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

THE NORTHERN REGION  (Region One)

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

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This volume dedicated to Pacific Northwest native, trail maker, and grand forester, Riley Stark
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments.............................................................................................................. ii

I.  The Northern Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps................................................. 1

II. Administrative History of the Northern Region........................................................................................................... 7
    A. Initial Establishment of the Forest Reserves, 1891 to 1907, the Northern Region................................................. 7
    B. The Remarkable Reorganization of 1907/1909........................................................................................................ 9
    C. Forest Consolidations, “…for the Economy of Administration”........................................................................ 10
    D. Wilderness Areas in the Northern Region........................................................................................................... 12
    E. National Grasslands in the Northern Region........................................................................................................ 14
    F. Purchase Units and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions in the Northern Region...................... 15
    G. Emergency Relief Purchases................................................................................................................................... 17
    H. Modern Administrative Combinations, World War II to the Present................................................................. 18

III. Chronological Listing of Laws and Regulations Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Northern Region......................................................... 20

IV. The Mapping of the Northern Region......................................................................................................................... 30
    A. Department of the Interior Mapping 1892-1905........................................................................................................ 31
    B. Forest Service Folios and Early Administrative Maps.......................................................................................... 34
    C. Maps for the Forest Visitor to 1942......................................................................................................................... 36
    D. Mapping the National Forests of the Northern Region since 1946........................................................................ 38
    E. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers........................................................................ 44

V.  Maps of the Region
    Part A. Maps of the Region as a Whole....................................................................................................................... 49
    Part B. Sub-Regional Maps........................................................................................................................................ 57

VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps for States in the Northern Region, 1891-1944........ 60

VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests......................................................................................... 66
    Absaroka Forest Reserve, Montana, 1902-1903........................................................................................................... 66
    Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1908-1945........................................................................................................... 68
    Beartooth National Forest, Montana, 1908-1932........................................................................................................... 72
    **Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1908-Present**............................................................................................. 74
    Big Belt Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1905-1908.............................................................................. 85
    Big Hole Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1906-1908.............................................................................. 86
    Bitter Root Forest Reserve & National Forest, Idaho-Montana, 1897-1908............................................................... 87
    **Bitterroot National Forest, Montana-Idaho, 1908-Present**....................................................................................... 92
    Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1908-1935........................................................................................................... 104
    Cabinet Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana-Idaho, 1907-1954................................................................. 108
    Cave Hills Forest Reserve & National Forest, South Dakota, 1904-1908................................................................. 112
    **Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1908-Present**................................................................................................. 113
    **Coeur d’Alene Forest Reserve & National Forest, Idaho, 1906-Present**................................................................. 122
    Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1904-1908............................................................. 132
    **Custer National Forest, Montana-South Dakota, 1908-Present**.............................................................................. 134
    Dakota National Forest, North Dakota, 1908-1917....................................................................................................... 144
    **Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1908-Present**............................................................................................... 145
    Ekalaka Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1906-1908............................................................................ 154
    Elkhorn Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1905-1908............................................................................ 156


VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests (continued)

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, 1897-1903 ................................................................. 157

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1908-Present ......................................................... 160

Gallatin Forest Reserves, Gallatin Forest Reserve & Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1899-Present ................. 171

Helena Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1906-Present .................................. 184

Hell Gate Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1905-1908 .................................. 195

Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1903-1908 ..................... 196


Jefferson National Forest, Montana, 1908-1932 .............................................................. 197

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho-Montana-Washington, 1908-Present .................................. 200

Kootenai Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana-Idaho, 1906-Present ......................... 212

Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve, Montana, 1897-1907 ....................................................... 221

Lewis & Clark Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1907-Present ......................... 222

Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana, 1902-1905 ........................................... 233

Little Belt Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1905-1908 .................................. 234

Little Rockies Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1907-1908 ............................... 235

Lolo Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana-Idaho, 1906-Present ............................... 236

Long Pine Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1906-1908 .................................... 250

Madison Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1902-1931 ...................................... 250

Missoula Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1906-1931 ...................................... 253

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1908-Present ............................................................... 257

Otter Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1907-1908 ........................................ 270

Palouse Forest Reserve & National Forest, Idaho, 1907-1908 ........................................ 271

Pend d’Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1908-1910 ............................................................ 273

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1910-1933 .............................................................. 274

Priest River Forest Reserve & National Forest, Idaho-Washington, 1897-1908 ..................... 277

Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1906-1908 .......................... 280

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1911-Present .................................................................. 283

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1911-1934 ........................................................................ 290

Short Pine Forest Reserve & National Forest, South Dakota, 1905-1908 ........................... 294

Sioux National Forest, Montana-South Dakota, 1908-1920 ............................................ 294

Slim Buttes Forest Reserve & National Forest, South Dakota, 1904-1908 ............................ 297

Snowy Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana, 1906-1908 .......................... 298

Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, Wyoming, 1891-1902 ................................ ..... 298

Yellowstone Forest Reserve & National Forest, 1902-1908 .............................................. 299

( Forest names in boldface type identify the fifteen current or “Proclaimed” national forests of the Northern Region)

VIII. The Colville National Forest under the Northern Region, 1943-1974 ........................................ 303

IX. Purchase Units of the Northern Region ........................................................................ 307

X. Wilderness, National Grasslands, and Special Area Mapping

Part A. Wilderness and Primitive Areas ............................................................................. 308

Part B. National Grasslands ............................................................................................... 314

Part C. Special Areas .......................................................................................................... 316

XI. Index to Cartographers ................................................................................................. 323

Part A. U.S. Forest Service ................................................................................................. 323

Part B. U.S. Geological Survey .......................................................................................... 340

Part C. U.S. General Land Office ......................................................................................... 342

XII. Bibliography .................................................................................................................. 344

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

For a more extensive discussion of Forest Service District (and after 1930) Regional boundaries see Part II. “The Development of the Regional Structure of the U.S. Forest Service” in the essay *Administrative History of the National Forest System* elsewhere on this website.

*Figure 1:* Forest Reserves established as of 1899 in the territory later designated as District One: #4 Priest River; #5 Flathead; #6 Lewis & Clarke; #7 Bitter Root; #32 Gallatin Forest Reserves. New forest reserves would be proclaimed starting in 1902. The Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve (#22) and the Big Horn (#9) Forest Reserve were administered by District One for a short period of time and the Teton Forest Reserve (#8) was absorbed by the Yellowstone in 1903 and its name discontinued until it was re-established in 1908. Map compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey and issued in the Survey’s Twentieth Annual Report, Part V, Plate 1, in 1899.
Figure 2: Original boundaries and national forests of District 1 as of July 1, 1908, the effective date of many of the executive orders reorganizing the national forests from the 1907 to 1909 redistricting period. 1908 was also the year that Forester Gifford Pinchot established six Forest Service administrative districts. The southern boundary of District 1 would later be placed on the Montana – Wyoming border, transferring the Shoshone and the Bighorn National Forests to District 2 and along the Continental Divide in Idaho, that would involve transfers of land from the Beaverhead National Forest to the Lemhi, Targhee and Salmon National Forests in District 4. Otherwise, in Idaho, the boundary between District 1 and 4 across the state was placed along the Salmon River. The straight line separating the Nezperce and the Weiser National Forest is the Adams – Idaho County line.
Figure 3: District No. 1 as of September 1, 1915 showing all of North Dakota within the District after the establishment of the Dakota National Forest in November of 1908 (marked as “26” on the map). The Dakota National Forest would be discontinued in 1917. The District boundary between Montana and Idaho and through Yellowstone National Park now is shown set on the Continental Divide and as before, across Idaho along the Salmon River. The Montana – Wyoming state line & the eastern boundary of the Yellowstone National Park serves as the boundary between District 1 and District 2. The Shoshone and Bighorn National Forests (marked as “1” and “2” on the map in Wyoming) were transferred to District 2 on June 1, 1909.

Map Key – District 1 National Forests -- 1915

1. Kaniksu  10. Lolo
2. Pend Oreille  11. St. Joe
6. Cabinet (appears as an “8”)  15. Bitterroot
7. Flathead  16. Deerlodge
8. Lewis & Clark  17. Helena
19. Absaroka
20. Gallatin
21. Beaverhead
22. Madison
23. Beartooth
24. Custer
25. Sioux
26. Dakota
Figure 4: Status of the boundaries and national forests of the Northern Region as of July 1, 1926 before the reorganization effort between 1931 and 1935. The results of the reorganization can be seen in Figure 5. The Dakota National Forest is now gone from the map and the former Sioux National Forest in southeastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota is now part of the Custer National Forest having been added to the Custer in 1920.

Figure 5: The Northern Region as of 1939 revealing the results of the reorganizations of 1931 to 1935. Mergers led to the discontinuation of the Madison and Missoula National Forests in 1931; the Beartooth and Jefferson National Forests in 1932; the Pend Oreille National Forest in 1933; the Selway National Forest in 1934; and the Blackfeet National Forest in 1935. The date when North Dakota was transferred to Region 9 from Region 1 is difficult to determine. Most likely occurred in 1934 in anticipation of the creation of two purchase units, the Souris and Sheyenne, in the state by the National Forest Reservation Commission the next year, but other sources date the transfer as early as 1930. Region 1 has extended its boundary into Washington State due to the emergency land purchases by the Federal Government in the Selkirk Mountains.
Figure 6: This map dated 1951 shows the common boundaries of the Northern Region and the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment (NRM) Station (stippled red pattern). The boundary between the Northern Region and the North Pacific Region (Region 6) was pushed westward in 1943 resulting in the transfer the Colville National Forest from Region Six to Region One. Comparing this 1951 map with the 1939 map (Figure 5) shows that the Absaroka National Forest bordering the Yellowstone National Park has been abolished and its lands transferred to the Gallatin and Lewis & Clark National Forests. This land transfer occurred in 1945.

Figure 7: Map dated 1964 showing the Northern Region just before the 1965/1966 reorganization of Forest Service Regions in the eastern and mid-western states. The map reflects the 1954 elimination of the Cabinet National Forest in western Montana. Its lands were added to the Kaniks, Kootenai, and to the Lolo National Forests. At this time, nearly four years after the establishment of the system of National Grasslands, the Little Missouri, Cedar River, and Grand River National Grasslands in the Dakotas were being administered as part of the Custer National Forest out of Billings, Montana, while the Chippewa National Forest in Region 9 was managing the Sheyenne National Grassland in southeastern North Dakota. Regional boundaries of the Forest Service had not yet been adjusted to account for the new national grasslands.
Figure 8: Boundaries as of 1979. After the regional reorganization of 1965/1966, Forest Service lands in North Dakota were added to the Northern Region for management, including the Sheyenne National Grassland. However, Forest Service regional boundaries had not yet been fully adjusted to the national grasslands as evidenced by the ambiguous regional boundary near the Grand River National Grassland in South Dakota. The Colville National Forest has been returned to the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6) for management following the reorganization of the three national forests, Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and St. Joe into the administrative combination of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1973. The boundary between the Regions is shown as being the Washington - Idaho and the Oregon - Idaho state lines.

Figure 9: Status of the Northern Region in 2013 showing the adjustments to its boundary with Region 6 in the far northwestern part of Washington State affecting the Kaniksu National Forest and clear boundaries drawn for the Dakota Prairie Grasslands, an administrative combination of the four national grasslands in Region One, made in 1996, that now fully include the Grand River National Grassland in South Dakota.
II. Administrative History of the Northern Region

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

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

Coexisting with these formal executive announcements, there are the other actions that changed the land base and the management of the national forests where the law did not require the issuance of a legal announcement. In these instances, somewhat like the ability to organize itself into administrative regions, the Forest Service was granted the authority by Congress to exchange lands, accept donations of land, transfer forest acreage, and to create special areas within the national forests on its own. The laws that gave the Forest Service the ability to act on its own in these ways are found at the conclusion of this introduction in Part III entitled, Chronological Listing of Laws and Regulations Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Northern Region. Laws and other actions that affected only one national forest are listed in the administrative histories of that particular forest.

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

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

1891
Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, March 30, 1891 (name changed to Yellowstone May 22, 1902)

1897 (these are also known as the “Washington Birthday Reserves” with March 1, 1898 as the effective creation date)
Bitter Root Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897
Flathead Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897 (entirely absorbed by the Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve, June 9, 1902)
Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897
Priest River Forest Reserve, February 22, 1897

1899
Gallatin Forest Reserves, February 10, 1899 (established chiefly for the protection of the Bozeman, Montana watershed, by reserving alternate sections).

1902
Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, August 16, 1902 (name changed to Little Belt Forest Reserve October 3, 1905)
Madison Forest Reserve, August 16, 1902
Absaroka Forest Reserve, September 4, 1902 (entirely absorbed by the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, January 29, 1903)
Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve, December 12, 1902

1904
Cave Hills Forest Reserve, March 5, 1904
Slim Buttes Forest Reserve, March 5, 1904

1905
Elkhorn Forest Reserve, May 12, 1905
Short Pine Forest Reserve, July 22, 1905
Big Belt Forest Reserve, October 3, 1905
Hell Gate Forest Reserve, October 3, 1905

1906
Helena Forest Reserve, April 12, 1906
Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve, August 10, 1906
Kootenai Forest Reserve, August 13, 1906
Lolo Forest Reserve, September 20, 1906
Long Pine Forest Reserve, September 24, 1906
Ekala Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906
Snowy Mountains Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906
Big Hole Forest Reserve, November 5, 1906
Coeur d’Aléne Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906
Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906
Missoula Forest Reserve, November 6, 1906

1907 (also known as the “Midnight Reserves” all with the effective date of March 2, 1907)
Little Rockies Forest Reserve
Palouse Forest Reserve
Cabinet Forest Reserve
Otter Forest Reserve

On March 4, 1907, the Fulton Amendment took effect (34 Stat. 1271) prohibiting the President from creating new national forests from land not previously reserved for national forests or adding land to existing national forests in several western states including Idaho and Montana, but not North or South Dakota. Also on this date, the Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests. As of April, 1907, Montana had 20,528,263 acres of national forests, while District 1 lands in Idaho measured 8,165,686 acres, 100,560 acres in South Dakota, and another 406,520 acres in Washington State administered by the Priest River National Forest of District 1, for a total of 29,201,029 acres.

1908
Dakota National Forest (measuring 13,940 acres, abolished July 30, 1917)
In the administrative history of the national forests, there are times when the lands of a proclaimed national forest are entirely transferred to another and the forest’s name discontinued, only to have the discontinued forest reorganized and reestablished years later, such as the case of the San Bernardino National Forest in California. Sometimes too, a national forest has been so reorganized that it no longer manages the lands it had formerly managed. This occurred with the Payette National Forest when the national forests of central Idaho were reorganized in 1944. When this occurs the administrative and mapping history of the former national forest has been separated from its later reincarnation by simply using the shorthand of “First” and “Second.” In the case of the Northern Region and unlike other regions of the Forest Service, there have been no incidences of this type of reorganization occurring. However, there have been two federal forest areas, first the Absaroka Forest Reserve (1902-1903 and the Flathead Forest Reserve (1897-1903) that have been absorbed by neighboring forests reserves (the Yellowstone and Lewis & Clarke respectively) and discontinued, then, both being revived in the Absaroka National Forest and the Flathead National Forest on July 1, 1908. The first versions of the Absaroka and Flathead never existed as “national forests” but occupied approximately the same areas in Montana. There is enough separation between the terms “forest reserve” and “national forest” that “First” and “Second” need not be used in these two cases. Reorganization of the land area of three national forests in the Northern Region led to minor changes to their names and are given separate listings, but not noted as “First” or “Second:” Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve reorganized in 1907 and name changed to Lewis & Clark Forest Reserve; Bitter Root National Forest reorganized in 1908 and name changed to Bitterroot National Forest; Pend d’Oreille National Forest reorganized in 1910 with the shortened name of Pend Oreille National Forest.

B. The Remarkable Reorganization of 1907/1909

Much attention has been given to the struggle between the Congress and the Executive Branch before and after the President’s “Midnight Reserves” of March 1907 and the resulting reaction by Congress expressed in the restrictive Fulton Amendment. Much less discussion has been given to the veritable tidal wave of system-wide reorganization activity by the Forest Service following the Midnight Reserves controversy beginning on March 16, 1907, until the expiration of Theodore Roosevelt’s term as president in March of 1909. After the Fulton Amendment, the task of reorganizing the national forests with an eye towards effective administration began. Large forests were broken apart into several new ones, or smaller areas combined to form larger national forests. Evidence of this system-wide effort to reorganize the national forests for better administration can be found in the Northern Region with the breakup of the massive 5,541 million-acre Lewis & Clarke National Forest into two new national forests and contributing large tracts of land to two existing forests. In the opposite direction, the establishment of the Sioux National Forest was made possible by combining five small national forests (Cave Hills, Ekalaka, Long Pine, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests) into one.

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

In a large sense, presidential proclamations are official public announcements that are most often, but not necessarily, based on laws passed by Congress giving the President the authority to act alone. Executive orders, by contrast, are directed towards federal agencies, addressing how agencies are to conduct the business of the government. During this time, the proclamation continued to be used for adding lands to existing national forests and to establish new forests in states not embraced by the Fulton Amendment, but the executive order became the legal vehicle for reorganizational purposes. President Roosevelt issued nearly 200 proclamations and executive orders affecting the national forests over this two-year period, an episode in the history of the National Forest System that would never again be equaled.
Besides the proclamation that eliminated lands in the Pryor National Forest (June 1, 1907) in Montana and the one that established the Dakota National Forest (November 24, 1908) in North Dakota, Roosevelt issued 21 executive orders that changed names, transferred lands, and reorganized the national forests in District 1. The eighteen National Forests eliminated in District One through these executive orders were:

- Big Belt
- Big Hole
- Cave Hills
- Ekalaka
- Elkhorn
- Hell Gate
- Highwood Mtns.
- Little Rockies
- Little Belt
- Long Pine
- Palouse
- Priest River
- Pryor Mountains
- Short Pine
- Slim Buttes
- Snowy Mountains
- Yellowstone

Sixteen new national forests established in District 1 from previously reserved lands during this two-year period were:

- Absaroka (1908-1945)
- Beartooth (1908-1932)
- Beaverhead
- Bitterroot
- Blackfeet (1908-1935)
- Clearwater
- Coeur d’Alene
- Custer
- Deerlodge
- Flathead
- Jefferson (1908-1932)
- Kaniksu
- Madison (1908-1931)
- Nezperce
- Pend Oreille (1908-1933)
- Sioux (1908-1920)

(dates in parentheses note forests later eliminated through reorganizations)

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

The next thirty years after the 1907/1909 reorganization, or as the Forest Service called the process “redistricting,” saw many internal changes to the names and boundaries of the national forests in District 1. First, it must be said that from 1919 to 1930, the Forest Service gave District 1 the name “Northern District” and after May 1, 1930, the “Northern Region.” Changes in the boundaries of District 1 occurred almost immediately after the reorganization effort.

According to the Report of the Forester for 1907, issued January 30, 1908, District 1 included the forest reserves in the state of Montana, as well as those in northern Idaho, northeastern Washington (Kaniksu National Forest), and northwestern Wyoming (Bighorn & Shoshone National Forests). The next year, in his Report for 1908, the Forester noted that the boundary between District 1 and District 2 had been modified “to include in the former [District 1] the Cave Hills, Long Pine, Short Pine, Slim Buttes, and Ekalaka National Forests.” These forests were destined to be merged into one, the Sioux National Forest bringing northwestern South Dakota into District 1 as indicated in Figure 2 on Page 2.

Not mentioned in the annual report for 1908 was the transfer of the Idaho County, Idaho portion of the Weiser National Forest from District 4 to District 1 creating a straight line separating these two National Forests and later two districts as shown in Figure 2 on Page 2. The Idaho County portion of the Weiser National Forest was combined with a part of the Bitter Root National Forest to establish the Nezperce National Forest in 1908. The transfer changed not only the boundary between the Nezperce and Weiser National Forests but also the boundary between District 1 and District 4.

Until its break-up on July 1, 1908, the massive 8.3 million-acre Yellowstone National Forest was administered as part of District 1, and immediately after its discontinuation, its component parts had been assigned to District 1 and District 4, as Figure 2 shows. If this large national forest existed today, it would fall within three Forest Service regions, the Northern, Rocky Mountain, and Intermountain Regions. For this reason, the administrative history of this great forest along with its mapping is included in this chapter on the Northern Region as well as the chapters for Regions 2 and 4 elsewhere on this website.

The national forests in the northern part of Wyoming that had been included within the boundaries of District 1 were transferred to District 2, the future Rocky Mountain District on June 1, 1909. This meant that the Shoshone and the Bighorn National Forests would now be administered from Denver and not from Missoula, the headquarters of District 1 (see Figure 3, Page 3). These two forests were thought to be more accessible from Denver and their transfer nearly equalized the area in national forests administered by each of the six districts. On July 1, 1908 the Big Horn National Forest became the Bighorn National Forest as it is today.

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District 1 was expanded in January of 1909 to include all of the State of North Dakota (Dakota National Forest), and, in March 1909, it acquired the responsibility to manage the national forests of Minnesota from District 2. District 1 was also assigned administrative duties for the new national forests in Michigan. The national forests of Michigan and Minnesota were transferred from District 1 back to District 2 in the Spring of 1913 or the end of the 1913 fiscal year. The 1911 map of District One cited in Part V, Section A, Maps of the Region as whole, shows the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan as insets to the main map.

On the western boundary of District 1, the Beaverhead National Forest as originally proclaimed, spilled over into Idaho from Montana across the Continental Divide. Those portions of the Beaverhead on the western slope were transferred to the Lemhi and Targhee National Forests in District 4 via three presidential proclamations, all with an effective date of July 1, 1910. A final transfer of Beaverhead National Forest lands in Idaho to District 4 took place under the proclamation of May 19, 1913 when approximately 92,000 acres in Idaho were added to the Salmon National Forest. After this proclamation of 1913, the boundary became fixed between District 1 and 4 along the Continental Divide in southwestern Montana, its southern boundary along the Salmon River, and of the Adams – Idaho County line separating the Nezperce (District 1) and the Weiser (District 4) National Forests in Idaho.

Besides proclamations and executive orders eliminating lands unsuited for forestry purposes, redrawing boundaries between forests along watershed divides, adding lands under the authority of Congress, there was relatively little in the way of major consolidations in the Northern Region until the 1930s. The one exception was the short-lived Sioux National Forest (1908-1920) in southeast Montana and northwest South Dakota, which was absorbed by the Custer National Forest in 1920. By the 1930s, infrastructure improvements, such as roads and telephone lines, and the need to cut staff and administrative costs mandated by the Hoover administration at the beginning of the Great Depression, led to a significant reorganization of the forests in Montana and Idaho. A note found on some copies of the 1930 edition of the forest visitor map for the Lewis & Clark National Forest explains the rationale for forest consolidations: “This map represents the area embraced in the former Lewis & Clark National Forest. Since the map was printed a somewhat larger area, formerly comprising the Jefferson National Forest, has been consolidated [1932] with this unit to form the present Lewis & Clark Forest, all under the direction of one Forest Supervisor whose headquarters office is at Great Falls, Montana. Such combinations of administrative units are made in order to reduce overhead expense. They have become possible in several cases due to recent road development work and other improvements in communication and transportation facilities, which have made it possible for a Supervisor to maintain control over a larger area than formerly.” Other justifications for national forest consolidations might also include the advance of radio communication and a wider use of aircraft by the Forest Service.

These reasons undoubtedly led to the transfer of the Madison National Forest lands to the Beaverhead, Gallatin, and Deerlodge National Forests in 1931, the consolidation of the Beartooth National Forest with the Absaroka, and the discontinuation of the Beartooth in 1932. As already noted, the Jefferson was transferred to the Lewis & Clark National Forest in 1932 and there was a general reorganization of the forests in Northern Idaho with the discontinuation of the Pend Oreille National Forest in 1933. Lands of the Pend Oreille were added to the Kaniksu and the Coeur d’Alene National Forests. A large consolidation occurred in 1934 when portions of the Selway National Forest were added to the Bitterroot, Clearwater, and Lolo National Forests and the name Selway discontinued. Finally, in 1935, the lands of the Blackfeet National Forest along the International Boundary were partitioned between the Flathead and Kootenai National Forests. After 1935, the smallest national forest in the Northern Region, the Absaroka National Forest, then became vulnerable as the trend toward consolidating smaller forests into larger ones continued. In 1945 the Absaroka had disappeared, its lands transferred to the Gallatin and Lewis & Clark National Forests. The final elimination of a long-standing national forest occurred on July 1, 1954, when the lands of the Cabinet National Forest, one of President Theodore Roosevelt’s “Midnight Reserves” was distributed to the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests.

A land acquisition project administered by the Resettlement Administration in 1930s acquired private lands located in the Selkirk Mountains between the Colville and Pend Oreille Rivers in Washington State. The project, named the Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers’ Project was authorized under the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522). Each of these laws authorized the purchase of derelict lands and for the resettlement of their occupants. The Forest Service was first assigned fire control responsibilities for the newly acquired lands and then administrative responsibility over 314,000 acres within the Northeastern Washington Land-Utilization Project on August 10, 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). These new lands were then added to the Kaniksu National Forest under the 1939 law, but transferred to the Colville National Forest under Public Land Order 163 of August 23, 1943. At the same time, the boundary of Region 1 moved

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westward into Washington State and adding the Colville National Forest to the Northern Region (compare Figure 5 on Page 4 with Figure 6 on Page 5). Also added were the lands acquired under the Northeastern Washington Land Utilization Project.

In 1973, administration of the Colville National Forest passed back to the Pacific Northwest Region due to administrative mergers occurring in the Northern Region. In that same year, the Kaniksu, the Coeur d’Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests consolidated their administrative functions under the name of Idaho Panhandle National Forests. Regional boundaries also changed in 1973 as shown in Figure 8 on Page 6. The boundary has been placed along the Washington – Idaho border while accommodating the Kaniksu National Forest lands in Washington State. Unlike the 1943 administrative change made by a formal Public Land Order, the 1973 change that brought the Colville back into the Pacific Northwest Region and administratively merged three national forests under one Supervisor, did not have equivalent documentation. In summary, the Colville National Forest was administered from Portland, Oregon between 1907 and 1943 as part of the District/Region 6; from Missoula, Montana between 1943-1973 as part of the Northern Region (Region 1); and from 1973 to the present time under the Pacific Northwest Region.

D. Wilderness Areas in the Northern Region

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

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

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

[L-20] Experimental Forests and Ranges. The Chief of the Forest Service shall determine, define, and permanently record a series of areas of national forest land to be known as experimental forests sufficient in number and extent adequately to provide for the experimental work necessary as a basis for forest production or forest and range production in each forest region, these areas to be dedicated to and used for research; also where necessary a supplemental series of areas for range investigations to be known as experimental ranges; and a series to be known as natural areas sufficient in number and extent adequately to illustrate or typify virgin conditions of forest or range growth in each forest or range region, to be retained in a virgin or unmodified condition for the purposes of science, research, and education; and a series of areas to be known as primitive areas, and within which will be maintained primitive conditions of environmental, transportation, habitation, and subsistence, with a view to conserving the value of such areas for purposes of public education and recreation. Within any areas so designated, except for permanent improvements needed in experimental forests and ranges, no occupancy under special-use permit shall be allowed or the construction of permanent improvements by any public agency be permitted except as authorized by the Chief of the Forest Service or the Secretary.6

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Between 1929 and 1939, the following primitive areas were created on the lands of the Northern Region under Forest Service Regulation L-20:

**Mission Mountains** (1931) on the Flathead National Forest.
**South Fork of the Flathead** (1931) on the Flathead National Forest.
**Absaroka** (1932) on the Absaroka National Forest and after 1945, on the Gallatin National Forest.
**Beartooth** (1932) on the Absaroka (later Gallatin) and Custer National Forest.
**Spanish Peaks** (1932) on the Gallatin National Forest.
**Pentagon** (1933) on the Flathead National Forest.
**Sun River** (1934) on the Lewis & Clark National Forest.
**Cabinet Mountains** (1935) on the Cabinet National Forest (after 1954, the Kaniksu and Kootenai).
**Selway-Bitterroot** (1936) on the Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo and Nezperce National Forests.
**Anaconda-Pintlar** (1937) on the Beaverhead, Deerlodge, and Bitterroot National Forests.

After 1939, the creation of Wilderness and Wild areas were governed by new regulations, namely Chapter 36, Part 251.20 for Wilderness Areas (areas over 100,000 acres) and Chapter 36, Part 251.21 for Wild Areas (areas under 100,000 acres). Also, the Forest Service would review existing Primitive Areas for possible re-designation as Wilderness or Wild Areas. On August 16, 1940, by an order of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area was created by the reclassification and merger of three existing primitive areas: the South Fork of the Flathead, Pentagon, and the Sun River. The wilderness was so named to be a living memorial to Robert ‘Bob” Marshall, head of recreation management for the Forest Service from 1937 until his untimely death on November 11, 1939, and one of the principal founders in 1935 of the Wilderness Society. On March 25, 1948, the Chief of the Forest Service, Lyle F. Watts, dedicated the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area on 28,562 acres of the Helena National Forest. The name came from the journals of Lewis and Clark. The explorers noted that these mountains seemed to bar their passage up the Missouri River on their journey to the Pacific.

On January 11, 1963, the Forest Service announced the establishment of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness encompassing 1,239,840 reclassified acres within the Bitterroot, Lolo, Clearwater, and Nezperce National Forests along the Bitterroot Divide on the Idaho and Montana border. The size of the wilderness area represented a reduction of the former 1,875,306-acre Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, established under Regulation L-20 in 1936. While some 72,300 acres outside the original 1936 Primitive Area were added, the southern portion of the former primitive area bordering the Salmon River, some 216,870 acres, was detached from the new wilderness and renamed the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area. Also detached from the new Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area were some 490,906 acres of lowland valleys on the periphery of the original primitive area, the so-called Magruder corridor and the Lochsa River face. This area was returned to regular national forest management. On the other hand, the Anaconda-Pintlar Primitive Area was formally re-classed as a Wilderness Area in December of 1962 without a reduction in its original size of 159,000 acres. The 94,242 acres of the Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area was similarly reclassified as a Wild Area early on June 26, 1964 without loss of acreage.

The landmark Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890) established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and initiated a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. The 1964 law decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by stating in Section 3.(a) that “All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For the Northern Region, this meant that wilderness status and a charter membership in the National Wilderness Preservation System was conferred upon the Anaconda-Pintlar, Bob Marshall, Cabinet Mountains, Gates of the Mountains, and the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Areas immediately upon the act becoming law.

In the Northern Region, the Absaroka, Beartooth, Mission Mountains, Salmon River Breaks, and Spanish Peaks remained as created – primitive areas. Under the Wilderness Act, these areas as well as all other primitive areas in the National Forest System were placed in the review process known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE. The RARE process began as a system-wide effort in 1967 by the Forest Service and culminated in 1972 in an agency finding that 12,300,000 areas of forest land were suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the courts ruled that this first study, RARE I, had not fully complied with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, its recommendations were abandoned. RARE II was begun in 1977 and its findings, too, were largely overruled by the courts.

Even as the reviews were being conducted, Congress decided several times to act on its own outside of the RARE process and designate wilderness areas in the national forests. Each additional wilderness area after 1964 was established by a separate Act of Congress, sometimes individually and at other times in large groups spread across the nation. Large omnibus wilderness acts,
establishing multiple wilderness areas for particular states, were also passed by the Congress, such as those for California and Washington, but such was not the case for the states comprising Region One. This was due in part to the fact that many of the proposed wilderness areas in Region One held potential mineral resources. The Idaho and Montana congressional delegations wanted to have potential wilderness areas thoroughly investigated by the U.S. Geological Survey for minerals before acting. Thus, wilderness areas in Montana and Idaho were designated individually by the Congress and not by comprehensive state-based wilderness acts. In the administrative history portion of this work, when a wilderness was established by Congress in Region One after the 1964 Wilderness Act, that public law will be listed under that particular forest or forests where it was created. For instance, in 1972, Congress established the Scapegoat Wilderness on the Helena, Lewis & Clark, and the Lolo National Forests. Citations to the law creating the Scapegoat Wilderness will be found in the administrative histories for all three forests.

Congressional designations of certain portions of rivers within Region One as parts of the National Wild and Scenic River System, additions to the National Trails System, and special areas established by congressional action such as National Recreation Areas will be noted in the same way, namely, by referencing the change in status under each forest affected. Also noted are laws that enlarged existing wilderness areas.

E. National Grasslands in the Northern Region

The story of the National Grasslands administered by the United States Forest Service began during the great depression when the federal government, under the National Industrial Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31) and the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), purchased thousands of acres of failing and uneconomical farms in grassland areas and retired them from cultivation. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization “to correct maladjustments in land use.” The Bankhead-Jones law led to the acquisition of private submarginal agricultural lands not primarily suitable for agriculture and became in effect the enabling legislation for creating national grasslands, which ultimately added millions of acres to the National Forest System. The purchased lands were organized into Land Utilization (LU) Projects or Land Adjustment Demonstration Projects, or Submerged Land Projects, and between 1933 and 1946, some 250 projects had been created on 11.3 million acres in 45 states with a cumulative cost to the federal government of about $4.40 per acre. Approximately five and a half million of these acres were in the Great Plains, including more than three-quarters of a million acres in the Dust Bowl areas of the 1930s. Another 1.5 million acres were in the Eastern States, primarily the Southeast, and the remainder in the far West.

The Department of Agriculture’s Resettlement Administration first administered the projects and, at the same time, helped farm families find new opportunities and livelihoods in other areas. By 1937 responsibility for these lands passed from the Resettlement Administration to the Farm Security Administration. In 1938, the lands were again transferred, this time to the Soil Conservation Service, the agency which began the process of rehabilitation of the purchased lands by planting pasture grass, restricting grazing on virgin rangeland, and building flood control structures. By 1946, the federal government had provided over 50,000 jobs restoring the badly damaged lands on the 11.3 million acres acquired. After World War II, the Land Utilization Program changed its objectives from land acquisition to one of transferring these lands to their most appropriate use. Much of the land had been transferred to the various states, to several bureaus of the Department of the Interior, and to the Department of Agriculture.

On January 2, 1954, the responsibility for the protection, management, and administration of the Land Utilization Projects was transferred yet again by the Secretary of Agriculture from the Soil Conservation Service to the Farm Security Administration. Then, it was transferred to the Farm Security Administration, after which the Lands Branch of the Department of Agriculture became the central administrative authority for the remaining projects. By 1958, the Department of Agriculture had transferred title to about six million acres to states and to colleges and universities around the country.

Between 1954 and 1960, four Land Utilization Projects had been assigned to the Northern Region and can be found listed and located on the 1959 map entitled, National Forest Index Map: National Forests and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service. These four LUPs on prairie grasslands had been assigned to the Northern Region to administer, although none of the projects were within the established boundaries of the Region One at that time (see Figure 7, Page 5). The two areas in North Dakota were the Cedar, designated ND-LU-25 and later the Cedar River National Grassland, and the Western North Dakota, ND-LU-24 and known as the Little Missouri National Grassland. Two executive orders of July 19, 1937 reserved and made available to the Department of Agriculture’s land utilization programs on the Little Missouri Project (ND-LU-1), public land that had been already withdrawn from the public domain. Similarly, for the Billings Project, (ND-LU-2) Executive Order 7673 placed public lands at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture (2 Federal Register 1512-1513). These two units later were absorbed by
the Western North Dakota Land Utilization Project (ND-LU-24). The Perkins-Corson Land Utilization Project, SD-21, bordered Region One in northwestern South Dakota and later was called the Grand River National Grassland. The other Land Utilization Project in South Dakota assigned to Region One was the Little Moreau, or SD-4, now the Little Moreau Recreation Area, part of South Dakota’s state park system. All four were assigned to the Custer National Forest for management with headquarters in Billings, Montana.

On June 20, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice in the Federal Register (25 FR 5845) designating 3,804,000 acres, or the land base of 22 former land utilization projects, as National Grasslands, giving permanent status to these public lands as part of the National Forest System. The Chief of the Forest Service was given the authority in the notice “…to group the national grasslands into administrative units and to provide such specific designations therefor as he finds necessary and desirable for effective and economical administration…”7 Included in the 22 former land utilization projects were three described above, the Cedar and the Western North Dakota in North Dakota and the Perkins-Corson in South Dakota. The Little Moreau (SD-LU-4) in South Dakota was not one of the 22 named by the Secretary of Agriculture, but the Sheyenne River in southeastern North Dakota, then managed by the Chippewa National Forest as part of Region 9, was listed as one of the former land utilization projects formally added to the National Forest System as a National Grassland.

By order of the Chief of the Forest Service, dated March 16, 1961 (26 FR 2467) the 22 National Grasslands specified in the June 20, 1960 notice in Federal Register were grouped into 18 administrative units and given locally significant names derived from topographic features, Indian nations, and historical associations. The Chief designated the Cedar River National Grassland and the Little Missouri National Grassland in North Dakota and the Grand River National Grassland in South Dakota. These three became part of the Northern Region administered from the Custer National Forest’s supervisor headquarters in Billings, Montana. The Sheyenne National Grassland was also designated by the Chief’s order, but at this time remained part of the Region 9, the North Central Region and administered by the Chippewa National Forest’s supervisor headquarters in Cass Lake, Minnesota. 8

In fiscal year 1965, the entire state of North Dakota was transferred back into the Northern Region’s jurisdiction from the reorganized and enlarged Eastern Region. The addition of the state formally moved all national grasslands of North Dakota, now including the Sheyenne (formerly the Sheyenne River Land Utilization project or ND-LU-6) 9 both geographically and administratively into Region 1. However, a portion of the Grand River National Grassland remained outside the boundaries of Region One in South Dakota (compare Figure 7, Page 5 and Figure 8, Page 6).

Until 1965 when it became part of the Northern Region, the Sheyenne National Grassland was managed by the North Central Region’s headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On October 1, 1998, the four National Grasslands of Region One, were organized as one administrative unit called the Dakota Prairie National Grasslands with its own Supervisor located in Bismarck, North Dakota. Since the national grasslands were authorized by Congress and the Department of Agriculture given jurisdiction over them, their names can be changed and combined without the necessity of a presidential proclamation or executive order. Today, the Dakota Prairie National Grasslands in North and South Dakota are comprised of the Grand River and Cedar River Grasslands with headquarters in Lemmon, South Dakota; the Sheyenne National Grassland, headquartered in Lisbon, North Dakota; and the Little Missouri National Grassland, subdivided into two ranger districts: the McKenzie Ranger District based in Watford City, North Dakota, and the Medora Ranger District with offices in Dickinson, North Dakota.

F. Purchase Units and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Acquisitions under the National Forest Reservation Commission in the Northern Region

Purchase Units

Until the passage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, North Dakota was the only state within the boundaries of the Northern Region that had purchase units authorized by the National Forest Reservation Commission under the Weeks Law of 1911. In its 1933 legislative session, the state of North Dakota passed an enabling act authorizing federal land acquisition in the state for national forest and related purposes, the first step in the creation of a federal purchase unit. In his annual report for fiscal year 1935, Ferdinand A. Silex stated,
By the creation of 15 new national forest purchase units, [during fiscal year 1935] purchase work was initiated in the States of Indiana, Iowa, North Dakota, and Ohio, while additional units were created in other states and substantial additions were made to various units formerly established. The number of units was thus increased from 69 to 92, situated in 27 of the States east of the Great Plains and in Puerto Rico; and their gross area was increased from 31,390,662 acres to 47,941,337 acres…Some specific requirement or objective of public interest dictated the establishment or enlargement of each purchase unit…The units in North Dakota are to permit the initiation of reforestation and afforestation activities in parts of that State where tree growth is of major importance.”

The new purchase units in North Dakota referred to by Chief Silcox were the Sheyenne, located in the southeastern part of the state in Ransom, Richland, and Cass counties with a gross area of 292,531 acres, and the Souris Purchase Unit, found in McHenry and Pierce counties in north central North Dakota straddling the Souris or Mouse River with a gross area of 471,910 acres. The Souris Purchase Unit included the newly formed Denbigh Experimental Forest, created to support research for the proposed “Shelterbelt Zone” to prevent soil erosion.

Over the course of more than 20 years, no land had been purchased within the boundaries of the Sheyenne Purchase Unit by the National Forest Reservation Commission since its creation in 1935 and only 480 acres had been acquired in the Souris Purchase Unit. At its April 17, 1956 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the Commission voted to abolish both the Souris and the Sheyenne Purchase Units. The Commission also eliminated six other purchase units at this meeting with a combined total of 2,793,000 acres for which no land had been purchased for national forest purposes. As of 2021 there remain two inactive purchase areas in North Dakota: The Denbigh Purchase Unit and Experimental Forest at 599 acres and the Souris Purchase Unit at 105 acres, mere shadows of the formerly large Souris Purchase Unit as established in 1935.

Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965

Many new purchase units were created in order for land purchases to proceed under the authority of the Weeks Law using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Acquisition of recreation land in the national forests using the fund was readily made in the east where purchase units had already been established. Typically in the west, the National Forest Reservation Commission was presented with a request to purchase a specific tract of land under the Land and Water Conservation Fund with a simultaneous request to create a new purchase unit for the area. In the case of the Northern, the Southwestern, the California, and the Pacific Northwest Regions, purchase units were named for the entire forest, whether there were multiple purchases within that national forest or only one. In the Rocky Mountain and the Intermountain Regions, purchase units were individually created and named either for the area or for the private landowner and not for the entire forest.

Many of these new purchased units were strictly single, limited-purpose units focused on one tract of land at a time. None appeared outlined or named on Forest Service maps. This was true for the new purchase units established by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Northern Region; from the time the Land and Water Conservation Act acquisitions began in 1965 to 1976 when the National Forest Reservation Commission was dissolved. The following summarizes the purchase units and some of the land acquisitions made under the Land and Water Conservation Fund through 1976 for Region One by name, size, purpose, and date established. These are also listed under each forest’s administrative history in greater detail.

- **Coeur d’Alene Purchase Unit**: 317 acres in three purchases in the vicinity of Magee Ranger Station, February 23, 1973.
- **Deerlodge Purchase Unit**: 452 acres in three purchases for campgrounds and lakeshore recreation, August 17, 1966.
- **Flathead Purchase Unit**: 203 acres in two purchases on Spook and Swan Lake for campgrounds and lakeshore recreation, August 16, 1967.
- **Gallatin Purchase Unit**: 558 acres in three purchases, 2 in the Hyalite Reservoir area and 1 on the Boulder River near Natural Bridge Falls, April 10, 1968.
- **Kaniksu Purchase Unit**: 77 acres with 2,066 feet of frontage on Pend Oreille Lake on Ellipsior Bay, May 1, 1969.
- **Lolo Purchase Unit**: 120 acres on the site of historic Fort Fizzle for an interpretive center, June 27, 1968.
- **St. Joe Purchase Unit**: 263 acres on the upper reaches of the St. Joe River in a 6-mile linear parcel, July 8, 1971.

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12 For an national interactive map identifying past projects funded by the Land and Water Conservation Act as well as future prospects, follow this link to the web side of the Trust for Public Land: https://lwcf.tplgis.org/mappast/
According to the last annual report issued by the National Forest Reservation Commission, fiscal year 1975 ending June 30, 1975, over 226 million dollars had been expended by the Commission nation-wide for purchasing recreation lands under the Land and Water Conservation Fund by the Forest Service alone since 1965. That figure compares to 114 million dollars of congressionally appropriated funds spent since 1911 on purchases under the Weeks Law. The report does not provide the acreage purchased under each law separately. However, we do know from the U.S. Forest Service’s annual publication detailing the land areas of the National Forest System, that as of September 30, 1976, after 10 years of land acquisition under the LWCF under the auspices of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 7,112 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service in Montana, 5,807 acres purchased in fiscal year 1976 alone. For the entire State of Idaho, 5,364 acres had been purchased, but the report is not broken down by Forest Service Region. No land purchases were approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission for Forest Service areas in North or South Dakota under the Land and Water Conservation Fund.14

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, under the 2019 law, the fund was 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 included a one-time $9.5 billion allocation to be expended over the next five years on the large backlog of maintenance needs at National Parks, National Forests, and other public land management agencies.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) repealed sections 4 and 5 of the 1911 Weeks Law and transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. It also prohibited the Secretary to enter into any agreement to purchase or exchange land valued over $25,000 without first submitting a report of the purchase to the relevant committees in Congress. After the abolition of the Commission in 1976, LWCF purchases by the Forest Service were handled in a different way. Each year, the Forest Service compiles a list of proposed purchases from the fund with procedures internal to the Forest Service which are forwarded on to the president for inclusion in the budget proposal sent to Congress each year for funding. The practice of establishing single limited-purpose purchase units continues, but the Secretary of Agriculture formally announces the establishment of purchase units. Notices of proposed purchase units are usually found in the Federal Register. No new purchase units have been created for the Northern Region since the demise of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976, although Land and Water Conservation Fund purchases have continued for the Northern Region. This also includes the purchase of land and conservation easements on private land under the Forest Service's Forest Legacy Program, active since 1990.15

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

G. Emergency Relief Purchases

Out of the environmental and economic tragedy resulting from the accumulated effects of poor farming practices, the Dust Bowl, and the low commodity prices of the Depression era, arose several New Deal programs aimed at helping both the land and the destitute farmers recover from the disasters of the 1930s. This effort reflected the “bold, persistent experimentation” plan of action embraced by the Franklin Roosevelt administration to address the ills of the Great Depression. “New Deal programs for the rural poor began with the Division of Subsistence Homesteads (1933-1934), then changed to the Rural Rehabilitation Division (1934-1935), then the Resettlement Administration (1935-1937), and finally the Farmers’ Home Administration (1937-1994).”17

A land acquisition project administered by the Resettlement Administration18 acquired private, mostly forested lands, located in the Selkirk Mountains between the Colville and Pend Oreille Rivers in Washington State. The project, named the Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers’ Project was authorized under the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522). Each of these laws authorized the purchase of derelict lands and for the resettlement of their occupants. These lands in Pend Oreille and Stevens Counties, Washington, were turned over the Soil Conservation Service in 1936, whereupon the area was renamed the Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project. But because the agency lacked fire protection capabilities, project lands were assigned to the Forest Service for administration. About 40,000 acres of project lands were allocated to the Department of Agriculture’s Biological Survey in the spring of 1938. The Forest Service formally acquired 314,000 acres within the Northeastern Washington Land-Utilization Project on August 10, 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). The lands were added to the Kaniksu National Forest’s Colville and Newport Ranger Districts. The lands that were not added to the Kaniksu National Forest later became the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge administered since 1940 by the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service. Since 1964, the Forest Service has listed the Northeast Washington Land Utilization Project (WA-LU-2) in its directory, first at 520 acres, then, by 1983, at 738 acres. Today, it is listed as a 160-acre unit headquartered in Colville, Washington (Pacific Northwest Region).

The 1930s Depression-era land acquisition and resettlement programs carried a greater importance and significance for the administrative histories of national forests in the areas east of the Rocky Mountains than in the West. This was due to the large number of distressed small farmers, small woodlot owners, and timber companies in or near marginal areas in the central, eastern, and southern United States. However, these federal programs did touch upon the forests of the Northern Region in the Selkirk Mountains of northeastern Washington and, in regard to the National Grasslands, in the Dakota grasslands as well.

H. Modern Administrative Combinations

In 1954, the Pacific Northwest Region combined the administrative functions of the Wallowa and the Whitman National Forests in northeastern Oregon under one forest supervisor, the first such combination that took place in the West without the issuance of a formal legal instrument, such as a law, proclamation, or order.19 These two “proclaimed” forests, as they are called, remained legally separate, but with a single administrative staff, one headquarters location, under one Forest Supervisor. Initially, on maps and in Forest Service publications, this new unit was referred to as the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests – plural. This subtle separation lasted until 1963 when the forest became in name as it was on the ground as the “Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.” In contrast to the establishment of national forests and the modification of their boundaries, where it was required by law that a legal instrument, such as the proclamation, executive order, or act of Congress be used to create forest reserves and to make boundary changes, in the case of administrative mergers, the Forest Service was not required to use such legal instruments to organize itself or those forests it manages. These modern forest consolidations are not recorded in a public way because they are a means by which the Forest Service organizes itself to carry out its responsibilities under the law. The result has been ever longer lists of “Proclaimed Forests” having their administrative functions consolidated under hyphenated forest names. The administrative combinations do not affect the proclamations that established them, nor the other formal actions that have changed forest boundaries or names, or created wilderness, primitive, and recreation areas. Creating hyphenated forests is purely an administrative action to reduce costs. Discovering when an actual administrative merger took place can sometimes be difficult to determine. In the annual Land Areas of the National Forest System, issued by the Forest Service, hyphenated forests are not listed. The component parts of hyphenated forests are separated and data provided as single proclaimed national forests in the Forest Service annual reference.

The Northern Region lagged behind other regions in the creation of administrative combinations of its national forests. During the same period of time when the Pacific Northwest Region consolidated the Wallowa-Whitman National Forests, the Northern Region used a Public Land Order dated May 19, 1954 to eliminate the venerable Cabinet National Forest, one of Theodore Roosevelt’s “Midnight Reserves” of 1907. The Public Land Order transferred the lands of the Cabinet National Forest to the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests, and discontinued its name. A hyphenated forest was probably not possible because geography dictated that the lands of the Cabinet National Forest were best administered by three other forests.

18 The Resettlement Administration was created by Franklin Roosevelt’s Executive Order 7027 issued April 30, 1935 and named Rexford G. Tugwell as administrator.
19 The merger of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests in California and the Grand Mesa and Uncompahgre National Forests in Colorado also occurred in 1954. Preparations for the merger of the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests were being made even before the 1954 merger in terms of mapping and in the assignment of administrative responsibilities for the Blue Mountains division of the Whitman National Forest to the adjacent Malheur National Forest.
The Northern Region’s first administrative combination came on July 1, 1973, with the creation of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. The new forest consolidated the administrative functions of the Coeur d’Alene, Kaniksu, and St. Joe National Forests into one unit. At the same time, the Colville National Forest to the west of the newly consolidated forest moved from the domain of the Northern Region back to the Pacific Northwest Region, which altered the boundary between Regions One and Six.

Together with administratively combining forests, there is also the trend for the Forest Service to administer one national forest’s lands by another. When the three national forests of the Idaho Panhandle merged, the Montana lands of the Kaniksu National Forest were assigned to its neighbor, the Kootenai National Forest, to administer. Likewise, the Colville National Forest was given the task of administering the Kaniksu’s lands in Washington State, even though the Colville had just been made a part of Region 6. It is a pattern that is repeated all over the National Forest System. Instead of formally transferring these lands to the forest that actually manages them, these lands are simply turned over to adjacent forests to administer in the proclaimed forest’s name. In addition, for matters of efficiency and economy, the Forest Service at times administers adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. This kind of administrative arrangement leads to confusing maps and mental conceptions of the geographic extent of individual federal forests and it gives credibility to the notion that in time, all federal public land will eventually be administered by one agency.

The Northern Region is catching up on other regions in the number of hyphenated forests. February 2, 1996 saw the Beaverhead – Deerlodge National Forests combine to become the largest forest in the Northern Region, and in 1998, the National Grasslands of the Region One, namely the Little Missouri, Sheyenne, Cedar River, and Grand River, came under one name with new headquarters in Bismarck, North Dakota, as the Dakota Prairie Grasslands. Idaho Panhandle and the Dakota Prairie use the plural in their name, “Forests” and “Grasslands” respectively, but the Beaverhead-Deerlodge does not. Administrative consolidations over time have reduced the number of Ranger Districts within individual national forests as well.20

The Regional Forester made the decision to combine the Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests in December of 2010 based on declining budgets. A 2012 study recommended the citing of the new headquarters of the administratively combined Clearwater and Nez Perce National Forests in the centrally located town of Kamaih, Idaho on the Clearwater River. More combinations in the Northern Region occurred after the Clearwater – Nez Perce merger of 2012 as shown in the listing below. It is important to note that each “separately proclaimed” national forests are still separately listed, and statistics provided, in the Forest Service's annual Land Areas of the National Forest System. The trend of one forest to manage another’s lands will also most likely continue.

**National Forests of the Northern Region (2022):**

Beaverhead – Deerlodge National Forest (Administrative combination, 1996)
Bitterroot National Forest
Custer – Gallatin National Forest (Administrative combination, 2014)
Dakota Prairie Grasslands (Administrative combination, 1996)
Flathead National Forest
Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forest (Administrative combination, 2012)
Helena – Lewis and Clark National Forest (Administrative combination, 2015)
Idaho Panhandle National Forest (Administrative combination, 1973)
Kootenai National Forest
Lolo National Forest

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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 Northern Region

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

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Also known as the “Creative Act.”
1891, March 3 (26 Stat. 1095)
“An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes” “Sec. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered in timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and that the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations, and the limits thereof.” (26 Stat. 1103)

First Forest Reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.
1891, March 30 (26 Stat. 1565)
“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 22nd of February 1897 were the Bitter Root, Lewis & Clarke, Flathead, and Priest River Forest Reserves in Montana and Idaho. The other 9 were the Black Hills and Big Horn (Region 2); the Uintah and Teton (Region 4); the San Jacinto and Stanislaus Forest Reserves (Region 5); and the Mount Rainier, 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 authorized to survey, evaluate, and report 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 of February 22, 1897 not otherwise disposed of before March 1, 1898 became forest reserves as intended by the proclamations. Thus, the effective date of all thirteen Proclamations of the Washington Birthday Reserves became March 1, 1898.

“An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two.”
1901, March 2 (31 Stat., 922, particularly 929)
Bureau of Forestry established in the Department of Agriculture from the former Division of Forestry, established in 1881.
“An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.”
1905, February 1 Public Law 58-34 (33 Stat. 628)
Administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Also known as the “Transfer Act.” On March 3, 1905, the Agriculture Department’s Bureau of Forestry renamed the U.S. Forest Service effective July 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 861, 872-873).

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

“Forest Homestead Act.”
1906, June 11 Public Law 59-220 (34 Stat. 233)
Excepting the forest reserves in southern California, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to identify lands in the forest reserves better suited for agriculture and open these lands for entry under the laws of the Homestead Act. Act repealed by the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962, (Public Law 87-869, 76 Stat. 1157). Also known as the “June 11th Act.”

“Midnight Reserves”
1907, March 1 & 2 Presidential Proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)
President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves in the western United States setting aside over 16 million acres before the Fulton Amendment (see below, March 4, 1907) prohibiting new forest reserves or the expansion of existing reserves in six western states became law. The new forest reserves in the future Northern Region created over these two days were: Cabinet, Lewis & Clark (land added and name changed from Lewis & Clarke), Little Rockies, Otter, and Palouse Forest Reserves. In addition, several existing forest reserves were enlarged during this two-day period: Big Hole, Big Belt, Priest River, and Yellowstone Forest Reserves.

Forest Reserves renamed National Forests. “An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.”
1907, March 4 Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1269)
Under “GENERAL EXPENSE, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, forest reserves, which shall be known hereafter as national forests, 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 (see below, under June 25 1910) and Arizona and New Mexico in 1926 (see below June 15, 1926). Montana was exempted from the law July 20, 1939 (see below)

“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] fully “under administration.”
1908, December 1 Action of the Forester
The Forester, Gifford Pinchot, decentralized the organization of the Forest Service regionally by mandating the creation of six Inspection Districts.

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

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

“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 land classification activities for several more years. Many acres of national forest land were eliminated under this classification policy.

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.
“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 timber of equal value. This law is often referred to as the “General Exchange Act” and such exchanges were not subject to the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission. See below, Public Law 68-513 (43 Stat. 1090) February 28, 1925, for the “Weeks Law Exchange” Act.
First Wilderness established.

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

“Clarke-McNary Act.”

1924, June 7  Public Law 68-270 (43 Stat. 653)
The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate more fully with the states to protect forest resources by fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services, and most 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 for irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes states and low-land southern pineries as the first purchase units proposed were the Tawas (Huron) and Mackinac (Hiawatha) Units on the Michigan National Forest and the Choctawatchee 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. Under 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 national forest purchase units.

“An Act limiting the creation or extension of forest reserves in New Mexico and Arizona.”

1926, June 15  Public Law 69-392 (44 Stat. 745)
“No forest reservation shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of New Mexico or Arizona except by Act of Congress.”

“McNary – Woodruff Act.”

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

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.

“An Act for the exchange of lands adjacent to the national forests of Montana.”

1929, January 30  Public Law 70-694 (45 Stat. 1145)
The law of March 2, 1922. “An Act To consolidate national forest lands” extended to include land suitable for forestry in the State of Montana situated within six miles outside of a national forest boundary for exchange. The 1922 law allowed for the exchange of national forest lands only “within the exterior boundaries of the national forests.”

North Dakota detached from District 1 and added to District 9.

1930, January 3  Action by the Secretary of Agriculture
Source: Conrad, David E. The Land We Cared For...A History of the Forest Service’s Eastern Region. 1st ed. Milwaukee, Wisc.: USDA-Forest Service, Region 9, 1997. Page 284. Forest Service maps dated 1930 to 1933 do not document this transfer. A United States map by the Forest Service dated mid-1934 shows North Dakota within the boundaries of Region 9. The Forest Service did not manage any land in North Dakota until the creation in 1935 of two purchase units in the state. The November 1936 issue of the Forest Service Directory was the first to include the state of North Dakota in its definition of Region 9.
Region 9 expanded.

1930, March 1  
**Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

“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* 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 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, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument in New Mexico, 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. The only area in the Northern Region affected by this Executive Order was the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest. From 1910 to 1936 the national monument was primarily under the care of the U.S. Forest Service. Although the War Department retained jurisdiction over the five-acre site around the soldiers' monument, War Department officials supported virtually every recommendation of the Forest Service concerning the proper protection and development of the grounds. Even though the national monument was transferred from the War Department to the National Park Service in 1933 under Executive Order 6166, the Forest Service continued to have a presence until the national monument was enlarged by presidential proclamation in 1939 and formally transferred to the National Park Service. Refer to the administrative history, of the Beaverhead National Forest.

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests.

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

The “Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.”

1934, June 28  
**Public Law 73-482 (48 Stat. 1269)**
Authorized, among other actions, the Secretary of the Interior to organize 80 million acres of unreserved public lands into grazing districts. Section 13 allowed the President to reserve, in states where it was permitted to do so, through Executive order, unappropriated public lands within watersheds administered by the national forests, lands more suitable for timber management, and to add those lands to existing national forests, and to transfer existing national forest land to the Department of the Interior, those lands being, in the Secretary’s opinion, more suitable for grazing under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. The Act was amended in 1935 to increase the acreage to be included in grazing districts to 142 million acres, and executive orders in November 1934 and February 1935 effectively closed the public domain to entry. In 1934, such reservations and transfers were not possible for national forests in the Northern Region due to the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907. See below, Public Law 76-199 of July 20, 1939 lifting the Fulton Amendment restrictions on Montana.
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.” (Ferdinand A. Silcox, Report of the Forester 1934, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1934), page 6). The former Region 8, the Alaska Region, given the numerical designation of Region 10.

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 was not printed with its numerical designation.

“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 primarily unsuitable for agriculture. These lands were later grouped into Land Utilization Projects for each state and in 1954, transferred to the Forest Service for management and disposal. Many were absorbed into existing national forests, later organized into National Grasslands, deeded or sold to states, or used to establish new national forests such as the St. Francis National Forest in Arkansas.

The President was allowed to create new national forest units and make additions to existing national forests in Montana.

1939, July 20  Public Law 76-199 (53 Stat. 1071)
Allowed the President to add unappropriated public lands to existing national forests or to create new national forests at his discretion by proclamation or executive order that, in his opinion were chiefly valuable for the production of timber and for the protection of watersheds. All previous Acts or parts of Acts in conflict with this were repealed insofar as they apply to the State of Montana. Land transfers under the Taylor Grazing Act could now occur in the state.

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 would 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 those under 100,000 acres. The first edition of the Code of Federal Regulations issued in 1938 and its supplement did not include regulations on primitive or wilderness areas, perhaps because they were in revision at the time.

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

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

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

1953, December 24  Federal Register Notice (19 Federal Register 74-77)  
(effective January 2, 1954)

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

“To authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense and for other purposes.”

1956, July 26  Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656)

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

“Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956.”

1956, August 3  Public Law 84-979 (70 Stat. 1032)

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

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

1958, July 31  Public Law 85-569 (72 Stat. 438)

Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside and designate an area not to exceed 640 acres for any single application, as a townsite from any national forest land after a satisfactory showing of a need for such a designation by any county, city or other local governmental division. Includes provisions and procedures.

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

1958, September 2  Public Law 85-862 (72 Stat. 1571)

Confers Weeks Law status to about 1.4 million acres of federal land within the external boundaries of the national forests.

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

1960, June 20  Federal Register Notice (25 Federal Register 5845)

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

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

1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961)  Federal Register (26 Federal Register 2467)

Grouped 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in the June 20, 1960 edition of the Federal Register into 18 named National Grasslands in a new Section of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, namely Section 213.5, but currently part of Section 213.1. National Grasslands created under this order for the Northern Region were the Cedar River and Little Missouri in North Dakota and the Grand River in South Dakota.
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.”
https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/anps/anps_5g.htm

“Wilderness Act.”

1964, September 3                  Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890)
Established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and began a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. [78 Stat. 891] “Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For Region One, this meant that wilderness status was conferred upon the Anaconda-Pintlar, Bob Marshall, Cabinet Mountains, Gates of the Mountains, and the Selway-Bitterroot Wildernesses in 1964. The Act also provided for a formal review of 34 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas occupying 5.5 million acres by 1974 under the RARE (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process.


1964, September 3                  Public Law 88-578 (78 Stat. 897)
Effective January 1, 1965, the Act establishes a land and water conservation fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Proceeds from offshore drilling fees, entrance fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes shall be deposited into the fund and funds distributed to the states and to federal agencies. Includes provisions for land acquisition by federal land management agencies including the National Forest System. 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 which would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational management area. Land acquisition on the national forests west of the 100th Meridian limited to 15% of total acreage acquired by the Forest Service. The LWCF was extended for another 25 years in 1990 but renewed and was made permanent under the "Great American Outdoors Act of August 4, 2020.

“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” ordered to 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. With the reorganization of the former North Central Region into a larger
Eastern Region, the National Grasslands in the State of North Dakota were formally transferred to the Northern Region for management. 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’s 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)
Established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, defines ‘wild and scenic,’ immediately designated eight rivers as Wild and Scenic, including the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River in the Nezperce National Forest of Region One, and identified 27 additional rivers as potential additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

“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 that system, and prescribed the methods by which, and standards according to 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. Eleven National Scenic Trails have established since 1968, five administered by the U.S. Forest Service: Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, established 1978, Florida National Scenic Trail, or "Florida Trail" established 1976, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, established in 1968, the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail and the Arizona National Scenic Trail designated in 2009.) Nineteen 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 across 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.

“National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.”

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

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

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 by transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into any
agreement to purchase or to exchange land for or in the National Forests valued at over $25,000 until after 30 days of submitting a report to the committees of the House and Senate which have oversight responsibilities over the National Forest System among other provisions.

“Montana Wilderness Study Act of 1977.”
1977, November 1 Public Law 95-150 (91 Stat. 1243)
Called for the Secretary of Agriculture to review 9 tracts of land in Montana as to their suitability for preservation as wilderness and to report in five years.

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 from non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

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 the celebration of 100 years of natural resources stewardship by the Forest Service.

1992, November 2 Public Law 102-584 (106 Stat. 4937)
Exchanges 17,625 acres of federal land in Idaho for 40,921 acres of “undisturbed bottomland hardwood lands” in Arkansas on the Cache and White Rivers that had been designated as “Wetland of International Importance” under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) and 1,170 acres in Idaho important to recreational fishing, owned by the Potlatch Corporation. The bottomlands in Arkansas are to be added to the Cache River Wildlife Refuge. In exchange for contributing 7,979 acres of scattered national forest land holdings in Idaho towards the exchange, the Forest Service adds 10,005 acres of public lands in Idaho. Also, the boundaries of the Ouachita National Forest are also enlarged to include lands on the east end of Lake Ouachita.

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.

“Idaho Panhandle National Forest Improvement Act of 2004.”
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange 3 specified but scattered parcels of national forest land in the Idaho Panhandle National Forest (Coeur d’Alene, Kaniksu, and St. Joe National Forests) and to use the proceeds to rehabilitate existing Forest Service facilities in the Silver Valley region of Idaho.
2004, December 3  Public Law 108-447, Section 349 (118 Stat. 3109)
The boundaries of the Helena, Lolo, Deerlodge, and Beaverhead National Forests are modified as depicted on the maps available to the public at the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana and in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

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

“Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005.”
2005, August 2  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.

2006, November 27  Public Law 109-372 (120 Stat. 2645)
Authorizes the exchange of lands between the state of Idaho and the federal government under the 2005 “Agreement to Initiate Boise Foothills – Northern Idaho Land Exchange” as modified. State to transfer 11,815 acres to the federal government while the state receives 605 acres of Bureau of Land Management land and 7,220 acres of the Idaho Panhandle and Clearwater National Forest land with provisions for appraisals and cash adjustments. Bureau of Land Management to transfer 2,110 acres to the Forest Service in Shoshone County, Idaho.

“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.

“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 LWCF at $900 million a year, ending chronic underfunding for the program.

IV. Mapping the National Forests of the Northern Region

The maps produced for the federal forests of the northern Rocky Mountains reflect all the cartographic policies, standards, developments, and traditions as examined in the essay, The Mapping of Our National Forests found elsewhere on this web site. Even so, the Northern Region’s map making diverged in a few noteworthy respects from the cartographic record of other regions of the Forest Service. Where it diverged, the Northern Region imparted to many of its maps distinctive characteristics that distinguish them from all the other maps made by other regions of the Forest Service.
The General Land Office, because of its authority over the public lands as well as the early forest reserves, made the first maps of our national forests. These were compiled using the bureau’s principal cartographic product, the 1-mile to 1-inch township plat. The G.L.O. maps covering the forest reserves constructed during the decade of the 1890s and into the first years of the new century were few in number and drawn with small-scales. Division “E” or the Surveying Division of the General Land Office produced the maps for Division “P” the Special Services Division. On November 15, 1901, the Special Services Division was renamed the Division of Forestry. These G.L.O. maps were later used extensively as in-house base maps by the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Forestry of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and its successor, the Forest Service, in tracking boundary changes and for constructing thematic maps, such as timber type and timber density maps. The National Archives holds examples of these early maps today. There is little evidence that General Land Office maps of the Forest Reserves were distributed to libraries or to the public. Research institutions have cataloged very few.

By 1899, the General Land Office had produced individual maps for all existing forest reserves in Montana and northern Idaho that later would be included within District One’s boundaries, including the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve which was administered early in its history by District One. These maps for the Bitter Root, Flathead, Gallatin, Lewis & Clarke, Priest River, and Yellowstone Park reserves are listed under each of the early forest reserves below in Part VII, Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests. A special Part VI provides citations to General Land Office state maps included within the Northern Region: Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and the State of Washington.

*Figure 10:* Portion of a General Land Office map of Central Idaho dated 1900, showing the existing Bitterroot Forest Reserve boundaries in red and proposed additions on its east and west margins in blue. Also shown in green are the proposed Sawtooth and Seven Devils Forest Reserves. The proposed land additions were advanced by Gifford Pinchot, Chief, Forestry Division, Department of Agriculture, the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, and Forest Superintendents J. B. Weber and J. B. Collins. The proposed land additions were made after the Geological Survey had made a thorough examination of the original Bitter Root Forest Reserve and by the Forest Superintendent, James Glendinning and Special Agent H. H. Schwartz of the General Land Office. The land included in the proposed additions to the Bitter Root Forest Reserve was added under the proclamation of May 22, 1905 (34 Stat. 3044) when the President expanded the reserve by 463,280 acres.

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The U.S. Geological Survey, charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves under the Organic Act of 1897, mapped the proclaimed forest reserves of the northern Rocky Mountains in the volumes of its *Annual Report* and *Professional Paper* series. The Geological Survey made thematic and general maps for the Bitter Root, Flathead, Lewis & Clarke, Priest River and the short-lived Absaroka Forest Reserve (1902-1903) between 1899 and 1904, however, there were no maps made by the Survey for the Gallatin Forest Reserves. The following listing of Geological Survey reports describe the agency’s work in the future Northern Region. Full citations to the maps found in these written reports covering a specific forest reserve are provided under each of the early forest reserves below in Part VII, Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests.

**Nineteenth Annual Report, 1897-98, Part 5. Forest Reserves, 1899.** 400 pages with atlas.

The *Priest River Forest Reserve*, by J. B. Leiberg, 1899, p. 217-252, 2 maps.

The *Bitterroot Forest Reserve*, by J. B. Leiberg, 1899, p. 253-282, 3 maps.

Present Condition of the forested areas in Northern Idaho Outside the Limits of the Priest River Forest Reserve and North of the Clearwater River, by J. B. Leiberg, 1899, p. 373-386, 1 small sketch map of Northern Idaho.


The *Flathead Forest Reserve*, by H. B. Ayres, 1900, p. 245-316, 5 maps.

The *Bitterroot Forest Reserve*, by J. B. Leiberg, 1900, p. 317-410, 13 maps.

**Twenty-first Annual Report, 1899-1900, Part 5. Forest Reserves, 1899-1900.** 711 pages with atlas.

Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, Montana, by H. B. Ayres, 1900, p. 27-80. 4 maps.


**Professional Papers Series.**

Forest Conditions in the Absaroka division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana and the Livingston and Big Timber quadrangles, by J. B. Leiberg, 1904. *Professional Paper No. 29.* 148 p., 2 maps, “Land Classification Map of the Livingston Quadrangle, showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana” (see Figure 11, Page 33) and “Land Classification Features of the Big Timber, Granite Mountain and Red Lodge Quadrangles, Montana.”

Forest Conditions in the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana, by J. B. Leiberg, 1904 *Professional Paper No. 30.* 75 p., 1 map, “Land Classification Map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle and part of Fort Benton Quadrangle, Montana.”

Much of the thematic data collected by the U.S. Geological Survey on the forest reserves found its way into the Forest Service's *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States* series.
Figure 11: “Land Classification Map of the Livingston Quadrangle showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana” Plate 1, from U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper Number 29 (1904) by John B. Leiberg. The introductory text of the Professional Paper states that “The tract of land here designated the Absaroka division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve was originally the Absaroka Forest Reserve. By proclamation of January 29, 1903, this reserve merged with the Teton and the Yellowstone forest reserves, the whole taking the name of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.” The boundary of Yellowstone National Park runs east-west along the bottom of the map. Format, colors, and symbols are typical of U.S. Geological Survey forest maps issued between 1898 and 1905.
B. Forest Service Folios and Early Administrative Maps

Once the Forest Reserves had been transferred to the Department of Agriculture under the U.S. Forest Service, the Forest Service acquired the task of mapping the national forests. The first comprehensive cartographic mapping program took the form of the Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States. This program is more thoroughly described in the essay, “The Mapping of Our National Forests” elsewhere on this website. Every District of the Forest Service had a different experience with the Forest Atlas program, largely due to the fact that before it could be fully implemented, the program’s architect and principal advocate, Gifford Pinchot, had left the Forest Service. His overall plan for the Forest Atlas – professional foresters in the field being supplied with best available maps of their forest (loose sheets in portfolio) with a scale of one mile to the inch by Forest Service Headquarters; foresters noting changes and corrections to sheets from first-hand observation; revised maps being returned to Washington, D.C. for corrections and updating; revised atlas sheets being printed with the new information and returned to foresters in the field – was still in place, but the program was not fully put into operation by administrators in Washington, D.C. largely because of Pinchot’s other vision of a decentralized administrative arrangement for the Forest Service. From the publication record, the Rocky Mountain, Southwestern, and Intermountain Districts simply did not continue with the plan at all. Others such as the Northern and Pacific Southwest Regions attempted to keep their Forest Atlas series relevant and up-to-date, but did so to meet their own specific requirements apart from Pinchot’s uniform national plan.

A colored legend sheet came with each atlas folio along with a set of crayons matching each color in the legend. The legend indicates with various colors, five classes of timber densities, six other land cover classes, three types of burned over lands, windfalls, bug infested timber, three types of old cut-over areas, three types of timber sale areas, cultivated land and irrigated lands. Tree species are also identified by letter. With data supplied by the General Land Office, the atlas sheets show 14 different types of land entries/ownership, such as cash and desert entries, state lands, and the limits of railroad and wagon road land grants, as well as “in lieu” lands granted to states as compensation for state school sections within national forest boundaries. Atlas sheets show four types of mining claims together with the claim’s four-digit file number. File numbers can be used to find the text of the actual claim in the archives of the General Land Office. In regard to alienated lands within national forest boundaries, most map sheets identify landowners by name. And from various topographic surveys, contour lines were transferred onto atlas sheets whenever they were available. Finally, the legend has conventional signs for a wide array of cultural features, such as boundaries, roads and trails, telegraph and telephone lines, structures, and all manner of forestry related improvements, such as skidways, flumes, log driving routes, and sawmills. The colors and symbols found on the legend sheet applied to all forest atlases. The legend sheet later formed the basis for the standardized symbols used by the Forest Service for its administrative maps.

Forest Service policy dictated that the folios in the Forest Atlas series were to be considered internal documents and not released to the public. This has meant that the atlases accessible to the public today had been donated to institutional libraries or to institutions like the National Archives and the Library of Congress once they lost their relevance to the operations of the Forest Service. Within each Forest Atlas citation under each individual national forest in Part VII below, can be found information on institutions and libraries holding that particular atlas. The Environmental Studies Library at Yale University has the most complete set of Forest Atlases due to the University’s early and strong program in Forestry and the fact that several early Foresters leading the U.S. Forest Service were graduates of the Yale School of Forestry.

