1.37 acres of land on the Kenai River occupied as a home site eliminated.

52) 1935, September 25  Executive Order 7189  3.11 acres of land on the Seward Highway near Snow River occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.

53) 1936, April 23  Executive Order 7353  3.30 acres of land near the Lakeview Station on the Alaska Railroad occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.

54) 1937, April 23  Executive Order 7610  Executive Order 6966 of February 8, 1935 amended.

55) 1937, December 30  Executive Order 7781  Executive Order 5517 of December 17, 1930 amended.

56) 1939, April 12  Executive Order 8087  4.96 acres on the south shore of Kenai Lake occupied as a home site eliminated.

57) 1939, June 15  Executive Order 8172  Three island land parcels occupied for trade, manufacturing, or as a home site eliminated.

58) 1939, June 15  Executive Order 8172  4 Federal Register 2443
58) 1940, July 12  Executive Order 8480  9,300 acres on Turnagain Arm eliminated.
   5 Federal Register 2557-2558 for townsite purposes in connection with the
   operation of the Alaska Railroad. Gross
   area measures 4,810,284 acres.

59) 1940, August 7  Executive Order 8505  1,760 acres between Passage Canal and
   Portage Glacier eliminated for purposes in
   connection with the construction and operation of
   the Alaska Railroad.

60) 1940, August 8  Executive Order 8506  Three land parcels of less than 5 acres
   occupied as home sites eliminated.
   5 Federal Register 2816-2817

61) 1941, December 16  Executive Order 8979  Establishes 2-million-acre Kenai National
   Moose Range, Alaska, Kenai Peninsula.

62) 1942, February 12  Executive Order 9059  Two land parcels occupied as home sites of
   .60-acre and 3.63-acre, eliminated.
   7 Federal Register 983

63) 1943, September 29  Public Land Order 174  4.79 acres occupied as a home site
   eliminated from the national forest.
   8 Federal Register 13824

64) 1944, February 28  Public Land Order 210  Two home sites of less than 5 acres each
   eliminated from the national forest.
   9 Federal Register 2696

65) 1944, March 28  Public Land Order 219  Executive Order 1919 ½ of April 21, 1914
   enlarged to include an additional 6,400 acres
   at the head of Passage Canal (Portage Bay)
   for townsite purposes.
   9 Federal Register 3860

66) 1944, September 12  Public Land Order 245  Two tracts of land, one for townsite
   purposes (69.89 acres) and the other for the
   Alaska Railroad (5 acres) eliminated.
   9 Federal Register 11576-11577

67) 1945, May 22  Public Land Order 280  35,000 acres of public land and national
   forest land withdrawn from all forms of
   appropriation under the public land laws
   for the protection of the water supply of
   the city of Anchorage and Fort Richardson.
   10 Federal Register 6314

68) 1946, June 18  Public Land Order 321  Two home sites of less than 5 acres each
   eliminated from the national forest.
   11 Federal Register 7138

69) 1946, August 22  Public Land Order 325  Two home sites of less than 5 acres each
   eliminated from the national forest.
   11 Federal Register 9577

70) 1946, September 16  Public Land Order 327  4.05 acres occupied as a home site
   eliminated from the national forest.
   11 Federal Register 11013

71) 1947, February 20  Public Land Order 355  3.17 acres occupied as a home site
   eliminated from the national forest.
   12 Federal Register 1445

72) 1947, March 14  Public Land Order 359  Executive Order 771 issued March 17,
   12 Federal Register 1944 1908 reserving land on Hawkins Island
   for the use of the Navy Department and
   Executive Order 1248 of September 26, 1910
   transferring ownership of the area on Hawkins
   Island to the War Department both
   revoked, and lands returned to the Chugach
   National Forest.

73) 1947, May 29  Public Land Order 374  1.17 acres occupied as a home site on Eyak
   12 Federal Register 3743 Lake near Cordova eliminated.

74) 1947, June 3  Public Land Order 375  3.42 acres occupied as a home site
   12 Federal Register 3769 eliminated from the national forest.

75) 1947, August 19  Public Land Order 396  Executive Order 1919 ½ amended to further
   12 Federal Register 5733 eliminate 72.72 acres from the Chugach
   National Forest for the Whittier Townsite.

76) 1948, January 30  Public Land Order 441  4.31 acres occupied as a home site on
   13 Federal Register 578 Hinchinbrook Island eliminated.

77) 1949, February 14  Public Land Order 561  16.18 acres eliminated two miles west of
   14 Federal Register 858 Whittier, Alaska for air navigation facilities,
   Civil Aeronautics Administration. Air-Navigation
   Site Withdrawal No. 246.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Area Notes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1949, July 12</td>
<td>Public Land Order 594</td>
<td>14 Federal Register 3996</td>
<td>Six home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949, December 9</td>
<td>Public Land Order 620</td>
<td>14 Federal Register 7502</td>
<td>3.63 acres on Orca Inlet occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.</td>
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<td>1950, May 31</td>
<td>Public Land Order 647</td>
<td>15 Federal Register 3485</td>
<td>Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest. National Forest area: 4,809,649 gross acres.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1951, January 16</td>
<td>Public Land Order 696</td>
<td>16 Federal Register 581</td>
<td>Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951, February 16</td>
<td>Public Land Order 700</td>
<td>16 Federal Register 1771</td>
<td>Six home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952, January 2</td>
<td>Public Land Order 784</td>
<td>17 Federal Register 204</td>
<td>Five home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952, January 2</td>
<td>Public Land Order 785</td>
<td>17 Federal Register 204</td>
<td>4.60 acres occupied as a home site near Cooper Landing eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952, January 25</td>
<td>Public Land Order 797</td>
<td>17 Federal Register 925</td>
<td>76,064 acres eliminated in the vicinity of Girdwood on Turnagain Arm, and portions of the eliminated land reserved for various public purposes (airport, water supply, scenic values) and for classification. National Forest area: 4,733,495 gross acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953, June 1</td>
<td>Public Land Order 895</td>
<td>18 Federal Register 3233</td>
<td>Twelve home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953, November 23</td>
<td>Public Land Order 928</td>
<td>18 Federal Register 7586</td>
<td>Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954, February 10</td>
<td>Public Land Order 940</td>
<td>19 Federal Register 897</td>
<td>Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954, June 24</td>
<td>Public Land Order 978</td>
<td>19 Federal Register 3967</td>
<td>Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954, December 28</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1042</td>
<td>20 Federal Register 52</td>
<td>Two home sites of less than 4 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955, January 14</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1053</td>
<td>20 Federal Register 444</td>
<td>1,140 acres eliminated between Afognak Strait and Afognak Bay (Afognal Head).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955, January 19</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1057</td>
<td>20 Federal Register 549</td>
<td>Public Land Order 797 of January 25, 1952 partially revoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955, February 11</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1069</td>
<td>20 Federal Register 1054</td>
<td>Two home sites of less than 5 acres each (Moose Pass) eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955, March 18</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1099</td>
<td>20 Federal Register 1820-1821</td>
<td>2.52 acres occupied as a home site on the Kenai River Highway eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955, April 19</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1134</td>
<td>20 Federal Register 2857</td>
<td>4.87 acres occupied as a home site (Moose Pass) eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955, July 20</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1192</td>
<td>20 Federal Register 5315</td>
<td>Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955, December 21</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1262</td>
<td>20 Federal Register 9988</td>
<td>Five home sites of less than 6 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956, May 28</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1302</td>
<td>21 Federal Register 3798</td>
<td>Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957, October 17</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1526</td>
<td>22 Federal Register 8306</td>
<td>Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958, May 27</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1644</td>
<td>23 Federal Register 3807</td>
<td>3.99 acres in the Primrose area occupied as a home site eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958, May 29</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1649</td>
<td>23 Federal Register 3967</td>
<td>1,760 acres returned to the Chugach National Forest by revoking Executive Order 8505 of August 7, 1940. 720 acres of the returned land named the Portage Lake Recreation Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Order/Order Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102) 1958, October 6</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1741</td>
<td>4.55 acres occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103) 1959, February 3</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1782</td>
<td>Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104) 1959, February 3</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1783</td>
<td>Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105) 1959, July 22</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1916</td>
<td>Three home sites of 5 or less acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106) 1960, January 18</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2046</td>
<td>3.10 acres eliminated near Cordova, Alaska, and made available for purchase as a trade and manufacturing site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107) 1960, May 9</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2086</td>
<td>Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest. Gross area now stands at 4,733,990 acres.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108) 1961, May 4</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2356</td>
<td>Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110) 1961, October 5</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2515</td>
<td>3.10 acres occupied as a home site in the Boswell Bay area eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111) 1962, August 13</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2752</td>
<td>Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112) 1962, October 15</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2791</td>
<td>Public Land Order 561 of February 14, 1949 revoked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113) 1963, January 30</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2921</td>
<td>Executive Order 2608 of May 4, 1917 partially revoked insofar as it affects 8.6 described acres and reserved for use by the Forest Service as a recreation area. Executive Order 2216 of June 22, 1915 and Executive Order 3672 of May 8, 1922 modified in favor of the Alaska Railroad. Public Land Order 797 of January 25, 1952 partially revoked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114) 1963, April 8</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3021</td>
<td>Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115) 1963, April 8</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3022</td>
<td>1.6 acres occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116) 1963, December 3</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3284</td>
<td>Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117) 1963, December 24</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3300</td>
<td>1.6 acres occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118) 1964, March 6</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3345</td>
<td>Executive Order 2242 of August 31, 1915 partially revoked insofar as it affects the area described in the order.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119) 1965, March 9</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3564</td>
<td>Two small land parcels, one 1.34 acres and the other 0.79 acre eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120) 1965, August 10</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3773</td>
<td>Public Land Order 797 of January 25, 1952 partially revoked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121) 1965, October 8</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3848</td>
<td>Executive Order 2242 of August 31, 1915 partially revoked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122) 1965, November 5</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3863</td>
<td>Executive Order 1919 ½ of April 21, 1914 and Executive Order 2242 of August 31, 1915 both partially revoked. Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123) 1966, May 20</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4019</td>
<td>Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124) 1966, June 17</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4041</td>
<td>Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125) 1966, September 1</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4082</td>
<td>4.85 acres occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31 Federal Register 11755</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
126) 1966, December 29  
Public Land Order 4126  
32 Federal Register 54  
4.06 acres occupied as a home site 
eliminated from the national forest.

127) 1967, April 6  
Public Land Order 4184  
32 Federal Register 5837  
0.44 acre occupied as a home site 
eliminated from the national forest.

128) 1967, August 11  
Public Land Order 4261  
32 Federal Register 11875  
0.52 acre occupied as a home site 
eliminated from the national forest.

129) 1967, October 31  
Public Land Order 4303  
32 Federal Register 15427  
3.96 acres occupied as a home site 
eliminated from the national forest.

130) 1968, March 5  
Public Land Order 4378  
33 Federal Register 4400  
Three home sites of less than 3 acres each 
eliminatd from the national forest.

131) 1969, January 17  
Public Land Order 4582  
34 Federal Register 1025  
All unreserved public lands in Alaska are 
withdrawn from all appropriation and 
disposition and reserved under the 
jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior 
for the protection of the rights of Native 

132) 1970, April 17  
Public Land Order 4807  
35 Federal Register 6588-6589  
Four home sites of less than 5 acres each 
eliminatd from the national forest for the 
benefit of native Alaskans under Public Land 

133) 1971, December 18  
Public Law 92-203 (85 Stat. 688)  
“Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 
1971” authorizes the formation of Alaska 
Native Regional Corporations and to select 
federal lands, including lands within national 
forest boundaries.

134) 1972, April 25  
Public Land Order 5210  
37 Federal Register 8666  
Four home sites of less than 5 acres each 
eliminatd from the national forest.

135) 1973, August 15  
Public Land Order 5381  
38 Federal Register 22551  
Three home sites of less than 5 acres each 
eliminatd from the national forest.

136) 1974, December 9  
Public Land Order 5453  
39 Federal Register 43391  
1.58 acres occupied as a home site 
eliminatd from the national forest.

137) 1975, April 3  
Public Land Order 5494  
40 Federal Register 16066  
1.50 acres occupied as a home site 
eliminatd from the national forest.

138) 1976, November 16  
Public Land Order 5608  
41 Federal Register 51401  
Two home sites both under 2 acres 
eliminatd from the national forest.

139) 1977, November 12  
Public Law 95-174, 91 Stat. 1361  
Secretary of Agriculture ordered to return 
seven home sites of less than 4 acres each 
to the public domain so occupants can 
purchase them from the government.

140) 1978, January 18  
(public January 27, 1978)  
Public Land Order 5630  
43 Federal Register 3709  
Public Land Order 5608 of November 16, 
1976 revoked because Section 9 of the 1976 
Forest Management Act of October 22, 1976 
requires and Act of Congress to remove such 
lands from the national forest.

141) 1978, November 10  
Public Law 95-625, 92 Stat. 3467  
Specifically 3513  
Section 551 of the “National Parks and Recreation 
Act of 1978” amends the National Trails System 
Act” (1968) and adds the 2,400-mile Iditarod 
National Historic Trail, from Seward to Nome 
Alaska to the National Trail System. Trail passes 
through the Chugach National Forest.

142) 1980, December 2  
Public Law 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371  
Specifically 2398  
“Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation 
Act” enlarged the boundaries of the Chugach 
National Forest with an addition of 1,893,390 acres. 
With other land eliminations, area as of 
September 30, 1981 stands at 6,577,301 gross acres (6,236,040 acres in Forest Service 
ownership, 94.8%).
143) 1980, December 2  
Public Law 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371  
“Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act” transfers 50,000 acres of Chugach National Forest land on Afognak Island to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

144) 1980, December 2  
Public Law 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371  
“Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act” transfers land on Afognak Island to the Koniag Native Regional Corporation in land and mineral rights exchanges.

145) 1980, December 2  
Public Law 96-487, 94 Stat. 2371  
Section 704 of the law establishes the 1.4 million Nellie Juan-College Fiord Wilderness Study Area.

146) 1983, January 14  
Public Law 97-468, 96 Stat. 2556  

147) 1988, July 12  
Public Land Order 6685  
Public Land Order 245 of September 12, 1944 partially revoked affecting 34.84 acres of public lands reserved for the Moose Pass town site.

148) 1992, October 14  
Public Law 102-415, Section 6  

149) 2000, November 13  
Public Law 106-511, Title IV  
Forest Service to sell 0.97 acres of Chugach National Forest land to the Chugach Alaska Corporation. “Conveyance of Kiniklik Village.”

150) 2002, December 19  
Public Law 107-362  
In the “Russian River Land Act,” Congress ratifies the agreement between the Department of Agriculture (Chugach National Forest), Department of the Interior, and the Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (an Alaska Native Corporation), settling conflicting claims along the Russian/Kenai Rivers. 

151) 2010, October 18  
Public Law 111-284  
Icefield in the northern Chugach National Forest including the Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Nelchina, Tazlina, Valdez, and Shoup Glaciers, named the Ted Stevens Icefield (8,340 square miles) in honor of the late Alaskan Senator. “Mount Stevens and Ted Stevens Icefield Designation Act.”

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

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS**

**Chugach National Forest, Alaska: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated July 23, 1907.**
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale not given. W152°00’ – W144°00’/N62°00’ – N59°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Black & white. 42 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary in the Kenai Peninsula/Prince William Sound region and the major geographical reference points named in the text of the Proclamation to describe the boundary. Proclamation establishes the Chugach National Forest.
Holdings: NA
Figure 21: Original extent of the Chugach National Forest surrounding Prince William Sound from the Proclamation of September 18, 1907. This proclamation eliminated lands around the port of Valdez, Alaska (not shown) and redefined the boundaries of the Chugach National Forest.

Chugach National Forest, Alaska: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated September 18, 1907. See Figure 21
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907. Scale not given. W152°00’ – W144°00’/N62°00’ – N59°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Black & white. 42 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundary in the Kenai Peninsula/Prince William Sound region and the major geographical reference points named in the text of the Proclamation to describe the boundary. Proclamation eliminates certain lands along Valdez Arm in the Chugach National Forest, but lands excluded by this Proclamation are not shown due to the small scale of the map.
Holdings: LC; NA

Chugach National Forest, Alaska: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 23, 1909]. See Figure 22
1909. Scale not given. W154°00’ – W144°00’/N62°00’ – N58°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Black & white. 38 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundaries and the major geographical reference points named in the text to describe the boundaries of the Chugach National Forest, and land “Additions” shown by cross-hatching. This proclamation greatly enlarged the Chugach National Forest by extending its boundaries well into the Kenai Peninsula and to the east of the Copper River. Also shown on the map are the lands of the Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve, which were added to the Chugach on July 1, 1908, by Executive Order No. 908.
Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 62863186
Figure 22: Map that accompanied the proclamation of February 23, 1909, showing the expansion of the Chugach National Forest to the east to the Bering Glacier including the Copper River delta and to the west to now occupy the largest part of the Kenai Peninsula. Map includes Afognak Island in its correct geographic relationship to the main part of the Chugach National Forest. Newly added lands shown in a cross-hatched pattern.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control from Valdez as established by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; compiled from data furnished by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the U.S. Geological Survey, and information furnished by the Supervisor of the Chugach National Forest and General Land Office, July – 1914. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1915. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W154°00’ – W144°00’/N61°30’ – N58°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid – partial. Color. 81 x 118 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet).

Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in dark green; land “Additions” shown in a lime green cross-hatched pattern; land “Eliminations” shown in a lime green hatched pattern; “Reservations” shown in orange; salt water and major freshwater lakes and rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, glaciers, towns and settlements, and underwater military cables. Landmark boundary points of the Chugach National Forest, indicated by numbers on the map and used in the text of Proclamation No. 1307 to describe the forest boundary, are shown in orange. Includes four inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail and an inset of “Ship Creek Townsite” (surrounding the town of Anchorage) “Eliminated by Executive Order June 22, 1915.” “Seward Meridian and base.” Proclamation adds very little land but eliminates large areas on the Kenai Peninsula and to the north in the Chugach Mountains.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 36030089
Chugach National Forest, Alaska: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 16, 1919.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control from Valdez as established by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; compiled from data furnished by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the U.S. Geological Survey, and information furnished by the Supervisor of the Chugach National Forest and General Land Office. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W154º00' – W144º00'/N61º30' – N58º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid – partial. Black & white. 83 x 117 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet).
Shows national forest and military reservation boundaries, land eliminated by this Proclamation (No. 1519), roads, railroads, glaciers, towns and settlements, and underwater military cables. Map also shows lands “Previously eliminated from the Chugach National Forest by the following Executive Orders” (1) Executive Order No. 2608, dated May 4, 1917; (2) Executive Order No. 2673, dated July 28, 1917; (3) Executive Order No. 2437, dated Aug. 9, 1916; (4) Executive Order No. 2242, dated Aug. 31, 1915. Includes 7 inset maps (inset numbers 1-3 keyed to the four Executive Orders eliminating lands as described above) showing land eliminations or national forest boundary information in greater detail. “Seward Meridian and base.” Shows government railroads (formerly the Alaska Central Railroad) from Seward to Anchorage. Holdings: LC; NA

Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1925: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 29, 1925.
Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; land “Eliminations” shown in red; land “Additions” shown with a red cross-hatched pattern; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, settlements, railroads, trails, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and glaciers. Includes inset of Afognak Island showing national forest lands and insets of Latouche and Cordova Townsites showing land additions and eliminations in greater detail. Proclamation eliminated large areas of land east and southeast of Anchorage and the northwest portion of the Kenia Peninsula along Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm. Additions include Kayak and Wingham Islands, a narrow east-west strip of land in the Port Valdez region, and an area east of Seward, Alaska, eliminated in 1915 but now added back. “Seward and Copper River Meridians.” Standard Forest Service administrative map showing the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1741. Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Chugach National Forest, Alaska. (Administrative map)
On both maps, national forest boundary shown in orange; wildlife and military reservations shown in red; salt water and major freshwater lakes and rivers shown in blue. Also shows underwater military cables, rocks awash at any stage of tide, sunken rocks, wrecks, glaciers, and settlements. In upper right margin on both sheets, “U.S. Forest Service.” Clearly, nautical charts served as the base for these maps. Map shows the Alaska Central Railroad extending from Seward north to Turnagain Arm. In the year the maps were printed, the railroad was in receivership.
Chugach Sheet No. 2. Afognak Island area. W153º20’ – W150º00'/N59º20’ – N57º30’. 48 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Holdings: LC; NA

Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1922. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, settlements, railroads, trails, and glaciers. Includes inset of Afognak Island showing national forest lands. “Seward and Copper River Meridians.” Holdings: LC; NA
Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1925. (Administrative map)
1925. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W152°00' – W144°00'/N61°30' – N59°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 97 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, settlements, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and glaciers. Includes inset of Afognak Island showing national forest lands. “Seward and Copper River Meridians.” Map reflects boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1741 of May 29, 1925.
Holdings: Alaska State Library; Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 31157136

Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1936. (Administrative map)
1936. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W150°30' – W143°30'/N61°30' – N59°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and glaciers. Includes inset of Afognak Island showing national forest lands. “Seward and Copper River Meridians.”
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 41289804

Kenai Peninsula, Chugach National Forest, 1940. (Administrative map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W152°10' – W148°40'/N61°30' – N59°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, landing fields (as of January 1939), rivers, lakes, streams, and glaciers. Includes inset of Alaska highlighting the area covered by the map. Based on the statement of responsibility on the 1953 Kenai Peninsula map found in the Kenai Division booklet (below), it would be reasonable to assume that this map was constructed by Forest Service cartographer Anthony W. Thomas.
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Univ. of Chicago; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NAL
OCLC: 54674016

Kenai Peninsula, Chugach National Forest. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; revised 1948. [Printed by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey] B-3766-0+
Shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, landing fields (as of January 1939), rivers, lakes, streams, and glaciers. Includes inset of Alaska highlighting the area covered by the map. Public land survey grid shown along the eastern shore of the Cook Inlet based on the Seward Meridian.
Holdings: NA
Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1951. (Administrative map)
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL & 10 libraries
OCLC: 30769402

Kenai Division, Chugach National Forest, Alaska Region. (Forest visitor booklet and map) See Figure 14
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. GPO 986002 [1953] 19 pages. Booklet, 22 x 14 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Booklet includes a location map of Alaska on back cover showing the position of the Chugach and Tongass National Forests in relationship to the state’s major cities. No panel illustration. Authority information from booklet cover; date from map.
Holdings (Book): Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks; Univ. of Alaska, Anchorage; Alaska State Library
OCLC (Book): 39247435

----- Kenai Division, Chugach National Forest, Alaska Region (Forest visitor map)
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Ā – ’41 (’5 3).
31 x 23 cm., folded into a 19-page booklet to 18 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Salt water and major freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, highways, railroads, trails, Forest Service ranger and guard stations, camp grounds, ski areas, landing fields, mining areas, dwellings, glaciers, and rivers. Map folded into the back of the booklet and covers the area between Anchorage and Seward. The “Ā” monogram that appears in the lower left margin of the map stands for the Region 10 Forest Service cartographer, Anthony W. Thomas.

Chugach National Forest, Kenai Division, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, 1952. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NAL
OCLC: 33413431

Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1960. (Administrative map)
1960. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W150°30’ – W143°30’/N61°30’ – N59°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, landing fields, and glaciers. Includes inset of Afognak Island showing national forest lands. “Class E Map.” “Seward and Copper River Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 36030143
Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1964. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 15 & Figure 20 (Afognak Island inset)


[1965]. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W150°30' – W144°00'/N61°00' – N59°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 78 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures; glaciers shown by form lines.

Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; state ferry routes, winter sports areas, and locations of campgrounds, outlying cabins, and picnic grounds shown in red; large lakes and salt water shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, state and Forest Service roads and road numbers, railroads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, four types of airfields and landing strips, rivers and streams. Includes inset of Afognak Island at the same scale as the main map and a “Key Map” of the State of Alaska showing main highways, principal towns, state ferry routes, railroads, and location of the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests. “Class E Map.” “Seward and Copper River Meridians.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Text includes information dated 1965 concerning frequency of ferry operations between Seward-Valdez-Cordova. Panel title: Chugach National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a family with a beached power boat in a fiord.

Holdings: Alaska State Library; Univ. of Arizona; Denver Public Library; Frostburg State Univ.; Univ. of South Dakota; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 16875275

Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1964. (Forest visitor map)


[1967]. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W150°30' – W144°00'/N61°00' – N59°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 78 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures; glaciers shown by form lines.

Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; state ferry routes, winter sports areas, and locations of campgrounds, outlying cabins, and picnic grounds shown in red; large lakes and salt water shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, state and Forest Service roads and road numbers, railroads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, four types of airfields and landing strips, rivers and streams. Includes inset of Afognak Island at the same scale as the main map and a “Key Map” of the State of Alaska showing main highways, principal towns, state ferry routes, railroads, and location of the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests. “Class E Map.” “Seward and Copper River Meridians.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Chugach National Forest. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a rushing stream with fall foliage and treeless mountain in background. Publication date, 1967, given to this map due to the text, “Alaska Purchase Centennial” on the verso announcing: “A year-long birthday party is going on in Alaska this year.” Otherwise, the date, 1967, is not found on the map.


Holdings: Detroit Public Library; Cornell Univ.; Central Washington Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 54948886

Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1964. (Forest visitor map)


1968. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W150°30' – W144°00'/N61°00' – N59°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 78 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures; glaciers shown by form lines.

Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; state ferry routes, winter sports areas, campgrounds, Forest Service cabins, and picnic grounds shown in red; large lakes and salt water shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, state and Forest Service roads and road numbers, railroads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, four types of airfields and landing strips, rivers and streams. Includes inset of Afognak Island at the same scale as the main map and a “Key Map” of the State of Alaska showing main highways, principal towns, state ferry routes, railroads, and location of the Chugach and the Tongass National Forests. “Class E Map.” “Seward and Copper River Meridians.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a rushing stream with fall foliage and mountain in background.


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC; NA

OCLC: 21635905
Chugach National Forest (Cordova Ranger District), Alaska, 1970. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; paved roads, road numbers, and surveyed (location reliable) land lines shown in red; water features, including glaciers, shown in blue; private lands shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and borough boundaries, settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” of Alaska showing major highways, towns, and area of the Chugach National Forest covered by the map. “Map Accuracy Class C.” “Seward and Copper River Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Alaska; National Geographic Society Library; Detroit Public Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 5412902

Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1970. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 16
Forested land within proclaimed national forest boundary shown in dark green; nonforest land within proclaimed national forest boundary shown in light green; alpine area shown in orange; state ferry routes, roads, winter sports areas, campgrounds and Forest Service cabins shown in red; major water features shown in blue; ice fields, glaciers, and alienated lands shown uncolored. Also shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and landing strips. Includes inset of Afognak Island, a “Key Map” showing the location of the national forests in Alaska, and index to picnic and camp grounds and to “Outlying Cabins.” “Class E Map.” “Seward and Copper River Meridians.” “Regional Headquarters – Juneau.”
Text, black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a rushing stream with fall foliage and mountain in background.
Holdings: LC and 35 other libraries (various reprints under one OCLC entry).
OCLC: 5478971

Chugach National Forest, Alaska, 1974. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Chugach National Forest shown in green; paved roads, road and trail numbers, built-up areas, and surveyed (location reliable) land lines shown in red; water features, including glaciers, shown in blue. Also shows national forest and borough boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes inset of Afognak Island showing national forest lands and “Key Map” of Alaska showing major highways, towns, and area of the Chugach National Forest covered by the map. “Map Accuracy Class C.” “Seward and Copper River Meridians.” Map shows the western portion of the Chugach National Forest, Kenai Peninsula and adjacent area including Afognak Island.
Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; National Geographic Society Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 60188299

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The Tongass National Forest at 17,690,580 gross acres is by far the largest national forest in the National Forest System. As to the origin of the place name, Phillips states (p. 132) that the name “possibly comes from the name of a Tlingit Indian clan whose community house featured pillars carved with sea lion symbols and who referred to themselves as the tongas nit quou or “Seal lion pillar people. The word tahn is the Tlingit tongue means sea lion and was the native name for Prince of Wales Island.” The name was applied to an island in Nakat Bay, just to the north of Kanagunut Island after a Tlingit Indian village or camp and in June of 1868, a military post, called "Fort Tongass," was established and maintained there until September 1870. Just to the east of Tongass Island is Tongass Passage between the islands of Sitklan (United States) and Wales (Canada). Tongass Passage also forms the boundary between the two nations. On September 10, 1907, the name was given to the new national forest then confined to the extreme southeastern portion of the territory. “The President, on September 10 [1907], signed a proclamation creating the Tongass National Forest in Alaska. The new forest has an area of approximately 2,006,000 acres and is situated on the mainland, directly east of the southern end of the Alexander Archipelago National Forest.” The Tongass National Forest absorbed its larger neighbor to the north and west, the Alexander Archipelago National Forest, less than one year later in July of 1908, yielding a combined forest of 6,756,986 gross acres. In 1909, the Tongass National Forest was expanded to 15,481,000 gross acres.

Figure 23: Map/diagram illustrating the proclamation of September 10, 1907, showing the original boundaries of the Tongass National Forest limited to the extreme southeastern portion of Alaska. Most of the land area of the original Tongass National Forest of 1907 is now a part of the Misty Fiords National Monument Wilderness including large areas of eastern Revillagigedo Island on the Behm Canal and an area north of Unuk River.

37 William A. Langille, the first forest supervisor of the Alexander Archipelago National Forest named the Forest Service launch, where he had a floating office in Ketchikan, Tahn.
Figure 24: Part One of Two map/diagrams illustrating the proclamation of February 16, 1909, with color added to show the component parts of the enlarged Tongass National Forest. In dark green are the five islands that formerly comprised the Alexander Archipelago National Forest (1902-1908), from north to south, Chichiagof, Kupreanof, Kuiu, Zarembo, and Prince of Wales Islands. In lime green in the far southeast are the original lands of the Tongass National Forest as proclaimed in 1907 (see Figure 23) before absorbing the larger Alexander Archipelago National Forest in 1908. The uncolored grey hatched areas represent the additions to the Tongass National Forest made by the proclamation of February 16, 1909. In orange, and not parts of the Tongass National Forest, are the communities of Skagway, Juneau, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, and Ketchikan, and the area eliminated on the Kassan Peninsula on July 20, 1907, when the area was still a part of the Alexander Archipelago National Forest. Finally, in yellow, is the Annette Island Indian Reservation set aside on March 2, 1891, in Section 15 of the “Creative Act.” Areas shown without color or grey hatching including the Glacier Bay area, are outside of the Tongass National Forest. Note the area north of Juneau and east of Petersburg shown uncolored. These two areas were eventually added to the Tongass under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980. They are largely isolated high elevation icefields and designated wilderness areas.
Figure 25: Part Two of Two map/diagrams showing the expansion of the Tongass National Forest to the north in the Yakutat Bay area as ordered by the proclamation of February 16, 1909. The area in the northeast shown uncolored and not a part of the Tongass National Forest. This area, the Brabazon Range to the International boundary, was eventually added to the Tongass under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of December 2, 1980, and is now part of the Yakutat Ranger District.

The proclamation dated February 7, 1922 (No. 1620, 42 Stat. 2262) eliminated lands from the Tongass National Forest for the Townsites of Craig (57.61 acres), Tenakee (71.13 acres), and Hyder (71.89 acres) as well as another 4,622.37 acres on Gastineau Channel in order to allow for future growth of the territorial capitol of Juneau. No map accompanied the 1922 proclamation.

Proclamation 1742 of June 10, 1925 added over a million acres to the Tongass National Forest, particularly on the western portion of the Lynn Canal (Chilkat Range), but also along the north shore of Icy Strait, Islands in Icy Strait, and the Pacific coast including Lituya Bay. This proclamation also returned the land eliminated on the Kasaan Peninsula by the proclamation of July 20, 1907 (35 Stat. 2148) when this area on Prince of Wales Island was part of the Alexander Archipelago National Forest.

In 1939, the president enlarged Glacier Bay National Monument largely at the expense of the Tongass National Forest. Transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service were Tongass National Forest land along the Pacific Coast from Cape Spencer on Cross Sound to Cape Fairweather, Excursion Inlet, and Icy Strait (compare the maps in Figure 4 and Figure 5). Some of this land on Excursion Inlet transferred in 1939 was returned to the Forest Service in 1955.

Two large tracts of public and nonpublic land, one 481.7 acres and another measured to be 2,215.7 acres on Sitka Sound were eliminated from the Tongass National Forest by Executive Order 9114, dated March 28, 1942. The War Department needed the use of these two areas for the national emergency/military purposes shortly after the United States entered World War II. Executive Order 9526 of February 28, 1945 directed that the public lands withdrawn under the 1942 order due to the national emergency and the prosecution of the war, be restored to the jurisdiction of the federal agency that had managed them before the withdrawal six months after the national emergency has passed. This land was ultimately returned to Forest Service jurisdiction under Public Land Order no. 786 on January 5, 1952.
“Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act” enlarged the Tongass National Forest by 1,450,000 acres in three areas, Kates Needle-Hill Peak area, Juneau Icefield, and Brabazon Range and confirmed the status of the Misty Fjords National Monument on 2,293,428 acres and the Admiralty Island National Monument on 978,881 acres of the Tongass National Forest. These two national monuments had been created by President Carter in December of 1978 under the Antiquities Act of 1906. The Act also created 14 wilderness areas on the Tongass which are listed below. The first acreage number provided is the number found in the original legislation. The surveyed acreage number reflects total wilderness area as of September 30, 2020. Acreage for each wilderness area has markedly fluctuated over the years due to land exchanges, purchases by the Forest Service, and land selections by Native Corporations and the State of Alaska.

Admiralty Island National Monument Wilderness, 900,000 acres (see below, Kootznoowoo Wilderness Area)
Coronation Island, 19,122 acres (surveyed at 19,118 acres)
Endicott River, 94,000 acres (surveyed at 98,396 acres)
Kootznoowoo (surveyed with the 18,173 Young Lake addition of 1990 1,000,820 acres with 10,899 acres in “other” ownership) 1980 to 1989 the Admiralty Island National Monument Wilderness Area; 1990-present the Kootznoowoo Wilderness Area.
Maurille Islands, 4,424 acres (surveyed at 4,814 acres)
Misty Fiors National Monument Wilderness, 2,136,000 acres (surveyed at 2,144,245 acres with 235 acres in “other” ownership)
Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck, 50,000 acres (surveyed at 46,756 acres)
Russell Fiod, 307,000 acres (surveyed at 348,689 acres with 63 acres in “other” ownership)
South Baranof Island, 314,000 acres (surveyed at 319,833 acres)
South Prince of Wales Island, 97,000 acres (surveyed at 86,828 with 57 acres in “other” ownership)
Stikine-LeConte, 443,000 acres (surveyed at 438,066 acres with 1,982 acres in “other” ownership)
Tebenfok Bay, 65,000 acres (surveyed at 67,023 acres with 29 acres in “other” ownership)
Tracy Arm-Fords Terror, 656,000 acres (surveyed at 648,890 acres with 7 acres in “other” ownership)
Warren Island, 11,353 acres (surveyed at 11,559 acres)
West Chichagof-Yukobi, 265,000 acres (surveyed at 272,137 acres with 789 acres in “other” ownership)

The “Tongass Timber Reform Act” of November 28, 1990 (Public Law 101-626, 104 Stat. 4426) amended the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act passed in 1980 “to protect certain lands in the Tongass National Forest in perpetuity, to modify long-term timber contracts, to provide protection to riparian habitat, and for other purposes.” In so doing, the 1990 Act created five new wilderness areas on the Tongass National Forest:

Chuck River, 72,503 acres (surveyed at 75,391 acres with 515 acres in “other” ownership)
Karta River, 38,046 acres (surveyed at 39,924 acres with 7 acres in “other” ownership)
Kuiu, 60,576 acres (surveyed at 60,198 acres with 15 acres in “other” ownership)
Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands, 23,140 acres (surveyed at 23,124 acres with 41 acres in “other” ownership)
South Etolin Island, 83,642 acres (surveyed at 83,427 acres with 835 acres in “other” ownership)

The 1990 law also made an addition to the Admiralty Island National Monument of 18,173 acres called the Young Lake addition, stating in Section 202 C (2) that the additional acreage “shall be incorporated into and managed as a part of the Admiralty Island National Monument and as part of the Kootznoowoo Wilderness. The Secretary of Agriculture shall made adjustments to the boundaries of the Admiralty Island National Monument and to the Kootznoowoo Wilderness as necessary to incorporate such lands.” The law effectively changed the name of the Admiralty Island National Monument Wilderness to the Kootznoowoo Wilderness. The Forest Service in its annual Lands Area Report for 1990, changed the name to the wilderness area on Admiralty Island to the Kootznoowoo Wilderness. Kootznoowoo means “Bear Fort” in the Tlignit language and refers to the entire area of Admiralty Island.

“Land Use Designation II” (LUD II) are management areas that have been specially designated by Congress. They are “characterized by extensive, generally unmodified natural environments, and retain their wildland character, ecological processes, and natural conditions are only minimally affected by past or current human uses or activities. Users have the opportunity to experience a high-to-moderate degree of independence, closeness to nature, solitude, and remoteness, and may pursue activities requiring self-reliance, challenge, and risk. Interactions between users are infrequent. Recreational facilities and structures are primitive.” Like wilderness, these LUD II areas have been classified as “Natural Setting” areas and are

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established in perpetuity. The first twelve such LUD II Management Areas were created under the “Tongas Timber Reform Act,” that amended the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and another eight LUD II arose in 2014 under the “Sealaska Land Entitlement Finalization,” part of the “Carl Levin and Howard ‘Buck’ McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015” (Public Law 113-291, 128 Stat. 3720). The Forest Service’s fiscal year 2020 priority project list for the Land and Water Conservation Fund included a half million dollars to purchase private land on the Kadaschan LUD II Management Area on Chichagof Island.

