UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

July 2, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 1

SAWMILLS ON PATENTED LANDS

All previous forest reserve orders, having been substantially repeated in the revised Use Book, should be destroyed. This order will begin a new series.

Hereafter, Supervisors should not require the owners of patented land to make application and obtain permits for sawmills or other special privileges when they will be operated entirely upon such patented lands.

Forest officers should warn all owners of sawmills on patented lands that they may not operate their mills in such a way as to endanger the forest reserve. This is because no person may use his own property in a way to harm another, and the United States has property which is in danger from any sawmill which uses fire within a forest reserve. If the method of running a mill (lack of spark arresters, disposal of refuse, etc.) actually endangers the reserve, report should be made at once to the Forester in order that injunction proceedings may be instituted if advisable.

Gifford Pinchot

Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

July 9, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 2

EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

To Forest Officers in Charge:

From wide differences shown in the items of the expense accounts submitted, it appears that Officers in Charge do not in all cases distinctly understand just what expenses they are allowed while at or away from headquarters and engaged in official business on a reserve. In order to secure a more uniform basis for the allowance of expenses incurred, and to avoid as far as possible any misunderstanding which might arise, you will be guided by the following principle in submitting your expense accounts for reimbursement:

Living expenses incurred when upon your reserve or reserves will be reimbursed only when it is clearly shown that such expenses are in excess of what would have been incurred had you remained at headquarters. Railroad fare will be reimbursed, together with all necessary expenses incurred when traveling away from the reserve, to attend Land Office hearings, prosecution of trespass cases, or similar official business. Reimbursement for hire or feed of saddle stock or special conveyances will not be made except in cases where it is necessary

to travel long distances by rail to reach the desired part of the reserve, or when for some other good reason the use of your own horses or wagon is impossible. In such cases necessary expenses for travel by railroad or special conveyance will be allowed.

Overton W. Price

Associate Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

July 11, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 3

REPORTS ON SEED PRODUCTION

To Forest Officers in Charge:

The accompanying report blanks on seed production of commercial trees should be filled out and mailed to the Forester on or before August 1 each year. One or more blanks may be used so that the report will include the commercial trees in each district of your reserve. The blanks for this year should be returned as soon as possible after they are received, and in no event later than September 1.

It is the plan to secure all possible information annually on seed years and seed production, and tabulate it in readily available form.

Associate Forester.

Form 977

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

REPORT ON SEED PRODUCTION OF COMMERCIAL TREES.

Please fill out this blank and mail it on or before August 1 each year to the Forester. Use the terms "poor," "fair," or "good."

Region.	Species.	Present seed crop—abundance or scarcity of cones.	Last good seed year.	Prospects for seed next year.	Best localities for collecting.

.....
(Name.)

.....
(Title of forest officer.)

Date: ....., *190* . ..... *Forest Reserve.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

July 26, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 4

COPIES OF CONTRACTS FOR RANGERS' USE

To Forest Officers in Charge:

In all timber sales and in privilege cases when unusual conditions are made, it is essential that the forest officer conducting the case be thoroughly familiar with the regulations governing the case. This is especially important in the conduct of timber sales of Class C. Supervisors will therefore see that the forest officer having immediate supervision of any sale, or any unusual privilege case, is furnished with an extra copy of the contract.

James B Adams

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

July 30, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 5

ESTABLISHMENT OF RANGERS' NURSERIES

To Forest Officers in Charge:

In addition to reporting not later than September 1 on the suitable sites for rangers' nurseries in your reserve, arrangements should be made for starting these nurseries this fall. The ground should be prepared and fenced, provision made for irrigation, and seeds collected for planting next spring. The expenses incurred should be charged to "shelter". Instructions for seed collecting will be sent as soon as published. The copies of Yearbook Extract No. 376 accompanying this order are for the use of your rangers in preparing seed-beds. Although written primarily for farmers the general principles, with modifications, will apply to rangers' nurseries.

Technical men from the Office of Forest Extension will visit as many reserves as possible this summer and fall, to examine watersheds in need of reforestation, and to assist in establishing rangers' nurseries. Please cooperate with them in every possible way.

James B. Adams

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

July 30, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 6

SALE OF TIMBER

To Forest Officers in Charge:

A supply of Form 975, Sale of Timber, is being sent you by mail, under separate cover. When you receive the publication and notice for the sale of timber you should at once fill out several copies of this form and post them in post offices or other public places where they will be likely to attract the most attention. It is desired to give as great publicity as possible to Class C sales.

James B. Adams

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

August 11, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 7

EXAMINATION OF MINING CLAIMS

To Forest Officers in Charge:

When there is doubt as to the sufficiency of the discovery on a lode mining claim, forest officers will select a representative sample of the ore or vein matter from the discovery shaft. Selection will be upon the forest officer's own judgment, considering but not necessarily following the suggestion of the claimant, and will be made preparatory to report on Form 654. The sample selected should weigh about 25 pounds. A label showing the names of the claim and claimant, the date of examination, and the name of the officer making the examination should be attached to the sample of ore by mucilage. The sample should then be carefully wrapped, and a duplicate label placed on the outside of the package. The package should then be deposited with you and kept under your control, if possible under lock and key. Immediately upon being notified that a hearing has been ordered upon the claim by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, you will send the sample by express, charges prepaid, to the Assayer of the Mint at Denver, Colo., Deadwood, S. Dak., Carson City, Nev., or Seattle, Wash., whichever city may be most easily accessible to your reserve.

The charge for expressage supported by proper subvoucher should be submitted in your next expense account. Inform the assayer by letter of the shipment and give the same description of the sample used upon the label. Request the assayer to make the assay and give you an assay certificate for the use of the Forest Service. Inform him, if you can, on what date the certificate will be used.

In reply to questions "d" and "e" under paragraph 25, Form 654, the forest officer will give the width of the vein, and at what depth the sample was taken, and the dimensions of ore in sight which appears to be similar to the sample. If the ore is scattered through the vein, he should report the proportion which it bears to a section of the vein, giving the size of the section.

When there is doubt as to the sufficiency of the discovery on a placer mining claim the forest officer will take a cubic yard of dirt from the workings which fairly represent the mineral value of the claim and, if possible, pan it and state on the report that he has done so and give the result. If he is not qualified or prepared to pan the dirt he will thoroughly mix the cubic yard and prepare a package of approximately 25 pounds for shipment. Before the hearing you will send it by express to the Assayer of the Mint at the most accessible of the cities named, as in the case of a sample taken from a lode claim. Gold pans may be considered reserve equipment where this work is necessary and may be purchased.

James B Adams

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

September 5, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 8

DEGREE OF PUBLICITY TO BE GIVEN FOREST RESERVE RECORDS

To Forest Officers in Charge:

It is the policy of the Forest Service to permit access freely to correspondence and other records on file in reserve offices, provided the publicity thus given to official matters is no way detrimental to the best administration of the forest reserves. This privilege will not be allowed except when its purpose has been stated and approved. No examination of forest reserve files, except by a duly authorized member of the Forest Service, will be permitted unless the forest officer in charge is present.

Overton W. Price

Associate Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

September 19, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 9

MORE DEFINITE DESCRIPTIONS FOR RANGER STATIONS

To Forest Officers in Charge;

The following is a typical example of descriptions of Ranger Stations which have been forwarded to the Forester by the officers in charge of reserves:

> "About 20 acres pasture south and west of Ranger's cabin, "Mighty Mountain Camp," on west slope of Mighty Mountain, in approximately Section 10, of unsurveyed Township 24 N., R. 7 E., Mt. D. Mer."

The description is concise and apparently complete, but you will notice that in order to protect 20 acres of pasture it would be necessary to withdraw 640 acres--all of Section 10. Wherever possible, no more land will be withdrawn than the forest officer expects to use.

Where the land is surveyed, confine your recommendation to the smallest legal subdivision that will cover the area desired. Where the lines of the United States survey can not be located, consider the land as unsurveyed.