The disastrous fires of 1910, “The Big Burn,” had a major influence on mapping decisions made in District One. Accurate topographic maps were seen as an absolute necessity to effectively fight future fires as well as to serve as base maps that could be used to carry important thematic information about the national forests. Shortly after the Big Burn, Frank Edward Bonner, a recent graduate of the University of Montana was hired to be District One’s Chief of Geography by William Greeley, the District Forester. Work then began on the construction of forest atlas folios for the newly established (1911) St. Joe and Selway National Forests. All sheets in each new atlas folio compiled by District One had topographic base maps derived either from early topographic surveys, or, if topography did not exist for certain areas, District One engineering staff went into the field and surveyed the area. The task of making these new folios fell to Bonner and his team of cartographers, Charles Farmer, Frank Cool, James Yule, and Kenneth Swan who worked to add topography to the sheets of the new folios as well as to earlier editions issued between 1907 and 1910.

Forest Service cartographers in Washington, D.C. and in Missoula, Montana produced 37 separate folios of the Forest Atlas in 28 titles for the national forests of District One issued between 1907 and 1927 in two distinct editions: those published from 1907 to

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22 Staff members at the National Archives have reported that researchers interested in mining claims have been, by far, the heaviest users of their set of forest atlases.
1910 and those published from 1910 to 1927. The first set numbering 21 folios can be seen as part of the uniform national set, sharing those characteristics common to all the other folios compiled for the Forest Service by the U.S. Geological Survey from Washington. The second set of folios, totaling 16 issues, were compiled and printed according to the requirements of District One. The District made forest atlases for forests that had not had atlases compiled for them during the 1907 to 1910 period. These included atlases for the Blackfeet (1918), Clearwater (1915), Flathead (1916), Kaniksu (1914 & 1927), in addition to the new St. Joe (1915 & 1919), Selway (1915) and Dakota (1912) National Forests. District One also compiled new folios for the Bitterroot (1910 & 1911), Coeur d’Alene (1917), Jefferson (1912), Lewis & Clark (1916), Lolo (1927), Pend Oreille (1914) and Sioux (1917) National Forests. The need for new folio editions arose from the extensive changes in national forest boundaries in northern Idaho and along the Continental Divide. In order to make folios for the new national forests or to account for changing boundaries of existing national forests, the sheets from the 1907-1910 uniform national set of forest folios were split up and reassembled according to the new forest boundaries, then revised and topography added to produce a new atlas edition. These new folio atlas sheets with topography resembled the Geological Survey’s topographic maps, in that they used brown for relief features (contours and hachures), blue for water features, and black for lettering and cultural features, such as roads, railroads, and buildings, with each sheet carrying a uniform scale of one mile to one inch, the scale used by the General Land Office in its township plats. The Northern District’s folio work during the 1910 to 1927 period was unique. No other District continued the folio atlas series in such a full and complete way and no other District had its mapping program more fully operational at an earlier date than the Northern District. However, the atlases produced during this period did not include the detailed land ownership/alienation information nor the multi-colored thematic information on forest type and density as did the forest atlases issued during the 1907-1910 uniform national set of folios.

Northern District cartographers assembled individual atlas sheets for a given national forest, reduced the scale by half, and produced a remarkable series of single sheet topographic administrative maps covering a single national forest. More than half of the national forests in the Northern District had topographic administrative maps at 1:126,720-scale originated from topographic sheets made for the new folios. Thus the Northern Region developed an early tradition of including topography on administrative maps from the 1910s to the 1940s and had more topographic administrative maps than any other region. The California and North Pacific Regions challenged the topographic map record of the Northern Region with ambitious programs of their own, but these programs began later in the 1930s.

Forest Service engineering staff in the Northwestern United States led the way in the adaptation of aerial photography in the preparation of Forest Service maps. During World War I, the Forest Service had been experimenting with aerial photography in the Pacific Northwest. On the front cover of the 1920 edition of the Columbia Folio in the series of the Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States, includes this annotation: “About half of the sheets are partially compiled from “photographic surveys by Lage Wernstedt, Forest Examiner in 1917.” The 1920 edition of the Columbia Folio held 15 sheets, 7 or 8 of which were partially compiled from photo-topographic surveys.

Forester William B. Greeley, in his annual report for the 1927 fiscal year, his last, cited aerial photography as a promising method of obtaining accurate base information for forest mapping:

“In connection with the aerial fire patrol in Idaho, an aerial photographic survey covering about 64 square miles in the Kaniksu National Forest was conducted for experimental purposes. A K-3 single-lens camera was borrowed from the Army Air Corps. The area was photographed from an altitude of approximately 10,000 feet. A serviceable mosaic map on the scale of 6 inches to the mile was made from the photographs.”

This small photographic survey of the Kaniksu in Idaho was extended to the Nezperce National Forest in 1929. Robert Y. Stuart, who succeeded Greeley as Forester in 1928, seemed energized in his first annual report for the 1928 fiscal year to write that,

“An aerial survey of a portion of the Nezperce National Forest in Idaho was started, but inclement weather and condensation of the airplane used for the work shortly after it was initiated forced its abandonment. The results secured, however, gave evidence that this method of mapping forest areas has decided promise.” (see Figure 35, Page 259)

In 1931, the Forester announced in the annual report that two contracts were awarded to airplane companies to obtain mapping data required for the preparation of Forest Service maps and to support other tasks assigned to the agency. Not only did the

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23 William B. Greeley, Report of the Forester, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927), p. 39. This mosaic has not been discovered in any library or depository and thus has not been described in this work.
Forest Service rapidly adopt the use of aerial photography in the 1930s, but so did most every mapping and resource agency of the federal government. This was especially true for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, whose county-based aerial photography projects were one the most extensive federal remote sensing projects of the 1930s. Robert B. Yule, in charge of the Engineering Division of the Northern District, had long been an advocate for the use of aerial photography in cartography and during World War II he voluntarily transferred to California in order to use his skills with aerial photography in the making of topographic maps for the California Coast Range. Along with cameraman Howard R. Flint, Yule is credited as the map compiler of the 1927-1928 map of a portion of the Nezperce National Forest shown in Figure 35, Page 259.

C. Maps for the Forest Visitor to 1942

As the 1920s began, the Northern District had nearly completed the task of compiling both a 2-inch and 4-inch administrative map conforming to national standards for every forest it administered, yet there had not been an effort to produce maps for the forest visitor. Outside of the 1912 recreation map for the Missoula region (cited in Part V, Section B, Sub-Regional Maps), no forest visitor maps were produced in the 1909-1919 period. To explain this lack of recreation maps one can point to the fact that there were no large population centers in the Northern District, little tourist demand during the decade, the exigencies of World War One, and to the district’s top priority to produce accurate topographic maps for administration and fire protection. This situation changed in 1920 when the first of four “Quadrangle” tourist guide maps were issued by the Northern District. This folded map covered an area in central Montana and was entitled, Vacation Vistas, Rocky Mountain Quadrangle. Three more additional quadrangle maps were issued in 1922 covering: (1) the area north of Yellowstone National Park in 1922 (Yellowstone Quadrangle, see Figure 12, Page 37); (2) the forests west of Glacier National Park to the western edge of the Kaniksu National Forest (Clark Fork Quadrangle); and (3) the southwestern Montana region (Continental Divide Quadrangle). These small-scale, generally about 1:500,000 to 1:600,000, less detailed forest visitor maps, all printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office, were indigenous expressions of the Northern District’s Engineering Division. The four quadrangle maps were unique among other Forest Service forest visitor maps produced during this period.

In addition to the four quadrangle maps, the Northern District constructed, and the Government Printing Office printed and distributed in 1924, two specialized forest visitor maps also of a regional nature. One was entitled, Montana’s Largest Game Refuge. It detailed the Spotted Bear Game Preserve on the Flathead National Forest and the Sun River Game Preserve on the Lewis & Clark National Forest. A regional map of national forests of Idaho was also published. Carrying the title of National Forest Guide Map of the Clearwater Region, the folded visitor map covered the area between Hamilton, Montana west to the Oregon/Washington-Idaho border and from the St. Joe National Forest [Clarkia, Idaho] south to the Seven Devils [Pollock, Idaho] area, showing the Nezperce, Selway and Clearwater National Forests and portions of the St. Joe and Idaho National Forests and their boundaries. This map of national forests in Idaho could have borne the title of Clearwater Quadrangle. Both maps and the four quadrangle maps are quite rare. They are found described in Part V, Regional Maps, Section B, Sub-Regional Maps.

As the Northern District completed its set of standardized, 4-mile or 1:253,440-scale administrative maps, suitable base maps were now available to be used for forest visitor maps. Beginning in 1925, the District produced folded maps for the forest visitor meeting national standards with its 4-mile maps as their base (see Figure 12, Page 37 and Figure 13, Page 37). These were printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. The first standardized forest visitor map issued by the Northern District was the 1925 Coeur d’Alene National Forest followed by a similar map of the Absaroka National Forest in Montana in the same year. Unlike the 1925 Coeur d’Alene map, the map of the Absaroka National Forest did not carry a black and white photograph on its folded panel title. Instead, within an outline of a diamond, the words “Prevent Forest Fires, it Pays” appeared in the center of the panel title.

Twenty-two more forest visitor maps for Northern Region national forests followed the two issued in 1925, between 1926 and 1942. These covered all national forest areas in the Northern Region except for the Beartooth and Sioux Divisions of the Custer National Forest, the western half of the Beaverhead National Forest, the Jefferson National Forest (now a part of the Lewis & Clark), the Selway and the Kootenai National Forests. Five national forests located near population centers in Montana, namely the Cabinet, Deerlodge, Gallatin, Helena, and Lolo, had two forest visitor maps published during this interwar period, as did the Coeur d’Alene National Forest in Idaho. The Northern Region introduced color to its forest visitor maps in the 1930 and the 1940 map of the Gallatin National Forest had a redesigned folded title panel (see Figure 13, Page 37), but the maps still carried the same scale of 4 miles to the inch. Green was used to show national forest land, while private lands were left uncolored on the Lolo and Clearwater National Forest maps of 1937 and the Gallatin National Forest map of 1940.
Figure 12: Pictured above are the front covers of three early Forest visitor maps made by the Northern District. On the left, one of the four “Quadrangle” maps produced by the Northern District for forest visitors covering parts of western Montana and northern Idaho. This map covers central Montana from Great Falls to Yellowstone National Park and was issued in 1922. The map in the center, the Coeur d’Alene National Forest in Idaho dated 1925, was the first forest visitor map made by the Northern District with a format and scale that met nation-wide standards for visitor maps. Oddly, the panel photograph is uncaptioned. On the right, a 1927 folded forest visitor map for the Flathead National Forest. Like the Coeur d’Alene map, the Flathead map fit a standard forest visitor map format used by all national forests at this time and issued with the scale of 1:253,440, or 4 miles to the inch.

Figure 13: Front covers of four, forest visitor maps issued in the 1930s by the Northern Region. The Helena and Deerlodge National Forest are both dated 1935 and, like those visitor maps made since 1925, have identical formats, scales, and black & white maps. The Lolo National Forest map dated 1937 illustrates the transition between two distinct types of forest visitor maps. Its front cover is similar to the two 1935 maps, but inside, the 1:253,440-scale map now uses green to show national forest land. The folded map cover of the Gallatin National Forest map of 1940 been redesigned with a different type face, larger front photograph, and now includes a location map. The map uses green, like the Lolo National Forest map, to show national forest land.
While never as ambitious as other regions in producing special area or recreation mapping in the decade of the 1930s, the Northern Region still made nine maps purely for outdoor enthusiasts. These special area maps were made for popular recreation destinations such as the Priest Lake, the Kalispell area, the Deerlodge and Beaverhead recreation areas to promote travel to the national forests. Counted as a recreation map is the one pictured in Figure 22 on page 53, of the entire Northern Region. In captioned photographs on the verso and a map surrounded by national forest enticements, such as “Restful forests of pine and fir” and “Wilderness trails,” the map clearly served as an invitation to the public to visit the national forests. Only a few maps of primitive areas were made in the pre-war era by the Northern Region, but noteworthy examples are the 1936, 1939, and 1941 maps of the three primitive areas that, in 1940, were merged into the one Bob Marshall Wilderness (South Fork of the Flathead, Pentagon, and Sun River), the 1937 map of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in Idaho and Montana, and the 1938 map of the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area.

Figure 14: The title on this folded recreation map’s front panel is, Nezperce National Forest, Northern Idaho, For Your Vacation. Unfolded, the back of the map has eight black & white photographs. The map was compiled by Eugene Val Wagner in 1938. His name is found in the lower left corner of this map, on four other recreation maps from this period, and he undoubtedly is responsible for other recreation maps where the map maker’s name or initials had been omitted.

D. Mapping the National Forests of the Northern Region since 1946

Like other Forest Service regions after the war, the Northern Region faced the need to produce newer more accurate maps while having to contend with a shortage of staff and funding for aerial photography acquisition. Also, new National Map Accuracy Standards had been issued by the Bureau of the Budget in 1947 for federal agencies. These standards would be the dominating influence on Forest Service administrative mapping for many years. Aerial photography acquisition and staffing would eventually improve to the point when, in 1967, the Northern Region had completed an accurate “Class A” administrative map based on aerial photography and meeting national map accuracy standards for all of its national forests. However, the problem that presented itself immediately after World War II was how the Northern Region could meet the need for accurate administrative mapping.
The gap between the immediate need for administrative maps after the war and the actual acquisition of aerial photography in order to make accurate maps was bridged by partially revising and reproducing decades old administrative maps to serve until new more accurate maps could be made. Because this strategy produced a wide array of accuracy of its maps, the Forest Service adopted a system for classifying map base material for all regions with a “Class A” rating as the highest for accuracy and “E” or “EE” for accuracy unknown. How this classification system was applied to base data is difficult to determine since the definitions for each of the alphabetical designations of B, C, and D could not be found after many years of research and inquiries addressed to Forest Service cartographers. From the map record itself one can conclude that the classification system first appeared around 1951 and ended about 1980 when most every national forest had been accurately mapped with aerial photography and carried an “A” rating. Many of these hastily revised maps remained as blue line or ozalid prints, but if printed, the emergency maps were given the lowest possible accuracy rating of “Class EE.” In one example, the Northern Region revised its 1936 topographic map of the Cabinet National Forest and reissued the map under a new title since the Cabinet National Forest had been eliminated in 1954. The new title of the map reflects the distribution of the lands of the former Cabinet National Forest: Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956. Because of the map’s multi-forest coverage, a complete citation is found under Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional Maps.

Significantly during this period, and in an expression of regional autonomy, Region One launched a unique series of maps at a scale of 8 miles to the inch (1:506,880) often in both a flat administrative edition with a blank verso and a folded forest visitor edition with text on the other side.26 The Lolo National Forest holds the distinction of having the first map and the last map produced in this series; flat administrative map editions issued in 1949 and 1961 respectively. Not every forest had both an administrative and a forest visitor edition issued simultaneously, but seen over the entire period, all forests, except the Beaverhead and Lewis & Clark, had published an example of each edition. Also published was a map of all the national forests in Region One in both a flat and folded edition in 1951. The folded edition was uniform in appearance to the region’s forest visitor maps (see Figure 15, Page 41 and Figure 23, Page 55). National forest lands were shown on the 8-inch maps in green, water features in blue and cultural features (towns, roads, railroads, boundary lines, etc.) in black, but carried no accuracy rating. Besides the green forest land, the most prominent feature on these 8-mile maps was the public land grid. Typescript text and black and white photographs appeared on the back of the forest visitor maps. They were printed by a local printer in Missoula, Montana and so, did not enter the nation-wide distribution system as part of the Government Printing Office's depository library program. Because they were also issued in an administrative edition, they might have been kept out of the depository library distribution system as being considered internal operating publications, not subject to the federal depository laws affecting government publications.

The 8-inch administrative maps were soon replaced by Class “A” Forest Series administrative maps at 1:126,720-scale of individual forests beginning in 1958 with the Kootenai National Forest and by a new series of forest visitor maps. Between 1958 and 1967, the Northern Region had constructed a Class “A” map for every one of its national forests, a remarkable achievement in less than ten years. The Region continued at regular intervals to revise or make new Class A maps for its national forests and using these Class A maps, the Northern Region was able to produce ranger district maps for each forest as Table 1 below shows. Three Class A administrative maps were also made for the national grasslands under the Northern Region’s jurisdiction, but none of the grassland areas had ranger district maps made after the publication of a Class A map.

The Northern Region shared with the Pacific Northwest Region an early interest in producing small scale administrative maps of ranger districts, but only for the Deerlodge and Flathead National Forest (1939?) in Montana and the Coeur d’Alene National Forest (1940) in Idaho. Perhaps World War II interrupted a more ambitious ranger district mapping program. In 1955 new ranger district maps at large scales were produced for the Helena and again for the Deerlodge National Forests, while incomplete sets for the Gallatin and the Lolo National Forests were made in 1955 and 1961 respectively. Once a Class A map had been constructed from aerial photographs or from maps based on aerial photographs, ranger district maps could be extracted from the Class A map and printed on a reduced sized sheet. These ranger district maps could be used for administrative/management purposes, fire control, or provided to the recreationist in lieu of a forest visitor map. Ranger District maps became an even more important part of the Northern Region’s mapping efforts in the 1960s and early 1970s as a derivative map product of the new administrative mapping. Ranger district maps were never automatically or regularly distributed to libraries and depositories. What maps are publicly available were probably received as gifts. Table 1 below shows the year the first Class A maps were made for each national forest, the year(s) when a new Class A map was made or revised, and the year(s) when ranger district maps were extracted from the Class A maps. Table 2 charts Class A mapping for the national grasslands administered by Region One.

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26 Scales did vary from forest to forest. Both the 1954 administrative and forest visitor editions for the Coeur d’Alene National Forest had the scale of approximately 1:300,000.
TABLE 1: CLASS A MAP PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Forest/Sheet Name</th>
<th>Year 1st Class “A” Map Published</th>
<th>Year New Map Issued (up to 1975)</th>
<th>Year Ranger District Maps Produced From Administrative Map</th>
<th>Year First Class A Forest Visitor Map Published</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coeur d’Alene</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custer, Ashland Division</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custer, Beartooth Div.</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custer, Sioux Division</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deerlodge</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathed*</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helena</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho Panhandle</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaniksu East Half</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1974‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaniksu West Half</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1974‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaniksu*</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis &amp; Clark, Jefferson Division</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis &amp; Clark, Rocky Mountain Division</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lolo East Half</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lolo West Half</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lolo*</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nezperce East Half</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nezperce West Half</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nezperce†</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joe</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Joe*</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1974 (Idaho Panhandle NF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*National Forest shown on one sheet or 2 maps on sheet back to back.
† Map on one sheet. ‡ One map printed on both sides of sheet, East Half – West Half

TABLE 2: CLASS “A” NATIONAL GRASSLAND MAP PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN REGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Grassland Forest/Sheet Name</th>
<th>Date First Edition Published</th>
<th>Date New Map Issued/Scale (up to 1980)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand River National Grassland</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Missouri National Grassland</td>
<td>1974</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheyenne National Grassland</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

40
Figure 15: Examples of map covers of forest visitor maps produced by the Northern Region beginning in 1951 and ending in 1961. The regional map (upper left) is dated 1951 and carries a scale of 1:2,534,400 or about 40 miles to the inch (see Figure 23, Page 55 for an image of the unfolded administrative map equivalent). Individual forest maps, like the 1955 map of the Deerlodge National Forest and the 1951 Nezperce National Forest, shown above, had a scale of 8 miles to the inch or 1:506,880. Forest visitor and administrative maps were identical, except administrative maps were issued flat, had a blank verso and no panel title. Unlike the Deerlodge and Nezperce forest visitor maps shown here, later editions of this style of forest visitor map for the Clearwater (1961), the Gallatin (1960), the Lolo (1957) and the Nezperce (1959) carried an illustration on their panel titles. In this illustration, a flat administrative map for the Rocky Mountain Division of the Lewis & Clark National Forest without text dated 1954 underlies the three folded forest visitor maps. An administrative map of the Jefferson Division of the Lewis & Clark National Forest was also issued flat without text in 1954, but forest visitor editions were not issued in this format. Two forest visitor maps for the Lewis & Clark National Forest in the new style, one for each division, were compiled and issued in 1964 (see Figure 16, Page 42). The two maps were combined into one and reissued in 1970 (see Figure 17, Page 43).
Until 1962, forest visitor maps had been prepared using the most current 1:506,880-scale administrative map. As large scale Class A forest administrative maps in the Forest Series were being issued, the Northern Region in the early 1960s began making a new series of unique forest visitor maps. However, this new series shared no features found on administrative maps (see Figure 16, Page 42). Early issues in the series of forest visitor maps had one-color cover photographs. After 1967, new issues and reprints in this series had color photographs on their title panels, a departure from the earlier 8-mile maps cover panels with minimal text and graphics (see Figure 17, Page 43). Unfolded, the new style national forest visitor map presented national forest land in green, roads, trails, and campgrounds in red with scales from between 1:253,440 to 1:350,000. The maps included lists of campgrounds, Forest Service administrative offices, and other information important to the forest visitor. Text and graphics were added to the back of the map. This series, produced from 1962 to 1973, represented a great improvement over the 8-inch maps of the previous decade, but they all carried low accuracy ratings of “C” to “Class Unknown” or Class E.

The forest visitor map and the administrative map formats were once again made uniform, when, in 1972, the first forest visitor maps issued with the Class A Forest Series map as its base were printed for the Bitterroot and for the Coeur d’Alene National Forests. Others, like the 1974 forest visitor map issued for the Kaniksu National Forest, followed (see Figure 18, Page 44). These new detailed and accurate Class A maps lacked a distinctive panel title, illustrations, and descriptive text, but included lists of campgrounds/recreation sites and were folded to measure 8.5” x 12” or larger. The familiar folded forest visitor map with a panel title, panel illustration, and descriptive text returned in the 1980s and would keep their Class A accuracy rating. After 1972, both administrative maps and forest visitor maps were once again presented with a uniform scale, format, and accuracy.

Figure 16: A new series of forest visitor maps was introduced by the Northern Region in 1962 replacing the 1:506,880-scale 8-inch forest visitor maps issued from 1951 to 1961. The new series had larger, intermediate scales. Early maps in the series had one-color panel titles as seen above; color panels after 1967. From left to right: two forest visitor maps dated 1964 covering the Lewis & Clark National Forest, in sepia, the Jefferson Division (photograph of Kings Hill Winter Sports Area) and in green, the Rocky Mountain Division (photograph of the Chinese Wall, Bob Marshall Wilderness Area); 1964 map of the Montana Unit of the Custer National Forest (photograph of Rimrock Lake, Beartooth Division); Flathead National Forest map dated 1963 (photograph of Clayton Lake in the Jewel Basin). Forming the background to these four maps is the fully opened forest visitor map of the Clearwater National Forest dated 1963, showing the new series’ features of a larger scale, use of color and illustrations, with a listing of recreation sites and location of Forest Service District offices.
Figures 17: Maps in the forest visitor map series from 1962 to 1973 did not change but the map covers were now presented in color on those issued from 1967 to 1973. From left to right: Montana Unit (Beartooth Division) of the Custer National Forest, a 1968? reprint of the 1964 map (see Figure 16, Page 42) with new color photograph for the folded title panel (Elk Lake, Beartooth Primitive Area); 1973 Gallatin National Forest map, the last published in this series, with a color photograph of a hiker viewing Mount Cowan (11,206 feet) in the Absaroka Range; 1970 map of the Lewis & Clark National Forest presenting both divisions of the national forest on opposite sides of the unfolded sheet, with a color photograph of Gibson Reservoir on the Rocky Mountain Division; Helena National Forest map dated 1971 with a color photograph captioned “Trout Creek Canyon, Scenic Figure Eight Route” in the Big Belt Mountains. This type of map gave way to the Class A map depicted in Figure 18, Page 44, used for both administrative and for the forest visitor purposes.

The Northern Region produced more special area maps during this period. A few wilderness maps were made at about the same time in the same style as ranger district maps. A Gates of the Mountains Wilderness map was printed in 1968 and has the same appearance as the flat ranger district maps produced for the Helena National Forest in 1969. Others were produced in full color. The Northern Region cooperated with both the Montana and Idaho Fish and Game Departments in the production of sportsman’s maps for five popular hunting and fishing areas in the states, such as the Upper Bitterroot and Madison Valley areas in Montana and the Moose Creek area in Idaho. Every effort has been made to list as many of these special maps as possible when uncovered in libraries, archives, and in databases, but with limited quantities and limited distribution, they are difficult to find. These are listed in Part X, Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping. They illustrate the wide variety of special maps made for areas in the Northern Region, from the Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area on the Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests to the Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area on the Gallatin National Forest.

Taken as a whole, the mapping record of the Northern Region presents both the Region's pursuing its own unique cartographic path and, at the same time, indisputably conforming to the standard practices and policies of its parent bureau without conflict or contradiction. This can be explained by the decentralized administrative tradition of the Forest Service.
Figure 18: The new look of forest visitor maps made by the Northern Region since 1972, 1:126,720-scale, “Forest Service Map Class A,” folded to 8.5 x 8.25 inches or larger, format identical to the Class A administrative map, but with added finding aids to recreation sites and facilities. The two maps shown in this illustration are: 1) the title cartouche of the folded 1974 forest visitor map of the Kaniksu National Forest with 2) the background map being the 1977 forest visitor map of the Helena National Forest with the city of Helena in the top center. Colors indicate land ownership and in the case of the Forest Service, the darker green represents the lands of the national forest depicted (Helena) and adjacent national forest lands shown in lighter green, in this example, in the southwestern portion of the map, the Deerlodge National Forest.

E. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers

Scope and Arrangement

The cartobibliography appearing after the administrative history of each national forest in Part VII, Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests, 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 (metadata) for maps distributed through the depository library program were published in hard copy in the Government Printing Office’s Monthly Catalog of Government Publications. With common descriptive rules for maps, libraries too, began in earnest to contribute their own map records, both current and historical, to the national database along with the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office. Because more is known about Forest Service maps and mapping after these developments of the mid-1970s, both those printed by the Government Printing Office and those printed locally by regional offices of the Forest Service, there is less of a need to list here what has already been gathered together in the national bibliographic database. Second, the Forest Service in and around 1975 began to bring its forest visitor’s maps into conformity with its administrative maps, the majority of which were published at a scale of 1:126,720 or 2 miles to the inch with high accuracy, which meant that maps issued for the public ceased to have that local

27 WorldCat, the national bibliographic database is searchable by the public at its website: https://www.worldcat.org
look and feel, characteristic of the Forest Service Region in which they were produced. Generally, the only difference between the administrative map and the forest visitor map from the mid-1970s onward was that most maps made for the public included descriptive text and photographs, and were issued folded.

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, black & white multiple use maps, and commercial reformatting of Forest Service maps. Internal engineering maps and drawings made for forest improvements such as roads, trails, telephone systems, and fire protection facilities as well as timber sale maps are not included here. As a general rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions.

Every effort has been made to include as many significant regionally produced special area maps, such as recreation areas, trails, driving tours, and the like, as was possible. Yet due to their numbers, singularity, and ephemeral nature, this type of map was difficult to identify and gather. Other maps for wilderness areas and national grasslands were widely distributed. Most of these are included here in Part X, Wilderness, National Grasslands and Special Area Mapping.

Before World War II, when the Forest Service produced a new administrative map, the agency usually issued the map at two scales, 1:253,440-scale and 1:126,720-scale or a 4-inch map and a 2-inch map. There were occasions when the Forest Service issued a “suite” of maps, that is, a set of administrative maps at both 1:126,720 scale and at 1:253,440-scale accompanied by a forest visitor folded map, all issued in the same year. The 1931 maps covering the Nezperce National Forest are an example of this infrequent coincidence. As appealing as this symmetry is, however, one cannot assume that the presence of one edition means the existence of the others. For instance, for the Absaroka National Forest, administrative maps at 1:253,440-scale were issued in 1919 and 1925, yet complimentary administrative maps at 1:126,720-scale for these two years could not be located in any research institution or found cataloged in any bibliographic database. This is in contrast to the two administrative maps with these two scales issued simultaneously for the Absaroka National Forest in 1930, 1933, and 1937. 2-inch maps for 1919 and 1925 have not been seen nor have they appeared in any database so therefore, they do not appear in this map listing, although they may be discovered later.

Due to the unique mapping characteristics found in each region of the Forest Service, the cartobibliography for each regional chapter, as here for the Northern Region, is arranged in a slightly different manner. This is especially true for the early maps of the Forest Reserves produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. But in general, the first maps to be listed are those showing the whole region and then by smaller areas in the region not identified with a particular national forest. Next to be listed are General Land Office state maps included in whole or in part of the particular region followed by the largest segment of the map listing, the maps of individual forest reserves and national forests. Ahead of each map listing are a few paragraphs on each forest and an administrative history in chronological order by event. The cartobibliography concludes with a separate listing of special maps: wilderness areas, national grasslands, and miscellaneous areas. A special section on the Colville National Forest can be found after special mapping covering the time when the Colville was administered and mapped as a part of the Northern Region. 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 each regional chapter.

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. In order to preserve this chronological arrangement and, at the same time, maintain the 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 diagram or map can be found reproduced in the pages of the United States Statutes at Large and these are noted with an * in the administrative history itself. But the proclamation diagrams described in the citations are those printed separately and not the smaller page-sized diagrams found in the volumes of the United States Statutes at Large. Executive order maps were only issued separately, and most do not include maps. After the proclamation and executive order maps come any General Land Office maps produced for the forest reserve, then Geological Survey mapping, Forest Atlas citations, and finally U.S. Forest Service mapping up to 1975.

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 or 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.
Since many of the early forest reserves were later broken up into smaller national forests and renamed, it is important for a researcher to note that if they are examining, for instance, the modern day Kaniksu National Forest, the first entry in the administrative history for the Kaniksu notes that the forest was established from lands of the Priest River National Forest. At that point, our user should examine the map listings for the Priest River Forest Reserve and National Forest 1897-1908 to discover additional mapping resources and administrative history, such as the U.S. Geological Survey mapping, previous to the establishment of the Kaniksu in 1908. Similarly, in reviewing the administrative history and mapping of early forest reserves, note the last entry in each that specifies how that early forest reserve or national forest had been reorganized or renamed. Then follow up by surveying these newer national forests for maps covering the area of interest. Cross references are provided, but users should rely on the administrative histories to take them back and forth in time to other areas in this reference work to gain the complete administrative and map record of any given national forest or specific land area.

Sample Map Entry (see Figures 19, 20, and 21 below)

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1927. (Forest visitor map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°35' – W112°50'/N48°30' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 58 cm. folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: (in this map’s case, none available)

Explanation:

First line, title information:
Title of the map as it appears open and flat. (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

Second line, statement of responsibility:
Agency and/or author information as it appears on the map. Revisions if any. Printing information if available on the map. Reprinting information if any.

Third line, mathematical data:
Publication date, [Publication date verified], [? Publication date not verified], scale, geographic coordinates only if printed on the map, public land grid shown or not shown, color or black & white, physical dimensions, height by width in centimeters, and if folded, dimensions folded, how relief is depicted or not (if a topographic map, the contour interval is provided).

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

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

Sixth line, map reference:
Whenever a specific reference is found in an index or annual report of another agency for an individual map or Forest Atlas, it is provided here as are Monthly Catalog citations from the Government Printing Office.
Seventh line, holding information:
Listing of institutions holding this map in its collections. Most commonly used are: NA = National Archives; NAL = National Agricultural Library; LC = Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; university and public libraries are spelled out and arranged alphabetically by state. If held by more than 10 Libraries, the map is considered commonly held, and only the holdings of the Library of Congress, National Archives, or National Agricultural Library are indicated.

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

Figure 19: Front and back illustrated panels for the 1927 forest visitors’ map for the Flathead National Forest, Montana as described in the sample citation.
Figure 20: Unfolded map showing title block, upper right corner, for the 1927 Flathead National Forest, Montana.

Figure 21: Compilation statement from the lower left corner of the unfolded 1927 Flathead National Forest map. The statement, “Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey“ appears in the lower right corner outside the neat line.
Cartographers

In the course of this project, for all regions, 381 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 came to an end earlier in some regions, notably the Pacific Northwest Region, which stopped including names by the early 1940s. Most other regions, like the Northern Region, ended the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing maps by the early 1960s. A good example of this can be found in the Gallatin National Forest mapping. In 1961, map credits are given to W. E. Dunstan and L. V. Jones as the compilers and tracers of the East Half of the Gallatin National Forest administrative map, whereas the map of the West Half of the Gallatin National Forest published in 1962, personal names have been dropped altogether. The statement of responsibility on the 1962 map merely reads, "compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula..."

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, but the custom also hid the identity of women cartographers. The work of women cartographers of the Forest Service has been revealed, especially those working in regional offices, by this examination of Forest Service mapping. Early Forest Service staff directories issued by the agency itself did not reach down to fully list the rank and file and so are of limited use in identifying its cartographers up to about 1940. After this date most all Forest Service staff came to be listed. Even so, initials continued to be used in place of full first and middle names.

To obtain the most complete name possible for the index of cartographers, city directories for Washington, D.C. and for all the cities where regional offices are located were consulted as well as a genealogical database. Several names could not be located in the directories, but most every important one has been identified, some with interesting stories as the city directories often included the person’s occupation or employer. Of the 64 names identified on Region One maps, only four, or 6.25%, could not be fully identified. Most of these unidentifiable names were perhaps stationed in national forest Supervisor's Headquarters in smaller cities that lacked city directories and not in the Regional Office in Missoula, or were temporary hires. But, in comparison to other regions, this is a rather low percentage of unknowns.

Ten women cartographers that worked on the maps of Region 1, but stationed in the Washington, D.C. office have been identified and listed, while three were based in the Regional Headquarters of the Northern Region in Missoula, Montana. Joining the well-known women cartographers stationed in the Washington, D.C., Headquarters Office, such as Sara Lillian Acker, Ellen L. Mehurin, and Rose Shaw are the cartographers of Region 1, R. Etta Brechbill, Joan Kemp, and Theodora Reed.

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

V. Maps of the Region

A. Region as a whole

National Forests. (Administrative map)
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, District No. 1, W.B. Greeley, District Forester; compiled from official Land Office and forest maps under the direction of F. E. Bonner, Chief of Geography, District No. 1, March, 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue line print.
89 x 113 cm. Relief not indicated.
The national forests of Region One are shown on this blue line print, along with International, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries. Also shows stage routes, railroads, cities and towns, and major rivers and lakes. Includes Yellowstone National Park. Map has paste-on note: “This map was received in this Office [Atlas Office in the Washington, D.C. Headquarters of the Forest Service] Feb. 14, 1917 without caption.”
Holdings: NA
2) Color edition showing the national forests of District 1 in three shades of green, Indian Reservations in yellow, and national parks in brown on a base map as described in no. 1 above.

3) Color edition showing the national forests of District 1 in three shades of green, Indian Reservations in yellow, and national parks in brown along with main and proposed roads in orange and county boundaries and names in brown on a base map as described in no. 1 above.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA has #1 and #3; LC has #2 and #3; Region 1 & NAL – have all three.

OCLC: 41590989

National Forest Road Map, Forests in District One within Montana & North Idaho. (Forest visitor map)

Shows major highways in the Northern District along with national forests and national parks. Map constructed before the introduction of the national highway numbering system so named highways, “The Theodore Roosevelt International Highway,” the “Yellowstone Trail,” and the “National Parks Highway” identified with blazes or symbols. Also shows route of the Lolo Trail, the route of Lewis & Clark 1805-1806, the Continental Divide, towns and settlements, mileage between points, Forest Service administrative locations, lakes and rivers.


Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC; NA

OCLC: 39833781

Roads and National Forests in Montana and Northern Idaho. (Forest visitor map)
United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region. U.S. Government Printing Office : 1930. 1930. Scale: ca. 1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 69 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and national forest names shown in green. Also shows three classes of roads, Forest Service ranger stations, forest names, and the route of Lewis and Clark, 1805-1806. Map shows only USFS, Region 1 – Northern Region.

22 panels of descriptive text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph, “A road through the forest.”

Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 434 (February 1931), page 599.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley, Biosciences; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NA; NAL

OCLC: 27560511

National Forests Region 1, 1932. (Administrative map)

1932. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,200. W117°00' -- W102°40'/N49°00' -- N44°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 81 x 150 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, International, state, and county boundaries, Regional and Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters, county seats, other towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Forest boundaries corrected to Nov. 1, 1932.” Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; public land grid in Montana is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 228145616

National Forests Region 1. (Administrative map) Extracts of this important map: Figure 24, Page 72; Figure 26, Page 107; Figures 28 & 29, Page 137; Figure 33, Page 198; Figure 40 Page 292; Figure 41, Page 296

Issued in three editions:
1) Black & white showing outlines of the national forests, Indian Reservations, and national parks as well as state and International Boundaries, major cities, railroads, lakes, and drainage.
2) Color edition showing the national forests of Region 1 in three shades of green, Indian Reservations in yellow, and national parks in gray on a base map as described in no. 1 above.
3) Color edition showing the national forests of Region 1 in three shades of green, Indian Reservations in yellow, and national parks in gray along with main and proposed roads in orange and county boundaries and names in brown on a base map as described in no. 1 above.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; Region 1; NA has #2 and #3
OCLC: 21859848

**National Forests Region 1, 1936.** (Administrative map)
1936. Scale: ca. 1:760,320. W118°30′—W103°00′/N49°00′—N44°00′. Color. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 157 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Water features in blue. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, International, state, and county boundaries, Regional and Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters, county seats, district ranger stations, other towns and settlements, and railroads. “Forest boundaries corrected to July 1, 1936.” Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; public land grid in Montana is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; in Washington and Oregon, the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC; NA

**National Forests Region 1, 1936.** (Administrative map)
1936. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,200. W118°30′—W103°00′/N49°00′ – N44°00′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows District, Forest Supervisor’s, and Ranger District Headquarters of the Forest Service, county seats, other towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Forest boundaries corrected to July 1, 1936.” Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; public land grid in Montana is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; in Oregon it is based on the Willamette Meridian.
Issued in three editions:
1) Color edition with water features in blue. Otherwise, black & white showing outlines of the national forests, Indian Reservations, and national parks as well as state and International boundaries, major cities, railroads.
2) Color edition showing the national forests of Region 1 in three shades of green, adjacent national forests in other regions shown in light green; Indian Reservations in yellow, national parks in purple; water features in blue on a base map as described in no. 1 above.
3) Color edition showing the national forests of Region 1 in three shades of green; adjacent national forests in other regions shown in light green; Indian Reservations in yellow; national parks in purple; main, lateral, and proposed roads in red; county boundaries and names in brown; water features in blue on a base map as described in no. 1 above.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; NA has #2; LC has #3; Region 1 has all three
OCLC: 41591021

**National Forests Region 1.** (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 22, Page 53*
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by E. V. Wagner, 1937.
[1937] Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Dark green on white. 23 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
In various shades of green, shows and names the national forests in Region One along with primitive areas, ranger district stations and Forest Supervisors Headquarters. Also shows national park, International, and state boundaries, cities and towns, major highways and rivers. Includes insets of the Ashland Division and the Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest in southeastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota. Recreational resources, such as “Wilderness Trails” and “Miles of Fishing Streams” surround the map.
On verso: Photographs depicting National Forest scenes and recreational resources, captions such as “Unmatched Scenery.” Panel title: *Enjoy Your National Forests*. Panel illustration, green and white photograph of a man and woman camping entitled, “Vacation Time.” Map could have been originally folded to 11 x 8 cm. or simply issued flat.
Holdings: LC

52
Figure 22: National Forests of Region 1 in 1937 traced by Eugene Val Wagner, who worked on other Region 1 recreation maps for the forest visitor. The map shows primitive areas in a lighter shade of green, except for the Anaconda-Pintlar, established in 1937 after this map was issued. In the northeast corner of Montana, it reads, “You are cordially invited to visit your national forests – Only requirements are care with fire and leaving a clean camp.” Surrounding he map are national forests benefits that could entice the tourist to visit the national forests, such as “Wild animals, large & small” and “Miles of fishing streams.”

Winter Sports in the Northern Region National Forests. (Forest visitor booklet and map)
Issued by Region One, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1939-1940.
1939. 2 leaves, 14 pages. Booklet, 27 x 21 cm. Descriptive text (mimeographed) with map. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of a skier on the slope.
Holdings: Montana State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC (Book): 41764010

----- Winter Sports Areas, Northern National Forest Region, Montana, Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington. (Forest visitor map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region; traced by E.V. Wagner, 1937.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color (red on blue base map). 23 x 33 cm., folded into booklet, 26 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Locations of developed winter sports areas (keyed by number to the text) and the roads to the winter sports areas shown in red. Also shows the national forests of the Northern Region, state boundaries, main roads, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, and rivers. Map folded into the booklet without page number.
National Forests Region One, 1950. (Administrative map)
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. Agriculture – Missoula.
1950. Scale: ca. 1:2,534,400. W119°00’—W102°00’/N49°00’—N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
24 x 48 cm. Relief not shown.
In different shades of green, shows national forests of Region One in Montana, northern Idaho, northwestern South Dakota, and northeastern Washington State. County names and boundaries shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows state boundaries and Forest Service administrative locations.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 20575982

National Forests Region One, 1951. (Administrative map) See Figure 23, Page 55
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. Agriculture – Missoula.
1951. Scale: ca. 1:2,534,400. W119°00’—W102°00’/N49°00’—N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
24 x 49 cm. Relief not shown.
In different shades of green, shows national forests of Region One in Montana, northern Idaho, and northwestern South Dakota and northeastern Washington State. County names and boundaries shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and International Boundaries, major cities, and Forest Service administrative locations. Also issued in an edition with “main roads” shown in red and national parks shown in pink which does not have the imprint “Agriculture – Missoula.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines
OCLC: 57118639

National Forests Region One, 1951. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 15, Page 41
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. Agriculture – Missoula.
1951. Scale: ca. 1:2,534,400. W119°00’—W103°00’/N49°00’—N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
24 x 48 cm., on sheet, 46 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.
In different shades of green, shows national forests of Region One in Montana, northern Idaho, and northwestern South Dakota and northeastern Washington State. National Parks shown in pink; main roads shown in red, and water features shown in blue. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and International Boundaries, major cities, and Forest Service administrative locations. Map illustrated with drawings of forest resources such as recreation, wildlife, jobs, etc. Above map, text reads, “National Forests are publicly owned, yours to enjoy, yours to help protect – Natural resources managed for you by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.”
Typescript text and black & white drawings on verso. Panel title: National Forests, Northern Region, Montana, N.E. Washington, N. Idaho, N.W. South Dakota. Title panel also has an outline map of the United States highlighting the location of the Northern Region of the U.S. Forest Service and “Regional Forester, Missoula, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742004350

National Forests, Region One, 1957. (Forest visitor map)
1957. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00’—W103°00’/N49°00’ – N44°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid.
Color. 1 map, 24 x 49 cm., on sheet 48 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests of Region One in various shades of green; national parks in pink; main roads in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, International, and state boundaries, towns, Region One headquarters in Missoula and individual Forest Supervisor’s headquarters. Includes text and two photographs.
10 panels of text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: National Forests of the Northern Region. Title panel has uncaptioned black & white photograph of a high mountain lake and “Regional Forester, Missoula, Montana, April 1957.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 52346639

54
Figure 23: Administrative map of the *National Forests of Region One* dated 1951. The same map was used for the folded forest visitor map of the same date and scale as seen in Figure 15 on Page 41. The forest visitor map had drawings surrounding the map of forest resources such as recreation, wildlife, jobs, etc., while the administrative map pictured here lacked those drawings and text.

**National Forests, Region One, 1959** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. 1959. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00’ – W103°00’/N49°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 49 cm., on sheet, 48 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not shown. Shows national forests of Region One in various shades of green; national parks in pink; main roads in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, International, and state boundaries, towns, Region One headquarters in Missoula and individual Forest Supervisor’s headquarters. Includes text and illustrations. 10 panels of text and black & white illustrations on verso. Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Oregon State Univ. OCLC: 45169018

**National Forests, Region One, 1962.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at the Regional Office, Missoula, Mont.; revised September, 1962. 1962. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,000. W119°00’ – W102°40’/N49°00’– N43°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map on two sheets, 98 x 48 cm., on sheets, 48 x 43 cm. Relief not shown. Shows the national forests of Region One in four shades of green and national grasslands in brown. Also shows lakes, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Inset: Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands [North Dakota]. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; and in Oregon, the Willamette Meridian. Holdings: Oregon State Univ.; NA OCLC: 45162678

**National Forests, Region One, 1963.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont. 1963. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00’ – W103°00’/N49°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 50 cm. Relief not shown. Shows national forests and grasslands in Region One, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Inset: Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands. Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of South Carolina OCLC: 37617364
National Forests, Region One, 1963. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. Agriculture-Defense Printing Service, Ogden. DPS-65-614
1965. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00’ – W103°00’/N49°00’ – N44°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 45 cm., on sheet, 46 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown. An earlier printing of this map has “1957” on the cover.
Shows national forests and grasslands in Region One, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Inset: Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands. Includes text, photos, and directory information.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 37617364

National Forests and National Grasslands of Region One, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at the Regional Office, Missoula, Mont.; revised 1966.
1966. Scale: ca. 1:1,267,000. W119°00’ – W102°40’/N49°00’– N43°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map on two sheets, 49 x 110 cm., on sheets, 49 x 55 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows the national forests of Region One in four shades of green and national grasslands in brown. Also shows lakes, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Inset: Sheyenne National Grassland. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana; and in Oregon and Washington, the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 62728110

National Forests and National Grasslands, Region One, 1966. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:2,534,400. W119°00’ – W102°00’/N49°00’ – N44°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 56 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forests in four shades of green; national grasslands shown in brown; main roads shown in red; county names and boundaries shown in brown. Also shows Regional and Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters, cities and towns. Inset: Sheyenne National Grassland [North Dakota]. Base map used for many internal purposes.
Map issued in several editions:
1) Edition described above;
2) Edition described above without red roads but with red 30-minuted numbered quadrangles;
3) Edition described above without red roads but showing aerial photography coverage for various time periods shown in red;
4) Water features in blue with no other colors used;
5) National forests in green, grasslands in brown, and water in blue;
6) National forests in green, grasslands, county names and boundaries in brown, water features in blue.
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Eastern Michigan Univ.; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC
OCLC: 12961134

National Forests, Region One, 1968. (Forest visitor map)
1969. Scale: ca. 1:2,900,000. W119°00’ – W102°00’/N49°00’ – N44°00’. Color. 23 x 50 cm., on sheet, 46 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forests and grasslands in Region One, national parks, rivers, main roads and principal cities. Includes listing of national forest headquarters and directory information for forests in the Northern Region. Insets: Sheyenne National Grasslands and uncaptioned outline map of the United States showing the location of Region One shaded black.
Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel or folded title: Northern Region National Forests. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photograph “Indian Post Office Lake along Lolo Trail in Bitterroot Mountain Range, Clearwater National Forest.”
Holdings: Montana State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 54087070
B. Sub-Regional maps

Map of National Forest Lands in the Vicinity of Missoula, Montana Showing Roads, Trails, Fishing, Hunting, Camping Grounds. (Forest visitor map)
Forest Service, Dist. No. 1, 1912.
National forest lands shown in green; good automobile roads, secondary roads, and various recreational pursuits (hunting, fishing, camping, etc.) shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Area covered forms portions of the present-day Lolo and Bitterroot National Forests. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; public land grid in Montana based on the Montana Meridian.
Holdings (Color): Montana Historical Society; NA; (Black & white): Region 1
OCLC: 742003393
Vacation Vistas, Rocky Mountain Quadrangle. (Forest visitor map)
1920. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 49 cm., folded to 27 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map shows “National Forest Area” (present day Flathead, Lolo, and western Lewis and Clark National Forests) in green; major roads and mileages between points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows populated places and railroads. Map surrounded by black & white illustrations.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 312 (December 1920), page 223.
Holdings (map): Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; NA (book): Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
OCLC (map): 35770024; (book): 78742363

Tourist Guide Map: Clark Fork Quadrangle. (Forest visitor map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 41 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map covers area from Missoula on the east to Spokane in the west, and from the United States – Canadian border south to the town of Kooskia on the Clearwater River. Shows the Clearwater, St. Joe, Coeur d’Alene, Kaniksu, Pend Oreille, Kootenai, Lolo, and Blackfeet National Forests and portions of the Flathead, Missoula, and Bitterroot National Forests. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, road mileages, trails, railroads, tourist campgrounds, national parks, wildlife reserves, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Text, directory, and “Key maps,” showing the location of the three “Quadragle” or tourist guide maps prepared by U.S. Forest Service District No. 1, Missoula, Montana on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of an automobile on a forest road. Title panel also has, “Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service District 1.
Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA; NAL
OCLC: 725381104

Tourist Guide Map: Continental Divide Quadrangle. (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by United States Forest Service District 1, Missoula, Montana, 1922.
[1922] Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 43 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Map covers area along the continental divide in central Montana. Shows portions of the Beaverhead, Bitterroot, Deerlodge, Gallatin, Helena, Lolo, Madison, and Missoula National Forests and their boundaries. Does not show national forests in Idaho. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, road mileages, trails, railroads, tourist campgrounds rivers, lakes, and streams.
Text, directory, and “Key maps,” showing the location of the three other tourist guide maps published by the Forest Service District 1 on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of an automobile on a forest road. Title panel also has, “Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service District 1.
Holdings (map): Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Montana Historical Society; Montana State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA (book): Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
OCLC (map): 51027779; (book): 79697649

Tourist Guide Map: Yellowstone Quadrangle. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 12, Page 37
Prepared by U.S. Forest Service District 1.
1922. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 33 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map covers area from Billings in the east to Bozeman in the west, and from Great Falls south to Yellowstone National Park. Shows portions of the Absaroka, Beartooth, Gallatin, Shoshone, Helena, and Jefferson National Forests. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, road mileages, trails, railroads, tourist campgrounds, national parks, wildlife reserves, rivers, lakes, streams, the route taken by Lewis & Clark, and northern Yellowstone National Park.
Text, directory of Northern District forest headquarters, and “Key maps, showing the location of “Quadrangle” or tourist guide maps prepared by U.S. Forest Service District No. 1, Missoula, Mont” on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of an automobile on a forest road. Title panel also has, “Prepared by the U.S. Forest Service District 1.

Holdings (map): Montana Historical Society; NA; NAL; (book): Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison
OCLC (map): 52940300; (book): 83816510

Montana’s Largest Game Refuge. (Forest visitor map)
[1924]. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 22 cm., folded to 15 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows the location of the Spotted Bear Game Preserve on the Flathead National Forest and the Sun River Game Preserve on the Lewis & Clark National Forest. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, ranger stations, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Text describing the game refuges and an estimate of the numbers of big game on these two refuges on verso. Panel title: Montana’s Largest Big-Game Refuge: Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of an elk herd.
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 358 (October 1924), page 188.
Holdings (map): Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; NA; (book): Univ. of Washington
OCLC (map): 72594774; (book): 708490700

National Forest Guide Map of the Clearwater Region. (Forest visitor map)
[1924]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted 1929 and 1939.
Map covers area between Hamilton, Montana west to the Oregon/Washington border with Idaho and from the St. Joe National Forest [Clarkia, Idaho] south the Seven Devils [Pollock, Idaho] area. Shows the Nezperce, Selway and Clearwater National Forests and portions of the St. Joe and Idaho National Forests and their boundaries. Also shows roads, trails, railroads, and “Forest Service stations.” Includes “Key map, showing the location of tourist guide maps published by the Forest Service District 1.” LC copy date stamped “May 3 1924.”
15 panels of text and a black & white panel photograph captioned: “Bungalo Isabella Trail” on verso. Panel title: National Forests of the Clearwater Region, Nezperce-Selway-Clearwater, Oregon [i.e. Idaho]. Some maps will have the panel title corrected with an adhesive label for "Idaho" affixed over "Oregon."
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Boise State Univ.; Newberry Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35849546

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and Portions of the Blackfeet, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1929. (Topographic map)
1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°50’–W113°10’/N49°00’–N48°05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 90 x 111 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service and National Park Service administrative facilities and other structures, hotels, and automobile campgrounds. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 862118413

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and Portions of the Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1935. (Topographic map)

59
1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°50' – W113°10'/N49°00' – N48°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 111 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service and National Park Service administrative facilities and other structures, hotels, and automobile camp grounds. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Reflects the administrative reorganization of the area that occurred in the early 1930s. Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Reed College; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA OCLC: 38112305


Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956. (Topographic map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J. F. Shields, 1936; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory, 1936; reprint of Cabinet National Forest map 1936 Edition, with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to January 31, 1956, and minor corrections added. 1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°05’ – W114°40’/N48°20’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 125 x 95 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the former Cabinet National Forest (in 1954 dispersed between the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests) shown in green; contours and some hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, electric power stations and transmission lines. “Forest Service Map Class EE.” “Principal Meridian Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; LC; NAL; Region 1 OCLC: 612486848

VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps for States in the Northern Region, 1891-1944

The state maps issued irregularly by the General Land Office (since 1946 the Bureau of Land Management) to show the progress of public land surveying, important federal land withdrawals, administrative organization, and growth of the territorial or state infrastructure, can prove to be important spatial records for the researcher in the history of the national forests. The G.L.O. state maps show state and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian (yellow) reservations, national parks, monuments, and game and bird refuges (purple), water features and federal water projects (blue), national forests (green), status of public land surveys, towns and cities, locations of United States land offices, roads and railroad lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. These maps provide a unique and essential state context for the national forests that individual national forest maps lack. In some instances, they can be the only cartographic representation of a few, early, short-lived forest reserves, such as the Pacific Forest Reserve in Washington State. The map listing that follows provides full citations only for those G.L.O. state maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger, issued from the beginning of the forest reserves in 1891 to the end of G.L.O. state mapping in 1944, that actually show the forest reserves / national forests for that state. The years that state maps were issued are provided ahead of the map citations. G.L.O. maps of Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, and Washington State are presented here. After 1944, researchers can rely on the colored base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey of the several states showing public lands including national forests.
1. Idaho

The General Land Office issued a state map for Idaho in 1891, well before 1897 when the first forest reserves (the Bitter Root and the Priest River) were created in Idaho. The first G.L.O. map to show federal forest land came in 1898; the last in 1939.

State of Idaho.


1898. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10’ – W110°50’/N49°00’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 76 cm. Relief shown by shading.

Shows the Priest River and Bitter Root Forest Reserves in Idaho and only partially, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve and the Teton Forest Reserve in adjacent Wyoming.

Holdings: Duke Univ.; LC
OCLC: 427854038

State of Idaho.


1899. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10’ – W110°50’/N49°00’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 112 x 76 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.

Shows the Priest River and Bitter Root Forest Reserves in Idaho and only partially, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve and the Teton Forest Reserve in adjacent Wyoming.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 41587985

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; revised by A.F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by I. P. Berthrong and C. J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham, Lithographers, Washington, D.C.

1905. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10’ – W110°50’/N49°00’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition with drainage features shown in blue.

Shows forest reserves added since 1899: Payette, Weiser, Sawtooth, Cassia, Henry's Lake, and Pocatello, all south of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve and all destined to become part of District 4 (Intermountain). Also includes inset maps of the towns of Pocatello, Wallace, Lewiston, and Boise.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; Library of Virginia; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588872

State of Idaho.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1907; revised and drawn by Charles J. Helm. Andrew B. Graham, Lithographers, Washington, D.C.

1907. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W117°10’ – W110°50’/N49°00’ – N42°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 75 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in an uncolored edition.

Shows expanded U.S. Forest Service areas all over the state now called “National Forests.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Twin Falls (Idaho) Public Library; Columbia Univ.; Oregon Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 31091527
2. Montana

The General Land Office issued state maps for Montana for the years 1892, 1894, and 1897, however none of these maps show forest reserves. The first G.L.O. map to show the national forests came out in 1907.

State of Montana.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I. P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1907; compiled and drawn by Daniel O’Hare. Andrew B. Graham Co., Lithographers, Washington, D.C. 1907. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W116°00’ – W104°00’/N49°00’ – N44°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 125 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. All national forests in Montana are shown and named along with insets of four city maps (Missoula, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls).

Holdings: LC; NA; and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 31072398

State of Montana.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I. P. Berthrong, Chief of the Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1911; compiled and drawn by Daniel O’Hare. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C. 1911. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W116°00’ – W104°00’/N49°00’ – N44°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 85 x 125 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. All national forests in Montana are shown and named along with insets of four city maps (Missoula, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls).

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 36642494

State of Montana.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I. P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1917; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. The Eckert Lithographing Company, Washington, D.C. 1917. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W116°00’ – W104°00’/N49°00’ – N44°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 125 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. All national forests in Montana are shown and named. Includes insets of four city maps (Missoula, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls).

Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Utah; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 29210894

State of Montana.
United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1926; revised and drawn by Wm. Bauman and John J. Black. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C. 1926. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W116°00’ – W104°00’/N49°00’ – N44°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 126 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition. All national forests in Montana are shown and named along with insets of four city maps (Missoula, Butte, Helena, and Great Falls).

Holdings: LC; NA; and 15 other libraries
OCLC: 36563274

State of Montana.
----- 1941. Black & white reprint of the 1926 map.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 60548507
3. North Dakota

The General Land Office issued state maps for North Dakota for the years 1892, 1903, 1910, and 1918. The only map to show the Dakota National Forest (in existence between 1908 and 1917) was the map issued in 1910.

State of North Dakota.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I. P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1910; compiled and drawn by M. Hendges; lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Eckert Litho. Co. Wash., D.C.
Shows the Dakota National Forest in Billings (now Slope) County, North Dakota, in green.
Holdings: Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Buffalo & Erie County Public Library; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 191048083

4. South Dakota

The General Land Office issued state maps for South Dakota for the years 1892, 1901, 1910, and 1918, but the map of 1892 does not show forest reserves.

Map of the State of South Dakota.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Harry King, C.E., Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1901; compiled, drawn and lettered by M. Hendges. A. B. Graham Photo. Lith. Washington, D.C.
1901. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W104°05’ – W96°00’/N46°00’ – N42°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 88 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition and in an edition with drainage partially shown in blue.
Shows the Black Hills Forest Reserve occupying the Black Hills of South Dakota and adjacent area in Wyoming in green. This forest was destined to be administered by District 2.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Univ. of South Dakota; Univ. of Utah; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 227477712

State of South Dakota.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of I. P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1910; compiled by M. Hendges; revised by A. F. Dinsmore; traced and lettered by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Eckert Litho. Co. Wash., D.C.
1910. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W104°05’ – W96°00’/N46°00’ – N42°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 88 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
In addition to the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota, this 1910 map shows three units of the Sioux National Forest in Harding County, South Dakota, being the former Cave Hills, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests. The map also shows one of the Montana units of the Sioux National Forest, formerly the Long Pine National Forest and only partially, the Sundance National Forest in Wyoming.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Colorado, Boulder; Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 40497025

State of South Dakota.
1918. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W104°05’ – W96°00’/N46°00’ – N42°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 87 cm. Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
The Black Hills of South Dakota are now shown as being occupied by the Black Hills and the Harney National Forests. The four units of the Sioux National Forest are unchanged since the 1910 edition of this map.

Holdings: LC; NA; and 18 other libraries.
OCLC: 77620277

5. Washington

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

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

State of Washington.
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources under the direction of Frank Bond, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1905; compiled and drawn by Daniel O’Hare; lettering by Wm. Bauman, Jr. Brett Litho. Co.
1905. Scale, 1:760, 320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading, and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with drainage features shown in blue.
International, state, and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, national park shown in purple; forest reserves shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown; populated places and railroads shown in black. Includes a “Township diagram showing sections and quarters sections.” Between 1897 and this 1905 map, the Pacific Forest Reserve has been extended south almost to the Columbia River and its name has been changed to the Mt. Rainier Forest Reserve with Mount Rainier National Park completely within its boundaries. Also recorded on the 1905 are the massive Washington Forest Reserve in the northern part of the state on both sides of the Cascade Range and the Olympic Forest Reserve on the Olympic Peninsula. The Priest River (Region One) and the Wenaha Forest Reserves are also shown, making five forest reserves shown on this 1905 Washington State map.
Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 24765615

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

Holdings: NA; LC and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 7692979

**State of Washington.**
Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled chiefly from the official records of the General Land Office with supplemental data from other map making agencies under the direction of I. P. Berthrong, Chief of Drafting Division, G.L.O., 1924; compiled by George A. Daidy; traced and lettered by Wm Bauman, Jr. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C. 1924. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 statute miles). W125°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 88 cm. Relief shown by hachures, shading and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

International, state and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, national parks and monuments and bird and game reserves shown in purple; federal reclamation project shown in light blue; national forests shown in green; water features shown in blue; topographical features shown in brown; populated places and railroads shown in black. The Wenaha is now shown as being a part of the Umatilla National Forest and the Washington has been renamed the Mount Baker National Forest. Outside of a few more name changes to come and additional land acquisitions in the northeastern part of the state by the federal government during the 1930s, the national forest system in Washington is now very close to assuming its modern-day appearance.

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC: 18586467

**State of Washington.**
----- 1943. Black & white reprint of the 1924 map without changes.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Ohio State Univ.; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 35118938

**VII. Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests**

If a particular forest existed before and after the name change from “Forest Reserve” to “National Forest” on March 4, 1907, both those names are given in the title as they were referred to using both names. Under each forest reserve or national forest a short description of the unit is provided. There follows in simple chronological order, a listing of the official acts of the President, the Congress, administrative decisions, and notices affecting that particular forest.

Included is a special section on the Colville National Forest highlighting the period of time when it was part of the Northern Region, with both administrative history notes and the cartographic output for the Colville during the 1943-1974 period.

**ABSORAKA FOREST RESERVE, MONTANA**
1902-1903

The area once administered as the Absaroka Forest Reserve is now the southeastern portion of the Gallatin National Forest (SE of Livingston, Montana) and the western portion of the Custer National Forest (west of Red Lodge, Montana). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of September 4, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Absaroka Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “1,311,600 acres.” In a matter of months after it had been established, the entire Absaroka Forest Reserve was added to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in January of 1903 much to the consternation of the U.S. Geological Survey which was in the midst of mapping the reserve (see map notes below).
Only the U.S. Geological Survey made maps of this forest reserve. The Absaroka was later re-established in 1908 as the Absaroka National Forest. When re-established it did not include the portion now administered by the Custer National Forest, west of Red Lodge, Montana - that area became part of the Beartooth National Forest. Absaroka is the Native American name by which the Crow Nation were originally known. In the Hidatsa language, absa means long-beaked bird and rokee means children. In sign language the Absarokee people were represented by flapping of the arms like wings interpreted as a raven or crow. (Cheney, page 1). The name is pronounced Ab – sof – kee.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, September 4 Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2027 Established Forest Reserve on 1,311,600 gross acres.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle, showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana. See Figure II, Page 33


1903. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W111°-- W110°/N46°-- N45°. Color. 66 x 41 cm., folded to 28 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Main report title: Forest conditions in the Absaroka Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve and the Livingston and Big Timber Quadrangles, by John B. Leiberg, 1904.

On the standard 1° x 1° (1:250,000-scale) Livingston, Montana Quadrangle shows nine land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, woodland [without merchantable timber], grazing lands, burned areas, agricultural areas, and bare rocks and bare talus slopes. Shows the boundary of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Livingston Quadrangle covers the southern portion of the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve.


Includes “Note: While this report on the forest conditions of the Absaroka Forest Reserve was being compiled, the Proclamation of January 29, 1903 was issued, which merged the Absaroka with the Teton and the Yellowstone Forest Reserves, the whole taking on the name of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Since this report and its maps cover only the Absaroka Forest Reserve, as intended, it is included here and not under its successor, the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.” Both the Teton and the Absaroka National Forests were re-established in 1908 with the break-up and discontinuation of the Yellowstone National Forest although with different boundaries.

Holdings: Monographic serial title held by many libraries
OCLC (Book): 4811635

Land-classification features of the Big Timber, Granite Mountain, and Red Lodge Quadrangles, Montana, including part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve. See Figure II, Page 33


1903. Scale 1:250,000. W109°00′ – W109°10′/N46°00′ – N45°00′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 29 cm., folded to 27 x 20 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).

Main report title: Forest conditions in the Absaroka Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve and the Livingston and Big Timber Quadrangles, by John B. Leiberg, 1904.

Shows ten land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, woodland [without merchantable timber], grazing lands, burned areas, bare rocks and bare talus slopes, agricultural areas, and snowfields. Shows the boundary of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.


The Geological Survey combined the Big Timber, Granite Mountain, and the southwestern portion of the Red Lodge, 1:125,000 (30-minute) quadrangles by reducing them to 1:250,000-scale, and presenting the three 30-minute quadrangles as one map, at the same scale, contiguous, and compatible to the above Livingston Quadrangle, appearing in the same report.

Holdings: Monographic serial title held by many libraries
OCLC (Book): 4811635
The second Absaroka National Forest, which borders Yellowstone National Park on the north, encompassed some 841,000 acres in two separate land areas, which embraced both the Crazy and the Absaroka Mountains (see Figure 2, Page 2). Its proximity to the Yellowstone National Park led to a number of land transfers as scientists recognized the value of ecosystems, which turned the square boundaries of the national park into more scientifically supportable limits. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters of the Absaroka National Forest was established in Livingston, Montana where it remained throughout its entire 37 year history.

After a reorganization in 1932 that resulted in the addition of lands of the former Beartooth National Forest and transfer of lands in the Lower Deer Creek drainage to the Custer National Forest, which can be seen by comparing the extent of the Absaroka National Forest in Figure 4 (1926) on page 4 with that of Figure 5 (1939). On page 5, on the map dated 1951, one can see the forest had been discontinued. The Forest Service added the majority of the lands of the Absaroka National Forest to the Gallatin National Forest with the northern portion of the Crazy Mountains became part of the Lewis & Clark National Forest in 1945. Figure 24 on page 72 shows the Absaroka National Forest at its maximum area.

The Forest Service established the 64,000 acre Absaroka Primitive Area in 1932. The primitive area was later included in the 943,626 acre Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness created by Congress on March 27, 1978, covering areas in the Gallatin, Custer, and Shoshone National Forests in two states and two Forest Service regions.

There might well exist 1:126,720-scale maps issued for the Absaroka National Forest in 1919 and 1925 to compliment the 1:253,440-scale maps of the same dates, however examples of these "2-inch" maps have not been seen, thus are not cited. The Absaroka National Forest shares the distinction with the Coeur d’Alene National Forest, of having the first folded forest visitor maps issued by District One covering one whole national forest based on national standards. District One published the maps in 1925.

At the time the Absaroka National Forest was abolished, it had four ranger districts: the Boulder Ranger District, with headquarters in Big Timber, Montana, the Gardiner Ranger District, with headquarters in Gardiner, Montana, the Shields Ranger District, and the Yellowstone Ranger District. The latter two ranger districts both had their headquarters in Livingston, Montana. No ranger district maps were produced for this forest.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, July 1
    (effective July 1, 1908)  Executive Order 875  National Forest re-established on 980,440 acres of land formerly administered by the Yellowstone (745,680 acres) and the Crazy Mountains (234,760 acres) National Forests.

2) 1912, June 19  *Proclamation 1200, 37 Stat. 1745  Several small land parcels eliminated on the periphery of the forest. After a 1911 recalculation, area now stands at 987,710 gross acres.

3) 1917, April 16  Executive Order 2599  Specified public lands in Townships 7, 8 & 9 South, Range 7 East, Townships 8 & 9 South, Range 8 East, and Township 9 South, Range 9 East withdrawn from entry.

4) 1919, February 28  Executive Order 3053  All public lands in Townships 8 & 9 South, Ranges 7, 8 & 9 East withdrawn as an aid to legislation to secure the use of the lands for a game preserve.

5) 1926, May 26  Public Law 69-295, 44 Stat. 655  19,905 acres added in Townships 8 & 9 South, Ranges 7 & 8 East, east of the Yellowstone River and authority given to purchase or exchange lands elsewhere for private lands therein to extend the winter range of foraging animals, especially elk.

7) 1930, August 28  
   Executive Order 5433  
   Lands reserved by Executive Order 3053 of February 28, 1919 and not added to the Absaroka or Gallatin National Forests by Public Law 69-295 returned to the public domain.

8) 1932, February 17  
   Executive Order 5800  
   Land added from Beartooth National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Beartooth. Land also added from Gallatin National Forest. Area increased to 1,248,628 gross acres.

9) 1932, February 17  
   Executive Order 5801  
   Land transferred to Custer National Forest (Lower Deer Creek drainage).

10) 1932, October 20  
    Proclamation 2013, 47 Stat. 2537  
    6,360 acres transferred to Yellowstone National Park. Area reduced to 1,242,268 gross acres.

11) 1945, December 18  
    (effective July 1, 1945)  
    Public land Order 305  
    11 Federal Register 249  
    Forest abolished; lands divided among the Gallatin and the Lewis & Clark National Forests.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Absaroka National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 44 cm, folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, national park, and watershed divides forming national forest boundaries. Indicates area formerly part of the Yellowstone National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907) and all of the Crazy Mountains National Forest (Proclamation of August 10, 1906) that now form the newly constituted Absaroka National Forest. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

Absaroka National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°03’ – W109°30’/N46°30’ – N44°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 52 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows national park and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Includes eight insets showing small land eliminations in detail. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Absaroka National Forest consists of two units, one centered on the Crazy Mountains (North unit) and one centered on the Absaroka Range (South unit) separated by the Yellowstone River.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 35769693

1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
In colored patterns of orange, map shows lands, “Transferred from the Beartooth N.F. to the Absaroka N.F.,” lands “Transferred from the Gallatin N.F. to the Absaroka N.F.,” and lands, “Transferred from the Absaroka N.F. the Custer N.F.”
Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, principal streams, rivers and peaks, and the location of Livingston, Montana, the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters. Includes four insets showing Forest Service boundaries in detail. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
This map shows changes brought about by Executive Order 5800 and, because it shows the transfer of lands from the Absaroka to the Custer National Forest, it therefore shows changes in national forest boundaries dictated by Executive Order 5801 as well (see above administrative history).
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003179
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Dec. 1908.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1. Yale’s copy includes land classification maps from USGS Professional Paper 29, “Forest conditions in the Absaroka division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Mont…” 1904.
OCLC: 884518948

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 60696237

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Forest visitor map)
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. No panel illustration, but has a diamond-shaped graphic within which are the words, “Prevent Forest Fires, it Pays.” Back folded panel has, “Government Printing Office.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 375 (March 1926), page 594.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; NAL
OCLC: 35838400 d

Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1930. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Absaroka National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: LC
Figure 24: The National Forests in South Central Montana in 1932 during major boundary changes. The Beartooth National Forest has been discontinued and its lands added to the Absaroka and Custer National Forests (1932) and the lands of the Madison National Forest have been divided between the Beaverhead and the Gallatin National Forest and the Madison discontinued (1931). Also note that three national forests, the Deerlodge, Beaverhead and Gallatin, occupy the area of Montana’s Tobacco Root Mountains, northeast of Sheridan, Montana. With the expansion of the Gallatin National Forest after the abolition of the Absaroka National Forest in 1945, the Gallatin portion of Tobacco Root Mountains was transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest. From the map National Forests, Region 1, 1932 at 1:1,267,200-scale.

BEARTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1908-1932

Lands of the former Beartooth National Forest now form the larger western portion of the Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest. The forest was named for the Beartooth Range of mountains that has limestone cliffs resembling bears teeth. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters was first established in Red Lodge, Montana in 1908 but was moved to the larger and better connected town of Billings in 1912 where it remained until the Beartooth’s discontinuation in 1932. This high, isolated, and short-lived national forest (see Figures 2, 3, and 4 on pages 2, 3, and 4) had few administrative maps drawn for it and no forest visitor maps. It was discontinued well before the advent of ranger district mapping. Some of its lands were later included in the 64,000 acre Absaroka Primitive Area was established in 1932. The Beartooth National Forest was divided into three ranger districts at the time of its discontinuation: the Rock Creek Ranger District (headquarters Red Lodge, Montana), the Stillwater Ranger District (headquarters in Columbus, Montana) and the Pryor (headquarters in Bridger, Montana).

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 30 (effective July 1, 1908)
   Executive Order 896
   Established National Forest from land formerly administered by the Yellowstone and all of the Pryor Mountains National Forests on 685,293 gross acres.

2) 1912, April 15
   *Proclamation 1190, 37 Stat. 1736
   4,070 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 681,930 gross acres.
3) 1932, February 17  
Executive Order 5800  
Land transferred to the Absaroka National Forest.

4) 1932, February 17  
Executive Orders 5800 & 5801  
Forest abolished; all lands divided between the Absaroka (E.O. 5800) and the Custer (E.O. 5801) National Forests.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

**Beartooth National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**

28 x 51 cm., folded to 32 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.  
Shows areas transferred from other national forests to establish the Beartooth National Forest: “Part of Yellowstone National Forest (Proclamation of March 2nd 1907)” and “All of Pryor Mts. National Forest (Proclamation of June 1st 1907.)” Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”  
Holdings: NA

**Beartooth National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 15, 1912.**

46 x 70 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.  
Map shows national forest, Indian Reservation (Crow), national park, and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows railroads, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams, and principal mountain peaks. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian. The Beartooth National Forest as shown has two units, the Pryor Mountains (eastern) unit and the Granite Range (western) unit separated by Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone River.  
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA  
OCLC: 742004115

**Absaroka National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Feb. 17, 1932.**

For complete citation for Executive Order 5800 diagram see under Absaroka National Forest.