The Pacific Northwest Research Station operates an experimental forest on the Tongass National Forest. In 1956, the Maybeso Experimental Forest was established on Prince of Wales Island south of and adjacent to the Karta River Wilderness, to conduct research on clearcutting, forest regeneration and regrowth, and on the habitat of salmon spawning areas. The Young Bay Experimental Forest approximately 24 miles south of Juneau on Admiralty Island created in 1959 was disestablished by the Forest Service in 2009 after all structures and equipment had been removed from the site in 1994. The Young Bay station conducted watershed and hydrology research. In 1948, the Alaska Forest Research Center was established in Juneau and was reorganized in 1961 as the Northern Forest Experiment Station. The Station maintained its independence until fiscal year 1966 when it was assigned to the Pacific Northwest Research Station and renamed the Institute of Northern Forestry. The Maybeso and the Young Bay Experimental Forests on the Tongass National Forest were also folded into the system of experimental forests under the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station at the same time.

The National Archives has a unpublished set of 221 manuscript topographic maps forming an atlas of the Tongass National Forest. The sheets were compiled between 1918 and 1928, cover the entire forest at 1:63,360-scale, and are all reproduced as blueline prints. An index sheet compiled in 1922 accompanies the collection, located in the Boundary Atlas collection in Record Group 95.

Several mimeographed informational booklets with an accompanying map were issued by the Alaska Region for local trails and recreation areas between 1936 and 1940. Five titles have been identified (see page 36), but other titles might exist in other institutions and in private collections. An example of one such information booklet, *Foot Trails and Drives near Ketchikan, Alaska* is illustrated in Figures 11 and 12.

Today the Tongass National Forest, headquartered in Ketchikan, Alaska, measures 17,690,580 gross acres. Of this total, 16,742,645 acres are National Forest acres, or approximately 94.6% in federal ownership. Another 947,935 acres of the total gross acreage is in “other” ownership, such as lands held by the state, Native Alaskans, or corporate or private interests within its boundaries. The percentage of land inside the Tongass National Forest owned and managed by the Forest Service has slowly and steadily decreased from 99.83% at statehood in 1959 to a point (September 30, 2020), where 94.6% of the land is under the jurisdiction and management of the Forest Service. This reduction has occurred despite the enlargement of the Tongass National Forest from 16,043,496 gross acres at statehood to 17,690,580 gross acres of today. In 2021, the Forest Service maintains ten ranger districts on the Tongass National Forest, with offices in Yakutat, Juneau, Hoonah, Sitka, Petersburg, Wrangell, Thorne Bay, Craig, and Ketchikan. There are two national monuments on the Tongass National Forest. The Admiralty Island National Monument is managed through a Monument Ranger located at the Juneau Ranger District. The Misty Fiords National Monument is managed by the District Ranger, who also is responsible for the Ketchikan-Misty Fiords Ranger District.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1907, September 10  
   *Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2152*  
   Established National Forest on 2,262,624 acres between the boundary with Canada and Behm Canal/Unuk River, SE Alaska.

2) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 908  
   Lands of the Alexander Archipelago National Forest added. Area now stands at 6,756,986-acres.

3) 1909, February 16  
   *Proclamation 846, 35 Stat. 2226*  
   8,724,000 acres added. Resurvey of 1911 calculates the area of the Tongass National Forest at 15,481,000 gross acres.

4) 1912, June 19  
   ‡Executive Order 1555  
   7,833.6-acres surrounding the village of Hydaburg reserved for the use of the Hydah Nation and withdrawn from the Tongass National Forest.

5) 1914, April 21  
   ‡Executive Order 1920  
   230-acres of the Tongass National Forest withdrawn and reserved for the use of the Klawak Indians.
6) 1916, October 22  Executive Order 2477  Land described as Lot 6 in Block 2 in the
townsite of Ketchikan is reserved for the use of
the Forest Service as a ranger station.

7) 1916, October 25  *Proclamation 1351, 39 Stat.1812  Old Kasaan National Monument established
to preserve Native American totem poles.
To be administered by the Forest Service.

8) 1922, February 7  Proclamation 1620, 42 Stat. 2262  Land eliminated for the Townsites of Craig
Tenakee, and Hyder. 4,622.37-acres eliminated
on Gastineau Channel. Area reduced to
15,475,983 gross acres.

9) 1923, February 28  Executive Order 3798  Six land parcels measuring from 4 to 24 acres
each “heretofore occupied for fish cannery
purposes” eliminated.

10) 1923, July 27  Executive Order 3881  1.83-acres on Kasaan Bay eliminated for fish
cannery purposes.

11) 1924, November 7  Executive Order 4101  14.81-acres on Gambier Bay eliminated for fish
cannery purposes.

to be administered by the National Park Service.
Does not affect the boundaries of the Tongass
National Forest.

13) 1925, April 30  Executive Order 4216  16.90-acres at Union Bay on the Cleveland
Peninsula eliminated for fish cannery purposes.

14) 1925, June 10  *Proclamation 1742, 44 Stat. 2578  Over one million acres added, primarily in the
Chilkat Range on the west bank of the Lynn Canal
Pleasant Island and other lands on the north bank
of Icy Straight and up the west coast to Cape
Fairweather, surrounding the new Glacier Bay
National Monument on the east, south, and west.
About six townships added on the lower Kasaan
Peninsula that had been eliminated in 1907. Land
also eliminated for the benefit of World War One
veterans and for townsite purposes. Area
increased to 16,577,623 gross acres.

15) 1925, August 22  Executive Order 4291  18.38-acres on the shore of Port Althorp,
Chichagof Island, eliminated for fish cannery
purposes.

16) 1925, September 23  Executive Order 4307  6.80-acres eliminated on Hidden Inlet, Pearse
Canal, for fish cannery purposes.

17) 1926, April 17  Executive Order 4421  Executive Orders of June 19, 1912 (No. 1555)
and April 21, 1914 (No. 1920) reserving lands for
natives of Alaska are revoked, except for three
land parcels of two acres or less for native
schools. All other land returned to the Tongass
National Forest.

18) 1927, August 29  Executive Order 4710  Six acres withdrawn from settlement, sale or entry
along the Glacier Highway pending classification.

19) 1927, August 30  Executive Order 4712  Land surrounding seven native villages (1,192.21
acres) eliminated from the Tongass National Forest.

20) 1927, September 23  Executive Order 4724  23.70-acres on Saltery Cove, Skowl Arm, Prince
of Wales Island eliminated for a fish cannery.

21) 1927, November 4  Executive Order 4752  5.57-acres on the north shore of Port
Armstrong and 5.75-acres on Warm Springs Bay,
both on Baranof Island eliminated for fish cannery
purposes.

22) 1928, March 22  Executive Order 4842  Two sites near Port Alexander on
Baranof Island, one, 23.13-acres and the other at
63.47 acres, eliminated for townsite purposes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Executive Order</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1928, August 30</td>
<td>4955</td>
<td>230-acres surrounding the native village of Klawak (Klawock, Prince of Wales Island) eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1928, September 28</td>
<td>4973</td>
<td>3.7 acres-occupied as a dwelling site and fishing headquarters on Sarkar Cove, Prince of Wales Island, eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1929, October 1</td>
<td>5199</td>
<td>Four sites of less than 20 acres each (47.16 total acres) eliminated for fish cannyery purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1929, November 18</td>
<td>5227</td>
<td>Seven sites of 32-acres or less (120.56 total acres) eliminated for fish cannyery or home site purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1930, July 28</td>
<td>5409</td>
<td>Eight sites of 12-acres or less (25.38 total acres) eliminated for fish cannyery or home site purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1930, August 20</td>
<td>5425</td>
<td>10.21-acres surrounding the village of Baranof, Alaska eliminated for townsite purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>1930, September 5</td>
<td>5439</td>
<td>4,905.69-acres in the vicinity of Petersburg, Alaska, eliminated for home site purposes. All land in T. 58 &amp; 59 S., R. 79 E., Copper River Meridian, not eliminated, added. Land eliminated for home site purposes and for the townsite of Loring, Alaska.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1930, September 25</td>
<td>5449</td>
<td>Two tracts of less than 3 acres each eliminated for home sites and one tract of 5.91 acres eliminated for cannyery purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1931, August 4</td>
<td>5673</td>
<td>Eight home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>1932, January 21</td>
<td>5779</td>
<td>Five home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>1932, June 11</td>
<td>5856</td>
<td>Eight home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated. Executive Order 5856 of June 11, 1932 modified, revoking some lands (5 acres) eliminated by that Order and returning them to the Tongass National Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>1932, November 16</td>
<td>5947</td>
<td>4.35-acres occupied as a home site eliminated. Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1932, November 19</td>
<td>5950</td>
<td>Two parcels of land (74.3-acres and 0.86 of an acre) eliminated in the Juneau area for use as an Army radio receiving station. Once land no longer used as stations, it will be returned to the Tongass National Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>1933, February 1</td>
<td>6011</td>
<td>Seven home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>1933, February 27</td>
<td>6050</td>
<td>Old Kasaan National Monument transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service to the U.S. National Park Service for administration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>1933, June 10</td>
<td>6165</td>
<td>Six home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>1933, June 10</td>
<td>6166</td>
<td>Eight home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated. 292.22-acres on the mainland Cleveland Peninsula, near Myers Church, facing Clarence Straight eliminated for townsite purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1934, February 1</td>
<td>6579</td>
<td>Twelve home sites of less than 6 acres each eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>1934, July 27</td>
<td>6800</td>
<td>Nine home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>1934, September 15</td>
<td>6849</td>
<td>Two home sites on Revillagigedo Island of less than 1 acre each eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Action Description</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>46)</td>
<td>1935, May 31</td>
<td>Executive Order 7059, revoking Executive Order of February 1, 1906, reserving a site on Yes Lake (Lake McDonald), Yes Bay, and Back Bay for a salmon hatchery and lands declared part of the Tongass National Forest. Area was not a part of any Forest Reserve in 1906.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47)</td>
<td>1935, June 27</td>
<td>Executive Order 7088, 533.70-acres added in the vicinity of the Mendenhall River.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48)</td>
<td>1935, August 19</td>
<td>Executive Order 7144, 2.87-acres on Chichagoff Island occupied as an Indian settlement eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49)</td>
<td>1935, August 19</td>
<td>Executive Order 7145, Six home sites on Revillagigedo and Kuiu Islands of less than 4 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50)</td>
<td>1935, September 6</td>
<td>Executive Order 7179, 16.71-acres on the north shore of Tenakee Inlet, Chichagoff Island occupied as an Indian settlement eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51)</td>
<td>1935, September 25</td>
<td>Executive Order 7191, Twelve home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52)</td>
<td>1935, December 21</td>
<td>Executive Order 7254, Seven home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated. Executive Order of July 26, 1905, reserving a site on Revillagigedo Island (Clover passage) for a lighthouse depot revoked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53)</td>
<td>1936, March 10</td>
<td>Executive Order 7313, Seven home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54)</td>
<td>1936, April 23</td>
<td>Executive Order 7352, Seven home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated. Eight home sites of 5 acres or less eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55)</td>
<td>1937, February 18</td>
<td>Executive Order 7556, Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56)</td>
<td>1937, March 19</td>
<td>Executive Order 7578, Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57)</td>
<td>1937, May 11</td>
<td>Executive Order 7614, 3,800-acres added on Douglas Island, near Juneau, Alaska. (N58° 15'W134° 27')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58)</td>
<td>1937, May 29</td>
<td>Executive Order 7624, 2,311.93-acres added in T. 58 &amp; 59 S., R. 79 E., Copper River Meridian (Mitkof Island, south of Petersburg, Alaska.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59)</td>
<td>1937, November 19</td>
<td>Executive Order 7742, Eight home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60)</td>
<td>1937, December 14</td>
<td>Executive Order 7771, Eight home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61)</td>
<td>1938, May 17</td>
<td>Public Law 75-524, 52 Stat. 379, 36.93-acres near Petersburg, Alaska, transferred to the University of Alaska for use as a site for a fur farm experimental station.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62)</td>
<td>1939, April 12</td>
<td>Executive Order 8087, Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64)</td>
<td>1939, June 15</td>
<td>Executive Order 8172, Twenty-two home sites of less than 6 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65)</td>
<td>1939, July 27</td>
<td>Public Law 76-240, 53 Stat. 1131, Area described withdrawn from all forms of public entry to be protected as a Municipal water-supply reserve for the people of Ketchikan by the Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Interior.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66)</td>
<td>1940, August 8</td>
<td>Executive Order 8506, Forty-one home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67)</td>
<td>1941, June 11</td>
<td>Executive Order 8779, Craig cemetery site of 5 acres eliminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
68) 1942, February 12  Executive Order 9059  Forty-four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.
7 Federal Register 983-984

69) 1942, March 28  Executive Order 9114  Two tracts, one 481.7 and another 2,215.7-acres, eliminated in the Sitka region and transferred to the War Department for national emergency/military purposes.
7 Federal Register 2495

70) 1943, September 29  Public Land Order 174  Eleven home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated. Also eliminates 35.14 acres on the west shore of Steamboat Bay, Noyes Island for a cannery site operated by the New England Fish Company.
8 Federal Register 13824

71) 1944, February 28  Public Land Order 210  Ten home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.
9 Federal Register 2696

72) 1945, February 28  Executive Order 9526  Public lands withdrawn due to the national emergency and the prosecution of the war, will be restored to the jurisdiction of the federal agency that had managed them before the withdrawal six months after the national emergency has passed. Applies to the withdrawal from the Tongass National Forest made on March 28, 1942 (Executive Order No. 9114). See Public Land Order No. 786, January 5, 1952.
10 Federal Register 2423

73) 1946, June 18  Public Land Order 321  Eight home sites of less than 5 acres each and a cold storage site of 4.14-acres for the Pelican Cold Storage Company on Lisianski Inlet on Chichagof Island eliminated from the national forest.
11 Federal Register 7138

74) 1946, August 22  Public Land Order 325  Fifteen home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.
11 Federal Register 9577

75) 1946, September 16  Public Land Order 327  Eight home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.
11 Federal Register 11013

76) 1946, September 24  Public Land Order 328  45-acres of land on the north shore of Lisianski Inlet, Chichagof Island eliminated for townsite purposes.
11 Federal Register 12018

77) 1946, December 3  Federal Register Notice  Public Land Order 325 of August 22, 1946 corrected as it relates to one homesite on the Tongass National Forest.
11 Federal Register 14245

78) 1947, February 20  Public Land Order 355  Ten home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.
12 Federal Register 1445

79) 1947, May 29  Public Land Order 374  Eight home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.
12 Federal Register 3743

80) 1947, June 3  Public Land Order 375  Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.
12 Federal Register 3769

81) 1947, July 1  Public Land Order 377  2.14-acres on Herring Bay near Ketchikan occupied as a resort site eliminated.
12 Federal Register 4588

82) 1947, August 29  Public Land Order 402  Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.
12 Federal Register 5949

83) 1947, October 24  Public Land Order 422  Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.
12 Federal Register 7117

84) 1948, January 30  Public Land Order 441  Four home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.
13 Federal Register 578

85) 1948, March 1  Public Land Order 453  Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.
13 Federal Register 1265

86) 1948, August 13  Public Land Order 514  Five home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.
13 Federal Register 4820

87) 1948, August 20  [Public Land Order 514]  Public Land Order 514 dated August 13, 1948 corrected.
13 Federal Register 4895
88) 1948, November 4  
   Public Land Order 525  
   Eight home sites of less than 5 acres, eliminated.

13 Federal Register 6662  
   Another tract of 17.64-acres (business/home site) also eliminated from the forest.

89) 1949, July 8  
   Public Land Order 593  
   610-acres on Hood Bay, Admiralty Island, eliminated for the use of natives of the Angoon Community as an administrative reserve.

14 Federal Register 3917  
   Another tract of 17.64-acres (business/home site) also eliminated from the forest.

90) 1949, July 12  
   Public Land Order 594  
   Fifteen home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

14 Federal Register 3996  
   Sixteen home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

91) 1949, December 9  
   Public Land Order 620  
   Twelve home sites of 5 acres or less eliminated from the national forest.

14 Federal Register 7502  
   Nineteen home sites of 5 acres or less eliminated from the national forest.

92) 1950, May 31  
   Public Land Order 647  
   Eleven home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

15 Federal Register 3485  
   Ninety-nine home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

93) 1950, July 28  
   Public Land Order 654  
   Ninety-nine home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

15 Federal Register 5023  
   Ninety-nine home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

94) 1951, January 16  
   Public Land Order 696  
   Fourteen home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

16 Federal Register 581  
   Fourteen home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

95) 1951, February 16  
   Public Land Order 700  
   Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

16 Federal Register 1771  
   Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

96) 1951, August 27  
   Public Land Order 749  
   Public Land Order 700 of February 16, 1951 corrected.

16 Federal Register 8848  
   Public Land Order 700 of February 16, 1951 corrected.

97) 1951, December 19  
   Public Land Order 774  
   2.63-acres eliminated and added to the Angoon administrative reserve established by Public Land order 593 of July 8, 1949.

16 Federal Register 13095  
   Five home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

98) 1952, January 2  
   Public Land Order 784  
   Fourteen home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

17 Federal Register 204  
   Fourteen home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

99) 1952, January 2  
   Public Land Order 785  
   1,820.2-acres of the Tongass National Forest formerly reserved for military purposes under Executive Order No. 9114 and amended by Executive Order No. 9526 restored to national forest status.

17 Federal Register 204  
   1,820.2-acres of the Tongass National Forest formerly reserved for military purposes under Executive Order No. 9114 and amended by Executive Order No. 9526 restored to national forest status.

100) 1952, January 5  
   Public Land Order 786  
   10,833-acres eliminated throughout the Tongass National Forest; other land parcels eliminated for various public purposes, such as for roads and preservation of scenic values.

17 Federal Register 347  
   10,833-acres eliminated throughout the Tongass National Forest; other land parcels eliminated for various public purposes, such as for roads and preservation of scenic values.

101) 1952, June 19  
   Public Land Order 842  
   10,833-acres eliminated throughout the Tongass National Forest; other land parcels eliminated for various public purposes, such as for roads and preservation of scenic values.

17 Federal Register 5732  
   10,833-acres eliminated throughout the Tongass National Forest; other land parcels eliminated for various public purposes, such as for roads and preservation of scenic values.

102) 1952, November 5  
   Public Land Order 871  
   Executive Order 9114 of March 28, 1942 revoked on 140 acres for town site purposes.

17 Federal Register 10261  
   Six home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

103) 1953, June 1  
   Public Land Order 895  
   Approximately 209 acres eliminated for various public purposes in Kake and Elfin Cove Townsites.