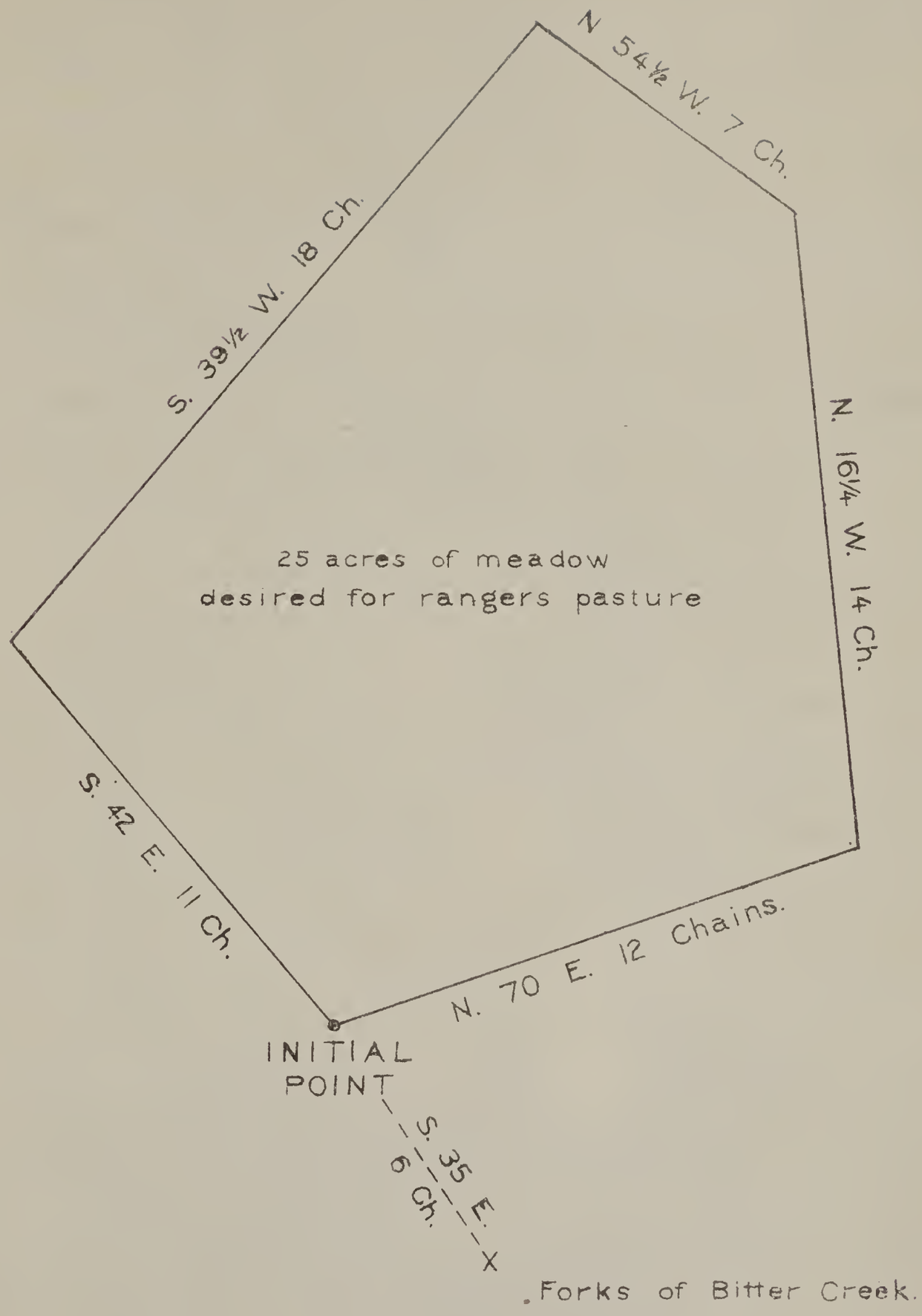
On unsurveyed land, a diagram (sample attached) must be made showing the area desired for the Station. The survey can

be made with compass or plane table, and in both cases the distance and direction of each course must be plainly marked on the diagram. Use map sheets printed on tracing cloth which will be sent to you very soon.

When the United States land survey is not near enough to use as a starting point, use a conspicuous permanent object, for instance, a spring, forks of stream, or road, rock ledge, big tree, or bench mark, and give the approximate location of the starting point from some well-known landmark as a surveyed corner, trail crossing, or spur of divide. Mark your starting point by post, stone pile, or conspicuous blaze. Mark the place of beginning "Initial Point."

Please read over your list of Ranger Stations already sent to the Forester, and commence the survey of Stations whose location is not given more definitely than the example at the head of this order. This work is urgent.

Wm L. Hall
Acting Forester.


N 54½ W. 7 Ch.
S. 39½ W. 18 Ch.
N. 16¼ W. 14 Ch.
25 acres of meadow
desired for rangers pasture
S. 42 E. 11 Ch.
N. 70 E. 12 Chains.
INITIAL
POINT
S. 35 E.
6 Ch.
X
Forks of Bitter Creek.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

September 27, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 10

ADVANCE CUTTING IN TIMBER SALES

To Forest Officers in Charge:

In timber sales when advance cutting is desired by the applicant the following form of agreement should be used:

I, _____, of _____ apply for advance cutting under my Timber Sale application dated _____, and hereby expressly agree, if this application is allowed by the Forester, to pay the full amount of the highest bid resulting from the advertisement. A deposit of $_____ has been sent the Special Fiscal Agent of the Forest Service at Washington, D. C., to cover the estimated value of such timber as will be cut in advance of advertisement of sale.

Signed in duplicate this _____ day of _____, 190_.

_____

Advance cutting should only be allowed in cases of unusual emergency, and the reasons of such emergency should be fully explained in an accompanying letter.

Wm L Hall
Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Office of the Forester

October 5, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 11

FINAL PROOF NOTICES

To Forest Officers in Charge:

Please notice paragraph numbered "(4)", page 21 of the Use Book. There is complaint from local land officers that notices of intention to make final proof are not always returned to them with notation of the forest officer's protest or approval. Henceforward the paragraph numbered "(4)", bottom of page 21, will be modified to read as follows:

"(4) When notified by the local land office that a claimant has applied to make proof, in which case they should, during the period of publication if practicable, examine the claim, if not already examined, and make report to the Forester upon the proper form (654 or 655). No report on Form 654 or 655 need be sent to the local land office. Without fail in any case, however, the notice from the land office must be returned before the time set for the hearing. If the forest officer knows that there is no objection to the claim, his endorsement should be "No protest," followed by his signature and title. If he knows that the claim should not pass to

patent, or if he does not know surely that it is valid, he should return the report with the following notation: 'The Forest Service protests against this claim and requests a further investigation,' signing his name and title. In all cases he should notify the Forester of his action. If the forest officer does not know about the claim when he receives the notice, he should examine it as soon as possible and send his report to the Forester to be forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. If the proof is taken near a supervisor's headquarters he should endeavor to be present to cross-examine the witnesses; otherwise he need not attend the hearing, unless he deems it especially important, or is directed to attend by the Forester. He will, in all protests and reports which he files in the local land office, give the names and addresses of witnesses by whom the facts can be proved."

Wm. L. Hall.

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

October 13, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 12

ENVELOPES FOR TIMBER SALE BIDS

To Forest Officers in Charge:

A supply of colored envelopes is being sent you, by mail, under separate cover, for use by persons bidding on advertised sales of timber. These envelopes are to be used to facilitate identification of bids and to prevent the possibility of their being opened by mistake before the day specified in the notice of sale. You should, so far as possible, furnish everyone who is likely to bid on an advertised sale with an envelope and Form 941.