**Custer National Forest, Montana and South Dakota, 1932: Map referred to in Executive Order dated Feb. 17, 1932.**

For complete citation for Executive Order 5801 diagrams including the map entitled, *Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1932* see under Custer National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Beartooth Folio.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Oct., 1908.  
11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 500 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.  
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.” General land classification shown in color keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Includes coverage of the former Pryor Mountains National Forest and the area west to the Beartooth Mountains.  
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; LC; NAL; Region 1  
OCLC: 884714553
Beartooth National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)

Beartooth National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Administrative map)

Beartooth National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Administrative map)

BEAVERHEAD NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1908-PRESENT

The Beaverhead National Forest covers a wide forested area of southwestern Montana. Three existing national forests contributed lands in 1908 to create the Beaverhead, namely the Bitter Root, Big Hole, and the Hell Gate National Forests, the latter two being eliminated in the redistricting effort by the Forest Service. The Beaverhead was named for the Beaverhead Mountains whose crest form the Idaho-Montana border as well as the Continental Divide in southwestern Montana. The origin of the place name, Beaverhead is a rock northeast of Dillon, Montana, which the Indian guide Sacajawea pointed out to Lewis & Clark on their journey westward. She explained that her people had so named the rock because it resembled a swimming beaver’s head (Cheney, page 14). The Beaverhead originally included lands in the state of Idaho, but these lands were later transferred to various Idaho national forests in District 4 in 1910 and 1913. This reflected the Forest Service’s effort to draw forest boundaries along drainage divides, and in this case, also along state lines, for more efficient management. After 1913, the Beaverhead National Forest became a one-state national forest.

The Beaverhead once administered the small Big Hole Monument on behalf of the War Department. The monument marks the 1877 battle between the U.S. Army and the Nez Perce Nation. The battlefield was established as a Military Preserve in 1881, designated as a National Monument on June 23, 1910, and a Battlefield National Monument on June 29, 1939, when it was enlarged and transferred to the National Park Service for administration. In 1963 the area was enlarged again and renamed the Big Hole National Battlefield.
That portion of the Madison National Forest lying west of the Madison River and the Madison National Forest lands in the Tobacco Root Mountains was transferred to the Beaverhead in 1931, greatly expanding the forest to the east (see Figure 24, Page 72). Lands were also transferred under the same Executive Order to the Beaverhead National Forest from the Deerlodge National Forest in the area of the future Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area. A portion of the Gallatin National Forest located in the central eastern section of the Tobacco Root Mountains (Potosi Ranger District) was transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest in 1946.

Established in 1937 as a primitive area by the Forest Service and reclassified in December of 1962 as a wilderness, the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness, covering portions of three national forests, became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System on September 3, 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act.

Apart from the small-scale recreation map of the Beaverhead National Forest of 1942, it is interesting to note that the first detailed forest visitor map made of the entire Beaverhead was issued in 1970, although the 1 mile to 1 inch administrative map of 1956 without text could have served as a forest visitor map for the time. The forest was one of the first in the Northern Region to have a Class A administrative made covering its area in two sheets, which were revised and reissued in 1970. Eight ranger district maps were made for the forest from the 1961-1962 administrative maps, but by 1970 when the Class A maps were revised, the number of ranger districts had been reduced to five, although seven maps were made, three just to cover the enlarged Dillon Ranger District. An earlier set of ranger district maps could exist for the Beaverhead National Forest. Three maps, those of the Jackson, Lima, and Sheridan Ranger Districts produced from the 1947 administrative in 1948 or 1949, have actually been seen and described below. Conceivably, maps for the five other ranger districts in operation at the time – Dillon, Ennis, Madison, Wisdom, Wise River – were also made. These five yet unseen maps would be black and white, measure 49 x 42 cm. or smaller, with “Agriculture – Missoula, Montana” in the margin. Early ranger districts maps were not widely distributed by the Forest Service.

In 2004, the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest along with those of the Deerlodge, the Helena, and the Lolo National Forests were modified by the “Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004.” Unfortunately, the changes were not detailed in the law, but boundary changes were referenced as being shown on maps available in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and in the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Beaverhead National Forest since its establishment in 1908 have been located in Dillon, Montana. Since February 2, 1996, Beaverhead National Forest has been administered in conjunction with the Deerlodge National Forest. The new Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, measuring some 3.3 million acres, retained the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters of the Beaverhead National Forest in Dillon.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) **1908, July 1**

   Executive Order 877

   Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Big Hole, Bitter Root, and Hell Gate National Forests. Area at establishment: 1,810,820 gross acres with 1,506,680 acres in Montana and 304,140 acres in Idaho.

2) **1910, June 23**

   Executive Order 1216

   Big Hole Monument established on 5 acres in Section 24, T. 2 S., R. 17 W., Montana Principal Meridian under the Antiquities Act of 1906.

3) **1910, June 28**

   *Proclamation 1054, 36 stat. 2713 (effective July 1, 1910)*

   Land added from the Deerlodge National Forest. Idaho portions transferred to the Lemhi and Targhee National Forests (District 4). Other lands eliminated in Idaho and Montana on the margins of the forest. Area reduced to 1,457,000 gross acres with 1,365,000 acres in Montana and 92,000 acres in Idaho.

4) **1913, May 19**

   *Proclamation 1239, 38 Stat. 1942*

   Remaining Idaho portion of the Beaverhead National Forest transferred to the Salmon National Forest (District 4). Area reduced to 1,365,000 gross acres. The Beaverhead National Forest is no longer a two-state forest.
5) 1931, December 16  
   Executive Order 5757  
   Land added from the Madison National Forest upon the Madison’s discontinuation. Other land added from the Deerlodge National Forest. Beaverhead National Forest increased to 1,997,461 gross acres.

6) 1939, June 29  
   Proclamation 2339, 53 Stat. 2544  
   Land transferred to establish the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument to be administered by the National Park Service.

7) 1946, January 5  
   Public land Order 310  
   Land added from Gallatin National Forest (Potosi Ranger District in the Tobacco Root Mountains). Area increased to 2,216,364 gross acres.

8) 1963, May 14  
   Public land Order 3086  
   16.59 acres of land (lot 5, Section 17, T. 1 S., R. 11 W., Montana Principal Meridian) eliminated.

9) 1963, May 17  
   Public Law 88-24, 77 Stat. 18  
   Land transferred to the Big Hole Battlefield National Monument. Law renamed the area the Big Hole National Battlefield. Area’s boundaries redescribed to include 466 acres.

10) 1964, September 3  
    Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
    The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area on the Beaverhead, Deerlodge, and Bitterroot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”

11) 1970, March 23  
    Public land Order 4785  
    519 acres of land added in Section 12, T. 2 N., R. 12 W., Montana Principal Meridian, under authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Area now stands at 2,196,102 gross acres.

12) 1983, October 31  
    Public Law 98-140, 97 Stat. 901  
    Lee Metcalf Wilderness established on the Beaverhead and Gallatin National Forests. 38,000 acres near the Lee Metcalf Wilderness withdrawn for wildlife management purposes. Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness reduced with the deletion of 67 acres.

13) 1984, October 30  
    Public Law 98-550  
    Section 201 (a) 13 of the “Wyoming Wilderness Act” adds 23,750 acres of the Shoshone National Forest to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness.

14) 1996, November 12  
    Public Law 104-333, Section 307  
    Lost Creek Exchange, the Forest Service exchanges 7,185 acres on the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest and timber harvesting rights on the Beaverhead-Deerlodge and Gallatin National Forests for 17,567 acres of land in the Lost Creek/Twin Lakes area of the Beaverhead National Forest owned by R-Y Timber, Inc.

15) 2004, December 8  
    Public Law 108-447  
    “Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004” modifies the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest. As of 2021, the area of the Beaverhead National Forest stands at 2,206,424 gross acres.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.  
53 x 40 cm., folded to 31 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the areas of other national forests that were collected and transferred to form the new Beaverhead National Forest:

“Part of Big Hole National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907); Part of Hell Gate National Forest (Proclamation of Sept. 14, 1906); Part of Bitter Root National Forest (proclamation of May 22, 1905.).” Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.” “Boise Principal Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: NA

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28, 1910 and effective July 1, 1910.


Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands “Transferred from Deerlodge National Forest,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the “Montana Principal Meridian and Base,” and public land grid in Idaho based on the “Boise Meridian and Base.” Includes five inset maps showing small land eliminations in greater detail. Area transferred from the Deerlodge National Forest to the Beaverhead National Forest located entirely north of the Big Hole River. Proclamation 1054 also transferred land from the Beaverhead National Forest to the Lemhi and the Targhee National Forests but this map does not show those transfers. See Proclamation Diagrams under the Lemhi and Targhee National Forests in the Intermountain (Region 4) Regional chapter elsewhere on this website.

Holdings: LC; NA

OCLC: 742003286

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 19, 1913.


Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003310

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.


Shows lands “Transferred from the Madison N.F. to the Beaverhead N.F.,” and lands “Transferred from the Deerlodge N.F. to the Beaverhead N.F.” with two shades of orange. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, the location of the towns of Butte and Dillon, Montana, and principal drainage and relief features. Includes 3 insets showing national forest boundaries in greater detail. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003310

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS


Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Mer. and Mont. Prin. Mer.” Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. On pages 1-22, and 28 are the initials “J.S.N. 1909” and on sheets 23-27 and 29-30 are the initials “G.T.T. – 1909.” An atlas representing a transition between a close collaboration between the Forest Service the Geological Survey to that of an entirely Forest Service effort. Atlas sheets have no topography.
Holdings: NA, LC, NAL, Region 1
OCLC: 884714569

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Madison Folio, 1907 below for coverage of the lands of the former Madison National Forest added to the Beaverhead in 1931 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1921. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 60696260

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)
Shows private or alienated lands within national forest boundaries in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 742003298

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00’ – W112°20’/N45°55’ – N44°27’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Variant edition has red overprint of Northern Pacific land grant boundaries.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 21859881

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)
Alienated lands within national forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, county, and stock driveway withdrawal boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Region 1
OCLC: 243794653

78
Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)
Alienated lands within national forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, county, and stock driveway withdrawal boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1
OCLC: 742003324

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1934. (Administrative map)
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00’ – W111°20’/N46°03’ – N44°27’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, primitive area, stock driveway withdrawals, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, public campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NAL; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 213414876

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1940. (Administrative map)
Alienated land within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 742003337

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1940. (Administrative map)
Alienated land within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 742003342

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1940. (Administrative map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00’ – W111°20’/N46°03’ – N44°27’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, aircraft landing fields, and public campgrounds. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 56944150

Beaverhead Recreation Area, Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1942.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Region 1.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 31 cm. Relief shown pictorially.
National forest area shown in green. Forest Service facilities, campgrounds, mines, landing fields, game preserve and wilderness boundaries, drawings of animals, landmarks, and recreation pursuits shown in red. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Index Map” showing the location of the Beaverhead Recreation Area in southwestern Montana. Map shows entire Beaverhead National Forest. Holdings: personal collection

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40' – W111°20'/N45°50' – N44°27'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 135 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without alienated land color. Alienated land within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)
1946. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°00’ – W112°28’/N46°02’ – N44°27’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 153 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without alienated land color. Alienated land within the boundaries of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Kansas; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 739670113

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)
1946. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°00’ – W111°20’/N46°02’ – N44°27’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 90 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, stock driveways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 742003353

80
Beaverhead National Forest, Jackson Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Shows ranger district, national forest, special administrative area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and for adjacent areas in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. Now part of the Dillon Ranger District. Holdings: personal collection

Beaverhead National Forest, Lima Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Shows ranger district, national forest, Lima Bird Refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and for adjacent areas in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. Now part of the Dillon Ranger District. Holdings: personal collection

Beaverhead National Forest, Sheridan Ranger District. (Administrative map)
Shows ranger district, national forest, special administrative area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and for adjacent areas in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. Now part of the Madison Ranger District. Holdings: personal collection

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1956. (Administrative map)
42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and the public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Holdings: LC & 11 other libraries
OCLC: 10717950

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1961. (Administrative map)
113 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the area covered by the map in relation to the state of Idaho and Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent parts of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Montana Historical Society; Texas Tech Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 181156850

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1962. (Administrative map)
114 x 154 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and airfields. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the area covered by the map in relation to the state of Idaho and Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent parts of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Texas Tech Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 180701072

**Beaverhead National Forest, Dillon Ranger District, 1963.** (Administrative map)
Base 1961 Forest Series [north half]; Base 1962 Forest Series [south half].
1963. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet (North Half) (South Half), both sides, 48 x 43 cm. and 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis
OCLC: 381016494

**Beaverhead National Forest, Ennis Ranger District, 1963.** (Administrative map)
Base 1961 Forest Series.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016466

**Beaverhead National Forest, Jackson Ranger District, 1963.** (Administrative map)
Base 1962 Forest Series.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis
OCLC: 381016546

**Beaverhead National Forest, Lima Ranger District, 1963.** (Administrative map)
Base 1961 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis
OCLC: 381016587

**Beaverhead National Forest, Madison Ranger District, 1963.** (Administrative map)
Base 1961 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016647
Beaverhead National Forest, Sheridan Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)
Base 1961 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016688

Beaverhead National Forest, Wisdom Ranger District, 1963. (Administrative map)
Base 1961 Forest Series.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 42 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016748

Base 1962 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 381016781

Beaverhead National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1970. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness and primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the area covered on the map in relation to the state of Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; NAL; Region 1; LC and 16 other libraries
OCLC: 16519577; (as a two map set): 5568901

Beaverhead National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1970. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness and primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the area covered on the map in relation to the state of Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; NAL; Region 1; LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 26267746; (as a two map set): 5568901
Beaverhead National Forest, 1970. (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/70-M-0632.
73 x 83 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue; roads and road numbers, mileages between red stars, trails and trail numbers, special area (wilderness, etc.) boundaries, ski areas, historical trails, recreation sites, points of interest and boat access points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map,” listings of “Improved Recreation Sites” and “Points of Interest,” and drawings. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. “Forest Service map Class C.”
Text and illustrations (mostly color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color photograph, captioned, “Ruby River Valley.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Brigham Young Univ.; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)
OCLC: 231430482

Beaverhead National Forest, Dillon Ranger District (Lima Division), 1971. (Administrative map)
Base 1970 Forest Series.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm., 2 maps printed on both sides of sheet. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Dillon Ranger District, Lima Division, shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. The Dillon Ranger District had absorbed the Lima and the larger part of the Ennis Ranger Districts.
On verso: Beaverhead National Forest, Dillon Ranger District (Horse Prairie Division), 57 x 48 cm. Same description.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35838516

Beaverhead National Forest, Dillon Ranger District (Pioneer Division), 1971. (Administrative map)
Base 1970 Forest Series.
National forest land comprising the Dillon Ranger District, Pioneer Division, shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 6097163

Beaverhead National Forest, Madison Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)
Base 1970 Forest Series.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 45 cm., 2 maps printed on both sides of sheet, North Half – South Half. Relief shown by hachures. National forest land comprising the Madison Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 35838552

Beaverhead National Forest, Sheridan Ranger District, 1971. (Administrative map)
Base 1970 Forest Series.
1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 50 cm., 2 maps printed on both sides of sheet, North Half – South Half. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National forest land comprising the Sheridan Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 6072133

84
**Beaverhead National Forest, Wisdom Ranger District..., 1971.** (Administrative map)
Base 1970 Forest Series.
National forest land comprising the Wisdom Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. The Wisdom Ranger District had absorbed most of the former Jackson Ranger District.
Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 6097144

**Beaverhead National Forest, Wise River Ranger District, 1971.** (Administrative map)
Base 1970 Forest Series.
National forest land comprising the Wise River Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Utah State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 5440465

**BIG BELT FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1905-1908**

This Forest Reserve was named after the Big Belt Mountains just east of the Missouri River. These mountains took their name from Belt Butte in Cascade County, Montana, a feature that has what appears to be a belt or girdle of different colored rocks around its middle (Cheney, page 15). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of October 3, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Big Belt Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “630,260 acres.” In 1908, two executive orders abolished the Big Belt National Forest, with the larger, northern portion being transferred to the Helena National Forest and the southern portion transferred to the Gallatin National Forest. The dividing line between these two parts was roughly Sixteen Mile Creek. The town of Townsend on the Missouri River served as this forest’s supervisor’s headquarters until the forest was abolished in 1908. Townsend continued to host Ranger District offices for the Helena National Forest.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1905, October 3 Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3151 Established Forest Reserve, 630,260 acres.
2) 1907, March 1 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3283 11,840 acres added; 640 acres eliminated. Area enlarged to 641,460 gross acres.
3) 1908, July 1 Executive Orders 879 & 881 Forest abolished; southern part (Bridger Range) transferred to the Gallatin National Forest (E.O. 879) northern, larger portion, transferred to the Helena National Forest (E.O. 881)

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

**MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS**

**Big Belt Forest Reserve, Montana: Proclamation of Oct. 3, 1905.**
Base map, in part, from U.S.G.S. and G.L.O. maps.
1905. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 28 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 1000 feet).
Shows forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, and streams. Includes “Legend” of nine empty boxes, a legacy of the “Type and Title” maps of the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture, 1901-1905. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; Region 1

85
Big Belt Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
48 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries and location of Sixteen Mile Creek. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.” Proclamation adds and deletes lands but changes are not indicated on the map.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Big Belt Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Oct. 1907.
11 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and type of alienated land within national forest boundaries identified by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NAL
OCLC: 884735537

BIG HOLE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-IDAHO 1906-1908

Big Hole describes a region in southwestern Montana in Beaverhead County drained by the Big Hole River. “Hole” was a word used to describe a basin or valley by the early trappers and pioneers in the area, as in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. The Battle of Big Hole between United States forces and Chief Joseph was fought just west of the Big Hole River in 1877 (Cheney, page 17). The battlefield was established as a Military Preserve in 1881, designated as a National Monument on June 23, 1910, and a Battlesfield National Monument on June 29, 1939, when it was enlarged and transferred to the National Park Service for administration. In 1963 the area was enlarged again and renamed the Big Hole National Battlefield. The area of the former Big Hole Forest Reserve is now largely within the Beaverhead National Forest. The Big Hole forest was so geographically diverse it had three supervisor’s headquarters: one in Anaconda for the Anaconda Division; in Dillon for the Northern Division; and in Sheridan for the Southern Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5  *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3254 Established Forest Reserve, 1,612,960 acres.
2) 1907, March 1  *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3281 304,140 acres in Idaho added. The Big Hole Forest Reserve becomes an Idaho-Montana Forest measured to be 1,917,100 gross acres.
3) 1908, July 1  Executive Orders 877, 880, & 883 Forest abolished; all lands divided between Beaverhead (E.O. 877), Deer Lodge (E.O. 880), and Bitterroot (E.O. 883) National Forests.

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

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Big Hole Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.
51 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundary. In lower center margin: “Longitude West 36º from Washington.” Indicates location of 45th parallel. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base” [North] and “Boise Meridian and Base” [South] Map covers areas in Montana and adjacent areas in Idaho.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003851
Big Hole Forest Reserve, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 1, 1907.  
54 x 35 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm.  No relief indicated. 

Shows forest reserve and state boundaries.  In lower center margin: “Longitude West 36° from Washington.”  Indicates location of 45th parallel.  “Montana Principal Meridian and Base” [North].  Does not indicate that the public land grid in the Idaho [southern] portion of the map is based on the Boise Meridian.  Proclamation adds lands in Idaho to the Big Hole Forest Reserve but changes are not highlighted on the map. 

Holdings: LC; NA

BITTER ROOT FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA 1897-1908

This forest reserve, established in 1897 as one of the Washington Birthday Reserves, was named for the Bitterroot Mountains where it was centered. The Montana State Flower, which abounds in and near springs and whose root Indian tribes used as food, is the source of the name of the mountain range. The root is reportedly bitter except in spring. Native Americans called the northern portion of the Bitterroot Valley south of Missoula, “Place of the bitter root” (Boone, p. 35).

The expansive 1897 Bitter Root Forest Reserve included more land in Idaho than in Montana (see Figure 10, Page 31). At the time of the third proclamation of May 22, 1905, the Bitter Root Forest Reserve measured 3,860,960 acres in Idaho and 691,920 acres in Montana for a total of 4,552,880 acres, gross. The Idaho portion of the Reserve was divided into a Northern and a Southern Division, roughly separated by the Selway River, with a Supervisor in each Division. Elk City served as the headquarters for the Southern Division but was later temporarily relocated to Grangeville while Kooskia was the location for the Northern Division headquarters. Missoula served as the headquarters for the Montana portion of the reserve. The forest became a predominately Montana-based forest with the addition of lands from the Big Hole and the Hell Gate reserves to the east and the elimination of its Idaho lands to the west in the general reorganization of the national forests in 1908.

The forest reserve was thoroughly examined by the U.S. Geological Survey with the results published in three of its annual reports, 1897/1898, 1898/1899, and 1899/1900. The Geological Survey chose to ignore the official name, as expressed in proclamations as the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, and referred to the reserve in the title of its maps as one word, Bitterroot, as the reserve would later officially become. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Idaho of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve in green and annotated “4,147,200 acres.” Copies of the presidential proclamations of June 14, 1904 and May 22, 1905 together with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Montana showing land and boundary changes ordered by these proclamations are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1897, February 22  
   (effective March 1, 1898)  
   Proclamation, 29 Stat. 899  
   Established Forest Reserve on 4,147,200 acres in Idaho and Montana.

2) 1904, June 14  
   Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2373  
   57,600 acres eliminated including all of T. 27 N., R. 8 E., Boise Meridian in the vicinity of Elk, Idaho.

3) 1905, May 22  
   Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3044  
   Land added and eliminated in Idaho. Area enlarged to 4,552,880 gross acres.

4) 1908, July 1  
   Executive Order 883  
   Land added from Big Hole and Hell Gate National Forests. Land transferred to the Salmon National Forest (District 4). Land transferred to help create the Beaverhead in Montana and the Clearwater and Nezperce National Forests in Idaho. Name officially changed to one word, Bitterroot. The reorganized Bitterroot National Forest measures 1,180,900 gross acres.
U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve in Montana and Idaho.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Map of Part of the Bitterroot Forest Reserve, Montana, Showing the Density of Merchantable Timber.

Map of Part of the Bitterroot Forest Reserve, Montana, Showing the Distribution of the Principal Timber Species.

Map of Part of the Bitterroot Forest Reserve, Montana, Showing Extent of Burned Areas within the last 35 Years.

88
**Bitterroot Forest Reserve showing land classification.**
1900. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. W115°50’ – W114°00’/N46°45’ – N45°15’. Public land (Township and Range) grid shown for lowland valley areas only. Color. 65 x 62 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet).


Shows five classes of merchantable timber by density in green, two classes of burned areas (restocking or not restocking) in brown, grazing and agricultural areas in yellow, logged areas in purple, and rocky areas with no forest in gray. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue.


Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Central Washington Univ.
OCLC: 27567266

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**Distribution of Alpine Fir (Abies lasiocarpa) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.**
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.


Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.


Holdings: LC

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**Distribution of Engelmann Spruce (Picea engelmanni) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.**
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.


Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.


Holdings: LC

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**Distribution of Lodgepole Pine in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.**
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.


Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.


Holdings: LC

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**Distribution of Western Yellow and White Bark Pines in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.**
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.


Distribution shown by varying depths of yellow and green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
Distribution of Mountain White Pine (Pinus monticola) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Red Fir (Pseudotsuga mucronata) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Distribution shown by varying depths of green color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Alpine Hemlock and Lyall Larch in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Distribution shown by varying depths of green and yellow color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Great Silver Fir (Abies grandis) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Distribution shown by varying depths of green and yellow color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Western Tamarack (Larix occidentalis) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Distribution shown by varying depths of green and yellow color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.


Holdings: LC

Map of Bitterroot Forest Reserve Showing Burned Areas.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows four categories of burned areas by date of burn: (1) 1719-1749; (2) 1749-1799; (3) 1799-1859; (4) 1859-1898. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
Holdings: LC

Distribution of Pacific Arbor Vitae (Thuya plicata) in Bitterroot Forest Reserve.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Distribution shown by varying depths of green and yellow color, darkest being greater density than lighter. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
Holdings: LC

Map of Bitterroot Forest Reserve Showing the Occurrence of Gold and other Minerals.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:687,500. W116°00’ – W114°00’/N46°40’ – N45°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 23 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows known locations of gold, silver/lead, copper/silver, and coal deposits. Also shows forest reserve and state boundaries and settlements. Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue.
Holdings: LC

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana – Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle.
1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W114°30’ – W114°00’/N46°30’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet)
Shows seven land classifications: 1 class of merchantable timber, grazing land, and barren (rock & brush), burned timber not restocking, woodland, cut timber, restocking, and cultivable land on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. At the time the map was made, the entire forested area covered by the Hamilton Quadrangle was part of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve. The Montana portion of the map is now part of the Bitterroot National Forest; the Idaho portion is now part of the Clearwater and the Nezperce National Forests.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 29676702

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Nov. 1907. (sheets have no compilation information).

1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°20’ – W114°00’/N46°42’ – N45°23’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100, 200 and 1000 feet) and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, railroad land grant limits, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Boise Meridian.” “Montana Principal Meridian.”

This folio includes both the future Clearwater and Nezperce National Forests in Idaho as well as today’s Bitterroot National Forest.


Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 42194096

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bitter Root Forest Reserve, Montana and Idaho. (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[1905]. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W116°15’ – W114°00’/N46°45’ – N45°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows forest reserve and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian and in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. Map includes 5 blank legend boxes map.

Holdings: Region 1

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA – IDAHO
1908-PRESENT

Executive Order 883 of 1908 that reorganized the Bitterroot National Forest shifted the Bitterroot out of Idaho eastward into Montana. From the former Hell Gate National Forest, the Bitterroot added the eastern drainage of the Bitterroot watershed in Ravalli County or the western slopes of the Sapphire Range, while shedding its lands in Idaho to the Salmon (District 4), Clearwater, and Nezperce (District 1) National Forests. The southern portions of the former Bitter Root National Forest in Montana were transferred to help create the Beaverhead National Forest. By establishing a new Bitterroot National Forest, the Forest Service reduced the massive 4.5 million acre Bitter Root National Forest to just over one million acres. Until 1931, the Bitterroot National Forest occupied only Montana lands. In that year, the eastern portion of the Nezperce National Forest in the Deep Creek area was transferred to the Bitterroot making this forest a two state forest. More forest land in Idaho was added to the Bitterroot by the discontinuation of the Selway National Forest in 1934. The 1934 addition included more acreage in the Selway River watershed, namely in the Bear and Moose Creek watersheds. The area added from the Selway in 1934 was largely transferred to the Nezperce in 1956, but the Bitterroot National Forest remained a two-state forest after this transfer. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for Montana’s Bitterroot National Forest continued in Missoula, Montana after 1908, but were relocated in 1922 south to Hamilton, Montana in heart of the Bitterroot Valley and closer to the center of the forest.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels were large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national
forests to manage. In fiscal year 1937, the Bitterroot National Forest received a donation of 2,271 acres from a private donor. The land was accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture and added to the forest the same year. The land donation did not require a formal land order and the land was not identified as a donation on maps of the forest.

Two years after the Selway National Forest had been discontinued, the Forest Service created the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in 1936 on 1,870,000 acres, 98 per cent of which was government owned land. On January 11, 1963 the area was reduced and reclassified as wilderness under the 1939 wilderness regulations. Covering portions of three national forests, the Anaconda-Pintlar Primitive Area was established in 1937 by the Forest Service. The area was reclassified in December of 1962 as the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness. Both the Selway-Bitterroot and the Anaconda-Pintlar became parts of the National Wilderness Preservation System on September 3, 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act.

Only one ranger district map (Magruder Ranger District) of the five ranger districts that existed in 1957 on the Bitterroot National Forest, has been identified. The other four, Darby, Stevensville, Sula, and West Fork, might also exist but have not been seen. Complete ranger district map sets were issued for the Bitterroot in 1964 and 1967 from Class A administrative maps. In 1972, the Northern Region issued both a “Class A” administrative map at 1:126,720 and a forest visitor map at the same scale and accuracy. The forest visitor map appeared just like the administrative map, although it did have additional information such as a listing of forest campgrounds and Geological Survey topographic map index that the administrative maps lacked. The map for the public was issued folded without a distinct title panel and was the first modern forest visitor map of its kind. For an example of this type of Class A forest visitor map, see Figure 18, on Page 44.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 1

Executive Order 883

Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Bitter Root, Big Hole and Hell Gate National Forests at 1,180,900 gross acres, all in Montana.

2) 1912, April 30

*Proclamation 1193, 37 Stat. 1738

Land transferred to and from the Lolo National Forest. A few small tracts of land eliminated.

Area: 1,154,550 gross acres.

3) 1931, April 7

Proclamation 1946, 47 Stat. 2450

Land added from the Nezperce National Forest in Idaho. Area enlarged to 1,506,593 gross acres with 1,156,180 acres in Montana and 350,413 acres in Idaho. Bitterroot National Forest once again a two-state forest.

4) 1931, June 9

Executive Order 5646

Land added from the Selway National Forest.

5) 1931, July 3

Proclamation 1960, 47 Stat. 2464

Proclamation 1946 of April 7, 1931 corrected.

Land southeast of Missoula, Montana transferred to the Lolo National Forest. Area now stands at 1,583,165 gross acres with 1,152,848 acres in Montana and 430,317 acres in Idaho.

6) 1931, December 16

Executive Order 5761

Land added from the Selway National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Selway. Area increased to 1,982,953 gross acres with 1,152,848 acres in Montana and 830,105 acres in Idaho.

7) 1934, October 29

Executive Order 6889

12,934 acres of public land added and boundary extended under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and the law of July 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071).

8) 1953, January 7

Public land Order 878

18 Federal Register 361-363

12,934 acres of public land added and boundary extended under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and the law of July 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071).

9) 1953, January 23

Federal Register Notice

18 Federal Register 515


10) 1956, August 21

Public land Order 1323

21 Federal Register 6405-6406

Land transferred to the Nezperce National Forest (mostly lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Bitterroot in 1934). Area reduced to 1,649,333 gross acres.

11) 1964, May 7

Public land Order 3388

29 Federal Register 6323

568 acres of land added and boundaries extended under the authority of Public Law 61-303 (36 Stat. 847) of June 25, 1910 authorizing the President to withdraw public lands in the public interest.

13) 1966, February 23  Public land Order 3938  Land added and boundary extended in Ravalli & Missoula Counties under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Area slightly enlarged to 1,650,503 gross acres with 1,189,469 acres in Montana and 461,034 acres in Idaho.

14) 1980, July 23  Public Law 96-312, 94 Stat. 948  “Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980” establishes the River of No Return Wilderness from lands of the former Idaho Primitive Area, set aside in 1931 and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area, set aside in 1936 as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. Also adds the “Magruder Corridor,” 105,600 acres to the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and designates a 125 mile section of the Salmon River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System under Forest Service administration.

15) 1984, March 14  Public Law 98-231, 98 Stat. 60  River of No Return Wilderness’ name changed to the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness to honor the Senator from Idaho. Area as of September 30, 2021: 1,664,452 gross acres with 1,196,674 acres in Montana and 467,778 acres in Idaho.

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

**MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Bitterroot National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 29 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Bitterroot National Forest: “Part of Hell Gate National Forest (Proclamation of September 14, 1906); Part of Bitter Root National Forest (Proclamation of May 22, 1905); Part of Big Hole National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907).” Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Bitterroot National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 30, 1912.**
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°35’ – W113°30’/N46°50’ – N45°25’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 72 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands “Transferred from Lolo National Forest” [to the Bitterroot National Forest], lands “Transferred to Lolo National Forest’ [from the Bitterroot National Forest], and land “Eliminations” [in the Bitterroot National Forest only]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes two inset showing land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Principal Meridian” and for the Public land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho, “Boise Meridian.” This proclamation adjusts the boundary between the Lolo and the Bitterroot National Forests along a drainage divide southwest of Missoula, Montana.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003275

**Nezperce National Forest, Idaho: Map referred to in Proclamation dated April 7, 1931.**
For complete citation see under Nezperce National Forest (Proclamation No. 1946).
Lolo National Forest, Montana: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see under Lolo National Forest (Executive Order 5761).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

No reference found in the U.S. Geological Survey annual reports for this folio.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 42188767

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio, 1915 below for coverage of the lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Bitterroot in 1934 in folio format, and largely transferred to the Nez Perce in 1956.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana. (Topographic map)
Issued by the Office of Geography, USFS, June 1911.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742004006

See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1920. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 228113532

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1921. (Administrative map)
Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 60696612

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 363568322

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest visitor map)
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°40' – W113°30'/N46°53' – N45°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 74 x 42 cm., folded to 20 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, black & white photograph captioned “Upper and Lower Big Creek Lakes, Bitterroot National Forest.” Title panel has “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service” and “Government Printing Office.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 384 (December 1926), page 344.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 27560643

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 742004016

96
Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1933. (Administrative map)
Alienated land within the national forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian.” Map shows an enlarged Bitterroot National Forest after the 1931 additions from the Nezperce and the Selway National Forests in Idaho.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1
OCLC: 742003284

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1933. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian.”
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; Region 1 (Black & white): Univ. of Montana; LC; NAL; NA; Region 1
OCLC (Color): 27560776

--- Supplement. Bitterroot National Forest. Map shows area formerly part of the Selway National Forest, transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest in 1934. Scale, 1:253,440 and shows area mostly in Idaho bounded by W115°10’ – W114°325’/N46°23’ – N45°45’. Black & white, 25 x 23 cm. Map has note: “This map is printed as a supplement to the 1933 edition.”

Bitterroot National Forest [Montana and Idaho showing the northern portion of the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area]
Note: This map is a supplement to the 1933 edition. [Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.] [1936?]. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°08’ – W114°25’/N46°23’ – N45°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 27 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana in the state of Montana and the Boise Meridian in Idaho. Map centered on the Bear Creek Ranger Station in the present day Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.
Holdings: LC; NA

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1938, from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J. S. Swan, 1938.
Shows national forest, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1938, from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J. S. Swan, 1938.
Shows national forest, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian.”

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 41590560

**Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1940.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1938, from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J. S. Swan, 1938; revised at Regional Office, 1940.
Shows national forest, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 742003288

**Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1940.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1938, from aerial photographs, U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by J.S. Swan, 1938; revised at Regional Office, 1940.
Shows national forest, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana and Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College; Univ. of Montana; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41590667

**Recreation Attractions, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1941. See Figure 25, Page 99**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; T. R. [Theodora Reed]
1941. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. No Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 22 cm.
Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest in Montana and Idaho shown in light green; national forest boundaries shown in bright green; roads, historic routes, game and wilderness boundaries, Forest Service facilities, campsites, landing fields, and notes shown in red. Also shows crests of mountain ranges and prominent peaks pictorially, rivers, lakes, streams, horse feed areas (meadows), towns and cities. Includes “Index Map” of the immediate vicinity of the Bitterroot National Forest showing the extent of the national forest in green. Verso of map is blank.
Holdings: personal collection

**Bitterroot National Forest (East Half), Montana and Idaho, 1950.** (Topographic map)
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; contours and spot heights shown in brown; alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.” Only partial topography provided.
Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 43714940

98
Figure 25: Recreation Attractions, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho dated 1941 by Theodora Reed (T.R.). It was the only forest visitor map issued for the Bitterroot National Forest between 1926 and 1951. Note the large area of the Bitterroot National Forest in Idaho, transferred in 1934 upon the discontinuation of the Selway National Forest.

The northern most area (Moose Creek & Bear Creek drainage) in Idaho transferred to the Nezperce National Forest in 1956.

**Bitterroot National Forest (West Half), Montana and Idaho, 1950.** (Topographic map)


Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; contours and spot heights shown in brown; alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness [i.e. primitive] area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.” Only partial topography provided.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1
Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1951. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1951. Agriculture – Missoula.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W116°00’ – W113°20’/N47°00’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 43714920

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1951. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1951. Agriculture – Missoula.
1951. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W116°00’ – W113°20’/N47°00’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian.
Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Bitterroot National Forest, Northern Region. Panel title has key map showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the state of Montana and Idaho and “Forest Supervisor Hamilton, Montana.”
Holdings: LC

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1957. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana. Agriculture – Missoula.
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1957. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana. Agriculture – Missoula.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W116°00’ – W113°20’/N47°00’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian.
Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Bitterroot National Forest, Northern Region. Panel title has key map showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the state of Montana and Idaho.
Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 41589027

Bitterroot National Forest, Magruder Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.]
1957. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho
OCLC: 43714888
Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00’ – W113°30’/N46°43’ – N45°25’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 133 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana and U.S. highways. “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.” “Forest Service Map – Class A.”
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 35838688

Bitterroot National Forest, Darby Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana for areas in Montana and on the Boise Meridian for areas in Idaho.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives
OCLC: 41588459

Bitterroot National Forest, Magruder Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080 Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana for areas in Montana and on the Boise Meridian for areas in Idaho.
Holdings: Memorial Univ., Newfoundland
OCLC: 456647424

Bitterroot National Forest, Stevensville Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080 Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest comprising this ranger district shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana for areas in Montana and on the Boise Meridian for areas in Idaho.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Montana; Memorial Univ., Newfoundland
OCLC: 41588504

Bitterroot National Forest, Sula Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. Partial geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest comprising this ranger district shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and on the Boise Meridian for adjacent areas of Idaho.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Montana; Memorial Univ., Newfoundland
OCLC: 41587809
Bitterroot National Forest, West Fork Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series.
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest comprising this ranger district shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Montana; Memorial Univ. Newfoundland
OCLC: 41588483

Darby Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. “Forest Service Map Class C.” “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection

Magruder Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: personal collection

Stevensville Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: personal collection

Sula Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Idaho, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. “Forest Service Map Class C.” “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection

Westfork Ranger District, Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: personal collection

Bitterroot National Forest, 1967. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue; roads and road numbers, mileages between red stars, trails and trail numbers, special area (wilderness, etc.) boundaries, ski areas, historical trails, recreation sites, points of interest and boat access points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map,” listing of “Improved Recreation Sites,” text, and illustrations. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho on the Boise Meridian. “Forest Service map Class C.”

Text and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color photograph, captioned, “Rombo Creek” depicting a fly fisherman casting in the creek.

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5440497

**Bitterroot National Forest, 1967.** (Forest visitor map)

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue; roads and road numbers, mileages between red stars, trails and trail numbers, special area (wilderness, etc.) boundaries, ski areas, historical trails, recreation sites, points of interest and boat access points shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map,” listing of “Improved Recreation Sites” text, and illustrations. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Idaho, on the Boise Meridian. “Forest Service map Class C.”

Text and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, colored photograph, captioned, “Rombo Creek” depicting a fly fisherman casting in the creek.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC
OCLC: 137389340

**Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1972.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forests shown in light green; paved primary and secondary roads, main dirt roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness, state and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, “North Half” and “South Half.” Includes “Index to Geological Survey maps,” “Source Diagram,” “Key Map” showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana, and listing of recreation sites and facilities. “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: LC; NA

**Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1972.** (Forest visitor map)
1972. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°00’ – W113°30’/N46°50’ – N45°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Sheet 79 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. This map was “Reprinted 1975 with limited corrections.”

Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forests shown in light green; paved primary and secondary roads, main dirt roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness, primitive area, state and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, “North Half” and “South Half.” Includes “Index to Geological Survey maps,” “Source Diagram,” “Key Map” showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana, and listing of recreation sites and facilities. “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.” “Forest Visitors Map.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries.
OCLC: 5416365
Bitterroot National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1972. (Forest visitor map)


Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forests shown in light green; paved primary and secondary roads, main dirt roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and points of interest are shown in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, wilderness, primitive area, state and county boundaries, railroads, trails, minor roads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, “North Half” and “South Half.” Includes “Index to Geological Survey maps,” “Source Diagram,” “Key Map” showing the location of the Bitterroot National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana, and listing of recreation sites and facilities. “Forest visitor map.” “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Connecticut; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Illinois; Northwestern Univ.; Univ. of Montana; State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook; Brigham Young Univ.; LC OCLC: 5442061

BLACKFEET NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1908-1935

This forest along the border with Canada was named for the Blackfeet Nation whose reservation formed the eastern boundary of the Blackfeet National Forest. After Glacier National Park was created from the eastern portion of the Blackfeet National Forest, the Blackfeet National Forest was restricted to the west slope of the Continental Divide (see Figure 26, Page 107). In 1918, District One produced a new forest folio for the Blackfeet National Forest and a single sheet topographic map of the forest. However, an earlier folio covering the Lewis and Clarke National Forest had been compiled and printed in 1908, but without topography, which covered the entire area of the Blackfeet National Forest. For such a short-lived forest, the Blackfeet was very well mapped. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters were located in Kalispell, Montana. At the time of its discontinuation, the Blackfeet National Forest was divided into three ranger districts, the North Fork Ranger District headquartered in Columbia Falls, Montana, the Tally Lake Ranger District headquartered in Whitefish, Montana and the Fortine Ranger District with headquarters in Fortine, Montana.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 834 Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Lewis & Clarke National Forest on 1,956,340 gross acres.

2) 1910, May 11 Public Law 61-171, 36 Stat. 354 915,000 acres eliminated to establish Glacier National Park. Area reduced to 1,052,800 gross acres.

3) 1912, June 19 *Proclamation 1207, 37 Stat. 1751 14,640 acres transferred to the Kootenai National Forest; 40,650 acres transferred from the Kootenai to the Blackfeet National Forest. Another 11,720 acres eliminated. In sum, the Blackfeet National Forest enlarged to 1,067,090 gross acres.

4) 1918, June 3 *Proclamation 1457, 40 Stat. 1790 Land added from the Flathead National Forest. Land transferred to the Cabinet National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,130,880 gross acres.

5) 1918, November 27 Proclamation 1500, 40 Stat. 1894 Land eliminated to compensate the state of Montana for the loss of its school sections to the national forests. Area now stands at 1,128,615 gross acres.

6) 1935, June 22 Executive Order 7082 Forest abolished after 9,635 acres eliminated; all remaining lands divided between the Flathead and the Kootenai National Forests.


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

**Blackfeet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 48 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.  
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and International boundaries, the route of the Great Northern Railway and where national forest boundaries and watershed boundaries coincide. “Formerly part of Lewis & Clark National Forest (Proclamation of March 2nd 1907).” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.” Includes the entire future area of Glacier National Park.  
Holdings: NA

**Blackfeet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.**
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°15’ – W114°00’/N49°00’ – N48°02’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 44 cm., on sheet 67 x 51 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA  
OCLC: 742003936

**Blackfeet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 3, 1918.**
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115º30’ – W114º00’/N49º00’ – N47º50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 49 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  
Shows national forest, national park, International, and county boundaries, lands “Transferred from Flathead National Forest” [to the Blackfeet National Forest], and lands “Transferred to Cabinet National Forest” [from the Blackfeet National Forest]. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. Date in the title supplied by the text of the Proclamation. “Montana Meridian.” National Archives has date of Proclamation hand stamped “Jun – 3 1918” in black ink on the map. This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1457.  
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Blackfeet Folio.**
1918. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115º10’ – W114º00’/N49º00’ – N47º50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, spot heights, and hachures (contour interval 100 feet). Water features shown in blue; contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, International, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Montana Principal Meridian.” No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in their annual report series.  
Holdings: LC, NA, NAL, Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographic Society Library; Region 1  
OCLC: 884778903

105
See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lewis and Clark Folio (1908, sheets 1-6, 8-13, 16-21, 26-29, & 35-36) below for earlier coverage of the area later to be known as the Blackfeet National Forest and Glacier National Park in atlas format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30’ – W114°00’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, International and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1920. (Topographic map)
Alienated lands shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, national park, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; OCLC: 742003197

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)
1923. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30’ – W114°00’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 57074011

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Topographic map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°20’ – W113°50’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 95 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Alienated lands shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, national park, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003199

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Blackfeet, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1929. (Topographic map)

106
Figure 26: The National Forests in Northwestern Montana and Northern Idaho in 1932 just before major boundary changes. The Pend Oreille would be absorbed by the Kaniksu and the Coeur d’Alene in 1933; the Blackfeet would be abolished in 1935, its lands added to the Flathead and to the Kootenai National Forests; the Kaniksu, Kootenai and the Lolo National Forests would increase their areas with the lands of the Cabinet National Forest when it was abolished in 1954. The boundary between the Cabinet and the Pend Oreille National Forests is the Idaho/Montana state line. The area of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown on this map existed from 1908 until the Spring of 1932 when the lands of the Jefferson National Forest (not shown) were added. From the map National Forests, Region 1, 1932 at 1:1,267,200-scale.

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Administrative map)

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30’ – W114°00’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, International, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Meridian.”

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Montana; Syracuse Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NAL; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 45333150

Blackfeet National Forest, Montana, 1929. (Forest visitor map)

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°30’ – W114°00’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 50 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm  Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, national park, game preserve, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”


Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 68802542
CABINET FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA – IDAHO
1907-1954

Roberta Cheney speculated in her book, *Names on the Face of Montana*, that the Cabinet Mountains were named for the riverboat “The Cabinet,” which was the second such riverboat to navigate the Clark’s Fork River in western Montana (Cheney, page 33). However, Boone (Boone, p. 59) says that French trappers applied the name ‘Cabinet’ to the recesses in the walls of Cabinet Gorge. In any case, the name was transferred to the town, the mountains, and to the forest reserve created in 1907 as one of President Roosevelt’s “Midnight Reserves” (see Figure 26, Page 107).

Initially, the Cabinet was divided into two divisions, each with a supervisor: the Northern Division headquartered in Libby, Montana and the Southern Division headquartered in Thompson Falls. Thompson Falls continued as the site of the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Cabinet National Forest from 1908 to its discontinuation in 1954, while Libby remained the headquarters of the Kootenai National Forest after the reorganizations of 1908. The Cabinet National Forest had been initially established as a two state national forest. This situation continued for a little over one year when, in 1908, its Idaho lands (Townships 55-62 North and Ranges 1-3 East, Boise Meridian) were eliminated to establish the Pend d’Oreille National Forest. During the reorganization efforts in the early 1930s, the Forest Service added the northern area of the Lolo National Forest (St. Regis area) to the Cabinet National Forest in 1931, only to have these lands transferred back to the Lolo National Forest upon the Cabinet's elimination. The small and compact Cabinet National Forest became an attractive target for elimination and dispersal after the similarly sized Absaroka had been disbanded in 1945. Instead of creating a hyphenated forest, the Cabinet was eliminated altogether, its lands transferred to the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests. No separately published maps of the Cabinet National Forest have been identified as being issued between 1937 and 1954 covering the last years of the forest’s existence. However, the Forest Service revised and reprinted the 1936, 1:126,720-scale topographic map of the Cabinet National Forest and renamed it, *Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest)*, Montana, 1956, showing how the Cabinet National Forest was divided. Because of the map’s multi-forest coverage, a complete citation is found under Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional Maps.

At the time of its discontinuation, the Cabinet included five ranger districts, the Noxon, Plains, St. Regis, Thompson Falls, and the Trout Creek Ranger Districts, however, no ranger district maps for these ranger districts of the Cabinet National Forest were produced. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness, now within the boundaries of the Kaniksu and the Kootenai National Forests, was set aside as a primitive area by the Forest Service in 1935 and the map, *Wilderness Type Areas* with information dated as of January 1, 1964, shows the Cabinet Mountains still with its original primitive area status covering 94,242 acres. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness became one of the first wilderness areas to formally become a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the Wilderness Act of 1964. The area had been reclassified by the Forest Service as a Wild Area (less than 100,000 acres) on June 26, 1964 before the passage of the Wilderness Act on September 3, 1964.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1907, March 2

   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3295

   Established Forest Reserve on 2,060,960 gross acres in Montana and Idaho.

2) 1908, June 25

   (effective July 1, 1908)

   Executive Order 838

   Idaho portion (494,560 acres) eliminated to establish the Pend d’Oreille National Forest (E.O. 844).

   545,440 acres transferred to the Kootenai National Forest (E.O. 836).

   Area reduced to 1,020,960 gross acres in Montana.

3) 1912, April 30

   *Proclamation 1195, 37 Stat. 1740

   Land transferred to and from Lolo National Forest.

   Other lands eliminated. Area slightly reduced from the 1911 re-survey (1,130,000 acres) to 1,026,550 gross acres.

4) 1918, June 3

   *Proclamation 1455, 40 Stat. 1788

   Land added from the Blackfeet National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,043,232 gross acres.

5) 1919, February 26

   Executive Order 3043

   Land eliminated for townsite purposes, SE ¼ of Section 24, T. 26 N., R. 33 W.

6) 1922, May 24

   Executive Order 3679

   Executive Order 3043 of February 26, 1919 reserving certain lands for townsite purposes, revoked.

7) 1931, December 16

   Executive Order 5758

   Land added from the Lolo National Forest and additions made under the 1922 Exchange and other Acts. Area increased to 1,345,201 gross acres.
8) 1953, January 7
   Public land Order 878
   18 Federal Register 361
   15,130 acres of land added and boundary extended
   under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of
   1934 and the law of July 20, 1939 (53 Stat. 1071).
   Area enlarged to 1,376,356 gross acres.

9) 1954, May 19
   (effective July 1, 1954)
   Public land Order 965
   19 Federal Register 3007
   Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the
   Kaniksu, Kootenai, and Lolo National Forests.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Cabinet Forest Reserve, Idaho and Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
44 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve and state boundaries and locations of Lake Pend d’Oreille, Flathead Indian Reservation, and the
Kootenai River. Indicates location of the 48th parallel and in lower margin, “39° West from Washington.” “Boise Meridian
and base and Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; LC; NA
OCLC: 476352183

Cabinet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
53 x 41 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows a reduced Cabinet National Forest, its Idaho lands transferred to the Pend d’Oreille National Forest (494,560 acres) and
its lands in the north – Fisher River watershed – transferred to the Kootenai National Forest (545,440 acres). The reduced
Cabinet National Forest acreage after this Executive Order, stands at 1,020,960, recomputed January 1, 1911 at 1,030,000 acres.
Map shows National Forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Montana
Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

Cabinet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 30, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August 1917, from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest
Service, and other surveys by H. S. Meekham and G. T. Trembley; traced by G. T. Trembley.
   Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
   64 x 56 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
   Lands of the Cabinet National Forest shown in olive green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state
   [to the Cabinet National Forest], lands “Transferred to Lolo National Forest” [from the Cabinet National Forest], and land
   “Eliminations,” as well as towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes 6 insets
   showing land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Principal Meridian.” The southern boundary between the Lolo and
   the Cabinet National Forests largely adjusted to conform to drainage divides and land eliminations principally along the
   Clark Fork River near Thompson Falls. This 1912 map of the Cabinet National Forest reflects the loss of lands in Idaho due
   to the creation of the Pend d’Oreille National Forest in 1908.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 741999244

Cabinet National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated [June 3, 1918].
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, August 1917, from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest
Service, and other surveys by H. S. Meekham and G. T. Trembley; traced by G. T. Trembley.
   Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
   51 x 58 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
   Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, lands “Transferred from Blackfeet National Forest” [to the Cabinet
   National Forest], towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Date in the title supplied by the
   text of the Proclamation. “Montana Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent Portions of Idaho based on the Boise
   Meridian. National Archives copy of this map has the date “Jun 3 1918” hand applied in ink.
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary
changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1455.
Holdings: LC; NA
Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
In orange, shows lands “Transferred from the Lolo N.F. to the Cabinet N.F.” Also shows national forest, game preserve, state, county, and former Flathead Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. This Proclamation adds the northern portion of the Lolo National Forest (St. Regis River drainage above Superior, Montana) to the Cabinet, later to be added back to the Lolo in 1954 upon the discontinuation of the Cabinet National Forest.
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Executive Order] No. 5758.
Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cabinet Folio.
1910. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116º02' – W114º45'/N48º15' – N47º20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 14 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated on most sheets; partial topography provided on some sheets with 500 foot contours.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, railroad land grant limits, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Montana Prin. Mer.” Sheet 12 only sheet with 1910 date; others undated.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA


Holdings: LC; NAL
OCLC: 884870984

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742004104

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Administrative map)
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10’ – W114°20’/N48°20’ – N47°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 114 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1 (black & white); NA (both color & black & white editions)
OCLC: 742003318
Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1 OCLC: 43715207

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest visitor map)
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1931. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society, Syracuse Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 45333198

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1935. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10’ – W114°20’/N48°20’ – N47°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, game preserve, state, county, and former Flathead Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Where the Clark Fork enters Cabinet Gorge.” Title panel also has, United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 741999245

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1936. (Topographic map)

111
Lands of the Cabinet National Forest shown in green; contours and some hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows cultural features such as national forest, game preserve, primitive areas, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, airplane landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

NOTE: This map was reprinted in 1956 under the title: *Parts of the Kaniksu Kootenai and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956*. Full citation found in Part I, “Regional Maps,” Section B, “Sub-Regional maps.” Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Pennsylvania State Univ.; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 34802545


Hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

**Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1937** (Administrative map)


Lands of the Cabinet National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and campgrounds. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 43715555

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**CAVE HILLS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH DAKOTA 1904-1908**

The two groups of hills included within the boundaries of this forest took their name from Ludlow Cave located in the northern group of hills (Sneve, page 408). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of March 5, 1904 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of South Dakota of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established forest reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “Northern Division = 14,000 acres. Southern Division = 9,360 acres.” Like other smaller forests in northwestern South Dakota, the Cave Hills was headquartered at Camp Crook. No map was made to accompany either the proclamation of 1904 or the executive order of 1908. However, the forest atlas for the Sioux National Forest does include a sheet covering the former Cave Hills National Forest. In 1920, the Sioux National Forest was absorbed by the Custer National Forest. The area is now referred to as the North Cave Hills and South Cave Hills units of the Sioux Ranger District of the Custer-Gallatin National Forest. (see Figure 41, Page 295)

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1904, March 5

2) 1908, July 2, 1908

(Effective July 1, 1908)

Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2335

Established Forest Reserve on 23,360 acres.

Executive Order 908


**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**

See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio* (1909 and 1917) for coverage of the Cave Hills National Forest in folio format.

112
The Clearwater National forest was named for the Clearwater River that drains a large portion of its area, a name that was translated from the Nez Perce term *Koos – koo – kai-kai* describing clear water (Boone, p. 81). As originally established, the Clearwater was composed of 761,760 acres of former Coeur d’Alene National Forest land and 1,926,100 acres of Idaho lands of the Bitter Root National Forest, yielding a forest some 2,687,860 acres in size. In 1911, large portions of the Clearwater were transferred to create the Selway National Forest to the south (1,684,860 acres) and the St. Joe National Forest to the north (223,300 acres), greatly reducing its size. With the discontinuation of the Selway National Forest in 1934, much land was added back to the Clearwater National Forest. Also upon the discontinuation of Idaho’s Selway National Forest, the northeastern portion of the Selway were transferred to the Lolo National Forest making the Lolo a two-state forest for the first time. In 1961, a Public Land Order added these Idaho lands of the Lolo National Forest to the Clearwater National Forest.

Two years after the Selway National Forest had been discontinued, the Forest Service created the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in 1936 and on January 11, 1963 reclassified a reduced area to wilderness status. The resulting Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area became a charter member of the National Forest Wilderness System with the passage of the Wilderness Act in 1964.

Coverage of the future Clearwater National Forest in folio atlas format can be found in the 1907 Bitterroot Folio, however, a new folio was compiled by District One cartographers in 1915 with a topographic base. The atlas sheets from the 1915 folio were used to create a single sheet topographic map for the entire forest at a reduced scale in the same year. Only two of the five 1957 ranger district maps of the Clearwater National Forest, the Bungalow and the Lochsa Ranger Districts, have been identified. The other three, Canyon, Kelly Creek and Pierce, might also exist but have not been seen. Complete sets of six ranger district maps were created from the Class A administrative maps of 1963 and 1971 and issued in 1964 and 1972 respectively.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to efficiently manage. In fiscal year 1934, the Clearwater National Forest received two donations of forest land from private owners; one at 5,172 acres and another at 88 acres. In fiscal year 1935, another 7,321 donated acres came to the Clearwater; fiscal year 1936 brought 14,235 more acres. These lands could and were used for land exchanges, however, since Congress had delegated authority to accept and to exchange donated lands to the Forest Service, there were no formal legal orders issued that charted the addition or disposition of these lands. Maps of the time did not identify the gifted lands.

Upon establishment of the Clearwater National Forest in 1908, the town of Kooskia, Idaho served as the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Clearwater National Forest, but with the creation of the Selway National Forest from the southern portion of the Clearwater in 1911, the supervisor’s headquarters were relocated to Orofino, Idaho while Kooskia continued as the headquarters for the Selway National Forest. The Palouse Ranger District is still considered part of the St. Joe National Forest, but it has been administered by the Clearwater National Forest since the administrative merger of the St. Joe, Coeur d’Alene, and Kaniksu National Forests into the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1973. The Clearwater National Forest combined its administrative functions with the Nezperce National Forest in December of 2010 and moved the Supervisor’s Headquarters to the town of Kamiah, Idaho. The merger formally occurred in 2012.

### ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908)</td>
<td>Executive Order 842</td>
<td>Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Coeur d’Alène and by the Bitter Root National Forests at 2,687,860 gross acres. 16,640 acres transferred to the Nezperce National Forest. Other portions transferred to establish the new (1911) Selway (1,684,860 acres) and St. Joe (223,300 acres) National Forests. Area reduced to 822,700 gross acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) 1911, June 29 (effective July 1, 1911)</td>
<td>*Proclamation 1141, 37 Stat. 1696</td>
<td>National forest lands in T. 41 N., R 6 E., Boise Meridian, added from the St. Joe National Forest. Land added from the Selway National Forest upon the Selway’s discontinuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) 1931, May 1 (effective July 1, 1931)</td>
<td>Executive Order 5615</td>
<td>Land along the Clearwater – Idaho County boundary in Idaho transferred to the Lolo National Forest. By June 30, 1935, area enlarged to 1,129,481 gross acres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) 1934, October 29</td>
<td>Executive Order 6889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) 1935, June 27</td>
<td>Executive Order 7087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6) 1956, August 21 (effective July 1, 1956)
   Public land Order 1323
   Idaho portion of the Lolo National Forest (Lochsa Region) added. Other land added from the Nezperce National Forest and land transferred to the Nezperce National Forest.

7) 1956, September 13
   Secretary of Agriculture Order
   Land described in the Order that has or may be acquired under Weeks Law of 1911, the Clarke-NCnary Act of 1924 or the Exchange Act of 1925 added. By June 30, 1957, area enlarged to 1,294,434 gross acres.

8) 1959, September 10 (effective July 1, 1959)
   Public land Order 1976
   1,260 acres of land transferred from the Clearwater National Forest to the St. Joe National Forest; 3,698 acres of land transferred from the St. Joe National Forest to the Clearwater National Forest.

9) 1961, August 11 (effective July 1, 1961)
   Public land Order 2461
   Idaho lands of the Lolo National Forest transferred to the Clearwater National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,763,469 gross acres.

10) 1964, September 3
    Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890
    The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area on the Clearwater, Lolo, Nezperce, and the Bitterroot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” Area as of September 30, 2018: 1,725,415 gross acres.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

**Clearwater National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 46 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for the newly established Clearwater National Forest: “Part of Coeur d’Alene National Forest (Proclamation of Nov. 6, 1906); Part of Bitter Root National Forest (Proclamation of May 22, 1905).” Also shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. “Boise Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA; Idaho State Historical Society Library and Archives (photocopy)
OCLC: 77495674

**Clearwater National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.**
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°45’ – W114°45’/N47°00’ – N46°10. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Diagram does not show the areas of the Clearwater transferred to the Nezperce National Forest or those areas used to create the new St. Joe and Selway National Forests, only the reduced boundaries of the Clearwater National Forest.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society Library and Archives; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003838

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Clearwater Folio.**
1915. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115°45' – W114°45'/N46°55' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Contours shown in brown; water features in blue; Northern Pacific Railroad 40 mile land grant limit shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Sheets 9 – 12 provide coverage of the northern portions of the Selway National Forest No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society Library and Archives (photocopy); Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 884927858

See [Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Bitterroot Folio](#) (1907) for coverage of the Clearwater National Forest in folio format.

See also [Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio](#), 1915 below for coverage of the lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Clearwater in 1934 in folio format.

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**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING**

**Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1915.** (Topographic map)
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society Library and Archives; LC
OCLC: 41590334

**Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1915.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey].
Holdings: NA

**Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1920.** (Administrative map)
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588833
Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 41588956

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1926. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by F. E. Bonner and J. B. Yule, 1915; traced by K. D. Swan; revised 1917 and 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115º50' – W114º45'/N47º00' – N46º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 76 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Contour lines shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 41590417

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1930. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º20' – W114º30'/N47º05' – N46º10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer, in a black, blue, and red edition showing Forest Service facilities in red and rivers in blue, and in black & white edition with Forest Service administrative facilities shown in black, not red, and rivers in black not blue. Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, houses and cabins. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
The Library of Congress’ copy has been used as a base map with applied color to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Executive Order No. 6889 of October 29, 1934 entitled, “Added by disbandment of Selway N.F. Ex. O. Oct. 22 [i.e. 29], 1934.” The Idaho Historical Society Library and Archives has a similar version of this map altered to show the additions to the Clearwater National Forest from the Selway National Forest and cataloged as OCLC: 41587751.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1 OCLC: 41588610 (ordinary edition)

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Topographic map)
Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; hachures and contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: LC; NA

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)
1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°30' – W114°40'/N47°00' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without the green forest land layer. Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 27836080

St. Joe and Clearwater National Forest and surrounding territory, Idaho, 1936. (Administrative map)

See under Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1937. (Forest visitor map)


Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “This majestic monarch, a western white pine (pinus monticola), is but one of the many in the extensive timber areas of the Clearwater National Forest…” Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued 1937.”


Holdings (map): Univ. of Washington; NA; (book): NAL

OCLC (map): 35850048 ; (book): 71022099

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1942. (Topographic map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J. F. Shields, 1935; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1942. Litho. in U.S.A. by Polygraphic Co. of America, Inc.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°30' – W114°40'/N47°00' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; hachures and contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41590376

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J.F. Shields, 1935; traced at Regional Office by D.A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill; revised 1942. Litho. in U.S.A. by Polygraphic Co. of America, Inc.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°30' – W114°40'/N47°00' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 41590796
Powell and Lolo Ranger Districts, Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1949. (Administrative map)
See under Lolo National Forest.

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the Forest Service, Missoula, Montana. 1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. W117°00′ – W114°00′/N47°35′ – N46°00′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: Clearwater National Forest, Northern Region. Title panel has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Orofino, Idaho.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 41590004

Clearwater National Forest, Bungalow Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. [1957?] Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1942 administrative map.
Holdings: personal collection

Clearwater National Forest, Lochsa Ranger District. (Topographic map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. [1957?] Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in black & white edition without brown contours at a scale of 1:253,440.

Contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1942 administrative map. In 1956, the Lochsa area, or all Lolo National Forest lands in Idaho were transferred to the Clearwater National Forest. This new map, probably issued in 1957, covers the Lochsa area newly transferred area.
Holdings: Region 1

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1958. (Forest visitor map)

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: Clearwater National Forest, Northern Region. Title panel has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Orofino, Idaho.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 10635255

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1961. (Administrative map)

Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 137374166 118
Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1961. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:506,800. W117º00' – W114º00'/N47º35' – N46º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and in Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana. Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: Clearwater National Forest, Northern Region. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of a river [Clearwater?] with location map and “Forest Supervisor, Orofino, Idaho. Back panel illustration, uncaptioned, fly fisherman in river. Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Utah; LC; Region 1 OCLC: 41590037

Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116º10' – W114º20'/N47º05' – N46º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 102 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Key Map’ showing the location of the Clearwater National Forest in relation to the states of Idaho and Montana and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 367420971

Clearwater National Forest, 1963. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 16, Page 42
Prepared by the U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula Montana 1962. Agriculture – Delzer Litho, Waukesha, Wisc. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116º15' – W114º20'/N47º05' – N46º00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 71 cm., folded to 18 x 15 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1968 with, AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-1531 (see below for full citation). Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, mileages, special area boundaries and improved recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes listing of “Improved Recreation Sites,” location map, drawings, and directory of ranger districts. “Forest Service Map – Class E.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; adjacent area in Montana on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of road along the Clearwater River [Lewis & Clark Highway] and, on the other panel, a caribou in the snow. Title panel has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, 1963.” Holdings: LC; Region 1, and 14 other libraries OCLC: 33289371

Clearwater National Forest, Bungalow Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)

Clearwater National Forest, Canyon Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and the
Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Clearwater National Forest, Kelly Creek Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and the
Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Clearwater National Forest, Lochsa Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and the
Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Montana State Univ.
OCLC: 66279559

Clearwater National Forest, Pierce Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Clearwater National Forest, Powell Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Indiana Univ.; Montana State Univ.
OCLC: 41590513

Clearwater National Forest, 1963. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, mileages, special area
boundaries and improved recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and
county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes listing of “Improved
Recreation Sites,” location map, drawings, and directory of ranger districts. “Forest Service Map – Class E.” Public land grid in
Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; adjacent area in Montana on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, black & white photograph captioned,
“Lewis & Clark Highway” and uncaptioned black & white photograph of a caribou in the snow.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; New York Public Library; Univ. of North Texas; Region 1
OCLC: 65669828
Clearwater National Forest, Idaho, 1971. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Clearwater National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all-weather roads, state and federal road numbers, and trail numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation areas. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Boise and Principal Meridian Montana.” Holdings: Florida State Univ.; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Michigan; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; Univ. of Oklahoma, Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC; NA
OCLC: 5572670

Clearwater National Forest, Bungalow Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
National forest land comprising the Bungalow Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington

Clearwater National Forest, Canyon Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
National forest land comprising the Canyon Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35850127

Clearwater National Forest, Kelly Creek Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
National forest land comprising the Kelly Creek Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent parts of Montana, on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35850221

Clearwater National Forest, Lochsa Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
National forest land comprising the Lochsa Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35850242
Clearwater National Forest, Pierce Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
National forest land comprising the Pierce Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington

Clearwater National Forest, Powell Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
National forest land comprising the Powell Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and on the Montana Principal Meridian for adjacent areas in Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington

Following Lewis & Clark Across the Clearwater National Forest. (Forest visitor map)
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 78.
Holdings (map): Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington, NA; (book): 22 libraries
OCLC (map): 367578068; (book): 1421517

COEUR D’ALÈNE FOREST RESERVE & COEUR D’ALENE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO 1906-PRESENT

The origin of this place name is unclear. It literally means ‘heart of an awl,’ a derisive Native American term used to describe greedy trappers from Canada, who then applied the term to the Native Americans (Federal Writers Project, Idaho, p. 281, see also Boone, p. 85). The forest extends from the summit of the Bitterroot Mountains, which form part of the Montana-Idaho state line, westward to Coeur d’Alene and Hayden Lakes, which mark the boundary of the timbered country. Within the forest rise several branches of the Coeur d’Alene River. Originally established on 2,331,280 acres on November 6, 1906, the Coeur d’Alene National Forest was greatly reduced by the Executive Order 843 of July 1908. This order transferred 220,080 acres of the northern land of the Coeur d’Alene contributing to the establishment the Pend Oreille National Forest and 761,760 acres of its southern parts to help establish the Clearwater National Forest. The Executive Order also added the 194,404 acres of the Palouse National Forest to the Coeur d’Alene (see Figure 37, Page 272 and Figure 40, Page 292). After this 1908 reorganization, the Coeur d’Alene National Forest embraced 1,543,844 gross acres. The forest was significantly reduced again in 1911 to 760,800 gross acres with the transfer of 810,200 acres, including the lands of the former Palouse National Forest, to establish the new St. Joe National Forest to the south.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests for effective management. In fiscal year 1936, the Secretary of Agriculture agreed to accept 240 acres from a private donor and added this acreage to the Coeur d’Alene National Forest. On July 12, 1938, the Secretary accepted a large but disconnected donation of land from J. W. and Gertrude Boothe. Most of the donation, over 12,000 acres were outside national forest boundaries and a smaller parcel, 2,680 acres, was inside the boundaries of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest. These lands were formally added to the national forests under the Secretary of Agriculture’s Order of September 13, 1956.

The same 1933 Executive Order (No. 6303) that discontinued the Pend Oreille National Forest by consolidating its lands with the Kaniksu National Forest, also transferred a small land parcel formerly a part of the Pend Oreille National Forest to the Coeur d’Alene National Forest.
One of the first sets of ranger district maps produced by the Northern Region covered the four districts of the Coeur d’Alene – the Coeur d’Alene, Kingston, Magee, and Wallace Ranger Districts – all four published in 1940. Another set of four maps was made in 1966 from the 1964 Class A forest series administrative map, with the difference that the Coeur d’Alene Ranger District had by then been renamed the Fernan Ranger District.

Administrative headquarters for the Coeur d’Alene were first established (1909) in the silver mining town of Wallace, Idaho, very near the center point of the forest, with William G. Weigle, a graduate of Yale’s Forestry School as its first forest supervisor. No other national forest suffered as much devastation as the Coeur d’Alene in the “Big Burn” of 1910. With the reorganization and reductions of 1911, the headquarters were moved to the town of Coeur d’Alene after the southern portions of the forest were transferred to create the St. Joe National Forest.

The Forest Service established the Deception Creek Experimental Forest on the Coeur d’Alene National Forest in 1933. The experimental forest is located in the heart of the western white pine forest about 20 miles to the east of Coeur d’Alene, Idaho. The experimental forest allows researchers to study the ecology and tree management practices of western white pine and other species that grow with them. The forest includes the entire drainage of Deception Creek, a tributary of the Little North Fork of the Coeur d’Alene River in northern Idaho. The area encompasses 3,521 acres and is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

The town of Coeur d’Alene has become the administrative headquarters for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. This is an aggregation of the Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests in the “Panhandle” of northern Idaho and extends into adjacent areas of Montana and Washington state. The three National Forests have been administered as one forest since July 1, 1973, although each one legally remains a separately proclaimed national forest.

The Coeur d’Alene National Forest benefitted from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in its drive to purchase private in-holdings around the Magee Ranger Station and along Tepee Creek. The first purchase occurred at the February 23, 1973 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission immediately following the Commission’s decision to establish the Coeur d’Alene Purchase Unit. At this meeting, the Commission authorized the purchase of 150 acres west of the Magee Ranger Station. The area was considered ideally suited for development as a campground due to its level nature and stream frontage. Another purchase of 80.61 acres south of the Magee Ranger Station on Tepee Creek was made on July 13, 1973, and a third and final purchase in the same area occurred on September 19, 1975. A total of 317 acres were purchased in this area under the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 before the National Forest Reservation Commission was eliminated in 1976. The 160 acre Coeur d’Alene Purchase Unit established in 1993 by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment has been shown on a Forest Service map of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest dated 2003 as being fully acquired.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1906, November 6          *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3256 Established Forest Reserve on 2,331,280 gross acres in Idaho.
    2) 1908, June 26          Executive Order 843 Land transferred to establish the Pend d’Oreille and Clearwater National Forests. Palouse National Forest added. Accent mark over the first “E” in “Alene” eliminated. Area reduced to 1,543,844 gross acres. Area increased to 1,537,286 gross acres.
    3) 1910, May 6            *Proclamation 1024, 36 Stat. 2688 6,608 acres eliminated from the forest south of Wolf Lodge Bay, Lake Coeur d’Alene. Area reduced to 1,537,286 gross acres.
    4) 1911, June 29          *Proclamation 1145, 37 Stat. 1698 Southern portions of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest combined with a portion of the Clearwater National Forest to establish the St. Joe National Forest. Area reduced again to 760,800 gross acres. Land added from the Pend Oreille National Forest in the vicinity of the Bunko Ranger Station upon the discontinuation of the Pend Oreille National Forest. Area increased to 798,748 gross acres.
    5) 1933, September 30     Executive Order 6303 Land described in the Order that has or may be acquired under Weeks Law of 1911, the Clarke-NcNary Act of 1924 or the Exchange Act of 1925 added. Area: 802,177 gross acres.
    6) 1956, September 13     Secretary of Agriculture Order 21 Federal Register 7462
7) 1973, February 23  
National Forest Reservation Commission Decision  
Coeur d’Alene National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to apply Land and Water Conservation Act funds towards the purchase of private lands surrounding the Magee Ranger Station.

8) 1987, September 21  
Public Land Order 6658 (effective September 30, 1987)  
52 Federal Register 36577  
Withdraws from all forms of public entry 183.46 acres of Forest Service land in Section 4 of T. 50 N., R. 5 E., and in Sections 33 & 34 of T. 51 N., R. 5 E., Boise Meridian, for the protection of the Settler’s Grove of Ancient Cedars Botanical and Recreation Area for 20 years.

9) 1993, September 20  
Federal Register Notice  
58 Federal Register 53912  
Established the 160 acre Coeur d’Alene Purchase Unit on the West Half of the West ½ of Section 16, T. 48 N., R. 2 W., Boise Meridian.

10) 2013, February 13  
Public Land Order 7809  
78 Federal Register 12084  

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

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

*Coeur d’Alene Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.*

Shows forest reserve and state boundaries, lakes Coeur d’Alene and Pend Oreille and location of the town of Murray, Idaho. Indicates location of the 48th parallel and, in lower margin, “39° West from Washington.” “Boise Meridian and Base Line.” “Five sections surrounding the town of Murray are not represented by this proclamation.”