18 Federal Register 3233  
   Approximately 209 acres eliminated for various public purposes in Kake and Elfin Cove Townsites.

104) 1953, June 15  
   Public Land Order 899  
   10,184 acres in the Excursion Bay area, made part of Glacier Bay National Monument by Proclamation 2330 of April 18, 1939, transferred to the Tongass National Forest. Another 14,741 acres in the Gustavus area returned to the public domain.

18 Federal Register 3541  
   10,184 acres in the Excursion Bay area, made part of Glacier Bay National Monument by Proclamation 2330 of April 18, 1939, transferred to the Tongass National Forest. Another 14,741 acres in the Gustavus area returned to the public domain.

105) 1953, November 23  
   Public Land Order 928  
   1.05-acres occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.

18 Federal Register 7586  
   1.05-acres occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.

106) 1954, February 10  
   Public Land Order 940  
   4.28-acres occupied as a home site on Lisianski Inlet eliminated.

19 Federal Register 897  
   4.28-acres occupied as a home site on Lisianski Inlet eliminated.

107) 1955, March 31  
   Proclamation 3089, 69 Stat. C-27  
   10,184 acres in the Excursion Bay area, made part of Glacier Bay National Monument by Proclamation 2330 of April 18, 1939, transferred to the Tongass National Forest. Another 14,741 acres in the Gustavus area returned to the public domain.

20 Federal Register 2103  
   10,184 acres in the Excursion Bay area, made part of Glacier Bay National Monument by Proclamation 2330 of April 18, 1939, transferred to the Tongass National Forest. Another 14,741 acres in the Gustavus area returned to the public domain.

108) 1955, April 19  
   Public Land Order 1134  
   Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

20 Federal Register 2857  
   Three home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.

109) 1955, July 26  
   Public Law 84-179, 69 Stat. 380  
   Old Kasaan National Monument abolished. All lands restored to the Tongass National Forest for administration.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Federal Register</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955, Sept 13</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1222 281-acres eliminated, returned to the public domain, for purchase as home sites, trade or manufacturing sites.</td>
<td>7006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956, Sept 12</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1338 Seven home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated.</td>
<td>7005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957, Feb 13</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1388 3.30 acres occupied as a home site in the Clover Passage area eliminated.</td>
<td>1002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958, Oct 6</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1741 4.62-acres occupied as a home site in the Port Protection area eliminated.</td>
<td>7894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958, Nov 24</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1761 Public Land Order 842 of June 19, 1952 partially revoked for 1,095 acres in the Sitka area.</td>
<td>9183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959, Aug 21</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1952 Public Land Order 786 of January 5, 1952 partially revoked for a 5.5 acre area site on Sitka Sound to be used by the Forest Service.</td>
<td>4323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959, Aug 25</td>
<td>Public Land Order 1962 Public Land Order 842 of June 19, 1952 partially revoked on 16.71 acres. Area to be used by the National Park Service in the administration of the Sitka and Glacier Bay National Monuments.</td>
<td>7037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960, May 9</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2086 Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td>4323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960, May 10</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2089 4.10-acres occupied as a home site in Dall Bay eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td>4323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961, Apr 24</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2352 Public Land Order 4712 of August 30, 1927 revoked for 158.04 acres at Hoonah and preferential right to select the land given to the State of Alaska.</td>
<td>3704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961, May 4</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2356 0.23-acre occupied as a home site on Lisianski Inlet eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td>4015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961, May 15</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2386 Public Land Order 842 of June 19, 1952 partially revoked.</td>
<td>4400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961, Sept 6</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2482 Public Land Order 842 of June 19, 1952 partially revoked.</td>
<td>8515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961, Sept 13</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2500 Three home sites (Yakutat Homesite Group) of less than 1 acre each eliminated.</td>
<td>8813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961, Oct 5</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2515 Public Land Order 842 of June 19, 1952 partially revoked.</td>
<td>9646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961, Nov 22</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2546 Public Land Order 842 of June 19, 1952 partially revoked insofar as it affects the land reserved for the Forest Service for its 0.73-acre Auke Bay and 6.86-acre North Douglas Administrative sites.</td>
<td>11361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962, Jan 29</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2598 Public Land Order 842 of June 19, 1952 partially revoked as it affects 2.32 acres on Auke Bay Area reserved for the use of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962, Feb 12</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2608 Executive Order 9114 of March 28, 1942 partially revoked insofar as it affects 2,697.4 acres in the Sitka area. State of Alaska given preferred right to select these public lands.</td>
<td>1492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962, Mar 23</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2638 495.70 acres, Myers Chuck Harbor area, eliminated, and returned to the public domain. State of Alaska given preferred right to select these public lands.</td>
<td>2904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962, Aug 13</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2752 Two home sites of less than 3 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
<td>8287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Order/Proclamation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963, December 3</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3284</td>
<td>0.53-acre in the Yakutat area occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964, January 6</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3301</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3284 of December 3, 1963 corrected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965, March 9</td>
<td>Public Land Order 3564</td>
<td>Three small tracts of less than 2 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966, May 20</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4019</td>
<td>0.20-acre occupied as a home site eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966, June 17</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4041</td>
<td>0.50-acre occupied as a home site in the Yakutat area eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966, September 1</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4081</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4019 of May 20, 1966 corrected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967, October 31</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4303</td>
<td>Two home sites of less than 5 acres each eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968, March 4</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4377</td>
<td>Public Land Order 2546 of November 22, 1961 revoked insofar as it affects the 0.73-acre Forest Service Auke Bay administrative site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969, January 17</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4582</td>
<td>All unreserved public lands in Alaska are withdrawn from all appropriation and disposition and reserved under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for the protection of the rights of Native Alaskans. Expires December 31, 1970.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970, April 17</td>
<td>Public Land Order 4808</td>
<td>0.43-acre occupied as a home site in the Yakutat area eliminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973, August 15</td>
<td>Public Land Order 5381</td>
<td>1.31 acres occupied as a home site near Game Creek eliminated from the national forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976, June 30</td>
<td>Public Law 94-323, 90 Stat. 717</td>
<td>Congress establishes the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park with provision that allows federal land within the Park to be transferred to the National Park Service without consideration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977, November 12</td>
<td>Public Law 95-174, 91 Stat. 1361</td>
<td>Secretary of Agriculture ordered to return one home site of 3.03 acres to the public domain so occupant can purchase the parcel from the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978, December 1</td>
<td>†Proclamation 4611, 93 Stat. 1446</td>
<td>Admiralty Island National Monument established on 1.1 million acres of the Tongass National Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978, December 1</td>
<td>†Proclamation 4623, 93 Stat. 1466</td>
<td>Misty Fiords National Monument established on approximately 2.285,000 acres of the Tongass National Forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>153) 1996, April 1</td>
<td>Public Law 104-123, 110 Stat. 879 “Greens Creek Land Exchange Act of 1995” allows the Kennecott Greens Creek Mining Company to develop its mining claims within the Admiralty Island National Monument, with royalties paid to the federal government to be used to acquire lands in the Tongass National Forest, subject to the 25% distribution provisions of the Act of May 23, 1908 - Public Law 60-136 (35 Stat. 260).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155) 2000, October 6</td>
<td>Public Law 106-283, 114 Stat. 867 “Kake Tribal Corporation Land Transfer Act” amends the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to authorize the reallocation of lands and selection rights between the State of Alaska, Kake Tribal Corporation, and the City of Kake for the protection of the Kake municipal watershed and to allow an exchange of sub-surface rights between the Tongass National Forest and the Sealaksa Corporation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156) 2004, October 13</td>
<td>Public Law 108-325, 118 Stat. 1268 “Craig Recreation Land Purchase Act” orders the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase three tracts of non-federal land in Craig, Alaska and add lands to the Tongass National Forest. City of Craig to use the funds to purchase the Craig cannery property. Forest Service to reconstruct the Sunnahae Trail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
158) 2014, December 19  Public Law 113-291, Sec. 3002  “Sealaska Land Entitlement Finalization” establishes eight additional Land Use Designation II areas in perpetuity on the Tongass National Forest.

* Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.
† Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in the Federal Register.
‡ Map/diagram accompanies text to these executive orders.

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Tongass National Forest, Alaska: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated September 10, 1907.**  See Figure 23

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
1907.  Scale, ca. 1:460,000.  W131°20’ – W129°50’/N56°30’ – N54°40’.  No public land (Township & Range) grid.  Black & white.  46 x 31 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm.  No relief indicated.

Shows national forest and International boundary, major rivers and inlets.  Proclamation establishes the Tongass National Forest bounded by the International border with Canada, Behm Canal and the Unuk River.

Holdings: LC; NA

**Tongass National Forest, Alaska: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 16, 1909].**  See Figures 24 & 25

1909.  Scale not given.  No public land (Township & Range) grid.  Two black & white maps.  Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Both maps show national forest and International boundary, “Additions” to the Tongass National Forest by this Proclamation, settlements indicated by Post Office locations, rivers, lakes, and streams.

**Part One of diagram (Diagram in two parts).**  W137°00’ – W129°00’/N60°00’ – N54°40’.  52 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm.  Shows the southern or main portion of the Tongass National Forest from Portland Canal in the south to Skagway in the north.  Shows Annette Island Indian Reservation and towns outside the national forest boundary.

**Part Two of diagram (Diagram in two parts).**  W140°00’ – W138°00’/N60°00’ – N59°00’.  40 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm.  Northern portion of the Tongass National Forest from the Alsek River north to Yakutat Bay, newly designated portion of the Tongass National Forest by this Proclamation.  Shows glaciers.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 63163926

**Reservation for the use of Hydah Tribe of Indians and other natives of Alaska, as may settle thereon, Alaska:**  [Diagram forming a part of Executive Order of June 19, 1912].

1912.  Scale ca. 1:220,000.  No geographic coordinates.  No public land (Township & Range) grid.  Black & white.  17 x 14 cm., on sheet 33 x 20 cm.  Relief now shown.

Shows the boundary of the reservation, a perfect square with Hydaburg in the center, embracing a “Total area 12.24 Sq. Miles or 7,833.6 acres” on Prince of Wales and Sukkwan Islands, including the rocks and islands within the reservation’s boundaries.

Holdings: LC

**Klawak Reservation for use of Klawak Indians, Alaska:**  [Diagram forming a part of Executive Order of April 21, 1914].


Shows the Klawak Reservation and native settlement.  “Embracing a tract of land in the Tongass National Forest approximately in Latitude 55°33’ N. Longitude 133°06’ W. as shown by shaded lines and designated “Klawak Reservation” estimated area 230 acres.”

Holdings: NA
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; F.D.B. 1916.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:3,500. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 24 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the national monument boundary, location of totem poles, timber, existing village, open land, and mean high tide line. Includes inset map showing the location of Old Kasaan National Monument on Prince of Wales Island on the north side of Skowl Arm. Inset includes latitude and longitude grid lines. The object of preservation were the totem poles near the beach but by the 1950s most had been removed to museums. Inaccessible to the public, Old Kasaan National Monument was returned to the Tongass National Forest from the National Park Service for management by an Act of Congress in 1955.
Holdings: LC; NA

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1925: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 10, 1925.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138°00’ – W130°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 92 x 67 cm., on sheet 130 x 70 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; Canadian lands shown uncolored; “Eliminations” shown with a solid orange layer; land “Additions” shown with a cross-hatched red layer; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, International, and Provincial boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset of the Yukutat Bay region showing the northern extension of the Tongass National Forest. Outside the lower margin of the main map are seven “Detail” maps of the Sitka, Wrangell, Skagway, Ketchikan, Hyder, Petersburg, and Juneau townships showing land eliminations and land additions in greater detail. “Copper River Meridian.”
This is a standard Forest Service administrative map showing the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1742.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1910. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from official records and other sources; compiled & drawn by H.S. Meekham; traced & lettered by J.S. Noel. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W140°00’ – W133°00’/N60°30’ – N58°30’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Set of three sheets, 51 x 81 cm. or smaller. Relief shown by contours, hachures, form lines, and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet). Tongass National Forest boundary shown in orange; reservations (Indian & Townsite) shown in red. All three maps show International and Provincial boundaries; towns and settlements, rocks awash at any state of tide, sunken rocks, 100 fathom line, and glaciers. Water features shown in blue. In upper right margin on all three sheets, “U.S. Forest Service.” Clearly, nautical charts served as the base for these maps. These sheets were probably reprinted during the next ten years as the map legend appears only on Sheet No. 3 in the first printing and on all sheets in the reprint edition. The National Archives has as set of three first edition sheets.

Tongass Sheet No. 1. Northern portion, Yakutat Bay/Skagway area. W140°00’ – W133°00’/N60°30’ – N58°30’.
Tongass Sheet No. 2. Central portion, Admiralty Island/Juneau area. W137°00’ – W131°00’/N58°30’ – N56°30’.
Tongass Sheet No. 3. Southern portion, Prince of Wales Island/Ketchikan area. W135°00’ – W129°45’/N56°30’ - N54°30’.
Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA (LC has sheet No. 2 in the both the original and reprint editions) OCLC: 63171510

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1925. (Administrative map)
1925. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138°00’ – W130°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 92 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; salt water and major freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, International, and Provincial boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Includes inset of the northernmost portion of the Tongass National Forest around Yakutat Bay. “Copper River Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA
OCLC: 62872538

**Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1929.** (Administrative map)
1929. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138°00’– W130°00’/N60°00’– N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 92 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; salt water and major freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national monument, Indian Reservation, International, and Provincial boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. Includes inset of the northernmost portion of the Tongass National Forest around Yakutat Bay. “Copper River Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Alaska State Library; Anchorage Museum of History and Art; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 325203771

**Tongass National Forest, Alaska.** (Topographic maps)
[For Admiralty & Baranof Island sheets]: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced in Region Ten, U.S. Forest Service; control by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; topography by U.S. Geological Survey from aerial photographs, 1926 [Admiralty Is.], 1929 [Baranof Is.]; Shafer, C.E.D.
Maps show basic features of the land in the central portion of the Southeast Alaska Archipelago including relief, drainage, coastal deltas, ice fields and glaciers, as well as cultural features such as settlements and structures. Public land grid based on the Copper River Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Admiralty Island (Section 2), 1938. W134°45’– W133°45’/N57°55’– N57°28’. 88 x 101 cm.
Admiralty Island (Section 3), 1937. W134°40’– W133°50’/N57°30’– N57°00’. 94 x 88 cm.
Baranof Island (Section 1), 1937. W135°55’– W134°20’/N57°35’– N56°58’. 111 x 69 cm.
Baranof Island (Section 2), 1937. W135°25’– W134°45’/N57°30’– N57°00’. 101 x 78 cm.
Baranof Island (Section 3), 1936. W135°35’– W134°35’/N56°00’– N56°45’. 101 x 75 cm.
Baranof Island (Section 4), 1936. W135°10’– W134°35’/N56°40’– N56°10’. 93 x 61 cm.
Cleveland Peninsula, 1934. W132°17’– W131°40’/N56°00’– N55°29’. 99 x 71 cm.
Kuiu Island (North Half), 1934. W134°25’– W133°40’/N57°00’– N56°30’. 93 x 84 cm.
Kuiu Island (South Half), 1934. W134°25’– W133°40’/N56°30’– N56°00’. 94 x 84 cm.
Kupreanof Island (N.W. Section), 1934. W134°00’– W133°15’/N57°07’– N56°45’. 79 x 87 cm.
Kupreanof Island and Mitkof Island (S.E. Section), 1934. W133°15’– W132°30’/N56°45’– N56°20’. 78 x 88 cm.
Kupreanof Island and Mitkof Island (S.W. Section), 1934. W134°00’– W133°15’/N56°45’– N56°20’. 78 x 88 cm.
Prince of Wales and Koscusko (Sheet One), 1934. W133°55’– W133°10’/N56°22’– N55°50’. 96 x 78 cm.
Stikine River, 1934. W132°40’– W131°48’/N56°50’– N56°25’. 75 x 94 cm. OCLC: 56718084
Wrangell and Etolin Islands, 1934. W132°30’– W131°50’/N56°30’– N55°55’. 105 x 73 cm.
Zarembo and Etolin Islands, 1934. W133°05’– W132°20’/N56°30’– N55°55’. 105 x 73 cm.
Tongass National Forest. (Poster map) See Figure 26
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Alaska; F.I. Shafer.
[1935?]. No scale given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
A poster-style map showing Canada in red, Alaska and the Tongass National Forest (southeast Alaska) in orange, and water features in blue. Major mountain peaks, islands, bays, inlets, rivers, cities and towns are also shown. Map identifies Glacier Bay National Monument with a red dot pattern and “public lands” with a fine red grid overlay. Drawings of sailing ships, a bear, an Alaskan native near a totem pole, and a location map for the Tongass National Forest surrounds the round map. Through and over the compass rose located over the Pacific Ocean is the motto, “Northward to New Horizons.”
Holdings: NA

Figure 26: Poster-style map created by Florence I. Shafer of the Tongass National Forest circa. 1935 with the theme, “Northward to New Horizons.” Shafer made a new poster-style map in 1938 with a new theme of “Region of Fiords and Forests, Nature Unchanged” (Figure 27) both themes used to attract visitors to the national forests of Alaska.
**Tongass National Forest Recreation Map, 1937.**
U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; F.I. Shafer.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
31 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, Glacier Bay National Monument, and International boundary, roads and trails, “Unnamed small villages,” and location of “Chilkoot Barracks” outside Haines, Alaska. Map has numerous drawings of big game animals, fish, airplanes, and ships. Verso of map is blank.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 36031780

*Figure 27:* Image of the poster-style map of 1938 by Florence I. Shafer carrying the new theme or motto “Region of Fiords and Forests, Nature Unchanged” which was continued into the 1939 recreation map and the 1940 forest visitor booklet and map.
Alaska, Tongass National Forest: Region of Fiords and Forests, Nature Unchanged. (Poster map) See Figure 27
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; F. I. Shafer.
[1938]. No scale given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 47 x 43 cm.
No relief indicated.
A poster-style map showing Canada in black, southeastern Alaska and southeast Alaska in red, and water features in blue.
Also shows major communities and drawings of fish and wildlife. Main title of map printed around a globe that serves as
a location map for the Tongass National Forest. Authority information appears around a fancy compass rose with the
cartographer/artist’s name in the lower left corner. Library of Congress’ copy date stamped as being received “Dec 31
1938.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Tongass National Forest Recreation Map, 1939. See Figures 17, 18, and 19
U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; F. I. Shafer.
1939. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
31 x 24 cm. (sometimes folded 18 x 9 cm.) Relief shown by hachures.
Salt water and freshwater lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Glacier Bay National Monument, and
International boundary, major settlements, roads and trails. Map has numerous drawings of big game animals, fish,
airplanes, and ships. Map has motto, “Region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged.”
Six panels of descriptive text on verso. Title panel repeats motto and has title: Tongass National Forest. Panel
illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “Alaska Brown Bear.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department
of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 10.” This map later reissued without date, folded (18 x 9 cm) with a revised
text and newer illustrations by the Juneau Chamber of Commerce.
Holdings: personal collection

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1940. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; Forest Service, and other
1940. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138°00’ – W130°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 93 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; salt water and major freshwater features shown in blue. Also
shows national forest, Provincial, International, Indian Reservation, national monument, and Military Reservation
boundaries, towns and settlements, toads, trails, railroads, selected buildings, rivers and streams. Includes inset showing
the northernmost portion of the Tongass National Forest, or the area between Yakutat Bay and the Alsek River below
the Brabazon Range and “Location Map” showing the location of the Tongass National Forest in relation to the State of
Reflects the 1939 transfer of land from the Tongass National Forest to the Glacier Bay National Monument.
Holdings: Alaska State Library; Anchorage Museum of History and Art; Stanford Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley;
Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries,
American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 21790348

Tongass National Forest, Alaska. (Forest visitor booklet and map) See Figure 13
1940. 46 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Booklet includes maps
of the “Ketchikan Recreation Area” on page 8, “Admiralty Island Recreation Area” on page 12, “Glacier Highway
Recreation Area” [Juneau/Mendenhall Glacier region] on page 28 and “Ward Lake Recreation Area” [Ketchikan
region] on page 38. Also includes location map of the state of Alaska on back cover showing the position of the
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 554 (February 1941), page 123.
Holdings (Book): NA; LC and 41 other libraries; (Map): Univ. of Alaska; American Museum of Natural History
OCLC (Book): 21641379; (Map): 41394089

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1940. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,260. W138°00’ – W129°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 43 cm., on sheet 53 x 48 cm., folded into a 46-page booklet to 23 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows national forest, International, and national monument boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Chilkoot Barracks near Haines, glaciers, rivers, lakes and streams. Map folded into the back of the booklet which does not show the Yakutat Region to the north.