Wm L Hall
Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

October 15, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 13

REVISION OF USE BOOK

To Forest Officers in Charge:

From the many questions brought out at the recent supervisor meetings, it is clear that "The Use Book" must be revised. In order that the Forester may have all possible information, officers in charge are instructed to make a thorough study of the present edition, to keep careful notes on all points for criticism or improvement, and to submit before May 1, 1907, a report on the following:

1. Regulations and instructions which fail in clearness and comprehensiveness. Suggest changes.

2. Regulations the policy of which is questionable. Describe fully the working of the regulations on your reserve, and the revision advisable.

3. New regulations which you recommend for adoption. Discuss fully.

4. Additions to "The Use Book" in shape of miscellaneous information and technical instructions which you think desirable. Give reasons.

Officers in charge are more directly affected by changes in the regulations and instructions than any other members of the Service, and the importance of giving this matter careful consideration can not be overestimated. It is desired that the next edition of "The Use Book" shall be as complete and perfect as possible, and the hearty cooperation of all forest officers is needed.

This report replaces the one called for by "The Use Book," page 128.

Very truly yours,

Wm L Hall

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

November 9, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 15

ANNUAL REPORT ON PERSONNEL

To Forest Officers in Charge:

The annual report on personnel on which the consideration of promotions in the field force will be based (Reg. 80) is due in Washington December 1. Forest officers in charge are instructed to prepare this report in accordance with the following outline:

1. Is your present force sufficient for the business of your reserve? What work is being neglected for lack of men? To what extent do users of the reserve complain of inadequate or tardy service? What is the average area of your Ranger districts?

2. How do the salaries of your Rangers compare with those which they could earn outside the Forest Service? State approximately the average expenditure of a Ranger on your reserve per year for each of the following items: Lodging and subsistence, horses, horse feed, field outfit.

3. Report fully upon each member of your force covering the points outlined below. These reports will furnish

the main basis for the promotions of your force to be recommended for January 1. The responsibility for these promotions will rest mainly upon you. Make your statements regarding your men as specific and as plain as possible. Omit nothing that will aid in the consideration of each individual case. Avoid general recommendations covering several men in the same grade.

Name, recommendation as to promotion or reduction in salary, title, or both title and salary, and number of years service.

Age, physical condition. Ability to perform the work of a Ranger.

Occupation and salary before entering the Forest Service.

Ownership or interest in land or other property upon or adjacent to a forest reserve, or in cattle, horses, or sheep grazing upon or adjacent to a forest reserve.

Standing in community, personal habits.

Past and present work in the Forest Service, with particular reference to ability to handle men, attitude toward other members of the Service and reserve users, industry, reliability, thoroughness, capacity to prepare reports, kind of work for which best suited.

James B Adams

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

November 13, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 16

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICERS ON THE FOREST RESERVES

Administrative and inspecting officers of the Forest Service, including the Forester and Associate Forester, Chiefs of Offices, general and technical Inspectors, and others engaged in special inspection or investigation, are hereafter required to pay Rangers and Forest Guards for meals taken in their houses, cabins, or camps at the rate of 25 cents per meal. This order is made to prevent any part of the expense of such work from falling on members of the reserve force.

For the same reason the administrative and inspecting officers above mentioned are required hereafter to pay Rangers and Guards whose horses they may use in the course of their work at the rate of 50 cents per day.

The administrative and inspecting officers mentioned above are required in all cases to offer proper remuneration for lodging, subsistence, or transportation furnished by present or prospective users of the forest reserves.

Gifford Pinchot.
Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

November 16, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 17

ADVANCE CUTTING IN TIMBER SALES

To Forest Officers in Charge:

The following form for advance cutting in timber sales should be used instead of that given in Forest Reserve Order No. 10:

_____ (I or we), _____, of _____, apply for advance cutting under _____ (my or our) timber sale application dated _____, and hereby expressly agree, if this application is allowed by the Forester, to pay for all timber cut under this agreement prior to the completion of the advertisement the full amount of the highest bid resulting from such advertisement. A deposit of $_____ has been sent to the Special Fiscal Agent of the Forest Service at Washington, D. C., to cover the estimated value of such timber as will be cut in advance of advertisement of sale.

Signed in duplicate this _____ day of _____, 190_.

_____

The privilege of advance cutting in timber sales does not give the applicant the right to take all the timber at the rate of the highest bid, but gives him only the right to such timber as he cuts before the completion of the advertisement.

James R Adams

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

November 20, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 18

RECOMMENDATION OF NEWSPAPERS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALES

To Forest Officers in Charge:

In transmitting applications to the Forester for the purchase of timber in amounts to exceed $100 in value, recommendation should be made, in every case, of the newspaper in which the sale shall be advertised.

Gifford Pinchot.
Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

November 21, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 19

PREHISTORIC RUINS AND NATURAL OBJECTS .

To Forest Officers in Charge:

Under the Act of June 8, 1906, the President of the United States is "authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic and scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned and controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments," etc. (See page 178 of "The Use Book".)

The importance of taking steps to preserve these objects has become very apparent, and as soon as possible I wish you would report specifically upon each ruin or natural object of curiosity in your reserve, recommending for permanent reservation all that will continue to contribute to popular, historic, or scientific interest. The report should consist of a complete and detailed description of the object or feature, explaining why it is of interest and the necessity for special measures to insure preservation; and should pay particular attention to the possibility of its being entered

under the mineral laws. A map showing its exact location by legal subdivisions, if possible, together with topographic features and character of cover should accompany each report and should show plainly the area recommended for permanent reservation. In all cases the areas selected should be the smallest compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

Gifford Pinchot

Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

November 26, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 20

PROBATIONARY EMPLOYEES

To Forest Officers in Charge:

Under the rules of the Civil Service Commission original appointments to classified positions in the Departmental Service are made for a probationary period of six months, at the expiration of which time absolute appointment is made if satisfactory service has been given.

Forest Officers in Charge are expected to keep the work of the probationary appointees constantly in view, so as to be able to recommend that they be or be not given absolute appointments according as their work is satisfactory or otherwise.

Hereafter, Forest Officers in Charge will submit a report to the Forester upon each probationary employee at the end of the fifth month of probationary employment. The report must definitely recommend either that at the close of their probationary period they be given absolute appointments, or that their services be discontinued.

Officers in Charge should realize that this is an opportunity of replacing poor men with more desirable material. If you now have probationary appointees whose services are such as to make their absolute appointment undesirable, please submit your report on their services at once.

Gifford Pinchot.

Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

December 27, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 21

REIMBURSEMENT FOR EXPENSES IN THE FIELD

To Forest Officers in Charge:

After January 1, 1907, all officers in charge will be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred for board, lodging, and horse feed when absent from their headquarters on official business, and for transportation other than railroad fare when it is not practicable for them to use their own horses. In cases where items for horse hire or stage fare are included in an expense account, it will be necessary to accompany the account with a letter explaining the necessity for the expenditure.

Very truly yours,

James R. Adams

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

January 14, 1907.

Forest Reserve Order No. 22

RECORD OF LOG SCALE OPEN TO INSPECTION BY PURCHASERS

To Forest Officers in Charge:

A record of the scale of each log cut under purchase on a forest reserve must be kept on file in the office of the Forest Supervisor. The detailed log scale showing the contents of each log will be open to inspection by the purchaser at all times, but only in the presence of the Supervisor or an Inspector.

An approved copy of the weekly abstract of the log scale, in large sales, will be sent to the purchaser as heretofore, ("The Use Book," page 59,) but requests that duplicates of the detailed scale be furnished must be refused.

Overton W. Price
Associate Forester.

Forest Reserve Order No. 23

RANGER STATIONS

This Order consists of three parts, as follows:

Part 1.--Reasons for Withdrawing Ranger Stations; and Suggestions for Guidance in Making Selections.

Part 2.--Directions for Describing Sites.

Part 3.--Conflicting Claims.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

January 18, 1907.