Holdings: LC; NA

*Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.*

Map shows national forest and state boundaries and where national forest and watershed boundaries coincide. Indicates the two sources of land for the reorganized Coeur d’Alene National Forest of 1908: “All of Palouse National Forest (Proclamation of March, 2, 1907); Part of Coeur d’Alene National Forest (Proclamation of November 6, 1906).” “Boise Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: NA

*Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.*

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming Nat’l Forest boundary,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows rivers, lakes, and streams and the location of the towns of Murray and Wallace, Idaho. “Boise Meridian and Base.” Map shows the lands of the Palouse National Forest being part of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest. These lands were formally added to the S. Joe National Forest next year (1911).

Holdings: LC; NA

*Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.*

124
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state boundaries and [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. A new national forest, the St. Joe, was created from lands of the Coeur d’Alene and the Clearwater National Forests by Proclamation No. 1143. Proclamation No. 1145 redraws the boundaries of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest and thus does not show lands eliminated from it to establish the St. Joe National Forest to the south, however, missing from this map are all lands south of the Coeur d’Alene drainage basin including the lands of the former Palouse National Forest, all now part of the St. Joe National Forest. “Boise Meridian” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003843

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS


Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Sheets 10, 11, and 18 are uncolored. Sheets 10 through 25 cover the future St. Joe National Forest and sheets 15-18, and 23 provide coverage of the Palouse National Forest, added to the Coeur d’Alene National Forest in the 1908 reorganization.

Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; NA; NAL
OCLC: 893630512

1917. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°45’ – W115°35’/N48°10’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 13 numbered (C.1 – C.13) sheets with 2 supplemental mining claim sheets 9A & 11A in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). A few of these sheets serve as pages in other national forest folios, namely the Cabinet Folio, the Pend Oreille Folio, and the St. Joe Folio and are double-numbered where this occurs: Sheets 1-4 in the Coeur d’Alene Folio also serve as sheets 12-15 in the Pend Oreille Folio; sheet 6 serves as sheet 7 in the Cabinet Folio; sheets 12 & 13 serve as sheets 1 & 2 in the St. Joe Folio.

Contours shown in brown, water features shown in blue; some mining claim outlines shown in green. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service facilities. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the cover of the atlas. The 1917 edition does not follow earlier (1909) sheet arrangement. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Sheets 1 & 2 have: "Compiled at District Office Missoula, October, 1912, revised July, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by F. E. Bonner; traced by C. H. Ruth

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: Denver Public Library; LC; NAL; Region 1. LC copy does not have original folio with its index and several sheets are severely trimmed.
OCLC: 35093294

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend d’Oreille Folio, 1909 below and Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend Oreille Folio, 1914 below for coverage of the lands of the former Pend d’Oreille & Pend Oreille National Forest added to the Coeur d’Alene in 1933 in folio format.
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1913. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: NA

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1918. (Topographic map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00’ – W115°40’/N48°10’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 73 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 and 200 feet).
Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: NA

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1919. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; NA
OCLC: 41590466

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41589365

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1925. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 12, Page 37
1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00’ – W115°30’/N48°10’ – N47°18’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 51 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a forest road affording a view of a lake. Title panel has, “Issued 1925.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 369 (September 1925), page 129.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 65668231
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1929. (Topographic map)
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 41588395

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised at Regional Office and traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a colored edition where the green on the map represents alienated lands, not Forest Service owned lands. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1 OCLC: 41590633

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1932. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1917 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised at Regional Office and traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00' – W115°30'/N48°10' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 53 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Trails through the timber tempt one to explore the shady gulches of the Coeur d’Alene,” being an image of a forest scene with big trees. Title panel has, “Prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued 1932” and “U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 458 (February 1933), page 568.
Holdings: NA

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1934. (Topographic map)
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1937. (Topographic map)
1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00’ – W115°40’/N48°10’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 83 x 94 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Contours and hachures shown in brown; alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41590678

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Recreation Attractions, Idaho. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1. [1938?] Scale ca. 1:316,800 (Approximate scale 5 miles = 1 Inch). No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color pictorial map, 26 x 34 cm., folded to 16 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows the Coeur d’Alene National Forest area in green within black national forest boundary lines. Roads, road numbers, mileages between points, campgrounds, camp sites, huckleberry areas, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows game preserve boundaries, rivers, lakes and streams. Forest and recreational resources, such as “Inviting Forest Roads” and “Interesting Forest Practices” surround the map. On verso: Captioned black & white photographs depicting National Forest scenes and recreational resources, and fire prevention measures. Panel title: Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Northern Idaho. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph of a fly fisherman, “Recreation – one of many forest uses.”
Holdings: personal collection

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Coeur d’Alene Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region] [1940]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1939, 1:253,440-scale administrative map. The Forest Service changed the name of the Coeur d’Alene Ranger District to the Fernan Ranger District in 1962.
Holdings: NA

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Kingston Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region] [1940]? Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1939, 1:253,440-scale administrative map.
Holdings: NA
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Magee Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1939, 1:253,440-scale administrative map.
Holdings: NA

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Wallace Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1939, 1:253,440-scale administrative map.
Holdings: NA

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1948. (Topographic map)
83 x 93 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in an edition showing alienated lands within the national forest boundary but without green forest layer
Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41590727

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana; revised 1948. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1949. [U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey] B-3688-0(1)++.
43 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Dallas (Texas) Public Library; Brigham Young Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 10673486

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Administrative map)
41 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: LC; Region 1
**Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1954.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Missoula. [U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey] B-3688 0++. 1954. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W117°00’ – W115°30’/N48°10’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 49 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Northern Region. Title panel has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Coeur d’Alene, Idaho.” Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society and Archives; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Western Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Utah; LC; Region 1 OCLC: 41590656

**Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Montana, 1958.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula. 1958. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00’ – W114°00’/N49°00’ – N47°25’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, wild areas, game refuge, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana the public land grid is based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Map shows the entire Coeur d’Alene National Forest in Idaho, but the majority of the map shows areas in Montana. Map properly should have “Idaho – Montana” as its subtitle. Holdings: LC; Region 1

**Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1963.** (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula Montana 1962. Agriculture – Delzer Litho., Waukesha, Wis. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00’ – W115°00’/N48°10’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 68 cm., folded to 18 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, points of interest, mileages between starred points, boat access sites, and improved recreation sites shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map,” alphabetical listing of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of interest,” drawings, and ranger district directory. “Forest Service Map Class – E.” Public land grid for areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for areas in Montana, public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. This map indicates that the forest land in the St. Regis drainage basin in Montana is part of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest. It is actually part of the Lolo National Forest, Montana. Text and illustrations in dark green on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned black & white photograph, “Lookout Pass Ski Area” and uncaptioned photograph of a rushing mountain river. Title panel has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, 1963.” Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Washington; LC OCLC: 41590614

**Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho, 1964.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°00’ – W115°30’/N48°10’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black &white edition. Lands of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and build-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, road numbers, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram,” and “Key Map” locating the Coeur d’Alene National Forest in Idaho and Montana with main roads marked. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Fernan Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Formerly the Coeur d'Alene Ranger District.
Holdings: personal collection

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Kingston Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Magee Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian; for adjacent areas in Montana, the public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Wallace Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1964 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian; for adjacent areas in Idaho, the public land grid based on the Boise Meridian; for adjacent areas in Montana, the public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1967. (Forest visitor map)
1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00’ – W115°00’/N48°10’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 68 cm., folded to 18 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Coeur d'Alene National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, points of interest, mileages between starred points, boat access sites, and improved recreation sites shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map,” alphabetical listing of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of interest,” drawings, and ranger district directory. “Forest Service Map Class – E.” Public land grid for areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for areas in Montana, public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. This map indicates that the forest land in the St. Regis drainage basin in Montana is part of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest. It is actually part of the Lolo National Forest, Montana.
Text, black & white photographs, and color illustrations on verso. Panel title (partly in red): Coeur d’Alene National Forest, Idaho. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of three figures walking down a forest road. Title panel has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Northern Region.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of West Georgia; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; Eastern Washington Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5495274
Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana
1906-1908

The Crazy Mountains gives its name to this forest reserve, which occupies virtually the entire forested mountain range. The area once administered by the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest became the northern section of the Absaroka National Forest two years after its establishment, but after the discontinuation of the Absaroka in 1945, the area was split between the Lewis & Clark National Forest, which administers the northern portion, and the Gallatin National Forest which has jurisdiction over the larger, southern part. This forest had its headquarters in Livingston, Montana during its short existence as a separately proclaimed forest.

Administrative History

1) 1906, August 10
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3224
   Established Forest Reserve on 234,760 gross acres.
2) 1908, July 1
   Executive Order 875
   Forest abolished; all lands combined with a part of the Yellowstone National Forest to reestablish the Absaroka National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.
Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated August 10, 1906.

See Figure 27, Page 133
40 x 27 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries. In lower margin: “33°30’ West from Washington.” Indicates location of the 46<sup>th</sup> parallel.
“Montana Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Absaroka National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to the map that accompanies Executive Order No. 875, see under Absaroka National Forest.

Figure 27: Proclamation diagram establishing the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve on August 10, 1906. Federal forest boundaries surrounding the Crazy Mountains have remained uncharacteristically unchanged since this map was published. The area is now divided between the Gallatin National Forest (southern portion) and the Lewis and Clark National Forest (northern - smaller - portion).
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

For U.S. Geological Survey mapping of the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve/National Forest, see above under Absaroka Forest Reserve – *Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle*, (Figure 11, Page 33), which covers the southern portion of the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve, and below under Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve - *Land Classification map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle, and part of Fort Benton Quadrangle, Montana*, which covers the northern part.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Absaroka Folio*, (1908, sheets 1 to 4) above for coverage of the lands of the former Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format.

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-SOUTH DAKOTA
1908-PRESENT

The Custer National Forest was named for George Armstrong Custer, who camped near the Cave Hills and in the Short Pines in northwestern South Dakota on his 1874 expedition from Fort Abraham Lincoln, near Bismarck, North Dakota to the Black Hills. Both the Cave Hills and the Short Pines areas now form part of the Custer National Forest. General Custer and 231 others were killed on June 25, 1876 in the battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana between the Custer National Forest’s Ashland and Beartooth Divisions (Cheney, p. 56).

In 1909, when the Custer National Forest included only the lands of the former Otter National Forest, its Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters were located at Ashland, Montana, but were later transferred to the better connected town of Miles City in 1911. With the addition of the Sioux National Forest in South Dakota and Montana in 1920, Miles City remained the Supervisor’s Headquarters proving to be a good central location for the enlarged Custer National Forest as well as being on major transportation routes. However, with the addition of the lands in the west from the discontinued Beartooth National Forest in 1932, the administrative headquarters were moved westward to Billings in 1934, closer to the new geographic center of the once more enlarged but geographically expansive forest. Billings had also been the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Beartooth National Forest. After 1932, the Custer National Forest presented highly varied landscapes, from alpine peaks, high plateaus, glaciers, and high mountain lakes in the Beartooth Range in contrast with the prairies and timbered hills of southeastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota. With the addition of the Beartooth National Forest the Custer was administratively divided into two divisions, the Beartooth Division and the Sioux Division.

Between 1960 until 1998, the Custer National Forest administered the national grasslands of Region One in North and South Dakota with headquarters in Billings, Montana. With the Custer National Forest administering these large grassland areas, the forest visitor maps made after 1960 were issued, one showing the Custer National Forest’s lands in Montana, and another for those areas in the Dakotas. 1998, all national grasslands in Region One combined to form the Dakota Prairie Grasslands with headquarters in Bismarck, North Dakota. The national grasslands could be named and combined, as opposed to the proclaimed national forests, without the necessity of a presidential proclamation or order. The Custer National Forest merged administratively with the Gallatin National Forest in 2014 with the Supervisor’s Headquarters located in Bozeman, Montana, the former headquarters of the Gallatin National Forest alone.

The Beartooth and the Absaroka Primitive Areas have existed since the 1932. Since they were not classified as either “Wilderness” or “Wild,” neither became official wilderness areas under the 1964 Wilderness Act. In a special wilderness act of March 27, 1978, both achieved wilderness status and their classification as “Primitive Areas” was abolished. Under the Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984, adjacent areas in Wyoming, parts of the Shoshone National Forest, were added to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 908  
   Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Otter National Forest (590,700 gross acres and after 1920 known as the Ashland Division). Executive Order 908 only changed the name of the Otter National Forest to the Custer National Forest without adding or eliminating land to the renamed Custer National Forest.
2) 1912, June 19  *Proclamation 1203, 37 Stat. 1748  77,890 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 512,810 gross acres.

3) 1918, November 27  *Proclamation 1501, 40 Stat. 1896  Land eliminated in several tracts on the northern portions of the forest. Area further reduced to 499,508 gross acres.

4) 1920, January 13  Executive Order 3216  Lands of the Sioux National Forest added (177,734 gross acres) upon the discontinuation of the Sioux. The Custer becomes a two state, Montana & South Dakota, national forest. Area enlarged to 677,242 gross acres.

5) 1921, June 10  Executive Order 3488  SE ¼ of Section 19, T. 1 S., R. 57 E., Montana Meridian, eliminated.

6) 1921, August 9  Executive Order 3526  160 acres within Section 22, T. 3 S., R. 62 E., Montana Meridian, eliminated under the “Forest Homestead Act” of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 233)

7) 1930, June 5  Proclamation 1913, 46 Stat. 3025  1,066 acres added to the forest in South Dakota in order to facilitate land exchanges with the State of South Dakota. Other lands eliminated to compensate South Dakota for the loss of its school sections in the national forests. Area now stands at 679,255 gross acres.


9) 1945, October 5  (effective July 1, 1945)  Public land Order 297  10 Federal Register 13077  Land transferred to Gallatin National Forest, north of Sugarloaf Mtn. in T. 2 & 3 S., R.14 & 15 E., Montana Meridian, in Sweet Grass County. Area now stands at 1,274,395 gross acres.


11) 1978, March 27  Public Law 95-249, 92 Stat. 162  


13) 1993, April 12  Public Law 103-16  107 Stat. 49  Secretary of Agriculture authorized to exchange national forest lands for private lands within five miles of the external boundaries of the South Dakota portion of Sioux Ranger District, Custer National Forest.


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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

**Custer National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.**
Shows national forest and state boundaries, lands “Eliminated” from the Custer National Forest by this Proclamation, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers and streams. Includes three insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent parts of Wyoming based on the 6th Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003942

Custer National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 27, 1918.


1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°35’ – W105°35’/N45°52’ – N45°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, lands “Eliminated” from the Custer National Forest by this Proclamation, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers and streams. “Montana Meridian.”

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1501.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 53400417


1932. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Map in three parts, folded to 27 x 20 cm.


Compiled and traced at Regional office, Missoula, 1931.

1932. No geographic coordinates. Color. 39 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows lands “Transferred from the Beartooth N.F. to the Custer N.F.” and lands “Transferred from the Absaroka N.F. to the Custer N.F.” in two different patterns of orange color. Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries, rivers, streams, major mountain peaks, and location of town of Billings, Montana. Includes inset showing National Forest boundary in greater detail. “Principal Meridians, Montana and Black Hills,” but only Montana Principal Meridian in use. All land changes dictated by Executive Order No. 5801 are found on this U.S. Forest Service non-standard administrative map at 1:253,440 scale.

The Beartooth Division, newly added to the Custer National Forest, consists of the former Beartooth National Forest and the former Pryor Mountains National Forest.


Compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J. B. Yule and H. H. Lansing; traced by K. D. Swan; revised 1931.

1932. W106°42’ – W105°35’/N45°55’ – N45°00’. Black & white. 43 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers and streams. “Principal Meridians, Montana and Black Hills,” but only Montana Principal Meridian in use. No land changes indicated. The Ashland Division of the Custer National Forest include the lands of the former Otter Forest Reserve/National Forest.


Compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by D. A. Gregory; traced 1931 by D. A. Gregory.

1932. W104°45’ – W102°58’/N46°00’ – N45°10’. Black & white. 38 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads and trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers and streams. “Principal Meridians, Montana and Black Hills.” No land changes indicated. The Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest is made up of the former Cave Hills, Ekalaka, Long Pines, Short Pines, and Slim Buttes Forest Reserves/ National Forests which were consolidated into the Sioux National Forest in 1908; the Sioux then being transferred to the Custer National Forest in 1920 as the Sioux Division.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003953 (Beartooth Division); 742003956 (Ashland Division); 742003960 (Sioux Division)
Figure 28: Map illustrating the western portion of the Custer National Forest after the Executive Order 5801 of February 17, 1932. Two western units of the former Beartooth National Forest, Beartooth Division, are shown in light green (Beartooth and Pryor Mountains) and the Ashland Division to the east. The Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest would transfer some lands to the Gallatin National Forest in 1945 upon the discontinuation of the Absaroka National Forest. From the map *National Forests, Region 1, 1932* at 1:1,267,200-scale.

Figure 29: Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest in southeastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota in 1932, or the lands of the former Sioux National Forest, 1908-1920. The Sioux Division would later include the national grasslands in the Dakotas until the creation of the Dakota National Grasslands, uniting all national grasslands in Region One under one supervisor headquartered in Bismarck, North Dakota in 1998. Three public land grids are represented on this map: In Montana, the Montana Principal Meridian (west of the vertical borderline between North and South Dakota; the Black Hills Meridian in South Dakota; and the Sixth Principal Meridian in North Dakota. From the map *National Forests, Region 1, 1932* at 1:1,267,200-scale.
U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Custer Folio.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.
8 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures and form lines. Also issued in a black & white edition. This folio shows only the lands of the former Otter National Forest, or, what became in 1920, the Ashland Division of the Custer National Forest.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities, rivers, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 886545309

See also the Beartooth Folio (1908) above and the Sioux Folio [Montana-South Dakota] (1909 and 1917) below as these two National Forests, (the former in part and the later entirely), eventually were added to the Custer National Forest.
The 1909 Custer Folio described above only covers the area later known as the Ashland Division (earlier the Otter National Forest).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Custer National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. “Montana Meridian.” The area covered by this map would, after 1920, become the Ashland Division of the Custer National Forest. It was formerly known as the Otter Forest Reserve & National Forest.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003945

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W106°42’ – W105°38’/N46°00’ – N45°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 88 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” The Ashland Division is the former Otter Forest Reserve/National Forest and the entire pre-1920 Custer National Forest, before the Sioux National Forest lands were added to the Custer National Forest.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 742003208

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°42’ – W105°38’/N46°00’ – N45°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 43795210
Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1928. (Forest visitor map)
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°42' – W105°38'/N46°00' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 41 cm, folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Custer National Forest, Ashland Division, Montana. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Western yellow pine on the Ashland Division.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern District.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 420 (December 1929), page 351.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; NA

Custer National Forest, Sioux Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1932. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by D. A. Gregory; traced 1931 by D. A. Gregory.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. “Black Hills and Montana Meridians.” Map base for Executive Order 5801 of February 17, 1932.
Holdings: NA

Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)
Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest shown in pink. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003212

Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 43815757

Custer National Forest, Sioux Division, Montana and South Dakota, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. “Black Hills and Montana Meridians.”
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 43795227
Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by J. B. Yule and H. H. Lansing; traced by K. D. Swan; revised at Regional Office, 1937. 1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W106°45' – W105°40'/N45°52' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a color edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 34802731

Custer National Forest (Beartooth Division), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1917, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; revised and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, by D. A. Gregory, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey. 1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W110°10' – W107°50'/N45°45' – N44°52'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a color edition without the green forest layer. Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent parts of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003215

Custer National Forest (Sioux Division), Montana and South Dakota, 1938. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, South Dakota State Antelope Park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana and Black Hills Meridian.”

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003223

Custer National Forest (Sioux Division), Montana and South Dakota, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931, from G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by D. A. Gregory; traced by D. A. Gregory; revised at Regional Office, 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13158 1937.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°40’ – W103°00’/N45°50’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, South Dakota State Antelope Park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and streams. Some printings include an uncolored (unused) “Grazing Legend” in upper right portion of the map. “Principal Meridian, Montana and Black Hills Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 34802452

Custer National Forest, Portion of the Beartooth Division: Stillwater and Part of Rock Creek-Pryor Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[1950?] Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map shows boundaries of the Stillwater and Rock Creek Ranger Districts, and national forest, national park, primitive area, state, and county boundaries. Also shows roads, railroads, Beartooth Highway, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Map is based on the 1938, 1:253,440-scale administrative map, Custer National Forest (Beartooth Division), Montana, 1938, with its adjacent Absaroka National Forest which was eliminated in 1945. Printing statement indicates a publication date in the 1950s but situation is clearly early 1940s. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and in Wyoming, on the Sixth Principal Meridian. The January, 1950, Organizational Directory issued by the Forest Service indicates a Stillwater Ranger District and a Rock Creek Ranger District but not a Prior or Rock Creek-Pryor Ranger District. However, the Rock Creek Ranger District headquartered in Red Lodge, Montana, included Forest Service lands in the Pryor Mountains. Holdings: personal collection

Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana, 1955. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1952. 1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W111°45’ – W108°30’/N46°30’ – N44°25’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Beartooth Division of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, Indian Reservation, national park, wild and primitive areas, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds and points of interest. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Includes inset map of the Pryor Mountain area at the same scale as the main map. This map is a 1955 reissue of the 1952 Gallatin National Forest, Montana map which accounts for the three years difference in the date the map was prepared (1952) and the date the map was issued (1955).
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 356009332

Custer National Forest, Montana and South Dakota, 1957. (Administrative map)
1957. Scale, ca. 1:538,000. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 separately titled maps on 1 sheet, 43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, Indian Reservation, national park, wild and primitive areas, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds and points of interest. Public land grid in Montana based on the
Principal Meridian, Montana, and in South Dakota by the Black Hills Meridian. Includes key map showing the various units of the Custer National Forest in Montana and South Dakota. Three separately titled maps include, “Beartooth Division” 17 x 35 cm. -- “Ashland Division” 21 x 18 cm. -- “Sioux Division” 18 x 28 cm., each with its own set of geographical coordinates.

Holdings: LC; Region 1 and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 13719862

(Administrative map)
See below under: Part X. Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping, Section B. National Grasslands.

Custer National Forest (Beartooth Division), Montana, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey and Army Map Service topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness and primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Beartooth Division relative to the other divisions of the Custer National Forest within the states of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA; LC; Region 1 and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 6099660

Custer National Forest, Montana Unit, 1964. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 16, Page 42 and Reprint, Figure 17, Page 43
1964. Scale, ca. 1:320,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 separately titled maps on one sheet, 56 x 71 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted [1968?] with AFPS/Ogden, Utah. Reprint has color panel photographs captioned “Rimrock Lake” and “Elk Lake, Beartooth Primitive Area.”

Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, boat access, and mileage numbers between red stars shown in red; lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the entire Custer National Forest, including national grasslands in the Dakotas then under the administration of the Custer National Forest. The map also has drawings, table of “Improved recreation sites,” and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.” Three separately titled maps: “Sioux Division” [Montana portion]. – “Ashland Division.” – “Beartooth Division.”

Text, black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Montana Unit, Custer National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned black & white photographs of “Rimrock Lake” and Rainbow Lake.”
Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 20093081

Custer National Forest, Sioux Division and Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands, 1964, (Forest Visitor’s map)
1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 separately titled maps on sheet, 57 x 72 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights.

National forest and national grasslands shown in green; roads, road numbers, recreation sites, points of interest, and mileage numbers between red stars shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service ranger stations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the entire Custer National Forest, including national grasslands in the Dakotas then under the administration of the Custer National Forest. Map also has drawings, table of “Improved recreation sites,” and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid in North Dakota based on the 5th Principal Meridian and in South Dakota based on the Black Hills Meridian. “Forest Service Map – Class Unknown.” Two separately titled maps: “Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands. – Sioux Division [South Dakota portion].
Custer National Forest, Little Missouri National Grasslands, North Dakota Unit, 1964. (Forest visitor map)
See below under: Part X. Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping, Section B. National Grasslands.

Custer National Forest (Ashland Division), Montana, 1966. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; paved and all-weather roads and federal highway numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Ashland Division relative to the other divisions of the Custer National Forest in the states of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, and South Dakota. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: NA; LC; Region 1 and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 6099691

Custer National Forest (Sioux Division), Montana and South Dakota, 1967. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Sioux Division relative to the other divisions of the Custer National Forest in the states of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana and Black Hills Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC; Region 1 and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 6099724

Custer National Forest (Beartooth Division), Montana and Wyoming, 1976. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; National Park Service lands shown in purple; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands shown in light blue; paved and all weather roads, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes index to recreation areas, “Index to Geological Survey topographic maps,” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Beartooth Division relative to the other divisions of the Custer National Forest in the states of Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana and Sixth Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 5481783
“Dakota” is what the Sioux Nation called themselves and means ‘friendly people’ or ‘alliance of friends.’ This national forest takes its name from the state in which it is located and from the Native Americans who lived there, although, initial surveys named the area the Little Missouri Forest Reserve. Deep Creek, a tributary of the Little Missouri River, flowed through the original 22 square mile area of the Dakota National Forest. The lands of the national forest were returned to the public domain in 1917. The entire area is now within the boundaries of the Medora Ranger District, Little Missouri National Grassland, since 1998, a component of the administratively combined Dakota Prairie Grasslands. Approximately 7 square miles of the original 22 square miles of the Dakota National Forest are now actually owned once again by Forest Service. Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Dakota National Forest was located at Camp Crook, South Dakota, the same headquarters as the Sioux National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, November 24  *Proclamation 824, 35 Stat. 2207 Established National Forest on 13,940 gross acres.
2) 1917, July 30   Proclamation 1387, 40 Stat. 1685 National Forest abolished; all lands returned to the public domain and opened to entry.

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

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

**Dakota National Forest, North Dakota:** [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 24, 1908].
1908. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 47 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries and ranches with owner’s name along Deep Creek. “5th Principal Meridian.” Dakota National Forest located in Slope County in Township 136 North, Ranges 102 and 103 West.
Holdings: State Historical Society of North Dakota; LC; NA
OCLC: 869286776

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

**[Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Dakota Folio].**
One sheet with all the attributes of a page from a Forest Service Folio except without the color thematic information. Map shows national forest boundary, farms with their owner’s names, roads, Forest Service facilities, rivers and streams. Includes table of “Area of lots within Dakota Natl. Forest.” Title in lower right margin: “DAKOTA Fifth Principal Meridian” and in the upper right margin, a large number “1.” Handwritten notes provide printing information: “100 requested, letter of 11-23-12; 200 ordered from U.S.G.S. 12-16-12; 220 received from U.S.G.S. 1-9-13; 10 to Dist.: 150 to Supervisor 1-10-13.
No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.
Holdings: NA

FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

**Little Missouri Forest Reserve, North Dakota.** (Administrative map)
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1905; base map from G.L.O. plats; field examination by Elers Koch, 1904; examiner, Mr. Olmsted, Mr. Tomkins. [Frederick E. Olmstead and Harry James Tomkins]
18 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
In three hand applied colors, shows “Non-Commercial Forest,” “Woodland,” and “Open Grass Land.” Also shows the course of the Little Missouri River and its tributaries in T. 136 N., R. 102 & 103 W., Fifth Principal Meridian. Area covered would, three years later, be proclaimed as the Dakota National Forest.
Holdings: NA
The name Deer Lodge comes from the Deer Lodge mound, a 40-foot geothermal formation at the site of present day Warm Springs State Hospital. The mound’s shape with steam issuing from the top resembled a large Native American medicine lodge and salts in the water attracted large numbers of deer. Native Americans called the mound and the valley “Lodge of the white tailed deer” (Cheney, page 59).

The Helena Forest Reserve, one of the Deerlodge’s predecessor forests, as originally established in 1906, extended from Mullan Pass south to the Highland Mountains/Pipestone Pass area. The portion of the Helena National Forest roughly south of the Powell-Jefferson County line (Clancy Creek – Cataract Creek drainage divide in the vicinity of the Three Brothers peaks) was used along with eastern portions of the Big Hole and the Hell Gate National Forests to establish the Deerlodge National Forest in July of 1908. This accounts for the fact that the 1909 Deerlodge National Forest folio atlas includes sheets 4 through 12, together with a sheet numbered 5½ that were originally part of the Helena National Forest folio and dated 1907. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters were first located in Anaconda, Montana, the former headquarters of the Anaconda Division of the Big Hole National Forest, but in 1920, they were moved to the larger and better connected city of Butte. In 2004, the boundaries of the Deerlodge National Forest along with those of the Beaverhead, the Helena, and the Lolo National Forests were modified by the “Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004.” Unfortunately, the changes were not detailed in the law and interested parties were referred to maps showing the boundary changes available to the public in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C. and in the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana.

Established in 1937 as a primitive area by the Forest Service and reclassified in December of 1962 as the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness, the area, covering portions of three national forests, became part of the National Wilderness Preservation System on September 3, 1964 with the passage of the Wilderness Act. Since February 2, 1996, the Deerlodge National Forest has been administered with the Beaverhead National Forest as one administrative unit. The new hyphenated forest, the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests, administers some 3.3 million acres of forest land and retained the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters of the Beaverhead National Forest in Dillon, Montana as the combined forest’s headquarters. The former supervisor’s office of the Deerlodge National Forest in Butte is now the Butte Ranger District Office.

One of the first sets of ranger district maps produced by the Northern Region covered the six districts of the Deerlodge National Forest. These appeared in 1939. The six ranger districts were reduced to five by the time the next set of ranger district maps were issued in 1955, the Anaconda Ranger District being absorbed by the adjacent Philipsburg Ranger District. Another set of five maps was made in 1968 from the 1967 "Class A" administrative map and were revised and reissued in the following years. The map accuracy diagram included on the 1953 administrative map for the Deerlodge National Forest indicates that a majority of the area of coverage was compiled using class "B" data with small amounts of map data rated A, C and D. Thus, it did not have a single map accuracy rating. The first Class A map for the Deerlodge would come with its 1967 administrative map. The 1966 map of the Butte Ranger District made from the 1953 administrative map appears to be a single issue.

The Deerlodge National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to recommend three individual land purchases for recreational purposes to the National Forest Reservation Commission totaling 452 acres. These purchases were reviewed and approved by the Commission after the body had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase unit was established at the Commission’s August 17, 1966 meeting which was followed by the approval at the same meeting of a 159 acre purchase for $36,650.00 in the Moose Lake-Rock Creek area just north of the Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area. The purchase included frontage on Moose Creek and one mile of frontage on both sides of Rock Creek for the sole purpose of recreation. On January 15, 1969, the Commission approved a 136-acre purchase on Delmoe Lake-Whitetail Reservoir Area for a campground. Another 156.36 acres were approved for purchase at the Commission’s September 16, 1971 meeting in the Maney Lake area, the site of a former Boy Scout camp.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, July 1

   Executive Order 880

   Established National forest on 1,080,220 gross acres formerly administered by the Big Hole, Hell Gate, and Helena National Forests.

2) 1910, June 28

   (effective July 1, 1910)

   *Proclamation 1051, 36 Stat. 2711

   Portion transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest. Other lands eliminated. Area reduced to 1,030,850 gross acres.

3) 1929, January 31

   Proclamation 1867, 45 Stat. 2989

   Land added from the Helena National Forest. 8,319 acres eliminated in T. 3 & 4 N., R. 7 W., Montana Principal Meridian.

4) 1931, May 11

   Executive Order 5619
5) 1931, December 16  Executive Order 5757  Land transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest in the vicinity of West Pintlar Peak.

6) 1931, December 16  Executive Order 5759  Land added from the Helena National Forest. Land added from the Madison & Missoula National Forests upon their discontinuation. 89,313 acres that had been transferred to private ownership through land exchanges, eliminated. Area as of June 30, 1932: 1,336,344 gross acres.

7) 1964, September 3  Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area on the Beaverhead, Deerlodge, and Bitterroot National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”

8) 1966, February 23  Public land Order 3938  Land added in the region around Butte (under the authority of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934). Area now stands at 1,355,052 gross acres.

9) 1966, August 17  National Forest Reservation Commission Decision  Deerlodge National Forest Purchase Unit established and first recreational land purchase made under the Land and Water Conservation Act for 159 acres on Moose Lake – Rock Creek area.


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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

**Deerlodge National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 880. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:360,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 45 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief is not indicated. Shows the three sources of land for the newly established Deerlodge National Forest: “Part of Helena National Forest (Proclamation of April 12, 1906); Part of Big Hole National Forest (Proclamation of March 1, 1907); Part of Hell Gate National Forest (Proclamation of September 14, 1906).” Also shows national forest boundaries and were drainage divides form national forest boundaries and land eliminations. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Deerlodge National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 28 and effective July 1, 1910.**
Holdings: LC; NA

146
Helena National Forest, Montana, 1929: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 31, 1929.
For full citation to map showing land transfer from the Helena National Forest to the Deerlodge National Forest, (Proclamation No. 1867) See under Helena National Forest.

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For full citation see under Beaverhead National Forest (Executive Order No. 5757).

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
Map shows national forest boundaries and lands eliminated from the Deerlodge National Forest (south of Anaconda and west of Butte, Montana), lands “Transferred from the Missoula N.F. to the Deerlodge N.F.,” lands “Transferred from the Madison N.F. to the Deerlodge N.F. (northern portion of the Tobacco Root Mountains), lands “Transferred from the Helena N.F. to the Deerlodge N.F. (Boulder River drainage southwest of Crow Peak), and lands “Transferred from the Deerlodge N.F. to the Beaverhead N.F. (area on the western slope of the Continental Divide not eliminated). Land transfers and eliminations shown in various patterns of orange, and all are expressed in Executive Order No. 5759, except for the lands transferred from the Deerlodge N.F to the Beaverhead N.F., which was part of Executive Order 5757 (see Beaverhead National Forest above). Also shows major mountain peaks, rivers, and the location of Butte, Montana, headquarters of the Forest Supervisor. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003296

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on front cover of the atlas that provides a map index to 10 sheets (4 through 12 with sheet 5½) all marked “Helena” from the Helena Folio of 1907 (see below for full description). All 10 of these sheets are included in LC & NAL copies of the Deerlodge Folio. NAL has color and black & white editions of numbered sheets. Reference: 31st Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (1909/1910), page 87. Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 886546807

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Madison Folio, 1907 below for coverage of the lands of the former Madison National Forest added to the Deerlodge in 1931 in folio format.

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Missoula Folio, 1909 below for coverage of the lands of the former Missoula National Forest added to the Deerlodge in 1931 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana. (Administrative map)
U. S. Forest Service.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742004026

147
Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: personal collection

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1925. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; printed from assembled atlas pages which were compiled at District Office, Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by D. A. Gregory and F. J. Cool; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill, 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°30' – W111°57'/N46°33' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 107 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (Contour interval 100 feet).
Contours (incomplete coverage of map area) shown in brown. Also shows national forest, mining claim, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map provides partial topographic coverage for the adjacent Helena (NE), Beaverhead (SW), and the Missoula (NW) National Forests. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; NAL; Region 1

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest visitor map)
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W111°58'/N46°33' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 54 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 137283942

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)
1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°50' – W111°50'/N46°40' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 70 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian Montana.” Reflects the land additions and eliminations made by the executive orders of 1931.
Holdings (Color): LC; NA; Region 1; (Black & white): Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC (Color): 43847558; (Black & white): 803982607
Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1935. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 13, Page 37
white. 41 x 55 cm., folded to 21 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, fish and game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest
Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes 8 small insets under the title,
“Valid claims with no definite location” at a scale of ½ inch to a mile. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white
photograph, “A quiet spot on Twin Lakes Creek.” Title panel also has, United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service, Northern Region, Issued, 1935.”
Holdings (map): Montana Historical Society; NA; (book): Yale Univ.; Univ. of Illinois; NAL
OCLC (map): 742004034; (book): 71027114

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1938. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O.,
Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory, 1937. Printed by
the Geological Survey.
106 x 136 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (Contour interval 200 feet).
Alienated lands within the national forest boundaries are shown in dark brown; contours shown in light brown; water
features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads,
trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. “Principal
Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Cornell Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 368225464

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O.,
Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory, 1937. Printed by
the Geological Survey.
57 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued without the green forest land color.
Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green.; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game
preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and
other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003302

Deerlodge National Forest, Anaconda Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and
streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938
1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.
Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Boulder Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and
streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938
1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.
Holdings: NA
Deerlodge National Forest, Butte Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.
Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Deerlodge Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.
Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Philipsburg Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.
Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Whitehall Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
31 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1938 1:253,440-scale administrative map of the Deerlodge National Forest.
Holdings: NA

Deerlodge Recreation Area, Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1942.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; T. R. [Theodora Reed]
1942. Scale, ca. 1:785,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color on yellow paper.
24 x 31 cm Relief shown pictorially.
Shows main outdoor recreational pursuits on the Deerlodge National Forest with symbols for game animals, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camping, and picnic grounds. The map shows main roads, ranger stations, points of interest, fire lookouts, camping and picnic grounds, game refuge and wilderness area boundaries in red; lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green. Includes “Index Map” showing the area surrounding the Deerlodge Recreation Area. Also shows rivers and streams and settlements.
Holdings: Region 1

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1953. (Administrative map)
103 x 134 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, National Monument, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Deerlodge National Forest in the state of Montana and “Forest Service Map Accuracy Diagram.” Also shows “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: Trinity College (Conn.); Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 35838954
Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover.
Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 15, Page 41
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover.
Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
42 x 49 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Deerlodge National Forest, Northern Region. Title panel has key map of Montana showing the location of the Deerlodge National Forest and “Forest Supervisor, Butte, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis, Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 45168338

Deerlodge National Forest, Boulder Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
26 x 36 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.
Holdings: personal collection

Deerlodge National Forest, Butte Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.
Holdings: personal collection

Deerlodge National Forest, Deerlodge Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.
Holdings: personal collection

Deerlodge National Forest, Philipsburg Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
36 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.

Holdings: personal collection

**Deerlodge National Forest, Whitehall Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Though undated, this ranger district map appears to have been issued at the same time as the 1955 administrative and forest visitor maps at 1:506,880-scale.
Holdings: personal collection

**Deerlodge National Forest, 1962.** (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, boat access shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Deerlodge National Forest in Montana, table of “Improved recreation sites,” and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class C.” Text, sepia & white drawings and photographs on verso. Drawings credited to “Rod Eunniff ‘61.” Panel title same as inside title. Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, 1962.” Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a forest ranger standing by mountain lake.
Holdings: LC; Region 1 and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 5440517

**Deerlodge National Forest, Butte Ranger District, 1966.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. 

Holdings: Washington State Library
OCLC: 449991088

**Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1967.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Deerlodge National Forest in the state of Montana. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: LC; Region 1 and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 10128181

**Boulder Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968.** (Administrative map)
National forest land comprising the Boulder Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county
boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and
drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Late replaced by the Jefferson Ranger District.
Holdings: personal collection

**Butte Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968.** (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Butte Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county
boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and
drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: personal collection

**Deerlodge Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968.** (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Deerlodge Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county
boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and
drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: personal collection

**Philipsburg Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968.** (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Philipsburg Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county
boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and
drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Washington State Library
OCLC: 449997170

**Whitehall Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1968.** (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Philipsburg Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county
boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and
drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742004110

**Butte Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1970.** (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Butte Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county
boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and
drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma
OCLC (1970, 4 map set): 11887436

**Deerlodge Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1970.** (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Deerlodge Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma

**Jefferson Ranger District, Deerlodge National Forest, 1970.** (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.


National forest land comprising the Jefferson Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. The Jefferson Ranger District replaced the Boulder Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library

OCLC: 449983149

**EKALAKA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA**

1906-1908

Ekalaka is the county seat of Carter County, Montana and is the namesake of this once independent Forest Reserve/ National Forest. It merged with three other independent forests just over the border in South Dakota together with the independent Long Pine National Forest in Montana to form the Sioux National Forest in 1908. The Sioux later became part of an enlarged Custer National Forest in 1920. The area formerly known as the Ekalaka National Forest now forms the western portion of the Sioux Division, Custer National Forest. The name comes from an Indian girl, the niece of Sitting Bull. Her name, Ikalaka means “swift water” (Cheney, p. 67). Like other smaller forests in this area, the Ekalaka was headquartered at Camp Crook, South Dakota. (see Figure 41, Page 295)

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1906, November 5 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3245* Established Forest Reserve on 33,808 gross acres.


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

**DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION**

Ekalaka Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.


1906. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 40 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundary, location of dry and alkali lakes (outside forest reserve boundary), and location of sawmills within the forest reserve boundary. In lower center margin: “27°30’ Longitude West from Washington.” Indicates location of 45°48′ parallel. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”

Holdings: LC; NA

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**


154
Figure 30: 1906 proclamation diagram creating the Ekalaka Forest Reserve in Carter County, Montana. Note that at creation the Ekalaka, however jagged, was a continuous forest reserve. After joining the other four forests to establish the Sioux National Forest and with land eliminations during the Forest Service's reclassification efforts from 1910-1920, the former Ekalaka Forest Reserve would separate into a southwestern portion (Chalk Buttes area) from the main body of the national forest to the north. (see Figure 41, page 295)
Located southeast of Helena, Montana and west of the Missouri River, this short-lived Forest Reserve/National Forest was centered on the Elkhorn Mountains, so named for the many elk native to the mountains (Cheney, p. 68). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of May 12, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established forest reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “186,240 acres.” This map is reprinted below as Figure 31. The Elkhorn Forest Reserve was originally proposed by settlers in the region in 1900 and on October 17, 1900, 12 Townships were withdrawn from entry in the area of the Elkhorn Mountains. After adjustments and restorations, a smaller area was proclaimed the Elkhorn Forest Reserve on May 12, 1905. In 1908, its lands were absorbed by the larger, reorganized Helena National Forest. Like its neighbor across the Missouri River, the equally short-lived Big Belt National Forest, the Elkhorn was administered from the town of Townsend, Montana. An atlas folio was never compiled or published for the lands of the Elkhorn National Forest. The 1907 Helena National Forest atlas folio did not include the Elkhorn Mountains as the area had not yet been added to the Helena National Forest at the time the atlas was published.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

2) 1908, July 1  Executive Order 881  Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Helena National Forest.

*Figure 31*: Boundaries of the Elkhorn Forest Reserve as proclaimed in 1905 shown in blue outline drawn on a General Land Office State of Montana map most likely dated 1897 – Black & white photocopy from the National Archives hand annotated in blue.

**DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING EXECUTIVE ORDER**

*Helena National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.*

For complete citation for the map that accompanies Executive Order 881, showing the Elkhorn National Forest transferred wholly to the Helena National Forest, see under Helena National Forest.
FLATHEAD FOREST RESERVE, MONTANA
1897-1903

The name “Flathead” is derived from the name of the local Indian Nation, a name bestowed upon them by the explorers Lewis & Clark. Cheney (p. 75) says that contrary to the meaning that the name implies, “there is no evidence to indicate that these Montana Indians ever adopted the practice of flattening children’s heads as did other Nations further west.” The Flathead Forest Reserve,” one of the “Washington Birthday Reserves, once encompassed the entire land area of the future Glacier National Park, established in 1910. The U.S. Geological Survey mapping for the Flathead Forest Reserve, listed below, necessarily includes this area. Even though the Flathead Forest Reserve of 1897 to 1903 included the area of the future park, it was the Blackfeet National Forest, created in 1908 from lands of the Lewis & Clarke National Forest which gave up nearly half of its land area to establish Glacier National Park in 1910. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “1,382,400 acres.” The entire original Flathead Forest Reserve was added to the Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve in 1903 and was abolished. This action created an immense 4,670,720-acre forest reserve that was destined to be broken apart and divided between five separate national forests. (see Figure 32, Page 158).

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1897, February 22 (effective March 1, 1898)  Proclamation, 29 Stat. 911  Established Forest Reserve on 1,382,400 acres.
2) 1903, June 9  Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2311  Flathead Forest Reserve abolished. All land added to the Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve.

MAP ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Map of the Flathead Forest Reserve in the State of Montana, 1899 (First Proclamation Feb. 22, 1897).
[U.S. General Land Office].

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

Map of the Flathead Forest Reserve in the State of Montana, 1899.
[U.S. General Land Office].
1899. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. No geographic coordinates. Partial public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows the boundaries of the Flathead Forest Reserve, along with International, Indian Reservation, and neighboring forest reserve boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Shows the entire future (1910) Glacier National Park. “(Ex. O. dated Feb. 22nd 1897 creating Forest Reserve).” Holdings: Univ. of Montana (Photostat); Montana State Library (Photostat); NA OCLC: 247129465
Figure 32: General Land Office map of 1900, showing both the Flathead and the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserves as originally proclaimed on George Washington’s birthday, February 22, 1897. Congress delayed the formal establishment of the Flathead Forest Reserve while it considered legislation that resulted in the "Organic Act" of 1897. The forest reserves did not become official until March 1, 1898. The Flathead Forest Reserve was later merged into the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve and its name discontinued until it was resurrected as the Flathead National Forest after the reorganization effort in 1908.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing classification of lands.
Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Red Fir and Lodgepole Pine.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10’ – W113°15’/N49°00’ – N48°12’. Partial public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).
Shows growing areas of Red Fir and Lodgepole Pine in green. Also shows forest reserve, International, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Englemann Spruce and Balsam.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10’ – W113°15’/N49°00’ – N48°12’. Partial public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).
Shows growing areas of Englemann Spruce and Balsam in green. Also shows forest reserve, International, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Larch and Mountain Larch.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10’ – W113°15’/N49°00’ – N48°12’. Partial public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).
Shows growing areas of these two species of Larch in green. Also shows forest reserve, International, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing distribution of Yellow, White, Nut, and Limber Pines.
1900. Scale, ca. 1:437,500. W115°10’ – W113°15’/N49°00’ – N48°12’. Partial public land (Township and Range) grid. Color. 23 x 34 cm., folded to 26 x 17 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval varies).
Shows growing areas of the Yellow Pine in yellow and the three other species of pine in three shades of green. Also shows forest reserve, International, and Indian Reservation boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, contours in brown, rivers and streams in blue. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1908-PRESENT

The Flathead National Forest was reborn in 1908 from lands of the Lewis & Clarke National Forest lying on the western slope of the Continental Divide. The Blackfeet and the Kootenai National Forests also sprang from the lands of the Lewis and Clarke National Forest in 1908, making the now greatly diminished and reorganized Lewis & Clark National Forest into a long, north-south forest set against the forested eastern slope of the Continental Divide (see Figure 26, Page 107 showing the situation as of 1932). The Flathead National Forest extends from Flathead Lake on the west to the Continental Divide to the east, and from Glacier National Park’s southern boundary to the range of mountains dividing the Flathead River drainage from that of the Clark Fork to the south. When the Blackfeet National Forest was discontinued in 1935, the majority of its lands were added to the Flathead National Forest with some lands transferred to the Kootenai National Forest. The Flathead, as of September 30, 2021 encompassing 2,650,383 gross acres, has not yet merged its administrative responsibilities with any other neighboring national forest perhaps due to its already large size.

A 67,000-acre area in the Mission Mountains was set aside by Chief Forester R. Y. Stuart as a primitive area on October 31, 1931, one of the very first primitive areas created in the Northern Region. An additional 8,500 acres were added in 1939. When the area was formally designated a Wilderness Area by Congress in 1975, the Mission Mountain Wilderness Area embraced 73,877 acres. This Act of Congress protected the eastern slope of the Mission Mountains. Protection for the western slope came in 1982 when the Tribal Council of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes established the Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, designated large parts of the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests as the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on August 16, 1940. The “Bob” was formed by combining and reclassifying as wilderness, three previously reserved primitive areas: South Fork of the Flathead (established 1931), Sun River (established 1934) and Pentagon (established 1933). It was named to honor the pioneering wilderness advocate, Bob Marshall, who had died in 1939 at the age of 38. The Bob Marshall Wilderness was designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 after the passage of the Wilderness Act of the same year. The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, created by Congress in 2009, traverses the northern portions of the Flathead National Forest.

After the Northern Region had constructed two Class A administrative maps for the Flathead National Forest in 1966, a complete set of eight ranger district maps were issued the next year. An earlier set of ranger district maps could exist for the Flathead National Forest about the year 1955, however, only two maps, that of the Big Prairie and Spotted Bear Ranger Districts have actually been identified. Conceivably, maps for the six other ranger districts in operation at the time – Condon, Coram, Glacier View, Hungry Horse, Swan Lake, Tally Lake – were also made. Similarly, only two ranger district maps have been discovered dated 1971, after the production of two revised Class A administrative maps had been issued by the Forest Service. The 1964 map of the Condon Ranger District appears to be a single issue. Early ranger districts maps were not widely distributed by the Forest Service.

The Northern Region of the Forest Service took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to request that two land purchases for recreational purposes totaling 203 acres be approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. These purchases were reviewed and approved by the Commission after the body had established a purchase unit on the Flathead National Forest. The Commission established the purchase unit on the forest at the Commission’s August 16, 1967 meeting which was quickly followed by the approval at the same meeting of a 158 acre purchase on Spoon Lake with 1,800 acres of lakefront. On June, 27, 1968, the Commission approved 45 acre purchase on Swan Lake to expand an existing campground.

President Herbert Hoover signed Public Law 71-296 (46 Stat. 490) on June 2, 1930. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to “erect a suitable archway” honoring President Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in forest conservation and appropriated $25,000 for its construction. The memorial was to be located on the newly completed (1930) Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, United States Route 2, at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide, the boundary between the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests. The memorial was first planned as a granite arch over the highway but the following year, it was decided to
build an obelisk rather than an arch. The obelisk, completed in the summer of 1931, has a concrete core covered in granite quarried near Helena, Montana. It is 60 feet high and is situated on the southeast side of the highway.

The Flathead National Forest has been headquartered in Kalispell, Montana since its reestablishment in 1908. The Flathead embraces the Coram Experimental Forest established in 1932 in Townships 30 and 31 North, Ranges 18 and 19 West (Montana Principal Meridian) to conduct research on western larch ecosystems. It is administered as part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 25 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 835 Re-established the Flathead from lands formerly administered by the Lewis & Clarke National Forest on 2,092,785 gross acres.

2) 1912, June 19 *Proclamation 1208, 37 Stat. 1752 1,280 acres eliminated in Section 32, of T. 27 N., R. 22 W., Montana Principal Meridian. After the 1911 area recalculation and 1912 elimination, gross forest acreage stands at 2,088,720 gross acres.

3) 1918, June 3 *Proclamation 1456, 40 Stat. 1789 Noncontiguous lands immediately to the west of Flathead Lake transferred to the Blackfeet National Forest.

4) 1918, November 27 Proclamation 1500, 40 Stat. 1894 Land eliminated to compensate the state of Montana for the loss of its school sections in the National Forests. Area reduced to 1,717,118 gross acres after both land eliminations of 1918 are accounted for.

5) 1919, August 22 Executive Order 3155 Proclamation 1500 of November 27, 1918, amended transferring more lands to the state of Montana in Section 1, T. 33 N. R. 23 W., Montana Principal Meridian.

6) 1930, June 2 Public Law 71-296 46 Stat. 490 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to construct a memorial honoring President Theodore Roosevelt recognizing his leadership in forest conservation at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide on the boundary between the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests.

7) 1935, June 22 Executive Order 7082 Land added from the Blackfeet National Forest upon the Blackfeet’s discontinuation. Area enlarged to 2,608,547 gross acres.


9) 1963, August 30 Public Land Order 3215 28 Federal Register 9820 282.52 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Area now stands at 2,625,435 gross acres. The Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on the Flathead and the Lewis & Clark National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”


12) 1967, August 16 National Forest Reservation Commission Decision Flathead National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to apply Land and Water Conservation Act funds towards the purchase of private lands for recreation purposes.

13) 1975, January 3 Public Law 93-632 (Section 2d) 88 Stat. 2153 (2155) Mission Mountains Wilderness established, first set aside as a primitive area in 1931.
14) 1976, October 12  
Public Law 94-486, 90 Stat. 2327  
Portions of the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Flathead River (219 miles) designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be jointly managed by the Forest Service and National Park Service.

15) 1978, October 28  
Public Law 95-546, 92 Stat. 2062  
Great Bear Wilderness established adjacent to the Bob Marshall Wilderness on the north.

16) 1981, May 27  
Public Land Order 5922  
Restores 850.77 acres withdrawn over the course of construction of the Hungry Horse Dam Project in T. 30 N., R. 19 W., sections 8, 9, 16 & 17., Montana Principal Meridian. Area: 2,628,672 gross acres.  
Tribal Wilderness Ordinance 79A is enacted adopting the Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness Management Plan which established the Mission Mountains Tribal Wilderness adjoining the federal wilderness on the western slope of the Mission Mountain Range.

17) 1982, June 15  
Ordnance 79A, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Council Action  
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 establishes the 1200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service. Area of Flathead National Forest as of September 30, 2021: 2,650,383 gross acres.

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

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Flathead National Forest, Formerly part of Lewis and Clarke National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 44 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.  
Shows national forest boundary and [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary.” Also shows location of Flathead Lake and the Flathead Indian Reservation boundary line. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”  
Holdings: LC; NA

**Flathead National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.**
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°40’ – W112°50’/N48°35’ – N47°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  
Shows national forest, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian. This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1208.  
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA  
OCLC: 742003228

**Flathead National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 3, 1918.**
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries and lands transferred to the Blackfeet National Forest (lands immediately west of Flathead Lake). Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1456.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Flathead Folio.**


1916. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W114°15’ – W112°50’/N48°30’ – N47°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Mostly color. 26 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet); uncolored sheets show relief with hachures, spot heights, and some contours (black) at 100 foot intervals. Contours shown in brown; water in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Sheet numbers 1, 6, 12 through 15, 17 through 20 and sheet 22 issued in black and white; all others in color.

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographic Society Library; Region 1. NAL & LC copies have black and white sheets numbered 1, 6, 12-15, 17-20, and 22.

OCLC: 886550255

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lewis and Clarke Folio** (1908, sheets 21-25, 29-33, 36-51, & 53-55) below for earlier coverage of the area later to be known as the Flathead National Forest in atlas format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Blackfeet Folio** (1918) above for coverage of the lands of the former Blackfeet National Forest added to the Flathead in 1935 in folio format.

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING**

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1917.** (Topographic map)


1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°15’ – W112°50’/N48°30’ – N47°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 119 x 94 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Most contours are shown in brown (some shown in black). Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, national park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Region 1

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1917.** (Administrative map)


Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 367595031

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1918.** (Administrative map)

Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 857060409

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1922.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

**Montana’s Largest Game Refuge [1924].** (Forest visitor map) Covers the Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests.
See under: *Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps*

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1926.** (Topographic map)
Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1927.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 367591153

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1927.** (Forest visitor map) See *Figure 12, Page 37; Figure 19, Page 47; Figures 20 and 21, Page 48*
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Blackfeet, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1929. (Topographic map)
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1933. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1916 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by C. B. Noyes, G. H. Stabler [i.e. Stadler], K. D. Swan, F. J. Cool, N. Knightlie, and D. A. Gregory; revised in 1925 and 1933; last revision by V. Christensen. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20’ – W112°50’/N48°30’ – N47°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 126 x 97 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 and 500 feet). Also issued in an edition without color alienated land layer. Alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003234

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1935. (Topographic map)
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Flathead National Forest (Blackfeet Division), Montana, 1938. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J. F. Beuttel, 1936 and 1937; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and J. Fred Skidmore, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey. 1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°10’ – W113°10’/N49°00’ – N47°52’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 122 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without light brown alienated land theme. Alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in light brown; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, electric power generating stations and transmission lines, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Shows the entire Glacier National Park and the lands of the former Blackfeet National Forest, most of which were added to the Flathead National Forest in 1935. This map is essentially the North Half of the Flathead National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Flathead County (Montana) Library; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 368199934

Flathead National Forest (Flathead Division), Montana, 1938. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by J. F. Beuttel and R. H. Beuttel, 1936 and 1937; traced at Regional Office by R. Etta Brechbill and J. Fred Skidmore, 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey. 1938. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°20’ – W112°50’/N48°33’ – N47°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 138 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights. (Contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without light brown alienated land theme. Alienated land within the national forest boundaries shown in light brown; contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, electric power generating stations and transmission lines, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” This map is essentially the South Half of the Flathead National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 244795677

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1939. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, International and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, electric power generating stations and transmission lines, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 123419040

**Flathead Recreation Area, Kalispell & Vicinity.** (Forest visitor map - 1947?)

See under Part X, Wilderness, Grasslands, and Special Area Mapping, Section C, Special Areas

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1948.** (Administrative map)
1948. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°00’ – W112°50’/N49°00’ – N47°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 89 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, Indian Reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Glacier National Park shown in its entirety.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Montana State Univ., Billings: Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 56943348

**Flathead National Forest (North Half), Montana, 1951.** (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana.
Lands of the northern portion of the Flathead National Forest (formerly the Blackfeet National Forest) shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuges, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” “The accuracy of this map is that specified for Forest Service Map Class EE.” Glacier National Park shown in its entirety.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 369195244

**Flathead National Forest (South Half), Montana, 1951.** (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana.
Lands of the northern portion of the Flathead National Forest (formerly the Blackfeet National Forest) shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuges, wilderness area, wild area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” “The accuracy of this map is that specified for Forest Service Map Class EE.”
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 369206408

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1951.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula Montana by W. E. Dunstan. Agriculture – Missoula.
Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Montana; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 368262728

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1954.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula Montana by W. E. Dunstan.
Agriculture – Missoula.
Lands of the Flathead National Forest and all national forest boundaries shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national park, Indian Reservation, game preserves, wilderness area, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 53956010

**Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1954.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W. E. Dunstan.
Agriculture – Missoula.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°55' – W112°20'/N49°00' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservations, game preserves, wilderness area, International, and county boundaries, towns, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Flathead National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Kalispell, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Kansas; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 45168424

**Flathead National Forest, Big Prairie Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
Shows national forest, national park, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1951, 1:126,720-scale administrative map of the Flathead National Forest.
Holdings: personal collection

**Flathead National Forest, Spotted Bear Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
Shows national forest, national park, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Shows the southern portion of the Hungry Horse Reservoir behind Hungry Horse Dam which was completed in 1953. Ranger district map appears to be based on the 1951, 1:126,720-scale administrative map of the Flathead National Forest.
Holdings: personal collection

**Flathead National Forest, 1963.** (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 16, Page 42*

167
Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, wilderness area and game
refuge boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and airfields shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown
in blue. Also shows towns, national forest, International, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative facilities.
Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Flathead National Forest in relation to the states of Montana and Idaho,
table of “Improved recreation sites,” listing of forest ranger offices, and drawing of a grizzly bear. Public land grid based on
the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.”

Text and sepia & white drawings and photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captains
sepia photograph, “Clayton Lake in the Jewel Basin” being two figures overlooking the lake and the surrounding forest.

Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 11889721

Flathead National Forest, Condon Ranger District, (Administrative map)
Revised 1964.
49 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes,
and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis
OCLC: 381016281

Flathead National Forest (North Half), Montana, 1965, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest
Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
128 x 95 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, highway numbers, and urban areas shown in
red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area,
International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service road numbers, Forest
Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” “Forest Service Map
– Class A.”

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis;
Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC (as a two map, North – South, set): 35839079; single sheet: 65669052

Flathead National Forest (South Half), Montana, 1965, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest
Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
130 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, highway numbers, and urban areas shown in
red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area,
and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service road numbers, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” “Forest Service Map
– Class A.”

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Kentucky; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of
Minnesota, Minneapolis; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC (as a two map, North – South, set): 35839079; single sheet: 35128912

Flathead National Forest, Big Prairie Ranger District, 1966, (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails,
railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land
grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35839726

168
Flathead National Forest, Condon Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes,
and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 12679662

Flathead National Forest, Coram Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 57 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns
and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers,
lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35839798

Flathead National Forest, Glacier View Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 49 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, national park, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes,
and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35839826

Flathead National Forest, Hungry Horse Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 49 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements,
roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams.
Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35839854

Flathead National Forest, Spotted Bear Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
1966. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 49 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes,
and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 369219838

Flathead National Forest, Swan Lake Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads,
Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based
on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 43895252
**Flathead National Forest, Tally Lake Ranger District, 1966.** (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35839762

**Flathead National Forest (North Half), Montana, 1970.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, game refuge, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Flathead National Forest in relation to the state of Montana. The area of Glacier National Park west of the Continental Divide is also shown. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 12 other libraries
OCLC (as a two map set): 38018425; (North sheet only): 5570625

**Flathead National Forest (South Half), Montana, 1970.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Flathead National Forest shown in green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness area, game refuge, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Flathead National Forest in relation to the state of Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Georgia, Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; Region 1
OCLC (as a two map set): 38018425

**Flathead National Forest, Condon Ranger District, 1971.** (Administrative map)
Base 1970 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855867279

**Flathead National Forest, Swan Lake Ranger District, 1971.** (Administrative map)
Base 1970 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Forest Service lands shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 368317467
The Gallatin River, which has its headwaters in Yellowstone National Park and joins the Missouri River at Three Forks, Montana, was named by Lewis & Clark on July 27, 1805 in honor of President Thomas Jefferson’s Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin. The name was later applied to the mountain range south of Bozeman, Montana where the Gallatin Forest Reserves were established in 1899. (Cheney, p. 93). The National Archives has a copy of the original presidential proclamation of February 10, 1899 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established 40,320-acre Gallatin Forest Reserves hand drawn in green.

The plural “Reserves” was used in the 1899 proclamation which established the Gallatin on alternate sections of land. The only other forest where the word “Reserves” was used was in the name of the San Francisco Peaks Forest Reserves, in Arizona, also founded on alternate sections of land. The reason appears to be that both of these Reserves were created in the midst of railroad land grants where alternate sections of public land had already been deeded to a railroad company in support of its construction, in this case, the Northern Pacific Railway and in the Arizona example, the Atlantic & Pacific (later Santa Fe) Railway land grant. Thus, there was no contiguous land base for either of these forests. The plural was changed to the singular with the issuance of the proclamation of March 7, 1906, which added 848,240 acres to the “Gallatin Forest Reserve.”

The initial Gallatin Forest Reserves encompassed an area of approximately 63 square miles (40,320 acres), rather small in comparison to other early forest reserves, but it fulfilled the objective of its creation by protecting the watershed of the city of Bozeman (see Figure 1, Page 1). The Gallatin was greatly enlarged with the President’s proclamation of March 7, 1906. The Forest Service established a Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Gallatin in Bozeman where they remained throughout its history. The Gallatin merged its administrative functions in 2014 with the adjacent Custer National Forest and is now referred to as the Custer-Gallatin National Forest. The administratively combined forest embraces over 3.4 million acres and is headquartered in Bozeman.

The Beartooth and the Absaroka Primitive Areas were both established in 1932. Since neither were reclassified as “Wilderness,” or “Wild,” before 1964, neither became units of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the 1964 Wilderness Act. In special wilderness legislation of March 27, 1978, both achieved wilderness status and their classification as “Primitive Areas” was abolished. The Wyoming Wilderness Act of 1984 added 23,750 acres of adjacent Shoshone National Forest land to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. The Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, reported at the time of its establishment to include 50,000 acres, was set aside on April 11, 1932 by Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart under authority of Regulation L-20. After 1939 when new regulations were issued defining Wild and Wilderness areas, the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area was frequently referred to as a Wild Area on maps issued from 1940 to 1960, due to the area’s size of under 100,000 acres, but in 1961, before the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964, the area once again appeared on maps as a “Primitive Area,” its proper designation. After further study of its geology and resources, the Spanish Peaks were included in the Lee Metcalf Wilderness under Public Law 98-140 of October 31, 1983. It is now called the Spanish Peaks Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness Area.
Near midnight on August 17, 1959 an earthquake measuring between 7.3 and 7.5 on the Richter scale struck the Madison Canyon area on the Gallatin National Forest near Hebgen Lake. The quake known as the 1959 Yellowstone Earthquake, or the Hebgen Lake Earthquake, caused extensive damage and triggered a huge landslide that blocked the flow of the Madison River creating the temporary Quake Lake. The lake was later was drained through the efforts of the Army Corps of Engineers. In recognition of the area’s scientific values, Richard E. McArdle designated a 37,800-acre area around the landslide in both the Gallatin and the Beaverhead National Forests, the “Madison Canyon Earthquake Area” and gave it special protection under the Forest Service’s Regulation U-3, which governs the creation of such special areas. The area was officially designated and dedicated on August 17, 1960 exactly one year after the earthquake. The 1960 forest visitor map of the Gallatin National Forest was issued to meet visitor demand and to show the new special area. This map differs in design as well as in format from all the other eight mile to the inch maps produced by the Northern Region at the time.

The Gallatin National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to make three land purchases for recreational purposes totaling 558 acres. These purchases were reviewed and approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission after the Commission had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase unit was established on the Gallatin at the Commission’s April 10, 1968 meeting which was quickly followed by the approval at the same meeting of a 7.4 acre purchase on the Boulder River near Natural Bridge Falls for a campground. Two more purchases, on August 7, 1970 and another on July 8, 1971 brought 552 acres around the popular Hyalite Reservoir into public ownership.

Complete sets of ranger district maps made from Class A Forest Service administrative maps have been identified and cited for the years 1966 and 1971. It is probably not possible to infer that a complete set of ranger district maps had been drafted for the Gallatin National Forest based on the existence of one ranger district map of the Gallatin Ranger District issued about 1955. No other ranger district maps from this time period have been identified. The two maps dated 1966 for the Bozeman and the Yellowstone Ranger Districts reflects the reorganization of ranger districts on the northern portions of the Gallatin National Forest and the need for revised maps. The Shields Ranger District merged with the Yellowstone Ranger District, which also altered the boundaries of the nearby Bozeman Ranger District.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1899, February 10  Proclamation, 30 Stat. 1788  Established Forest Reserves on 40,320 acres of alternate sections within the Northern Pacific Railway land grant for the protection of the water supply of the city of Bozeman, Montana.

2) 1906, March 7  *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3193  848,240 acres added. Now called the Gallatin Forest Reserve, the area now embraces an area of 888,660 gross acres.

3) 1908, July 1  Executive Order 879  Land added from the Big Belt and the Madison National Forests. Land transferred to the Madison National Forest. The reorganized Gallatin National Forest embraces 907,160 gross acres.

4) 1912, September 4  *Proclamation 1214, 37 Stat. 1761  3,070 acres added from the Helena National Forest. 640 acres eliminated. After 1911 recalculation of its area and the 1912 boundary changes, the Gallatin includes 909,430 gross acres within its boundaries.

5) 1919, February 28  Executive Order 3053  All public lands in Townships 8 & 9 South, Ranges 7, 8 & 9 East, Montana Principal Meridian, withdrawn as an aid to legislation to secure the use of the lands for a game preserve.

6) 1926, May 26  Public Law 69-295, 44 Stat. 655  18,418 acres added in Townships 8 & 9 South, Ranges 7 & 8 East, Montana Principal Meridian, west of the Yellowstone River and authority to purchase or exchange lands elsewhere for private lands therein to extend the winter range of foraging animals. National forest area: 927,848 gross acres.

7) 1929, March 1  Public Law 70-888, 45 Stat. 1435  27,008 acres transferred to Yellowstone National Park. Area reduced to 900,840 gross acres.

8) 1930, August 28  Executive Order 5433  Lands reserved by Executive Order 3053 of February 28, 1919 and not added to the Absaroka or Gallatin National Forests or to the Yellowstone National Park by Public Law 69-295 returned to the public domain.
9) 1931, December 16  Executive Order 5760  Land added from the Madison National Forest upon the Madison’s discontinuation.

10) 1932, February 17  Executive Order 5800  Land transferred to the Absaroka National Forest. After the 1931/1932 reorganization of the national forests in the Yellowstone area, the Gallatin National Forest was enlarged to 1,143,315 gross acres.

11) 1945, October 5  Public land Order 297 (effective July 1, 1945) 10 Federal Register 13077  Land added from the Custer National Forest.

12) 1945, December 18  Public land Order 305 (effective July 1, 1945) 11 Federal Register 249  Land transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest (Tobacco Root Mountains portion of the Gallatin National Forest). After the 1945/1946 reorganization, the area of the Gallatin National Forest increased to 2,129,750 gross acres.

13) 1946, January 5  Public land Order 310 (effective July 1, 1945) 11 Federal Register 679  Gallatin National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to use funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act to buy lands for outdoor recreation purposes.

14) 1963, August 30  Public Land Order 3215 28 Federal Register 9820  1,917.32 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.


19) 1984, October 30  Public Law 98-550 98 Stat. 2807 (specifically 2809)  Section 201 (a) 13 of the “Wyoming Wilderness Act” adds 23,750 acres of Shoshone National Forest lands to the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness, that now measures 943,626 acres.

20) 1986, October 6  Public Law 99-445 100 Stat. 1122  “National Trails System Act” of 1968 amended to establish the 1,170 mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana to be administered by the Forest Service with the trail partially running through the Gallatin National Forest.


The “John D. Dingle, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act” withdraws 30,370 acres from mining laws and mineral leasing in two areas, Emigrant and Crevice Mining areas, to protect scenic integrity, wildlife corridors, and recreation values of the adjacent Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area. Area as of September 30, 2021: 2,129,194 gross acres.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

**Map of Gallatin Forest Reserves, Montana (First Proclamation Feb. 10, 1899).**

Gallatin Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 7, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1905. 1906. Scale, ca. 1:220,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 1000 feet). Shows forest reserve, national park, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers and streams. Indicates position of the 45th parallel and at lower center margin, “34°W. from Washington, D.C.” Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Proclamation greatly enlarges the Gallatin Forest Reserve by 848,340 acres indicated by comparing the original 1899 forest reserve boundaries shown by a broken line, with the new forest reserve boundary shown in a solid line. Map includes a blank “Legend” box with space for 8 themes. Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA OCLC: 742003960

Gallatin National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 4, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at Regional Office, Missoula, 1931. Engineer
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 57 cm., folded
to 27 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows lands “Transferred from the Gallatin N.F. to the Absaroka N.F.” in the Gallatin Range, west of the Yellowstone River
and lands “Transferred from the Madison N.F. to the Gallatin N.F.” with two shades of orange. Also shows national forest,
national park, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes four insets showing national
forest boundary in greater detail. Executive Order 5760 of 1931 transfers land from the Madison National Forest to the Gallatin
upon the discontinuation of the Madison. Executive Order 5800 of 1932 transfers lands from the Gallatin to the Absaroka
National Forest. The effects of both of these executive orders are shown on this one map.
Holdings: LC; NA

For complete citation see under Absaroka National Forest (Executive Order 5800).

Map of Gallatin Forest Reserves, Montana.
[U.S. General Land Office]; I. P. Berthrong.
Relief shown by shading.
Shows forest reserve boundary south of Bozeman, Montana and county lines. Also shows towns and settlements, roads,
trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. The early Gallatin
Forest Reserve included “Even [numbered] Sections Only” which are hand-colored in green on the map. National Archives
also has a black & white copy without hand applied color.
Holdings: NA

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Dec., 1907.
13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also
issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, national park, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities,
rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest
boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas.
Shows the northern portion of the Madison National Forest on sheets 10, 11, and 12 in both a colored (thematic) and uncolored
editions. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 885185564

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Big Belt Folio, 1907 above for coverage of the lands of
the former Big Belt National Forest added to the Gallatin in 1908 in folio format.

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Madison Folio, 1907 below for coverage of the lands
of the former Madison National Forest added to the Gallatin in 1931 in folio format.