Tongass National Forest Recreation Map, 1944.
U.S. Dep’t of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska; F.I. Shafer.
1944. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. (sometimes folded 18 x 9 cm.) Relief shown by hachures.

Salt water shown in blue; Glacier Bay National Monument boundary shown in red. Also shows national forest, and International boundary, major settlements, roads and trails. Map has numerous drawings of big game animals, airplanes, and ships. Map has motto, “Region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged.” Verso of map is blank.

Holdings: NA

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1946. (Administrative map)

1946. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138°00’ – W130°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; salt water and major freshwater features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, Provincial, Indian Reservation, national monument, and military reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected buildings, rivers and streams. Includes inset showing the northernmost portion of the Tongass National Forest, or the area between Yakutat Bay and the Alsek River below the Brabazon Range and “Location Map” showing the location of the Tongass National Forest in relation to the State of Alaska. “Copper River Meridian.” “Regional Headquarters – Juneau. B. Frank Heintzleman, Regional Forester.”

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA; NAL OCLC: 62873123

Admiralty Island Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map)

1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 33 cm., folded to 20 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Covers only the central portion of Admiralty Island centered on Hasselborg Lake and shows trails, area closed to bear hunting, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Locality Map” highlighting the area covered by the map and drawings of the three dominant tree species in the area, Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, and Alaska Cedar. “Date 1947.” Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph “Alaska Brown Bear.” Title panel also has, “Tongass National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska Region.”

Holdings: NA

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1951. (Administrative map)

1951. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138°00’ – W130°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands within the proclaimed Tongass National Forest boundary shown in green; salt water and major freshwater rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, Provincial, and national monument boundaries, towns and settlements, selected structures, roads, railroads, trails, landing fields and smaller streams. Includes insets of the Yakutat
Bay unit of the Tongass National Forest and map of Alaska showing the location of the Tongass National Forest.

“...Forest Service Map Class E.” “Copper River Meridian.” This map was overprinted and re-issued by Ellis Air Lines with the company’s airline routes. “Regional Headquarters – Juneau. B. Frank Heintzelman, Regional Forester.”

Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Alaska State Library; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 49934919

**Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1957.** (Administrative map)


1957. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138°00’ – W130°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; salt water and major freshwater features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, Provincial, Indian Reservation, national monument, and Military Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected buildings, two classes of airfields, rivers and streams. Includes inset showing the northernmost portion of the Tongass National Forest, or the area between Yakutat Bay and the Alsek River below the Brabazon Range and “Location Map” showing the location of the Tongass National Forest in relation to the State of Alaska. “...Forest Service Map Class E.” “Copper River Meridian.” This map was overprinted and re-issued by Ellis Air Lines with the company’s airline routes.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Vancouver (British Columbia) Public Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 63162777

**Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1960.** (Administrative map)


1960. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138°00’ – W130°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; salt water and major freshwater features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, Provincial, Indian Reservation, national monument, and Military Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected buildings, two classes of airfields, rivers and streams. Includes inset showing the northernmost portion of the Tongass National Forest, or the area between Yakutat Bay and the Alsek River below the Brabazon Range and “Location Map” showing the location of the Tongass National Forest in relation to the State of Alaska. “...Forest Service Map Class E.” “Copper River Meridian.” This map was overprinted and re-issued by Ellis Air Lines with the company’s airline routes.

Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Anchorage Museum of History and Art; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 36031526

**Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1960.** (Forest visitor map)


1960. Scale, ca. 1:887,040. W138°00’ – W130°00’/N60°00’ – N54°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 56 cm., folded to 20 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; main motor roads, improved recreation trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and improved and unimproved recreation areas shown in red; salt water and major freshwater features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, Provincial, Indian Reservation, national monument boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected buildings, two classes of airfields, rivers and streams. Includes inset showing the northernmost portion of the Tongass National Forest, or the area between Yakutat Bay and the Alsek River below the Brabazon Range and “Location Map” showing the location of the Tongass National Forest in relation to the State of Alaska. “...Forest Service Map Class E.” “Copper River Meridian.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Tongass National Forest, Alaska Region. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photo of a bird figure on top of a totem pole.

Holdings: LC
Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1969. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 69-1915.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:887,040. W136°00' – W130°00'/N59°50' – N54°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 78 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows good motor roads, state ferry routes, campgrounds, and cabins (keyed by number to index) in red; water features in blue; national monuments in orange; forested land in green. Shows national forest, International, Indian Reservation, and national monument boundaries, railroads, glaciers, and airfields. Includes color illustration, text, index to "Outlying cabins" and "Camp Grounds," “Key Map” of the state of Alaska, and inset entitled, "Map B" of the Yakutat Area. “Forest Service Map Class E.”
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of Mendenhall Lake and Glacier through the trees.
Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Connecticut; Frostburg State Univ., Cornell Univ.; George Fox Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); LC
OCLC: 5480752

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1970. (Forest visitor map)
Color. 78 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures, altitude tints, and spot heights.
Map shows good motor roads, state ferry routes, cabins, and campgrounds in red; water features in blue; national monuments in light orange; alpine areas in dark green; forested land in light yellow/green. Shows national forest, International, Indian Reservation, and national monument boundaries, railroads, glaciers, and airfields. Includes color illustrations, text, index to "Camp grounds" and "Outlying cabins," “Key Map” of the state of Alaska, and inset entitled "Map B" of the Yakutat Area. “Forest Service Map Class E.”
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of Mendenhall Lake and Glacier through the trees.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Arizona State Univ.; Cornell Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 36031727

Tongass National Forest, Alaska, 1972. (Forest visitor map)
Color. 78 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures, altitude tints, and spot heights.
Map shows good motor roads, state ferry routes, cabins, and campgrounds in red; water features in blue; national monuments in light orange; alpine areas in lime green; forested land in dark green. Shows national forest, International, Indian Reservation, and national monument boundaries, railroads, glaciers, and airfields. Includes color illustrations, text, index to "Camp grounds" and "Outlying cabins," “Key Map” of the state of Alaska, and inset entitled "Map B" of the Yakutat Area. “Forest Service Map Class E.”
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of Mendenhall Lake and Glacier through the trees.
Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 5440456

1973. Scale, ca. 1:760,320. W138º00' – W130º00'/N60º00' – N54º00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 93 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Tongass National Forest shown in green; salt water and major freshwater features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, Provincial, Indian Reservation, national monument, and Military Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected buildings, two classes of airfields, rivers and streams. Includes inset showing the northernmost portion of the Tongass National Forest, or the area between Yakutat Bay and the Alsek River below the Brabazon Range and “Location Map” showing the location of the Tongass National Forest in relation to the State of Alaska. “…Forest Service Map Class E.” “Copper River Meridian.”
Holdings: Alaska State Library; Univ. of Arizona; South Dakota School of Mines & Technology; National Geographic Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 5440592

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Special Area Mapping of the Alaska Region

Mendenhall Glacier, North Tongass National Forest. See Figure 28

U.S. Forest Service. SA384.
[1962]. Scale, ca. 1:35,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white photomap. 12 x 15 cm., on four-panel sheet, 22 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown on photograph. One photomap, showing the Mendenhall Glacier and Lake, visitor center, campground, picnic area, and area roads. Typescript text and illustrations on verso and on the side with the photomap. Title from the panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a man standing on the edge of the glacier with waterfall.
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon
OCLC: 944128268
**Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area. See Figure 28**

U.S. Forest Service. GSA Juneau, Alaska 67-2580. [1967]. Scale, ca. 1:35,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white. 23 x 10 cm., on four-panel sheet, 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown. Shows national forest boundary, the Mendenhall Glacier, its face, Mendenhall Lake, roads, trails, picnic and camping grounds, and the location of the visitor’s center. Text, glacier cross-section, and one color (blue) illustrations on verso and on the side with the map. Panel title: *Mendenhall Glacier, North Tongass National Forest, Alaska.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of the Mendenhall Glacier with two figures and automobile in the foreground. Holdings: personal collection

**Mendenhall Glacier Recreation Area.**

U.S. Forest Service. 3079-70. [1970]. Scale, ca. 1:35,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white. 23 x 10 cm., on four-panel sheet, 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown. Shows national forest boundary, the Mendenhall Glacier, its face, Mendenhall Lake, roads, trails, picnic and camping grounds, and the location of the visitor’s center. Text, glacier cross-section, and one color (blue) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Mendenhall Glacier, North Tongass National Forest, Alaska.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of the Mendenhall Glacier with two figures and automobile in the foreground. Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; OCLC (Book): 28695106

![Figure 28](image-url) **Figure 28:** Special brochures with maps made by the Alaska Region for two accessible glacier viewing areas, both with visitor centers. From left to right: Portage Glacier, circa. 1965; Mendenhall Glacier, circa. 1963 with an aerial photograph of the glacier instead of a map; Mendenhall Glacier brochure circa. 1967 with map. These were often reprinted, and few carried dates of their publication. The Forest Service issued a pamphlet describing the Columbia Glacier on the Chugach National Forest in the late 1970s, also without date and without a map graphic.
**Portage Glacier Recreation Area.** See Figure 28

U.S. Forest Service. GPO. 988-932.

[1965?]. Scale, ca. 1:35,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white. 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows national forest boundary, roads, railroads, glacial ice, and airstrips. Includes inset of the visitor’s center. Text and one color (blue) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Portage Glacier, Chugach National Forest, Alaska.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of the Portage Glacier.

Holdings: personal collection

**Portage Glacier Recreation Area.**

U.S. Forest Service. GPO 922-105

[1968?] Scale, ca. 1:35,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white. 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows national forest boundary, roads, railroads, glacial ice, and airstrips. Includes inset of the visitor’s center. Pamphlet has three photographs on verso different than the ones on the [1965?] edition. Text and one color (blue) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Portage Glacier, Chugach National Forest, Alaska.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of the Portage Glacier.

Holdings: personal collection

**Portage Glacier Recreation Area.**

U.S. Forest Service. 3079-70.

[1970]. Scale, ca. 1:35,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white. 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted in 1976 with “3603-76” and in 1982. Shows national forest boundary, roads, railroads, glacial ice, and airstrips. Includes inset of the visitor’s center. Pamphlet has a re-designed panel title, with the words, “Portage Glacier” moved to the center of the panel illustration. Text and one color (blue) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Portage Glacier, Chugach National Forest, Alaska.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of the Portage Glacier.

Holdings: personal collection

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**Figure 29:** Specialized maps for the forest visitor all issued around 1965, a surmise based on each map’s text. These three maps indicate increased tourist traffic to Alaska by air, ferryboat, and cruise ships.
Things To Do, Juneau Area, Tongass National Forest. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 29
U.S. Forest Service.  GPO 988-821.
Sheet, 46 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm.  Relief shown pictorially.
Map covers the area around the town of Juneau including the Juneau Ice field, Mendenhall Glacier, Douglas Islands, and
parts of adjacent islands.  Marinas, cabins, camping and picnicking sites shown pictorially.  Also shows main recreational
trails, lakes, inlets, and streams.  Includes inset of the town of Juneau showing major buildings and attractions pictorially.
Includes listing of cabins, campgrounds, picnic grounds, trails, and spawning streams.  Map oriented with north to
pointing to the left.
Text and brown & white illustrations on verso.  Panel title.  Panel illustration, uncaptioned oblique aerial view of the
Mendenhall Glacier.  Also on title panel, “District Ranger, Chatham Ranger Station, Subport, Juneau, Alaska 99801.”
1965 date given to this undated map from information from the text.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Frostburg State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee
Libraries, American Geographical Society Library
OCLC: 38075035

Things To Do, Ketchikan Area, Tongass National Forest. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 29
U.S. Forest Service.  GPO 987-191.
Sheet, 48 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm.  Relief shown pictorially.
Map covers the area around the town of Ketchikan including most of Revillagigedo Island and adjacent Gravina Island.
Marinas, cabins, camping and picnicking sites shown pictorially.  Also shows main recreational trails, lakes, inlets, and
streams.  Includes inset of the town of Ketchikan showing major buildings and attractions pictorially.
Text and brown & white illustrations on verso.  Panel title.  Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of bird figure atop
a totem pole.  Also on title panel, “District Ranger, 1287 Tongass Avenue, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901.”  1965 date given to
this undated map from information from the text.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

Things To Do, Sitka Area, Tongass National Forest. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 29
U.S. Forest Service.  GPO 987-195.
Sheet, 46 x 71 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm.  Relief shown pictorially.
Map covers the area around the town of Sitka including Sitka Sound and portions of Baranof and Kruzof Islands.
Marinas, cabins, camping and picnicking sites shown pictorially.  Also shows main recreational trails, lakes, inlets, and
streams.  Includes inset of the town of Sitka showing major buildings and attractions pictorially.
Text and brown & white illustrations on verso.  Panel title.  Panel illustration, uncaptioned oblique aerial view above Sitka
with Mount Edgecumbe in the distance.  Also on title panel, “District Ranger, Post Office Building, Sitka, Alaska
99835.  1965 date given to this undated map from information from the text.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Cornell Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5494638

Ward Lake, South Tongass National Forest, Ketchikan Alaska.  (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Region]
1970.  Scale, 1:6,000 (1 inch – 500 ft.).  No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid.  Black &
white.  28 x 22 cm., folded to 28 x 10 cm.  Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, campsites, trails, and other recreation information.
Text and one-color illustrations on verso.
Holdings: Cornell Univ.
OCLC: 3719064

[U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Region]
22 x 36 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm.  Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest boundary, campsites, trails, and other recreation information.
Text and one-color illustrations on verso.
Holdings: Cornell Univ.
OCLC: 3625295
IX. Forest Service Mapping of North America and the United States

Part A. Atlases and Maps of North America

Atlases

**Sixteen Maps accompanying Report on Forest Trees of North America.**
Department of the Interior, Census Office; by Prof. C.S. Sargent. [Charles Sprague Sargent]
1880. Scales and coordinates: 1:16,000,000 – W170°00’ – W55°00’/N75°00’ – N07°00’ – 57 x 44 cm. (North American maps) and 1:7,225,000, W1125°00’ – W65°00’/N49°00’ – N24°00’ – 44 x 70 cm. (United States maps). No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 35 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Includes ten maps of North American depicting forest type and density and six maps of the United States showing the same themes. Maps compiled under the direction of Henry Gannett; maps drafted by Harry King.

OCLC: 785146791

**Forest Atlas, Distribution of North American Trees, Part 1, Pines.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; George Bishop Sudworth; engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1913. Scale: 1:20,000,000. 36 maps.
Holdings: NAL, LC and over 50 other libraries
OCLC: 4759803

Maps

**Natural Forest Regions of North America and their Characteristic Tree Growth.**
1910. Scale, ca. 1:19,000,000. W17°00’ – W55°00’/N75°00’ – N05°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 35 cm. Relief not shown

Identifies 6 forest regions in North America from Panama to Alaska with text and key describing the types of trees found in each region.
Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 12635332

**Natural Forest Regions of North America and their Characteristic Tree Growth.**
1911. Scale, ca. 1:19,000,000. W17°00’ – W55°00’/N75°00’ – N05°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 35 cm. Relief not shown

Identifies 6 forest regions in North America from Panama to Alaska with text and key describing the types of trees found in each region.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley, Univ. of Illinois, Univ. of Illinois, Chicago, Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Syracuse Univ., Pennsylvania State Univ.
OCLC: 13756651
Part B. General Maps of the United States

1. U.S. General Land Office Mapping

The United States General Land Office constructed maps of the United States in multiple sheet map sets. When the sheets were pieced together, they formed a complete map of the United States and its territories. These map sets were regularly issued by the G.L.O. (since 1946 the Bureau of Land Management) charting the progress of public land surveying, important federal land withdrawals, administrative organization, and growth of the territorial and/or state infrastructure. The G.L.O. maps show state, territorial, and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian reservations (yellow), national parks, monuments, 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. These maps provide a unique national 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 Portales National Forest in New Mexico, shown on the G.L.O. map of the United States dated 1906.

Since this G.L.O. series of United States maps share similar characteristics, full descriptions of each map will not be provided. Instead, listed below in chronological order beginning in 1892, are the titles, scales, number of sheets for each map of the United States with an abbreviated description, along with holding libraries and OCLC number. Maps issued from 1892 to 1922 will have the subtitle: …Indian, military and forest reservations, railroads, canals and other details; maps issued from 1923 to 1941 are subtitled: …national parks and monuments, Indian, military bird and game reservations, national forests, railroads, canals, and other details. The number of sheets vary and occasionally, it is difficult to determine how many sheets providing full coverage of the United States had been originally issued by the General Land Office for any given year. The G.L.O. distributed its maps of the United States to depository libraries and sold them to the general public as unmounted map sets or as a full map of the United States with all sheets mounted on cloth. Libraries and other institutions also took the multiple sheet sets and mounted them on cloth backing. At times, libraries and archives cut these large cloth-mounted maps apart into various numbers of sheets to fit into map cabinets. Thus, a map issued originally in eight sheets might be sectioned by a library or archive into four. The sheet numbers provided below are from cataloging records as found on WorldCat.