Forest Reserve Order No. 23

(Canceling All Previous Orders and Instructions on This Subject)

RANGER STATIONS

PART 1.--Reasons for Withdrawing Ranger Stations; and Suggestions for Guidance in Making Selections

From the answers to Reserve Order No. 40, it is evident that Officers in Charge have in almost every case failed to appreciate the necessity for numerous Ranger Stations. Recommendations appear to have been based on the present conditions, particularly on the number of Rangers composing the present force, and the funds available for cabins, roads, and trails. While future conditions can not be foretold with accuracy it is plain from the development in regions of similar character in older countries that in the course of time the force of Rangers must be vastly increased to administer the reserves. If the present reserves were as well manned as certain European forests, we should have more than 100,000 Rangers instead of less than 1,000.

Since available sites for headquarters are scarce, and are very liable to be appropriated by private parties under the Act of June 11, and the mineral laws, it is very

important that the Forest Service should obtain control at once of all lands which will be needed for administrative purposes.

In selecting stations distinctions should be made between those which will serve as homes for the Rangers and those required for use during the summer in patrolling for fire and looking after grazing matters. Sites suitable for the latter purpose are numerous on most reserves, and as they are not apt to be sought by private parties, immediate action toward their selection is not imperative.

But the conditions required for permanent headquarters, sheltered locality, land of agricultural value, water, accessibility, etc., are just those which make the site of value to individuals, and the Forester deems it imperative to select choice lands which may be needed, so that they may be withdrawn from entry under the Act of June 11, and the mineral laws.

The following suggestions are for guidance in making the selections:

Permanent Sites

Description

1. Ten to 80 or rarely up to 160 acres of land capable of producing hay, grain, and hardy vegetables.
2. Pasture for at least 6 head of stock.
3. Water (permanent).
4. Wood.

The location may be--

1. Near boundary of reserve, along main lines of travel, points of ingress of stock. If lands suitable for the purpose can not be found within the reserve do not hesitate to recommend lands outside, or
2. In settlements, in or near the reserve when it is important for the accommodation of the public and protection of reserve interests, or
3. Along large streams, lines of travel thru the reserve. If possible sites should not be more than 6 miles apart. It is much better to have too many than too few.

Temporary Camps

Description

1. Pasture for at least 4 head of stock.
2. Water.
3. Wood.
4. At grazing camps, 1 acre for corrals.

Location

1. Boundary of reserve, main line of travel, wood roads, important stock centers.
2. Dipping pens.
3. Sawmills, power plants, mines, mills, etc.

4. Summer resorts.

5. In many reserves patrol can be most economically performed from points affording a lookout over a large extent of country, and stations should be established as near these as possible.

Generally

Even in the most barren districts camps will add greatly to the convenience of the force and the efficiency of patrol, and sites should be selected along all important roads and trails. At the most, sites should not be more than 6 miles apart, which would mean one in every township.

In addition to the above-mentioned purposes, all locations needed for Nursery Sites or other administrative purposes should be selected with as little delay as possible.

All sites withdrawn for administrative purposes will hereafter be classed under the general term "Ranger Stations."

PART 2.--Directions for Describing Sites

The tracts which are selected for Ranger Stations are withdrawn from all appropriation and use under the public land laws. It is therefore essential that they shall be indicated by legal subdivisions of the Government surveys whenever it is possible to do so; and that, in all other cases, such a description shall be given as shall render it practicable to readily locate the boundaries of the tract.

All recommendations for Ranger Stations should, therefore, be submitted strictly in accordance with the following directions:

Diagrams

1. All descriptions should be submitted in the form of a diagram.

2. The diagram should be made only on the tracing linen township plats which will be furnished by this Office for that purpose.

3. Only black ink, black typewriter ribbon, or, in cases of emergency, black lead pencil should be used in making these diagrams, in order that blue prints may be made from them.

4. Every site should be given some local name, which should appear upon the diagram.

5. The purposes for which the tract is to be used should be shown, and also the area of the tract, approximately at least.

6. When the lands are surveyed and the Government corners can be located:

Indicate on township plats (as directed in paragraph 2 above) by heavily drawn lines the particular subdivisions of sections recommended for withdrawal; being careful to state, on each plat, the township, range, and meridian. (See sample diagram No. 1 attached hereto.)

When the subdivisions are lotted, great care must be exercised to show the precise location of each lot and the number given it on the Government plat of survey. (See sample diagram No. 2 attached hereto.)

Your recommendations should also be confined to the smallest subdivisions that will cover the areas desired. For instance, if 40 acres will be sufficient, indicate on the township plat the subdivision embracing the tract, instead of recommending that the entire section be withdrawn.

7. When the lands are unsurveyed, or the corners of the Government survey can not be located:

A diagram of the tract should be made strictly in accordance with sample diagram No. 3 attached hereto.

8. Get your distances and directions for this diagram by an accurate survey, except when such a survey can not be made at once and there is danger of losing title to the land, when the lines may be run out by a pocket compass and pacing. In all such cases, however, a second

diagram, based upon an accurate survey of the tract, must be forwarded as quickly as possible.

9. Tie your survey in all cases to some conspicuous landmark, such as a corner of a Government survey, a spring, forks of a stream, trail crossing, or other definite object which can be readily re-located.

Indicate the distance and direction from this landmark to the place of beginning in running the boundaries of the tract; which point on the boundary should be marked on the diagram "Initial Point," and should be marked on the ground by a stone pile or conspicuous blaze.

The township and range in which the tract lies should always be stated on the diagram, approximately at least.

General Directions

In revising descriptions which have been previously submitted, each new description should be clearly identified with the one formerly submitted, in order to prevent confusion in the records of this Office.

All replies to letters from this Office on the subject of Ranger Stations should make proper reference in the first sentence to the initials C-RS, as directed in The Use Book.

PART 3.--Conflicting Claims

So far as possible, no sites should be selected which are known to contain valuable mineral deposits, or to which there is any valid claim now pending or asserted. But the fact that a tract is covered by an unperfected claim should not prevent its selection, except when there is sufficient evidence that the claim is valid.

Whenever it is necessary to select a tract embraced within an invalid claim, a report on the claim, on the proper blank, should accompany the recommendation for withdrawal. If there are no claims on the sites recommended, this fact should be stated.

Under the Act of June 11, 1906, bona fide settlers who were occupying the land they claim on January 1, 1906, have a preference right against other persons but not against the Government. This fact should be fully considered in reporting upon invalid settlement claims.

Special attention is, however, directed to the fact that, since the Act of June 11, 1906, allows only such lands to be entered for agricultural uses as are not needed for public purposes, applications to have land listed under that act should not be allowed to influence in any way your recommendations for Ranger Stations. Any conflicts between applications for lands under the Act of June 11 and the Supervisor's recommendations for withdrawal for Ranger Stations will be settled by the Forester.

Whenever you believe that a desirable site is covered by an illegal mining location, the tract should be at once recommended for withdrawal. This recommendation should be accompanied by a report upon the mining claim, submitting evidence sufficient to justify a recommendation by the Forester for its annulment.

Associate Forester.

Form 878

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

MAP SHEET

..... No. ..... (in or near) Lodgepole Forest Reserve.

Division ..... District ....., Block .....

T. 6 N., R. 10 W., Mt Hood M., Section ....., Quarter .....

Mapped by ..... Scale: ..... inches = 1 mile.