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Beartooth Folio, 1907 above for coverage of the lands
of the former Absaroka National Forest added to the Gallatin in 1945 in folio format.
Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)
Holdings: NA

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)
Holdings: NA

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 45004716

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL

Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Forest visitor map)
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 32846488
**Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1934.** (Administrative map)
Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Gallatin National Forest shown in brown. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003238

**Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1934.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, game preserve, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, public campgrounds, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NAL: NA; Region 1
OCLC: 43905488

**Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1937.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and campgrounds. “Principal Meridian Montana.” Public land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC
OCLC: 742003243

**Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1937.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and campgrounds. “Principal Meridian Montana.” Public land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 56943346

**Recreation Attractions, Ennis Ranger District, Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1938.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; E. V. W. 1938. [Eugene V. Wagner]
1938. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.
Mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown, roads, trails, mileages between stars, primitive area boundaries, and pictorial representation of recreation resources shown in red. Also shows national forest and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, adjacent national forests, lakes and streams.
Holdings: LC
**Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1940.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 13, Page 37

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°02’ – W110°30’/N46°12’ – N44°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 53 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranches, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, airfields, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid in adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: Gallatin National Forest. Front panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a high mountain lake; back panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “The tumbling waters of Apex Falls.” Title panel includes location map and “United States Department of Agriculture, M.F. 16 – R.1 Forest Service.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 558 (June 1941), page 784. Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Yale Univ.; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA

OCLC: 71203253

**Gallatin National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1947.** (Administrative map)


Shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Gallatin National Forest shown in pink; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” With the addition of lands of the former Absaroka National Forest in 1945, an enlarged Gallatin National Forest now requires two sheets to portray its area at 1:126,720-scale whereas before (see above, Gallatin 1937 map) one was enough. J. S. Swan compiled the 1937 map of the Absaroka on one sheet in 1936 and is revised and reissued as the 1947 “East Half” of the Gallatin National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; Yellowstone Research Library; NA; Region 1

OCLC (as a two map, East – West, set): 41589994

**Gallatin National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1947.** (Administrative map)


Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Gallatin National Forest shown in pink; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; Yellowstone Research Library; NA; NAL: Region 1

OCLC (as a two map, East – West, set): 41589994

**Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1947.** (Administrative map)


Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, game refuge, primitive area, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. “Principal Meridian Montana.” Map shows a greatly increased Gallatin National Forest with the addition of lands from the former Absaroka National Forest and the Custer National Forest in fall of 1945.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA: NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 137373393
**Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1952.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1952.
Agriculture – Missoula.
43 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest and boundary layer.
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest and all national forest boundaries shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national park, primitive area, wildlife refuge, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and highways, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. This 1952 map of the Gallatin National Forest was reissued in 1955 as the **Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, Montana, 1955.**
Holdings: LC; Region 1

**Gallatin National Forest, Montana, 1952.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1952.
Agriculture – Missoula.
43 x 49 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest and boundary layer.
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest and all national forest boundaries shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national park, primitive area, wildlife refuge, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and highways, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: **Gallatin National Forest, Northern Region.** Title panel has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Bozeman, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; Oregon State Univ.; Univ. of Utah
OCLC: 13446635

**Gallatin National Forest, Gallatin Ranger District.** (Administrative map)
Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
[1955?]. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Spanish Peaks Wild Area, game preserve, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. The map's general appearance would indicate that the 1947 administrative map served as the base for this ranger district map issued circa 1955.
Holdings: personal collection

**Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman, Montana.** (Forest visitor map)
43 x 49 cm., folded to 12 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; main highways, campgrounds, guard and ranger stations, points of interest, boundaries of primitive areas, wild areas, and Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, and minor roads. Includes illustrations. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and public land grid in adjacent areas of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a pronghorn antelope.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Davis; Colorado School of Mines; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 53956009
Gallatin National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1961. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game refuge, special area, wild area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the area covered by the map and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 21686206

Gallatin National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1962. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
122 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the area covered by the map and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 66898013

Gallatin National Forest, Big Timber Ranger District, North Half, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming; Region 1
OCLC: 53233980

Gallatin National Forest, Big Timber Ranger District, South Half, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming; Region 1
OCLC: 53233982

Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 53233983
Gallatin National Forest, Gallatin Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 44 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 53233979

Gallatin National Forest, Gardiner Ranger District, East Half, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 53233978

Gallatin National Forest, Gardiner Ranger District, West Half, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 50 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 53233977

Gallatin National Forest, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 43 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, the Earthquake Memorial; rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 53233976

Gallatin National Forest, Shields Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 43 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. The Shields Ranger District merged with the Yellowstone Ranger District in 1966.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 53233974

Gallatin National Forest, Yellowstone Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 53233973
**Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman Ranger District…, 1966.** (Administrative map)
Base 1962 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Univ.
OCLC: 317698164

**Gallatin National Forest, Yellowstone Ranger District…, 1966.** (Administrative map)
Base 1962 Forest Series.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Yellowstone Ranger District later became part of the Livingston Ranger District.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 227218741

**Gallatin National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1970.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; paved and primary all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the area in Montana covered by the map.
“Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC (as a two sheet, East – West, set): 5568900; (single sheet): 54627565

**Gallatin National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1970.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; paved and primary all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, primitive area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the area in Montana covered by the map.
“Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries
OCLC (as a two sheet, East – West, set): 5568900; (single sheet): 54627565

**Gallatin National Forest, 1970.** (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/70-M-0879.
Lands of the Gallatin National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest and other recreation sites shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Gallatin National Forest in the state of Montana, table of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of interest,” listing of forest ranger offices, and drawings of a moose and an eagle. “Forest Service Map Class-C.”
Text, illustrations (some color), and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, color photographs “Mt. Cowan (11, 206 ft.) in Absaroka Range” and “Squaw Creek Canyon.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Brigham Young Univ.

OCLC: 41296212

**Gallatin National Forest, Big Timber Ranger District, 1971.** (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.


National forest land comprising the Big Timber Ranger District shown in gray. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, “North Half” and “South Half.” Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 882262459

**Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman Ranger District, 1971.** (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.


National forest land comprising the Bozeman Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 882281596

**Gallatin National Forest, Gallatin Ranger District, 1971.** (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land comprising the Gallatin Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC

OCLC: 35840244

**Gallatin National Forest, Gardiner Ranger District, 1971.** (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.


National forest land comprising the Gardiner Ranger District shown in gray. Map printed on both sides of sheet separately titled, “East Half” and “West Half.” Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC

OCLC: 35840283

**Gallatin National Forest, Hebgen Lake Ranger District, 1971.** (Administrative map)

Base 1970 Forest Series.


National forest land comprising the Hebgen Lake Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 882311702
HELENA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1906-PRESENT

The Helena Forest Reserve was named after Montana’s capital city that the reserve surrounds. The name Helena was chosen by the settlement’s citizens assembled in a town hall meeting as a replacement for the original name, Last Chance Gulch. The new name was suggested by a former resident of Helena Township, Minnesota (Cheney, p. 112). As established in 1906, the Helena National Forest covered a narrow north-south area extending from Mullan Pass south to the Highland Mountains/Pipestone Pass area. The southern portion of the original Helena National Forest (eastern slope of the Continental Divide) was taken, along with portions of the Big Hole and the Hell Gate National Forests, to establish the Deerlodge National Forest in July of 1908. This accounts for the fact that the 1909 Deerlodge National Forest atlas folio includes sheets 4 through 12, with a sheet 5 ½ originally part of the Helena National Forest folio and dated 1907. By way of compensation for the loss of lands in the Highland Mountains, the Helena National Forest was expanded and extended eastward with the addition of the entire Elkhorn National Forest and the largest part of the Big Belt National Forest on the same day the Deerlodge National Forest was created.

On March 25, 1948 the Chief of the Forest Service set aside the 28,562 acre Gates of the Mountains Wild Area, named for the mountains that, on first sight, seemed to bar the passage of the Lewis & Clark Expedition up the Missouri River. The Mann Gulch fire of August 5, 1949 that claimed the lives of 13 firefighters of the U.S. Forest Service elite parachuting Smoke Jumpers unit, began on the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area. This was one of the worst tragedies in the history of the Forest Service. Later, in 1964, this area became one of the first wilderness areas to be made a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System established by the Wilderness Act of 1964. In 2004, the boundaries of the Helena National Forest along with those of the Beaverhead, the Deerlodge, and the Lolo National Forests were modified by the “Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004.” Unfortunately, the changes were not detailed in the law, but were referred to as being shown on maps available in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and in the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters have always been located in Helena, the state capitol of Montana. In 2015 the Helena National Forest merged its administrative functions with the adjacent Lewis and Clark National Forest with headquarters in Helena, Montana, although both are considered separately proclaimed national forests. The Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest occupies nearly 3.2 million acres (gross) in central and north-central Montana.
The first “Class A” administrative map (highest accuracy) map at 1:126,720-scale was issued for the Helena National Forest in 1967. Ten years later in 1977, a folded forest visitor map with the same rating and scale was made available to the public. Although it appeared to be only a folded administrative map, the map carried extra information for the forest visitor, such as a listing of campgrounds and recreation sites. The Forest Service issued a forest visitor map in 1971 between the 1967 and 1977 "Class A" administrative maps. A revision of the 1964 map, it carried a low map accuracy rating of "Class E," even though Class A accuracy data was available at the time of its issue. The Northern Region compiled and issued a complete set of four ranger district maps about 1955, and, from their general appearance, the topographic and administrative maps of 1947 served as their base map. The single ranger district map for the Lincoln Ranger District of 1959 is probably related to the Timber Management Plan for the district compiled in the same year. The fact that a complete set of ranger district maps from the 1950s for the Helena National Forest has been viewed and described has led the researcher to believe that complete sets of ranger district maps for other national forests from the 1950s exist, even though complete sets have not been actually handled. Region One issued another complete set of four ranger district maps based on the 1967 "Class A" Forest Series administrative map in 1969.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1906, April 12  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3196  
   Established Forest Reserve on 782,160 acres. Helena National Forest entirely located west of Helena, Montana including both sides of the Continental Divide.

2) 1908, July 1  
   Executive Order 880  
   Southern portion of the Helena National Forest (east slope of the Continental Divide) transferred, along with other lands, to establish the Deerlodge National Forest.

3) 1908, July 1  
   Executive Order 881  
   Entire Elkhorn National Forest added (186,240 acres) and the larger, northern portion of the Big Belt National Forest (478,900 acres) added to the Helena (265,040 acres) upon the discontinuation of these two forests. Also, one quarter-section eliminated. The 1908 reorganized Helena National Forest embraces 930,180 gross acres.

4) 1912, September 4  
   *Proclamation 1213, 37 Stat. 1760  
   3,070 acres transferred to the Gallatin National Forest. 12,450 acres eliminated. This proclamation and a 1911 recalculation of the area of the Helena Forest, the Helena is reduced to 909,430 gross acres.

5) 1919, February 25  
   *Proclamation 1513, 40 Stat. 1933  
   Small tracts of land eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 888,631 acres.

6) 1929, January 31  
   Proclamation 1867, 45 Stat. 2989  
   Land added from the Missoula National Forest. Land transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest. Seven Sections (nos. 21 – 27) in T. 15 N., R. 6 W., Montana Principal Meridian, added from the Missoula National Forest. As of June 30, 1929, the area of the Helena National Forest had been increased to 1,143,333 gross acres.

7) 1929, March 19  
   Executive Order 5080  
   Land added from the Lewis & Clark National Forest. Area southwest of Elkhorn/Crow Peaks centered on the settlement of Elkhorn, Montana, transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest. As of June 30, 1932, the Helena National Forest measured 1,096,817 gross acres.

8) 1930, April 23  
   Public Law 71-162, 46 Stat. 250  
   800 acres of land added in Sections 14 and 22, T. 14 N.,R. 6 W., Montana Principal Meridian.

9) 1931, December 16  
   Executive Order 5756  
   Land added from the Lewis & Clark National Forest. Area southwest of Elkhorn/Crow Peaks centered on the settlement of Elkhorn, Montana, transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest. As of June 30, 1932, the Helena National Forest measured 1,096,817 gross acres.

10) 1931, December 16  
    Executive Order 5759  
    Land added from the Lewis & Clark National Forest. Area southwest of Elkhorn/Crow Peaks centered on the settlement of Elkhorn, Montana, transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest. As of June 30, 1932, the Helena National Forest measured 1,096,817 gross acres.

11) 1940, September 19  
    Executive Order 8544  
    53,152 acres added from the Lolo National Forest in Powell County largely to adjust boundaries along drainage divides. Area increased to 1,152,596 gross acres.

12) 1962, December 5  
    Public land Order 2838  
    40 acres of land added in Section 33, T.12 N., R. 8 W., Montana Principal Meridian.
13) 1964, April 9
   Public Land Order 3382
   74 acres added in Section 18 of T. 8 N., R. 4 E.,
   Montana Principal Meridian under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands
   acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

14) 1964, September 3
   Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890
   The Gates of the Mountains Wild Area on the Helena National Forest made part of the National Wilderness
   Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area
   becomes the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness Area.

15) 1966, February 23
   Public land Order 3938
   Land added in the vicinity of Lincoln, Montana. Area
   as of June 30, 1966: 1,159,287 acres.

16) 1972, August 20
   Public Law 92-395, 86 Stat. 578
   Scapegoat Wilderness established on approximately
   240,000 acres within Lolo, Helena, and Lewis & Clark National Forests.

17) 2004, December 8
   Public Law 108-447
   “Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004” modifies the boundaries of the Helena
   National Forest. As of 2021, the area of the Helena National Forest stands at 1,175,119 gross acres.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Helena Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated April 12, 1906.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled from G.L.O. plats. 1906. Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 32 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows forest reserve boundaries and location of the 46th parallel. At lower right margin, “35° Longitude West from Washington.” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base Line.” Holdings: LC; NA

Helena National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 881. 1908. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 41 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated. Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Helena National Forest of 1908: “All of Elkhorn National Forest [Proclamation of May 12, 1905] [186,240 acres]; Part of Helena National Forest [Proclamation of April 12, 1906] [265,040 acres]; Part of Big Belt National Forest [Proclamation of March 1, 1907] [478,900 acres].” Shows national forest boundary and [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary” Map also shows the location of the “Elimination of a quarter-section” or the NE ¼ of Section 36, T. 10 N., R. 4 W. (160 acres - near Helena, Montana), ordered eliminated by Executive Order 881. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.” Holdings: NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation for the map that accompanies Executive Order 880, showing lands transferred from the Helena National Forest to the Deerlodge National Forest, see under Deerlodge National Forest.

Helena National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 4, 1912.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1912; compiled by H. S. Meekham; G. H. – 1912. 1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°40’ – W111°00’/N47°00’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 58 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest boundary, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands “Transferred to Gallatin National Forest,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes six insets showing land transfers and land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Principal Meridian.” This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1213. The draftsman “G. H.” is most likely Guy T. Trembly, whose map credits are usually expressed by his initials “G. T. T.” and here, probably mistakenly expressed as G.H. Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 742003189

186
Helena National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 25, 1919.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from data furnished by District 1, July 1917; traced by E. L. Mehurin. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°40’ – W111°00’/N47°00’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 63 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest and county boundaries and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes three insets showing land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Meridian.” This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1513. Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1929: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 31, 1929.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H. H. Kuphal; traced by D. A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926 and 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°55’ – W111°00’/N47°12’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 66 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, and, in two patterns of red, shows lands “Transferred from the Missoula National Forest to the Helena National Forest” and lands “Transferred from the Helena National Forest to the Deerlodge National Forest.” Area added located northwest of the city of Helena, Montana surrounding the town of Lincoln, Montana. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1867. Holdings: LC; NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see under Deerlodge National Forest (Executive Order No. 5759 transferring lands from the Helena National Forest to the Deerlodge National Forest, an area on southwestern slopes of the Elkhorn Mountains including the town of Elkhorn, Montana.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; compiled by H. S. Meekham, 1907; [traced] A. E. F., J. S. N. 1907. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W112°40’ – W112°00’/N46°32’ – N45°42’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 13 numbered sheets (1-12 with sheet 5 ½.) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classifications shown in color and type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the Front cover of the atlas. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Entire forest west of Helena, Montana. No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas found in its annual report series. Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA. LC has both color and black & white edition but both editions lack sheets 1 through 3. See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Big Belt Folio, (1907) above for coverage of the lands of the former Big Belt National Forest (Townsend Ranger District) added to the Helena in 1908, in folio format. No folio was compiled for the lands of the Elkhorn National Forest added in 1908.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1918. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from data furnished by District 1, July 1917; traced by E. L. Mehurin. 1918. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°30’ – W111°00’/N47°00’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 60696839

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)
1922. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°40’ – W111°00’/N47°00’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 99 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: NA

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50’ – W111°00’/N47°00’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H. H. Kuphal [sic. i.e. Kuphal]; traced by D. A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926. Norris Peters, Co., Litho, Washington, D.C.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50’ – W111°00’/N47°00’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 62 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: private library

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H. H. Kuphal [sic. i.e. Kuphal]; traced by D. A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50’ – W111°00’/N47°00’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 100 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Mesa State College (Colorado); Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 38244901

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H. H. Kuphal [sic. i.e. Kuphal]; traced by D. A. Gregory, 1921; revised 1926. Norris Peters, Co., Litho, Washington, D.C.
1926. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°50’ – W111°00’/N47°00’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 51 x 62 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 382 (October 1926), page 212.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 65669665
**Helena National Forest, Montana, 1929.** (Administrative map)
1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55′ – W111°00′/N47°12′ – N46°08′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 105 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: LC; NAL

**Helena National Forest, Montana, 1929.** (Administrative map)
1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°55′ – W111°00′/N47°12′ – N46°08′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana (blueline print); Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 45333186

**Helena National Forest, Montana, 1934.** (Administrative map)
1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55′ – W111°00′/N47°15′ – N46°08′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 129 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Alienated lands within the boundaries of the Helena National Forest shown in brown. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Region 1; NA

**Helena National Forest, Montana, 1934.** (Administrative map)
1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°55′ – W111°00′/N47°15′ – N46°00′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 65 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Boston Public Library; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1 OCLC: 44044653

**Helena National Forest, Montana, 1935.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 13, Page 37
1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°55′ – W111°00′/N47°15′ – N46°00′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 63 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 71203165
Helena National Forest, Montana, 1939. (Topographic map)
1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W112°55' – W111°00'/N47°15’ – N46°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 107 x 132 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without dark brown alienated lands layer. Contours shown in brown; alienated lands within the national forest boundary shown in dark brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows National Forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003374

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1939. (Administrative map)
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°00' – W111°00'/N47°15’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black, white & blue edition without green forest layer, and in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 45333189

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1947. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel; traced by S. Skoblin and D. A. Gregory, 1938; revised 1946.
Contours shown in brown; alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in orange (on some printings alienated lands shown in pink); water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries. towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and landing fields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 370961260

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1947. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O.), Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1938; traced by S. Skoblin and D. A. Gregory, 1938; revised 1946.
1947. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°00’ – W111°00’/N47°15’ – N46°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and landing fields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 742003204

Howdy & Welcome to Helena, in the Heart of the Gold Country. (Forest visitor map)
Done at Headquarters, Helena Nat. Forest, Helena Montana by Phil H. Murphy; issued by Helena Chamber of Commerce and U.S. Department of Agriculture – Forest Service.
[1950?] Scale, ca. 1:253,440, ¼ inch = 1 mile. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by hachures and spot heights. Later reprinted in 1954?
With the city of Helena, Montana in the center, the largely pictorial map shows national forest and wild area boundaries, cities and towns, main roads and highways, national forest campgrounds, ranger stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map includes many drawings of game animals, and historic structures together with historic and descriptive notes. Lettered routes on the map signify specific road trips described on the verso of the map. Map shows nearly the entire Helena National Forest as well as the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area, but not Canyon Ferry Dam (finished 1954). Regional cattle brands form the border of the map.

Text, black & white illustrations, map of the state of Montana highlighting the Helena region, and a listing of “Circle Auto Drives from Helena” on verso trimmed in red. [1954?] reprint is trimmed in orange and has “Facts about Helena” and a historic sketch “Helena – Her Past and Future” on verso. Panel title (both printings): Helena Montana, Center of the Continental Divide Wilderness. Panel illustration (both printings), captioned, black & white photograph, “Gates of the Mountains” being a scene along the Missouri River.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742003247

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1955, (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana. 1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00' – W111°00'/N47°20' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: LC; Region 1

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1955, (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana. 1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00' – W111°00'/N47°20' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: Helena National Forest, Northern Region. Title panel also has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Helena, Montana.”

Holdings: personal collection

Helena National Forest, Canyon Ferry Ranger District, (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture, Missoula, Montana. [1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Though lacking topography, the map's general appearance would indicate that the 1947 topographic map served as the base for this ranger district map issued circa 1955.

Holdings: personal collection

Helena National Forest, Helena Ranger District, (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture, Missoula, Montana. [1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Though lacking topography, the map's general appearance would indicate that the 1947 topographic map served as the base for this ranger district map issued circa 1955.

Holdings: personal collection
Helena National Forest, Lincoln Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture, Missoula, Montana.
[1955?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Though lacking topography, the map's general appearance would indicate that the 1947 topographic map served as the base for this ranger district map issued circa 1955.
Holdings: personal collection

Helena National Forest, Townsend Ranger District. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture, Missoula, Montana.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Though lacking topography, the map's general appearance would indicate that the 1947 topographic map served as the base for this ranger district map issued circa 1955.
Holdings: personal collection

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1959. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., Bu. of Land Man. (formerly G.L.O), Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beattel (i.e. Beuttel), 1938; traced by S. Skoblin and D. A. Gregory, 1938; revised 1946; reprint of 1947 edition with minor revisions to correct boundaries, land status and main highways to July 1, 1959.
Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, and landing fields. “Forest Service Map Class EE.” “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1960. (Administrative map)
Base for this map was the 1947 Helena Forest Series map corrected to 1959.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structure, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota
OCLC: 952646066

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1960. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
1960. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00’ – W111°00’/N47°20’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued without green forest layer.
Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Helena National Forest, Montana, 1960. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
1960. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W114°00’ – W111°00’/N47°20’ – N45°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of interest. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Helena National Forest, Northern Region*. Title panel also has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Helena, Montana.”

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 13239032

**Helena National Forest, 1964.** (Forest visitor map)


1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W112°45' – W111°00'/N47°15' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 69 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, wilderness area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, and boat access sites shown in red; rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows cities and towns, national forest, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Helena National Forest in relation to the state of Montana, table of improved recreation sites, listing of forest ranger offices, and drawings. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.”

Text and black & white drawings and photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph “Figure-8 Road along Trout Creek.” Title panel also has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35840606

**Helena National Forest, Montana, 1967.** (Administrative map)


Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, and lookout stations. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Helena National Forest in the state of Montana. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5474346

**Helena National Forest, Canyon Ferry Ranger District, 1969.** (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.


National forest land comprising the Canyon Ferry Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, wilderness, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library

OCLC (as a set of 4, 1969 Ranger District maps): 11889690; (single sheet): 44096260

**Helena National Forest, Helena Ranger District, 1969.** (Administrative map)

Base 1967 Forest Series.

National forest land comprising the Helena Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Central Oklahoma
OCLC (as a set of 4, 1969 Ranger District maps): 11889690; (single sheet): 44096267

**Helena National Forest, Lincoln Ranger District, 1969.** (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Lincoln Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library
OCLC (as a set of 4, 1969 Ranger District maps): 11889690; (single sheet): 44096272

**Helena National Forest, Townsend Ranger District, 1969.** (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Townsend Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library
OCLC (as a set of 4, 1969 Ranger District maps): 11889690; (single sheet): 44096279

**Helena National Forest, 1971.** (Forest visitor map) See Figure 17, Page 43
Revised at the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana 1971.
52 x 68 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails, Beartooth Game Management Area and wilderness boundaries, recreation sites, boat and ski areas, ghost towns and other former town sites shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Helena National Forest in relation to the state of Montana, table of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of Interest,” wildlife drawings, and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.”
On verso: Text and color photographs. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, color photograph captioned, “Trout Creek Canyon, scenic figure eight route.”
Holdings: LC; NAL and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 5415865

**Helena National Forest, Montana, 1967.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods in 1967; R-I Carto, L J 3/72
1972. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W112°55'- W111°00'/N47°15'- N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
47 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Scale stated on map, ½” = 1 mile, incorrect.
Lands of the Helena National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation sites, and lookout stations. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Helena National Forest in the state of Montana. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 748711590

194
Just east of Missoula, Montana, the Clark Fork River emerges from a canyon called the Hell Gate. Cheney (p. 112) tells us that the Salish people had to pass through this narrow canyon in order to reach the buffalo on the high plains to the east. Often it was here that their enemy, the Blackfeet, attacked them. French trappers called this dangerous place Porte de l’Enfer or Gates of Hell. The Hell Gate Forest Reserve, a large but short lived reserve, takes its name from this canyon found within its boundaries.

The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of October 3, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established forest reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “1,476,160 acres.” The National Archives also has a hand-applied color thematic map of the Hell Gate Forest Reserve showing the location of commercial forest, non-commercial Forest, cutover lands, grasslands, cultivated land, potential farmland, burned and barren lands, using the map illustrating the Proclamation of June 2, 1906 as its base.

The Hell Gate was discontinued in July of 1908. The Forest Service dispersed the lands of the Hell Gate National Forest under four executive orders to four national forests, two of which, the Beaverhead and the Deerlodge, were, in 1908, newly established, while the other two had been previously established, but reorganized, under those executive orders. The northern portion of the Hell Gate transferred to the existing Missoula National Forest and the central portion was used to establish the new Deerlodge National Forest. The area of the Hell Gate National Forest within the Bitterroot River drainage basin on the western edge of the forest was added to the existing but reorganized Bitterroot National Forest, and a small portion in the extreme south was placed under the newly established Beaverhead National Forest. In the time that it existed, the Hell Gate had two divisions, each with its own headquarters: the Eastern Division headquartered in Anaconda, Montana, and Western Division with offices in Missoula.

**Administrative History**

1) 1905, October 3  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3168  
   Established Forest Reserve on 1,476,160 gross acres.

2) 1906, June 2  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3213  
   99,840 acres added increasing area to 1,576,000 gross acres.

3) 1906, September 14  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3230  
   6,400 acres added increasing area to 1,582,400 gross acres.

4) 1908, July 1  
   Executive Orders 877, 880, 882 & 883  
   Forest abolished; all lands distributed to the new Beaverhead National Forest (E.O. 877 – 4,480 acres), the new Deerlodge National Forest (E.O. 880 – 455,060 acres), the existing Missoula National Forest (E.O. 882 – 632,920 acres) and the existing Bitterroot National Forest (E.O. 883 – 489,940 acres).

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

**Diagrams Illustrating Presidential Proclamations and Executive Orders**

*Hell Gate Forest Reserve, Montana: First Proclamation (Oct. 3, 1905)*


39 x 34 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows forest reserve boundary hand drawn in green, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian and base. Includes “Legend” with 10 blank theme boxes. Forest Service cartographers took the base map issued with the proclamation of June 2, 1906, reduced it photographically, and have drawn the initial Hell Gate Forest Reserve boundaries of 1905 in green.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; NA
Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana
1903-1908

The forests of the Highwood Mountains of Montana sit high and isolated surrounded by the treeless plains east of Great Falls with its centerpiece, Highland Baldy at 7,760 feet in elevation. The high wooded slopes give the mountains their name and was applied to the forest reserve that was established there in 1903. The forest is now part of the Lewis and Clark National Forest after first being a part of the Jefferson National Forest from 1908 to 1932 (Cheney, p. 114). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of December 12, 1903 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map.
of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date (1897?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “45,080 acres.” This forest was headquartered in Highwood, Montana and its boundaries have remained unchanged since its creation in 1903. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected 79 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. (see Figure 33, Page 198)

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1903, December 12  Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2325  Established Forest Reserve on 45,080 gross acres.
2) 1908, July 2  Executive Order 908  Entire Forest combined with the Little Belt, Little Rockies, and Snowy Mountains National Forests to establish the Jefferson National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Jefferson Folio (1909 & 1912, sheets 1 & 2) below for coverage of the Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format.

IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, AND MONTANA

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

For the administrative history of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, see under the three forests that combined on July 1, 1973 to form this one administrative unit: the Kaniksu, the Coeur d’Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests. All three national forests that are now administered under the name Idaho Panhandle National Forests but continue to be known as “separately proclaimed national forests.” The 1973 action was entirely an administrative merger.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Holdings: 15 libraries
OCLC: 6073968

JEFFERSON NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA

1908-1932

This National Forest was named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson who launched the Lewis & Clark expedition that was to prove so important to the opening of Montana and the Northwest. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters were established at Great Falls, Montana. The extensive Jefferson National Forest had seven ranger districts at the time it was absorbed by the Lewis & Clark National Forest in 1932. These were the Tenderfoot Ranger District with headquarters at Logging Creek Campground; Belt Creek Ranger District, headquartered at Neihart, Montana; the Judith River Ranger District, headquartered at Hobson, Montana;
Musselshell Ranger District, headquartered at Martinsdale, Montana; Sheep Creek Ranger District, headquartered at White Sulphur Springs, Montana; Snowy Mountains Ranger District, with headquarters at Judith Gap, Montana, and the Little Rockies Ranger District with its headquarters at Stanford, Montana. Four years after the discontinuation of the Jefferson National Forest in Montana in 1932, a new Jefferson National Forest was proclaimed in the state of Virginia. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected 79 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order creating the Jefferson National Forest from four existing national forests.

**Figure 33:** The Jefferson National Forest is labeled here as the Lewis and Clark after its merger in 1932 with the Lewis and Clark National Forest to the West. At establishment in 1908, the Jefferson consisted of four former independent national forests shown here in dark green and numbered in red: 1) the Highwood Mountains National Forest; 2) the Little Belt National Forest; 3) the Little Rockies National Forest; 4) the Snowy Mountains National Forest. See also Figures 2, 3 & 4 on Pages 2, 3 & 4 for maps labeling the Jefferson National Forest. From the map *National Forests, Region 1, 1932* at 1:1,267,200-scale.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) **1908, July 2**  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 908  
   Established National Forest from lands formerly administered as the Little Belt, Little Rockies, Snowy Mountains & Highwood Mountains National Forests. Area at establishment: 1,255,320 gross acres. Small tracts of land eliminated throughout the forest. Approximately 42,000 acres on the south side of the Little Belt Mtns. in Meagher and Wheatland Counties also eliminated. Area reduced to 1,175,840 gross acres.  

2) **1912, February 27**  
   *Proclamation 1183, 37 Stat. 1731*  
   Small tracts of land eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 1,175,840 gross acres.  

3) **1914, September 28**  
   Executive Order 2055  
   155 acres of land eliminated in unsurveyed Section 35 of T. 10 N., R. 12 E., Montana Principal Meridian.  

4) **1922, February 24**  
   Executive Order 3641  
   Land eliminated in Sections 10 & 15 of T. 9 N., R. 9 E., Montana Principal Meridian.  

5) **1922, August 2**  
   Executive Order 3716  
   Land eliminated in Section 16 of T. 13 N., R. 11 E., Montana Principal Meridian.
6) 1922, September 26  Executive Order 3738  Land eliminated in Sections 19, 20 & 29 of T. 10 N., R. 13 E., Montana Principal Meridian.
7) 1932, April 8   Executive Order 5834  Forest abolished: all lands, 1,174,804 gross acres, transferred to the Lewis & Clark National Forest.

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

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Jefferson National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 27, 1912.


Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 35769747

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS


Shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classifications shown in color and type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the Front cover of the atlas. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Sheets 1 & 2 cover the former Highwood Mountains National Forest and were issued uncolored; sheets 3-12 & 16-19 cover the former Little Belt National Forest; sheets 13-15 cover the former Snowy Mountains National Forest; sheet 20 covers the former Little Rockies National Forest.


Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; Region 1

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Jefferson National Forest, Montana, 1917. (Administrative map)


Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 41589198

Jefferson National Forest, Eastern Division, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)

1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°10’ – W108°58’/N47°35’ – N46°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 121 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes inset showing national forest lands in the Little Rocky Mountains area of the Jefferson National Forest. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Eastern and Western Division maps together show lands of the former Highwood Mountains, Little Belt Mountains, Little Rocky Mountains, and Snowy Mountains National Forests that were combined to form the Jefferson National Forest in 1908.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742003387

Jefferson National Forest, Western Division, Montana, 1923. (Administrative map)

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA
OCLC: 56943345

KANIKSU NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA-WASHINGTON
1908-PRESENT

The name Kaniksu is not currently applied to any specific geographic feature and its origin is not definitively known, although it is reported to be a Native American word for “priest.” Boone (p. 205) notes that Kaniksu is the Coeur d’Aléne Indian word for ‘black robe’ that is, referring to the Jesuit missionaries who worked in the area. The mountains of the Kaniksu National Forest are spurs extending southward from the Selkirk Mountains of Canada. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Kaniksu were first located in Newport, Washington, but with the eastward shift of the forest in the fall of 1933, the year the Pend Oreille National Forest was discontinued and its lands added to the Kaniksu and the Coeur d’Alene National Forests, the Supervisor’s Headquarters were likewise shifted east to Sandpoint, Idaho. Excellent thematic mapping exists for the Kaniksu National Forest made by the U.S. Geological Survey and the 1908 folio of the Priest River Forest Reserve and National Forest. See below under the Priest River forest’s mapping record.

To compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its state-owned school sections by the creation of the national forests, two proclamations, one on March 3, 1913 and the other on June 4, 1924, authorized land transfers from the federal government to the state of Idaho. These transfers of Kaniksu National Forest lands resulted in the creation of the Priest Lake State Forest on the east side of Priest Lake. The proclamation of June 8, 1927 recognized that the state-federal land exchanges had been completed by formally eliminating all such lands and returning an additional 46,127 acres of federal land back to the public domain, subject to entry and disposition by ex-service men in advance of the general public. The Kaniksu increased its land area upon the discontinuation of the Pend Oreille National Forest in 1933. The vast majority of the Pend Oreille National Forest was added to the Kaniksu with a small sliver of land in T. 53 N., R. 2 W., Boise Meridian going to the Coeur d’Alene National Forest. (see Figure 26, Page 107)
The Priest River Experimental Forest has existed within the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest since the summer of 1911. Due to faulty paperwork, the area had been incorrectly transferred to the State of Idaho and included in the Priest River State Forest. The Forest Service filed suit against the state of Idaho asking that the lands occupied by the Priest River Experimental Forest be returned to the federal government and on February 27, 1928, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to transfer the land back to the Forest Service. On April 8, 1931, Major Robert Y. Stuart, Chief of the Forest Service formally established the Priest River Experiment Forest under the authority of Regulation L-20, officially reserving the area for scientific research even though the experimental forest had been in operation for 20 years. An additional 6,200 acres of Forest Service land was added under Public Land Order 2377 dated May 11, 1961 and published in the Federal Register May 18, 1961 (26 Federal Register 4333). Maps of the Kaniksu National Forest will show the Priest River Experimental Forest, the oldest such experimental forest in the Northern Region, forming a peninsula of federal land jutting well into Idaho’s Priest River State Forest south of Priest Lake. The Priest River Experimental Forest is administered under the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

The Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area was established by the Forest Service in 1935 within the boundaries of the former Cabinet National Forest. When the Cabinet National Forest was discontinued in 1954, its lands, including the Cabinet Mountain Primitive Area, were added to the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forest. On June 26, 1964, this long-standing primitive area was reclassified as the Cabinet Mountains Wild Area and later in September of the same year, the area became one of the first wilderness areas formally designated under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness is located on the two national forests, Kaniksu and Kootenai, and comprises 94,272 acres.

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permits the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. The donor could retain rights to the timber and other resources on the land for a period not to exceed twenty years. With the economic hardships of the 1930s, many private timberland owners found it difficult to pay state and county property taxes. In order to avoid confiscation by the state or county, landowners gave their forest land to the federal government. In fiscal year 1936, the Kaniksu National Forest received 711 acres donated from private landowners. Fiscal year 1937 brought a 28,286 acre donation to the Kaniksu. Because existing law permitted the acceptance of land donations, the additional acres were not formally acknowledged by a presidential or congressional action, such as an executive order, proclamation, or public law.

A land acquisition project administered by the Resettlement Administration in 1930s, named the Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers’ Project and later the Northeastern Washington Land-Utilization Project, acquired private lands located between the Columbia and Pend Oreille rivers in the Selkirk Mountains. These lands were turned over to the Soil Conservation Service in 1936, but because the agency lacked fire protection capabilities, the Forest Service acquired all but about 36,000 acres of the 347,387 acres within the Northeastern Washington Land Utilization project on August 10, 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). The lands were added to the Kaniksu National Forest’s Colville and Newport Ranger Districts. The lands not added became the Little Pend Oreille Wildlife Refuge, since 1940, administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The Kaniksu’s Colville Ranger District later became part of the Colville National Forest in the 1943 reorganization. This reorganization prompted the transfer of the Colville National Forest from the North Pacific Region to the Northern Region. The annual U.S. Forest Service publication, National Forest Areas, June 30, 1943, footnote 6, page 2, states that:

“Effective July 1, 1943, Public Land Orders 162 [affecting the Colville National Forest] and 163 [affecting the Kaniksu National Forest] provide for the transfer of 241,952 acres gross and 228,633 acres under Forest Service administration from the Colville National Forest to the Chelan National Forest and 299,425 acres gross and 52,000 acres under Forest Service administration from the Kaniksu National Forest to the Colville National Forest all in the State of Washington. Administrative supervision of 568,279 acres gross and 523,427 acres under Forest Service administration (within the Colville National Forest) has been transferred from Region 6 to Region 1.”

In effect, the Colville shed its westernmost lands to the Chelan National Forest and the Kaniksu transferred the majority of its lands in Washington to the Colville an action that resulted in moving the Colville geographically eastward. The Colville then became part of the Northern Region until 1973.

The creation of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest, an aggregation of the Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests in the “Panhandle” of northern Idaho and extending into adjacent areas of Montana and Washington state, led to the demotion of Sandpoint, Idaho to a Ranger District office and the town of Coeur d’Alene was elevated to the Forest Supervisors.
Headquarters for the assemblage of three national forests. These three "separately proclaimed national forests" have been administered as one forest since July 1, 1973 with over 3.6 million acres. Also under the reorganization of the forests in the panhandle of Idaho, the Kaniksu National Forest lands in Montana on both sides of the Clark Fork River came under the administration of the Kootenai National Forest and the Colville National Forest (Region 6) was given the administrative responsibility for the Kaniksu National Forest lands in Washington State. The Colville National Forest, a part of the Northern Region since 1943, was transferred back to the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6) for administration at the same time.

The Kaniksu National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to make a land purchase for recreational purposes totaling 77 acres. The purchase was reviewed and approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission after the Commission had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase unit was established on the Kaniksu at the Commission’s May 1, 1969 meeting which was followed by the approval at the same meeting of the 77-acre purchase on Pend Oreille Lake on Owens Bay. The area included 2,066 feet of lake frontage for lakeside recreation.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1908, June 26  
(effective July 1, 1908)
Executive Order 845  
Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Priest River National Forest. Initially, the Kaniksu covers land areas in both Idaho and Washington on 950,740 gross acres.

2) 1910, May 6
*Proclamation 1029, 36 Stat. 2692  
8,584 acres eliminated. Resurvey of 1911 calculates the acreage of the Kaniksu at 835,740 gross acres.

3) 1913, March 3
Proclamation 1235, 37 Stat. 1777  
Land eliminated to compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its school sections to the national forests.

4) 1924, June 4
Proclamation 1700, 43 Stat. 1953  
Land eliminated to compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its school sections to the national forests. Area reduced to 657,620 gross acres.

5) 1927, June 8
*Proclamation 1805, 45 Stat. 2911  
Approximately 5,000 acres transferred to the Pend Oreille National Forest. 46,127 acres eliminated. Area reduced to 606,560 gross acres.

6) 1933, September 30
Executive Order 6303  
Land added from the Pend Oreille National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Pend Oreille. Kaniksu now includes land in Montana and spans three states. Area increased to 1,390,025 gross acres.

7) 1938, May 26
Public Law 75-546, 52 Stat. 443  
The “Act To consolidate national forest lands” of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465) extended to the Washington state lands described in the law. All public lands within the described area (2,923 acres) added to the Kaniksu National Forest.

8) 1939, August 10
Public Law 76-374, 53 Stat. 1347  

9) 1943, August 23  
(effective July 1, 1943)
Public land Order 163  
8 Federal Register 12349  
Lands acquired in the 1930s under various emergency relief acts transferred to the Colville National Forest. [Colville now administered by the Northern Region]. Kaniksu area reduced to 1,629,696 gross acres.

10) 1954, May 19  
(effective July 1, 1954)
Public land Order 965  
19 Federal Register 3007  
Land added from the Cabinet National Forest upon the Cabinet’s discontinuation.

11) 1954, May 20  
(effective July 1, 1954)
Public land Order 966  
19 Federal Register 3054  
That part of the Kootenai National Forest within the drainage of American Creek transferred to the Kaniksu National Forest. Other lands transferred to the Colville National Forest. Reorganizations of 1954 increased the land base of the Kaniksu National Forest to 1,848,185 gross acres.
12) 1956, September 13  Secretary of Agriculture Order 21 Federal Register 7462  Land described in the Order that has or may be acquired under Weeks Law of 1911, the Clarke-NcNary Act of 1924 or the Exchange Act of 1925 added.

13) 1964, September 3  Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  The Cabinet Mountains Wild Area on the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests made a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area becomes the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area.

14) 1965, June 14  Public Law 89-39  Three parcels of private land located in T. 63 N., R. 4 & 5 W., Boise Meridian, (Upper Priest Lake) acquired to maintain the area’s outstanding natural setting. Area: 1,849,105 gross acres.

15) 1966, February 23  Public Land Order 3938  Land added in Sanders County, Montana. Area of the Kaniksu National Forest 1,844,748.

16) 1969, April 10  National Forest Reservation Commission Decision  Kaniksu National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to use funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act to buy lands for outdoor recreation purposes.


19) 1993, April 12  Public Law 103-17, 107 Stat. 50  “Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1993” transfers to the University of Idaho the Clark Fork Ranger Station, structures and 35.27 acres, in exchange for 40 acres of State of Idaho land. Area: 1,839,040 gross acres. Boundaries of the Kaniksu are adjusted to suit.

20) 2009, March 30  Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 1158  “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 establishes the 1200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service. Area as of September 30, 2021: 1,733,523 gross acres.

*Map/Diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**

Holdings: NA

**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.**

Holdings: LC; NA
**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1927: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 8, 1927.**


Shows lands “Transferred from the Kaniksu N.F. to the Pend Oreille N.F.” in solid orange color and land “Eliminations” in a patterned orange. Also shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structure, rivers, lakes, and streams. Areas eliminated were selected by the state of Idaho and lie on the eastern side of the Priest River and Priest Lake and between the Clark Fork and the International Boundary. “Boise and Willamette Meridians.”

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1805.

Holdings: LC; NA

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING**


**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Kaniksu Folio.**


1915. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W117°22’ – W116°35’/N49°00’ – N48°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 and 200 feet).

Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian – Boise Meridian.” Sheets 3-4, 7-8, & 10-13 have contours in brown, water features in blue. All other sheets are black & white with partial topography along with hachures and spot heights.

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series was found.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Oregon Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1. National Agricultural Library's copy has sheets 1,2,5,6 & 9; LC copy has sheets 1, 2, 5 & 6 or the Washington State portion of the Kaniksu. OCLC: 885333497

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Kaniksu Folio.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; control by F. E. Bonner; topography by C. W. Cheatham; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by F. J. Cool; revised at District Office, 1927.


Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, and Forest Service facilities. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundaries by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Willamette Meridian – Boise Meridian.”

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series was found.

Holdings: LC. LC copy has sheets 7 (Priest Lake area) and sheet 10 (Priest River) area only.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Priest River Folio** (1908) below for coverage of the lands of the former Priest River National Forest that became the Kaniksu National Forest in 1908 in folio format.

See also **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend d’Oreille Folio** (1909) below and **Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend Oreille Folio** (1914) below for coverage of the lands of the former Pend d’Oreille & Pend Oreille National Forest added to the Kaniksu in 1933 in folio format.

204
See also *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cabinet Folio* (1910 and 1912) above for coverage of the lands of the former Cabinet National Forest added to the Kaniksu in 1954 in folio format.

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING**

**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho & Washington, 1911.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced by C. F. Farmer, Dec. 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. **W117°23’ – W116°30’/N49°00’ – N48°00’**. Public land (Township & Range) grid.
Black & white. 42 x 32 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian and Base.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742003846

**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1915.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; J. Waggaman.
Black & white. 48 x 33 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian and Base.” “Willamette Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41590878

**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1916.** (Administrative map)
94 x 58 cm. Relief shown by form lines and spot heights.
Form lines shown in brown. Also shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Willamette Meridian in the state of Washington.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41588505

**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1919.** (Topographic map)
97 x 61 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise and Willamette Meridians.”
Holdings: NA

**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1921.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Nov., 1914 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; revised June 1921; traced at Washington Office, July, 1921 by E. L. Mehurin.
Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise and Willamette Meridians.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA
OCLC: 38244722
Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1927. (Topographic map)
1927. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°23’ – W116°30’/N49°00’ – N48°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 61 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map shows the status of the Kaniksu National Forest after the June 8, 1927 boundary changes (Proclamation 1805). “Boise and Willamette Meridians.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41589916

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1928. (Administrative map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°23’ – W116°30’/N49°00’ – N48°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 31 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise and Willamette Meridians.” [sic] Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 41589755

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1928. (Forest visitor map)
OCLC: 27836303

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1938. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Region 1

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington, 1938. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, International, game preserve, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, manways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise and Willamette Meridians.”

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 27861342

Kaniksu National Forest (West Half), Washington and Idaho, 1939. (Administrative map)
Compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1939; traced at Regional Office by R. H. Beuttel and J. F. Skidmore, 1939.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, mines, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Willamette and Boise Meridians.” Includes special boundary notation explained in a note: “Within this boundary symbol shown hereon, all lands of the United States including those acquired, or in course of acquisition, on Aug. 10, 1939, under the provisions of the National Recovery Act, approved June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115), or the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, approved July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522), are parts of the Kaniksu National Forest, Washington, under the provisions of the Act of August 10, 1939 (Public – No. 374 - 76th Congress).” An important map documenting the large land acquisition project in the Selkirk Mountains of northeastern Washington State in the 1930s which increased the size of the Kaniksu National Forest and later the Colville National Forests. Land acquisitions were made in the Selkirk Bets between the Pend Oreille and the Columbia Rivers in Pend Oreille and Stevens counties, Washington State.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Kaniksu National Forest (East Half), Idaho, Montana and Washington, 1941. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1940; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill, 1940.
Contours shown in dark brown; alienated lands within the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ferries, campgrounds, and power generating stations. “Boise Meridian, Principal Meridian, Montana and Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 137373273

Kaniksu National Forest (West Half), Washington, 1942. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1940; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill, 1940.
Contours shown in dark brown; alienated lands within the boundaries of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in pink; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, ferries, campgrounds, and power generating stations. “Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 41589436

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Montana and Washington, 1942. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1940; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill, 1940.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953. Agriculture – Missoula.
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game reserve, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho, the Principal Meridian Montana in Montana, and the Willamette Meridian in Washington.
Holdings: LC; Region 1
OCLC: 41589785

Kaniksu National Forest, except Noxon and Trout Creek Ranger Districts, Idaho, Montana and Washington, 1955. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1940; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill, 1940; reprint of 1941 edition with national forest boundary and lands revised to date and minor corrections added. Lithographed in U.S.A.
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. “Forest Service Map Class EE.” “Boise Meridian, Principal Meridian Montana and Willamette Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 27861353

Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956. (Topographic map)
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Washington and Montana, 1958. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game reserve, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of reference. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho, the Principal Meridian Montana in Montana, and the Willamette Meridian in Washington.
Holdings: LC; Region I

Kaniksu National Forest (East Half), Idaho and Montana, 1964. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 6203050

Kaniksu National Forest, 1965. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between points, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, International, and county boundaries, railroads, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Kaniksu National Forest in the region, table of improved recreation sites, and listing of forest ranger offices/districts. Public land grid based on the Boise and Willamette Meridians and the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map-Map Class D.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Kaniksu National Forest. Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs of “Priest Lake” and “Chimney Rock in Selkirk Mountains.” Title panel has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 370793846

Kaniksu National Forest (West Half), Montana, Idaho and Washington, 1966. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; paved roads, all weather roads, and state and federal road numbers shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map – Class A.”

“Principal Meridian Montana, Boise Meridian, and Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Mankato; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 35125158

**Clark Fork Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (east half).** (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Clark Fork Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855911508

**Noxon Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (east half).** (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Noxon Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 889901708

**Trout Creek Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (east half).** (Administrative map)

Base 1964 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Trout Creek Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 889895897

**Bonners Ferry Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (west half).** (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Bonners Ferry Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, International, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.”

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855907231

**Kaniksu National Forest, Falls Ranger District, (west half).** (Administrative map)

Base 1966 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Falls Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana. The Falls Ranger District was consolidated with the Priest Lake Ranger District in 1973.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

OCLC: 35125158

210
Newport Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (west half). (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Newport Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 768895741

Priest Lake Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (west half). (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 57 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Priest Lake Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, International, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855911581

Sandpoint Ranger District, Kaniksu National Forest, (west half). (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Sandpoint Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855907356

Kaniksu National Forest, 1970. (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. “70-M-0327.”
1970. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 68 x 73 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between points, trails and trail numbers, wilderness and game refuge boundaries, ski areas, recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes index to “Improved recreation sites,” “Key Map,” and illustrations. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian, in Montana on the Principal Meridian Montana, and in Washington, the Willamette Meridian. “Forest Service Map Class-D.”
Text and black & white and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned color photographs, “Schweitzer Basin”[Ski Area] and “Priest River.” Title panels have, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.”
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Oregon; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); Memorial Univ. Newfoundland
OCLC: 28137868

See under Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Washington, Idaho, and Montana

Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho, Washington and Montana, 1974. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 18, Page 44
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°10’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N48°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Map on both sides of sheet, both 82 x 80 cm., often seen folded to 21 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; paved and main
dirt roads, road numbers, built-up areas, points of interest, recreation sites shown in red; Bureau of Land Management lands
shown in yellow; state lands show in blue; rivers, lakes, streams and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national
forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Source Diagram,” “Key Map” showing the location of the Kaniksu
National Forest in the state of Idaho, table of Forest Service recreation sites with facilities, and index to U.S. Geological Survey
Map does not cover that portion of the Kaniksu National Forest west of the Pend Oreille River in Washington State. Maps
separately titled: Priest Lake and Bonners Ferry Ranger Districts or the North half and Sandpoint Ranger District or the south
half of the map.
Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 5478972

KOOTENAI FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-IDaho
1906-PRESENT

The name, “Kootenai” comes from a nation of Indians (also known as Deer Robes) who lived in the area of northwestern
Montana (Cheney, p. 131 & Boone, p. 212). As originally proclaimed on August 13, 1906, the Kootenai National Forest
encompassed 887,360 acres in the state of Montana, but after only a few months, the Kootenai became a two state forest with the
addition of 165,242 adjacent acres in Idaho. The Kootenai National Forest grew to its present size largely through the
discontinuation of two of its neighboring national forests, the Blackfeet in 1935 and the Cabinet in 1954. Figure 26 on Page 107
shows the situation of the national forests in northwest Montana and northern Idaho and adjacent areas in Washington State in
1932. Since 1973, portions of the Kaniksu National Forest in Montana along the Clark Fork River have been managed by the
Kootenai National Forest. The Kootenai at 2,153,571 gross acres as of September 30, 2021, has not yet merged its administrative
responsibilities with any other national forest perhaps due to its already large size. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the
Kootenai have been located at Libby, Montana since the Kootenai’s establishment in 1906.

The Cabinet Mountains Primitive Area was established by the Forest Service in 1935 within the boundaries of the former Cabinet
National Forest. When the Cabinet National Forest was discontinued in 1954, its lands, including the Cabinet Mountain Primitive
Area, were added to the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forest. On June 26, 1964, this long-standing primitive area was
reclassified as the Cabinet Mountains Wild Area and later in September of the same year, the area became one of the first
wilderness areas formally designated under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Cabinet Mountains Wilderness is
located on the two national forests, Kaniksu and Kootenai, and comprises 94,272 acres.

Designated as a Scenic Area in 1964, the Ten Lakes area has been set aside for backcountry use for over 30 years. The 1984
Montana Wilderness Study Act recommended the Ten Lakes Scenic Area and segments of the surrounding country be given
wilderness status. This area of the Whitefish Mountains and the surrounding region had been identified as a possible wilderness
area in the 1928 report of the Committee on Survey and Classification of Recreational Resources of the National Conference on
Outdoor Recreation. But while not officially designated a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System, the
Kootenai National Forest is managing the area to preserve its wilderness characteristics. The area is comprised of 6,400 acres
with an additional 19,000 acres surrounding it. Located along the northeastern edge of the Forest, with the Canadian border as
one of its boundaries, the Ten Lakes Area is dominated by a high ridge of the Whitefish Mountains. Another special area is the
Ross Creek Cedars Scenic Area. Ross Creek has been known for many years for the Western Red Cedars which grow along its
banks. The beauty and serenity of the cedars were preserved for all to enjoy when the 100-acre Scenic Area was established in
1960. The Forest Service manages and protects Scenic Areas for their scientific and recreational value. The Pacific Northwest
National Scenic Trail, created by Congress in 2009, runs through the northern portions of the Kootenai National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, August 13 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3225 Established Forest Reserve on 887,360 gross acres in
             Montana.
2) 1906, November 5 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3253 165,242 acres added in Idaho (T. 62-65 N., Boise
            Meridian). The Kootenai Forest Reserve becomes a two state forest embracing 1,052,602 gross acres.
3) 1908, June 25  
   (effective July 1, 1908)  
   Executive Order 836  
   Idaho portion transferred to create the Pend d’Oreille National Forest. Land added from the Lewis & Clark (237,760 acres) and from the Cabinet (545,440 acres) National Forests. Other lands (9,300 acres) eliminated. Reorganized Kootenai National Forest increased to 1,661,260 gross acres.

4) 1912, June 19  
   *Proclamation 1205, 37 Stat. 1749  
   Land transferred to (40,650 acres) and from (14,640 acres) the Blackfeet National Forest. Other lands (10,650 acres) eliminated. Area of the Kootenai reduced to 1,623,340 gross acres in Montana.

5) 1931, May 2  
   (effective July 1, 1931)  
   Executive Order 5616  
   Land transferred to and land added from the Pend Oreille National Forest. The Kootenai National Forest once again becomes a two state forest, but area reduced to 1,635,596 gross acres.

6) 1935, June 22  
   Executive Order 7082  
   Land added from Blackfeet National Forest upon the Blackfeet’s discontinuation. Area increased to 2,064,648 gross acres.

7) 1935, July 29  
   Executive Order 7118  
   Executive Order 7082 of June 22, 1935 corrected.

8) 1953, January 7  
   Public land Order 878  
   18 Federal Register 361-363  
   Area: 2,107,280 gross acres.

9) 1954, May 19  
   (effective July 1, 1954)  
   Public land Order 965  
   19 Federal Register 3007  
   Land added from the Cabinet National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Cabinet.

10) 1954, May 20  
     (effective July 1, 1954)  
     Public land Order 966  
     19 Federal Register 3054  
     Land in the American Creek basin transferred to the Kaniksu National Forest. Area after mid-1950s reorganizations: 2,139,921 gross acres.

11) 1964, September 3  
     Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
     The Cabinet Mountains Wild Area on the Kaniksu and Kootenai National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area becomes the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness.

12) 1966, February 23  
     Public land Order 3938  
     31 Federal Register 3248-3252  
     Land added in Lincoln County, Montana. Area now stands at 2,140,902 gross acres.

13) 1969, October 1 & October 8  
     (effective November 27, 1969)  
     Interchange Order No. 1  
     34 Federal Register 18955  
     U.S. Army transfers 3,082 acres to the Kootenai National Forest and 80 acres transferred to the U.S. Army and right of way granted in order to relocate a state highway from the Kootenai National Forest in connection with the construction of Libby Dam and reservoir under authority of Public Law 84-804, (70 Stat. 656) of July 26, 1956.

14) 1971, July 6 & July 20  
     (effective September 10, 1971)  
     Interchange Order No. 2  
     36 Federal Register 18252  
     U.S. Army transfers 3,378 acres to the Kootenai National Forest and 82 acres transferred to the U.S. Army and right of way granted in order to relocate a state highway from the Kootenai National Forest in connection with the construction of Libby Dam and Reservoir under authority of Public Law 84-804, (70 Stat. 656) of July 26, 1956.

15) 1974, July 29 & August 16  
     (effective October 22, 1974)  
     Interchange Order No. 3  
     39 Federal Register 37513  
     U.S. Army transfers 13,720 acres to the Kootenai National Forest and 80 acres transferred to the U.S. Army and right of way granted in order to relocate a state highway from the Kootenai National Forest in connection with the construction of Libby Dam and Reservoir under authority of Public Law 84-804, (70 Stat. 656) of July 26, 1956. Area after land transfers between the U.S. Army and the Kootenai National Forest: 2,145,562 gross acres.
16) 1994, October 22  
**Public Law 103-398**  
108 Stat. 4162  
“Lincoln County, Montana, Lands Transfer Act of 1994” transfers 240.18 acres in 6 parcels to Lincoln County, Montana and another 182.04 acres located at the new Libby Airport.

17) 2009, March 30  
**Public Law 111-11**, 123 Stat. 1158  
“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 establishes the 1200 mile Pacific Northwest National Scenic trail from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to a point near Cape Alva on the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the Forest Service. Area as of September 30, 2021: 2,153,571 gross acres.

*Map/Diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large.*

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Kootenai Forest Reserve, Montana:** Diagram forming a part of **Proclamation dated August 13, 1906.**
30 x 32 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Holdings: LC; NA

**Kootenai Forest Reserve, Montana and Idaho:** Diagram forming a part of **Proclamation dated November 5, 1906.**
30 x 37 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Proclamation enlarges the Kootenai Forest Reserve into adjacent areas in Idaho (T. 62-65 N., Boise Meridian) but additions are not marked as such on the map.
Holdings: LC; NA

**Kootenai National Forest, Montana:** Diagram forming a part of **Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
39 x 46 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land for the reorganized Kootenai National Forest of 1908: “Part of Kootenai National Forest (Proclamation of November 5, 1906); Part of Cabinet National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907); Part of Lewis and Clarke National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907).” Also shows land elimination, national forest, International, and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed divides. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Kootenai National Forest, Montana:** Diagram forming part of **Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.**
53 x 48 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003991

214
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from
U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
19 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service
facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within National Forest boundary by letter keyed to a
separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Some sheets have only partial topographic
coverage. “Montana Prin. Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; LC, NA; NAL
OCLC: 885338305

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Blackfeet Folio (1918) above for coverage of the lands
of the former Blackfeet National Forest added to the Kootenai in 1935 in folio format.

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Cabinet Folio (1910 and 1912) above for coverage of
the lands of the former Cabinet National Forest added to the Kootenai in 1954 in folio format.

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Lewis and Clark Folio (1908, sheets 1-2, 8-9,
16-18, & 26) below for earlier coverage of the area transferred from the Lewis & Clark National Forest to the Kootenai
National Forest in 1908 in an earlier atlas.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Kootenai Nat'l Forest, Montana. (Administrative map)
U.S. Forest Service; 1912-03-01.
Relief shown by hachures.
Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society.
OCLC: 742003268

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1915. (Administrative map)
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Region 1
OCLC: 742003985

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service
and other surveys by A. W. Dwyer and J. B. Yule, 1921-1922; traced at District Office by D. A. Gregory, 1922. Printed by
the U.S. Geological Survey.
white. 55 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1924. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service
and other surveys by A. W. Dwyer and J. B. Yule, 1922; traced at District Office by D. A. Gregory, 1922; revised 1924.
Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Montana Historical Society; LC; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 41590713

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1932. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys 1931-2; traced at Regional Office, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10’ – W114°50’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 111 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. National forest land shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue; alienated lands within the boundary of the Kootenai National Forest shown in a black patterned screen. Also shows national forest, game refuge, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. The Kootenai became a two state forest again in 1931, but this map does not indicate that fact.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003273

Kootenai National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1934. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Montana Historical Society; Region 1
OCLC: 41588585

Kootenai National Forest, Montana and Idaho, 1935. (Administrative map)
Holdings (Color): Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NAL; Region 1; (Black & white): Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Washington State Univ.; NA; USGS Library Denver
OCLC (Color): 371501122; (Black & white): 41590694

Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1935. (Topographic map)
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1937. (Topographic map)
Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.”

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 58837534

**Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1937.** (Administrative map)
Holdings: Region 1

**Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1942.** (Administrative map)
1942. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°10’ – W114°30’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game preserve, wild area, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 225142795

**Kootenai National Forest Recreation Area, Montana, 1942.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; T. R. [Theodora Reed]
1942. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 25 cm. Relief shown pictorially.
Rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Shows principle outdoor recreational pursuits in the Kootenai National Forest with pictorial drawings of game animals and pastimes, such as fly fishing. Also shows national forest, International, and game preserve, and “Cabinet Mountains Wild Area” [e.g. primitive area] boundaries, main roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camping, and picnic grounds. Shows the entire Kootenai National Forest.
Holdings: NA

**Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1954.** (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; reprint of 1937 Edition with minor corrections and additions throughout the map.
Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 371102549

**Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1955.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00’ – W114°00’/N49°00’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of interest. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and for adjacent areas in Idaho, public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; Region 1 OCLC: 41590428

Kootenai National Forest, Montana, 1955. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula, Montana by W. B. Clover. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
1955. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00’ – W114°00’/N49°00’ – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, landing fields, and points of interest. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian Montana and for adjacent areas in Idaho, public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: Kootenai National Forest, Northern Region. Panel title includes location map and “Forest Supervisor, Libby, Montana.” Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Colorado; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Kansas; Montana Historical Society; Oregon State Univ.; LC; Region 1 OCLC: 381016854

Parts of the Kaniksu, Kootenai and Lolo National Forests (former Cabinet National Forest), Montana, 1956. (Topographic map)
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1958. (Administrative map)
1958. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°10’ – W114°40’/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 103 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Kootenai National Forest relative to the states of Montana and Idaho. “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 21751634

Kootenai National Forest Recreation Area, Montana, 1942*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; T. R. [Theodora Reed]; *revised 8 - 1963
1963. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 25 cm. Relief shown pictorially. Shows principle outdoor recreational pursuits on the Kootenai National Forest with pictorial drawings of game animals and pastimes, such as fly fishing. Also shows national forest, International, and wild area boundaries, main roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camping, and picnic grounds. Shows the entire Kootenai National Forest. Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society Library; Univ. of Montana OCLC: 41587825

Kootenai National Forest, 1966. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between points, trails, wilderness and special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, ski areas, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the Kootenai National Forest in relation to western Montana, table of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of Interest,” wildlife drawings, and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian for Idaho and the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.”

Text, drawings, and color photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, color photographs, captioned, “Kootenai Falls” and “Western red cedars in the Ross Creek Scenic Area.” Title panels have, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Michigan; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)

OCLC: 35840904

Kootenai National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1967. (Administrative map)

Lands of the Kootenai National Forest shown in green; paved and all-weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; rivers, lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Kootenai National Forest relative to the states of Idaho and Montana. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 11892196

Kootenai National Forest, Fortine Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.

National forest land comprising the Fortine Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Previously known as the Murphy Lake Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 44095754

Kootenai National Forest, Troy Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.

National forest land comprising the Troy Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35840953

Kootenai National Forest, Yaak Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.

National forest land comprising the Yaak Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Previously known as the Sylvanite Ranger District.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 35840984
Base 1967 Forest Service.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Fisher River Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Previously known as the Raven Ranger District.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 35842899

Kootenai National Forest, Libby Ranger District, 1970, (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Service.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Libby Ranger District shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 35842904

Kootenai National Forest, Rexford Ranger District, 1970, (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Rexford Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Previously known as the Eureka Ranger District.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 44095852

Kootenai National Forest, Fortine Ranger District, 1971, (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Fortine Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 35842911

Kootenai National Forest, Rexford Ranger District, 1971, (Administrative map)
Base 1967 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Rexford Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 856013183
The Forest Reserve was aptly named for the famous exploration team of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark (Cheney, p. 137) who traversed this country with their Corps of Discovery between 1804-1806. The National Archives has copies of the original printed presidential proclamations of February 22, 1897 and June 9, 1903 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the state of Montana of an indeterminate date showing the boundaries and land area of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve hand drawn in green showing the boundaries of the forest reserve after these two proclamations. As originally proclaimed, the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve covered an area of 2,926,000 acres (see Figure 32, Page 158). The thematic maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey depict the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve when it embraced nearly three million acres. When the boundary of the reserve was redescribed six years later in 1903, which included land additions and an elimination while also absorbing the entire Flathead Forest Reserve into its land area, the acreage of the forest reserve stood at 4,670,720 acres. The Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve was once again increased, this time by 870,460 acres, during a “Midnight Reserves” proclamation of March 2, 1907. Very few forest reserves outside of Alaska ever approached the immense size of the 5,541,180-acre Lewis & Clarke. Only the Sierra in California, the Cascade in Oregon, and the Yellowstone in Idaho, Wyoming and Montana were larger, and all were later divided into several, more manageable sized national forests during the Forest Service's "redistricting" effort of 1908. Kalispell, Montana, served as the headquarters for the reserve. In most instances, the Geological Survey chose to ignore the official name of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve on its maps and referred to the reserve as the “Lewis and Clark,” dropping the “e” in Clark, as the reserve would later officially become.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1897, February 22  
   (effective March 1, 1898)  
   Proclamation, 29 Stat. 907  
   Established Forest Reserve on 2,926,080 gross acres. Rights of the Blackfeet Nation protected.

2) 1903, June 9  
   Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2311  
   Boundary re-described adding 403,200 acres and eliminating 40,960 acres. Entire area of the Flathead Forest Reserve (1,382,400 acres) added upon the discontinuation of the Flathead Forest Reserve. Area increased to 4,670,720 gross acres.

3) 1907, March 2  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3304  
   870,460 acres added. Name officially changed to Lewis & Clark Forest Reserve. Acreage now embraces an immense area of 5,541,180 gross acres.

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

**DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION**

**Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.**
For full citation see below under Lewis & Clark Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana.

**U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING**

**Map of the Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve in the State of Montana, 1899.**
[U.S. General Land Office].
Black & white. 49 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, military reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. “Established under Executive Order [i.e. – Proclamation] dated Feb. 22, 1897.”
Holdings: NA

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING**

**Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve, Montana, showing classification of lands.**
U.S. Geological Survey; prepared under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by H. B. Ayres 1899.  
[Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
LEWIS AND CLARK FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1907-PRESENT

Kalispell continued to serve as the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Lewis & Clark National Forest until the break-up of the 5.54 million acre forest in 1908. After the 1908 reorganization, the greatly reduced forest moved its headquarters to Chouteau, Montana, on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide (see Figure 26, Page 107). With the addition of the Jefferson National Forest to the Lewis and Clark in 1932, the Forest Supervisors Headquarters of the Jefferson National Forest, in Great Falls, Montana, became the Headquarters for the newly enlarged Lewis & Clark National Forest. Chouteau became the Division...
Office for the Lewis and Clark Division (later named the Rocky Mountain Division) of the Lewis and Clark National Forest. In 2015, the Lewis and Clark National Forest merged its administrative functions with the adjacent Helena National Forest. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters of the nearly 3.2 million acre administratively combined forest moved from Great Falls to Helena, Montana.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, designated parts of the Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests as the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on August 16, 1940. The “Bob” was formed by combining and reclassifying to wilderness status three National Forest Primitive Areas: South Fork of the Flathead River (established 1931), Sun River (established 1934) and Pentagon (established 1933). It was named to honor the pioneering wilderness advocate in the United States who had died in 1939 at the age of 38. The Bob Marshall Wilderness was designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 after the passage of the Wilderness Act of the same year and was greatly enlarged to the north in 1978 by the addition of 60,000 acres of Lewis & Clark National Forest land. Also in 1978, the establishment of the 287,700 acre Great Bear Wilderness adjacent to the Bob Marshall Wilderness to its northwest on the Flathead National Forest enhanced the area dedicated to wilderness on the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

Section 3065 entitled “Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area and Wilderness Additions” a part of the “Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015” (Public Law 113-291 – 128 Stat. 3292) established the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Area of 208,160 acres consisting of 195,073 acres of national forest land and 13,087 acres of adjacent Bureau of Land Management land. The new area, to be administered exclusively by the U.S. Forest Service, included almost the entire Rocky Mountain Division of the Lewis and Clark National Forest, leaving only the northern portion of the Division above the North Fork of Birch Creek for multi-use management. Significantly, the law also added 50,401 acres to the existing Bob Marshall Wilderness area (West Fork of the Teton, Our Lake, Deep Creek, and Patricks Basin Additions) and 16,711 acres (Silver King and Falls Creek Addition) to the existing Scapegoat Wilderness. The law’s passage marked the successful conclusion of decades of local efforts to protect the front range of the Rocky Mountains on the Lewis and Clark National Forest. The wilderness additions were the first time in 31 years that Montana gained new wilderness area after the creation of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness in 1983.

On June 2, 1930, Public Law 71-296 (46 Stat. 490) was signed by President Herbert Hoover. It authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to “erect a suitable archway” honoring President Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in forest conservation and appropriated $25,000 for its construction. The memorial was to be located on the newly completed (1930) Theodore Roosevelt International Highway, U.S. Route 2, at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide, the boundary between the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests. The memorial was first planned as a granite arch over the highway but the following year, it was decided to build an obelisk rather than the arch. The obelisk, completed in the summer of 1931, has a concrete core covered in granite quarried near Helena, Montana. It is 60 feet high and is situated on the southeast side of the highway.

The Lewis and Clark National Forest includes the Tenderfoot Creek Experimental Forest established on 9,125 acres in the headwaters of Tenderfoot Creek in the Little Belt Mountains. The Experimental Forest was originally created in 1961 to investigate lodgepole pine harvesting techniques which would preserve forest water and soil resources and is part of the Rocky Mountain Research Station.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1907, March 2  
*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3304

2) 1908, June 25  
Executive Order 833 (effective July 1, 1908)

3) 1912, June 19  
*Proclamation 1209, 37 Stat. 1753

Established Lewis & Clark Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Lewis & Clarke Forest Reserve on 5,541,180 acres.

1,956,340 acres transferred to establish the Blackfeet National Forest. 2,092,785 acres transferred to re-establish the Flathead National Forest. Land transferred to the the Kootenai (237,760 acres) and to the Missoula (410,159 acres) National Forests. Acreage of the Lewis & Clark National Forest set at 844,136 gross acres, entirely on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. 1,640 acres eliminated. After the 1911 resurvey and this elimination, area stands at 826,360 gross acres.
4) 1915, February 27  
Public Law 63-257, 38 Stat. 814  
Boundary adjusted between the Lewis & Clark National Forest and Glacier National Park to allow the Great Northern Railway to change the location of its right-of-way.

5) 1930, June 2  
Public Law 71-296  
46 Stat. 490  
Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to construct a memorial honoring President Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in forest conservation at Marias Pass on the Continental Divide on the boundary separating the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests.

6) 1931, December 16  
Executive Order 5756  
Land transferred to the Helena National Forest.

7) 1932, April 8  
Executive Order 5834  

8) 1945, December 18  
Public land Order 305  
11 Federal Register 249  
Land added from the Absaroka National Forest after the Absaroka was discontinued. Area increased to 2,031,567 gross acres.

9) 1963, August 30  
Public Land Order 3215  
28 Federal Register 9820-9821  
40 acres added in Section 34, T. 11 N., R. 19 E., Montana Principal Meridian, under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140 permitting the addition of lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

10) 1964, September 3  
Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890  
The Bob Marshall Wilderness Area on the Lewis & Clark and Flathead National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”

11) 1966, February 23  
Public land Order 3938  
31 Federal Register 3248-3252  
The 27,884 acre Little Rockies Division eliminated, its lands added to Montana Grazing District No. 1 of the Bureau of Land Management for administration.

12) 1968, June 20  
Public land Order 4455  
33 Federal Register 9342-9343  
North ½, Section 18, T. 11 N., R. 18 E., Montana Principal Meridian, added in Fergus County, Montana, and boundary extended.

13) 1972, August 20  
Public Law 92-395, 86 Stat. 578  
Scapegoat Wilderness established within Lolo, Helena, and Lewis & Clark National Forests.

14) 1978, October 28  
Public Law 95-546, 92 Stat. 2062  
Enlarges the Bob Marshall Wilderness by adding 60,000 acres of Lewis & Clark National Forest land to the wilderness area.

15) 2014, December 19  
Public Law 113-291  
128 Stat. 3292 (specifically 3833)  
Establishes the 208,160-acre Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area. Also adds 50,401 acres to the existing Bob Marshall Wilderness and 16,711 acres to the existing Scapegoat Wilderness.

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

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.
Forest Service - U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
43 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief indicated.
Shows forest reserve, International, and Indian (Blackfeet & Flathead) Reservation boundaries and the crest of the Rocky Mountains. Indicates location of the 48th parallel and, at lower center margin, “37° West from Washington.” Proclamation both enlarges and renames this enormous forest reserve which extends from the International Boundary with Canada south to about the 47th parallel, covers extensive areas on both sides of the Continental Divide, and includes the entire future land area of Glacier National Park (established May 11, 1910 – see above under Blackfeet National Forest, Montana), the Blackfeet National Forest, the second Flathead National Forest, and parts of the Missoula and Kootenai National Forests. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA
Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
Forest Service; U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908. [Executive Order] No. 833.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 30 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the greatly reduced Lewis and Clark National Forest of 1908 occupying lands exclusively on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. Also shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with drainage divides. The map identifies the land base of the newly reorganized and reduced Lewis & Clark National Forest as “Formerly part of Lewis and Clark National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907).” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

Lewis and Clark National Forest: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 19, 1912.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30’ – W112°10’/N48°30’ – N47°05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 45 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes and streams. Includes two insets showing land eliminations in T. 27 N., R. 9 W. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003974

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey (sheets have no dates or compilation information).
[1908]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115°12’ – W112°28’/N49°00’ – N47°08’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 and 500 feet).
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, International, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. [Montana Principal Meridian]. This folio covers both the future Blackfoot and Flathead National Forests. Coverage of the reorganized and reduced area of the Lewis and Clark National Forest of 1908, confined to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is provided on sheets 23-25, 31-34, 38-41, 43-46, 48-52, & 56) within this, the single largest folio ever made.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 887852356

Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Sheets 7, 10, and 17 are black & white. Provides coverage of the entire 1916 Lewis & Clark National Forest when it consisted of only the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains south of Glacier National Park.
Holdings: LC, NA; NAL, Region 1
OCLC: 886934887

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1917. (Topographic map)
1917. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°30’ – W112°20’/N48°30’ – N47°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 139 x 80 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Most contours shown in brown (some shown in black). Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Region 1

**Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1918.** (Administrative map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W113°30' – W112°20'/N48°30' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 76 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742003978

**Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1922.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 82436995

**Montana’s Largest Game Refuge [1924].** (Forest visitor map). Covers the Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests.
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

**Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1926.** (Topographic map)
1926. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°25' – W112°20'/N48°30' – N47°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 127 x 74 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 and 500 feet). Contour lines in brown; water features in blue; cultural features such as national forest, national park, Indian Reservation and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures shown in black. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003256

**Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Blackfeet, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1929.** (Topographic map)
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

**Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1929.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 82436995

226
Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana, 1930. (Forest visitor map)
1930. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30' – W112°10'/N48°30' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 77 x 45 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game preserve, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian Montana.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned , black & white photograph of a pack train traversing heavy snow through the forest. Title panel also has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.” Some maps will have an undated, typescript “Correction” half sheet (12 x 10 cm) glued over page two with the words, “This map represents the area embraced in the former Lewis & Clark National Forest. Since the map was printed a somewhat larger area, formerly comprising the Jefferson National Forest, has been consolidated [1932] with this unit to form the present Lewis & Clark Forest, all under the direction of one Forest Supervisor whose headquarters office is at Great Falls, Montana. Such combinations of administrative units are made in order to reduce overhead expense. They have become possible in several cases due to recent road development work and other improvements in communication and transportation facilities, which have made it possible for a Supervisor to maintain control over a larger area than formerly.”
Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 432 (December 1930), page 375.
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison; NA; NAL
OCLC: 85231644

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – East Portion), Montana, 1932. (Administrative map)
National Forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains section of the Lewis and Clark National Forest at the same scale as the main map. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003257

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – West Portion), Montana, 1932. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003261

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana, 1933. (Administrative map)
National forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains unit of the Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, at the same scale and format as main map. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Map shows lands of the former Highwood Mountains, Little Belt Mountains, Little Rocky Mountains, and Snowy Mountains National Forests that were combined to form the Jefferson National Forest in 1908 which was added to the Lewis and Clark National Forest in 1932.
Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 742003266
Cooperative Map of Glacier National Park and portions of the Kootenai, Lewis and Clark, and Flathead National Forests, Montana, 1935. (Topographic map)
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Lewis and Clark Division), Montana, 1938. (Topographic map)
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 132 x 87 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without red alienated land layer.