**Map of the United States and Territories, with adjacent parts of Canada and Mexico, also parts of West Indies Islands, showing extent of public surveys.**
A.F. Dinsmore, Chief, Drafting Division.
1892. Scale, ca. 1:2,461,350. 6 sheets.
Holdings: Stanford Univ.; California Historical Society; Harvard Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Library of Virginia
OCLC: 143670535

**Map of the United States and Territories, with adjacent parts of Canada and Mexico, also parts of West Indies Islands, showing extent of public surveys.**
Harry King, Chief Drafting Division.
1894. Scale, ca. 1:2,461,350. 4 sheets.
Holdings: State Library of Massachusetts; New York Public Library; State Historical Society of North Dakota
OCLC: 27876159

**United States and Territories.**
Harry King, Chief Drafting Division.
1896. Scale: ca. 1:2,200,000. 4 sheets.
Holdings: LC; Huntington Library
OCLC: 77882056

**United States and Territories.**
Harry King, Chief Drafting Division.
1898. Scale: ca. 1:2,200,000. 4 sheets. Includes inset of Alaska and Aleutian Islands.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago Library; Newberry Library; New York Public Library; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Brown Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Wisconsin Historical Society
OCLC: 29875956
2. U.S. Geological Survey Mapping

The four U.S. Geological Survey maps listed below were included in Part 5 of the Survey’s Annual Reports for fiscal years 1898, 1899, and 1900 (19th, 20th and 21st). The maps were made under the authority of the Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of June 4, 1897, for the year ending June 30, 1898 (The “Organic Act” for federal forestry). Under the law, the Geological Survey was charged with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves and the maps described below of the western United States were made to serve largely as reference maps to be used to locate and identify forest reserves examined in the reports.

Map showing location and extent of the Forest Reserves and National Parks in western United States, 1898.

1899. Scale, ca. 1:7,000,000. W127°00’ – W97°00’/N49°00’ – N30°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 36 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 500 and 1000 feet).
Shows 30 forest reserves in green numbered to correspond to the list of reserves in the lower portion of the map.
Two national parks, Yellowstone and Yosemite, are shown in lighter shade of green. Also shows state boundaries, major towns, lakes, and rivers.
Holdings: Phoenix Public Library; Univ. of California, Berkeley, Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Nevada, Las Vegas; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
OCLC: 21839738
Map of the Cordilleran Region showing the distribution of woods and forests, 1898.
1899. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W128°00’ – W102°00’/N51°00’ – 30°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 91 x 74 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours (contours start at the 2000-foot level and thereafter at 1000-foot intervals).
Map showing the extent and distribution of woodland in the West, forest reserves, and designated Indian Reservations.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley, Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 21839776

Map showing location and extent of the Forest Reserves and National Parks in western United States, 1899.
See Figure 30
1900. Scale, ca. 1:7,000,000. W127°00’ – W97°00’/N49°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 43 x 36 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 500 and 1000 feet).
Shows 36 forest reserves in green numbered to correspond to the list of reserves in the lower portion of the map.
Two national parks, Yellowstone and Yosemite, are shown in a lighter shade of green. Also shows state boundaries, major towns, lakes, and rivers.
Holdings: Denver Public Library; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Chicago; Washington State Univ.; Buffalo Bill Hist. Center; LC
OCLC: 34275103

Map showing location and extent of the Forest Reserves and National Parks in western United States, 1899.
1901. Scale, ca. 1:7,000,000. W127°00’ – W97°00’/N49°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 43 x 36 cm., folded to 22 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 500 and 1000 feet)
Main report title: Summary of Forestry Work in 1899-1900, by Henry Gannett, 1900, pages 9-25.
Shows 37 forest reserves in green numbered to correspond to the list of reserves in the lower portion of the map.
Three national parks, Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Mount Rainier are shown in a lighter shade of green. Also shows state boundaries, major towns, lakes, and rivers.
Holdings: LC
3. U.S. Forest Service Mapping

The first two national maps published by the Forest Service to show the national forests appeared in 1905 (color) and 1907 (black & white). Both maps use the U.S. Geological Survey’s base map of the United States at 1:7,000,000-scale without topography. The map of 1905 showed both federal and state forests and parks while the 1907 map depicted only federal forests and national parks.
In July 1907, Gifford Pinchot announced that the Forest Service, in cooperation with the two map making agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, would construct a new wall map of the United States for the Forest Service: “An arrangement has been made with the Interior Department by which the U.S. Geological Survey will, upon request, print small editions of the General Land Office wall map of the United States for the use of the Forest Service. The map will show the National Forests to date of each edition, the Indian Reservations, public land surveys, and topographical and cultural features. The other features will be omitted, as they are unnecessary in the work of the Service and their omission gives a more legible and economical map.” Pinchot’s informational item of 1907 was listed under the heading “Map Notes” positioned under the Branch of Products, Office of Wood Utilization in the monthly Field Program publication.

In February of 1908 Pinchot provided an update on the map announced in July of 1907, under the heading, “Wall Map of the United States” in the pages of Field Program for February 1908: “A wall map of the United States showing the National Forests will be issued February 1. The size is 64 x 84 inches. It will be printed in four colors, showing culture, drainage, State boundaries, and the Forests. It will be in four sheets unmounted. Supervisors and inspectors will receive copies without requisition, and persons not in the Forest Service may obtain the map on payment of 25 cents.” A description of this map with the simple title of National Forests, can be found below with the date of January 22, 1908.

The four-sheet map set was quite popular. By April 1908, another announcement about the map appeared in the Field Program: “The first edition of the wall map of the United States showing the National Forests is almost exhausted. Copies were sent to supervisors and inspectors. An edition of 5,000 copies, now being printed in six colors, shows, in addition to the data shown on the first edition, the forested areas of the United States. This map will be sold for 50 cents per copy by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.” The second edition of the map was dated March 17, 1908. Two more editions of the map were made with the new title National Forests with Related Projects and Data. The third edition dated July 1, 1908, displayed the results of the redistricting conducted by the Forest Service in that month. A fourth and final edition was issued dated May 1, 1910. The third and fourth editions (1908 & 1910) anticpate the creation of national forests in the eastern United States by purchase, by including the proposed Appalachian and White Mountain National Forests in light green, an area delineated by a 1908 study. In that year, $25,000.00 was appropriated under the heading “Emergency Appropriations” for a study of watersheds and water supply in the Southern Appalachians and the White Mountains of New England and for the advisability of land purchases and setting apart forested lands as forest reserves for the purpose of conserving and regulating water supplies and stream flows. (Public Law 59-242, 34 Stat. 1256 (1281). The Weeks Law of 1911 turned the results of this 1908 study into reality by authorizing the purchase of forest land by the federal government. Citations in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications indicate that the 3rd and 4th editions were distributed to depository libraries by the Government Printing Office.

Contemporary with the publication and distribution of the large 1:2,500,000-scale wall map, the Forest Service in its Office of Geography constructed sketch maps of the United States with national forests, state and district boundaries. The Forest Service published eight editions of this map (three separate editions in 1914) between 1908 and 1920. The first edition of this map had the title, National Forests and was published in black & white at a scale of 1:5,000,000, but later editions were issued in color with the title, National Forests with Transportation Routes and Supervisors Headquarters at a smaller scale of 1:6,000,000. This type of map did not carry an abundance of information. In a letter dated August 5, 1909, attached to the 1909 edition of the map found in the National Archives, Assistant Forester C. S. Chapman wrote that each District Forester was sent 500 copies of this map, “…to be used in supplying the demand for information on these subjects.” The Office of Engineering in Washington, D.C. prepared a final black & white edition of this map entitled National Forests and Related Data on August 15, 1920. By then, the Forest Service had introduced another map of the National Forest System, small, folded, and with a scale twice as small as the 1:6,000,000-scale map that would be regularly published from its introduction in 1915 to 1980. It became the dominant map of the United States made by the Forest Service.

Figures 31, 32, and 33 illustrate various editions (1915, 1919/20, and 1930 respectively) of the black & white map issued with the scale of 1:12,672,000, or 200 miles to the inch. The main map on the inside of the folded sheet and on the front folded panels had various titles over the years, but all depicted the National Forest System of the United States, state names and boundaries, and Forest Service District (after 1930 Regional) boundaries and their assigned numbers. Along with some descriptive text, the verso of the map carried a directory of the national forests organized by District/Region and then by

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state. For instance, the October 1, 1923, edition of the map organized the 14 national forests in District 3 with the Arizona forests first, then those in New Mexico with the Coronado National Forest listed under both states. The 14 national forests in District 3 were numbered 1-14 in the directory and were keyed to the numbers for that District on the map, each District having its own sequence of numbers. The maps did not show cities and towns, lakes, rivers, roads, or railroads, only basic system information. They were folded to a small 9 x 14 centimeters. Later editions from 1936 forward often were published in 8.5 x 11 pamphlet/booklet format with typescript text and directory entitled, The National Forests and Field Offices of the United States Forest Service and map title of, National Forests and Related Data. The map was found bound into the middle of the booklet. The maps are essential in tracing the changes in Forest Service District/Regional boundaries as well as the mergers and eliminations of individual national forests and for Forest Service purchase units. The last map described here is the edition of 1980 that indicates that the map had evolved to a slightly larger scale and format and included more information than earlier editions. The successor to this map is the Forest Service’s publication FS-418, Guide to Your National Forests and Grasslands and other Lands Administered by the Forest Service, first published late in 1988. Issued rather irregularly since then, they are highly colorful, illustrated, easy to read, and have directory information on their versos (see Figure 9-inset of Alaska from the 2013 edition).

U.S. Geological Survey base map at the scale of 1:7,000,000 came into use again by the Forest Service in the production of National Forest System maps beginning in 1921 under the title, National Forests, National Parks, National Monuments, and Indian Reservations. State forests were added to this type of map in 1924, coinciding with that year’s Clarke-McNary Act that authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate more fully with the states in the protection forest resources through fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services. Figures 4 and 5 above show insets of Alaska found on the 1:7,000,000-scale United States maps of 1934 and 1951 respectively and Figure 35 below provides a full view of the 1939 edition of this type of map. The 1921 map carried a smaller scale of 1:8,500,000, while the eight editions issued between 1924 and 1951 used the full U.S. Geological Survey base “Map 7A” at a scale of 1:7,000,000. The maps in this category show the national forests, purchase units, national parks and monuments, state forests, and Indian Reservations along with Forest Service Regional boundaries and headquarters, major cities, state boundaries, and drainage. Text, and directory information on the National Forest and Purchase Unit Supervisors’ Headquarters, Regional Headquarters, Experiment Stations, State Forester Headquarters, and other information appeared in the map’s right margin. Beginning in 1938, the Forest Service used the Geological Survey’s “Map 11A” (1:11,875,000-scale) to produce a page-sized map of the National Forest System. These were issued in 1938, 1940 and again in 1948 and show national forests, Forest Service regional boundaries, national parks, state boundaries and drainage features – considerably fewer features than are shown on the 1:7,000,000-scale maps. The 1948 map is shown in full in Figure 36.

Map plates included in the National Atlas series comprise another more recent map type showing the National Forest System. Published as separate sheets at 1:10,000,000-scale, maps in the National Atlas series presenting the national forests first appeared in 1959 and were revised and re-issued in 1962, 1964, (see Figure 37), 1966, and 1969. These maps of the National Forest System joined others in the series as loose single sheets. Once all the planned sheets in the National Atlas had been compiled, they were bound between hard covers into a complete 417-page National Atlas of the United States of America in 1970. The atlas included a plate for the national forests which could be obtained separately for a time from the U.S. Geological Survey. The Forest Service cooperated with the U.S. Geological Survey in 1979 and issued a flat, colored map of the National Forest System at a larger scale of 1:7,500,000 (inset for Alaska from this map is shown in Figure 8). This 1979 map, described below, serves as the base for the now familiar folded Guide to Your National Forests and Grasslands and other Lands Administered by the Forest Service, the latest edition published in 2020.

A distinct class of national map made by the Forest Service showing primitive, wild, and wilderness areas have been grouped together and presented in a separate section, “Section C.” The following cartobibliography of maps of the United States compiled and/or published by the U.S. Forest Service is arranged chronologically and if more than one map was issued in the same year, the larger scale map is listed first.

National and State Forest Reserves and National and State Parks, United States, Alaska, and Porto Rico.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, July 1, 1905.

1905. Scale, ca. 1:7,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

45 x 72 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forests shown in green; national parks shown in red. State parks and forest reserves shown in outline and are uncolored. Map also shows outlines of the several states with insets for Alaska and Puerto Rico.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 779968280

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National forests are shown in 5 different shades of green; proposed Appalachian and White Mountain National Forests shown in light pale green; U.S. Reclamation Service irrigation projects, private irrigated areas, and lines of equal precipitation shown in red; watershed boundaries shown in yellow; canals and waterways shown in bright blue; overflowed lands of the lower Mississippi River shown in dull blue; state boundaries highlighted in brown; other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and International boundaries, cities and towns, railroads, and statistics for the “Lumber cut during calendar year 1906.” Includes inset maps of Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal Zone. Includes “Index Map” centered on North America showing the United States and its possessions. “Gifford Pinchot, Forester.”

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 175 (July 1909), page 16.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; LC
OCLC: 40749560

National Forests with Transportation Routes and Supervisors Headquarters.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, June 30, 1909; issued by the Office of Geography.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:6,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 80 cm. No relief indicated.
State boundaries, state names, national forests, district [regional] boundaries, and district [regional] numbers shown in green. Railroads, railroad company names, stage lines, water routes, supervisor’s headquarters, and district [regional] headquarters shown in red. Includes insets of Alaska (District 6) and Puerto Rico (District 3). Each District Forester was sent 500 copies of this map “…to be used in supplying the demand for information on these subjects.” (letter dated August 5, 1909, from Assistant Forester C. S. Chapman to District Foresters – National Archives)
Holdings: NA; LC

National Forests with Related Projects and Data.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; from base map plates compiled and revised in the General Land Office, Department of the Interior; reissued with the National Forest and related projects and data by the Office of Geography in the Forest Service; information furnished by the U.S. Reclamation Service, U.S. Weather Bureau, and Inland Waterways Commission; M. Hendges, Draftsman; Edition of May 1, 1910. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W125°00’ – W67°00’/N49°00’ – N21°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 1 map on 4 sheets, each sheet 81 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forests are shown in 4 different shades of green; proposed Appalachian and White Mountain National Forests shown in light pale green; U.S. Reclamation Service irrigation projects, private irrigated areas, and lines of equal precipitation shown in red; watershed boundaries shown in yellow; canals and waterways shown in light blue; overflowed lands of the lower Mississippi River shown in dull blue; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; Forest Service district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations shown in purple; state boundaries highlighted in brown; other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and International boundaries, cities and towns, and railroads. Includes inset maps of Alaska, the Philippine Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal Zone. Includes “Index Map” centered on North America showing the United States and its possessions. “Henry S. Graves, Forester.” Each sheet separately titled: Northeast… Northwest…Southeast… Southwest Quarter of United States Map Showing National Forests.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Santa Cruz; Colorado Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Milwaukee City Federated Library; NA; LC
OCLC: 21791124

National Forests with Transportation Routes and Supervisors Headquarters.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:6,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 78 cm. No relief indicated.
State boundaries, state names, national forests, district [regional] boundaries, and district [regional] numbers shown in green. Railroads, railroad company names, stage lines, water routes, supervisor’s headquarters, and district [regional] headquarters shown in red. Includes insets of Alaska (District 6) and Puerto Rico (District 3).
Holdings: Harvard College Library
OCLC: 58416429
National Forests of the United States. See Figure 31 & Figure 2 – Alaska Inset
1915. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black, without names, but with a number keyed to the listing of national forests on verso, “Areas in which the Appalachian and White mountain National Forests are being acquired,” district [regional] boundaries and numbers, and state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 6) and Puerto Rico (District 7). Eastern areas of the country including Oklahoma and Texas are now designated District 7. Listing of national forests and purchase areas by district and state keyed by number to the map on verso. Panel title: National Forests by Districts.
HOLDINGS: Univ. of Georgia; Michigan State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; LC; NAL
OCLC: 38923943

Figure 31: Panel title and inside map title with directory organized by Forest Service District and issued by the Forest Service September 1, 1915. These were issued regularly with various titles; scale 1:12,672,000 or 200 miles = 1 inch, later 1:12,500,000.

National Forests and Related Data.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Office of Geography.
1916. Scale, ca. 1:6,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 80 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows national forest administrative organization: national forests, purchased areas (Appalachian), district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations, district [regional] headquarters, Forest Supervisor’s headquarters, permanent experiment stations, and Forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 6) and Puerto Rico. Eastern areas of the country now designated District 7. Map has date “August 15, 1916.

Holdings: NA

National Forests of the United States.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black, without names, but with a number keyed to the listing of national forests on verso, “Areas in which the Appalachian and White mountain National Forests are being acquired,” district [regional] boundaries and numbers, and state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 6) and Puerto Rico.
Listing of national forests and purchase areas by district and state keyed by number to the map on verso. Panel title: National Forests by Districts.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 270 (June 1917), page 763.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Reed College Library; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 37685914

National Forests of the United States.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black, without names, but with a number keyed to the listing of national forests on verso, as well as district [regional] boundaries and numbers, and state names and boundaries. Also shows “Areas in which the Appalachian and White mountain National Forests are being acquired.” Includes insets of Alaska (District 6) and Puerto Rico (District 7).
Listing of national forests and purchase areas by district and state keyed by number to the map on verso. Panel title: National Forests by Districts. Title panel also has, “Issued May 20, 1919.”
Holdings: NA; NAL

National Forests and Related Data.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Office of Engineering; Aug. 15, 1920. 1920. Scale, ca. 1:6,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 78 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows national forest administrative organization: national forests, purchased areas (Appalachian), district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations, district [regional] headquarters, Forest Supervisor’s headquarters, permanent experiment stations, and Forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 6) and Puerto Rico.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

National Forests of the United States. See Figure 32
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; March 1, 1919. [1920] Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black, without names, but with a number keyed to the listing of national forests on verso, as well as district [regional] boundaries and numbers, and state names and boundaries. Also shows “Areas in which the Appalachian and White mountain National Forests are being acquired.” Includes insets of Alaska (District 6) and Puerto Rico (District 7). Map dated March 1, 1919, but changes in the directory of national forests on the verso and the different panel design and title points to the map being published in 1920. National Archives copy date stamped “JUN 24 1920.” National Agriculture Library’s copy date stamped “Sep 30 1920.”
National Forests, National Parks, National Monuments, and Indian Reservations, 1921.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:8,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 58 cm. No relief indicated.

National forests (corrected to June 30 [1921]) shown in 3 shades of green; national parks shown in purple; national monuments shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow; district [regional] boundaries and numbers shown in red; district headquarters cities underlined in red. Includes insets of Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7).

Alaska now shown as its own District.
Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA: LC OCLC: 51284527

National Forests of the United States.
1921. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests in different patterns of black, without names, but with a number keyed to the listing of national forests on verso,” National Forests by Districts,” district [regional] boundaries and numbers, and state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7).