DIAGRAMS OF TRACTS LYING IN DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS SHOULD BE SHOWN ON SEPARATE MAP SHEETS

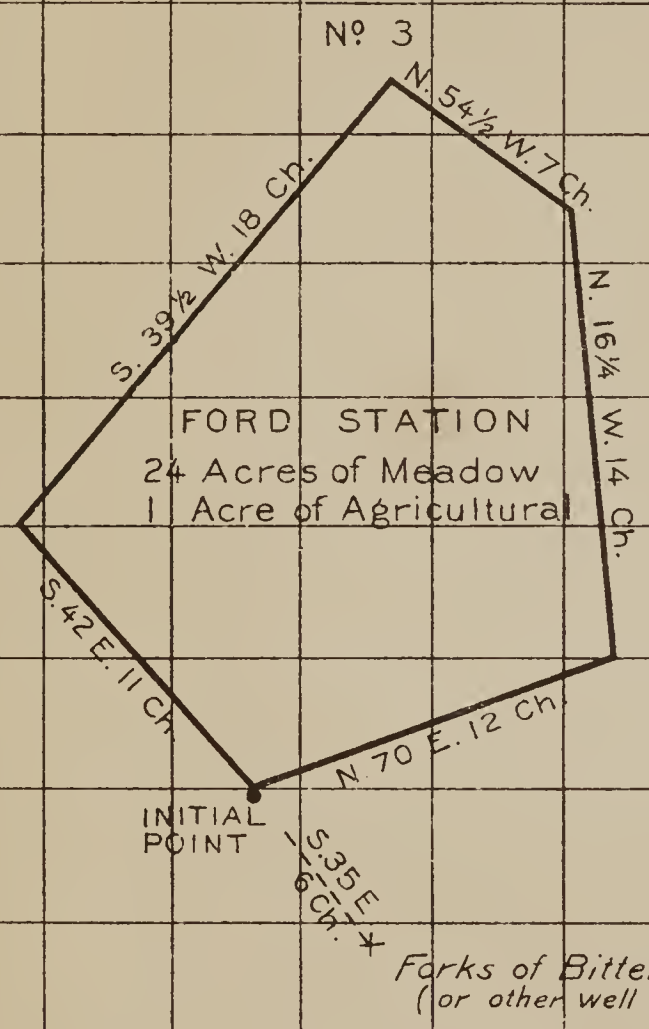
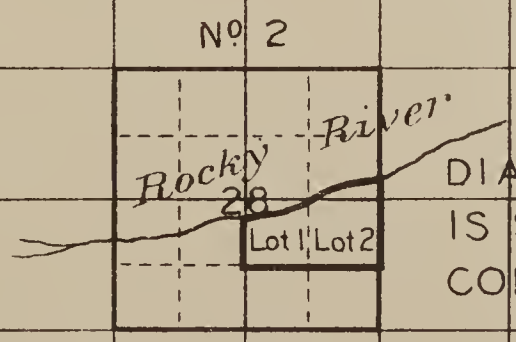
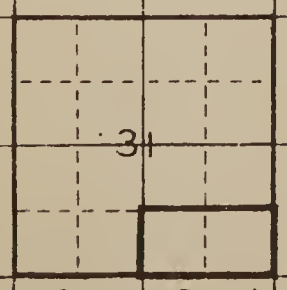


DIAGRAM USED WHEN THE LANDS ARE UNSURVEYED OR WHEN THE CORNERS OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY CANNOT BE LOCATED



Indian Head Station
Nursery Site 87.80 Acres

DIAGRAMS USED WHEN THE LAND IS SURVEYED AND THE SECTION CORNERS CAN BE LOCATED



Bear Creek Station
30 Acres for Pasture
50 Acres for Cultivation

Issued April 23, 1907.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FOREST SERVICE.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

National Forest Order 23.

Part 4.

APRIL, 1907.

Canceling all previous conflicting instructions.

Issued April 23, 1907.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FOREST SERVICE.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

National Forest Order 23.

Part 4.

APRIL, 1907.

Canceling all previous conflicting instructions.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FOREST SERVICE.

GIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

National Forest Order 23, Part 4.

APRIL, 1907.

Canceling all previous conflicting instructions.

1.

It has been necessary to return for correction a number of ranger station diagrams already submitted. These were either incomplete in data or bore evident errors which could not be rectified in the Washington office. Such plats could not be relied upon to give the Forest Service valid title to the exact lands desired.

2.

It should be realized by Supervisors that the plats and descriptions which they submit are the data on which the Forest Service bases its recommendations for withdrawal to the Department of the Interior, and unless they are correct and complete in every detail

the withdrawal may not be held legal. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the ranger stations be surveyed with the greatest care, and that the boundaries of the stations on unsurveyed lands be marked by permanent monuments which will serve to hold the tract in case the description is inaccurate.

3.

Since it will be impossible to employ expert surveyors to survey these stations, the following instructions have been prepared and should be rigidly followed. The work should of course be done by those officers who are most experienced in surveying work.

4.

When the lands are surveyed and Government Corners can be located, the plat only need be submitted, showing the subdivisions desired. No description is necessary. (See sample plat, Fig. 1, at back of this Order.)

The determination of the correct subdivisions must not be left to conjecture. The Land Office corners should be located and the necessary lines carefully run in every case when there is the least doubt as to what forties or tens should be recommended for withdrawal. Do not hesitate to recommend enough subdivisions to control completely the land desired.

Where lots occur their numbers should be obtained and shown on the plat.

5.

When the lands are unsurveyed or the Corners of the Government survey can not be located, the

actual boundaries will be marked, and a written description of them submitted with the plat (see second sample plat), in accordance with the following instructions:

6.

FIELD WORK.

Three kinds of permanent marks will be established; *Forest Service Monuments*, to which the ranger station surveys, and possibly future timber surveys, will be tied by bearing and distance; *Corners*, which will be set up at each angle in the ranger station surveys; and *Witnesses*, to which, whenever possible, each monument and corner will be tied.

7.

Forest Service Monuments.—These marks will be used in a similar manner to the mineral monument of a mining district. They should be selected with a view to durability and should be so located as to be certainly found by the description, bearings, and distances. A large distinctive bowlder is good. Where bowlders are too plentiful or entirely absent, a built-up stone monument will serve the purpose better. If a suitable bowlder, or point on a cliff, can not be found or a monument built up, use a prominent tree of long-lived species, or, when trees are absent, resort to a wooden post such as is described under *Corners*.

Chisel (or carve) on the Monument the letters F S M. If the Monument is a tree, cut the letters in a blaze below stump height, and make a second blaze breasthigh for convenience in sighting. If a bowlder,

chisel F S M on a prominent place on the rock, as a definite point to chain from.

8.

Witnessing Monuments.—Select a site for the Monument where it can be easily found, and where distinctive permanent objects, such as the forks of a stream, road, or trail, or their crossings, a good-sized waterfall, a spring, a prominent rock, or the given corner of a house can be used to locate it by bearing and distance. At least two cross bearings from definite witness marks must be taken to properly locate the Monument. The nearer the bearings are at right angles to each other the better. If possible, bearings should also be taken to any prominent topographical features, such as mountain peaks, which should be carefully described if not well known by name.

Chisel on the Witness rocks the letters $\frac{M}{W}$. If the Witness is a tree, carve the $\frac{M}{W}$ in a blaze below stump height and make another blaze breasthigh for convenience in sighting.

Preserve careful descriptions of the Monument, its site, the witnesses, their bearings and distances from the Monument, and the marks placed upon both Monument and witnesses for use in the Description of Survey mentioned later. Consider that someone will probably have to find the Monument sometime from your description alone, and make the description explicit for this purpose.

9.

Corners.—At each point where an angle is turned in surveying the boundary of a ranger station there will be erected a durable, well-constructed Corner similar to those of the Land Office Surveys.

There will be two kinds of Corners, as follows:

When stone can be procured, an oblong block of stone 4 to 10 inches diameter and not less than 2 feet long. This should be sunk at least 1 foot, standing on end, and have a mound of stones heaped up around it.

When stone is not easily obtainable, a wooden post not less than 4 inches square, set not less than 2 feet into the ground and projecting not less than 3 feet. Small stones and earth will be piled up around it so that not more than 1 foot of it is left exposed.