Contours shown in brown; water features in blue; alienated lands within National Forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields.
“Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 65219389

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Lewis and Clark Division), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 79 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer and in a black & white edition.

Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 34802613

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – East Portion), Montana, 1939. (Topographic map)
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 120 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without alienated land layer.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Contours are shown in brown and cover only the eastern parts of the Little Belt Mountains. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains unit of the Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, at the same scale and format as main map. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – West Portion), Montana, 1939. (Topographic map)
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color 120 x 106 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without red alienated land layer and in an edition without red land layer and brown contour layer.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. Alienated lands within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Contours are shown in brown only for the Little Belt Mountains. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 370751225
Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana, 1939. (Administrative map)
1939. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W111°20’ – W108°50’/N47°35’ – N46°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Jefferson Division of the Lewis and Clark National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. Includes inset of the Little Rocky Mountains unit of the Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, at the same scale and format as main map. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 34802677

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Lewis and Clark Division), Montana, 1949. (Administrative map)
1949. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W113°30’ – W112°10’/N48°30’ – N46°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings (Green): Harvard College Library; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA; Region 1; (No green): Colorado School of Mines; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC (Color): 57074013

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – East Half), Montana, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by J. W. Burgess.
Lithographed in U.S.A.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W110°08’ – W108°20’/N47°20’ – N46°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 120 x 86 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. Includes inset of the Lewis and Clark National Forest lands in the Little Rocky Mountains area. “The accuracy of this map is that specified for Forest Service Map Class EE.” “Principal Meridian, Montana”
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 477287613; (as a two sheet set): OCLC: 612484890

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division – West Half), Montana, 1952. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by J. W. Burgess.
Lithographed in U.S.A.
1952. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W111°20’ – W109°50’/N47°35’ – N46°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 135 x 101 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lewis and Clark National Forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, and streams. “The accuracy of this map is that specified for Forest Service Map Class EE.” “Principal Meridian, Montana”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 477274214; (as a two sheet set): OCLC: 612484890

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana, 1954. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula Montana by J. S. Swan. Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W112°00’ – W109°00’/N47°35’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without the green forest and boundary layer.
Lewis and Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Montana, 1954. (Administrative map) See Figure 15, Page 41
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office Missoula Montana by W. E. Dunstan.
Agriculture – Missoula, Montana.
49 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and contours. Also issued in an edition without the green forest and boundary layer.
Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue.
Also shows Indian Reservation, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes inset of the Lewis and Clark National Forest lands in the Little Rocky Mountains area. Public land grid based on Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: LC; Region 1 and 11 other libraries
OCLC: 11293962

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Montana, 1956. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by R. H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by J. S. Swan, 1937; reprint of 1938 edition with national forest boundaries and lands revised to April 1,1956 and minor corrections added.
132 x 86 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer, and an edition without green forest layer and topography. Formerly the Lewis & Clark Division. Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; contours shown in brown; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, game refuge, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and airfields.
“Principal Meridian, Montana.” “Forest Service Map Class EE.”
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 49419345

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, 1964. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 16, Page 42
54 x 70 cm., folded to 18 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between points, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, railroads, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Jefferson Division of the Lewis & Clark National Forest in the state of Montana, table of “Improved recreation sites,” and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.”
Text, sepia & white illustrations, and vicinity map of the Lewis and Clark National Forest on verso. Panel title: Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division. Panel illustration, captioned, “Kings Hill winter sports area.” Title panel has, “U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region.”
Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 474851930

Lewis and Clark National Forest, Rocky Mountain Division, 1964. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 16, Page 42
69 x 54 cm., folded to 18 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between points, trails and trail numbers, improved recreation sites, game/bird refuges and wilderness area boundaries, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, national park, and county boundaries, railroads, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Rocky Mountain Division of the Lewis & Clark National Forest in the state of Montana, table of “Improved recreation sites,” and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.”


Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society

OCLC: 474923992

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Montana, 1965. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps, U.S. Geological Survey and Army Map Service topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.


Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Principal Meridian, Montana.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 15 other libraries

OCLC (as a two sheet set): 10158262; (single sheet): 6998965

Lewis & Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Sun River Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.


Map shows ranger district, national forest, county, game or bird refuge, and wilderness or primitive area boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams, and recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855912288

Lewis & Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Teton Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.


Map shows ranger district, national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, county, game or bird refuge, and wilderness/primitive area boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams, and recreation areas. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Iowa

OCLC: 855911849

Lewis and Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), Montana, 1966. (Administrative map)


Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes “Key Map” and “Source Diagram.” “Principal Meridian, Montana.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 12 other libraries

OCLC (as a two sheet set): 10158262; (single sheet): 35129225
Lewis & Clark National Forest, Belt Creek Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National forest land comprising the Belt Creek Ranger District (Jefferson Division) shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana OCLC: 227211686

Lewis & Clark National Forest, Judith Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series
1967. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National forest land comprising the Judith Ranger District (Jefferson Division) shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Later known as the Harlowton Ranger District. Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana OCLC: 227211882

Lewis & Clark National Forest, Musselshell Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series
1967. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National forest land comprising the Musselshell Ranger District (Jefferson Division) shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Later known as the Harlowton Ranger District. Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana OCLC: 227211964

Lewis & Clark National Forest, White Sulphur Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National forest land comprising the White Sulphur Ranger District (Jefferson Division) shown in gray. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes, and drainage. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana OCLC: 227352623

Lewis and Clark National Forest...1970. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 17, Page 43
Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula Montana.
1970. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. On both sides of sheet, 61 x 92 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between points, trails and trail numbers, wilderness and game refuge boundaries, ski areas, and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Both sides include text, table of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of Interest,” and listing of forest ranger offices. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. “Forest Service Map – Class E.”
Panel title: Lewis & Clark National Forest. Panel illustrations, captioned color photographs of a Winter snow scene of “Kings Hill” and summer scene of “Gibson Reservoir.”
Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries OCLC: 5440506

232
Lewis and Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), Montana, 1976. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Lewis and Clark National Forest shown in green; paved and all weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Sections of map separately titled: Teton Ranger District.--Sun River Ranger District. Also shows national forest, national park, Indian Reservation, wilderness and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. Includes recreation indexes, indexes to points of interest, “Key Map” and “Index to Geological Survey topographic maps.” “Principal Meridian, Montana.” “Forest Service Map Class A.”
Holdings: LC and 27 other libraries
OCLC: 5487732

LITTLE BELT MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE, MONTANA 1902-1905

This Forest Reserve was named after the Little Belt Mountains. These mountains took their name from Belt Butte in Cascade County, Montana, that has what appears to be a belt or girdle of rocks around it (Cheney, page 15). The area once administered by the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve and its immediate successor, the Little Belt Forest Reserve was absorbed by the Jefferson National Forest (see Figure 33, Page 198) in 1908 and later in 1932 by the Lewis & Clark National Forest. The National Archives has copies of the original printed presidential proclamations of August 16, 1902 and October 3, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the state of Montana showing the boundaries and land area of the Little Belt Mountains and its successor, the Little Belt Mountain Forest Reserves, hand drawn in green. At inception, the reserve measured 501,000 acres and grew to 583,560 after the land addition in the Elk Mountains area on October 3, 1905.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, August 16 Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2022 Established Forest Reserve on 501,000 gross acres.
2) 1905, October 3 Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3180 Lands in the Elk Mountains (82,560 acres) added and boundary re-described. Area increased to 583,560 gross acres. Name changed to Little Belt Forest Reserve.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Land Classification map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle, and part of Fort Benton Quadrangle, Montana.
1903. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00’ – W110°00’/N47°28’ – N46°00’. Color. 65 x 32 cm., folded to 27 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Main report title: Forest conditions in the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana, and the Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle, by John B. Leiberg, 1904. Serial Set volume number 4712 (58th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 718. Shows nine land classifications: 4 classes of merchantable timber, woodland [without merchantable timber], grazing lands, burned areas, agricultural areas, and bare rocks and bare talus slopes. Shows the boundary of the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve. Also includes the northern portion of the Crazy Mountains Forest Reserve. (Series: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper No. 30; Plate I) between pages 10 & 11.
Holdings: 136 libraries worldwide
OCLC (Book): 5794354
The forest supervisor’s headquarters were located in Great Falls, Montana, later the headquarters of its successor, the Jefferson National Forest. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. (see Figure 33, page 198)

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1905, October 3 Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3180 Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve encompassing 583,560 gross acres.

2) 1906, November 6 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3254 478,560 acres added, primarily the western part of the Little Belt Mountains and Castle Mountains.

3) 1907, February 15 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3277 8,960 acres eliminated in T. 13 N., R. 11 E., Montana Principal Meridian, (Sapphire mine). Area of the Little Belt Forest Reserve increased to 1,053,160 gross acres.

4) 1908, July 2 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 908 Little Belt National Forest combined with Little Rockies, Snowy Mountains & Highwood Mountains to establish the Jefferson National Forest.

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

**MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS**

**Little Belt Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.**
1906. Scale, ca. 1:318,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 44 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours. Show forest reserve boundaries, settlements, roads, lakes and streams. At lower right margin: 33° West from Washington.” Indicates location of 47th parallel. Includes coverage of Castle Mountains included in the Little Belt Forest Reserve. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003854

**Little Belt Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated February 15, 1907.**
1907. Scale, ca. 1:318,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours. Show forest reserve boundaries, settlements, roads, lakes and streams. At lower right margin: ”33° West from Washington.” Indicates location of 47th parallel. Eliminates 14 Sections (1-3, 10-15, 22-24, 33 & 34) in T. 13 N., R. 11 E., on the eastern boundary of the forest reserve, but are not indicated on the diagram. Changes determined by comparison with an earlier map. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**

See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Jefferson Folio* (1909 & 1912, sheets 3-12 & 16-19) above for coverage of the Little Belt Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format.
The Little Rockies National Forest, one of President Theodore Roosevelt's “Midnight Reserves” was made a part of the Jefferson National Forest a year after its establishment in 1908, and, in 1932, the entire Jefferson National Forest, including the Little Rockies unit, was absorbed and became part of the Lewis & Clark National Forest. (see Figure 33, page 198)

Figure 34: Proclamation diagram of March 2, 1907 showing the Little Rockies Forest Reserve, Phillips County, Montana. The diagram does not show the mining towns of Zortman and Landusky on the forest reserve's eastern and western margins respectively, nor the main topographic feature of the forest reserve, Old Scraggy Peak (5,708 feet). The unlabeled line crossing the forest reserve from west to east is probably Beaver Creek.

In his 1964 Report of the Chief, Edward P. Cliff wrote: “Following a joint Forest Service-Bureau of Land Management study of lands in Montana, proposals are being processed for the transfer of some 28,000 acres of National Forest land to the Bureau of Land Management for administration and a similar transfer of 36,000 acres of public domain in western Montana to the Forest Service status. This transfer involves small National Forest units located some distance from other areas with which they are managed and public domain lands adjacent to large National Forest areas. National Forest and public domain land administration will be improved by these transfers.” (Edward P. Cliff, Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1964, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1965), p. 32). By 1966, Chief Cliff was able to report that, “In Montana, an isolated 28,000-acre tract was eliminated from the Lewis & Clark National Forest and transferred to the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. This tract was the Little Rocky Mountains unit, which is largely surrounded by other public domain lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Elsewhere in Montana, 38,600 acres in scattered and isolated tracts of public domain were added to several nearby national forests. The rearrangements in jurisdiction of these federally owned lands will
permit more economical and effective land management programs.” (Edward P. Cliff, Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1966, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1967), p. 23). This was in reference to Public Land Order 3938 issued on February 23, 1966 which eliminated the Little Rockies Division from the Lewis & Clark National Forest. These lands were transferred to Montana Grazing District No. 1 for management (see 31 Federal Register 3251.) Scattered Bureau of Land Management lands totaling 38,600 acres were added to the Flathead, Lolo, Kootenai, Bitterroot, Deerlodge, Helena, and Kaniksu National Forests in the same Public Land Order.

The Little Rockies shared headquarters with the Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve/National Forest in the town of Highwood, Montana. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1907, March 2
2) 1908, July 2
   (effective July 1, 1908)

*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3290*
Executive Order 908
Established Forest Reserve of 31,000 acres.
Little Rocky Mountains National Forest
combined with Little Belt, Snowy
Mountains & Highwood Mountains National
Forests to establish the Jefferson National
Forest.

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

**MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Little Rockies Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907. See Figure 34, Page 235**

31 x 36 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve and Indian Reservation boundaries. In lower right margin: “Longitude West from Washington
31°15’.” Indicates location of the 48th parallel. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base."
Holdings: LC; NA

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States; Jefferson Folio (1909 & 1912, sheet 20) above for coverage
of the Little Rockies Forest Reserve and National Forest in folio format.

**LOLO FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-IDAHO**

**1906-PRESENT**

The Lolo Forest Reserve was named for the Lolo Pass through the Bitterroot Mountains made famous by the Lewis & Clark Expedition. Cheney (p. 142) states that there is much conjecture about the origin of this name. One idea is that the Indians named the pass for Meriwether Lewis, but in their language 'Lewis' came out as Lolo. Another idea is that French trappers named the pass LeLouis (also to honor Meriwether Lewis) and Lolo is a corruption (see also Boone, p. 239). Escaping unchanged from the great reorganizations of 1907-1909, the Lolo National Forest’s land base has grown over the years largely from the discontinuation of three national forests, namely the Missoula (d. 1931), the Selway (d. 1934), and the Cabinet (d. 1954). When these forests were discontinued, parts of them were transferred to the Lolo National Forest for management, which made for a very dynamic record of changing boundaries as recorded on the maps of the Lolo National Forest. Much of the Selway National Forest in Idaho was transferred to the Lolo National Forest on October 29, 1934, at which time the Lolo became a two-state forest. However, with two Public Land Orders, one in 1956 and another in 1961, the Lolo’s Idaho lands were transferred to the Clearwater National Forest. After 1961, the Lolo National Forest ceased to be a two-state forest and was confined to the state of Montana. On September 2, 1926, with Executive Order 4503, part of the Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Reservation was added to the Missoula National Forest under Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, (43 Stat. 653). This portion of the former Missoula National Forest was added to the Lolo National Forest when the Missoula was discontinued. Official actions since 1931 concerning this former military reservation are listed under the Lolo National Forest.
Two years after the Selway National Forest had been discontinued, the Forest Service created the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in 1936. On January 11, 1963, the primitive area was reclassified as a wilderness area, although the area was made smaller. In 1964, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness became one of the first wilderness areas established by the Wilderness Act of the same year. The Lolo National forest is home to the 59,119 acre Rattlesnake National Recreation Area, designated by congress in 1980 and the only national recreation area in the state of Montana. Since 1908, Missoula has served as the supervisor’s headquarters for the Lolo. In 2004, the boundaries of the Lolo National Forest along with those of the Beaverhead, the Deerlodge, and the Helena National Forests were modified by the “Montana National Forests Boundary Adjustment Act of 2004.” Unfortunately, the changes were not detailed in the law, but were referred to as being shown on maps available in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service and in the office of the Regional Forester in Missoula, Montana.

In 1968 the Lolo National Forest and the Northern Region took advantage of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 to make land purchases for recreational purposes totaling 120 acres. The purchase was reviewed and approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission after the Commission had established a purchase unit on the forest. The purchase unit was established on the Lolo National Forest at the Commission’s June 27, 1968 meeting which was quickly followed by the approval at the same meeting of the 120-acre purchase. The land was used by the Forest Service to reconstruct the 1877 Fort Fizzle built during the Nez Perce War with a picnic and interpretive center. Fort Fizzle was a hastily constructed fort of logs and earth built in anticipation of the Nez Perce’s entrance into Montana. Chief Joseph simply bypassed the fort on higher ground rather than confront the fort. The fort stood on the route of the Nez Perce Nee-Me-Poo National Historic Trail designated by Congress in 1986 as a National Historic Trail under the 1968 National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543 - 82 Stat. 919).

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1906, September 20  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3234  
   Established Forest Reserve on 760,820 gross acres on the south banks of the Clark Fork and St. Regis Rivers to the Montana-Idaho boundary.

2) 1906, November 6  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3260  
   450,860 acres on the north banks of the Clark Fork and St. Regis Rivers added. Area after 1911 resurvey stands at 1,206,000 gross acres.

3) 1912, April 30  
   *Proclamation 1194, 37 Stat. 1739  
   Land transferred to and from the Bitterroot and to and from the Cabinet National Forests. Other land eliminated. Resurvey has the Lolo embracing 1,192,610 gross acres.

4) 1917, April 4  
   Executive Order 2576  
   Cotton Flat administrative site of 160 acres withdrawn from the public domain for use as a Ranger Station in Section 34, T.15 N., R. 25 W., Montana Principal Meridian.

5) 1923, April 9  
   Executive Order 3813  
   Quartz administrative site of 109 acres withdrawn from the public domain for use as a Ranger Station in Section 9, T. 15 N., R. 25 W., Montana Principal Meridian.

6) 1931, December 16  
   Executive Order 5758  
   Land transferred to the Cabinet National Forest in the St. Regis River region (Mineral County).

7) 1931, December 16  
   Executive Order 5761  
   Land added from the Bitterroot National Forest. Land added from the Missoula National Forest upon the discontinuation of the Missoula. Lolo now extends east of Missoula, Montana. After 1931 reorganization, area stands at 1,759,703 gross acres. Land added from the Selway National Forest. The Lolo National Forest now includes lands in both Montana and Idaho.

8) 1934, October 29  
   Executive Order 6889  
   Land increased to 2,271,793 gross acres.

9) 1935, June 27  
   Executive Order 7087  
   Land added from the Clearwater National Forest. Area increased to 2,271,793 gross acres.

10) 1940, September 19  
    Executive Order 8544  
    5 Federal Register 3761  
    53,152 acres transferred to the Helena National Forest in Powell County, Montana largely to adjust boundaries along drainage divides. Area of the Lolo National Forest reduced to 2,230,351 gross acres.

11) 1952, November 5  
    Executive Order 10403  
    17 Federal Register 10099  
    5,090 acres of Fort Missoula Military Reservation added. Area now stands at 2,240,273 gross acres.
12) 1954, May 19  
(public land Order 965  
(effective July 1, 1954)
19 Federal Register 3007)  
Land added from the Cabinet National Forest, including those lands transferred to the Cabinet from the Lolo on December 16, 1931, upon the discontinuation of the Cabinet. Area increased to 3,108,335 gross acres.

13) 1956, August 21  
(public land Order 1323  
(effective July 1, 1956)
21 Federal Register 6405-6406)  
Lolo National Forest land in Idaho (Powell Ranger District) transferred to the Clearwater National Forest. Area: 3,065,775 gross acres.

14) 1960, August 19  
(public land Order 2187  
(effective September 24, 1960)
25 Federal Register 8146)  
Revolves the Executive Order of June 10, 1879 establishing the Fort Missoula Timber Reservation and Executive Orders 4503 of September 2, 1926 transferring the reserve to the Missoula National Forest and Executive Order 10403 of November 5, 1952 adding military land to the Lolo National Forest. Land remains national forest land and opens 1,523.24 acres to disposition as may by law be made of national forest lands.

15) 1961, August 11  
(public land Order 2461  
(effective July 1, 1961)
26 Federal Register 7703-7704)  
Lolo National Forest land in Idaho transferred to the Clearwater National Forest. The Lolo National Forest no longer administers land in Idaho. Area reduced to 2,599,062 gross acres.

16) 1964, July 1  
(public land Order 3409  
29 Federal Register 9384)  
168 acres of land added in Section 4 and 9, T. 15 N., R. 25 W., Montana Principal Meridian.

17) 1964, September 3  
(public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890)  
The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area on the Lolo, Bitterroot, Nezperce, and Clearwater National Forests made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.”

18) 1966, February 23  
(public land Order 3938  
31 Federal Register 3248-3252)  
Land added and land eliminated. Area: 2,607,866 gross acres.

19) 1968, June 27  
(National Forest Reservation Commission Decision)  
Lolo National Forest Purchase Unit established in order to use funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act to buy lands for outdoor recreation purposes.

20) 1972, August 20  
(public Law 92-395, 86 Stat. 578)  
Scapegoat Wilderness established on the Lolo, Helena, and Lewis & Clark National Forests.

21) 1978, February 24  
(public Law 95-237 (Section 2k)  
92 Stat. 40 (43))  
“Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978” establishes the Welcome Creek Wilderness within the Lolo National Forest.

22) 1980, October 19  
(public Law 96-476, 94 Stat. 2271)  
Rattlesnake National Recreation Area and Wilderness established within the Lolo National Forest.

23) 1983, October 31  
(public Law 98-140  
97 Stat. 901 (specifically 908))  

24) 2004, December 8  
(public Law 108-447  
118 Stat. 3109)  

*Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in U.S. Statutes at Large.
Lolo Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated September 20, 1906.
34 x 50 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows forest reserve boundary, major rivers, and Montana-Idaho state boundary. Indicates location of the 47th parallel.
At lower center margin: “38° West from Washington.” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Lolo Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.
37 x 47 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows forest reserve boundary, Indian Reservation boundary, major rivers, and Idaho-Montana state boundary. Indicates location of the 47th parallel. At lower center margin: “38° West from Washington.” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base line.” Significant land additions north of the St. Regis and the Clark Fork Rivers (Clark Fork named the Missoula River on the map).
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003935

Lolo National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 30, 1912.
54 x 76 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Region One's copy lacks green forest layer.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742004039

Cabinet National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see above under the Cabinet National Forest (Executive Order 5758).

Lolo National Forest, Montana: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
1931. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 101 cm., folded to 27 x 19 cm. No relief shown.
Land transfers shown in orange in three patterns: land “Transferred from the Lolo N.F. to the Cabinet N.F.,” [Executive Order No. 5758]; land “Transferred from the Bitterroot N.F. to the Lolo N.F.,” and land “Transferred from the Missoula N.F. to the Lolo N.F.” [Executive Order 5761]. Map also shows national forest and state boundaries, major rivers and the town of Missoula. Includes three inset maps showing smaller land transfers in greater detail. “Principal Meridian Montana.” Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Map shows boundary changes ordered by the two executive orders affecting the Lolo National Forest dated December 16, 1931.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003311

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Sept., 1908.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Montana Principal Meridian and Base. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Elers Koch and Lolo forest rangers were largely responsible for the data and the accuracy of this atlas which was not revised until the 1920s.
Holdings: Yale Univ.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W115°45’ – W114°00’/N47°30’ – N46°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Contours shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies type of alienated land within national forest boundary by letter keyed to a separate legend sheet. Sheets 4-6 & 9-12 lack topography. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Principal Meridian Montana – Boise Meridian Idaho.”
Holdings: Oregon Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographic Society Library; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 886943357

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Missoula Folio (1909) below for coverage of the lands of the former Missoula National Forest added to the Lolo in 1931 in folio format.

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio (1915) below for coverage of the lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Lolo in 1934 and then transferred to the Clearwater National Forest in 1956 and 1961, in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1913. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1913. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°45’ – W114°00’/N47°28’ – N46°35’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 109 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 250 feet). Contours are shown in brown. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1917. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742004043

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1922. (Administrative map)

240

Lolo. (Topographic map)

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1927, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced by R. Etta Brechbill and D. A. Gregory. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°40’ – W114°00’/N47°30’ – N46°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 120 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Contours shown in brown and cover about 70% of the map and nearly all of the Lolo National Forest; water features shown in blue. Cultural features such as national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and public land grid shown in black. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Map covers the entire Lolo National Forest as it was in 1928, or the area west of the city of Missoula. Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 742003307

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced by R. Etta Brechbill, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W115°40’ – W114°00’/N47°30’ – N46°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Holdings: Boston Public Library; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1 OCLC: 805408072

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1928. (Forest visitor map)

241
Lolo National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1932. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, 1927 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by V. Christensen; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” This map shows the lands of the former Missoula National Forest added to the Lolo National Forest in 1931. As such it complements the 1928 topographic map of the Lolo National Forest, which, after 1931, became the forest’s western half.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1935. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.” The Lolo National Forest now assumes its modern form extending both east and west from Missoula, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41588302

Lolo National Forest (Western Portion only), Idaho and Montana, 1937. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1937; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and F. A. Skidmore, 1927 [i.e. 1937]. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue; alienated lands within National Forest boundary shown in pink. Also shows cultural features such as national forest, game preserve, primitive areas, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails and other pathways, railroads, campgrounds, airplane landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Map includes the National Bison Refuge (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service) outside Dixon, Montana. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003312

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1937. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 13, Page 37
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory.
Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green. Shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, campgrounds, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian Montana and Boise Meridian, Idaho.”
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Lolo National Forest, Montana and Idaho. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “This is the forest primeval, the resources of the Lolo National Forest have wide utility and hold many attractions for recreation visitors” being a photograph of a stand of pine trees. On panel title, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Issued 1937.” On back of panel title: U.S. Government Printing Office: 141594.
Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Montana; NA; NAL
OCLC: 374762262

242
Lolo National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1938. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 125 x 101 cm.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, game preserve, primitive area, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements,
roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams.
“Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Lolo National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1939. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O.,
Forest Service and other surveys by R. H. Beuthel [i.e. Beuttel], 1938; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory, 1938.
Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 14107 1939.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
114 x 102 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition
showing alienated lands within national forest boundaries in pink and an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Lolo National Forest are shown in green; contours and hachures are shown in brown; water features shown in
blue. Also shows such cultural features as boundaries of all kinds, public land grid, towns and settlements, roads, railroads,
trails, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities in black. “Principal Meridian, Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Cornell Univ.;
LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003313

Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1939. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from U.S.G.S., G.L.O.,
Forest Service and other surveys by R. H. Beuttel, 1937-38; revised by R. Etta Brechbill, 1939. Engineer Reproduction
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
63 x 91 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white with blue water features edition.
Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; lakes and drainage shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian
Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails and
other pathways, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings. “Boise Meridian and Principal
Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of
Montana; Montana Historical Society; Texas A & M; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41590496

Powell and Lolo Ranger Districts, Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1949. (Administrative map)
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements,
roads, railroads, trails and other pathways, campgrounds, landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities and other
structures. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.” Area of the Lolo Ranger District now forms the southern portion
of the Ninemile Ranger District and the western part of the Missoula Ranger District. Shows a good deal of the Clearwater
National Forest’s Powell Ranger District in Idaho as well as smaller portions of the Bitterroot, Nezperce, and Coeur d’Alene
National Forests.
Holdings: Univ. of Kansas
OCLC: 612469208
Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1949. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1949. 1949. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W115°15' – W112°30'/N47°30' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 46 cm. Relief shows by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; forest boundaries shown in bright green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.” Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 44113847

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., B.L.M., Forest Service, and other surveys, 1937; revised 1950. Lithographed by AMS 10-50. 1950. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°20' – W114°00'/N47°25' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 128 x 98 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition showing alienated lands within National Forest boundaries in light red and in an edition without green forest layer or alienated land layer. Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, and landing fields. “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian, Montana.” Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1 OCLC: 742003315

Lolo National Forest (East Half), Idaho and Montana, 1939 – [1956]. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R. H. Beuthel [i.e. Beuttel], 1938; traced at Regional Office by D. A. Gregory and R. Etta Breckbill [i.e. Brechbill], 1938; reprinted 1956 with national forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1956 and minor corrections added. 1956. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W112°40'/N47°25' – N46°14'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 114 x 102 cm. Relief shown by contours, hachures, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Lolo National Forest are shown in green; contours and hachures are shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game reserves, primitive area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative facilities in black. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” “Forest Service Map Class EE.” Holdings: Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1 OCLC: 374274627

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1957. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, 1957. 1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W115°35' – W112°50'/N48°00' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 49 cm. Relief shows by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana and the Boise Meridian for Idaho. Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Idaho; LC; Region 1 OCLC: 44113927

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1957. (Forest visitor map)
Lolo National Forest, Lolo Ranger District, Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)
Reprinted 1961 with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1961 and minor corrections added. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°50′ – W114°00′/N46°55′ – N46°30′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights. Lands of the Lolo National Forest and the Ranger District shown in green; rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Source map: Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950. Holdings: Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Missoula Ranger District, Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)
Reprinted 1961 with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1961 and minor corrections added. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°22′ – W113°35′/N47°05′ – N46°40′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights. Lands of the Lolo National Forest and the Missoula Ranger District shown in green; rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Source map: Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950. Holdings: Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Ninemile Ranger District, Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)
Reprinted 1961 with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1961 and minor corrections added. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°45′ – W114°08′/N47°20′ – N46°48′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights. Lands of the Lolo National Forest and the Ninemile Ranger District shown in green; rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Source map: Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950. Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Region 1 OCLC: 227335958

Lolo National Forest, Superior Ranger District, Montana, 1950. (Administrative map)
Reprinted 1961 with National Forest boundaries and lands revised to July 1, 1961 and minor corrections added. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°12′ – W114°35′/N47°18′ – N46°48′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachure and spot heights. Lands of the Lolo National Forest and the Superior Ranger District shown in green; rivers, lakes, marshes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Source map: Lolo National Forest (West Half), Idaho and Montana, 1950. Holdings: Region 1

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1961. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Lolo National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana and the Boise Meridian for Idaho.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis, Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 45168409

**Lolo National Forest (West Half), Montana, 1965.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; paved and all-weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, recreation sites, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Principal Meridian Montana.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. “Forest Service Map—Class A.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC (as a two map set): 10158214; (single sheet): 137373474

**Lolo National Forest (East Half), Montana, 1966.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; paved and all-weather roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, wilderness area, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, recreation sites, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Principal Meridian Montana.” “Forest Service Map—Class A.”

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1 and 12 other libraries
OCLC (as a two map set): 10158214; (single sheet): 35129396

**Lolo National Forest, East Half, 1966.** (Forest visitor map)

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers and mileages between selected points, trails, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, boat accessible lakes, ski areas, eastern route (1806) of Captain Lewis shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries Forest Service administrative facilities and towns and settlements. Includes “Key Map,” illustrations, alphabetical listing of improved recreation sites and points of interest. “Forest Service Map Class E.” Covers that portion of the Lolo National Forest east of Missoula, Montana. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: Lolo National Forest, East Half. Panel illustrations, captioned one-color photographs, “Seeley Lake, Swan Mountain Range” and “Rock Creek.” On back of title panel: [Map of Western Montana and Eastern Idaho with towns and roads showing the location of the] Lolo National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.; Region 1
OCLC: 367835548

**Lolo National Forest, West Half, 1966.** (Forest visitor map)

Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers and mileages between selected points, trails, special area boundaries, improved recreation sites, points of interest, boat accessible lakes, ski areas, route (1805-1806) of the Lewis & Clark Expedition shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation,
state, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities and towns and settlements. Includes “Key Map,”
illustrations, alphabetical listing of improved recreation sites and points of interest. “Forest Service Map Class E.” Covers
that portion of the Lolo National Forest west of Missoula, Montana to the Idaho-Montana boundary. Public land grid based
on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: Lolo National Forest, West Half. Panel illustrations, captioned one-color
photographs, “Ninemile Divide, North of Superior” and “Snow Bowl Winter Sports Area.” On back of title panel: [Map of
Western Montana and Eastern Idaho with towns and roads showing the location of the] Lolo National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Montana Historical Society; Brigham Young Univ.
OCLC: 367838232

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Lolo Ranger District, 1966, (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal
Meridian Montana.
Holdings: personal collection

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Ninemile Ranger District, 1966, (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal
Meridian Montana.
Holdings: personal collection

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Plains Ranger District, 1966, (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows the entire Plains Ranger District. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage.
Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Texas Tech Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5440459

Lolo National Forest (West Half), St. Regis Ranger District, 1966, (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal
Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 227334799

Lolo National Forest (West Half), Superior Ranger District, 1966, (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal
Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 227334159
Lolo National Forest (West Half), Thompson Falls Ranger District, 1966. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Texas Tech Univ.
OCLC: 44457548

Lolo National Forest, Bonita Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Bonita Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. On the east half of the Lolo National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 227332420

Lolo National Forest, Missoula Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, both sides, 57 x 48 cm. and 57 x 50 cm. on sheet, 61 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Missoula Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. On verso, Rock Creek (southern) portion. Includes legend on both sides. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. On the east half of the Lolo National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 247990422

Lolo National Forest, Seeley Lake Ranger District, 1967. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Seeley Lake Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. On the east half of the Lolo National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Indiana; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 44417354

Lolo National Forest, Missoula Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, both sides, 57 x 48 cm. and 57 x 50 cm. on sheet, 61 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Missoula Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Texas Tech Univ.
OCLC: 44417367

Lolo National Forest, Ninemile Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)
Base 1965 Forest Series.
Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Ninemile Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Montana; Texas Tech. Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5440458

Lolo National Forest, Superior Ranger District, 1969. (Administrative map)

Base 1965 Forest Series.


National forest land comprising the Superior Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Includes legend. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Southwestern Oklahoma State Univ.; Texas Tech. Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5440457

Lolo National Forest, Idaho and Montana, 1975. (Forest visitor map)


Lands of the Lolo National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in lime green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands shown in blue; U.S. Plywood lands shown in orange; Burlington Northern lands shown in pink; other alienated lands shown uncolored; roads, road numbers, recreation site information, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.” At head of title, “Forest Visitors Map.”

Each side separately sub-titled:

(Ninemile and Missoula Ranger Districts) side has title block, “Key Map” of Montana highlighting the location of the of the Lolo National Forest, “Source Diagram,” directory of recreation sites, and listing of points of interest.

(Thompson Falls, Superior, and Plains Ranger Districts) side has “Index to Geological Survey topographic maps” and directory of recreation sites.

Holdings: LC and 27 other libraries

OCLC: 5442060

Lolo National Forest, Montana, 1975. (Forest visitor map)


Lands of the Lolo National Forest’s Seeley Lake Ranger District shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow; state lands shown in blue; U.S. Plywood lands shown in brown; Burlington Northern lands shown in pink; other alienated lands shown uncolored; roads, road numbers, recreation site information, and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game management area, wilderness and primitive area, and county boundaries, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of Montana highlighting the location of the Seeley Lake Ranger District of the Lolo National Forest, “Index to Geological Survey topographic maps,” and table of recreation sites and points of interest. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Principal Meridian Montana.” At head of title, “Forest Visitors Map.”

Holdings: Northern Illinois Univ.; Western Washington Univ.

OCLC: 6078340
LONG PINE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1906-1908

These hills were so named to distinguish them from the Short Pine Hills just across the state line in South Dakota. The “Long” in the name refers to the length of the hills not to the pine trees found there (Sneve, page 415). This forest’s area is now part of the Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest in Montana, and like other small forests in this region, its headquarters were once located in Camp Crook, South Dakota. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, that combined the Long Pine and four other national forests into the Sioux National Forest, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. (see Figure 41, Page 295)

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, September 24, 1906 Establish Forest Reserve on 111,445 gross acres

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

MADISON FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1902-1931

This forest takes its name from the nearby Madison River that was named by Lewis & Clark for President Thomas Jefferson’s Secretary of State, James Madison (Cheney, p. 146). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of August 16, 1902 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Montana showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “786,640 acres.” Copies of the presidential proclamations of March 28 and October 3, 1905 together with cut out sections of G.L.O. maps of Montana hand drawn to show land and boundary changes ordered by these proclamations are also included in the National Archives collection of U.S. Forest Service maps. A large area in the Tobacco Root Mountains, at the time referred to as the South Boulder Mountains, just north of the original area of the Madison Forest Reserve, was added by the proclamation of October 3, 1905.

The Madison National Forest continued until 1931, when the major portion of its land area was added to the Beaverhead National Forest (Executive Order 5757), the northern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains was added to the Deerlodge National Forest (Executive Order 5759) and the Madison’s lands east the Madison River, including Hebgen Lake and the eastern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains was added to the Gallatin National Forest (Executive Order 5760). Before its discontinuation and the dispersal of its land area in 1931, the Madison had five ranger districts, the Sheridan Ranger District (headquarters Sheridan, Montana), the Ennis Ranger District (headquarters Ennis, Montana), the Wall Creek Ranger District (headquarters Norris, Montana), the Basin Ranger District (headquarters West Yellowstone, Montana), and the Ruby Ranger District (headquarters
Alder, Montana). The series of executive orders of 1931 divided the Tobacco Root Mountains area of the Madison between the Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, and the Gallatin National Forests each administering a third of the area. This three-way split ended in 1946 when the Gallatin transferred its portion of the Tobacco Root Mountains to the Beaverhead along with areas east of the Madison River, but not as far as Hebgen Lake. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Madison National Forest were established at Sheridan, Montana, where they remained until the forest’s discontinuation in 1931. In that year the town of Sheridan became the headquarters for the Ruby Ranger District of the Beaverhead National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1902, August 16  Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2024  Established Forest Reserve on 786,640 gross acres.
2) 1905, March 28  Proclamation, 34 Stat. 2995  16,640 acres eliminated in T. 7 S., R. 3 & 4 W., Montana Principal Meridian south of Virginia City, Montana. Area reduced to 770,000 gross acres.
3) 1905, October 3  Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3148  188,800 acres added in the South Boulder Mountains, more commonly known as the Tobacco Root Mountains. Area enlarged to 958,800 gross acres.
4) 1908, July 1  Executive Order 878  Land added from the Gallatin National Forest (162,300 acres) and land transferred (18,240 acres) to the Gallatin National Forest. 1911 resurvey puts the area of the Madison National Forest at 1,104,000 gross acres.
5) 1912, September 24  *Proclamation 1217, 37 Stat. 1763  68,140 acres eliminated largely in lowland areas along the Madison River and south of the Ruby River. Area reduced to 1,035,860 gross acres.
6) 1919, February 25  Public Law 65-255, 40 Stat. 1152  Madison Forest land in Section 34, T. 13 S., R. 5 E., Montana Principal Meridian, authorized to be sold to the Oregon Short Line Railroad (Union Pacific) for the construction and operation of a hotel near the town of West Yellowstone, Montana.
7) 1919, December 5  Executive Order 3195  340 acres of land eliminated in Section 34, T. 13 S., R. 5 E., Montana Principal Meridian for 1) Forest Service administrative site; 2) a hotel to be operated by the Oregon Short Line Railroad under Public Law 65-255; 3) for townsite purposes.
8) 1931, December 16  Executive Order 5757  Main portion of the Madison National Forest west of the Madison River and the southwestern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains transferred to the Beaverhead National Forest.
9) 1931, December 16  Executive Order 5759  The northern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest.
10) 1931, December 16  Executive Order 5760  Forest abolished; all remaining lands in the Madison River drainage basin and the eastern third of the Tobacco Root Mountains transferred to the Gallatin National Forest.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Madison National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
1908. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 39 cm., folded to 30 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the two sources of land for the reorganized Madison National Forest of 1908: “Part of Gallatin National Forest (Proclamation March 7, 1906) [162,300 acres]; Part of Madison National Forest (Proclamation October 3, 1905) [940,560 acres].” Also shows national forest, national park, and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with watershed divides. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA
Madison National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 24, 1912.
Black & white. 76 x 61 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
boundaries, lakes and drainage, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and selected Forest Service administrative
facilities. Includes six inset maps showing smaller land eliminations in detail. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public
land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003322

Beaverhead National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see above under the Beaverhead National Forest (Executive Order 5757).

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see above under Deer Lodge National Forest (Executive Order 5759).

For complete citation see above under Gallatin National Forest (Executive Order 5760).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; Sept., 1907.
13 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Also issued in a black & white edition.
Shows national forest, national park, state and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, Forest Service facilities,
rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest
boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas.
Does not provide information on areas in other states adjacent to Montana. Northern unit (Tobacco Root Mountains) shown
on sheets 1 through 3; southern (Idaho/Yellowstone National Park border area) unit shown on sheets 4 through 13.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 886947754

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Madison National Forest, Montana, 1919. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, May, 1918, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O.,
white. 73 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest
Service administrative facilities, dams, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent
areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Madison National Forest, Montana, 1926. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service,
and other surveys by D. A. Gregory 1925 and 1926; traced at District Office by D. A. Gregory 1926. Printed by the U.S.
Geological Survey.
144 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Alienated lands within the national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, national park, state,
and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, dams, lakes,
and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742003326

252
MISSOULA FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1906-1931

The Missoula Forest Reserve, as established in 1906, embraced a small area of 194,430 gross acres, confined to an area north of the Blackfoot River and south of the Flathead Indian Reservation, south of Seeley Lake and northeast of the city of Missoula, Montana, from which it takes its name. A large wedge-shaped area southeast of Missoula and south of the Clark Fork River was added in 1908 upon the discontinuation of the Hell Gate National Forest. At that time, the Missoula National Forest was also extended eastward under the same Executive Order with the addition of 410,159 acres from the southern portions of the large Lewis & Clark National Forest. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters were located in its namesake city from its beginning in 1906 to its discontinuation in 1931. The Missoula National Forest enjoys the distinction of having the very first forest visitor map issued by the District One in 1912.

“The origin of the name Missoula has never been agreed upon,” writes Roberta Cheney (p. 156). However, Indian names for the area provide good explanations, even though there is little agreement. A Native American reference to the Hell Gate of the Clark Fork River just to the east of Missoula was “Issoul” meaning ‘terrible place’ or the Salish Nation’s name for the area where the town of Missoula now stands was “In mis sou let ka” meaning ‘River of Awe.’

Six ranger districts administered the lands of the Missoula National Forest on the eve of its discontinuation. Two were headquartered in Philipsburg, Montana, the Phillipsburg Ranger District and the West Fork Ranger District. Headquartered in Missoula, Montana along with the Forest Supervisor was the Gold Creek Ranger District. The Bonita Ranger District was headquartered in Bonita, Montana, Seeley Lake Ranger District, headquartered in Greenough, Montana, and the Monture Ranger District headquartered in Ovando, Montana. No ranger district maps were made for these areas.

The Missoula National Forest benefited from two sections of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924. Under Section 9 of the Act, part of the Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Reservation was added to the forest in September of 1926. At its January 8, 1927 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved the proposal under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act to add approximately 225,000 acres of public land lying on both sides of the continental divide to the Helena and the Missoula National Forests. About 42,000 acres were on the east slope of the divide in the Missouri River drainage and 183,000 acres are on the western side of the divide drained by the Blackfoot River. These lands had been determined by the Departments of
Agriculture and the Interior to be chiefly valuable for growing timber. Upon the NFRC’s recommendation, Congress passed Public Law 70-418 (45 Stat. 598) in which the entire recommended acreage amounting to 227,553 acres were added, but only to the Missoula National Forest. This error was corrected under Proclamation 1867 of January 31, 1929 which transferred much of the land on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide to the Helena National Forest. A further adjustment was made under Executive Order 5080 of March 19, 1929.

On the same day that the Missoula National Forest was discontinued, transferring most of its land area to the administration of the Lolo National Forest, moving the Lolo National Forest further to the east, its lands in the St. Regis River region (Mineral County) on the forest's western extremity were transferred to the Cabinet National Forest under Executive Order 5758.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1906, November 6  
*Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3259*  
Established Forest Reserve on 194,430 gross acres, entirely north of the Big Blackfoot River and south of the Flathead Indian Reservation.

2) 1908, July 1  
Executive Order 882  
410,159 acres of the Lewis & Clarke National Forest added. 632,920 acres of the Hell Gate National Forest added upon the Hell Gate’s discontinuation. Forest acreage increased to 1,335,000 after a 1911 resurvey.

3) 1912, September 24  
*Proclamation 1216, 37 Stat. 1762*  
Several small parcels of land eliminated. Area reduced to 1,330,040 gross acres.

4) 1917, February 17  
Public Law 64-328, 39 Stat. 922  
Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12 in T. 9 N., R. 15 W., and Sections 25, 35 and 36 in T. 10 N., R. 15 W., Montana Principal Meridian (4,480 acres) added. Area now stands at 1,368,191 gross acres.

5) 1921, June 10  
Executive Order 3487  
East ½ of Section 4, T.5 N., R. 14 W., Montana Principal Meridian, near Philipsburg eliminated. 320 acres eliminated.

6) 1922, August 4  
Executive Order 3719  
7,059 acres eliminated throughout the forest. Area reduced to 1,360,493 gross acres.

7) 1925, July 6  
Executive Order 4264  
Part of Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Reservation added under Section 9 of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924. Area enlarged to 1,361,769 gross acres.

8) 1926, September 2  
Executive Order 4503  
Recommended to the Congress the proposal to add approximately 225,000 acres of public land on the east side of the Missoula National Forest and the western edge of the Helena National Forest. Area enlarged to 1,589,302 gross acres.

9) 1927, January 8  
National Forest Reservation  
Commission Resolution

10) 1928, May 17  
Public Law 70-418, 45 Stat. 598  
227,533 of public added throughout the forest under Section 8 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Area enlarged to 1,589,302 gross acres.

11) 1929, January 31  
Proclamation 1867, 45 Stat. 2989  
Land transferred to the Helena National Forest.

12) 1929, March 1  
Public Law 70-876, 45 Stat. 1426  
Public Law 70-418 of May 17, 1928 amended to include 4,480 additional acres.

13) 1929, March 19  
Executive Order 5080  
Sections 21 through 27 (inclusive) in T. 15 N., R. 6 W., Montana Principal Meridian, transferred to the Helena National Forest. Land area now stands at 1,313,601 gross acres.

14) 1931, December 16  
Executive Order 5759  
Land surrounding the town of Philipsburg, Montana, transferred to the Deerlodge National Forest.

15) 1931, December 16  
Executive Order 5761  
Remaining land north of the Blackfoot River and the wedge-shaped area southeast of Missoula added to the Lolo National Forest. Forest discontinued.

Map/diagram accompanies text of these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes and Large.*
Missoula Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.
42 x 41 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve boundaries, boundaries of Flathead Indian Reservation, and boundary between Deerlodge and Missoula counties (since changed). In lower right margin: “36º30’ West from Washington.” Indicates location of the 47th parallel and the course of the Blackfoot River. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

Missoula National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
51 x 42 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows the three sources of land of the reorganized Missoula National Forest of 1908: “All of Missoula National Forest (Proclamation of November 6, 1906); Part of Hell Gate National Forest (Proclamation of September 14, 1906); Part of Lewis and Clark National Forest (Proclamation of March 2, 1907).” Also shows national forest boundaries and where these boundaries coincide with watershed divides. “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

Missoula National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 24, 1912.
1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W114°10’ – W112°30’/N47°25’ – N45°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 75 x 60 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, [drainage] “divide forming National Forest boundary,” land “Eliminations,” towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lakes, streams, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes two insets showing smaller land eliminations in greater detail. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003332

1926. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 feet.)
Shows the boundary of the Fort Missoula District of the Missoula National Forest, the boundary of the Fort Missoula Wood and Timber Reservation, roads, and streams.
Holdings: LC; NA

Missoula National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated January 31, 1929.
Shows area “Transferred to the Helena National Forest” from the Missoula National Forest (area now forms the Lincoln Ranger District of the Helena National Forest) in patterned orange. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and streams. "Principal Meridian Montana.”
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1867, bound together with text and with a map of the Helena National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA

Deerlodge National Forest, Montana, 1931: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see above under Deerlodge National Forest (Executive Order 5759).

Lolo National Forest, Montana: Map referred to in Executive Order dated December 16, 1931.
For complete citation see above under Lolo National Forest (Executive Order 5761).
U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

**Missoula National Forest, Montana, Sheet No. 1.** (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by the Office of Geography, June 1911.
white. 53 x 104 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also
shows burned areas. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Area shown north and east of the city of Missoula, Montana.
Holdings: NA

**Missoula National Forest, Montana, Sheet No. 2.** (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by the Office of Geography, June 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W114°10' – W113°00'/N46°50' – N45°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black &
white. 86 x 65 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Also
shows burned areas. “Montana Principal Meridian.” Area shown southeast of the city of Missoula, Montana, south of the
Clark Fork.
Holdings: NA; Region 1

**Map of National Forest Lands in the Vicinity of Missoula, Montana showing roads trails, fishing, hunting, camping
grounds.** (Forest visitor map). 1912. Covers portions of the Bitterroot, Lolo, and Missoula National Forests.
See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

**Missoula National Forest, Montana, 1920.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest
Service, and other surveys by H. H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological
Survey.
white. 72 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative
facilities and other structures, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC

**Missoula National Forest, Montana, 1922.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest
Service, and other surveys by H.H. Kuphal; traced at District Office by R. Etta Brechbill; revised at District Office, May
white. 72 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative
facilities and other structures, lakes, and streams. “Montana Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 56943343

256
NEZPERCE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1908-PRESENT

This forest is named for the Native Americans who lived in the region now occupied by the Nezperce National Forest. Nez Perce means ‘pierced nose’ and inasmuch as these Indians did not piece their noses, it could well be that the name is a corruption of nez pressé or ‘flattened noses.’ (Federal Writer’s Project Idaho, p. 284, and Boone p. 270). Created in 1908 from portions of the Bitter Root and Weiser National Forests, the three-year old Nezperce contributed 117,140 acres in 1911 to establish the Selway National Forest to its northeast, but the largest land donor for the Selway was the Clearwater National Forest, contributing over a million acres. When the Selway was dissolved in 1934, the Nezperce regained lands it contributed in 1911, plus a large area of the Selway and Lochsa country that had, previous to the Selway National Forest’s establishment, been part of the Clearwater National Forest. The Lochsa country was returned to the Clearwater National Forest in a land exchange, largely along drainage basin boundaries, in 1956.

As established in 1908 from lands formerly administered by the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, there were two large square areas excluded from the reserve: one of 64 sections surrounding the promontory of Buffalo Hump and another of 36 sections surrounding the community of Elk City. Both these square areas enclosed productive gold mining areas overlain with hundreds of mining claims. Since the public land grid had not yet been surveyed for these remote areas, the proclamation of 1897 establishing the Bitter Root Forest Reserve, the predecessor of the Nezperce National Forest, the General Land Office simply projected, as best they could, square outlines encompassing the mining areas and kept them out of the reserve. The Buffalo Hump mining district turned out to be a rather small strike and was soon largely abandoned while the Elk City district along the South Fork of the Clearwater River remained quite productive for a much longer period of time. With the reason for excluding the Buffalo Hump mining district from the national forest system gone, the Congress authorized the President on March 1, 1921 to include in the Nezperce National Forest any or all of the Buffalo Hump's 64 sections (PL 66-345, 41 Stat. 1196). Four months later, President Harding added the entire area by issuing Proclamation 1600 on July 9, 1921 (42 Stat. 2243). However, all 36 sections of Township 29 North, Range 8 East (Boise Meridian) surrounding Elk City still remain outside the national forest boundary forming a rather conspicuous “hole” in the Nezperce National Forest. (see Figure 40, Page 292)

Two years after the Selway National Forest had been discontinued, the Forest Service created the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area in 1936 and on January 11, 1963 reclassified a reduced area to wilderness status. Once reclassified, the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area became a charter member of the National Wilderness Preservation System with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The 652,488-acre Hells Canyon National Recreation Area, created by Congress in 1975, includes portions of the
Nezperce, Payette, and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests across three regions of the National Forest System. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest in Region 6 manages the area. More wilderness areas would be created on the Nezperce National Forest once the U.S. Geological Survey had examined potential wilderness areas for minerals. Under the "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1978" the Congress set aside 206,000-acres of the Nezperce National Forest as the Gospel Hump Wilderness. Two years later, the Congress created the 2,239,000-acre River of No Return Wilderness by passing the "Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980" spanning national forests of Region One (Bitterroot & Nezperce) and Region 4 (Boise, Challis, Payette, & Salmon National Forests) from the former Idaho Primitive Area, set aside in 1931. The 1980 landmark law also designated 125 miles of the Salmon River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System and added certain lands in the "Magruder Corridor" to the existing Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness. To enhance recreation on the Hells Canyon Recreation Area, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the creation of a 363-acre Cougar Bar Purchase Unit, located on the Idaho side of the Snake River adjacent to the Hells Canyon Recreation Area in sections 6 and 7 of T. 30 N. R. 4 W., Boise Meridian, in 2001. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest also administers this purchase area which used funds from the Land and Water Conservation Act to purchase land in the unit.

The Kaniksu and the Nezperce National Forests hosted some of the first aerial photographic surveys for cartographic and land management purposes of the U.S. Forest Service. In his report for the 1927 fiscal year, Chief William B. Greeley highlighted this new and promising method of obtaining accurate data for forest mapping. The smaller photographic survey of the Kaniksu in Idaho was extended to the Nezperce National Forest in 1929. The results of this short lived project are presented as Figure 35, on page 259, *Aerial Photographic Type and Drainage Map, North Area, Nezperce National Forest, 1927-1929* by H. R. Flint and J. B. Yule. Soon, the U.S. Forest Service would be obtaining and using aerial photography as base data to make its maps of the national forests and for resource management.

The Northern Region issued complete sets of ranger districts maps for the Nezperce National Forest in 1964 and again in 1971 from "Class A" administrative maps.

The town of Grangeville, Idaho has served as the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Nezperce National Forest from 1908 to 2010. The Nez Perce National Forest combined its administrative functions with the Clearwater National Forest in December of 2010 and moved the Supervisor’s Headquarters to the town of Kamiah, Idaho. As a separately proclaimed national forest, the Nezperce embraces 2,252,014 gross acres as of September 30, 2021 and as an administrative combined national forest, the Clearwater-Nezperce National Forest measures 3,977,429 gross acres.
Figure 35: Land use map compiled by the Northern District cartographer James B. Yule with aerial photographs by Howard R. Flint, the map discussed in Forester Stuart’s annual report of 1928. (Image courtesy of Ray Backstrom, Missoula, Montana). Area covered is located east of the Salmon River. Note Slate Creek Ranger Station in the southwestern corner of the map and Whitebird Station in the northeast. Land cover type indicated by letters, for example, "DT" = Dense Mature Timber.
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26
   (effective July 1, 1908)
   Executive Order 854
   Established National Forest on 1,946,340 gross acres,
   formerly administered by the Bitter Root (1,735,140
   acres) and the Weiser (211,200 acres) National Forests
   January 1, 1911 resurvey measures the area of the
   Nezperce National Forest at 1,851,500 gross acres.

2) 1911, June 30
   (effective July 1, 1911)
   *Proclamation 1154, 37 Stat. 1704
   117,140 acres transferred to establish the Selway
   National Forest. 16,640 acres added from the
   Clearwater National Forest. Another 5,940 acres
   eliminated. Area reduced to 1,745,060 gross acres.

3) 1921, March 1
   Public Law 66-345, 41 Stat. 1196
   Authorizes the addition of certain Idaho lands to the
   Nezperce National Forest (Buffalo Hump area).

4) 1921, July 9
   Proclamation 1600, 42 Stat. 2243
   Land addition of 54 townships (34,560 acres)
   authorized under Public Law 345 in the Buffalo
   Hump/Fish Lake area officially made part of the
   Nezperce National Forest. Area now stands at
   1,700,689 gross acres.

5) 1931, April 7
   Proclamation 1946, 47 Stat. 2450
   Land transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest.

6) 1931, July 3
   Proclamation 1960, 47 Stat. 2464
   Proclamation 1946 of April 7, 1931 corrected.
   Area: 1,319,310 gross acres.

7) 1934, October 29
   Executive Order 6889
   Land added from the Selway National Forest upon
   the discontinuation of the Selway. Area enlarged to
   1,976,045 gross acres.

8) 1956, August 21
   (effective July 1, 1956)
   Public land Order 1323
   Land added from the Bitterroot and the Clearwater
   National Forests. Lochsa country transferred to
   Clearwater National Forest. Resulting boundary
   adjustments conform to drainage boundaries. Area
   enlarged to 2,240,939 gross acres.

9) 1964, September 3
   Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890
   The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area on the
   Nezperce, Clearwater, Bitterroot, and Lolo National
   Forests made part of the National Wilderness
   Preservation System under the terms of the
   "Wilderness Act of 1964."

10) 1968, October 2
    Public Law 90-542 (Sec. 3 A.1)
    82 Stat. 906
    Portions of the Middle Fork of the Clearwater River
    are designated Wild and Scenic by the Wild
    and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.

11) 1975, December 31
    Public Law 94-199, 89 Stat. 1117
    Hells Canyon National Recreation Area including
    the Hells Canyon Wilderness established. Portions
    of the Snake and Rapid Rivers added to the Wild and
    Scenic Rivers System. Law affects the Wallowa-
    Whitman, Nezperce, and Payette National Forests in
    three different regions of the Forest Service.

12) 1978, February 24
    Public Law 95-237 (Sec. 4)
    92 Stat. 40
    Gospel-Hump Wilderness established under the
    “Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980” establishes
    the River of No Return Wilderness from lands of the
    former Idaho Primitive Area, set aside in 1931 and
    the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area set aside in
    1936 as part of the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.
    Also adds the “Magruder Corridor,” 105,600 acres to
    the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and designates a
    125-mile section of the Salmon River as part of the
    Wild and Scenic River System under Forest Service
    administration.

13) 1980, July 23
    Public Law 96-312, 94 Stat. 948
    River of No Return Wilderness’ name changed
    to Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness
    after the late Senator of Idaho.

14) 1984, March 14
    Public Law 98-231, 98 Stat. 60
    260
15) 1986, October 6  
Public Law 99-445  
100 Stat. 1122  
“National Trails System Act” of 1968 amended to establish the 1,170 mile Nez Perce National Historic Trail from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana to be administered by the Forest Service, traversing the Nezperce National Forest.

16) 2001, February 27  
Federal Register Notice  
66 Federal Register 41197  
Established the Cougar Bar Purchase Unit on 363.40 acres in Nez Perce County, Idaho in Sections 6 & 7, T. 30 N., R. 4 W, Boise Meridian, adjacent to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area for watershed protection and other purposes. Area as of September 30, 2021: 2,252,014 gross acres.

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

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.  
1908.  Scale, ca. 1:475,000.  No geographic coordinates.  Public land (Township & Range) grid.  Black & white.  30 x 48 cm., folded to 31 x 20 cm.  Relief not shown.  
Map shows the two sources of land for the newly established Nezperce National Forest of 1908; “Part of Bitter Root National Forest (Proclamation of May 22, 1905); Part of Weiser National Forest (Proclamation of Mar. 2, 1907).”  Also shows national forest boundaries and where those boundaries coincide with watershed boundaries.  “Boise Meridian and Base.”  
Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.  
Shows national forest and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands “Transferred from Clearwater National Forest” [to the Nezperce National Forest], lands “Included in Selway National Forest (by Proclamation effective July 1, 1911)” [formerly part of the Nezperce National Forest], and land “Eliminations.”  Also shows settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams.  Includes 3 inset maps showing land eliminations in greater detail.  “Boise Meridian.”  
Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian and public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.  
Holdings: Huntington Library; Idaho State Historical Society; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA  
OCLC: 41590400

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho: Map referred to in Proclamation dated April 7, 1931.  
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and Etta Brechbill.  Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.  
1931.  Scale, ca. 1:253,440.  W116°43’ – W114°20’/N46°05’ – N45°10’.  Public land (Township & Range) grid.  Color.  43 x 83 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm.  Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.  
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, lands “Transferred to Bitterroot National Forest” shown in patterned red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue.  Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures.  “Boise Meridian.”  
Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.  Eastern portion of the Nezperce National Forest (east of 114°55’) transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest.  
This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1946.  
Holdings: LC; NA
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING


U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS


Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. The 25 topographic sheets are numbered 13-14, 18, 20-28, 30-37, 40-41 dated Nov., 1907 and lettered sheets, A-C, dated Jan. 1909. “Boise Meridian” and Montana Principal Meridian.”

The inconsistent page numbering is probably due to the fact that the numbered sheets were taken from the Bitterroot Folio of 1907 and the lettered sheets originated in the Weiser Folio of 1909 which show the Nezperce National Forest lands along the Snake River north of the Adams/Idaho county line in the State of Idaho.
Holdings: Yale Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; NA. Yale and the National Archives have both editions, but colored edition is incomplete, missing numbered sheets, 14, 23-28, 33-37, and lettered sheets A-C.
OCLC: 42194093

See also Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Selway Folio, 1915 below for coverage of the lands of the former Selway National Forest added to the Nezperce in 1934 in folio format.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1920. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian and public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: NA
OCLC: 42194093

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1923. (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian and public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41589461

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1927. (Administrative map)

262
Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian and Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society, Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41588676

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Topographic map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. “(Map drafted in temporary form for fire emergency use).”
Lands of the Nezperce national forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; contours and hachures shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. Presents the Nezperce National Forest after the April 1, 1931 proclamation transferring lands to the Bitterroot National Forest.
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. “(Map drafted in temporary form for fire emergency use).”
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: LC; Region 1

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. “(Map drafted in temporary form for fire emergency use).” Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; lakes, rivers, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and airfields. Includes “Relative Accuracy Diagram.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588531

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1931. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Missoula, Mont., 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys, by Viggo Christensen; traced by Dean A. Gregory and R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. “(Map drafted in temporary form for fire emergency use).”

Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1935. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, at Missoula, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, 1934; traced at the Regional Office by R. Etta Brechbill. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°43’ – W114°50’/N46°20’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian. The map shows an enlarged Nezperce National Forest with the addition of portions of the Selway National Forest added when the Selway was abolished in 1934. Holdings (Color): U.S. Geological Survey Library, Denver; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; Region 1; NAL; (Black & white): Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; NA OCLC (Color): 27911321; (Black & white): 41590747

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1936. (Topographic map)

Nezperce National Forest: Recreation Attractions, Idaho. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 14, Page 38

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1940. (Administrative map)
Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings (Color): Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Historical Society; Boise Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Texas A & M; LC; NA; (Black & white): LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC (Color): 27911384

**Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1942.** (Topographic map)

Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; contours and hachures shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas of Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 41588655

**Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1950.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. 1950. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00’ – W114°00’/N46°50’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society
OCLC: 41588607

**Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1951.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. 1951. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00’ – W114°00’/N46°30’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 47 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wyoming; NA
OCLC: 54811841

**Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1951.** (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 15, Page 41*
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed. 1951. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W117°00’ – W114°00’/N46°30’ – N45°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 47 cm., folded to 23 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Nezperce National Forest and national forest boundaries shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows National Forest, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.

Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Text provides statistics on forest receipts for Fiscal Year 1954.
Panel title: *Nezperce National Forest, Northern Region.* Title panel has a location map showing the position of the Nezperce National Forest in the state of Idaho, and “Forest Supervisor, Grangeville, Idaho.”

Holdings: personal collection

265
Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1959. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by George H. Tuxbury.
Agriculture-Missoula.
42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.
Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest,
wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails,
railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid
in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado State Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of
Washington; LC; Region 1
OCLC: 3854121

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1959. (Forest visitor map)
42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest,
wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails,
railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid
in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Black & white illustrations and typescript text on verso. Panel title: Nezperce National Forest, Montana and Idaho. Panel
illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a rock pinnacle. Title panel has “Key Map” showing the position of the Nezperce
National Forest in the state of Idaho and “Multiple use and sustained yield, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,
Northern Region, February 1959.”
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Idaho State Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Montana; Oregon State Univ.; LC;
Region 1
OCLC: 41589991

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1959. (Forest visitor map - Hunter map edition)
42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 26 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest,
wilderness area, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails,
railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and points of interest. Public land grid
in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Montana, on the Montana Principal Meridian.
Hunter map edition, folded, with four back panels. Panel title: Hunter Map, Nezperce National Forest, Northern Region.
Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of Smoky Bear. Other three panels have text with the hunter in mind: “Handling
your big game kill,” “In the mountains, the grip of panic is the grip of death,” and “Be careful with fire, a little snow or rain
today does not mean fuels are fire-proofed forever.” The map is the same as the 1959 map for the forest visitor, but with added
information for the hunter.
Holdings: personal collection

Nezperce National Forest (East Half), Idaho, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest
Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
99 x 100 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water
features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness or primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and
settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites.
Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for
adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of
Oklahoma; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC (as a two map set): 35850663
Nezperce National Forest (West Half), Idaho, 1963. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and scribed at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana from Forest Service planimetric maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W116°43' – W115°15'/N46°25' – N45°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 106 x 99 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; main motor highways shown in red; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness or primitive area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” and “Authority Diagram.” “Forest Service Map – Class A.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Oklahoma; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC (as a two map set): 35850663

Nezperce National Forest, Clearwater Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Nezperce National Forest, Dixie Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Nezperce National Forest, Elk City Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Moose Creek Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: NA

Nezperce National Forest, Red River Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
1964. Scale, ca. 1:190,080. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 42 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

267
Nezperce National Forest, Salmon River Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails
and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes,
and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Public land grid for adjacent areas in Oregon based on the
Willamette Meridian.
Holdings: Memorial Univ. Newfoundland
OCLC: 1051439651

Nezperce National Forest, Selway Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails
and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes,
and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the
Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho

Nezperce National Forest, Slate Creek Ranger District, 1964. (Administrative map)
Base 1963 Forest Series.
42 x 48 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails
and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes,
and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: personal collection

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1968. (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula Montana 1968. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/68-1696.
Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
60 x 80 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted [1972?] with *GPO 797-606.
Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, trails, trail numbers, historic trails, points of
interest, mileages between points on roads and trails, special area boundaries, boat access sites, ski areas, and recreation site
information shown in red; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries,
towns and settlements, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map” of Idaho highlighting the Nezperce
National Forest, alphabetical listing of “Improved Recreation Sites” and “Points of Interest,” drawings, and ranger district
directory. “Forest Service Map Class C.” Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and for adjacent areas in Oregon, the
Willamette Meridian.
Text and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, black & white photographs
captioned, “Mirror Lake and Tower of Babel in Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area” and “Hell Creek Canyon in
Selway Bitterroot Wilderness.”
Holdings: 12 libraries
OCLC: 41590335

Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1971. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana in 1970 from U.S.
Forest Service planimetric maps and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
114 x 152 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

268
Lands of the Nezperce National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent National Forest land shown in light green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. “Forest Service Map Class A.”
“Boise Meridian, Willamette Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.”
Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 5572214

Nezperce National Forest, Clearwater Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Clearwater Ranger District, Pioneer Division, shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855859151

Nezperce National Forest, Elk City Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Elk City Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 855860084

Nezperce National Forest, Moose Creek Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
49 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Moose Creek Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855859595

Nezperce National Forest, Red River Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
48 x 58 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Red River Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, lakes and drainage. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 855860102

Nezperce National Forest, Salmon River Ranger District, 1972. (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
50 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Salmon River Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa; Memorial Univ., Newfoundland
OCLC: 855860437

269
**Nezperce National Forest, Selway Ranger District, 1972.** (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
50 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Selway Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, wilderness and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 855860001

**Nezperce National Forest, Slate Creek Ranger District, 1972.** (Administrative map)
Base 1971 Forest Series.
50 x 56 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
National forest land comprising the Salmon River Ranger District shown in gray. Also shows national forest, ranger district, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and road numbers, trails and trail numbers, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 855860028

**OTTER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA 1907-1908**

The lands of the Otter National Forest now comprise the Ashland Division of the present day Custer-Gallatin National Forest located between the Tongue and Powder Rivers in Southeast Montana. The Otter Forest Reserve was named for the town of Otter located close to the geographic center of the reserve, but was headquartered in Ashland, Montana. This forest reserve was one of President Theodore Roosevelt's “Midnight Reserves” of March 1 & 2, 1907. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. The Otter National Forest was renamed the Custer National Forest by Executive Order 908 and thus formed the original land area of the now large and geographically diverse national forest of today.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1907, March 2 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3305 Established Forest Reserve on 590,720 gross acres.
2) 1908, July 2  
   (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 908 Name changed to Custer National Forest without. boundary changes.

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

**DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION**

**Otter Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907, See Figure 36, Page 271**

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1907.
50 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows forest reserve, state, and county boundaries, roads, streams, and ranches. In lower margin: “Longitude 29° West from Washington.” Indicates location of the 45°30’ parallel. “Montana Principal Meridian and base.”
Holdings: LC; NA

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO**

See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Custer Folio* (1909) above for coverage of the Otter National Forest in folio format.
Figure 36: Proclamation Diagram, Otter Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907, 12 miles north of the Montana-Wyoming border, one of Theodore Roosevelt’s Midnight Reserves. The area later became the nucleus of the Custer National Forest as the Custer’s Ashland Division. The area has been slightly reduced in the southwest, northeast, and in the center along the valley of Otter Creek.

PALOUSE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1907-1908

An independent Forest Reserve and, after March 4, 1907, a National Forest, the lands of the Palouse National Forest were transferred to the Coeur d’Alene National Forest on July 1, 1908 for administration and its name abolished. The lands of the former Palouse National Forest were then administered by the Coeur d’Alene for three years before being combined with other lands to establish the St. Joe National Forest, July 1, 1911. The area formed the western portion of the St. Joe National Forest. Once transferred, the area of the Palouse National Forest became the Palouse Ranger District of the St. Joe National Forest (see Figure 40, Page 292) and is still considered part of the St. Joe National Forest. However, it has been administered by the Clearwater National Forest since the 1973 administrative merger of the Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and St. Joe National Forests into the Idaho Panhandle National Forests.

The conventional wisdom has the name ‘palouse’ being derived from the French term for the large treeless plain region in eastern Washington stretching into Idaho: the Palouse, a word meaning grassy spot or place. However, Boone (p. 284) says that the name could originate from the name of a major village of Palouse Indians, Palus, located at the confluence of the Palouse and Snake Rivers. ‘Palus’ is the Sachapin Indian word for “something sticking down in the water,” in this case the something was a large rock, thought to be once a beaver’s heart, and which had an important religious significance for the Palouse Indians. The Palouse shared its headquarters with the Coeur d’Alene in the mining town of Wallace, Idaho and was one of the “Midnight Reserves” established on March 1 and 2, 1907 by President Theodore Roosevelt before the law banning new forest reserves in six western states, including Idaho, became effective.
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 2  *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3293  Established Forest Reserve on 194,404 gross acres.
    *Map/diagram accompanies text of this proclamation in U.S. Statutes at Large.

2) 1908, June 26  Executive Order 843  Forest abolished; all lands added to the Coeur
d’Alene National Forest.
    (effective July 1, 1908)

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

Palouse Forest Reserve, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907. See Figure 37, Page 272
Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906; compiled in part from War Dept. and public land surveys.
52 x 31 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval indeterminable).
Shows forest reserve, state, and Coeur d’Alene Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes and
streams. In lower left margin: “Longitude 40° West from Washington.” Indicates location of the 47th parallel. “Boise
Base-Line and Meridian. Includes blank legend boxes.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41588785

Coeur d’Alène National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
For complete citation to Executive Order No. 843 adding the entire Palouse National Forest to the Coeur d’Alène,
see under Coeur d’Alène National Forest.

![Figure 37: Proclamation Diagram, Palouse Forest Reserve, March 2, 1907, one of President Theodore Roosevelt’s Midnight Reserves.](image-url)
PEND D'OREILLE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1908-1910

The Pend d'Oreille National Forest was named for a local Indian Nation. However, Vardis Fisher, writing in the Federal Writers' Project, *Idaho: A Guide in Word and Picture* (Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, 1937, p. 411) says that "Whether the name was given to the local Indians because of their earrings or because of the shape of [Pend d'Oreille] Lake is said to resemble an ear is not known. The first seems more probable." Boone (p. 291) supports the former idea. Excellent thematic mapping exists for the Pend d'Oreille National Forest. Most of the thematic coverage comes from the U.S. Geological Survey mapping and the 1908 folio of the Priest River Forest Reserve and National Forest. See below under this forest's mapping record.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, June 26 (effective July 1, 1908) - Executive Order 844
   Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Coeur d'Alene (220,080 acres), Kootenai (165,242 acres), Cabinet (257,162 acres), & Priest River (270,880 acres) National Forests. Total acreage: 913,364 in the northernmost part of the Idaho panhandle.