Listing of national forests by district and state keyed by number to the map on verso. Panel title: Vacation in the National Forests. Folded panels have text and title panel has an uncaptioned, black & white photograph of campers at a campsite.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 315(March 1921), page 435.
Holdings: NA; NAL
National Forests of the United States.
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; October 1, 1923. Government Printing Office.
1923. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
24 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black, without names, but with a number keyed to the listing of national forests on verso, “National Forests by Districts,” district [regional] boundaries and numbers, and state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7).
Listing of national forests by district and state keyed by number to the map on verso. Panel title: Vacation in the National Forests. Folded panels have text and no illustrations.
Holdings: NA

National Forests, State Forests, National Parks, National Monuments and Indian Reservations, 1924.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:7,000,000. W125°00’ – W67°00’/N49°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 72 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in the United States with three shades of green; state forests in a patterned black overlay; national parks in purple; national monuments in red; Indian Reservations in yellow; water features shown in blue; U.S. Forest Service district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations shown in red. Includes directory of U.S. Forest Supervisors’ Headquarters, experiment stations, and headquarters of states foresters in the right margin, and insets for Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7). National Archives’ copy has the names and areas of the national forests established on military reservations (1924-1925) hand drawn and colored.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Washington; NA; LC; NAL
OCLC: 12683901

National Forests of the United States.
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised July 1924. Government Printing Office.
1924. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
24 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black, without names, but with a number keyed to the listing of national forests on verso, “National Forests by Districts,” district [regional] boundaries and numbers, and state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7). Map dated, “October 1, 1923.”
Listing of national forests by district and state keyed by number to the map on verso. Panel title: Vacation in the National Forests. Includes three panels of text discussing the increase in recreation use in the forests and summer homes in the national forests.
Holdings: NAL

National Forests of the United States and Related Data, See Figure 3 – Alaska Inset
1926. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
24 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black with names, district [regional] boundaries and numbers, and state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7).
Listing of national forests by district and state, and text on verso. Panel title: Vacation in the National Forests. No panel illustrations.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No.382 (October 1926), page 212.
Holdings: NA; NAL

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1927. Scale, 1:7,000,000. W125°00’ – W67°00’/ N49°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 72 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in the United States with three shades of green; state forests in a patterned black overlay; national parks in purple; national monuments in red; Indian Reservations in yellow; water features shown in blue; U.S. Forest Service district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations shown in red. Includes directory of U.S. Forest Supervisors’ Headquarters, experiment stations, and headquarters of state foresters in the right margin, and insets for Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7). Western Oklahoma (Wichita National Forest) now shown to be a part of the Rocky Mountain District.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado Historical Society; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Michigan; Cornell Univ.; Reed College; U.S. Geological Survey Library, National Center; LC; NA; NAL; Region 2
OCLC: 30449204

National Forests and Related Data.
1928. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black with their names, district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations, district headquarters, Supervisors headquarters, permanent experiment stations, branch experiment stations and Forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7). Text and directory of national forests by district and state on verso. Panel title: Vacation in the National Forests. Title panel has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Revised Aug., 1928.” No panel illustrations. Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 408 (December 1928), page 341.
Holdings: LC; NA

1930. Scale, 1:7,000,000. W125°00’ – W67°00’/ N49°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 72 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in the United States with three shades of green; state forests in a patterned black overlay; national parks in purple; national monuments in red; Indian Reservations in yellow; water features shown in blue; U.S. Forest Service district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations shown in red. Includes directory of U.S. Forest Supervisors’ Headquarters, experiment stations, and headquarters of state foresters in the right margin, and insets for Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7). Map shows a new Region 9 for the Great Lakes states, from Minnesota to Missouri east to Michigan and Ohio, but not yet including North Dakota. The Arizona Strip, Kaibab National Forest, shown as still a part of the Intermountain Region.
Holdings: Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of California, San Diego; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA; Region 2
OCLC: 30369026

National Forests and Related Data. See Figure 33
1930. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black with their names, district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations, district headquarters, Supervisors headquarters, permanent experiment stations, branch experiment stations and Forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7).

![Figure 33: Title panel for the 1930, 1:12,6720-scale Forest Service system map and directory on the left with promotional text for the forest visitor and, on the right, the inside map title, *National Forests and Related Data* which was used until 1954.](image)

**National Forests and Related Data.**
1931. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 37 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black with their names, district [regional] boundaries and their numerical designations, district headquarters, Supervisors headquarters, permanent experiment stations, branch experiment stations and Forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (District 8) and Puerto Rico (District 7).


**National Forests, State Forests, National Parks, National Monuments and Indian Reservations, 1934.** See Figure 4 – *Alaska Inset*
1934. Scale, 1:7,000,000. W125°00’ – W67°00’/ N49°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 72 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in the United States with three shades of green; U.S. Forest Service purchase units shown in orange; state forests in a patterned black overlay; national parks in purple; national monuments in red; Indian Reservations in yellow. U.S. Forest Service regional boundaries and their numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Includes directory of U.S. Forest Service facilities and installations in right margin and insets for Alaska and Puerto Rico. Fully shows all ten regions: Regions 1 through 6 as usual; Region 7 (Eastern); Region 8 (Southern); Region 9 (North Central); Region 10 (Alaska). North Dakota is shown as being a part of the North Central Region even though there are no Forest Service properties in the state; western Oklahoma as part of the Rocky Mountain Region; the entire state of Arizona is now located in the Southwestern Region.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Chicago; Cornell Univ.; NA; NAL; Region 2 OCLC: 36233859
**National Forests and Related Data.** See Figure 34


1934. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 36 cm, folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows National Forests and purchase units in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, regional headquarters, supervisors’ headquarters, forest experiment stations, forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, and supply depot in Oakland, California. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico. Map shows all 10 Regions of the U.S. Forest Service including the new Region 8, Southern Region, and Region 9, Lakes States Region, later in 1934 to be changed to North Central Region. Alaska, formerly Region 8 now is designated as Region 10. The inset map of Puerto Rico still is designated as being a part of Region 7, the former Eastern Region. Region 3, Southwestern, now includes the Arizona Strip and the Kaibab National Forest.


Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA; LC

OCLC: 60549878

**Figure 34:** 1934 edition of the 1:12,672,000-scale Forest Service system map and directory with a new panel title and with an inside map title of National Forests and Related Data.

**National Forests, State Forests, National Parks, National Monuments and Indian Reservations, 1936.**


1936. Scale, 1:7,000,000. W125°00' – W67°00'/ N49°00' – N25°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 72 cm. Relief not shown.
Figure 35: 1939 edition of the map *National Forests, State Forests, National Parks, National Monuments and Indian Reservations.* Using the U.S. Geological Survey’s base map 7A (1:7,000,000-scale) and adding federal properties and state forests along with Forest Service Regional boundaries, made for an attractive and useful map of the National Forest System. The title does not mention the purchase units, shown in orange, of the National Forest Reservation Commission. Directory information is provided in the right margin.

**National Forests and Related Data.**  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared by the Division of Engineering; to date July 31, 1939.  
1939. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.  
24 x 38 cm. Relief not indicated.  
Shows national forests and purchase units in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, regional headquarters, supervisors’ headquarters, forest experiment stations, and forest laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (Region 8). Verso is blank.  
Issued separately and tipped into the publication, *The National Forests and Field Offices of the United States Forest Service.*  
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 542 (February 1940), page 148.  
Holdings: NA

[Map of the United States showing National Forests and National Parks, 1940].  
1940. Scale, 1:11,875,000. W125°00’–W67°00’/N49°00’–N25°00’. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid.  
Color. 26 x 40 cm. Relief not shown.  
National forests shown in green; national parks shown in purple; water features shown in blue. National Forest Regional boundaries are outlined in heavy black lines and are named. Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico. Supplied title.  
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Michigan State Univ.; Reed College; NA; LC  
OCLC: 13710114
National Forests and Related Data.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Branch of Engineering; to date March 15, 1940. U.S.F.S. W.O. - 1940.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 36 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests and purchase units in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, regional headquarters, supervisors’ headquarters, forest experiment stations, and forest laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico. Included in booklet, 27 x 21 cm., with title: The National Forests and Field Offices of the United States Forest Service. Booklet includes 3-page text and 2-page directory of national forests and purchase units by region and within region by state on verso. Back panel has map Forest Service Research Centers and Field Stations dated January 1, 1940. No panel illustration.
Holdings: NA

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; base by U.S. Geological Survey. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1942. Scale, 1:7,000,000. W125°00’ – W67°00’/N49°00’ – N25°00’. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 71 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in the United States with three shades of green; U.S. Forest Service purchase units in orange; state forests in a patterned black overlay; national parks in purple; national monuments in red; Indian Reservations in yellow; grazing districts in light orange; U.S. Forest Service regional boundaries and numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Includes directory of U.S. Forest Service facilities and installations in right margin and insets for Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (part of Region 8). Boundary between Region 5 and Region 6 adjusted to show all of the North Redwood Purchase Area as part of the California Region and the 1943 boundary change between Region 6 and Region 1 in northwestern Washington is shown as being a reality on this 1942 map.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 37517956

National Forests and Related Data.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Division of Engineering; to date June 30, 1946. 1946. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 36 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests and purchase units in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, regional headquarters, supervisors’ headquarters, forest experiment stations, and forest laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico. No printing on the verso. Issued separately and tipped into the directory publication, The National Forests and Field Offices of the United States Forest Service, prepared by Forest Service….June 1946.
Holdings: NA

National Forest Purchase Units approved by the Commission except as to those marked “*”, in which purchases authorized by special acts of Congress.
1947. Scale, ca 1:7,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 48 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest purchase units together with Forest Service regional boundaries, state boundaries, and major rivers. The Commission is the National Forest Reservation Commission; W.O. is the “Washington Office” of the Forest Service. Those purchase units “authorized by special acts of Congress” are the “Forest Receipt Act” forests in California, Nevada, and Utah. The Ouachita and Ozark National Forests in Arkansas were both purchase units created by the Commission and “Forest Receipt Act” forests designated by Congress, but are not marked on this map with an asterisk.
Holdings: NA

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[Map of the United States showing National Forests and National Parks, 1948].  See Figure 36
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1948; base by U.S. Geological Survey.  Printed by the
Geological Survey.
1948.  Scale, 1:11,875,000.  W125°00' – W67°00'/ N49°00' – N25°00'.  No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color.  26 x 40 cm.  Relief not shown.
National forests shown in green; national parks shown in purple; water features shown in blue.  National Forest regional
boundaries are outlined in heavy black lines and are named.  Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico.  Supplied title.
Holdings: NA; LC

Figure 36: 1948 edition of the colored Forest Service system map similar to the 1938 and 1940 editions.  The major change to the
regional organization of the Forest Service between the maps of 1940 and 1948 was the extension of the Intermountain Region (Toiyabe
National Forest) into the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Range in California.  Note that Forest Service purchase units that had not
yet been given national forest status are shown in green as are all formally established national forests.  The base map used for this
type of map was the 11,875,000-scale map constructed and maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey, often referred to as “Map 11A.”

National Forests and Related Data.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Division of Engineering; to date June 30, 1948.
1949.  Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000.  No geographic coordinates.  No public land (Township & Range) grid.  Black & white.
23 x 35 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm.  Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests and purchase units in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their
numerical designations, regional headquarters, supervisors’ headquarters, forest experiment stations, and forest
laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin.  Also shows state names and boundaries.  Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico.
No printing on the verso.
Issued separately and tipped into the directory publication, Field Offices of the United States Forest Service, compiled by
Forest Service….June 1949.
Holdings: NA
National Forests, State Forests, National Parks, National Monuments and Indian Reservations, 1951. See Figure 5 – Alaska Inset
1951. Scale, 1:7,000,000. W125°00’ – W67°00’/ N49°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 71 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in the United States with three shades of green; U.S. Forest Service purchase units in orange; state forests in a patterned black overlay; national parks in purple; national monuments in red; Indian Reservations in yellow; grazing districts in light orange; U.S. Forest Service regional boundaries and numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Includes directory of U.S. Forest Service facilities and installations in right margin and insets for Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (now designated Tropical Region without number). The creation of the Six Rivers National Forest in 1947 is reflected in the change in the regional boundary between Region 5 and Region 6 as is the 1946 adjustment on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada between Region 4 and Region 5 giving the Intermountain Region this area in an enlarged Toiyabe National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Michigan State Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 3551799

National Forests and Related Data.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Division of Engineering; to date May 1, 1954; U.S.F.S. - W.O. – 1952 H.M.H.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 35 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests and purchase units in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, regional headquarters, supervisors’ headquarters, forest experiment stations, and forest laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico. No printing on the verso. H.M.H. stands for Hazel M. Hartman, draftsman, Division of Engineering, Washington, D.C. Office.
Holdings: NA

National Forests and Research Headquarters.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Division of Engineering; to date January 1956. GPO 927802.
1956. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 37 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, highlights cities serving as regional headquarters, forest supervisors’ headquarters, forest and range experiment stations, forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (Tropical Region without number).
Verso has directory of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Field Offices by region and has date, “February 1956.”
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; NA
OCLC: 13683664

National Forests and Research Headquarters.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 37 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, highlights cities serving as regional headquarters, forest supervisors’ headquarters, forest and range experiment stations, and Forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (without number).
Verso has directory of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Field Offices by region. Verso has date “December 1958.” No illustrations or alternative panel title.
Holdings: LC; NA
**National Forest Index Map: National Forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service.**

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; base map drafted from base compiled by the United States Geological Survey, 1959; subject data compiled by the United States Forest Service. USCOMM-CGS-DC-R-1373. Edition of 1959. Scale, 1:10,000,000. W125°00’ – W65°00’/N50°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 50 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forests in four shades of green; U.S. Forest Service purchase units in orange; land utilization projects shown in purple; Forest Service regional boundaries and their numerical designations, regional headquarters, and Forest and Range Experiment Station headquarters in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows state and International boundaries, state names, and populated places. Includes insets of Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (Region 8). “Sheet of the National Atlas of the United States.”

Text, directory of field offices (“Corrected to December 1, 1959”), and regional map of Forest and Range Experiment Stations on verso.

Holdings: NA

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**National Forests and Research Headquarters.**


1961. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 38 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, highlights cities serving as regional headquarters, forest supervisors’ headquarters, forest and range experiment stations, and Forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (Tropical Region without number).

Verso has directory of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Field Offices by region and state. No illustrations or alternative panel title.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan

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**National Forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service.**

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; base map drafted from base compiled by the United States Geological Survey, 1959; subject data compiled by the United States Forest Service. USCOMM-CGS-DC-R-1373. Edition of 1962. Scale, 1:10,000,000. W125°00’ – W65°00’/N50°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 50 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forests in four shades of green; U.S. Forest Service purchase units in orange; national grasslands in two shades of brown; Forest Service regional boundaries and their numerical designations, regional headquarters, and Forest and Range Experiment Station headquarters in red; land utilization projects shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows state and International boundaries, state names, and populated places. Includes insets of Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (Region 8). “Sheet of the National Atlas of the United States.”

Text, directory of field offices (“Corrected to January 1, 1962”), and regional map of Forest and Range Experiment Stations on verso.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 13854943

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**National Forests and Research Headquarters.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Division of Engineering.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 38 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests in different patterns of black with their names, regional boundaries and their numerical designations, highlights cities serving as regional headquarters, forest supervisors’ headquarters, forest and range experiment stations, forest Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Also shows state names and boundaries. Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico.

Verso has directory of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Field Offices by region. Verso has date. No illustrations or alternative panel title.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 21822613
National Forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service. See Figure 37 & Figure 6 – Alaska Inset
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; base map drafted from base compiled by the United States Geological Survey, 1959; subject data compiled by the United States Forest Service. USCOMM-CGS-DC-R-1373. Edition of 1964. Scale, 1:10,000,000. W125°00’ – W65°00’/N50°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 50 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows national forests in four shades of green; U.S. Forest Service purchase units in orange; national grasslands in two shades of brown; Forest Service regional boundaries and their numerical designations, regional headquarters, and Forest and Range Experiment Station headquarters in red; land utilization projects shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows state and International boundaries, state names, and populated places. Includes insets of Alaska (Region 10) and Puerto Rico (Region 8). “Sheet of the National Atlas of the United States.”
Text, directory of field offices (“Corrected to April 30, 1964”), and regional map of Forest and Range Experiment Stations on verso.
Holdings: Univ. of Alaska; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL
OCLC: 10798528

Figure 37: An example of a “Sheet of the National Atlas of the United States” entitled National Forests and other lands administered by the Forest Service. This map is the “Edition of 1964” before the reorganization of national forests in the eastern United States. Included in lower right corner are Library of Congress and Dewey Decimal classification numbers for the map.

National Forests and Research Headquarters.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 39 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, purchase units, national grasslands, and land utilization projects in various patterns of green. Also shows Forest Service regional boundaries, state boundaries, highlights cities serving as Forest Service regional headquarters, Supervisors' headquarters, Forest and Range Experiment station headquarters, and other forestry facilities. Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico. Alternative title: The National Forest System.

Folded panels, front and back, have directory of Forest Service Field Offices by region. Folded title: Field Offices of the Forest Service. No illustrations. Front panel has “FS-13, Slightly revised 1972.”

Holdings: Florida State Univ.; Illinois State Library; Harvard College Library; State Univ. of New York, Oneonta; Washington State Univ.; Memorial Univ., Newfoundland; LC

OCLC: 5676802

National Forests and Forest Service Field Offices.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; June 1975. GPO 894-865.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:12,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Pink & white. 27 x 41 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase units, national grasslands, and land utilization projects in various patterns of pink. Also shows Forest Service regional boundaries, state boundaries, highlights cities serving as Forest Service regional headquarters, Supervisors’ headquarters, Forest and Range Experiment station headquarters, and other forestry facilities. Includes insets of Alaska and Puerto Rico. Alternative title: The National Forest System.

Folded panels, front and back, have directory of Forest Service Field Offices by region. Folded title: Field Offices of the Forest Service. No illustrations. Front panel has “FS-13, Slightly revised July, 1975.”

Holdings: Pennsylvania State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5673704

National Forests and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service, 1979. See Figure 8 – Alaska Inset
1979. Scale, 1:7,500,000. W125°00’ – W65°00’/N50°00’ – N25°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 66 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows national forests in four shades of green, Forest Service purchase units in orange, national grasslands in two shades of brown, land utilization projects in purple, regional boundaries, regional headquarters cities, forest and range experiment station headquarters, forest products laboratory, and state and private forestry area headquarters shown in red, water features shown in blue. Also shows International and state boundaries, state names and major cities. Includes insets of Hawaii–Alaska–Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands at the same scale as the main map and a black and white map showing the areas and boundaries of “Forest and Range Experiment Stations and Forest Products Laboratory.” “The Forest Service Index Map” appears in the top left margin.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; California State Library; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Illinois State Library; Utah State Univ.; Univ of Washington

OCLC: 7693113

National Forests and Forest Service Field Offices.
1980. Scale, ca. 1:12,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Pink & white. 27 x 41 cm., folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase units, national grasslands, and land utilization projects in various patterns of pink. Also shows Forest Service regional boundaries, state boundaries, highlights cities serving as Forest Service regional headquarters, Supervisors’ headquarters, Forest and Range Experiment station headquarters, and other forestry facilities. Includes insets: Alaska region – Hawaii -- Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands. Alternative title: The National Forest System.