Use for all posts only the most durable woods of the region. In the order of ordinary western woods these would be juniper (commonly called "cedar"), western red cedar, red fir, and western yellow pine. Do not use green timber in any case. Obtain the seasoned heartwood of fire-killed timber wherever possible by hewing the post out of a stick about 8 inches diameter. When pine is used a pitchy heart is preferable. Set the end into the ground which was upward in the tree.

10.

Marking corners.—Each corner post or stone will be marked near the top with the letter R and below this the number of the angle (surveyor's station) at which the Corner is set, beginning with the initial point as 1, and counting on in regular sequence around the plat

in the direction the survey was made. The marking of the monument at the third station would thus be $\frac{R}{3}$. The markings will be chiseled distinctly into the stone posts. On the wooden posts the marking should be cut in deeply with a scribe.

11.

Witnessing corners.—At least two witness marks will be made near each Corner, in order to reestablish the Corner by bearing and distance in case it is destroyed or disputed. Trees should be used when available.

These marks will consist of the letter W and the number of the Corner below, thus $\frac{W}{3}$. They will be chiseled on stone, or carved into a blaze below stump height. A second blaze should be made breast-high, so as to be easily seen above the grass.

12.

It will sometimes be possible to use the Monument as the initial point of the survey. In this case it should bear both Monument and Corner markings, and the Witnesses bear the letters $\frac{M}{W}$ with figure 1 beneath, thus: $\frac{M}{W}$.
1

13.

The surveyor must depend largely on his own common sense and ingenuity in selecting trees or prominent rocks in the proper positions to be serviceable, on

which to place the witness marks. Frequently the stations can be so arranged as to be conveniently near good witnesses without diminishing the value of the tract. Usually the witnesses should not be more than 50 yards from a Corner, and the nearer the better.

14.

The witness marks should be inside the boundary whenever possible. They should be so located as to form as near a right angle as possible, with the Corner at the angle. The specified corner of a building which is not liable to be removed makes a good witness. The Corner and witnesses having been established, the bearing and distance from the Corner to each witness should be taken and recorded with the survey notes of the boundary as a part of the description. The description of each corner and witness and their markings will of course be required.

15.

Blazing the boundary.—Where the boundary of the ranger station passes through timber the line should be plainly blazed. Choose trees over 6 inches in diameter. They need not be nearer to each other than 50 feet in the general direction of the line, and should not be more than 10 feet from the line. Any such tree standing exactly in the line should be blazed fore and aft. Those standing at either side of the line should be blazed on the side toward the line. The blazes should be distinct, not less than the width of the axe blade in cross measure, nor more than 6 inches long, and placed about breastheight on the tree.

28648—07——2

16.

The compass.—Use the best instrument available. It should be nothing less accurate than the regulation 3-inch needle surveyor's compass, used with Jacob staff or tripod.

17.

Variation.—Obtain your variation from reliable local surveyors or from the local land office.

Both on the plat and in the description of the survey statement should be made of the variation used and how or from what source the number of degrees was obtained.

See that your compass is not out of adjustment. The needle should swing freely and quickly, and should settle at the same point on the graduated ring every time, after being disturbed by a knife or other iron held near it.

18.

Test the alignment of the compass sights, as follows: Drive two stakes on a level, open place, about 40 yards apart, and set up the compass midway between them. Level, and sight upon one of the stakes. Then, looking back through the sights, have an assistant move the other stake until it is exactly in line.

Next, taking care not to jar the Jacob staff from its position, loosen the clamp screw, turn the compass around half a circle, and sight upon the second stake. If the compass is in adjustment and operation has been carefully performed, the first stake should also now be seen in line with the sights.

An instrument which will not stand this test successfully upon careful and repeated trials, or which has a weak needle, should be returned to Washington, with a letter placed in the box explaining its defects, and a new compass will be sent to replace it.

19.

Handling the compass.—Set the compass over the Monument or in the line. The Jacob staff can be thrust down alongside the corner in line with the corner sighted to. Level carefully, paying special attention to the cross level. Always sight with the north sight of the compass forward. Never read a bearing from the south end of the needle. Do not attempt to sight more than 200 yards with the ordinary sight compass.

In reading the bearing first put down N. or S., according as the north end of the needle is nearer N. or S. of the compass circle; second, write the number of degrees between the north end of the needle and the nearest zero mark (N. or S.); and, third, write E. or W., according as the needle is nearer E. or W. of the compass circle. The bearing always begins with N. or S., never with E. or W., except when the bearing is true east or west. Thus, a certain bearing should read N. 45° W., not W. 45° N., and N. 30° W. should not be written W. 60° N., although the same direction is indicated after a fashion. Keep all iron, such as the chain, guns, etc., away from the compass while reading the bearing.

20.

Checks.—Two readings of the compass should be taken at every surveyor's station. When a bearing has been read the first time, turn the compass to set the needle swinging, level and sight a second time, and repeat the reading. If the two readings vary more than half a degree, take a third reading. If the third does not agree with one of the others, take the average of the three as the true bearing.

Upon arriving at a station sight back at the station just vacated as a check upon previous error or possible local attraction. The reverse sight should read the same as the fore sight, except that the letters are reversed (i. e., S. 45° E. where the original bearing was N. 45° W.).

Should an opposite corner be visible across the tract from any station, take its bearing. This not only is an excellent check on the survey, but often is of aid when the survey closes badly in platting.

21.

To avoid certain annoyances.—If the needle sticks to the glass, touch a wet finger to the glass.

If at any station the needle is deflected or refuses to settle, showing local attraction from iron—

(1) Offset a chain or more at right angles to the desired bearing, and sight on a flag which is offset an equal distance, on the same side, at the other end of the line. If an offset on one side does not give relief from the local attraction, try the other side.

(2) If the course runs through thick timber, which would necessitate swamping both the true line and

the offset line, move the instrument forward or back to a point on the line of the course and take the bearing. This may give relief from the local attraction.

(3) Rely upon a careful and repeated reverse sight from the next station.

22.

Chaining.—Distances should be given in chains and links; hence the surveyor's chain, 66 feet long and containing 100 links, will be used when possible. Otherwise distances may be taken with the steel or linen tape and given in feet.

In chaining, offset around any very serious obstacle. On steep slopes the true distance can be obtained only by keeping the chain horizontal. To do this use 50 links or less at a time.

23.

PLATTING.

Plats must be submitted only on the tracing linen, Form 878, as extra copies must be made by the blueprint process.

Use only Higgins's black waterproof ink. This ink can be obtained on requisition or purchased in the field.

Plat with a sharp pencil first and ink the lines afterwards.

24.

All necessary data for location of the area should appear on the plat. These consist of the township, range, and section (the latter approximate where unsurveyed), the boundary of the desired tract, with bearings and distances (unless the area conforms to General Land Office subdivisions), the Monument, with its

tie-line to the tract, and the local *name by which the ranger station will be known.*

25.

Do not complicate the plat with unnecessary lines or lettering. *The desired boundary should be heavy enough to distinguish it above all other lines.*

Make necessary lettering very distinct. Place bearings outside the boundary and do not invert them. They should be capable of being read without turning the plat around.

26.

If the plat does not close, throw the error into the sides or angles which are most liable to be inaccurate on account of difficulties in the field work. If local attraction was encountered at one corner the error is likely to be in that angle. If offsets were made, or very rough, steep country traversed on one side, the mistake is probably in the chaining of that side. An error of one link to the chain is allowable. If a larger error appears in platting, the field work *must* be repeated.

27.

Scale.—Show on the plat the scale used. Be sure to use the same scale throughout the plat.

For areas which exceed a mile in length use a scale of 4 inches to the mile; for smaller tracts use 8 inches per mile. For compact areas less than 40 acres use 16 inches per mile.

28.

Description. (On unsurveyed lands only).—With the diagram of each survey should be submitted a

typewritten description of the survey, of which the following is a sample:

DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY.

Wild Cat Ranger Station.

AQUARIUS NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH.

June 15, 1907.
Township 25 north, range 8 east, meridian S. L., section —.
Number ——. List ——. Area, 33¼ acres.

Variation.—This survey was run and platted on variation of 11° 30′ E., obtained by retracement of east line of section 36, township 24 north, range 7 east. Salt Lake land office recommends using 11° to 11° 40′.

Forest Service Monument.—Consists of a bowlder 7′×6′×3′ above ground, situated on the east bank of Wildcat Creek, 7 chains down the stream from the junction of the North and East forks, 70 links from the water's edge, at right angles to the stream. F S M cut on the highest point of the rock as chaining point, whence a yellow pine tree 16 inches diameter bears N. 16° E., 73 links, marked $\frac{M}{W}$ in blaze. Lyon Mountain bears S. 31° 30′ W. Tiger Mountain N. 28° 30′ W. $\frac{M}{W}$ cut on ledge bears S. 54° W.

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a limestone 30″×9″×5″ set in mound of stones and chiseled $\frac{R}{1}$, whence Forest Service Monument above described bears S. 13° W. 2.52 chains. The SW. corner of the ranger's cabin built in 1905 bears N. 18° E. 1.80 chains. A yellow pine 12 inches diameter, blazed and marked $\frac{W}{1}$ bears east 3.03 chains.

Thence N. 58° E.

Chains.	
27.80	Leaning scrubby pinyon tree 16 inches diameter.
25 to 35	Line blazed through scattering juniper and pinyon to
35	*Corner No. 2*, a juniper post 5′×4″×4″ in mound of gravel and earth, marked $\frac{R}{2}$, whence a pinyon tree 8 inches diameter, marked $\frac{W}{2}$, bears north 10 links. $\frac{W}{2}$ on a granite bowl-

der 4 feet in diameter and 3 feet above ground, chiseled $\frac{W}{2}$, bears S. 82° E. 2.23 chains.

Thence N. 15° W.

Chains.

10.00 to *Corner No. 3.* A limestone 3″ by 7″ by 26″ in mound of stones, chiseled $\frac{R}{3}$, whence chimney of Ranger Cabin bears S. 46° 30′ W. No other suitable witness objects within 70 yards.

Thence S. 58° W.

28.53 . Cross East Fork of Wildcat Creek, course S. 18° W.

28–34 through open yellow pine timber.

34.27 to *Corner No. 4.* A stake of fat pine heartwood in mound of earth, marked $\frac{R}{4}$, whence a yellow pine 2 feet in diameter blazed low and marked $\frac{W}{4}$, bears N. 14° E., 18 links. A red fir 12 inches diameter standing on west bank of east fork of Wildcat Creek, marked $\frac{W}{4}$, bears S. 42½° E. 6.34 chains.

Thence S. 15° E.

Through open pine timber.

2.96 Pine tree 2½ feet in diameter.

7.24 Cross East Fork of Wildcat Creek, course S., 23° E.,

15.00 to *Corner No. 1*, the place of beginning, containing 33.25 acres of land, *be the same more or less*,[a] one-half good agricultural land and balance suitable for pasture only.

JOHN R. HENRY,
Surveyor, Deputy Ranger.

Description and plat compared and approved by
GEORGE H. BARNEY,
Forest Supervisor.

29.

Six carbons will be made, of which five, with the original, are to be forwarded to the Forester, with the plat, and the other one retained by the Supervisor.

[a] This phrase should always be inserted, for legal reasons.

30.

Numbering surveys.—The original copy will be retained in the Washington office. Four of the five carbons forwarded go to the General Land Office with blueprints taken from the plat. The remaining carbon will be marked with its proper number in the order of accepted surveys for that Forest and returned to the Supervisor with a blueprint of the plat.

31.

Supervisors will be responsible for comparing all notes with the plats before forwarding. They should agree accurately, and the plats should be clean and neatly drawn.

32.

SUPPLIES.

The necessary chisels will be furnished by the supervisors and charged to equipment. The scribes will be requisitioned from the Washington office. India ink may be either requisitioned or bought in the local market.

33.

CORRECTING PREVIOUS INACCURACIES.

Upon receipt of this order each Supervisor will submit a list of all the ranger station surveys previously sent in, showing for each survey the variation, if any, on which it was run.

If the lines were run without variation this fact should be stated, and the local variation, as nearly as can be ascertained from any source, should be reported, in order that the proper notation may be made upon the plats.

34.

All plats and descriptions hitherto received which could possibly be accepted as sufficiently definite have been accepted for withdrawal. Therefore all recommendations for Ranger Stations sent to the Washington office before April 15, 1907, for which no notification of withdrawal has been received by officers in charge prior to June 1, 1907, should be considered as rejected and resubmitted as promptly as possible in accordance with this Order.

35.

In all cases in which the original descriptions were not sufficiently definite to enable the tract to be readily relocated, or in which more land than is needed has been either recommended or withdrawn, new descriptions should be submitted as soon as possible definitely locating the precise tracts needed.

GIFFORD PINCHOT,
Forester.

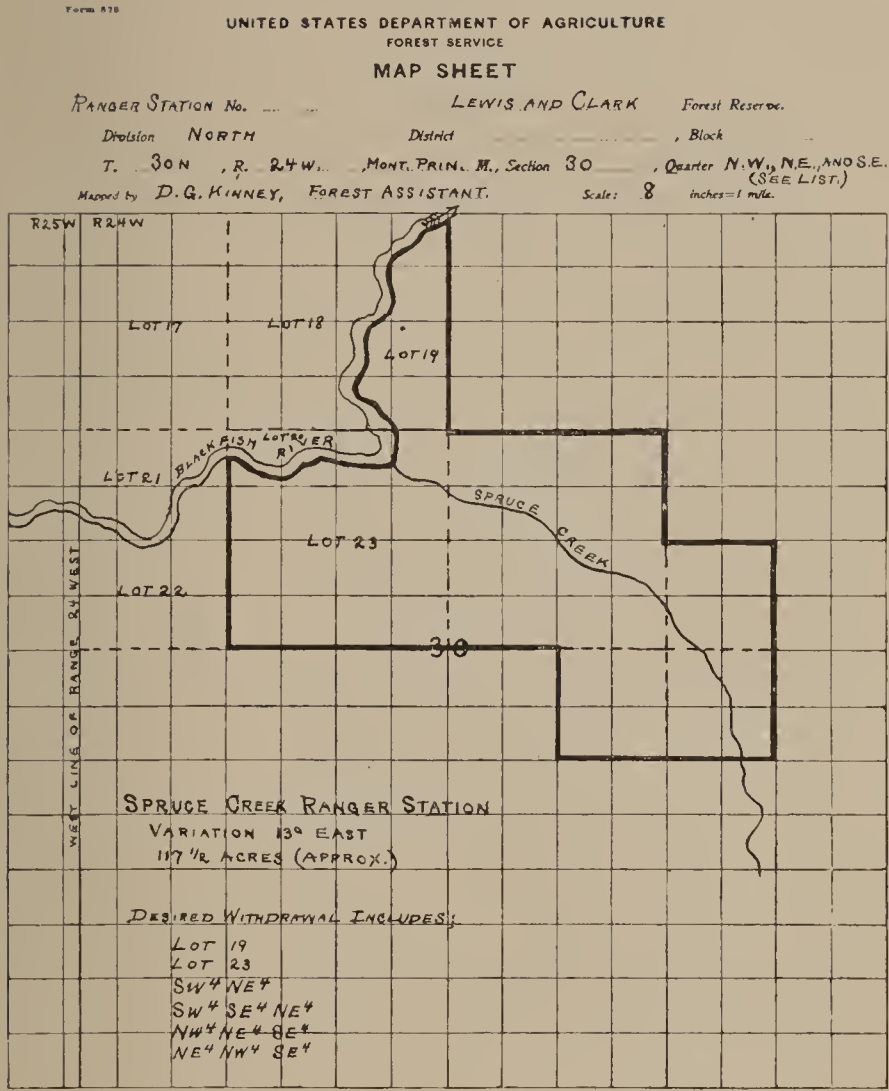


FIG. 1.—Sample plat for surveyed lands where Government corners can be located.

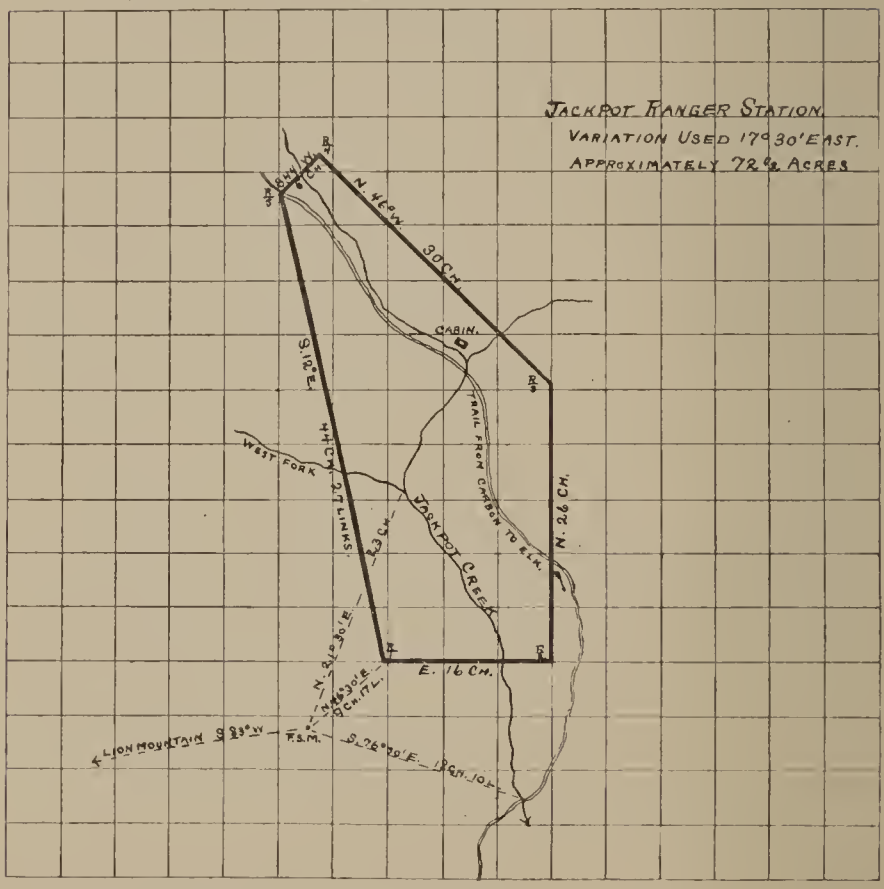


FIG. 2.—Sample plat for unsurveyed lands or for surveyed lands where corners of Government survey can not be located.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

January 30, 1907.

Forest Reserve Order No. 24

PASTURE PERMITS

To Forest Officers in Charge:

Holders of pasture special privilege permits are not required to apply for new permits each year. Pasture permits remain in effect from year to year, the same as other special privilege permits, until revoked by the Forester or until the permittee has no grazing permit. Of course, as provided in each pasture permit, the payments must be made yearly, and the permittee has no right to use the pasture except in connection with a grazing permit and for the part of the year covered by the grazing permit. Forest officers in charge should endeavor to prevent any unauthorized use of pastures, and promptly report any such trespass.

James R. Adams

Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

January 30, 1907.

Forest Reserve Order No. 25

YEARLY PAYMENTS FOR SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

To Forest Officers in Charge:

The Forester will in all cases notify special privilege permittees, thru the forest officers in charge, when the second and subsequent yearly payments become due. Therefore, the forest officers in charge need not give such notices except when forwarding them for the Forester. Forest officers in charge should note all payments for special privileges on the cards upon receipt of the certificates of deposit to be forwarded to the permittees.

James B. Adams
Acting Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE FORESTER

February 12, 1907.

Forest Reserve Order No. 26

MINERAL LAND LOCATIONS FOR LANDS COVERED BY TIMBER SALE CONTRACTS

To Forest Officers in Charge:

Mineral forest reserve lands covered by any approved timber sale contracts remain subject to mineral land location. Such locations, however, when made after the approval of the timber sale contract are subject to it; and the removal of the timber according to the contract can not be interfered with by the mineral land locator.

Associate Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

Office of the Forester February 25, 1907.

Forest Reserve Order No. 27

EXPERIMENTAL PLANTING

To Forest Officers in Charge:

One of the duties of your technical assistant, as far as other work will permit, should be the tentative location of areas for experimental planting. They should be reported upon as to type, location, area, condition, and cost of fencing. The experimental areas may vary in size from 1/4 to 1 acre or more, and often several may be included in one enclosure. They should be selected with the view of carrying on such of the following experiments as will be of value in your reserve:

1. Experimental planting by rangers, with stock from a Service nursery.
2. Trials of new species.
3. Experimental broadcast sowing on burns and in chaparral.
4. Experimental planting in "parks."
5. Exclusion of grazing to determine the effect on reproduction.
6. Selection of small areas on timber sales where clean cutting followed by planting can be tried.

In addition to the above your technical assistant should also report on the need of planting in your reserve, and for what specific purposes, as for the production of commercial timber, or for the protection of city watersheds; on the value of local trees for forest planting; on timber sales where reproduction is unsatisfactory and planting advisable; on the seed crop and methods of collecting for commercial species; and on the conduct of ranger's nurseries.

Gifford Pinchot

Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

Office of the Forester March 2, 1907.

Forest Reserve Order No. 28

WITNESS TREES

To Forest Officers in Charge:

Attention is called to the Act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 343, "The Use Book," page 182). Under this statute it is a serious offense to cut down any witness tree or any tree blazed to mark the line of a Government survey. Such trees should never be marked for cutting by forest officers, and their destruction by persons lumbering on private lands should be prevented, if possible, or reported to the Forester with a view to the prosecution of guilty persons. The cutting of such trees on forest reserve lands and on lines between reserve land and private holdings should likewise be prevented or reported, and, in addition to such action, may be treated as wilful trespass. Timber purchasers operating within forest reserves should be cautioned by forest officers against the cutting of such trees and informed that all officers of the Service are required to report such cases for prosecution. Such cutting will be considered sufficient cause for revoking the contract of the purchaser by whose employees it is done.

Gifford Pinchot.
Forester.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
WASHINGTON

Office of the Forester

March 15, 1907.

National Forest Order No. 29

TIMBER CUTTING ON UNRESERVED LAND AFTERWARD INCLUDED IN A NATIONAL FOREST

To Forest Officers in Charge:

If timber cut on unreserved land afterward included in a National forest was lawfully cut, and if, when the National forest is created, the timber is still on unpatented land within its boundaries, the person who cut it is entitled to a reasonable time for its removal. Reasonableness must vary with the circumstances of each case, and forest officers should report the circumstances of all cases in which there is any considerable delay in removing the timber.

If such cutting was unlawful, and if, when the National forest is created, the timber has been removed outside its boundaries or to patented land, the matter is within the jurisdiction of the General Land Office, and the forest officers should not attempt to recover damages for or begin prosecution on account of such cutting, except as helpers to the Department of the Interior.

If such cutting was unlawful, and if, when the National forest is created, the timber is still on unpatented land within its boundaries, the matter is within the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and should be treated by the forest officers as a timber trespass. Such timber should be seized and settlement demanded on the basis of innocent trespass, unless the circumstances of the cutting are so flagrant that great injury to National forest interests would result from not treating the trespass as wilful.

When there is doubt about the lawfulness of cutting, the Supervisor may seize the timber pending further investigation and report to the Forester; but he should act with great promptitude, telegraphing when necessary to prevent hardship to the claimant of the timber.

Gifford Pinchot
Forester.