2) 1910, May 6 - *Proclamation 1025, 36 Stat. 2688*
   1,600 acres eliminated. Name changed to the Pend Oreille National Forest dropping the "D" and the apostrophe in the name. Area as of December 31, 1910: 911,764 gross acres.

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

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

**Pend d'Oreille National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
1908. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 28 cm., folded to 30 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.
Map shows the four sources of land for the newly established Pend d'Oreille National Forest of 1908: “Part of Cabinet National Forest (Proclamation March 2, 1907); Part of Priest River National Forest (Proclamation March 2, 1907); Part of Kootenai National Forest (Proclamation Nov. 5, 1906); Part of Coeur d’Alene National Forest (Proclamation Nov. 6, 1906).” Also shows national forest, International, and state boundaries and where national forest boundaries coincide with drainage basin boundaries. “Boise Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA

**Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.**
For complete citation to Proclamation No. 1025 that changed the name of the Pend d’Oreille National Forest, see below under Pend Oreille National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Pend d’Oreille Folio.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; topography from U.S. Geological Survey maps; land lines from General Land Office plats; Jan., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W116°20’ – W116°10'/N49°00’ – N47°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 10 lettered sheets (A through J) in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet)
PEND OREILLE NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA
1910-1933

The Pend Oreille National Forest once extended from the Canadian border south to the Coeur d’Alene Mountains, a distance of over 80 miles. Its eastern boundary was the Montana state line and the crest of the divide which separates the drainages of the Kootenai and Priest Rivers formed its western boundary. On the south, its southern boundary included the largest body of water in the state of Idaho. With Executive Order 5616 of May 2, 1931, the Pend Oreille National Forest added lands in Montana becoming a two-state forest for the last two years of its existence before being discontinued altogether. Even though the Pend Oreille National Forest has been very well mapped by the Forest Service, no maps made for the Pend Oreille will show this two-state configuration. However, the 1932 topographic map of the Kootenai National Forest will show the area, as it depicts its adjoining boundary with the Pend Oreille. For all of its 25 years the Pend Oreille National Forest’s headquarters were located in Sandpoint, Idaho and at the time of its discontinuation, it was administered through four ranger districts: the Sandpoint Ranger District (headquarters, Sandpoint, Idaho), the Snyder Ranger District (headquarters, Meadow Creek, Idaho), the Smith Creek Ranger District (headquarters, Bonners Ferry, Idaho), and the Shiloh Ranger District (headquarters, Naples, Idaho).

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1910, May 6  
*Proclamation 1025, 36 Stat. 2688  Established National Forest from land formerly administered by the Pend d’Oreille National Forest. Other land eliminated. 1911 resurvey of the Pend Oreille National Forest measures the forest at 858,000 gross acres.

2) 1913, March 3  
Proclamation 1235, 37 Stat. 1777  Land eliminated to compensate the state of Idaho for the loss of its school sections to the National Forests.

3) 1927, June 8  

4) 1931, May 2  
(effective July 1, 1931)  
Executive Order 5616  Land transferred to and land added from the Kootenai National Forest. The Pend Oreille National Forest becomes a two state forest. Area: 792,212 gross acres. Forest abolished; all lands divided between the Kaniksu and to the Coeur d’Alene National Forests. The larger portion added to the Kaniksu National Forest; very small remainder in T. 53 N., R. 2 W., Boise Meridian, transferred to the Coeur d’Alene National Forest.

5) 1933, September 30  
Executive Order 6303

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

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 6, 1910.
Shows national forest, International, and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” and land “Eliminations.” Also shows towns and settlements, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian and Base.” The text of this Proclamation does not specifically change the name of the National Forest from Pend d’Oreille to Pend Oreille. Rather, it simply refers to the National Forest in its title and text as the “Pend Oreille National Forest.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 42194219
Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1919. (Topographic map)
1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N47°43’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 126 x 67 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Princeton Univ.; LC
OCLC: 756636322

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1922. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 41590375

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 41590398

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Forest visitor map)
1928. Scale ca. 1:253,440. W117°02’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N47°43’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 61 x 35 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA
OCLC: 27836303

Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1930. (Topographic map)
1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02’ – W115°55’/N49°00’ – N47°43’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 75 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition 1) without green forest layer; 2) without green forest layer with black contours; 3) without green forest layer or brown contour layer.
Lands of the Pend Oreille National Forest shown in green; contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Boise Meridian.” Public land for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1 (all three types)
OCLC: 41590778

**Pend Oreille National Forest, Idaho, 1930.** (Administrative map)

Lands of the Pend Oreille National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. “Boise Meridian.” Public land for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Region 1 (both editions)

**PRIEST RIVER FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-WASHINGTON 1897-1908**

This Forest Reserve was named for the nearby Priest River. The river was named in honor of Father John Roothaan, superior of the Society of Jesus, whose members did missionary work in Washington and Idaho. Originally, the lake was called Lake Roothaan, but it was changed to Priest Lake in 1890 in conjunction with the building of the Great Northern Railway through the region (Boone, p. 305). The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of February 22, 1897 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of Idaho of an indeterminate date, perhaps 1898, showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “645,120 acres.” Idaho lands formed the majority of the land base of the Priest River Forest Reserve and National Forest. Because the western boundary of the Priest River forest was placed on the crest of the drainage divide separating the Priest River drainage basin and the Pend Oreille River drainage basin, some Washington State lands were necessarily included in the Priest River Forest Reserve. It was always a two-state forest. The addition of some 305,620 acres adjacent to the Forest Reserve in Washington state occurred during Theodore Roosevelt’s “Midnight Reserves” action of March 1 and 2, 1907 and pushed the forest westward off the drainage divide down to the Pend Oreille River. The best mapping of this forest came from the U.S. Geological Survey under its 1897 mandate from congress to map and inventory the forest reserves. Newport, Washington served as the headquarters for the Priest River forest, later the headquarters for the Kaniksu after the 1908 reorganization of the national forests in the Idaho Panhandle region. (see Figure 1, Page 1 and Figure 38, Page 280)

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

(Effective March 1, 1898)

2) 1906, November 6  *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3257  270,880 acres of land added in Idaho.

3) 1907, March 2  *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3309  305,620 acres added in Washington state. Forest area as of 1907, 1,221,620 gross acres.

4) 1908, June 26  Executive Orders 844 & 845  Forest abolished, its lands used to establish the Pend d’Oreille (E.O. 844 – 270,880 acres) and the Kaniksu (E.O. 845 – 950,740 acres) National Forests.
(Effective July 1, 1908)

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

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Priest River Forest Reserve, Idaho and Washington:** Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.
36 x 23 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve, International, and state boundaries. Indicates location of the 49th parallel, the International Boundary with Canada, and in lower margin, “40° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base Line.” “Boise Meridian and Base Line.” Proclamation adds lands to the Priest River Forest Reserve, but the diagram does not indicate the location of the new lands. Where “Boundary by Proclamation of February 22, 1897 is still in force, it is so labeled.”

Holdings: LC; NA

**Priest River Forest Reserve, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907.**

*See Figure 38, Page 280*

31 x 32 cm., folded to 32 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows forest reserve, International, and state boundaries and a section of the Pend d'Oreille River. Indicates location of the 49th parallel, the International Boundary with Canada, and in lower margin, “40° West from Washington.” “Willamette Meridian and Base Line.” “Boise Meridian and Base Line.” Proclamation adds lands to the Priest River Forest Reserve in Washington state, but the diagram does not indicate the location of the new lands. Where “Boundary by Proclamation of February 22, 1897 is still in force, it is so labeled.”

Holdings: LC; NA

**Kaniksu National Forest, Idaho and Washington: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**

For complete citation see above under Kaniksu National Forest [(Executive Order] No. 845.

**Pend d’Oreille National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**

For complete citation see above under Pend d’Oreille National Forest [Executive Order] No. 844.

U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING

**Map of the Priest River Forest Reserve in Washington and Idaho.**

[U.S. General Land Office]; I. P. Berthrong.
53 x 38 cm. Relief shown by shading.

Map shows the boundary of the Priest River Forest Reserve centered on Priest Lake in Idaho and adjacent area in Washington State. Also shows International and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho. Public land grid not shown for areas in Washington.

Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

**Map of Priest River Forest Reserve Showing Land Classification and Density of Merchantable Timber.**

1899. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 27 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval not given and index contours not provided).


Shows four densities of merchantable timber (board feet of timber per acre) in four shades of green, agricultural land shown in orange, “burned area mainly restocking” in brown, and rivers, lakes, and streams in blue. Also shows forest reserve, International, and state boundaries, roads and railroads, and principal towns and settlements.


Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming

OCLC: 27836026

**Map of Priest River Forest Reserve Showing the Distribution of the Principal Timber Species.**

1899. Scale, ca. 1:250,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 27 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval not given and index contours not provided).

Shows ten types of timber species in as many colors. Also shows rivers, lakes, and streams in blue, forest reserve, international, and state boundaries, roads and railroads, and principal towns and settlements in black.


Holdings: Stanford Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; Univ. of Wyoming
OCLC: 27836008

Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Idaho (Kootenai Co), Sandpoint Quadrangle.


1901. Scale, 1:125,000. W117°00’ – W116°30’/N48°30’ – N48°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 39 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).


Shows eight land classifications: 5 classes of merchantable timber by density, cultivated land, grazing land, and barren (rock & brush) on a standard 30-minute U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. At the time the map was made, only the southern portion (between Priest Lake and the town of Newport) on the Priest River Forest Reserve is covered by the map. The area is now part of the Kaniksu National Forest.


Holdings: Yale Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Oregon; Brigham Young Univ.; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 27911441

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO


U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; from surveys by the International Boundary Survey and the General Land Office; the forest classification is the work of the Forest Service; Jan., 1908.


Shows national forest, International, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service installations, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundary shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheets 5 & 9 issued uncolored. “Willamette Meridian.” & “Boise Meridian.”

Holdings: Yale Univ.; NA; NAL
OCLC: 893684182

279
Figure 38: The Priest River Forest Reserve at its greatest extent in 1907 at 1,221,620 acres. This proclamation diagram shows the addition of over 305,000 acres in Washington State - a “Midnight Reserve” expansion. Previous to this addition the western boundary of the reserve ran along the drainage divide between the Pend Oreille River in the west and the Priest River on the east. The western portion went to establish the Kaniksu; the eastern to the Pend d’Oreille under two executive orders of 1908. Lands in the center of the forest east of Priest Lake (not shown) were eventually transferred to the state of Idaho as compensation for its school lands.

Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve & National Forest, Montana
1906-1908

As proclaimed, the Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve extended from the Montana-Wyoming state line north to the boundary with the Crow Indian Reservation in T. 7 S., Montana Meridian. The Big Horn River Canyon formed the forest’s eastern boundary. The forest was reduced to its present extent by the Proclamation of June 1, 1907. The elimination moved the southern boundary of the Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve 6 miles north of the Montana-Wyoming state line while the eastern boundary moved from the Big Horn River westward. The next year, the forest was abolished with all its lands combined with lands from the Yellowstone National Forest to form part of the new Beartooth National Forest. Now a part of the Beartooth District of the Custer National Forest, the Pryor Mountain unit of the District is located about 60 miles east of Red Lodge, adjacent to the Crow
Indian Reservation. The Pryor Mountains and the name of this Forest Reserve/National Forest comes from Pryor Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone River, named by Lewis & Clark after Sergeant Nathaniel Pryor, one of the members of their expedition (Cheney, p. 180). The Pryor Mountains had its supervisor’s headquarters across the state line in the town of Cody, Wyoming before becoming part of the Beartooth National Forest in 1908. (see Figure 28, Page 137 and Figure 39, Page 282)

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 6 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3258 Established Forest Reserve on 204,320 gross acres.
2) 1907, June 1 *Proclamation, 35 Stat. 2141 Land eliminated. Reserve reduced to 78,732 gross acres.
3) 1908, June 30 (effective July 1, 1908) Executive Order 896 Entire Forest combined with a part of the Yellowstone National Forest to establish the Beartooth National Forest.

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

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

**Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated November 6, 1906.**
See Figure 39, Page 282
1906. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows forest reserve boundary and Montana-Wyoming state line. In lower center margin: “Longitude 31°30’ West from Washington.” Indicates location of the 45th parallel. “Sixth Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA

**Pryor Mountains National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated June 1, 1907.**
1907. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 46 x 42 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.
Shows national forest boundary, land eliminated from the Pryor National Forest, and Montana-Wyoming state line. “Sixth Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA

**Beartooth National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.**
For full citation to the map to accompany Executive Order No. 896, see under Beartooth National Forest.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

See *Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Beartooth Folio* (1908, sheets 10 & 11) above for coverage of the Pryor Mountains National Forest in folio format.

281
Figure 39: Proclamation Diagram, showing the original extent of the Pryor Mountains Forest Reserve, dated November 6, 1906. The national forest was reduced by more than half through the elimination of lowland areas west of the Big Horn River or its lands in Ranges 28 and 29 E. and all lands in T. 9 South, both Montana Meridian, by the proclamation of June 1, 1907 - see Figure 29, Page 137 for the reduced Pryor Mountains Unit of the Custer National Forest. After being a part of the Beartooth National Forest from 1908 to 1932, the Pryor Mountain area became part of the Custer National Forest where it remains today.
The St. Joe National Forest’s name comes from the St. Joe River that flows through this part of Idaho. Originally, the river was named the St. Joseph River in 1842 by Father Pierre-Jean DeSmet, a catholic who established a mission on its banks. The name was shortened to St. Joe by local usage (Boone, p. 357). The St. Joe was created from lands formerly administered by the Coeur d’Alene National Forest on its northern border and from land of the Clearwater National Forest to the south, yielding a new forest in 1911 of just over one million acres. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the St. Joe has always been located in St. Maries, Idaho until the creation of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests in 1973. This was an administrative merger of the Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and the St. Joe National Forests in the “Panhandle” of northern Idaho extending into adjacent areas of Montana and Washington state. St. Maries, Idaho was demoted to a Ranger District and the city of Coeur d’Alene became the Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the now administratively combined forests. The three National Forests have been administered as one forest since July 1, 1973. One of the St. Joe’s original Ranger Districts, the Palouse R.D., is still considered part of the St. Joe National Forest but is administered by the Clearwater National Forest. (see Figure 37, Page 272 and Figure 40 Page 292).

Section 7 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 653) permitted the Secretary of Agriculture to accept donations of private land for forestry purposes provided that the land parcels are large enough and in close enough proximity to existing national forests to manage. The donor could retain rights to the timber and other resources on the land for a period not to exceed twenty years. The hardships of the 1930s many private timberland owners found it difficult to pay state and county property taxes. So, to avoid confiscation by the state or county, some timberland owners gave their forest land to the federal government. In fiscal year 1934, the St. Joe National Forest received three donations of forest land from private owners; one of 9,105 acres, one of 9,005 acres, and another of 205 acres. The next year a large donation of 83,042 acres was accepted. And in fiscal year 1936, 69,371 acres were accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture. On July 12, 1938, the Secretary agreed to accept a large but disconnected donation of land from J. W. and Gertrude Booth. Most of the donation, over 12,000 acres, were outside national forest boundaries and a smaller parcel, 2,680 acres, was inside the boundaries of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest. These lands were formally added to the national forests under the Secretary of Agriculture’s Order of September 13, 1956.

Private lands on the far upper reaches of the St. Joe River about a half a mile below St. Joe Lake were purchased in 1971 using money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The St. Joe National Forest was then being studied for potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic River System. At its July 8, 1971 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission established the St. Joe National Forest Purchase Unit and at the same time, approved the purchase of 262.88 acres on either side of the St. Joe River for a distance of 6 miles on the Red Ives Ranger District. The area purchased is now an important segment of the 66 mile St. Joe Wild and Scenic River.

The Northern Region compiled and issued a set of five ranger district maps dated 1968 derived from the "Class A" administrative map of 1967. Only one ranger district map, that of the St. Maries Ranger District, has so far been identified dated 1974. The 1972 administrative map of the St. Joe National Forest served as the base for this single ranger district map. The St. Maries Ranger District was a new ranger district created after the 1973 administrative merger of the Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and St. Joe National Forests into the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. At the same time as the administrative merger, a reorganization of the ranger districts in northern Idaho also took place. The reorganization was likely the reason the Northern Region made the map of the St. Maries Ranger District. It is interesting to note that besides the paper edition of the 1927 St. Joe administrative map at 1:253,440-scale, the Forest Service also issued an edition of this map printed on cloth.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1911, June 29  
   (effective July 1, 1911)  
   *Proclamation 1143, 37 Stat. 1697*  
   Established national forest from lands formerly administered by the Clearwater (223,300 acres) and the Coeur d’Alene (810,200 acres) National Forests. Total area at establishment: 1,033,500 acres.

2) 1912, June 4  
   Proclamation 1198, 37 Stat. 1743  
   Proclamation 1143 of June 29, 1911 amended to allow the state of Idaho to select lands in the St. Joe National Forest to compensate for the state’s school sections that were included within the boundaries of the national forests.

3) 1923, October 5  
   Executive Order 3913  
   Proclamation 1198 of June 4, 1912 amended. As of June 30, 1924, the St. Joe National Forest measures 867,450 gross acres.

5) 1934, April 30 Public Law 73-182, 48 Stat. 649 Authorizes land additions under the Exchange Act of 1922 in T. 40 N. Rs. 1 to 5 W. and in T. 41 N., Rs. 1 to 4 W., Boise Meridian. The law also facilitates the establishment of an experimental forest by the University of Idaho near Moscow.

6) 1956, September 13 Secretary of Agriculture Order 21 Federal Register 7462 Land described in the Order that has been or may be acquired under Weeks Law of 1911, the Clarke-NeNary Act of 1924 or the Exchange Act of 1925 added.

7) 1959, September 10 (effective July 1, 1959) Public land Order 1976 24 Federal Register 7459 Land transferred to and from the Clearwater National Forest. As of June 30, 1960, the St. Joe National Forest measures 1,091,750 gross acres.


9) 1966, December 29 Public land Order 4128 32 Federal Register 54 Proclamations establishing the Coeur d’Alene, Clearwater and the St. Joe National Forests are revoked in so far as they affect Section 36 of T. 42 N., R. 4 E., Boise Meridian. 640 acres of state school lands are thus eliminated from the St. Joe National Forest. Area: 1,077,889 gross acres.

10) 1971, July 8 National Forest Reservation Commission decision St. Joe National Forest Purchase Unit established for the purpose of buying land along a 6 mile stretch on both sides of the upper St. Joe River (262.88 acres).

11) 1978, November 10 Public Law 95-625 (Section 708) 92 Stat. 3467 (3529) A 66.3 mile section of the St. Joe River above the confluence of the North Fork, St. Joe River named as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Area as of September 30, 2018: 1,076,894 gross acres.

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

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1911. [Proclamation] No. 1143. 1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°00’ – W115°00’/N47°30’ – N46°55’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 77 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, [drainage] “Divide forming National Forest boundary,” lands “Formerly part of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest” shown in green, and lands “Formerly part of the Clearwater National Forest” shown without color. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent parts of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. The newly created St. Joe National Forest includes the lands of the former Palouse National Forest that were transferred from the Coeur d’Alene National Forest. Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA OCLC: 41588367

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Coeur d’Alene Folio (1909, sheets 10-25) above for early thematic coverage of the St. Joe National Forest when it was largely part of the Coeur d’Alene National Forest.

No U.S. Geological Survey reference to this atlas in its annual report series.

Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1921. (Topographic map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, 1919, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced at District Office, 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1921. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02' – W115°00'/N47°30' – N46°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 130 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Hachures and contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.”

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society

OCLC: 41589505


Holdings: LC; NA

Hachures and contours shown in brown; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

**St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1925.** (Administrative map)
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 41588995

**St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1927.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E. L. Mehurin; traced by E. L. Mehurin; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W117°02’ – W115°00’/N47°30’ – N46°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 37 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. This map was also found in an edition printed on cloth.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Boston Public Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1
OCLC: 781299130

**St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1927.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E. L. Mehurin; traced by E. L. Mehurin; revised 1926. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: San Diego Public Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 65668253

**St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1935.** (Topographic map)
Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; hachures and contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: LC; NA; Region 1

**St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1935.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Chicago; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Oregon; LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 27836170

**St. Joe and Clearwater National Forest and surrounding territory, Idaho, 1936.** (Administrative map)

See under: Part V, Maps of the Region, Section B, Sub-Regional maps

**St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1940.** (Topographic map)
1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W117°02’ – W115°00’/N47°30’ – N46°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 96 x 139 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition without green forest layer or brown contour layer.
Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; hachures and contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game preserve, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Boise Meridian.”
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 41589542

**St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1954.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation areas, and airfields. Includes “Key Map” and “Forest Service Map Accuracy Diagram.” “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Utah; LC; NA: NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 28951557

**St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1954.** (Administrative map)
Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Some examples of this map have hand stamped, “The National Forest land in most part as indicated in T. 39 N., R. 1 E. is in error.” Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Principal Meridian, Montana for adjacent areas of Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Washington; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 60757304

St. Joe National Forest, Idaho, 1954. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; rivers, lakes, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, wilderness area, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, and landing fields. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Principal Meridian, Montana in adjacent areas of Montana.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Idaho State Historical Society; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Southern Methodist Univ.; Central Washington Univ.; LC; Region 1

OCLC: 65668280

St. Joe National Forest, 1967. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail numbers, special area boundary, recreation sites, ski areas and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, and Forest Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the St. Joe National Forest in relation to the state of Idaho, table of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of Interest,” wildlife drawings, and listing of Forest Service ranger stations. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. “Forest Service Map Class-C.”


Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Idaho State Historical Society; Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Utah State Univ.; Western Washington Univ.; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); Memorial Univ. of Newfoundland

OCLC: 41590057
St. Joe National Forest, Avery Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray. Private or other ownership shown uncolored. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library
OCLC: 13301432

St. Joe National Forest, Calder Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray. Private or other ownership shown uncolored. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Washington State Library
OCLC: 32611028

St. Joe National Forest, Clarkia Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:142,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 47 x 55 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray. Private or other ownership shown uncolored. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Washington State Library
OCLC: 32611031

St. Joe National Forest, Palouse Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 57 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray. Private or other ownership shown uncolored. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Washington State Library; LC
OCLC: 5440460

St. Joe National Forest, Red Ives Ranger District, 1968. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 58 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in gray. Private or other ownership shown uncolored. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Washington State Library
OCLC: 12703793

St. Joe National Forest, 1971. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, road mileages between stars, trails and trail
numbers, special area boundary, recreation sites, ski areas and points of interest shown in red; lakes and streams shown
in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, and Forest
Service administrative installations. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the St. Joe National Forest in relation
to the state of Idaho, table of “Improved recreation sites” and “Points of Interest,” wildlife drawings, and listing of Forest
Service ranger stations. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. “Forest Service Map – Class C.”

Winter Sports Area south of St. Maries” and “Towing a trail of logs on the St. Joe River.”

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Michigan; Texas Tech Univ.

OCLC: 65668275

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Missoula, Montana, in 1971 from U.S.
Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps constructed by photogrammetric methods.
86 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lands of the St. Joe National Forest shown in dark green; adjacent national forest land shown in light green; paved and all
weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national
forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service
administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Source Diagram” and “Key Map.” “Forest
Service Map Class A.” “Boise Meridian and Principal Meridian Montana.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 5572669

St. Joe National Forest, St. Maries Ranger District, 1974. (Administrative map)
Base 1972 Forest Series.

Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, ranger district, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails,
railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. National forest land shown in
gray. Private or other ownership shown uncolored. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC: 13301534

Idaho Panhandle National Forests (Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene and St. Joe National Forests), Washington, Idaho and
Montana, 1974. (Administrative map)
See under Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Washington, Idaho, and Montana

SELWAY NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO
1911-1934

Boone (p. 335) notes that the Selway River, from which the name of the Selway National Forest is derived, was “named for
Thomas Selway, sheepman from Beaverhead County, Montana, who ran large herds in the Selway country from the 1890s into
the early 1900s.” She disputes the idea that ‘Selway’ is a Nez Perce word meaning ‘stream of easy canoeing’ (Federal Writers
Project, Idaho, p. 285) by saying that the waters of the Selway River are not smooth, not easy canoeing, and should there be such
a Nez Perce word it is purely coincidental. The forest formerly extended from the prairies of central Idaho on the west to the
summit of the Bitterroot Mountains on the east, and as such, embraced a wide variety of geographic and climatic conditions. No
forest visitors map was ever made for the Selway, perhaps due to its isolation and the higher mapping priorities elsewhere in the
Northern District. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for this short lived forest were located in Kooskia, Idaho. At the time of its
discontinuation, the Selway National Forest had four ranger districts with ranger districts, the Middlefork, Selway, Lochsa, and
Moose Creek, all headquartered at Kooskia, Idaho. (see Figure 40, Page 292)
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, June 29
   (effective July 1, 1911)
   *Proclamation 1140, 37 Stat. 1695

2) 1931, June 9
   (effective July 1, 1931)
   Executive Order 5646

3) 1934, October 29
   Executive Order 6889

Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Nezperce (117,140 acres) and the Clearwater (1,684,860 acres) National Forests with a total initial area of 1,802,000 gross acres.

Land transferred to the Bitterroot National Forest. Area decreased to 1,757,196 gross acres. Forest abolished; all lands divided among the Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo, and Nezperce National Forests.

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

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Selway National Forest, Idaho: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 29, 1911 and effective July 1, 1911.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO


U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1915. (Topographic map)

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1915. (Topographic map)
Figure 40: The geographic location of the Selway National Forest in 1932 with headquarters in Kooskia, Idaho. Two years later the Selway would be abolished, and its lands added to all four of its neighboring forests, the Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo, and Nezperce National Forests. From the map *National Forests, Region 1, 1932* at 1:1,267,200-scale.
Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1918. (Topographic map)
1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°50' – W114°20'/N46°45' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Map has partial topography for the Selway National Forest.
Holdings: NA

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1921. (Administrative map)
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Idaho State Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 56987982

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Topographic map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W115°50’ – W114°20’/N46°45’ – N45°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 105 x 105 cm. Relief shown by hachures, contours, and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet). Also issued in an edition without pink alienated land layer and in an edition with red compass roses. Alienated land within national forest boundaries shown in pink; contours and hachures shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid for adjacent areas in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: NA; Region 1

Selway National Forest, Idaho, 1928. (Administrative map)
1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W116°00’ – W114°10’/N46°45’ – N45°40’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition. Idaho State Historical Society has another edition of this map showing forest protection districts ( OCLC: 41588821)
Lands of the Selway National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other buildings, lakes and streams. “Boise Meridian.” Public land grid in adjacent areas of Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Idaho State Historical Society; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 41588823
SHORT PINE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH DAKOTA
1905-1908

These hills were so named to distinguish them from the Long Pine Hills just across the state line in Montana. The “Short” in the name refers to the length of the hills not of the pine trees found there (Sneve, page 415). This forest’s area is now a part of the Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest, Montana-South Dakota. The National Archives has a copy of the original printed presidential proclamation of July 22, 1905 together with a cut out section of a General Land Office map of the state of South Dakota of an indeterminate date (1901?) showing the boundaries and land area of the newly established two unit Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “Western Division = 11,680 acres; Eastern Division = 7,360 acres. Total Area = 19,040 acres.” Like other smaller forests in northwestern South Dakota, the Short Pine forest was headquartered at Camp Crook. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. (see Figure 41, Page 295)

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1905, July 22 Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3129 Established Forest Reserve on 19,040 acres.
2) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 908 Short Pine National Forest combines with the

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

See Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio (1909 and 1917) for coverage of the Short Pine National Forest in folio format.

SIOUX NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA-SOUTH DAKOTA
1908-1920

The Native American people who inhabited this area’s hills and plains have given their name to this national forest. Proclamation 1181 of February 15, 1912 (37 Stat. 1729) allowed the state of South Dakota to select lands within the boundaries of the Black Hills, Harney, and Sioux National Forests to satisfy the state’s common school grant. These lands were selected and deleted over time. Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters was established at Camp Crook, South Dakota from 1908 to 1919, and briefly, perhaps in anticipation of its merger with the Custer National Forest, in Miles City, Montana from 1919 to 1920. After being absorbed by the Custer National Forest in 1920, the five areas in southeastern Montana and northwestern South Dakota were referred to as the Sioux Division of the Custer National Forest. It is now called the Sioux Ranger District of the Custer-Gallatin National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 908 Established National Forest from lands formerly

3) 1911, June 30  (effective July 1, 1911)  *Proclamation 1156, 37 Stat. 1706  9,000 acres added in South Dakota and 46,020 acres eliminated in both Montana and South Dakota for classification purposes. Area now measures 200,002 acres: 115,260 in Montana; 84,742 in South Dakota.

4) 1914, July 28  Executive Order 2004  Lands eliminated by Proclamation 1156 of June 30, 1911 for classification purposes restored to the public domain. Area decreased to 200,002 gross acres.


6) 1920, January 13  Executive Order 3216  Forest abolished; all lands transferred to the Custer National Forest.

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

*Figure 41:* Lands of the former Sioux National Forest (much reduced) in 1932 after the Sioux was added to the Custer National Forest in 1920. The map shows, in Montana: the former 1) Ekalaka National Forest, now a discontinuous unit (see Figure 30, Page 155); 2) Long Pine National Forest. In South Dakota: 3) the two small units of the Short Pines National Forest south of Camp Crook; 4) the Slim Buttes National Forest; 5) the two units of the Cave Hills National Forest north of Buffalo, all of which merged to form the Sioux National Forest in 1908. From the map *National Forests, Region 1, 1932* at 1:1,267,200-scale.
Sioux National Forest, Montana and South Dakota: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 15, 1909].
1909. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white sheets. Relief not indicated.

**Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts)** [South Dakota portion]: 53 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. This sheet shows the boundaries of and additions to the former Cave Hills, Short Pine, and Slim Buttes National Forests that make up the South Dakota portion of the Sioux National Forest. “Montana Principal Meridian.” “Black Hills Meridian.”

**Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts)** [Montana portion]: 51 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. This sheet shows the boundaries and additions to the former Ekalaka and Long Pine National Forests that make up the Montana portion of the Sioux National Forest. “Montana Principal Meridian.” “Black Hills Meridian.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Sioux National Forest, Montana and South Dakota: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated June 30, 1911.
1911. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black and white sheets. Relief not indicated.

**Part One of Diagram (Diagram in two parts)** [South Dakota portion]: 54 x 46 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Shows national forest boundaries and lands added and lands eliminated by this Proclamation. Includes 13 insets of various sizes surrounding the map providing enlargements of smaller land ownership changes. “Montana Principal Meridian.” “Black Hills Meridian.”

**Part Two of Diagram (Diagram in two parts)** [Montana portion]: 54 x 43 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Shows national forest boundaries and lands added and lands eliminated from the Sioux National forest by this Proclamation. Includes two large insets at the top of the sheet providing enlargements of smaller land ownership changes. “Montana Principal Meridian.” “Black Hills Meridian.”

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 35769792

Sioux National forest, South Dakota and Montana: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 3, 1919.
1919. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104º45’ – W103º00’/N46º00’ – N45º15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 60 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Shows national forest boundaries. Land eliminations are shown in red; land eliminated through state land exchange shown in patterned red screen. Map identifies the administrative structure of the Sioux National Forest revealing its heritage: Ekalaka Division and Long Pines Division in Montana; Short Pines Division, Cave Hills Division, and Slim Buttes Division in South Dakota. Shows settlements, roads, trails, and drainage features. “Black Hills and Montana Meridians.” This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by [Proclamation] No. 1536.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey; land lines from General Land Office plats; classification by Forest Service; Feb., 1909.
1909. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W104º40’ – W103º00’/N46º00’ – N45º19’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 8 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 50 and 100 feet). Also issued in a black & white edition. Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. General land classification shown in color and the type of alienated land within national forest boundaries shown by letter, both keyed to a separate legend sheet. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. “Princ. Mer. Montana and Base.” “Black Hills Mer. and Base.” Only sheets 1 through 4 (Ekalaka Division) are colored in the colored edition.


Holdings: Yale Univ.

OCLC: 844003289
**Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Sioux Folio.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Missoula, April, 1917, from G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys by C. F. Farmer, E. R. Johnson, K. D. Swan, W. P. Stephens; traced by K. D. Swan, G. H. Stadler, J. Ewen. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey. [U.S. Forest Service Directory for October 1922 has a W. P. Stephenson in District One Missoula Engineering Division as in charge of entry surveys. W. P. Stephens as a contributor to the Sioux Folio most likely was a misprinting and should be W. P. Stephenson].

1917. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W104°40’ – W103°00’/N46°00’ – N45°19’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 12 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by contours and hachures (contour interval 50 and 100 feet). Contours (incomplete) shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, ranches, roads, and trails. Index to map sheets found on the front cover of the atlas. Sheets 1 through 4 cover the Ekalaka Division; sheets 5 & 6 cover the Long Pine Division; sheet 7 shows the Cave Hills Division; sheets 8 & 9 cover the Short Pine Division; sheets 10 through 12 show the Slim Buttes Division.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL; Region 1

OCLC: 894915031

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING**

**Sioux National forest, South Dakota and Montana, 1919.** (Administrative map)


Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1

OCLC: 57004661

**SLIM BUTTES FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, SOUTH DAKOTA 1904-1908**

This 58,160-acre Forest Reserve was located on the Slim Buttes in northwest South Dakota, so named because of the butte’s appearance (Sneve, page 432). Like other smaller forests in northwestern South Dakota, the Slim Buttes was once headquartered at Camp Crook, South Dakota. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. (see Figure 41, Page 295)

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1904, March 5 Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2337 Established Forest Reserve.

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIOS**

SNOWY MOUNTAINS FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, MONTANA
1906-1908

Named for the mountains embraced by this Forest Reserve/National Forest south of Lewiston, Montana, the Snowy Mountains National Forest was made part of the Jefferson National Forest in 1908 until the Jefferson's discontinuation in 1932. In that year it the Snowy Mountains area along with the rest of the Jefferson National Forest lands became the Jefferson Division of the Lewis and Clark National Forest. In area, it has remarkably survived unchanged from its establishment in 1906 to the present. Headquarters for the Snowy Mountains forest were located in Great Falls, Montana. Executive Order 908 of July 2, 1908, affected over 70 national forests by recombining existing forests into new larger ones, changing names, or both. Thus, there was no map made to accompany this order. (see Figure 33, Page 198)

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1906, November 5 *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3246 Established Forest Reserve on 126,080 areas in Montana’s Big Snowy Mountains.
2) 1908, July 2 Executive Order 908 Entire Forest combined with Little Belt, Little Rockies, and Highwood Mountain National Forests to establish the Jefferson National Forest.

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

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION


Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA
OCLC: 742003855

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO


YELLOWSTONE PARK TIMBER LAND RESERVE, WYOMING
1891-1902

The Yellowstone National Park and the later, lesser known Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve were both named for the Yellowstone River which was called by the Indians Mi – tsi – a – da – zi, or “Yellow Rock River.” This name was carried over by the French fur trappers as Roche Jaune for the yellow soil and rock in the river’s canyon. Lewis and Clark who crossed the river in Montana, transcribed the river’s name as Yellowstone on their maps (Urbanek, p. 231). The very first forest reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve’s original area is largely part of the present-day Shoshone National Forest, administered by the Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) of the Forest Service. (see Figure 1, Page 1)

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1891, March 30 Proclamation, 26 Stat. 1565 Established Forest Reserve on the eastern border of Yellowstone National Park on 1,239,040 gross acres. Supplemented Proclamation of March 30, 1891 making the boundaries of the Forest Reserve more clearly defined.
2) 1891, September 10 Proclamation, 27 Stat. 989 880,533 acres added and 310,293 acres eliminated and transferred to the Teton Forest Reserve. Name officially changed to Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Total area increased to 1,809,280 gross acres.
3) 1902, May 22 Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999
**U.S. GENERAL LAND OFFICE MAPPING**

*Map of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve: Created by Proclamations of March 30 and Sept. 10, 1891.*
1899. Scale, 1:126,720 (1 inch = 2 miles). No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & White. 41 x 51 cm. Relief shown by hachures
Shows forest reserve, national park, and state boundaries, cabins, roads, trails, marshes, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not provide detail of Yellowstone National Park. The Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve is located Yellowstone National Park on its eastern and southern boundaries.
Holdings: NA

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING**

*Teton Forest Reserve and Southern Part of Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, Showing Land Classification and Wooded Areas.*
45 x 36 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 200 feet).
Main report title: Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve (Wyoming), from notes by Dr. T. S. Brandegee, pages 213-216.
Shows two classes of wooded areas in two shades of green: coniferous timber & quaking aspen. Also shows agricultural land in Orange and burned areas in dark blue; contours in brown; water features in blue, however, Jackson, Jenny and other lakes are not shown in blue.
Holdings: 13 libraries
OCLC: 27911295

**Yellowstone National Park and Forest Reserve.** (Topographic map)
From maps by the U.S. Geological Survey. Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.
1896. Scale, 1:250,000. W111°00’ – W109°30’/N45°00’ – N44°00’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
46 x 49 cm., folded to 27 x 9 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).
Contours shown in brown; roads (completed and projected), trails, and old wagon roads shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national park, forest reserve, state, and county boundaries and the Continental Divide.
Two panels of text (rules and regulations and instructions to travelers) on verso. Panel title: Map of Yellowstone National Park and adjoining Forest Reservation with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park. The name on the map for the Forest Reserve is “Yellowstone Park Forest Reservation” shown in its entirety and the name of the Forest Reserve to the south of the park is “Teton Forest Reservation.
This map was reprinted at least 10 times and inserted in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Interior between 1896 and 1910. However the one described here was issued separately and folded. Between 1902 and 1910 the map was entitled: Yellowstone National Park and part of abutting Forest Reserve.
Holdings: LC

**YELLOWSTONE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, IDAHO-MONTANA-WYOMING 1902-1908**

The National Archives has copies of the original printed presidential proclamations of June 13, 1902, January 29, 1903, May 4, 1904, and May 2, 1905 together with cut out sections of General Land Office maps of the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho of indeterminate dates, showing the boundaries and land area of the Forest Reserve hand drawn in green and annotated “1,834,240 acres” on the June 13, 1902 proclamation, “8,329,200 acres” on the proclamation of January 29, 1903, “7,810,600 acres” on the May 4, 1904 proclamation, and “7,988,560 acres” on the proclamation of May 22, 1905. The immense Yellowstone forest had several administrative headquarters. Livingston, Montana for its Montana acreage; St. Anthony, Idaho for its areas in Idaho; and in Wyoming, in Cody for its Shoshone Division, in Jackson for its Teton Division and in Pinedale for its Wind River Division. These towns later served as headquarter cities for the forests that succeeded the Yellowstone. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve absorbed the land areas of the Absaroka and Teton Forest Reserves in 1903 and continued to add unreserved public land

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299
until it grew to 8,317,880 gross acres (see Figure 42, Page 320). Effective July 1, 1908, the Forest Service, in its redistricting program, dispersed the lands of the immense Yellowstone National Forest by creating seven newly configured national forests in three states and formally discontinued the use of the name Yellowstone.

**ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY**

1) 1902, May 22  
   Proclamation, 32 Stat. 1999  
   Established Forest Reserve from lands formerly administered by the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve. Area: 1,809,440 gross acres.

2) 1902, June 13  
   Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2006  
   24,960 acres added. Area: 1,834,240 gross acres.

3) 1903, January 29  
   Proclamation, 32 Stat. 2030  
   All land comprising the Absaroka (1,834,240 acres) and Teton (4,127,360 acres) Forest Reserves added. Another 1,056,000 acres in Wyoming added. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve now has lands in both the states of Wyoming and Montana embracing 8,329,200 gross acres.

4) 1904, May 4  
   Proclamation, 33 Stat. 2344  

5) 1905, May 22  
   Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3049  
   177,960 acres between the Snake and Teton Rivers added in Idaho. The Yellowstone Forest Reserve now has lands in the states of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming measuring 7,988,560 gross acres.

6) 1907, March 2  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3291  
   353,960 acres added and 24,640 acres eliminated throughout the reserve. Area now stands at 8,317,880 gross acres.

7) 1908, July 1  
   Executive Orders 871, 872, 875, 895, & 896  
   Land divided to create the Targhee (E.O. 873, 874, 871 – 303,000 acres), Teton (E.O. 872 – 1,591,200 acres), and Wyoming (E.O. 873 – 976,320 acres) National Forests in District 4; the Bonneville (E.O. 874 – 1,627,840 acres) and Shoshone (E.O. 895 – 1,689,680 acres) National Forests in District 2; and the Absaroka (E.O. 875 – 745,680 acres) and Beartooth (E.O. 896 – 606,560 acres) National Forest in District 1. Use of the name “Yellowstone” discontinued by the Forest Service.

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

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS**

**Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Wyoming and Montana: President’s Proclamation Jan’y. 29, 1903.**  
[U.S. General Land Office].  
Andres B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.  
1904.  
Scale, 1:633,600 (10 miles to 1 inch).  
W111°05’ – W108°30’/N45°45’ – N42°00’.  
Public land (Township & Range) grid.  
Color.  
79 x 41 cm.  
Relief shown by shading.  
Map shows the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in green and, outlined red, shows its four divisions: Absaroka Division, Shoshone Division, Teton Division, and Wind River Division. Also shows the Yellowstone National Park in purple, the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in yellow, and major water features in blue along with state boundaries, settlements, railroads, and minor streams. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal and Wind River Meridians and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map issued separately and not as a map/diagram with the text of the printed proclamation of January 29, 1903.  
Holdings: NA

**Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Wyoming and Montana: President’s Proclamation May 4, 1904.**  
[U.S. General Land Office].  
Andrew B. Graham, Photo-Litho. Washington, D.C.  
1904.  
Scale, 1:633,600 (10 miles to 1 inch).  
W111°05’ – W108°30’/N45°45’ – N42°00’.  
Public land (Township & Range) grid.  
Color.  
79 x 41 cm.  
Relief shown by shading. Also issued in a black & white edition.
Map shows the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in green and, outlined red, shows its four divisions: Absaroka Division; Shoshone Division; Teton Division; Wind River Division. Also shows the Yellowstone National Park in purple, the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation in yellow, and major water features in blue along with state boundaries, settlements, railroads, and minor streams. Public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal and Wind River Meridians and in Montana on the Montana Principal Meridian. Map issued separately and not as a map/diagram with the text of the printed proclamation of May 4, 1904.
Holdings: NA

Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho: Diagram forming a part of Proclamation dated March 2, 1907. See Figure 42, Page 302
50 x 33 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows forest reserve, Indian Reservation, national park, and state boundaries. Indicates location of the 44th parallel and erroneously identifies the point “110° West from Washington” which is actually west of the Greenwich Meridian.
Proclamation adds lands to and eliminates lands from the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, but these lands are not identified on the map. “Sixth Principal Meridian and Base.” “Montana Principal Meridian and Base.” “Boise Principal Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: LC

Absaroka National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under Absaroka National Forest above for a complete citation to the map/diagram that accompanies Executive Order No. 875 establishing the second Absaroka forest from lands of the Yellowstone National Forest.

Beartooth National Forest, Montana: Diagram forming a part of Executive Order effective July 1, 1908.
See under Beartooth National Forest above for a complete citation to the map/diagram that accompanies Executive Order No. 896 establishing the Beartooth National Forest from lands of the Yellowstone National Forest.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

For the Absaroka Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve in Montana,
see Absaroka Forest Reserve, Montana, 1902-1903.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Addition to the Teton Division of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Idaho.
1906. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 33 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Shows the addition to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve by the Proclamation of May 22, 1905 in Idaho. This area, between the Snake and the Teton Rivers, adjacent to the Yellowstone Forest Reserve would later become the southern part of the Targhee National Forest and, briefly, part of the Palisade National Forest, 1910-1917. Map has five blank legend boxes. “Boise Meridian and Base.”
Holdings: NA
Figure 42: Proclamation of March 2, 1907, a "Midnight Reserve" proclamation expanding the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, showing the Reserve at its immense size of 8,317,880 gross acres before being divided into seven new national forests on July 1, 1908 in an effort the Forest Service called “Redistricting.” The Yellowstone National Park shown without detail on this map provides a good reference point.
VIII. The Colville National Forest under the Northern Region, 1943-1974

COLVILLE FOREST RESERVE & NATIONAL FOREST, WASHINGTON
1907-PRESENT
1943-1973 ADMINISTERED BY THE NORTHERN REGION

This short section provides information on the Colville National Forest during the time it was administered by the Northern Region. The reasons for the transfer had to do with an increase in the land area of the national forests in northeastern Washington State and the inadequacy of the town of Republic to continue to host a national forest Supervisor's Headquarters.

In the 1930s, purchases of land by the federal government in northeastern Washington State from economically distressed settlers brought many more acres into the National Forest System. The purchase project, named the Northeastern Washington Scattered Settlers' Project, acquired private lands located between the Columbia and Pend Oreille rivers. These lands were turned over the Soil Conservation Service in 1936, but because the agency lacked fire protection capabilities, the Forest Service acquired the land on August 10, 1939 under an act of Congress (53 Stat. 1347). They were added to the Kaniksu National Forest's Colville and Newport Ranger Districts. The newly acquired land straddled the boundary between the Pacific Northwest Region (then the North Pacific Region) and the Northern Region.

Forest Service administrators also recognized the inadequacy of the town of Republic, Washington to continue serving as the headquarters of the Colville National Forest. The mining town lacked housing and a public infrastructure making the town unsuitable for raising families. The only other town in the area that could adequately host a forest supervisor's headquarters was Colville, but the town was already the location of the Colville District Ranger Station of the Kaniksu National Forest. This, together with an increase in the forest land to be managed, an even more ambitious change would have to be considered by the Chief of the Forest Service and the regional foresters than just moving the supervisor's office. By late 1942 the Forest Service made its decision. First, the Colville National Forest was placed under Region One administration. The boundary between Regions One and Six moved west to the Ferry-Okanogan county line in Washington State with the Tonasket Ranger District of the Colville National Forest in Okanogan County transferred to the Chelan National Forest in Region 6. The Kaniksu National Forest’s Colville Ranger District became part of the Colville National Forest and the supervisor’s office for the Colville was relocated from the rough mining town of Republic to the town of Colville, Washington. The Newport Ranger District remained a part of the Kaniksu National Forest.

The Colville National Forest was returned to the Pacific Northwest Region for administration in 1973, a year after the Northern Region reorganized the forests in its northwestern sector by establishing the Idaho Panhandle National Forests, a combination of the Kaniksu, Coeur d’Alene, and St. Joe National Forests.

The maps produced by Region One for the Colville National Forest appear in every respect like maps produced for other forests in the Northern Region from 1943 to 1973, and not those of the Pacific Northwest Region.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1907, March 1  
   *Proclamation, 34 Stat. 3288  
   Established Forest Reserve (Midnight Reserve on 869,520 gross acres.

2) 1910, May 9  
   *Proclamation 1033, 36 Stat. 2695  
   Land eliminated. Area reduced to 825,854 gross acres.

3) 1921, November 4  
   Proclamation 1614, 42 Stat. 2256  
   Land eliminated to compensate the state of Washington for state school lands included in the National Forests. Area reduced to 815,360 gross acres.

4) 1927, March 4  
   Public Law 69-787, 44 Stat. 1412  
   2,851 acres or approximately 5.5 sections of land added in T. 36 N., R. 34 E., Willamette Meridian, under the authority of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. Area: 810,441 gross acres.

5) 1927, September 27  
   Executive Order 4727  
   Privately owned lands described in the Executive Order, eliminated from the Colville National Forest. Area reduced to 810,166 gross acres.

6) 1939, August 10  
   Public Law 76-374, 53 Stat. 1347  
   Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest in Washington State added.

303
7) 1943, August 23
   Public land Order 162
   (effective July 1, 1943)
   Colville National Forest land in Okanogan County
   transferred to the Chelan National Forest.

-- Administration of the Colville National Forest passes to Region 1, Northern Region, from Region 6, North Pacific Region --

8) 1943, August 23
   Public land Order 163
   Land added from the Kaniksu National Forest
   (its Colville Ranger District) Area after changes
   of 1943: 728,638 gross acres.

9) 1954, May 20
   Public land Order 966
   Kaniksu National Forest lands (Sullivan Lake
   Ranger District) transferred to the Colville National
   Forest. Area enlarged to 1,007,874 gross acres.

-- 1974 Administration of the Colville National Forest returns to Region 6, Pacific Northwest Region, for administration.

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

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING [NORTHERN REGION]**

**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1943.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this is a temporary map assembled from prints of the 1938 Colville and 1939 Kaniksu, supplemented by corrections and additions.


Map represents the transfer of Colville National Forest lands west of the Ferry/Okanogan County line to the Chelan National Forest, the addition of lands of the Kaniksu National Forest east of the Pend Oreille River to the Colville National Forest, and the transfer of the Colville National Forest from Region 6 (North Pacific Region) to Region 1 (Northern Region). Holdings: NA; Region 1

**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1943.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this is a temporary map assembled from prints of the 1938 Colville and 1939 Kaniksu, supplemented by corrections and additions.

1943. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W119°00’ – W117°20’/N49°07’ – N48°02’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; adjoining national forest land shown in light green. Also shows national forest, International, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. “Willamette Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Harvard College Library; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; Washington State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 33420097

**Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953.** (Administrative map)

1953. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119°00’ – W117°00’/N49°00’ – N48°05’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 123 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer. Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Colville National Forest in the State of Washington and accuracy diagram. “Willamette Meridian.”

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

OCLC: 35302551

304
Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953. Agriculture – Missoula.
Water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures. Public land grid in Washington based on the Willamette Meridian; public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 10701434

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953. Agriculture – Missoula.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W118°50’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N47°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, International, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. Public land grid in Washington based on the Willamette Meridian; public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Colville National Forest, Northern Region. Title panel also has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Colville, Washington.” No panel illustration.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Oregon; Oregon State Univ. Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 35302528

Colville National Forest, Washington, 1953. (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared at Regional Office, Missoula, Montana by Theodora Reed, 1953; National Forest lands revised to 1957. Agriculture – Missoula.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. W118°50’ – W116°00’/N49°00’ – N47°30’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers; trails, mileages, points of interest, improved recreation sites, and special area boundaries in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, lakes and streams, campgrounds, Forest Service administrative locations and other buildings. Public land grid in Washington based on the Willamette Meridian; public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian.
Text, location map, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Colville National Forest, Northern Region. Title panel also has location map and “Forest Supervisor, Colville, Washington.” No panel illustration.
Holdings: LC

Colville National Forest, 1963. (Forest visitor map)
Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; roads and road numbers; trails, mileages, points of interest, improved recreation sites, and special area boundaries in red; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, International, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, and Forest Service administrative locations. Includes index to "Improved recreation sites," black & white illustrations, and location map “Forest Service Map - Class E.” Public land grid based on the Willamette Meridian. 1963 printing has black & white illustrations on verso; 1968 printing has blue & white illustrations on verso.
Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Colville National Forest. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Kettle River.” Title panel also has location map and, “U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region, 1963.” Note: This map reflects the 1954 addition of former Kaniksu National Forest lands between the Pend Oreille River and the western boundary of the Priest River drainage divide on the east to the Colville National Forest in the Selkirk Mountains. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Montana; Ohio State Univ.; Univ. of Oregon; Univ. of Washington; Western Washington Univ.; LC
OCLC (1963): 19261176; (1968): 56988501

305
1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W119º00’ – W117º00’/N49º00’ – N48º03’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 91 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a black & white edition with red roads. Lands of the Colville National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, paved and all weather roads, and road numbers in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, International, state and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative locations and other structures. Includes “Key map” showing the location of the Colville National Forest in the Pacific Northwest, and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Willamette Meridian and Boise Meridian”
Holdings: LC; NA, and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 10128185

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

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

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

Colville National Forest, Republic Ranger District, 1970. (Administrative map)
Base 1966 Forest Series.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Western Washington Univ.
OCLC: 59109605
IX. Purchase Units of the Northern Region

The National Forest Reservation Commission approved two new purchase units in North Dakota at its March 7, 1935 meeting. At the time they were established, North Dakota contained no Forest Service lands to manage, yet the state had, since 1934, been shown on Forest Service maps as being administered by Region 9, headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Minutes of the March 7th meeting indicate that the Commission had established a “Unit A” and a “Unit B” each containing 200,000 gross acres, but in its annual report for that fiscal year (1935) issued towards the end of 1935, the units were identified as the Souris Purchase Unit named after the Souris (Mouse) River in Pierce and McHenry Counties at 471,910 gross acres and the Sheyenne Purchase Unit located in the southeastern part of the state at 292,531 gross acres, its name taken from the nearby Sheyenne River. 480 acres had been acquired in the Souris Purchase Unit by 1936 and by 1939 the area acquired had increased to 520 acres. However, after 1939 very few additional acres had been purchased in the Souris Purchase Unit and the Commission had not acquired any land in the Sheyenne Purchase Unit. On April 17, 1956, the National Forest Reservation Commission, on the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, abolished both the Souris and the Sheyenne Purchase Units.

In the minutes of the Commission’s April 17, 1956 meeting, concerning the discontinuation of the Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units and others, it states, “With the exception of one small tract – a nursery site in North Dakota -- no lands have been acquired in these units. Improvement in land use practices since the units were established and the desirability of concentrating available land acquisition resources in other units where consolidation of existing national forest lands is of high priority dictate removal of these units from the Weeks Law purchase program.”

The Sheyenne Purchase Unit should not be mistaken for what later became the 70,446-acre Sheyenne National Grassland. This area was the former Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project (ND-6) acquired under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of 1937 and transferred to the care and management of the Forest Service in 1954. The Secretary of Agriculture converted the Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project to Sheyenne National Grassland status on June 20, 1960.

The Denbigh Experimental Forest located in the heart of the Souris Purchase Unit, was created in 1931 on 40 acres of badly abused land just west of Towner in McHenry County, North Dakota. The area soon expanded and became part of the Shelterbelt project which sought to create an 100 mile wide "shelterbelt zone" from North Dakota to Texas to reduce wind erosion and eliminate dust storms, as well as to provide local employment in the Great Depression via a jobs program. The Forest Service acquired 40 acres in 1931, and the State of North Dakota retained control of 596 acres. In 1971, the Forest Service acquired the entire tract. The creation of the Experimental Forest in the 1930s no doubt influenced the Forest Service to propose the larger purchase unit of almost 480,000 acres around the Denbigh Experimental Forest. Today the Forest Service’s reference Land Areas of the National Forest System still lists a Souris Purchase Unit of 105 acres and a Denbigh Purchase Unit of 599 acres, of which 595 acres are noted as being federally owned.
Both the Sheyenne and the Souris Purchase Units were mapped by Region 9 cartographer Joseph M. Oswald shortly after they were created by the National Forest Reservation Commission as cited below. These purchase units also appear on the color maps issued by the Forest Service of the United States showing Forest Service properties from the 1930s to 1951.

The land area of North Dakota has been a part of District One since 1908 with the establishment of the Dakota National Forest in the same year and continued to be a part of the Northern District after the discontinuation of the Dakota National Forest in 1917. The state was transferred to Region 9, the North Central Region after the creation of the two purchase units. But North Dakota came back under the administration of the Northern Region during fiscal year 1966 (July 1, 1965 - June 30, 1966) under the reorganization of the Eastern and North Central Regions in that same fiscal year. Region One’s Custer National Forest had been assigned the responsibility of managing the national grasslands in North Dakota and northwestern South Dakota in the early 1960s before the official move of the state back into the Northern Region. The Forest Service combined the four national grasslands in the Dakotas, namely, the Grand River in South Dakota and the Cedar River, Little Missouri, and Sheyenne in North Dakota into one administrative unit, the Dakota Prairie Grasslands, on October 1, 1998, with its own Supervisor located in Bismarck, North Dakota.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sheyenne Purchase Unit, Cass, Ransom and Richland Counties, State of North Dakota, (Administrative map)
Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. “5th Principal Meridian.” “Officer in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bismarck, North Dakota.” Jurisdiction for the state of North Dakota was transferred from the Northern Region to the North Central Region in 1934 and was transferred back to the Northern Region in 1966.
Holdings: NA

Souris Purchase Unit, Bottineau, McHenry and Pierce Counties, State of North Dakota, (Administrative map)
Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. “5th Principal Meridian.” “Officer in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bismarck, North Dakota.”
Holdings: NA

X. Wilderness, National Grasslands, and Special Area Mapping

A. Wilderness and Primitive Areas

Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness Area, Bitterroot, Beaverhead, and Deerlodge National Forests, Montana.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; E. V. W. [Eugene V. Wagner] 1938. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.
Wilderness area shown in green; mountains and mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown; roads, trails, spot elevations, improved forest campgrounds, campsites, meadows, game animals, and recreational pursuits shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Forest Service administrative facilities and national forest boundaries. Includes “Key Map” of the area surrounding the Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness Area.
Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a chain of barren, rocky peaks. The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness was established as a primitive area on October 2, 1937 and because of its size, (over 100,000 acres) was reclassified as a Wilderness area in 1939. It was named for the dominant Anaconda Mountain Range and Charles Ellsworth Pintlar, an early day Big Hole settler who first came to the area in 1885. The Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness became one of the initial component of the National Wilderness Preservation system with the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964.
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742005755

308
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1; E. V. W. [Eugene V. Wagner]
1954. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights. Wilderness area shown in green; mountains and mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown; roads, trails, spot elevations, improved forest campgrounds, campsites, meadows, game animals, and recreational pursuits shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Forest Service administrative facilities and national forest boundaries. Includes “Key Map” of the area surrounding the Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness Area. Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: The Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Area. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a chain of barren, rocky peaks. Holdings: personal collection

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°50’ – W113°10’/N46°10’ – N45°48’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 49 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Wilderness Area shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, national forest, and county boundaries, Continental Divide, roads, trails, houses or cabins, campgrounds, and guard stations. Public land grid based on the Montana Principal Meridian. Southernmost parallel incorrectly marked as being 45°90’; meridians off by nearly 10 degrees too far to the east. Holdings: Univ. of Washington

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service/Northern Region. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah.
1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°40’ – W113°20’/N46°10’ – N45°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Area of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness shown in green; main roads, road numbers, trails, camp sites for automobiles and camp sites for horses shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, national forest, and county boundaries, poor motor roads, Continental Divide, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness in relation to major roads and towns in the area. Text and black and white photographs on the verso. Panel title: Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness. Panel illustrations: “Meadow at head of Upper Twin Lakes,” and “Storm Lake and Little Rainbow Mountain.” Authority information from derived from the folded title panel. Reference: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 854 (March 1966), page 48. Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; NA OCLC: 35838444

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service/Northern Region. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W113°40’ – W113°20’/N46°10’ – N45°45’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a smaller black & white edition. Area of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness shown in light green; surrounding national forest lands shown in darker shade of green; main roads, road numbers, trails, campgrounds, and “End of road facilities” shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, national forest, and county boundaries, good and poor motor roads, Continental Divide, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness in relation to major roads and towns in the area. Text and black and white photographs on the verso. Panel title: Anaconda – Pintlar Wilderness. Panel illustrations: “Hidden Lake,” and “Tamarack Lake and Warren Peak.” Holdings: (Color): LC and 15 other libraries; (Black & white): Riverside (Calif.) Public Library; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Central Oklahoma OCLC (Color): 5572193; (Black & white): 11889622

Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer & Gallatin National Forests, Montana.
[1955?]. Scale, ca. 1:130,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 49 x 44 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows primitive area, national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and for adjacent portions of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 298982110

**Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer & Gallatin National Forests, Montana.**
Area of the Beartooth Primitive Area shown in gray. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 66278206

**Beartooth Primitive Area, Custer National Forest, Montana, 1968.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Area of the Beartooth Primitive Area shown in gray. Also shows national forest, national park, wilderness, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Public land grid for adjacent portions of Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.
Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 227347766

**[Bob Marshall Wilderness Area] Information on the South Fork of the Flathead, Sun River, and Pentagon Primitive Areas, Flathead and Lewis & Clark National Forests, Montana.** (Forest visitor booklet and map)
Forest Service – Northern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1936.
1936. 53 page booklet, 21 x 13 cm. Typescript text and black & white illustrations on paper covers with one map folded into the booklet. Includes index.
Holdings: Indiana Univ.; Univ. of Montana; NAL
OCLC (Book): 18482706

----- Map of Primitive Areas on Flathead and Lewis and Clark, National Forests, Montana, 1936.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region One; J. S. [Joseph S. Swan]
1936. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 25 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the three primitive areas. Also shows resorts and dude ranches, roads, trails, campsites, regions of special interest, Forest Service ranger stations and fire lookouts. Includes “Index Map” highlighting the location of the three primitive areas in relation to the road network surrounding them. These three primitive areas would, in 1940, be combined to form the Bob Marshall Wilderness.

**Map of Primitive Areas on Flathead and Lewis and Clark, National Forests, Montana, 1939.**
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region One; J. S. [Joseph S. Swan]
1939. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Black & white. 25 x 18 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows the boundaries of the three primitive areas. Also shows resorts and dude ranches, roads, trails, campsites, regions of special interest, Forest Service ranger stations and fire lookouts. Includes “Index Map” highlighting the location of the three primitive areas in relation to the road network surrounding them.
Holdings: NA

**Trail Riders Guide to the Bob Marshall Wilderness.** (Forest visitor booklet and map)
Northern Region, Missoula, Montana. Agriculture - Missoula, Montana.
1941. 38 page booklet, 21 x 13 cm. Typescript text within paper covers with one map folded into the booklet. Includes index. Title from front panel.
Holdings: 16 libraries
OCLC (Book): 1156336301

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region One, Northern Region; D. Stelling 3-28-41.
1941. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Color. 32 x 21 cm. Relief shown by
hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and national park boundaries and the boundaries of the Bob Marshall Wilderness.
All water features are shown in blue. Also shows resorts and dude ranches, roads, trails, landing fields, regions of special
interest, Forest Service administrative facilities, and other structures. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the
Bob Marshall Wilderness in relation to the road network surrounding it. Map appears opposite page 38 in the back of the
publication.

[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region].
47 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Federal forest land shown in green; wilderness boundary, campgrounds, trails, trail numbers, and trail mileages between
points shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and game refuge boundaries, settlements,
and Forest Service ranger and guard stations. Includes “Key Map” showing the portion of the Bob Marshall Wilderness
Area shown on the map. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines.

Guide to the Bob Marshall Wilderness. (Forest visitor booklet and map)
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, March 1958.
1958. 36 page booklet, 21 x 13 cm. Typescript text and black & white illustrations on paper covers with one map folded
into the booklet.
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; New York Botanical Garden; LC
OCLC (Book): 16503545

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region One, Northern Region; D. Stelling 3-28-41; revised
7 June ’54; R. M. Venable.
1958. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Color. 32 x 21 cm., folded to
21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and national park boundaries and the boundaries of the Bob Marshall
Wilderness. All water features are shown in blue. Also shows resorts and dude ranches, roads, trails, landing fields,
regions of special interest, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map”
highlighting the location of the Bob Marshall Wilderness in relation to the road network surrounding it. Map to face
page 36 in booklet.

94 x 64 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Area of the Bob Marshall Wilderness and other Forest Service lands shown in green; wilderness boundary, main roads to
entrance points and road numbers, unimproved recreation sites, and trails shown in red. Also shows national forest, game
refuge, and county boundaries, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, lakes and streams. Includes “Key
Map” and wildlife drawing. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Text, color and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: Bob Marshall Wilderness. Panel illustration, captioned,
photograph. “Chinese Wall, near head of Moose Creek.”
Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742003250

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; revised – 1968. AFPS - Ogden
94 x 64 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Area of the Bob Marshall Wilderness and other Forest Service lands shown in green; wilderness boundary, main roads to
entrance points and road numbers, unimproved recreation sites, and trails shown in red. Also shows national forest, game
Map of the Gates of the Mountains: Scenic Limestone Formations along the Missouri River Canyon, [1946].
See under: Part X, Wilderness, Grasslands and Special Area Mapping, Section C, Special Areas.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region Missoula, Montana, 1968.
Area of the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness shown in gray. Map also shows national forest, wilderness, and county boundaries, roads, trails, railroads, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Gates of the Mountains Wilderness in relation to the surrounding road network. “Principal Meridian, Montana.” Designated a Wild Area on March 25, 1948 and a Wilderness Area automatically by the Wilderness Act of 1964.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Central Oklahoma
OCLC: 11921261

Idaho & Salmon River Breaks Primitive Areas,...1968.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; assembled from National Forest maps 1968.
[1968?] Scale, ca. 1:260,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 43 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map shows national forest, primitive area, state, and county boundaries, roads, trails, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the primitive areas in relation to the surrounding road network. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana and on the Boise Meridian. “Forest Service Map Class E.” Map subtitled: “Boise, Challis, Payette, & Salmon National Forests; Intermountain Region. Bitterroot & Nezperce National Forests; Northern Region.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 320957565

U.S. Forest Service.
1975. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. Map printed on both sides of sheet, sheet, 56 x 43 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 50 feet) and spot heights.
Map shows national forest and wilderness boundaries, roads, trails, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Mission Mountains Wilderness in relation to the surrounding road network. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana. Established as a Primitive Area in 1931 and designated a Wilderness Area by Congress in 1975.
Holdings: Univ. of Idaho
OCLC: 44457687

Scapegoat Wilderness, Helena, Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Lolo National Forests, 1973
Scapegoat Wilderness shown in dark green; adjacent national forest lands shown in light green; roads and road numbers, trails and trail numbers shown in red; lakes and streams shown in blue. Also shows wilderness, game or bird refuge, national forest, and county boundaries, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes location map. “Principal Meridian Montana.” At head of title: “Forest Visitors Map.” Designated a wilderness Area in 1972.
Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 5416361

Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area, Bitterroot, Nezperce, Lolo and Clearwater National Forests, Idaho and Montana.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 1.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land grid. Color. 26 x 36 cm., folded to 9 x 18 cm. Relief shown pictorially.
Mountain ranges shown pictorially in brown, roads, trails, mileages between points, primitive area boundaries, and pictorial representations of recreation resources shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and game refuge boundaries, towns and settlements, adjacent national forests, lakes and streams.
Text on verso. Area established as a Primitive Area in 1936, re-classified as a Wilderness Area in 1963, and became a charter member of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

Holdings: Harvard Univ.; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 52346638


National forest land shown in green; wilderness boundary, roads to entrance points, trails, road and trail numbers, and recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, roads, railroads, and heliports. Includes location map, “Key Map” and an American eagle drawing. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Montana Principal Meridian in Montana.

Text, color illustrations, and vicinity map on verso. Panel title: Recreation Map, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, 1970, Bitterroot, Clearwater, Lolo and Nezperce National Forests. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned one color photograph of a forest vista through the trees to a lake, and forest vista with purple pop-art illustration of three backpackers.

Reference to the 1974 reprint: Monthly Catalog (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 79.
Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries
OCLC: 5440467

Spanish Peaks Wild Area, Gallatin National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service [Northern Region].
19 x 25 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and wild area boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, selected buildings, trails, rivers, and streams.

Text on verso entitled “Spanish Peaks Wild Area.” First set aside in 1932 as 50,000-acre Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, its designation underwent a change on maps about 1947 to the Spanish Peaks Wild Area. On the 1961 map of the Gallatin National Forest, its name is shown to have reverted to its true status as a “Primitive Area.” The area is now the Spanish Peaks Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness, established in 1983, and part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Holdings: LC

Spanish Peaks Wilderness Management Unit, Gallatin National Forest, 1975. (Forest visitor map)
48 x 61 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Wilderness Management Area and Primitive Area boundaries and trails shown in red; vegetation shown in green; contours shown in brown, private lands within national forest boundaries shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest boundaries, settlements, roads and road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: Spanish Peaks. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of a mountain peak. First reserved in 1932 as the Spanish Peaks Primitive Area, it is now the Spanish Peaks Unit of the Lee Metcalf Wilderness, established in 1983.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Ball State Univ.; Univ. of Montana; Brigham Young Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 9158864

B. National Grasslands

Cedar River National Grassland, North Dakota.

Grand River National Grassland, North and South Dakota, 1968. (Administrative map)
78 x 128 cm. Relief not indicated.
National Grassland shown in green; paved and primary all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Grand River National Grassland in relation to the states of North and South Dakota and Montana and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal and Black Hills Meridians.” This map shows that the former Cedar River National Grassland in North Dakota has been absorbed by the Grand River National Grassland in South Dakota sometime between 1964 and 1968.

Holdings: NA; LC and 12 other libraries
OCLC: 5480573

**Grand River National Grassland, South Dakota.**
See also under Custer National Forest, Sioux Division and Cedar River and Grand River National Grasslands, 1964.

**Custer National Forest, Little Missouri River National Grasslands, ND-24 (North Half), North Dakota, 1961.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana from North Dakota State Highways county maps based on 1951 aerial photography. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°02' – W102°35'/N48°10' – N47°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 96 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Little Missouri River National Grasslands administered by the Custer National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, Indian Reservation, national park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected buildings, and airfields. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map” of the state of North Dakota showing the area covered by the map. “Forest Service Map – Class unknown.” “Fifth Principal Meridian, McKenzie County.” Map covers only McKenzie County.

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, LC; Region 1
OCLC (as a two map set): 10158334; (single map): 38041585

**Custer National Forest, Little Missouri River National Grasslands, ND-24 (South Half), North Dakota, 1961.** (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in the Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service, Missoula, Montana from North Dakota State Highways county maps based on 1951 aerial photography. 1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°02’ – W103°00'/N47°20’ – N46°10’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 108 x 75 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Little Missouri River National Grasslands administered by the Custer National Forest shown in green; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, Indian Reservation, national park, wildlife refuge, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, selected buildings, and airfields. Includes “Authority Diagram” and “Key Map” of the state of North Dakota showing the area covered by the map. “Forest Service Map – Class unknown.” “Fifth Principal Meridian, McKenzie County, Slope, Garden Valley, and Billings Counties.”

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Kentucky; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; State Historical Society of North Dakota; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin, Univ. of Wisconsin Libraries, LC; Region 1
OCLC (as a two map set): 10158334; (single map): 38041579

**Custer National Forest, Little Missouri National Grasslands, North Dakota Unit, 1964.** (Forest visitor map)
Prepared by the U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana 1964. Agriculture – Defense Printing Service, Ogden, Utah. 1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W104°01’ – W102°30’/N48°10’ – N46°20’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 92 x 62 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted in 1970 with AFPP/70-1637-2. Lands of the Little Missouri National Grassland shown in green; roads and road numbers, mileages between starred points, improved recreation sites, wildlife refuge and national park boundaries shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service ranger stations, railroads, and oil wells. Includes “Key Map” and indexes to “Improved Recreation Sites” and “Points of Interest.” “Forest Service Map – Class Unknown.” Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.


Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Boise State Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); LC
OCLC: 5440515

315
Little Missouri National Grassland, North Dakota, 1974. (Administrative map)
1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W104°01’ – W102°30’/N48°10’ – N46°18’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition and in a folded edition. Lands of the Little Missouri National Grassland shown in green; national park land shown in purple; Bureau of Land Management land shown in yellow; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land shown in pink, state land shown in light blue; paved primary and secondary roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national grassland, national park, game refuge, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service stations and other structures. Map printed on both sides of sheet, McKenzie Ranger District and Medora Ranger District. Includes indexes to recreation sites, points of interest, and to Geological Survey topographic maps, “Source Diagram,” and “Key Map” showing the location of the Little Missouri National Grassland in the states of North and South Dakota and Montana. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 21 other libraries
OCLC: 5449795

Sheyenne National Grassland, North Dakota, 1968. (Administrative map)
1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W97°30’ – W96°55’/N46°40’ – N46°00’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition. National Grassland shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows game refuge and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and selected buildings. Includes “Key Map” showing the location of the Sheyenne National Grassland in relation to the states of North and South Dakota and Montana. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.”
Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5495626

C. Special Areas  (Note: all maps in this section were made for the forest visitor)

Beartooth Recreation Area, Custer National Forest, Montana, 1942.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Region One.
1942. Scale, ca. 1:325,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 24 cm. Relief shown pictorially.
Water features are shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, national park, and state boundaries, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, and special points of interest. Illustrated throughout with small drawings of wildlife, human figures, mountain peaks, and structures. Includes “Index Map” showing the location of the Beartooth Recreation Area in south central Montana.
Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Denver Public Library; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 14865841

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests; Land of the Fisherman's Dream a Forest Wilderness of Mountains, Lakes and Streams.
1954. Scale, ca. 1:76,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 54 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Map on green background shows the roads, points of interest, campgrounds, national forest and state boundaries, and lakes and streams. wilderness areas shown in gray. Includes illustrations and recreation information. Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: High Country Map of the Beartooth Mountains Montana-Wyoming. All three cartographers named on this map were employees of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation based in Billings, Montana.
Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 70782644
Beartooth County.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1965?]. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 56 cm., on sheet 46 x 68 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map on green background shows the Beartooth Highway, secondary roads, points of interest, campgrounds, national forest and state boundaries, and lakes and streams. Wilderness areas shown in gray. Includes illustrations, Beartooth Highway road log, campground directory and other information. Text and illustrations on verso. Title from folded panel. Panel drawing shows an automobile on a winding mountain highway. Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries OCLC: 39520036

U.S. Forest Service. AFPS / Ogden, Utah / 70-1785. 1971. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 58 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprint has “GPO 797-188.”
National forest land shown in green; Beartooth Primitive Area boundary, roads and highways, recreation sites, block numbers, trails, and roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, national park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid in Montana based on the Montana Principal Meridian and the public land grid in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian. An “Index to Lakes” to the Beartooth High Lake Country was issued separately.
Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries OCLC: 5568982

Big Horn Canyon, Pryor Mountain Area.
[Interagency publication, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Department of the Interior]. *U.S. G. P. O. : 1974-781-335. 1974. Scale, ca. 1:162,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 60 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by shading and spot heights. Area depicted includes lands of the Custer National Forest (Region 1), Bighorn National Forest (Region 2), Crow Indian Reservation, Bureau of Land Management, and the Big Horn Canyon National Recreation Area. Shows public and private lands, roads, trails, railroads, geological, historical, and recreational points of interest, towns and settlements, and numerous boundaries. Includes text, color illustrations, and index to U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. Descriptive text on the geology and history of the area with sketch relief map of the Pryor and Bighorn mountain area, and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Santa Barbara, Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Southern Illinois; Montana Historical Society; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Texas, Austin; LC OCLC: 38495957

Burning Coal Vein, Custer National Forest.
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Little Missouri National Grasslands; AFLC / HAFB / OGDEN / 6M. [1962?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 26 x 20 cm., on sheet, 26 x 31 cm., folded to 26 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Lands of the Little Missouri National Grasslands, administered by the Custer National Forest, shown in green; roads, distances, and area of columnar junipers shown in red. Also shows towns and settlements, county boundary, minor roads, and drainage. Includes “Key Map” of the region showing main roads, settlements, and campgrounds. Text and black & white photographs on verso. Title from panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, “The Burning Coal Vein in the Little Missouri National Grasslands” being a photograph of a road, one automobile, and grasslands cut by linear fissures. Columnar junipers (Rocky Mountain Junipers) grow in close association with the burning coal vein and are the only junipers in the state that have the columnar shape. Holdings: personal collection.

Flathead Recreation Area, Kalispell & Vicinity.
Water features shown in blue. Also shows International, national park, wildlife refuge, and Indian Reservation boundaries; towns, major roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and, through drawings, various recreational pursuits, native animals, and human forest activities. Includes two drawings of forest scenes in lower left and right margins. Map shows the Blackfeet and Flathead Indian Reservations, Glacier National Park, and the National Bison Range.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; LC; NA; Region 1
OCLC: 742005760

**Following Lewis & Clark Across the Clearwater National Forest.** (Forest visitor map)

See under Clearwater National Forest, Idaho.

**Gallatin Big Sky Snowmobile Trail.**

Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Northern Region, Gallatin National Forest.
1972. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 56 x 23 cm., on sheet 61 x 49 cm., folded to 25 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Includes map legend, index to scenic points, and trail description. Text and ill. on verso. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of 2 snowmobiles and 3 riders.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society; NAL
OCLC: 26728407

**Map of the Gates of the Mountains: Scenic Limestone Formations along the Missouri River Canyon.**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
[1946]. Scale, ca. 1:30,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 26 cm., folded to 26 x 18 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Shows the course of the Missouri River from Upper Holter Lake upstream to a point approximately one mile above the mouth of Elkhorn Creek. Missouri River and its tributaries shown in blue. Includes a 24-item list of “Points of Interest” keyed by number to its location on the map and three drawings by “Murphy ’46.” Library of Congress copy has date stamp of “Jun 10 1946.” Area became the Gates of the Mountains Wild Area in 1948.


Holdings: LC

**Gravelly Range and Upper Madison Valley, Montana.**

Prepared by U.S. Forest Service and Montana Fish & Game Commission.

Lands of the Beaverhead National Forest shown in green; Bureau of Land Management land shown in brown; roads and improved recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Title and author information from the panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned two-color illustration of a hunter with rifle. Back folded panel includes location map of the state of Montana highlighting the area covered by the main map.

Holdings: Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 742003778

**Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area, Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.**

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. AFPS/Ogden, Utah/71-808.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:140,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows Scenic Area in light green; surrounding national forests in dark green; paved roads, all weather roads, road numbers, and Forest Service recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, scenic area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Vicinity Map” showing the location of the Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area astride the Snake River (Idaho-Oregon border) and within the boundaries of three national forests each in its own separate Region (Nezperce – Northern Region; Payette – Intermountain Region; Wallowa-Whitman (Pacific Northwest Region), listing of “Developed Recreation Sites, and a trip planning guide. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian in Idaho and the Willamette Meridian in neighboring Oregon.
Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area*. Panel illustrations, captioned “Shelf Lake” and “Lower Cannon Lake.”

Holdings: LC and 13 other libraries
OCLC: 5834441

**Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area, Nezperce, Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests.**

United States, Forest Service; R-1 Carto LJ 5/73. *GPO 797-669.*

[1973] Scale, ca. 1:145,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 40 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Scenic Area shown in light green; surrounding national forests in dark green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and scenic area boundary, recreation and interpretive sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text, drawings, “Vicinity Map” showing the location of the Hells Canyon Seven Devils Scenic Area astride the Snake River (Idaho-Oregon border) and index to “Developed Recreation Sites.”

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Scenic Area*. Panel illustrations, captioned “Shelf Lake” and “Lower Cannon Lake.”


Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA
OCLC: 5441763

**Hungry Horse Reservoir Recreation Area.**


Text, illustrations, and location map on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, un captioned, one color (blue) photograph of trees at lakeside.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 44097861

**Jewel Basin Hiking Area, Flathead National Forest, 1970.**

U.S. Forest Service. [Northern Region].


Jewel Basin Hiking Area shown in light blue, water features shown in dark blue, access road shown in red. Also shows Hiking Area boundary, access roads, campsites, and lookout towers. On back cover: “June 1970.” The 15,349-acre Jewel Basin Hiking Area is classified by the Forest Service as a special interest area under the Secretary of Agriculture’s Regulation U-3.

Text, color illustrations, and location map on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, un captioned, color photograph of hikers on the trail.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa
OCLC: 44097858

**Picnic Camp Areas Along the Lewis & Clark Highway.**

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; revised May 1965.

1965. Map is not drawn to scale. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. On sheet, 23 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 17 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows Lewis & Clark’s route in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, and state boundaries, settlements, roads, points of interest, camp and picnic areas, ranger stations, suspension bridges, rivers, and streams. Map covers the area of Lewis & Clark’s route from Kooskia to Lolo/Missoula.


Holdings: Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 166352191
Long Pines Area of Montana.
Prepared by Forest Service and Montana Fish & Game Department; revised 1963. Agriculture - Defense Printing Service / Ogden, Utah.
1963. Scale, 1:126,720. W104°45' – W103°00'/N45°55' – N45°15’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 48 cm., folded to 27 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Custer National Forest shown in green; Bureau of Land Management land shown in brown; roads and improved recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Title and author information from the panel title. Panel illustration, un-captioned, black & white photograph of rock formations. Back folded panel includes location map of the state of Montana highlighting the area covered by the main map. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society OCLC: 137373485

Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area.
U.S. Forest Service, [Northern Region, Gallatin National Forest] [1960?] Scale not provided. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grids. Black on pale yellow paper. 23 x 36 cm., folded to 23 x 18 cm. Relief only partially shown by shading. Map shows the area of the Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area, a formally designated administrative area, the outline of Hebgen Lake, fault scarps, slides, roads, trails, and text of a tour guide with numbered descriptions of road stops/features, keyed to the map. Additional text and drawings on verso. Panel title: Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area, Tour Guide, Gallatin National Forest. OCLC (Book): 85275020 Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis

1971. Scale, ca. 1:370,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Deerlodge National Forest shown in green; snowmobile trails, recreation facilities, off trail snow play areas, roads, and parking facilities shown in red; rivers shown in blue. Also shows paved highways and other improved roads, mountain peaks and towns. Text and illustrations (some color) on verso. Panel title: Magicland Snowmobile Trails, Deerlodge National Forest. Panel illustration, un-captioned photography of a snowmobile in the mountains. Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Cornell Univ.; NAL; LC OCLC: 5565566

Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area, Clearwater and St. Joe National Forests.
1970. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 30 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Pioneer Area shown in green. Also shows National Forest and county boundaries, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes black & white photograph of “Northbound Lake.” Four panels of text, black & white photographs, and location map on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, “Mallard Lake in Mallard-Larkins Pioneer Area.” Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Iowa; Texas Tech Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC OCLC: 5568899

Montana's Little Belts.
Prepared by Montana Fish & Game Dept. and Forest Service; revised 1964. DPS 65-2172 [1965]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 72 cm., folded to 21 x 19 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National Forest lands (Lewis & Clark and Helena National Forests) shown in green; trout streams and major lakes and reservoirs highlighted in blue; roads, trails, improved recreation sites and lands of the Montana Fish & Game Dept. shown in red; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in yellow. Also shows national forest, military reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana.
Text, key map, and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Little Belt Mountains.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black, white, and green photograph of elk grazing in a meadow.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Montana Historical Society; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 5440499

**Moose Creek.**
Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1966. AFPS/Ogden, Utah.
Roads and trails, campsites, and non-national forest (alienated) lands shown in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes map of Idaho on back cover highlighting the “Moose Creek Country” in red, “Key Map,” and drawings. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian. Moose Creek region includes areas in both the Clearwater and the Nezperce National Forests in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Title derived from panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a moose wading in a lake. Title panel has: “Prepared by Forest Service and Idaho Fish and Game Department.”

Holdings: Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 5490892

**Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest.**
1939. Scale, ca. 1:85,000. No geographic coordinates or public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 23 cm. Relief shown pictorially
Water features shown in blue. Also shows recreational pursuits pictorially including camping, hunting, and fishing. This map was reprinted without date (circa. 1950) with text and black & white photographs on its verso by the Priest Lake Resort Owners’ Association.

Holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 44487771

**Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest, 1969.**
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region].
1969. Scale, ca. 1:88,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest show in green; state roads, improved motor roads, trails, recreation sites, points of interest, and other recreation information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, and state boundaries, and selected buildings. Includes “Key Map” and listings of “Improved Recreation Areas” and “Points of Interest.” Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.

Holdings: LC; NA
OCLC: 5475998

**Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest, 1971.**
[U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region]. Agriculture - Missoula
1971. Scale, ca. 1:88,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 50 cm., folded to 21 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Lands of the Kaniksu National Forest show in green; state roads, improved motor roads, trails, recreation sites, points of interest, and other recreation information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, and state boundaries, and selected buildings. Includes “Key Map” and listings of “Improved Recreation Areas” and “Points of Interest.” Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian.


Holdings: Personal collection

**Pryor Mountains Country.**

Lands of the Custer National Forest (formerly the Pryor Mountains National Forest, 1906-1908) shown in green; Bureau of Land Management lands shown in light brown; roads, trails, and campgrounds shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Public land grid for adjacent areas in Wyoming based on the Sixth Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Title and authority information derived from the panel title. Alternative panel title: Welcome to the Pryor Mountains Country of South Central Montana. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Pryor Mountains from Big Horn Canyon.” Also includes a location diagram.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 137373492

**Ruby River – Gravelly Range Self Guided Tour, Beaverhead National Forest, Montana.**

Forest Service land shown in green, tour route and tour stops (keyed by number to text) shown in red. Also shows ranger stations, campgrounds, national forest and county boundaries, minor roads, lakes and streams. Includes text, illustrations (some color), and location map of the region showing tour route, major highways, towns, Forest Service administrative facilities, and campgrounds. Public land grid based on the Principal Meridian Montana. Area located in the heart of the former Madison National Forest (1902 – 1931).

Holdings: Ohio State Univ.; LC
OCLC: 5484769

**The Salmon: River of No Return.**

Maps oriented with north to the right follow the Salmon River from North Fork, Idaho downstream to Riggins, Idaho. Maps show water features in blue and include black & white photographs of key points on the river, such as rapids and landings. Also shows private lands, national forest and primitive area boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, bridges, rapids, cable crossings, and campsites. The Salmon River touches upon the Nezperce and the Bitterroot National Forests in the Forest Service’s Northern Region (Region 1) and the Payette and Salmon National Forests in the Intermountain Region (Region 4). National Archives copy date stamped “OCT 1965.”

Text, illustrations, “Index Map,” and “Salmon River mileage log” on verso. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, rafters challenging the rapids.
Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries; NA
OCLC: 5492499

**Selway River Country.**
Prepared by U.S.F.S. Northern Region, Missoula, Montana, 1965. AFPS-Ogden, Utah. 1966. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 59 cm., folded to 27 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.
Roads and trails, campsites, and non-national forest (alienated) lands shown in red. Also shows national forest, wilderness area, state, and county boundaries, settlements, Forest Service stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes map of Idaho on back cover highlighting the “Selway River Country” in red, “Key Map,” and drawings. Public land grid based on the Boise Meridian and on the Montana Principal Meridian for adjacent areas in Montana. The Selway River is largely within the Nez Perce National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Title derived from panel title. Panel illustration, captioned, photograph, “Elk Track Lakes.” Title panel has: “Prepared by Forest Service and Idaho Fish and Game Department.”

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 43669944

**Snowmobile Trails, Lincoln District, Helena National Forest, 1971.**
U.S. Forest Service [Helena National Forest].
1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 46 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Identifies 12 snowmobile trails by number keyed to the trail on the map. Also shows roads, trails, district ranger station, recreation facility, national forest land, area not recommended for snowmobile trails, rivers, creeks, and lakes. General safety tips, local trail rules, and other text on verso. Panel title: *Snowmobile Trails, Lincoln Ranger District*
holdings: Univ. of Montana
OCLC: 62192059

**Upper Bitterroot Valley, Montana, 1967.**
Prepared by Montana Fish & Game Department and Forest Service. AFS/Ogden, Utah/67-1882.
1967. Scale, 1:142,000. W114°32’ – W113°30’/N46°05’ – N45°28’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 60 cm., on sheet, 66 x 63 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Lands of the Bitterroot National Forest shown in green; trout streams and major lakes and reservoirs highlighted in blue; roads, trails, primitive and wilderness area boundaries and Forest Service recreation sites shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” of the state of Montana highlighting the area covered by the main map. “Principal Meridian Montana.”

Text and black & white photographs and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Bitterroot Valley.* Title on verso above text and illustrations: *Welcome to the Bitterroot Valley of Western Montana.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a hunter with rifle. Back folded panel has location map and drawing of an American Eagle.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Montana; Montana State Library; Montana Historical Society
OCLC: 23469438

**XI. Index to Cartographers**

**A. U.S. Forest Service**

There were 66 named cartographers/artists on Forest Service mapping for Region 1 from 1905 to 1975 and are listed below with the title of the map and their work noted. Of these, four could not be found in any city directories of the time, representing 6% of the total. Six of the 66 have a biographical information file in the Research Center of the Forest History Society in Durham, North Carolina.

Eleven of the 66 named cartographers attended the University of Montana and were recruited soon after graduation. This includes such stellar cartographers as Frank Edward Bonner, R. Etta Brechbill, Theodora Reed, and Joseph S. Swan. Their association with the University is noted whenever possible.

The collection of Missoula, Montana city directories kept on microfilm at the Library of Congress was the source in determining the full names of the cartographers. However, the collection does have some limitations in that directories were not consistently published annually like directories for larger cities. The Library of Congress collection includes only the relevant Missoula directories since 1909, on microfilm: 1909, 1911, 1915/16, 1917/18, 1922/23, 1925/26, 1927/28, 1929, 1930/31, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1940/41, 1943, 1945, 1948., 1952, 1955, 1956; 1958, and 1959 and, in hard copy: 1961-1988. The missing years could have helped in creating a more complete picture of Northern Region cartographers.
The first name underlined and in bold is the fullest form of the name that has been found, although not necessarily the form of the
name that actually appears on the maps themselves. The forms of the name that appear on maps follow the bolded/underlined
name in regular print. If only a partial name or a name represented only by initials are listed, then the cartographer’s full name
could not be discovered and the name listed in bold/underline is the form of the name found on the cartographic material itself.

Only those names found on a Forest Service map are included in the listing below. Names of cartographers that have been
misspelled on the maps are noted. The list is not an attempt to be a comprehensive directory of all Forest Service cartographic
personnel. The Northern Region ceased the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing the region’s map
work around 1961. Thus, several cartographers working in the 1950s, such as J. W. Burgess, W. E. Dunstan, L. V. Jones, George
H. Tuxbury, etc., continued their cartographic work for the Region into the 1960s but without their names appearing on the maps
they fashioned.

The careers of cartographers working 1) in the Washington Headquarters Office; 2) in multiple District and/or Regional Offices;
or 3) entirely in one Regional Office are distinguished with their duty stations in parenthesis after their name. Those
cartographers with map credits only for the national forests of the Northern District/Region are not so distinguished. An * by
four of the cartographer’s names listed below indicates that this person could not be located or identified in any commercial or
governmental directories.

The date in parentheses represents a reissue of the map and a repeat of the cartographer’s name in the authority statement. New
map work was not necessarily performed by the cartographer on that particular map.

**Acker, Sara Lillian.** S. L. Acker. S. L. A. or (by mistake) S. Lacker. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active from 1912 to
1941, she was assigned cartographic work for all Forest Service Regions except Alaska. Her name is found in the 1910 and
following editions of the Washington, D.C. city directory. Later editions of the city directory list her name as “S. Lillian Acker,”
but in all cases, employed as “draftsman” for the Forest Service. Her last map credit can be found on the 1941 Sequoia National
Forest map which she traced. Forest Service directories indicated that Acker retired circa 1948.

Cabinet Executive Order map of 1931, traced by
Cabinet National Forest, 1926, traced by (1931)
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1925, administrative map, revised by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1925, forest visitor map, revised by

**Bates, Frank D.** Frank D. Bates. The 1954 Billings, Montana city directory notes that Bates worked as a “cartographer” with the
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Yellowstone District, headquartered in the city. The 1954 map of the Beartooth High Country
names Bates, along with Farrell W. Woodard, and Robert F. Jamieson as cartographers. Woodard and Jamieson were
also on the staff of the Bureau of Reclamation in Billings.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests…1954, compiled by

**Beuttel, Ray H.** R. H. Beuttel or (by mistake) R. H. Beuthel or R. H. Beattel. Beuttel was an active cartographer with the
Northern Region from 1935 to 1948 primarily with topographic work. He is found in both Forest Service staff directories and
the Missoula city directories as employed as a draftsman by the Forest Service.

Bitterroot National Forest, topographic map, 1950, East & West halves, compiled by [in 1945]
Deerlodge National Forest, 1938, topographic & administrative maps, compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1938, topographic map (Blackfeet & Flathead Divisions), compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1939, compiled by (1948)
Helena National Forest, 1939, topographic map, compiled by (1947)
Helena National Forest, 1939, administrative map, compiled by (1947, 1959)
Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1939, compiled and traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, East Half, 1941, topographic map, compiled by (1955)
Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1942, topographic map, compiled by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1942, compiled by
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, topographic map, compiled by
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, administrative map, compiled by (1942)
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Lewis & Clark Division), 1938, topographic map, compiled by (1956)
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Lewis & Clark Division), 1938, administrative map, compiled by (1949)
Bonner, Frank Edward. F. E. Bonner. (Northern Region, Missoula, Montana and California Region, San Francisco, California) A student at the University of Montana in 1909 and a draftsman for the Forest Service beginning in 1910, Bonner became, by 1915, the Chief of Geography for District 1. He was active from 1911 to 1919 with folio and topographic map work. Bonner later transferred to San Francisco to become the District Engineer for the California District until the summer of 1929. Both the October 1929 Forest Service Directory and the 1930 San Francisco city directory no longer record his name.

National Forests [of District 1], 1911, compiled under the direction of
Bitterroot Folio, 1910, compiled and drawn by
Clearwater Folio, 1915, control by
Clearwater National Forest, 1915 topographic map, control by (1926)
Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, compiled by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, compiled by (1929, 1934)
Dakota Folio, 1912, compiled by
Kaniksu Folio, 1915, compilation control, and topography (1927)
Kaniksu National Forest, 1916, compiled by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1919, topographic map, compiled by (1927)
Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, compilation control, and topography
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, compiled by (1919, 1930)
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1930, administrative map, compiled by
Selway Folio, 1915, compilation control
Selway National Forest, 1918, topographic map, compiled by (1928)

Bradford, Frederick D. F. D. Bradford. F. D. B. (Washington Headquarters Office). Bradford was active from 1912 to 1919, primarily with proclamation diagrams for all districts of the Forest Service except those national forests in today’s Eastern Region. His name is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being employed by the Forest Service.

Absaroka Proclamation diagram, 1912, traced by

Brechbill, R. Etta. R. Eta Brechbill or (by mistake) R. H. Breckbill. Brechbill was one of the most productive cartographers of the Northern Region, based simply on the number of times her name is credited on the maps issued. Listed at a “student” in the 1915/16 edition of the Missoula city directory and, more specifically, as a student at the University of Montana in the 1917/18 edition of the directory, the first mention of Brechbill working for the Forest Service as a draftsman came in the 1922/23 city directory. According to the map record she worked on tracing and compiling maps from 1922 to 1942, however, the last entry for Brechbill can be found in the 1943 Missoula city directory, “Died, Feb. 15, 1941, Age 44.” None of the sources consulted have provided her full first name, only the initial “R.”

National Forests, District 1, 1923, traced by (1932)
National Forests, Region 1, 1936, (1:760,320-scale) compiled and traced by
National Forests, Region 1, 1936 (1:1,267,200-scale), compiled by
St. Joe & Clearwater National Forests and Surrounding Territory, 1936, traced by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, East & West Halves, revised by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1940, East & West Halves, revised by (1947)
Beaverhead National Forest, 1940, revised and traced by (1947)
Clearwater National Forest, 1930, traced by
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, topographic map, traced by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1942, administrative map, traced by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1932, administrative & forest visitor maps, traced by (1939)
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1934, topographic map, traced by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1938, topographic map (Flathead Division), traced by
Gallatin National Forest, 1934, revised by
Burgess, Jasper W.  J. W. Burgess. Burgess was primarily involved in compiling and tracing 2-inch (1:126,720-scale) administrative maps from 1952 to 1958. The 1958 map of the Colville National Forest, which he compiled and traced, was made at the time that the Colville was part of the Northern Region (1943-1973). According to the 1952 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory, he was employed as a draftsman by the Forest Service. Later city directories record his position with the Northern Region as an “engineer,” or “mechanical engineer,” or simply “supervisor.” He retired from the Forest Service in 1974.

Deerlodge National Forest, 1953, traced by
Kootenai National Forest, 1958, compiled and traced by
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), 1952, East & West Halves, administrative map, prepared by
St. Joe National Forest, 1954, compiled and traced by
Colville National Forest, 1953, compiled and traced by

Cheatham, Chester W.  C. W. Cheatham. Early city directories of Missoula encompassed surrounding counties, cities, and farms, including Ravalli County and its principal city, Hamilton, Montana. There, one can find the name of Chester W. Cheatham in 1909 working for the engineering firm of Lord & Cheatham. In 1911 Cheatham had established a new engineering firm of Cheatham and Blakeslee in Hamilton, specializing in civil, mining, and hydraulic engineering. By 1915 Cheatham had moved to Missoula continuing his career as a civil engineer. His map credits clearly show him working on Forest Service maps during this period, but the Missoula city directory never identified him as an employee of the Forest Service. His entry in the 1917/18 city directory provided only his name and no occupation or employer. The Forest Service’s January Field Program 1918 also failed to include Cheatham’s name. He had left Missoula by the time the next city directory was published in 1922.

Kaniksu Folio, 1915, topography by (1927)
Kaniksu National Forest, 1916, compiled by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1919, topographic map, compiled by (1927)
Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, topography by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, compiled by (1919, 1930)
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1930, administrative map, compiled by

Christensen, Viggo.  V. Christensen. (Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado; Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; Southern Region, Atlanta, Georgia) Christensen is most associated with topographic work for Northern Region from 1926 to 1934. Christensen served as a “draftsman” with the Forest Service according to Polk’s Missoula city directory. Prior to 1926, he worked as a draftsman for the Rocky Mountain District. In 1934 he moved to Atlanta, the headquarters for the newly created Southern Region and by 1936 he is listed in the Forest Service Directory as the “Chief, Drafting” for Region 8. However, he has no map credits to his name during his service in the Southern Region, 1934 to 1941.

326
St. Joe & Clearwater National Forests and Surrounding Territory, 1936, compiled by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1928, topographic map, revised by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1929, topographic map, revised by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1934, topographic map, revised by
Flathead National Forest, 1933, topographic map, revised by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1927, topographic map, revised by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1926, topographic map, revised by
Lolo Folio, 1927, compiled by
Lolo National Forest, 1928, topographic map, compiled by (later known as the West Half)
Lolo National Forest, 1928, administrative and forest visitor maps, compiled by
Lolo National Forest, 1932, topographic map, East Half, compiled by
Nezperce Proclamation diagram, 1931, compiled by
Nezperce National Forest, 1931, topographic (1936, 1942), compiled by
Nezperce National Forest, 1931, administrative, & forest visitor maps, compiled by
Selway National Forest, 1928, topographic map, second revision compiled by

Clover, Wilbur B. Wilbur B. Clover. W. B. Clover. Clover, a long-time Missoula resident, specialized in preparing the small-scale forest visitor maps of the 1950s and recorded as being an “engineer” in the 1955 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory. In 1962 Clover had left the Forest Service and had become an air traffic controller for the Federal Aviation Administration working at the Missoula airport.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1956, prepared by
Coeur d'Alene National Forest, 1958, prepared by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1955, prepared by
Helena National Forest, 1955, prepared by (1960)
Kootenai National Forest, 1955, prepared by

Cool, Frank J. F. J. Cool, or (by mistake) F. C. Cool. A student in Missoula in 1911, Cool was first listed as a draftsman for the Forest Service in the 1915/1916 edition of the Missoula city directory, but did not have an entry in the Forest Service’s January Field Program 1918, where one would expect one to appear. The map record indicates that Cool first worked as a technician, then moved on to folio and topographic work in the mid-1920s. Forest Service staff directories note that he was put in charge of the Drafting Section of the Northern District’s Engineering Division in 1923 and held that position until about 1960. His name is occasionally misspelled as F. C. Cool on Region 1 maps.

National Forests, District 1, 1923, compiled by (1932)
Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Clearwater Folio, 1915, traced by
Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, traced by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1918, topographic map, traced by (1929 & 1934)
Deerlodge National Forest, 1925, topographic map, compiled by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, administrative map, compiled by (1933)
Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, forest visitor map, compiled by
Flathead Proclamation diagram, 1918, revised by
Flathead Folio, 1916, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1917, revised by
Flathead National Forest, 1918, revised by
Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)
Kaniksu Folio, 1915, traced by (1927)
Kaniksu National Forest, 1919, topographic map, traced by (1927)
Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, traced by (1926 topographic map)
Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, traced by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, traced by (1919)
Selway National Forest, 1918, topographic map, traced by
**Curtis, Asahel.** Curtis, (1874–1941) was a photographer who worked primarily in the Pacific Northwest. He is most famous for his photographs documenting the Klondike Gold Rush and the natural landscapes of the northwest and the built environments of the Seattle region, most notably the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and its electrification project through the Rocky Mountains and the Cascade Range. (see Figure 19, Page 47)

Flathead National Forest, Montana, 1927, folded map cover photograph by

**Danielson, W. C.** W. C. Danielson. Danielson served as a map draftsman in the early years of District One. An entry in the 1912 edition of the Spokane, Washington city directory lists a W. C. Danielson as being a “Draftsman” employed by the Spokane [city] Engineering Department. Other information could not be found on Danielson including his connection to the U.S. Forest Service and his full first and middle names. All three of his map credits were of Idaho National Forests, in proximity to Spokane, Washington.

Clearwater Folio, 1915, traced by
Selway Folio, 1915, traced by
Selway National Forest, 1918, topographic map, traced by (1928)

**Dunstan, William Edwin.** W. E. Dunstan. The 1936 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory was the first to include Dunstan’s name. The directory noted that he worked for the Bureau of Public Roads, then a bureau within the Department of Agriculture, as a draftsman. Under a 1939 reorganization law, the responsibilities and functions of the Bureau of Public Roads were transferred to the Public Roads Administration under the Federal Works Agency. Dunstan continued to work for the federal road agency until the end of World War II. After the war, Dunstan was employed as a civil engineer by the Northern Pacific Railway, and by 1951, began his career as a draftsman with the Forest Service. The 1953 map of the Colville National Forest which Dunstan traced, came at a time when the Colville National Forest in northeast Washington state was administered by the Northern Region. He retired from the Forest Service in 1968.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1961, East Half, compiled and traced
Deerlodge National Forest, 1953, compiled and traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1951, prepared by (1954)
Gallatin National Forest, 1961, West Half, compiled and traced by
Kootenai National Forest, 1958, compiled and traced by
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Rocky Mountain Division), 1954, prepared by
St. Joe National Forest, 1954, traced by
Colville National Forest, 1953, traced by

**Dwyer, Albertus W.** A. W. Dwyer. Dwyer had only one map credit to his name. He was listed in the 1917 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory as a “civil engineer and architect.” The 1922/23 edition of the city directory gives his occupation as “student.” The next edition of the city directory, 1925/26, includes his name and the words, “Died, June 15, 1923, Age 34.”

Kootenai National Forest, 1922, compiled by (1924)

**Eunniff, Rod.** Rod Eunniff. Illustrator of forest visitor maps of the late 1950s to early 1960s but seldom given credit. His graphic of a welcoming Forest Service ranger gesturing towards a national forest welcome sign with a backdrop of forested mountains or lake scenery was often reproduced in full color or as a line graphic on the national forest visitor maps issued by the Northern Region from 1962 and 1973. His name cannot be found in city directories of the time. He was given credit for this graphic only on the Deerlodge National Forest map of 1962. (see Figure 43, Page 329)

Deerlodge National Forest, 1962, illustrator

**Ewen, Jean.** Jean Ewen. J. Ewen. Ewen was involved in folio work during World War I and listed in the Missoula city directory of 1917 as a “Forest Ranger” for the Forest Service. By 1922/23, the city directory records that he was working as an independent surveyor. Thereafter, he is no longer listed in the Missoula city directories.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Sioux Folio, 1917, traced by
Figure 43: Illustration of the welcoming Forest Service Ranger drawn by Rod Eunnif appearing here as a one-color drawing on the 1963 map of the Flathead National Forest. Later issues in the 1962-1973 series of forest visitor maps, his graphic appeared in full color. Eunnif's name can be found on his artwork on only one forest visitor map, that of the 1962 map of the Deerlodge National Forest, one of the first in the 1962-1973 map series.

Farmer, Charles F.  C. F. Farmer, or (by mistake) D. F. Farmer. Farmer compiled folios as well as administrative maps and proclamation diagrams after his student years at the University of Montana. He was also engaged in topographic work for the Northern District during the period 1910 to 1917. Two 1918 maps of the Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico were his last map credits. City directories of Albuquerque for the 1917-1925 period do not list Farmer as a resident. He might have received the Lincoln National Forest map assignments while working in Missoula, perhaps due to the staff shortages caused by the first World War. His name is recorded in the 1917/1918 Missoula city directory, although without occupation or employer. 1922 finds Farmer working as the manager for the American Wood Pipe Company in Missoula. Thereafter, he is no longer listed in the Missoula city directories. Farmer’s 1916 topographic map of the Pend Oreille National Forest in Idaho credits “D. F. Farmer” in error.

Bitterroot Folio, 1910, compiled and drawn by
Blackfeet Folio, 1918, compiled by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, compiled by (1928)
Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, compiled by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, compiled by (1929 & 1934)
Flathead Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by
Flathead Folio, 1916, compilation and control by
Flathead National Forest, 1917, compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Kaniksu Folio, 1915, topography & traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1911, compiled and traced by
Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, compilation and control by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1918, compiled by
Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, topography and tracing by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1911, compiled and traced by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, compiled and traced by (1919)
Sioux Folio, 1917, compiled by


Helena Folio, 1907, traced by
Flint, Howard Russel. H. R. Flint. The Forest Service publication, “January Field Program, 1918” that also served as the directory of Forest Service personnel, lists Flint as serving on the Flathead National Forest as a Forest Examiner in charge of timber sales. His World War I draft card confirms this and also his permanent address in Missoula, Montana. Flint was living in Newport, Washington (Kaniksu National Forest Headquarters) at the time of the 1920 Census and logged his occupation as a “Forest Supervisor” with the “U.S. Govt.” The Census of 1930 lists Flint as a resident of Missoula Montana with an occupation as a Forester working for the U.S. Forest Service. He is given credit for the aerial photography on the thematic map made from aerial photographs covering the northern part of the Nezperce National Forest.

Aerial Photographic Type and Drainage Map, North Area, Nezperce National Forest, Idaho, 1927-1928, aerial photography by

Gregory, Dean A. D. A. Gregory. According to the 1922/23 edition of Polk’s Missoula directory, Gregory was working as a “draftsman, Forest Service.” This was the first time his name was recorded in the Missoula directory. He was involved in all types of cartographic work from 1922 onwards, engaged in tracing maps, then advancing in the 1930s to compiling and revising administrative and topographic maps to 1942 when he compiled the maps of the Kaniksu National Forest. One of the most productive cartographers on the Northern Region, Gregory retired from the Forest Service in 1945. His name is last recorded in the Missoula city directory of 1948, but without employer or occupation.

St. Joe & Clearwater National Forests and Surrounding Territory, 1936, traced by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, East Half, compiled by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, compiled and traced by
Bitterroot National Forest, topographic map, 1950, East & West halves, traced by [in 1945]
Blackfeet National Forest, 1928, topographic map, revised by
Cabinet National Forest, 1936, topographic map, compiled by (1956 reprint)
Cabinet National Forest, 1937, administrative map, traced by
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, topographic map, traced by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, administrative map, traced by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1937, forest visitor map, traced by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1929, topographic map, revised by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1934, topographic map, traced by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1939, revised by
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1932, [Part Three] Sioux Division, compiled and traced by
Custer National Forest, 1932, Sioux Division, compiled and traced by
Custer National Forest, 1938, Beartooth Division, revised and traced by
Custer National Forest, 1938, Sioux Division, compiled and traced by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1925 topographic map, compiled by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, administrative map, compiled by (1933)
Deerlodge National forest, 1926, forest visitor map, compiled by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1938 topographic & administrative maps, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1933, topographic map, traced in part by
Flathead National Forest, 1938, topographic map (Blackfeet Division), traced by
Helena Proclamation diagram, 1929, traced by
Helena National Forest, 1922, traced by (1926, 1929, 1934)
Helena National Forest, 1939, topographic map, traced by (1947)
Helena National Forest, 1939, administrative map, traced by (1947, 1959)
Jefferson National Forest, 1923, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1927, topographic map, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1938, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, East Half, 1941, topographic map, traced by (1955)
Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1942, topographic map, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1942, traced by
Kootenai National Forest, 1922, traced by (1924)
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, topographic map, traced by
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, administrative map, traced by
Kootenai National Forest, 1942, revised and traced by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1926, topographic map, traced by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, East & West Portions, 1932, traced by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, 1933, traced by
Lolo Folio, 1927, traced by

330
Lolo National Forest, 1928, topographic map, traced by (later known as the West Half)
Lolo National Forest, 1932, topographic map, East Half, traced by
Lolo National Forest, 1935, traced by (1937 forest visitor map)
Lolo National Forest (Western Portion), 1937, topographic map, traced by
Lolo National Forest (East Half), 1939, topographic map, traced by (1956)
Madison National Forest, 1926, administrative and forest visitor maps, compiled and traced by
Nezperce Proclamation diagram, 1931, traced by
Nezperce National Forest, 1931, topographic, administrative, & forest visitor maps, traced by
St. Joe National Forest, 1935, topographic map, compiled by (1940)
St. Joe National Forest, 1940, administrative map, revised by
Selway National Forest, 1928, topographic map, second revision traced by

*G. H.*  G. H. (Washington Headquarters Office)  Directories were consulted but none shed light on the identity of this cartographer. These initials are not found on any other Forest Service map which might lead one to believe that “G.H.” here is a printing error which should have been G. T. T. for Guy T. Trembly. Trembly was a highly productive tracer of maps and proclamation diagrams for the Forest Service at the same time the diagram of the Helena National Forest cited below was made and where the initials “G.H.” appear. (see under Trembly, below).

Helena Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]

**Hilleary, Richard P.**  R. P. Hilleary. Hilleary was listed as a “draftsman” with the Forest Service in Polk’s 1925/26 Missoula city directory and in the April 1926 edition of the Forest Service Directory as a member of the Engineering Division’s Roads Section. The Missoula city directory last carried his name in its 1934 edition. Between the 1925/26 and the 1934 editions of the Missoula city directory he was listed as a Forest Service employee, serving in the capacities at various times, of clerk, surveyor, and engineer.

Cabinet Executive Order Map of 1931, compiled by
Cabinet National Forest, 1925, compiled by (1926, 1931)

**Jamieson, Robert F.**  Robert F. Jamieson. The 1949 and 1955 Billings, Montana city directory notes that Jamieson worked as a “Draftsman” with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Yellowstone District, headquartered in Billings. The 1954 map of the Beartooth High Country names Jamieson, along with Frank D. Bates and Farrell W. Woodard, as cartographers. Bates and Woodard were also on the staff of the Bureau of Reclamation in Billings.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests…1954, compiled by

**Johnson, Elmer R.**  E. R. Johnson. Johnson brought much experience with him to the Forest Service. By the time he was first listed in the 1915/16 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory as working as a “Surveyor, Forest Service” he had already been an independent surveyor (1909) and a Deputy County Surveyor (1911) for Missoula County. The 1917/18 edition of the Missoula city directory indicates a job title as “Draftsman, Forest Service.” His name is not recorded in subsequent editions of the directory.

Sioux Folio, 1917, compiled by

**Jones, Lawrence V.**  L. V. Jones. The 1966 edition of the Missoula city directory listed a Lawrence V. Jones as working as a ranger for the Forest Service. This is the only reference found for Jones.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1961, East Half, compiled and traced by
Gallatin National Forest, 1961, West Half, compiled and traced by

*Kemp, Joan M.*  Joan M. Kemp. Kemp could not be found in Forest Service directories or in the 1943 to 1964 editions of Polk’s city directories.

Deerlodge National Forest, 1953, traced by

**Knightlie, Napier.**  N. Knightlie. Knightlie was engaged in folio and topographic work for District One between 1916 and 1919 and was listed in the 1915/16 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory as “Draftsman, Forest Service.” This was his only time his name, occupation, and employer were recorded in the Missoula city directory. His map credit for the 1925 Flathead National Forest map was due to the fact that he worked on the topographic maps in the Flathead Folio of 1916.
Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, traced by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, traced by (1929 & 1934)
Flathead Folio, 1916, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)
Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, traced by
St. Joe Folio, 1919, traced by

Koch, Elers. Elers Koch. One of Pinchot’s original “Forest Arrangers” (see bibliography), appointed as the first Forest Supervisor for the Lolo, Bitterroot, and Missoula National Forests in December 1906, and long a fixture in the Northern Region and the city of Missoula. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on Koch in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

Little Missouri Forest Reserve (Dakota), 1905, field examiner

Kuphal, Herbert H. H. Kuphal or (by mistake) H. H. Kuphall. (Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado; Northern Region, Missoula, Montana) Kuphal began work as a “draftsman” for the Forest Service’s District 2 office in 1917 and was active there from 1917 to 1919, when he transferred to District 1 in Missoula, Montana. His map credits for the Northern District began in 1921 and continued well into the 1930s. During 1915 and 1916, the Missoula city directory lists Kuphal as a student at the University of Montana and later, the Missoula city directory for 1922/23, as an “engineer, Forest Service.” According to Polk’s 1938 Missoula city directory, he later became the “Resident Engineer” working for the Montana State Highway Commission.

Beaverhead National Forest, 1921, compiled by (1926)
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, West Half, compiled by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, compiled by
Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Helena Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Helena National Forest, 1922, compiled by (1926, 1929, 1934)
Missoula Proclamation diagram, 1929, compiled by
Missoula National Forest, 1920, compiled by (1922, 1929)

LaCasse, John B. J. B. LaCasse. LaCasse first appears in Polk’s 1929 Missoula city directory as a student at the University of Montana and the next year as a “sign writer” without employer. 1938 lists LaCasse as being a “draftsman,” in 1955 as an “engineer,” in 1958 as an “artist,” and finally from 1959 to 1968 as an “illustrator” all with the Forest Service. He retired in 1969.

Priest Lake Recreation Area, Kaniksu National Forest, 1939

Lansing, Harold H. H. H. Lansing. Polk’s Missoula city directory of 1917/18 lists Lansing as a “Ranger, Forest Service” and in 1922/23 as an “Instructor” at the University of Montana. The Missoula city directory for 1925/26 records that Lansing had died on May 19, 1923 at age 29.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, compiled by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, compiled by (1928)
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled by
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1932, [Part Two] Ashland Division, compiled by
Custer National Forest, 1928, (Ashland Division), administrative and Forest visitor maps, compiled by (1938)
Gallatin National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1923, 1928, 1934)
Madison National Forest, 1919, compiled by
Nezperce National Forest, 1920, compiled by (1923, 1927)
St. Joe Folio, 1919, compiled by

Meekham, Hofer S. H. S. Meekham. (Washington Headquarters Office) Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service; compiling folios for all Districts beginning in 1907, producing proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915, and moving on to administrative maps, especially for the national forests of the Eastern District after 1920. Initially, Meekham worked on folio mapping for all Districts other than the Eastern and Alaska Districts, proclamation diagrams between 1912-1918, administrative maps for all Districts until the early 1920s, then, as cartographic operations came up to speed in the District Offices of the Forest Service, his name disappears from administrative
Meekham was first listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory of 1910 as being with the “Dept. of Agr.”

Mehurin, Ellen L.  E. L. Mehurin.  E. L. M.  (Washington Headquarters Office)  One of the Forest Service’s most productive cartographers, Mehurin’s name appears as the tracer/draftswoman 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 national forests of the South, 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.

Murphy, Philip H.  Phil H. Murphy.  The 1947 edition of Polk’s Helena city directory lists Murphy as a “Draftsman” in private practice located at 117 ½ Broadway, Apartment 1, Helena, Montana.

Noyes, Clare B.  C. B. Noyes.  C. B. N. (Washington Headquarters Office)  Noyes was another highly productive cartographer with a specialty in topography, but her name can also be found on proclamation diagrams, folio maps, and administrative maps for all regions of the Forest Service except Alaska.  She was appointed to the position of “Draftsman” in 1915.  Her last map credits come in 1938 for the Homochitto and Ocala National Forests.  She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 to 1938.

Howdy & Welcome to Helena in the Heart of the Gold Country [Helena National Forest, 1950], map by
Map of the Gates of the Mountains: Scenic Limestone Formations along the Missouri River Canyon [1946], drawings by

Noel, Joseph Snider.  J. S. Noel  J. S. N. (Washington Headquarters Office)  Noel worked mostly on tracing folio pages for forests throughout the West and later Proclamation diagrams and is found in the 1910 Washington, D.C. city directory as being a “draftsman, Dept. Agr.”  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.  He also followed up on his Alaska map by working on the two-map set of the Chugach National Forest and the three-map set of the Tongass National Forest dated 1910.
April of 1907 and her name first appears on the Snoqualmie National Forest Folio of 1907 and last found on the 1940 Los Padres National Forest, Monterey Division administrative and topographic maps as the one who traced these maps. The 1940 credit probably carries forward her work on the 1934 Monterey Division map of the then named Santa Barbara National Forest onto the newly revised maps. William P. Wharton of the American Forestry Association and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands expressed his gratitude to her and to her fellow Forest Service cartographer, Francene Sizer in the Committee’s 1928 report to the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation for drafting the maps found in the report. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. beginning in 1915 and thereafter.

Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)
Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1926, topographic map, traced by

**Olmstead, Frederick E.** Mr. Olmstead. “Fritz” Olmstead, was a long-time colleague of Gifford Pinchot from the Biltmore Forest to the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on Olmstead in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina. Olmstead is named on the proposed Little Missouri Forest Reserve map of 1905.

Little Missouri Forest Reserve (Dakota), 1905, named on the map

**Oswald, Joseph M.** J. M. Oswald. J. O. (Eastern Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Like several other cartographers in Region 9, Oswald began his career with the Forest Service in 1934. Oswald operated out of the North Central Region offices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, drawing maps of the Region’s many purchase units. He continued with the Forest Service until 1950. In that year the Milwaukee city directory stopped recording his name. Oswald drew the two maps of purchase areas in North Dakota at the time when national forest properties in the state of North Dakota were administered by Region 9, the North Central Region, from its headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Sheyenne Purchase Area, North Dakota (Region 9) 1935, [drawn by]
Souris Purchase Area, North Dakota (Region 9) 1935, [drawn by]

**Paine, Topliff O.** T. O. Paine. Paine served as a draftsman in the early years of District One. Entries in the Everett, Washington city directories between 1913 and 1916 lists a Topliff O. Paine as being a “Surveyor” without a specific employer. The 1917 Everett directory has Paine as a “Civil Engineer” and the 1918 edition, Paine has joined the U.S. Army. The last Everett entry for Paine in 1919 lists no occupation or employer. Other information could not be found on Paine, including his connection to the U.S. Forest Service.

Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, compiled by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, compiled by (1929 & 1934)

**Reed, Theodora.** T. R. Reed was a student at the University of Montana in Missoula between 1927 and 1931 according to that city’s directory. She began her career with the Forest Service in the late 1930s and was recorded as being a “Clerk, Forest Service” in the 1938 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory then as a “Draftsman” from 1942 to 1955. The 1953 maps of the Colville National Forest were compiled during the time in which the Colville was administered by the Northern Region

National Forests, Region One, 1950, 1951, 1959, prepared by
Bitterroot National Forest, Recreation Attractions, 1941, [drawn by]
Bitterroot National Forest, 1951, prepared by
Custer National Forest, Beartooth Division, 1955, prepared by
Deerlodge Recreation Area, Deerlodge National Forest, 1942, [drawn by]
Deerlodge National Forest, 1953, traced by
Gallatin National Forest, 1952, prepared by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1953, prepared by
Kootenai National Forest Recreation Area, 1942, [drawn by] (1963)
Lolo National Forest, 1949, prepared by
Nezperce National Forest, 1950, prepared by
Nezperce National Forest, 1951, prepared by
Colville National Forest, 1953, traced by
Colville National Forest, 1953 (small scale map), prepared by (1957)
Flathead Recreation Area, 1947?, [drawn by]
Ruth, C. H. C. H. Ruth. C. H. R. Ruth’s work was primarily concerned with topography as evidenced by this name being attached to single sheet, topographic maps as well as topographic atlas folio pages. Ruth could not be found in Forest Service directories or in Polk’s city directories of either Missoula, Montana or Washington, D.C. of the day.

Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, traced by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, traced by (1929 & 1934)
Dakota Folio, 1912, traced by
Kaniksu Folio, 1915, traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, 1919, topographic map, traced by (1927)
Pend Oreille Folio, 1914, traced by
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, traced by (1919, 1930)
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1930, administrative map, traced by

Sabine, Ray R. R. R. Sabine. (Washington Headquarters Office) Sabine worked from the Washington Headquarters Office and not from Missoula, Montana. His only map credits are for three maps made for the Northern District during World War I at a time of Forest Service staff shortages. Sabine is listed as being employed as a “draftsman” for the Department of Agriculture in the 1920 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory, and is pictured in the 1924 group photograph of the Engineering Division of the Forest Service.

Coeur d’Alene National Forest, 1919, compiled and traced by (1925 administrative & Forest visitor maps)
Gallatin National Forest, 1919, traced by (1923, 1928, 1934)
Madison National Forest, 1919, traced by

Shaw, Rose S. R. S. Shaw. R. S. S. (Washington Headquarters Office – after 1934, Region 7) Shaw began her career with the Forest Service at the Washington, D.C. Office tracing Forest Atlas folio sheets for California forests in 1914. Previous to her joining the Engineering Division of the Forest Service, Shaw drew maps to illustrate articles in the National Geographic Magazine, such as route of former President Theodore Roosevelt’s 1909 Eastern Africa Safari, that appeared in the January to June 1911 issues. In the archives of the National Geographic Society indicate that Shaw also worked on General Land Office maps before 1914. Until 1930 she compiled and traced maps for all regions of the Forest Service, moving on after that date to compiling and tracing duties for maps of the national forests in the eastern United States. She remained with the Eastern Region after the creation of the Southern Region in 1934. Her last map credit can be found on the 1937 map of the Cumberland National Forest in Kentucky. Her last entry in the Washington, D.C. city directory as a draftsman with the Forest Service came in 1941. Forest Service directories indicate that she did not relocate to Philadelphia when the Eastern Regional Offices moved from Washington, D.C. to that city in fiscal year 1942.

Bitterroot National Forest, 1920, traced by (1921, 1923, 1926, 1928, 1933)
Cabinet National Forest, 1925, traced by
Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, administrative map, traced by (1933)
Deerlodge National Forest, 1926, forest visitor map, traced by
Jefferson National Forest, 1917, compiled and traced

Shields, John F. J. F. Shields. J. F. S. Shields was a student at the University of Montana between 1930 and 1933 before beginning his career with the Forest Service in 1936. His map credits show a versatile cartographer working on all types of maps for the Region. Shields can first be found in Polk’s Missoula city directory of 1930/31 and again in 1934 and 1936, but his name was never associated with the Forest Service in any edition of Missoula’s city directories. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on J. F. Shields in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

St. Joe & Clearwater National Forests and Surrounding Territory, 1936, compiled by
Cabinet National Forest, 1936, topographic map, compiled by (1956 reprint)
Cabinet National Forest, 1937, administrative map, compiled by
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, topographic map, compiled by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1936, administrative map, compiled by (1942)
Clearwater National Forest, 1937, forest visitor map, compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1938 topographic map (Flathead Division), compiled by
Flathead National Forest, 1939, compiled by (1948)
Kaniksu National Forest, 1938, revised by
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, topographic map, compiled by
Kootenai National Forest, 1937, administrative map, compiled by (1942)
Simons, Sprague T.  S. T. Simons.  S. T. S. or (by mistake) T. S. Simons.  (Northern Region, Missoula, Montana; Intermountain Region, Ogden, Utah; Pacific Northwest Region, Portland, Oregon) Map credits being the guide, Simons began his cartographic career with the Forest Service in 1919 on the Northern District, then moved on to work for the Intermountain District (1925 Fishlake National Forest map), and finally with the North Pacific District/Region, from 1926 to 1942. The 1926 edition of the Portland city directory includes his name as a “draftsman” with the U. S. Forest Service and city directories for Portland, Oregon thereafter carry his name well into the 1950s as working in that capacity for the Forest Service. His map credits for the 1932 and 1933 maps of the Jefferson Division of the Lewis & Clark National Forest refer back to his 1923 map work on the independent Jefferson National Forest and do not represent new work done in 1933.

National Forests, District 1, 1923 compiled by (1932)
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, traced by (1928)
Cabinet Executive Order map of 1931, compiled by
Cabinet National Forest, 1925, compiled by (1926, 1931)
Jefferson National Forest, 1923, compiled by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, East & West Portions, 1932, compiled by
Lewis & Clark National Forest, Jefferson Division, 1933, compiled by
St. Joe Folio, 1919, traced by

Sizer, Francene E.  F. E. Sizer  (Washington Headquarters Office)  Sizer was active from 1921 to the late 1940s working in the Washington Headquarters office as assigned on maps of all Districts except, based on map credits, the Rocky Mountain and Alaska Districts. She later came to focus on mapping the national forests of the South, although she did not transfer to Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of the new Southern Region when it opened in 1934. William P. Wharton of the American Forestry Association and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands expressed his gratitude to Francene Sizer and her fellow Forest Service cartographer, Clare B. Noyes in the Committee’s 1928 report to the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation for drafting the maps found in the report. Her last map credits came in 1945 and 1946 on two maps of the Caribbean National Forest. Forest Service directories indicate that she did not relocate to Philadelphia when the Eastern Regional Offices moved there from Washington, DC in 1941.

Lewis & Clark National Forest, 1922, compiled and traced by (1929)

Skidmore, J. Fred.  J. Fred Skidmore.  Skidmore was active during the last half of the 1930s tracing topographic and administrative maps as a “draftsman” for the Forest Service according to the 1936 and 1938 editions of Polk’s Missoula city directory. His first name beginning with “J” could not be discovered by consulting standard directories and other reference works of the time.

Flathead National Forest, 1938, topographic map (Blackfeet & Flathead Divisions), traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1939, traced by (1948)
Gallatin National Forest, 1937, traced by (1947)
Kaniksu National Forest, 1938, compiled and traced by
Kaniksu National Forest, West Half, 1939, traced by
Lolo National Forest (Western Portion), 1937, topographic map, traced by
Nez Perce National Forest, 1936, topographic map, traced by (1942)

Skoblin, Serge K.  S. Skoblin.  Listed as a “draftsman” for the Forest Service according to the 1938 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory, Skoblin later worked as a draftsman with the Missoula County Surveyor (1955) and by 1958 was serving as a “civil engineer” with the Montana State Highway Department.

Helena National Forest, 1939, topographic map, traced by (1947)
Helena National Forest, 1939, administrative map, traced by (1947, 1959)

Smith, Helen B.  H. B. Smith.  H. B. S.  (Washington Headquarters Office)  The earliest map credit for H.B. Smith came in 1914 for Smith’s work as a tracer on the Kern (California) Folio. Her cartographic credits are primarily for proclamation diagrams for Eastern District forests in the 1920s and several maps for the Northern, Intermountain, and California Districts. She can be found in city directories for Washington, D.C. from 1914 to 1941 as working in various capacities with the Forest Service.

Beartooth National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1925)
Blackfeet Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled & traced by

336
Blackfeet National Forest, 1918 compiled & traced by (1923, 1929)
Custer National Forest, 1933, Beartooth Division, compiled by
Lolo National Forest, 1917, compiled and traced by (1922)

**Stadler, George H.**  G. H. Stadler, or (by mistake) G. H. Stabler. The Flathead Folio of 1916 lists a “G. H. Stabler” in the map credits as the one who traced the maps, but this is a misspelling, a mistake which is repeated in the 1925 and 1933 topographic maps of the Flathead National Forest. The 1915/15 and 1917/18 editions of the directories for the city of Missoula list Stadler as “surveyor” for the Forest Service.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, traced by (1928)
Flathead Folio, 1916, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)
Sioux Folio, 1917, traced by

**Stelling, David G.**  D. Stelling. First listed as a “student” according to the 1938 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory and again in Polk’s Missoula directory of 1940/41, but without an occupation or employer. The directory of 1943 indicates that Stelling was then serving in the U.S. Army Air Corps.

Bob Marshall Wilderness on Flathead and Lewis and Clark National Forests, Montana, 1941, compiled by

**Stephenson, William P.**  W. P. Stephenson, or (by mistake) W. P. Stephens. Stephenson was first listed in the 1917/18 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory occupied as a “Topographic draftsman” for the Forest Service and in the 1922/23 edition as a “surveyor, Forest Service.” Unfortunately, the 1917 Sioux Folio incorrectly gives a “W. P. Stephens” credit for a few map sheets in the folio. Both the 1922/23 edition of the Missoula city directory and the October 1922 Forest Service staff directory includes a W. P. Stephenson as working for the Forest Service as a “surveyor.” Stephenson was in charge of entry surveys for the Northern District and in 1925 became part of the Roads Section of the Engineering Division where he remained well into the late 1930s.

Sioux Folio, 1917, compiled by

**Swan, Joseph S.**  Joe S. Swan. J. S. Swan spent the years 1930 to 1934 as a student at the University of Montana in Missoula before starting his cartographic career with the Forest Service. Active in the late 1930s on administrative and topographic maps, he is also credited with preparing the 1954 Forest visitor map of the Jefferson Division, Lewis & Clark National Forest. Swan is listed as being a draftsman for the Forest Service according to the 1938 edition of Polk’s Missoula city directory. Missing from directories for the war years, Swan reappeared in the 1948 edition of the Missoula city directory as an engineering aide with the Forest Service. He was part of the Northern Region’s Engineering Division until his retirement in 1973.

Absaroka National Forest, 1937, traced by
Bitterroot National Forest, 1938, traced by (1940)
Gallatin National Forest (East Half), 1947, [compiled] and traced by (a revision & reissue of the 1937 Absaroka National Forest map)
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Lewis & Clark Division), 1938, topographic map, traced by (1956)
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Lewis & Clark Division), 1938, administrative map, traced by (1949)
Lewis & Clark National Forest (Jefferson Division), 1954, prepared by
Map of Primitive Areas on Flathead and Lewis and Clark, National Forests, Montana, 1936, in booklet and 1939 separate.

**Swan, Kenneth Dupee.**  K. D. Swan. Swan was an active cartographer between 1915 until 1921. Polk’s 1915/16 and 1917/18 editions of its Missoula city directory give his occupation as “Examiner, Forest Service” and later in the 1922/23 edition of the city directory Swan became a “publicity assistant.” The October, 1922 edition of the Forest Service staff directories place him in the Public Relations office reporting to the District Forester while also continuing in his earlier job title as “Forest Examiner.” That changed in 1925 when the job title of Forest examiner was dropped, and Swan became a full time public relations staff member. Consulting the Forest Service directories as well as city directories, K. D. Swan worked full time in public relations for the Northern Region well into the late 1940s. He is the author of the pamphlet, *What the National Forests Mean to Montana*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1926) found in the bibliography. Swan wrote the section on the flora and fauna of the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area, found in the 1941 booklet, *Trail Riders Guide to the Bob Marshall Wilderness*. An asterisk attached to his name in the booklet indicated that K. D. Swan was at that time a "Retiree." The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on K.D. Swan in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.
Beaverhead National Forest, 1921, traced by (1926)
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, West Half, traced by
Beaverhead National Forest, 1934, traced by
Blackfeet Folio, 1918, traced by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, traced by (1928)
Clearwater Folio, 1915, traced by
Clearwater National Forest, 1915 topographic map, tracing by (1926)
Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, traced by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, traced by (1929 & 1934)
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1918, traced by
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1932, [Part Two] Ashland Division, traced by
Custer National Forest, 1928, (Ashland Division), administrative and Forest visitor maps, traced by (1938)
Flathead Folio, 1916, traced by
Flathead National Forest, 1925, topographic map, traced in part by (1933)
Lewis & Clark Folio, 1916, traced by (1926 topographic map)
St. Joe Folio, 1919, traced by
Selway Folio, 1915, traced by
Selway National Forest, 1915, topographic map, traced by
Selway National Forest, 1918, topographic map, revised and traced by (1928)
Sioux Folio, 1917, compiled and traced by

**Taylor, John B.** J. B. Taylor. Taylor was a student attending the University of Montana in Missoula according to the 1909 and 1911 editions of the Missoula city directory. By the time the 1915/16 edition of the directory was published, Taylor’s name was recorded as being a “Forest Ranger” with the Forest Service. He enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1917 and returned to Missoula as a “Grazing Examiner” with the Forest Service after the war. Forest Service staff directories list him as being a “supervisor, range appraisal.” The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on John B. Taylor in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

Blackfeet Folio, 1918, compiled by
Blackfeet National Forest, 1920, topographic map, compiled by (1928)
Coeur d’Alene Folio, 1917, compiled by
Coeur d’Alene National Forest, topographic map, 1918, compiled by (1929 & 1934)
Pend Oreille National Forest, 1916, topographic map, compiled by (1919)

**Tomkins, Harry James.** Mr. Tomkins. (Washington Headquarters Office) Tomkins served as a forester under Gifford Pinchot in the Agriculture Department. The Forest History Society has a biographical information file on Tomkins in its Research Center in Durham, North Carolina.

Little Missouri Forest Reserve (Dakota), 1905, named on the map

**Trembly, Guy T.** G. T. Trembly. G. Trembly. G. T. T. (possibly by mistake) G. H. (Washington Headquarters Office) U.S. Forest Service, *Field Program for November 1906*, reports that, “Guy T. Trembley had been appointed as a draftsman at $900.00 per annum.” With Ellen L. Mehurin, Trembly was one of the most productive map tracers in the Washington Office, working first on tracing proclamation diagrams and folio sheets beginning in 1907, then administrative maps for all Forest Service Regions, except for the Eastern and Alaska Regions, all the way to the mid-1930s with a 1935 map of national forest land in Puerto Rico. In 1910 he was listed as a “draftsman” in the Washington, D.C. city directory. Trembly compiled a remarkable record of 70 cartographic credits, many of which were very early and important proclamation diagrams.

Absaroka National Forest, 1919 traced by (1925, 1930, 1933)
Beartooth National Forest, 1918, compiled by (1925)
Beartooth Proclamation diagram, 1913, [traced by]
Beartooth Folio, 1909, [traced by]
Blackfeet Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Cabinet Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled & traced by
Cabinet Folio, 1910, [traced by]
Cabinet National Forest, 1918, compiled and traced by
Custer Proclamation diagram, 1912, [traced by]
Custer National Forest, 1933, Beartooth Division, traced by
Tripp, Homer F.  H. F. Tripp.  Listed as “Draftsman, Forest Service” in Polk’s 1909 and 1911 Missoula city directories, but with only one map credit.

Tuxbury, George H.  George H. Tuxbury.  A longtime resident of Missoula, Montana, Tuxbury worked at the local Chevrolet dealership, Fisher-Kraabel Company before World War II, as a telegrapher during the war, and as a mechanic for the Western Amusement Company in Missoula repairing watches and small appliances, before becoming a draftsman with the Forest Service in 1956.  Map credits tell us that he prepared small-scale maps for two forests in the late 1950s and continued on the staff of the Northern Region’s Division of Engineering as a draftsman.  Tuxbury advanced to the position of highway engineer, well past the time when the Forest Service halted the practice of adding the names of the cartographers to its maps.  He retired from the Forest Service in 1986.

Venable, Richard M.  R. M. Venable.  Polk’s 1955 edition of its Missoula city directory lists Venable’s occupation as being an “engineer, U.S. Forest Service.”  The 1956 edition was the last year he was recorded as being a resident of Missoula and was listed as being a “student.”

Waggaman, Josephine M.  J. M. Waggaman.  J. Waggaman.  J. M. W.  (Washington Headquarters Office)  Waggaman was hired by the Forest Service as a “Draftsman” in April of 1907.  She made maps for all Districts except the Eastern and Alaska Districts, including administrative, folio and grazing atlas sheets, and proclamation diagrams.  The last of her 26 maps (her first map credit came in 1912) was the for the 1922 Executive Order map for the Dixie National Forest, although she remained on the engineering staff of the Washington, D.C. Headquarters until 1950.

Williams, V.  V. Williams.  Williams could not be found in Forest Service directories or in Polk’s city directories of Missoula or of Washington, D.C. for this time period.
Woodard, Farrell W. Farrell W. Woodward. The 1955 Billings, Montana city directory notes that Woodard worked in “Aerial Photo Interpretations” with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Yellowstone District, based in Billings. The earlier 1949 edition of the Billings city directory lists Woodard as an “Engineer” with the Reclamation Bureau. The 1954 map of the Beartooth High Country names Woodard along with Frank D. Bates and Robert F. Jamieson, as cartographers. Bates and Jamieson were also on the staff of the Bureau of Reclamation in Billings.

The High Country Showing the Beartooth Primitive Area in the Gallatin and Custer National Forests…1954, compiled by

Yule, James Blaine. J. B. Yule. Yule joined the Forest Service as a cartographer in 1911 in Missoula at age 27. His first map credit came in 1915 and, with his engineering talents earned while enrolled at the University of Montana, Yule specialized in topographic map drawing. Yule is listed in city directories for Missoula, Montana first as a “Surveyor” (1915/15 edition), as a “Survey draftsman” (1917/18), and as a “civil engineer” (1922/23). His name is carried in Forest Service staff directories as being in charge of the Maps and Surveys Section of the Engineering Division of the Northern District a position he held until his retirement from the Forest Service in 1947. During World War II, Yule volunteered his cartographic skills to the war effort by transferring to the Forest Service’s Bakersfield office. There, he made up to date topographic maps for the Army of the California Coast and Coast Range mountains using aerial photography, a process for which he had long advocated. Yule died in 1957.

B. U.S. Geological Survey

Ayres, H. B. (Horace Beemer Ayres) Flathead Forest Reserve, Montana, showing classification of lands and distribution of timber species, 1900, (20th Annual Report), maps by


Brandegee, T. S. (Townshend Smith Brandegee) Teton Forest Reserve and Southern Part of Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve, Showing Land Classification and Wooded Areas, 1899, (19th Annual Report), from notes by Dr. T. S. Brandegee
Chapman, R. H.  (Robert H. Chapman)
Land Classification map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle, and part of Fort Benton Quadrangle, Montana, 1903, (PP 30), topography by

Douglas, E. M.  (Edward Morehouse Douglas)
Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana [Absaroka Forest Reserve], 1903, (PP 29), triangulation by
Land Classification map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle, and part of Fort Benton Quadrangle, Montana, 1903 (PP 30), Geographer in charge, triangulation, topography by

Gannett, Henry.
Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana [Absaroka Forest Reserve], 1903, (PP 29) Chief Geographer
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana - Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle, 1901 [Bitter Root Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Idaho (Kootenai Co), Sandpoint Quadrangle, 1901 [Priest River Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge
Lewis and Clark Forest Reserve, Montana, showing classification of lands and distribution of timber species, 1900, (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge

Gannett, S. S.  (Samuel Stinson Gannett)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana - Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle, 1901 [Bitter Root Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), triangulation by

Goode, R. U.  (Richard Urquhart Goode)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana - Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle, 1901 [Bitter Root Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic base map)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Idaho (Kootenai Co), Sandpoint Quadrangle, 1901 [Priest River Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), Geographer in charge (topographic base map)

Harrison, D. C.  (Dabney C. Harrison)  (Harrison also worked on Forest Service Folios 1907 to 1911)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Idaho (Kootenai Co), Sandpoint Quadrangle, 1901 [Priest River Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), land classification & topography by

Leiberg, John B.  (John Bernhard Leiberg)
Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana [Absaroka Forest Reserve], 1903, (PP 29), land classification and timber estimates by
Land-classification features of the Big Timber, Granite Mountain, and Red Lodge Quadrangles, Montana, including part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve [Absaroka Forest Reserve], 1903, (PP29), land classification and timber estimates by Bitterroot Forest Reserve, 1898 (20th Annual Report), land classification, distribution of timber species, burned areas, and occurrence of gold and other minerals, maps by
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana - Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle, 1901, [Bitter Root Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), land classification by
Land Classification map of Little Belt Mountains Quadrangle, and part of Fort Benton Quadrangle, Montana, 1903, (PP 30) Priest River Forest Reserve, 1899, Land Classification, timber density, and distribution of timber species (19th Annual Report) Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Idaho (Kootenai Co), Sandpoint Quadrangle, 1901 [Priest River Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), land classification by

Leffingwell, W. H.  (William H. Leffingwell)
Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana [Absaroka Forest Reserve], 1903, (PP 29), topography by

Perkins, E. T.  (Edmund T. Perkins)
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Idaho (Kootenai Co), Sandpoint Quadrangle, 1901 [Priest River Forest Reserve] (21st Annual Report), triangulation by

Renshawe, John H.  (John Henry Renshawe)
Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana [Absaroka Forest Reserve], 1903, (PP 29), triangulation by
Searle, A. B.  
(Asabel B. Searle)  
Land Classification and Density of Standing Timber, Montana - Idaho, Hamilton Quadrangle, 1901 [Bitter Root Forest Reserve]  
(21st Annual Report), land classification & topography by

Thompson, A.H.  
(Almon Harris Thompson)  
Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana [Absaroka Forest Reserve], 1903, (PP 29) geographer in charge

Tweedy, Frank  
Land-classification map of the Livingston Quadrangle showing part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve, Montana [Absaroka Forest Reserve], 1903, (PP 29), topography by

C. U.S. General Land Office

Bauman, William Jr  
State of Idaho, 1913, traced and lettered by  
State of Montana, 1917, traced and lettered by  
State of Montana, 1926, revised and drawn by  
State of Montana, 1941, revised and drawn by  
State of North Dakota, 1910, lettered by  
State of South Dakota, 1910, traced and lettered by  
State of South Dakota, 1918, traced and lettered by  
State of Washington, 1905, lettering by  
State of Washington, 1909, lettering by  
State of Washington, 1924, traced and lettered by  
State of Washington, 1943, traced and lettered by

Berthrong, I. P.  
(Ishamar P. Berthrong)  
Map of the Bitter Root Forest Reserve in Montana and Idaho, 1899, [drawn by]  
Map of Gallatin Forest Reserves, 1899, [drawn by]  
Map of the Priest River Forest Reserve in Washington and Idaho, 1897?, [drawn by]  
State of Idaho, 1898, traced & lettered by  
State of Idaho, 1899, traced & lettered by  
State of Idaho, 1905, traced and lettered by

Berthrong, I. P., Chief Drafting Division  
(Ishamar P. Berthrong)  
State of Idaho, 1909  
State of Idaho, 1913  
State of Idaho, 1921  
State of Montana, 1907  
State of Montana, 1911  
State of Montana, 1917  
State of North Dakota, 1910  
State of South Dakota, 1910  
State of South Dakota, 1918  
State of Washington, 1909  
State of Washington, 1924

Black, John J.  
State of Montana, 1926, revised and drawn by  
State of Montana, 1941, revised and drawn by

Bond, Frank, Chief Drafting Division  
State of Idaho, 1905  
State of Idaho, 1907  
State of Washington, 1905
Daidy, George A.
State of Idaho, 1913, traced and lettered by
State of Idaho, 1921, traced and lettered by
State of South Dakota, 1918, revised by
State of Washington, 1924, compiled by
State of Washington, 1943, compiled by

Dinsmore, A. F. (Andrew F. Dinsmore)
State of Idaho, 1905, revised by
State of South Dakota, 1910, revised by

Gales, T. W. (Timothy W. Gales)
State of Idaho, 1939, revised by

Hanson, Alpheus P., U.S. Surveyor General for Wyoming
Map of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve: Created by Proclamations of March 30 and Sept. 10, 1891, 1899

Helm, Charles J.
State of Idaho, 1905, traced and lettered by
State of Idaho, 1907, revised and drawn by
State of Idaho, 1909, revised and drawn by

Hendges, M. (Matthew Hendges)
State of North Dakota, 1910, compiled and drawn by
Map of the State of South Dakota, 1901, compiled, drawn, and lettered by
State of South Dakota, 1910, compiled by
State of South Dakota, 1918, compiled by

King, Harry, Chief Drafting Division
State of Idaho, 1898
State of Idaho, 1899
Map of the State of South Dakota, 1901
Map of the State of Washington, 1897

State of Idaho, 1898, compiled by
State of Idaho, 1899, compiled by
Map of the State of Washington, 1897, compiled by

O’Hare, Daniel
State of Idaho, 1913, compiled and drawn by
State of Idaho, 1921, compiled and drawn by
State of Montana, 1907, compiled and drawn by
State of Montana, 1911, compiled and drawn by
Map of the State of Washington, 1897, revised and drawn by
State of Washington, 1905, compiled and drawn by
State of Washington, 1909, compiled and drawn by

Ruh, H. (Hildegard T. Ruh)
State of Idaho, 1932, compiled and drawn by
State of Idaho, 1939, compiled and drawn by

Walker, D. E. (Daisy E. Walker)
Beginning in 1914, Walker worked as a draftsman for the California District of the U.S. Forest Service in San Francisco until 1927. She then went to Washington, D.C. to work as a draftsman for the Post Office Department until finding a permanent position with the General Land Office as a draftsman, a position she held well into the 1940s.

State of Idaho, 1939, relief by
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*Polk’s Billings (Yellowstone County, Mont.) City Directory*. Kansas City, Mo.: R. L. Polk & Co., 1930-


*Polk’s Missoula (Missoula County, Mont.) City Directory…Including Missoula County*. Annual. Salt Lake City: R. L. Polk & Co., 1900-

*Polk’s Spokane, Washington, City Directory*. Kansas City, Mo : R. L. Polk & Co., 1889-

*Polk’s Washington (District of Columbia) City Directory*. Annual. Richmond, Virginia: R. L. Polk & Co., 1900-


*Wright’s Milwaukee (Milwaukee County, Wis.) City Directory*. Annual. Kansas City, Missouri: Wright Directory Co., 1900?-.

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The Nez Perce National Forest Story, by Edward E. Laven based on material by Albert N. Cochrell. [Seattle]: Northwest Interpretive Association, [1991].


**JOURNAL ARTICLES**


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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


346

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


**Early Days in the Forest Service,** Missoula, Montana: U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region, 1944-1965.  4 volumes.  Short studies and narratives on a multitude of subjects.


http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr129.pdf

**Historic Overview of the Kootenai National Forest, Northern Region, Libby, Montana,** Edited by Christian A. Miss, with contributions from Sharon A, Boswell, Lorelea Hudson, and Nancy F. Renk.  Seattle: Northwest Archaeological Associates, 1994.  3 volumes.


**Management Proposal for the Magruder Corridor, including environmental statement in accordance with Sec. 102 (2) (C) of P.L. 91-190 [Environmental Policy Act],** Hamilton, Montana: Bitterroot National Forest, November 1, 1970.

**Madison River Canyon Earthquake Area,** Reviewed by Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Montana State College, and others; slightly revised, June 1960.  Missoula, Montana: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region; [printed by] DPS, Ogden, Utah, [1961].  Includes illustrations, map, and block diagram.

**Magruder Corridor Resource Inventory,** United States Forest Service, Northern Region.  Hamilton, Montana: Northern Region, Bitterroot National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1970?


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.”


d. National Forest Reservation Commission


e. U.S. Department of the Interior Publications. (Geological Survey, National Park Service, etc.)


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.
(This group is the former library maintained by the Government Printing Office)

c. Miscellaneous