Folded panels, front and back has directory of Forest Service Field Offices by region. Folded title: Field Offices of the Forest Service. No illustrations. Front panel has “FS-13”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Kansas; Brigham Young Univ.; Washington State Univ.

OCLC: 9620100
Part C. U.S. Forest Service Mapping of Primitive, Wild, and Wilderness Areas of the United States

Wilderness and Wild Areas, 1941.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests and purchase areas in patterned black layers; wilderness areas of over 100,000 acres shown uncolored; and wild areas (under 100,000 acres) shown in black. Also shows state and county boundaries and major rivers. Includes an inset map of Minnesota showing the location of the Superior and Little Indian Sioux Roadless Areas. Holdings: NA

Figure 38: Map showing Wilderness and Wild Areas in the National Forests dated 1943 where there is no distinction between those areas that had been set aside as Primitive Areas between 1930 and 1939 under Regulation L-20 and those Wild and Wilderness Areas established under the 1939 U-1 and U-2 regulations. The regulations of 1939 defined areas as being either over 100,000-acres (Wilderness Areas) or under 100,000 acres (Wild Areas). By the early 1960s, the Forest Service included Primitive Areas once more on its maps, distinguishing them from “wild” and “wilderness” areas as the nation continued to strive for comprehensive wilderness legislation.
Wilderness and Wild Areas in the National Forests, 1943. See Figure 38
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1943. Scale, ca. 1:10,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows wild areas (under 100,000 acres) and wilderness areas (over 100,000 acres) in the western United States. The names of the wilderness areas are underlined, and the names of the wild areas are not. Also shows state boundaries and state capitols. Includes inset of Minnesota showing the location of the Little Indian Sioux and Superior Roadless Areas. Holdings: NA

Wilderness and Wild Areas, 1947.
1947. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests and purchase areas in patterned black layers; wilderness areas of over 100,000 acres shown uncolored; and wild areas (under 100,000 acres) shown in black. Also shows state and county boundaries and major rivers. Includes and inset map of Minnesota showing the location of the Superior, Caribou, and Little Indian Sioux Roadless Areas. Holdings: NA

Wilderness and Wild Areas, 1949.
1949. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests and purchase areas in patterned black layers; wilderness areas of over 100,000 acres shown uncolored; and wild areas (under 100,000 acres) shown in black. Also shows state and county boundaries and major rivers. Includes and inset map of Minnesota showing the location of the Superior, Caribou, and Little Indian Sioux Roadless Areas. Holdings: NA

Wilderness – Type Areas in the National Forests (Wilderness, Wild, Primitive, and Roadless Areas), 1957.
[U.S. Forest Service].
1957. Scale, ca.1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 34 x 24 cm. Relief not indicated.
An administrative map that shows two types of Wilderness areas: 1) Areas over 100,000 acres (in green); and 2) Areas under 100,000 acres (in red). Also identifies areas as being U1 “Established as wilderness areas under Department regulation U-1” and as U2 “Established as wild areas under Departmental regulation U-2.” Shows boundaries and names of national forests and state boundaries. Includes two insets, one of North Carolina highlighting the location of Linville Gorge (wild area) and the other of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Superior Roadless area. The only way to identify Primitive Areas established before the 1939 “U” regulations is that pre-1939 Primitive Areas are not marked U-1 or U-2. Holdings: NA

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests and purchase areas in patterned green layers; wilderness areas of over 100,000 acres in gray; wild areas (under 100,000 acres) shown in solid black. Identifies wilderness and wild areas as being established under departmental regulation U1 or U2. Also shows state boundaries and major rivers. Includes three insets, one of New Hampshire showing the location of the Great Gulf Wild Area, one of North Carolina showing the location of the Linville Gorge Wild Area, and Minnesota showing the location of the Boundary Water Canoe Area (noted as being a wilderness). Holdings: NA
Wilderness-Type Areas (Wilderness, Primitive, Wild and Boundary Waters Canoe Area), January 1, 1964.

See Figure 39


22 x 21 cm., on sheet, 26 x 51 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated. National forests shown in a variety of green patterns; wilderness areas shown in pink; primitive areas shown in dark green; wild areas shown in red; Boundary Waters Canoe Area shown in gray. Main roads, state capitals, and cities serving as national forest regional headquarters shown in red. Also shows national parks, state and International boundaries and major rivers. Includes insets of western North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Minnesota highlighting wilderness areas in those states, along with text and an illustration.


Holdings: personal collection

Figure 39: Map entitled Wilderness Type Areas as of January 1, 1964, and issued July 1964 just before the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The map shows Primitive Areas created between 1929 and 1939; Wilderness and Wild Areas established between 1939 to 1964, and the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota (a consolidation of three roadless areas in the Arrowhead of Minnesota in 1958). Insets of North Carolina and New Hampshire show the Linville Gorge and Great Gulf Wild Areas respectively. After the enactment of the Wilderness Act of 1964, all Wild and Wilderness areas shown on this map became Wilderness Areas; remaining Primitive Areas were slated to be examined by the U.S. Geological Survey before they would be converted to Wilderness Areas by Congress. Also, subsequent editions of this map/brochure would be given a new title by the Forest Service: National Forest Wilderness and Primitive Areas.
National forests and shown in a variety of green patterns; wilderness areas shown in pink; primitive areas shown in dark green; main roads, state capitals, and cities serving as national forest regional headquarters shown in red. Also shows national parks, state and International boundaries and major rivers. Includes insets of western North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Minnesota highlighting wilderness areas in those states, along with text and an illustration.


Holdings: Univ. of Washington

**National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas, March 1, 1971.**


1971. Scale, ca. 1:9,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 21 cm., on sheet, 26 x 61 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forests and shown in a variety of green patterns; wilderness areas shown in pink; primitive areas shown in dark green; main roads, state capitals, and cities serving as national forest regional headquarters shown in red. Also shows national parks, state and International boundaries and major rivers. Includes insets of western North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Minnesota highlighting wilderness areas in those states, along with text and an illustration.


Holdings: LC & 10 other libraries
OCLC: 664083170

**National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas, January 1, 1973.**


1973. Scale, ca. 1:9,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 21 cm., on sheet, 26 x 61 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forests shown in a variety of green patterns; wilderness areas shown in pink; primitive areas shown in dark green; main roads, state capitals, and cities serving as national forest regional headquarters shown in red. Also shows national parks, state and International boundaries and major rivers. Includes insets of western North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Minnesota highlighting wilderness areas in those states, along with text and an illustration.


Holdings: NA, LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5676809

**National Forest Wildernesses and Primitive Areas, August 1974.**


1974. Scale, ca. 1:9,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 21 cm., on sheet, 26 x 61 cm., folded to 26 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forests shown in a variety of green patterns; wilderness areas shown in pink; primitive areas shown in dark green; main roads, state capitals, and cities serving as national forest regional headquarters shown in red. Also shows national parks, state and International boundaries and major rivers. Includes insets of western North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Minnesota highlighting wilderness areas in those states, along with text and an illustration.


Holdings: 28 libraries
OCLC: 5676846
X. Index to Cartographers

A. U.S. Forest Service

**Bradford, Frederick D.** F. D. Bradford  F. D. B.  (Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office)  Active 1912 to 1919, primarily with proclamation diagrams for all Districts and found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being with the Forest Service.

Old Kasaan National Monument…, Tongass National Forest, proclamation diagram, 1916, [drawn by]

**Calvert, Wallace R.** W. R. Calvert.  W. Calvert.  (Region 5, San Francisco, California, Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office, Region 10, Juneau, Alaska) The 1937 edition of the San Francisco city directory lists Calvert as being “draftsman” for the Forest Service. An earlier San Francisco listing, 1931, has Calvert working as a lithographer. Later, Calvert’s name is carried in the 1940 census as living in Washington, D.C. and working as a “mapmaker” for the Department of Agriculture. His name also appears only once in the Washington, D.C. city directory for the year 1940 as a draftsman with the Forest Service. The map record indicates that it was during his 1940 stay in Washington, D.C. that he compiled and traced the Pisgah National Forest map and traced the Tongass National Forest map, both dated 1940. The statement of responsibility lines on these two maps indicate that he was working from the Washington, D.C. Interestingly, the Forest Service Directory dated May 1941 lists Calvert as the Principal Engineering Draftsman for Region 10. Since the May 1941 entry, Forest Service Directories do not list his name at all. Calvert could have arrived in Juneau to work as a draftsman in time to complete his tracing of the 1940 edition of the Tongass National Forest administrative map. Social Security records indicate he died in Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1998, age 88.

Tongass National Forest, 1940, traced by
Tongass National Forest, 1946, compiled and traced by (1951, 1957 & 1960)

**Forrest, Linn Argyle.** L. A. F  (Region 10, Juneau, Alaska) The January 1939 edition of the Forest Service Directory lists Forrest’s name as serving as an assistant architect in Region 10’s Recreation and Lands Division. After brief service in the Region’s Emergency Work Division during the summer of 1939, he returned to the Recreation and Lands Division in January 1940. Forrest was always identified as an architect in Forest Service Directories, but in variously named Divisions until the January 1950 Forest Service Directory where he was not only listed as an architect working in Engineering Division – Architecture and Building Improvement, but also as a Forester in recreation. The January 1951 and subsequent Forest Service Directories ceased to carry his name. His one map dated 1947 when he was working as an architect in the Recreation and Lands Division.

Admiralty Island Recreation Area, 1947, [drawn by]


National Forests and Related Data, 1952, [drafted by]

**Meekham, Hofer S.** H. S. Meekham  (Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office) Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service, compiling folios on all Districts beginning in 1907, the flurry of Proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915 and moving on to administrative maps, especially of the Eastern District, after 1920. His output for the Northern District typifies his work on all other Districts other than the Eastern District, Helena Folio of 1907, Proclamation diagrams, 1912-1918, administrative maps for all Districts up to the early 1920s, then, as District cartographic operations came up to speed, his name disappears from administrative maps. 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."

Chugach National Forest, 1910, 2 map set, compiled and drawn by
Tongass National Forest, 1910, 3 map set, compiled and drawn by

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**Mehurin, Ellen L.**  E. L. Mehurin  E. L. M.  (Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office)  Mehurin’s name appears as the tracer for 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, her last map credits coming in 1938 for the Homochitto and Ocala National Forests. She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 to 1938.

Chugach National Forest, Proclamation diagram, 1925, compiled and traced by
Chugach National Forest, 1922, compiled and traced by (1925)
Chugach National Forest, 1936, compiled and traced by
Tongass National Forest, Proclamation diagram, 1925, traced by
Tongass National Forest, 1925, traced by
Tongass National Forest, 1929, traced and revised by

**Noel, Joseph Snider.**  J. S. Noel  J. S. N.  (Washington, D.C. 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.” Noel is also credited with the tracing and lettering of the special edition of the General Land Office map of Alaska, made for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909.

Chugach National Forest, 1910, 2 map set, traced and lettered by
Tongass National Forest, 1910, 3 map set, traced and lettered by

**Shafer, Florence I.**  F. I. Shafer.  FIS.  (Region 4, Ogden, Utah; Region 10, Juneau, Alaska)  Shafer began her career with the Forest Service in 1910 working for District 4 as a draftsman. The 1915 Ogden city directory has her serving the Forest Service as a Geographer and from 1918 to 1920 as “chief draftsman” for the District. The next year, Shafer was on her way to work in the Engineering Department of the newly formed Alaska District along with Phyllis I. Dennee of the Rocky Mountain District – two experienced Forest Service cartographers – to set up the new drafting unit in the District’s headquarters in Juneau. Shafer worked in Juneau as Chief Draftsman until 1938 when she was promoted to Assistant Regional Engineer a position she held until 1942, according to official Forest Service directories. Her name does not appear in the April 1943 edition of the directory of Forest Service staff. Phyllis Dennee returned to Denver to work for the U.S. Surveyor General (General Land Office) in 1927.

Tongass National Forest, poster map, [1935?, drawn by]
Tongass National Forest recreation map, 1937, [drawn by]
Alaska, Tongass National Forest: region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged, [1938] poster map, [drawn by]
Tongass National Forest recreation map, 1939, [drawn by]
Tongass National Forest, region of fiords and forests, nature unchanged, 1940 map in booklet, [drawn by]
Tongass National Forest recreation map, 1944, [drawn by]
Tongass National Forest, topographic maps, 1934-1938, compiled and traced by

**Thomas, Anthony William.**  Anthony Thomas.  A. W. T.  Ä.  (Region 10, Juneau, Alaska)  Thomas worked for the Forest Service as a cartographer and map editor in its Regional Headquarters Office in Juneau for nearly 50 years. He retired in the mid-1980s.

Admiralty Island Recreation Area, 1947, [drawn by]
Chugach National Forest, 1951, compiled and traced by (1960)
Kenai Division, Chugach National Forest, Alaska Region, 1953 [compiled and drawn by]

B.  U.S. Geological Survey

**Barnard, E. C.**  (Edward Chester Barnard)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Alaska, Fortymile Quadrangle, 1901 (21st Annual Report), report, land classification, triangulation and topography by

**Gannett, Henry.**
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Alaska, Fortymile Quadrangle, 1901 (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Sixteen Maps accompanying Report on Forest Trees of North America, 1880 maps compiled under the direction of
Map of the Cordilleran Region showing the distribution of woods and forests, 1898 (19th Annual Report, The Forests of the United States), Chief Geographer (map) and report author
Map showing location and extent of the Forest Reserves and National Parks in western United States, 1898 (19th Annual Report, The Forests of the United States), report by
Map showing location and extent of the Forest Reserves and National Parks in western United States, 1899 (20th Annual Report, The Forests of the United States), report by
Map showing location and extent of the Forest Reserves and National Parks in western United States, 1899 (21st Annual Report, Summary of Forestry Work in 1899-1900), report by

Sudworth, George Bishop

C. U.S. General Land Office

Berthrong, I.P., Chief Drafting Division (Ishamar P. Berthrong)
Alaska, 1909
Alaska, 1917
United States, Territories…1907
United States, Territories…1909
United States, Territories…1911
United States, Territories…1914
United States, Territories…1915
United States, Territories…1916
United States, Territories…1917
United States, Territories…1919
United States, Territories…1920
United States, Territories…1921
United States, Territories…1922
United States, Territories…1923
United States, Territories…1924

Bond, Frank, Chief Drafting Division
Alaska, 1906
United States, Territories…1903
United States, Territories…1905
United States, Territories…1906

Dinsmore, A. F., Chief Drafting Division (Andrew F. Dinsmore)
Map of the United States and Territories, 1892

Hahn, C. M. (Charles M. Hahn)
United States, including Territories and Insular Possessions, 1926, corrected by

Helm, Charles, J.
Alaska, 1906, revised and drawn by

Hendges, M. (Matthew Hendges)
Alaska, 1906, compiled by
National Forests with Related Projects and Data, 1910, draftsman
United States, Territories…1903
United States, Territories…1905
United States, Territories…1906
United States, Territories…1907
United States, Territories…1909
United States, Territories…1911
United States, Territories…1914

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King, Harry, Chief Drafting Division
Map of the United States and Territories, 1894
Sixteen Maps accompanying Report on Forest Trees of North America, 1880, maps drafted by
United States and Territories, 1896
United States and Territories, 1898
United States, Territories…1900
United States, Territories…1902

Noel, J. S.  (Joseph Snyder Noel) – see also under U.S. Forest Service cartographers
Alaska, 1909, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition edition, traced and lettered by

O'Hare, Daniel
Alaska, 1909, compiled and drawn by
Alaska, 1909, Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition edition, compiled and drawn by

Ranney, L.  (Lucille J. Ranney)
Alaska, 1935, revised by

Walker, D. E.  (Daisy E. Walker)
Alaska, 1935, revised by

XI. Bibliography

REFERENCE BOOKS


ELECTRONIC REFERENCE WORKS

Hathi Trust Digital Library.  Ann Arbor, Michigan: Hathi Trust, 2008- Full text of public domain materials including U.S. Forest Service annual reports, directories, land areas, and other critical works documenting the history of the agency.

BOOKS


*Forests and Forestry in the American States,* compiled by the Association of State Foresters, Ralph R. Widner, Editor. [Missoula, Montana: The Association, 1968].


JOURNAL ARTICLES


a. Laws and Regulations


**The Statutes at Large of the United States of America.** Edited, printed, and published by authority of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State. Uniform title: Laws, etc. (United States statutes at large).

b. U.S. Department of Agriculture & U.S. Forest Service – Annual and Technical Reports


U.S. Forest Service. Field Program for.... Washington: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1904-1920. This publication began listing Forest Service employees beginning with the July, 1905 issue. In 1920 it was renamed Forest Service Directory. Early issues of this publication, 1904-1909, can be found on the Forest History Society’s web page: https://foresthistory.org/research-explore/us-forest-service-history/people/organizational-directories/


The Use of the National Forest Reserves: Regulations and Instructions. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1905. The “Use Book” of Chief Forester, Gifford Pinchot, first issued to take effect July 1, 1905, and later Editions (1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1915, 1918).


c. U.S. Department of Agriculture & U.S. Forest Service – Monographs


**Regional Foresters of the Alaska Region.** Produced by the Alaska Region. [Juneau]: Forest Service, Alaska Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, July 2012.  (R10-FR-008)


**When the Mountains Roared: Stories of the 1910 Fires.** [Missoula, Mont.]: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, June 2010.  Note on page 4: “This historical recount has been republished twice, once in the 1960’s and the second one in the 1980’s.  And now in 2010, one hundred years later.  No corrections were made to this document.”


e. National Conference on Outdoor Recreation


**ARCHIVAL RESOURCES**

a. Guides to the cartographic collections at the National Archives and Records Administration


b. Record Groups Examined – National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, Maryland

Record Group 95 Cartographic Records of the Forest Service and “Boundary Atlas” maps.
Record Group 95.2.3 Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975.
Record Group 95.4.1 Records of the Division of Engineering, U.S. Forest Service.
Record Group 49.3.6 Cartographic Records of Division “E” (Surveying Division) General Land Office.
Record Group 49.16 Cartographic Records of the General Land Office.
Record Group 287.2 Records of the Government Printing Office, Publications of the U.S. Government. (This group is the former library maintained by the Government Printing Office)

c. Miscellaneous

Culverwell, Thomas Speiden. **[His Scrapbook, ca. 1920-1955]**. Includes clippings of his cartoons of his characters, Senator Fuller Bunk and Tim Tinker and other drawings, his drawings of Forest Service calendars, 1950-1955. In the collections of the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress.