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The First Ten Years

Nelson Brown

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry

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THE FIRST TEN YEARS

Nelson E. Brown (1912-17-1921-'5)
I. Pioneering in American Forestry Education

A. Prevailing educational conditions in New York and the Nation

F

From 1898 to 1912 was a period of the formative years of forestry education in the United States. The curricula were patterned very largely upon old and deep-seated European patterns and practices. Most of the faculties had had little, of any, practical experience in country-wide American forest conditions. The first two schools were started simultaneously in September 1898, at Cornell under Dr. B. E. Fernow and at Biltmore, North Carolina by Dr. Carl A. Schenck. A school had been started by Gifford Pinchot and his family at Yale University in 1900 and later schools were started at the University of Michigan, at Iowa State College, Pennsylvania State University, Georgia, Minnesota and several others. The Yale Graduate School of Forestry thus became the oldest school of forestry in continuous existence.

B. Growing sentiment in forestry and conservation

Under the leadership and inspiration of Gifford Pinchot who activated the Federal Forestry programs in the early years of 1900 to 1910 and assisted by a strong coterie of enthusiastic and eager men such as Henry S. Graves, R. S. Hosmer, R. S. Kellogg, Prof. James W. Twomey, and many others, the country was gradually awakened to the need to conserve and properly manage its great forest

heritage which at one time was generally considered inexhaustible and probably sufficient to meet all the needs for lumber and wood products for all time.

In the early years before the 20th century, there were three German trained professional foresters, namely, Drs. B. E. Fernow, C. A. Schenck, and F. ^{Filibert} Roth, who contributed much strength and substance to the forest conservation movement.

Thus, it was natural that many universities began the training of professional foresters to meet the growing demand. This early awakening to the need of scientific forest conservation quickly resulted in the establishment of schools of forestry in many parts of the nation.

C. Summary of College of Forestry at Cornell and reasons for its abandonment.

There was a very strong group of students at the State College of Forestry during and after its start at Ithaca in September 1898. One of the first forestry alumni, ^CGlifford Pettis who graduated in 1901 became Chief Forester of the State Conservation Dept., in Albany. He started the State Tree Nurseries, which provided a very important reforestation program for the state. Dr. B. E. Fernow as its Director, and assisted by Dr. Filibert Roth and others, succeeded in having the State present some 30,000 acres of timberland near Axton and Tupper Lake in the Adirondacks for experimental and demonstrational purposes. Much has been written about various aspects of the conduct of this forestry experiment, both pro and con. Some fires, started to burn brush on this experimental area,

got away from the local men and burned parts of neighboring estates. In spite of several protestations, Dr. Fernow was adamant in following what he thought were the proper procedures and did not sympathetically listen to nearby land-owners. This dispute became ⁶arimonious and resulted finally in Governor Black vetoing the appropriation for the support of the State College of Forestry at Cornell in 1903, with its consequent abandonment. Many Cornell students transferred to the Yale University and University of Michigan Schools of Forestry.

Later in 1910, Cornell established a Department of Forestry within the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca. This was the genesis of later competition between the two state supported professional Schools of Forestry until 1933.

D. Chancellor James Roscoe Day and Syracuse University

Chancellor Day became the fourth Chancellor in 1894 when there were only 3 colleges and 6 schools and continued until 1922. He was a great builder and promoter. A man of great stature, both mentally and physically, he was 6 feet 4 inches tall and born of pioneer and enterprising colonial stock in Maine. He was probably the greatest and best nationally-known figure that Syracuse University has enjoyed. When the College of Forestry was started in 1911, he had advanced the physical layout of Syracuse University to 16 colleges and schools and by his writings and public pronouncements, made the struggling young university

a great nationally known institution. He was in great demand at prominent conferences and conventions, as he had a wide experience as a Methodist minister in many parts of the country including some time in the Pacific Northwest in the big timber country. Although occasionally in public disputes and arguments, he was warmly admired and loved by many thousands of alumni and was greatly respected in Syracuse for his administrative ability and success for 28 years in building up the relatively young and struggling university on the hill.

E. Early courses leading to forestry instruction at Syracuse University

The first documentary evidence of interest in forestry appears in the Syracuse University catalogue for 1909-1910, which stated that "The Trustees and administration of the University have decided to establish definite courses in agriculture and forestry, as a preliminary step and with the purpose in view of organizing soon a College of Agriculture."

Dr. William Bray was Chairman of the Department of Botany in Lyman Hall and had experience in forestry when in Texas and where he wrote a bulletin for the U.S. Forest Service. There is no question but that Dr. Bray was very close to Chancellor Day and influenced him in his interest and enthusiasm for a Forestry College. The courses offered at the University Botany Department included the subjects of Dendrology and Forest Ecology. This program of courses was conducted until the establishment of the College of Forestry in 1911.

There were reported to be discussions and interest displayed in a prospective forestry school as early as 1905 but there appears to be no documentary evidence or records to this effect. It was well known however, that Chancellor Day had ambitions to secure State funds for Syracuse University.

F. Origin of Idea - principal participants.

Chancellor Day assisted by Dr. Bray was largely responsible for the formation of the first ideas and plans for a Forestry College. The Chancellor was intimately acquainted with some of the leaders of business, law and politics in Syracuse. He often discussed his hopes and aspirations with Senator H. S. Holden, Senator Francis Hendricks, the leader of the Republican Party in Onondaga County, George W. Driscoll, ^{all of} who were on the University Board of Trustees and Senator J. Henry Walters, who later became President of the Board of Trustees and introduced both the bill of 1910 which was vetoed as well as the one in 1911 which was passed by the legislature. Congressman John R. Clancy, Edward A. O'Hara, Editor and one of the principal owners of the Syracuse Herald and Charles W. Andrews were eager participants and enthusiastic in the support of the budding forestry college idea.

Story of Chancellor James Roscoe Day and President Theodore Roosevelt

Two "stormy petrels" and contemporary antagonists of the early days of

the College who seemed to take pleasure in attacking each other, at least in the newspapers, were President Theodore Roosevelt and Chancellor Day. The former delighted in attacking big business and trusts and Chancellor Day was equally vigorous in championing and defending them. Everyone knew, of course, of the financial support Day secured from John D. Archibold, Andrew Carnegie and many other national and prosperous but charitably inclined businessmen. During a court trial held in Syracuse in 1912, in which President Roosevelt was involved, Horace Wilkinson, President and later Chairman of the Board of the Crucible Steel Company of America, invited both of these men to a reception at his home, now the Phi Delta Theta house on Walnut Avenue. Many university and businessmen of Syracuse were invited, including Dean Baker and Professors F. F. Moon and Nelson C. Brown of the Forestry College. Obviously, everyone there was curious to know how these strong, outspoken and vigorous antagonists would greet each other and particularly, if the "sparks would fly." Cordiality prevailed from the very first greeting of the two, but the highlight was when Theodore Roosevelt said to Day, "It is much easier playing the part of the gentle dove than that of the fighting lion." "Yes, Mr. President," the Chancellor replied, "But it is not half as much fun!"

II. The First Great Challenge

A. Introduction of First Bill in Legislature in 1910

Encouraged by the conversations and contacts and the growing national sentiment favoring forest conservation, it was decided to have a bill introduced in the legislature during the 1910 session. The Onondaga County delegation in Albany was respected for its ability and strength in the state legislature. At that time, Senator Hendrick S. Holden, a prominent businessman, banker, public utility executive and a trustee of the University introduced a bill in the Senate establishing the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. A companion bill was introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman J. Henry Walters who served later for many years on the board and its very able Chairman. This bill, although passing the legislature by a good margin, was vetoed by Governor Charles E. Hughes on July 18, 1910, for the reason of economy and no doubt due to opposition by other state educational institutions.

B. Establishment of Board of Trustees Prior to its Passage

Pending the expected approval of this bill, the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University in June 1910 elected a Board of Trustees of the proposed new State College of Forestry. Those appointed to the Board were: Senator Hendrick S. Holden, J. M. Gilbert, prominent businessman and banker of Syracuse, Edward Nottingham,

an outstanding lawyer, E. R. Redhead of Fulton, G. J. Sager and Wilfred W. Porter.

Mr. Nottingham, later in September, 1911 withdrew in favor of Mr. Louis Marshall.

This proposed Board did not, of course, function because of the above veto.

However, it was later activated.

C. Success of First Bill Creating College - July 28, 1911.

In spite of some opposition, Governor John A. Dix signed the bill establishing the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University. This bill was evidently drawn by those conversant^a with the future possibilities and needs of a forestry college in the state. No doubt Dr. W. L. Bray had much to do with the drafting of this law, as it had broad powers and responsibilities. However, the total appropriation was only \$55,000 of which \$40,000 was for the purchase of lands and forests and only \$15,000 ~~were~~^{were} for general support including salaries, traveling expenses, library, furniture, surveying equipment and other forestry instruments, etc.

Naturally there was great jubilation in university circles at the success of many years efforts and planning to establish a new school of forestry at Syracuse. Significantly, only about seven weeks after the signing of this bill, 52 students were enrolled in the first regular curriculum, in September, 1911. Most of them had already had at least two years of College work and were largely

transfer students from the colleges of Liberal Arts and Engineering at Syracuse. Only 30 of these men however, registered for the second semester in February, 1912, indicating that many were discouraged on learning that forestry was a much more difficult and involved scientific subject than they had expected.

D. Charter of the College *

There is no known record of who was responsible for drafting the charter for the original bill of enactment which passed the legislature. However, it is most certain that Dr. W. L. Bray and Chancellor Day had much to do with it. Fortunately, it exhibits great wisdom and foresight as it is very inclusive in its coverage and its vision for expansion for future years as it has enabled the college to adequately carry on instruction, investigation and research, accept gifts of land, forests and money, provide for demonstrations and research on college forests as well as to carry on public education which has since been construed as a phase of forest extension and public relations. Furthermore, it is a notable fact that the original charter has been little changed down through these 50 years of the College's existence.

* Because of limited space the original Charter of the College is not being included herewith. The original form is available, however, in many libraries.

The wording and coverage of this charter is so broad and inclusive that it has had few changes. Probably the most important was to shift the appointment ^{of trustees} from the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University to the Governor of the State, according to the bill introduced by Senator Henry J. Walters and signed by Governor Sulzer in April, 1913. This did much to allay criticism and assist in assuring the permanence of the young forestry college.

E. The Board of Trustees

The College from its inception was controlled by a Board of Trustees who had the responsibility of putting into operation the broad objectives ~~and coverage~~ of the law creating the college. From 1911, the College has been exceedingly fortunate in having unusually able, eminent and interested men appointed to the board. Many of them gave a great deal of time and thought to the development of the College. Originally, the Trustees were appointed by Syracuse University, (1911) but as explained elsewhere, this was changed in the Walters-Daly Bill in 1913 which proved to be a coup d'etat in favor of permanence for the young college.

There are 12 members of the Board of whom 8 are appointed by the Governor. The other 4 are ex-officio members including the Lieutenant Governor, the Conservation Commissioner, the State Commissioner of Education and the Chancellor of Syracuse University.

This has developed very happily for the success of the College from the very beginning. It has enjoyed a number of eminent former Lieutenant Governors on the Board, including former U.S. Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York City, Governor Edward Schoeneck of Syracuse, Governor and later U.S. Senator Herbert F. Lehman and many other eminent men. The Commissioners of Education have contributed an educational balance to the Board and they have been regular in their attendance. Among the Chancellors of Syracuse University, James Roscoe Day stands out as he served on the Forestry College Board from 1911 to 1922. He was followed by Chancellors Charles W. Flint, William T. Graham and William P. Tolley all of whom contributed to the prestige of the College. Among the Conservation Commissioners have been a number of outstanding men including George D. Pratt of the famous Standard Oil family who was also President of the American Forestry Association, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. served during 1931 and 1932, and later became Secretary of Treasury under President F. D. Roosevelt, also Lithgow Osborne of Auburn who later served in the Diplomatic Corps.

Among the members of the Board were some of the most prominent and able citizens of Syracuse, with whom Chancellor Day always enjoyed intimate and friendly relations. These have been mentioned elsewhere in connection with the founding of the College.

III. The First Year of the College - 1911-1912

A. First Meeting of Board of Trustees

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held on October 5, 1911 after the arrival of the first students and more than a year after this same Board of Trustees was appointed by Syracuse University in June 1910. Mr. Louis Marshall was elected President. Dr. W. L. Bray was appointed Acting Dean as of this date as he was no doubt the best qualified man then available at Syracuse to start the new school, and he was in charge of registering the first class of 52 in September, 1911. This first Board meeting and two others later in 1911 were devoted largely to the appointment of committees in reference to college quarters, curriculum, faculty, etc. Prof. E. F. McCarthy was appointed on October 28, 1911 to begin service on November 1, 1911. He was a former student of Dr. Bray in his Botany Dept. classes, while he was teaching at nearby Minoa High School.

B. Search for a Dean

Although Dr. Bray was Acting Dean and served as such until the following February 1st, 1912, a period of four months, he was not interested in taking the position as Dean as he had not been trained as a forester and did not feel qualified to serve. Furthermore he was busy as head of the University Department of Botany. He had an understanding with Chancellor Day, however, that he should

spend some time and effort in looking over the field for the most promising and eligible graduate forester to serve as Dean of the new college. Thus, Dr. Bray spent some time in Albany, at Ithaca and in other places interviewing candidates or securing information regarding them. Apparently the new Dean, Hugh P. Baker had an understanding with Dr. Bray as early as September 1911, that he was to come to Syracuse. This was more than four months before he actually arrived as Dean and very shortly after the bill passed in Albany. He consulted with both Professors F. F. Moon and Nelson C. Brown at the Conservation Congress held in Kansas City in September 1911, and both were tentatively offered positions at the new college, provided of course, Dr. Baker took the position as Dean.

C. Appointment of first Dean, Dr. Hugh Potter Baker, February 1, 1912

The Forestry College was exceptionally fortunate in its selection of the first regular Dean. Hugh Potter Baker was a man of outstanding and dynamic leadership, who was extremely popular with both students and faculty. He proved to be a man of the highest integrity and competence for the difficult job at hand, as he had the very necessary qualifications of vision, imagination, courage and ability to meet the challenge of a new school at a time when many important Universities had started Schools of Forestry.

Dr. Baker had an excellent background of education and training, having been born in 1878 at St. Croix, Wisconsin, which was then in a very active region

in the lumber industry. After graduating from the Michigan State College at East Lansing in 1901, he went to the Yale School of Forestry, graduating with a Master of Forestry degree in 1904. Prior to that he had extensive experience in the U.S. Forest Service establishing boundaries of the newly established ^{National} Forests [^] ~~Preserves~~ in several of the Rocky Mountain States and in Nebraska. He became head of the Forestry School at Iowa State College at Ames, later going to the Forestry School at Pennsylvania State University from which he left to take a year at the University of Munich in Germany, where he received the Degree of Doctor of Economics in 1910.

He was a man of wide interests and activities, especially in the civic life of Syracuse, where he was an Elder of the Park Presbyterian Church, a director of the Chamber of Commerce, a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Rotary Club. He was also a fellow of the Royal Geographic Society as well as of the Society of American Foresters. He first came to Syracuse on February 1, 1912 when 34 years of age. Prior to that he apparently had some knowledge of his engagement at Syracuse as he early began to assemble a faculty of men who already had some background of experience in Forestry. ~~At a national conservation congress held at Kansas City in September 1911, he made plans to engage at least one of the~~
~~new faculty.~~

Thus he was well prepared to administer the new college. He was a man of great energy, imagination and physical vigor. He was a natural leader of young men. It was his vision of the future trends in forestry education and opportunities for graduate employment that in retrospect over 50 years has proven to be conclusively sound and in keeping with the changing times and broad expansion of the profession. He did not follow the pattern of many of the early forestry schools which leaned heavily upon European educational procedures with emphasis on preparation of students for employment in the U.S. Forest Service and for the budding State Services. Many of these early schools had faculties of men with limited experience, even with the then existing forestry practices.

Dr. Baker began early with specialization to train men for industry, as well as for State and Federal agencies. He had in mind some of the larger timber owning concerns and particularly the lumber and paper industries, timber preservation, the railroads and woodworking industries. He also included the park management and landscape fields, as well as recreation and the large area of wildlife and game management. His early and long range vision has been fully justified in the present widely diversified employment in these fields.

D. Difficulties and problems ahead.

On arrival in Syracuse on February 1, 1912, the new dean was immediately confronted with a number of problems and difficulties that had to be solved. Only

men endowed with great fortitude and perseverance could prevail over such trying circumstances. Up to this moment, the new college had been only a hope and a dream but the resolute and inspiring enthusiasm of Dr. Baker met the challenge with unflinching courage and determination. Here was a new college attempting as a pioneer newcomer to join and compete with the growing number of about 20 professional schools of forestry.

The following is a summary of some of the situations requiring attention and resolution.

1. Dean Bray introduced Dean Baker to his quarters which consisted of a small and bare office room in the basement of Lyman Hall with only one desk and a chair. There were no files, tables, easy chairs, secretary, or the usual supplies and appurtenances of a Dean's office.
2. For that current fiscal year only a small sum of the original appropriation of \$55,000 was available for salaries, books, instruments and equipment until the following October first.
3. There were only two on the faculty, Dean Bray having been appointed on October 5, 1911 and Professor E. F. McCarthy on November 1, 1911 although 26 members of the Syracuse University faculty were listed in the Catalogue as accessory instructors.

4. There was no library or librarian or reading room. The new Dean had not yet met with the Board of Trustees but he was quick to make friends and found a home on South Crouse Avenue where he was very liberal with his hospitality. He served as both librarian and as Dean and professor and vigorously started an active Extension Service which was to make the college so much better known and which brought students and friends and much-needed financial support to the young budding institution.

5. There were only two classrooms available in the basement of Lyman Hall and two small stockrooms which were turned into offices scarcely large enough for one professor. In one of these small offices below the entrance three professors were later quartered although the room was scarcely large enough for three small desks and three chairs with hardly enough room for one to get in and out.

6. There were no instruments for surveying or for forest mensuration which are among the most important and needed materials in all forestry colleges. Furthermore, there were few funds with which to purchase^h books and much-needed equipment, let alone travel funds and other necessary expenses.

E. The Triumvirate of Chancellor James Roscoe Day, Mr. Louis Marshall and Dean Hugh Potter Baker

The Forestry College was exceedingly fortunate in having three outstanding personalities who were very largely responsible for the concept, financial support and the building of this new and finer institution to the largest and in many ways the outstanding School of Forestry. Too much credit cannot be fairly attributed to the genius, perseverance, ability and "savoir faire" of these three men. Of course, the Trustees were all very active and enthusiastic in their support of the new school. Nevertheless, the destiny of the College was largely in the hands of these three men.

The Chancellor was a man of great physical and mental stature who was very ambitious and with the knowledge and ability to carry through and activate his dreams to reality. He had built up Syracuse University from a relatively little known and small institution to one of 16 schools and colleges by 1911. He ruled with an iron hand. But he quickly made many influential friends and secured important financial assistance from some of the wealthy and leading industrialists and businessmen of those early days as witness the Archbold Stadium and gymnasium, Carnegie Library, L. C. Smith College, ^{Crouse College} and ~~many~~ others. It was his initial concept, assisted by Dr. W. L. Bray of his Botany Department, and his feeling that Cornell was not the only private collegiate institution in the State entitled to financial assistance, that brought forth the dream of a New York State College of Forestry.

Louis Marshall, born in Syracuse, became a widely known and respected constitutional lawyer who was a member of one of the largest and best known law firms of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer and Marshall of 120 Broadway, New York City. He was so highly regarded that he was frequently called in for advice by many of the most important political figures and governmental officers of that time including Governor Sulzer and the well-known Alfred E. Smith who was a leader of the legislature in Albany and later became Governor, and still later, President of the Board of Trustees of the College of Forestry. He was one of the great powers "behind the throne" with the active support of Senators Francis Hendricks and Henry Walters and others in the State Legislature in securing the passage of the bill establishing the College and its signing by Governor John A. Dix in 1911. His still greater contribution was his influence with Governor Sulzer in the second great challenge to face the infant College in the final signing of the bill for \$250,000. for the first adequate and permanent quarters for the College in May, 1913. Thus, after these two important hurdles, the College at last became, indeed, a "fait accompli," with a happy outlook for the future after several years of troubled waters.

Hugh Potter Baker came to Syracuse at a critical moment to take over the young and struggling institution and to begin and maintain a schedule of operations that awakened the forestry world and caused some other professional schools to at

first criticize, then to admire and emulate the example of a school that has expanded into many phases of diversification and specialization that are embraced within the broad confines of Forestry.

Dr. Baker never waivered from his determination to do an almost superhuman job. For 5 years he served to the Spring of 1917, without vacation. And yet he had insisted on his faculty enjoying a full summer off (two months) followed by a full summer on the job. He had a vision of the destiny of the young pioneer institution which was logical and in keeping with the growing profession. He pursued this vision without hesitancy and in spite of great discouragements, obstacles, and lack of funds. For the first few years he had to be lobbyist, head of the extension activities, he handled all correspondence with prospective students, and served as Registrar, author of college bulletins, and the Alumni News, and a multitude of other duties and details when there was no one to whom to assign these duties.

He was intensely loyal to his faculty, both collectively and individually and was warmly admired and respected by them. He scarcely had any time for personal pleasures or social activities but faculty and students were always welcome at his home.

He was a natural leader of thought and action. How he stood up under the

rebuffs and discouragements without taking practically any vacation is a unique story in the building of this unusual American educational institution. Rebuffed but never defeated, handicapped by insufficient faculty personnel and funds, he never waivered in seeking the goal of creating the largest and best supported Forestry College in the country.

Some of the early graduates reached positions of considerable importance and distinction. The first two complete classes which entered as Freshmen in 1912 and 1913 and graduated respectively in 1916 and 1917, produced some very able leaders in the profession of Forestry. Most of these men were later employed in private fields of Forestry and with educational institutions.

Dean Baker was especially effective in building up loyalties on the part of his graduates. He reasoned that to expect loyalties from them, the College must be loyal to them. It must inculcate in the student the conviction that they are receiving sound training not only for the profession of forestry but for their future careers and responsibilities. The College was very active and effective in placing men in positions where their talents served best. In the early years, members of the faculty met organized groups of graduates at various meetings in the West and South. Thus, our graduates have been conspicuously helpful in assisting new graduates to be placed advantageously. The early faculty spent some time in discussing the ethics and obligations of graduates in their future employment.

F. Early Faculty Meetings and Plans

The first gathering of the faculty/^{was} held in the basement of the present Lyman Hall, in the office of Dean Hugh P. Baker, on September 19, 1912. Those present in addition to the Dean were Professors Moon, Stephen, McCarthy and Nelson C. Brown, who was appointed first secretary of the faculty. The Dean announced the plan of having the professionally trained foresters on the faculty attend faculty meetings known as the Forestry Council. These were held frequently. Occasionally those giving accessory instruction were invited to the general faculty meetings. These men included Professors Bray, Richardson, Pennington, Smallwood, Pattee, Lowe, Baebenroth, Hopkins, Sarason, Metzler, ^{Meyer} Gorse, Decker and Wharton. They were from the faculties of the Colleges of Liberal Arts and Engineering, who gave courses in English, mathematics, botany, geology, minerology, surveying, entomology, pathology, German, etc.

The question of policies to be pursued in traini^{ng} students primarily for the U.S. Forest Service was widely discussed. It was decided that full professional courses should be g^oven without regard to future employment.

An interesting social note is found in the minutes of November 23, 1914 which referred to a reception to be given to the board of trustees and students during an evening. This was paid for by an assessment of \$3.50 from each faculty member.

How times have changed!

At a faculty meeting Dean Baker explained a set of resolutions he expected to be passed at a meeting of the Empire State Forest Products Association in Watertown, on November 14, 1912, which was attended by Dean Baker and Nelson C. Brown. This was the beginning of a long and helpful relationship with the principal group of timberland owners of more than one million acres in the Adirondack ~~Region~~. This association has been an important employer of forestry graduates and several of the directors of this organization ^{are} ~~and~~ among our graduates.

G. Sequence of Early Faculty Personnel in the Formative Years

Dean Baker had an understanding as early as September 1911 about his acceptance of the leadership of the new school at Syracuse as he offered positions to F. F. Moon and Nelson C. Brown at that time. He endeavored to secure men who had had some practical experience in forestry and previously had enjoyed instruction in professional forestry at some of the better schools of forestry in the early years. Dean Baker and these men were the pioneers and builders of a relatively new and different pattern of American professional Forestry education.

The order of appointment was as follows:

Acting Dean W. L. Bray from October 5, 1911 to February 1, 1912. He was head of the Botany Department at Syracuse University and offered some pre-forestry courses prior to the establishment of the Forestry College. Thus he served in a dual capacity for this brief period. Dr. Bray affectionately known as ^aDaddy Bray was closely

~~closely~~ identified with the College for many years and was frequently a convocation speaker at the weekly assemblies.

E. F. McCarthy, Assistant Professor, a graduate of Michigan University in 1911, was appointed on November 1, 1911, after some experience on the Caribou National Forest of Idaho. He became Professor at the Ranger School on June 1, 1914. *He had a sharp wit and was known as an excellent teacher.*

John W. Stephen, a graduate of the University of Michigan, in 1909, after service as Assistant Forester in charge of ^{tree} nurseries and reforestation with the State Conservation Commission, came to the College on April 15, 1912 as Assistant Professor of Silviculture - advancing to full professor and head of the Department of Silviculture in 1915. *He became known as an expert in reforestation and was influential in the early expansion of state-wide tree planting.*

Nelson C. Brown, a graduate of Yale, 1906 and the Yale School of Forestry in 1908, with several years experience on National Forests in the Northwest, including Forest Supervisor of the Kaniksu National Forest in Idaho, and service in the South, was appointed as Assistant Professor of Forest Utilization on July 1, 1912, and advanced to full professor in charge of that department in 1914. *He early began writing much needed textbooks after research and travel in the field of Forest Utilization.*

P. T. Coolidge, a graduate of Harvard and of the Yale School of Forestry in 1906, was with the U.S. Forest Service for 3 years and with Colorado College from 1910-1912. He was appointed professor and director of the newly formed Ranger

School at Wanakena, July 1, 1912, resigning on September 30, 1913. *He is credited with the difficult task of pioneering in secondary forestry education and the building of the plant at Wanakena.*

F. F. Moon, a graduate of Amherst and the Yale School of Forestry in 1909, had experience with the U.S. Forest Service and two years with the State Conservation Commission and was teaching forestry at the Massachusetts Agriculture College at Amherst. He was appointed Professor of Forest Engineering on September 1, 1912, and became Dean on July 1, 1920. *He was an excellent public speaker and administrator.*

Russell T. Gheen, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, 1912, was appointed instructor in forestry on September 1, 1912, and helped to organize extension work and took graduate work with an M.F. degree in 1916. He assisted in the organization of the Ranger School in the Fall of 1912. *He gave more extension lectures during the early years than any one on the faculty.*

Reuben P. Prichard, a graduate of Dartmouth College and of the Yale School of Forestry in 1909, with experience in the U.S. Forest Service in Montana, was appointed instructor of forestry at the Ranger School in Wanakena on October 1, 1912. He succeeded Coolidge in 1913 as director until June 1, 1914 when he returned to Syracuse and was in turn succeeded by Professor E. F. McCarthy at the Ranger School.

This list completes the early forestry personnel in 1911-12.

In the following years, the faculty was expanded until the World War I, which caused many changes. Messrs. Gheen, MacDonald, Prichard, Porter, Arnold, Dean Baker and Nelson C. Brown served in the war.

In 1913 through 1915, the following additions to the faculty were made with gradual development into departments which became strongly crystallized in 1921

with the formation of departmental specialization. Several of these appointees remained only a few years due to attraction to other work or the impact of World War I, while others remained to be of great assistance in the consolidation of the expanding College in later years and left a permanent imprint in the training of students, as well as in research and the writing of bulletins and books used widely in the development of American Professional education.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>	<u>Title</u>
W. A. MacDonald	August 1, 1913	Instructor at Ranger School Transferred to College 1914.
M. W. Blackman	September 1, 1913	Prof. of Forest Entomology
H. R. Francis	December 1, 1913	Ass't. Prof. of Landscape Engineering
Harry P. Brown	October 1, 1914	Ass't. Prof. of Forest Botany
Leigh H. Pennington	October 1, 1914	Prof. of Forest Botany
Laurie D. Cox	October 1, 1914	Ass't. Prof. of Landscape Engineering
Chas. C. Adams	October 1, 1914	Ass't. Prof. of Forest Zoology
J. F. Baker	October 1, 1914	Prof. and Director of Forest Investigations
Shirley W. Allen	November 1, 1914	Ass't. Prof. of Forest Extension
George A. ^G Gutchess	April 1, 1915	Prof. and Director of Ranger School
Henry H. Tryon	April 1, 1915	Instructor of Forest Utilization
Alvin G. Smith	April 1, 1915	Field Assistant in Forest Investigation
Howard B. Waha	August 1, 1915	Ass't. Prof. of Forest Engineering

Still later Professors R. J. Hoyle in 1918 and A. F. Arnold in 1916 and H. L.

Henderson in 1917 who were with the College for many years arrived.

Of the several men joining the faculty since 1912 Dr. Harry P. Brown and Dr. Laurie D. Cox remained for many years as chairmen of the Departments of Wood Technology and Landscape Engineering respectively and contributed much to the shaping of policies and programs as well as the favorable reputation of the College. Two distinguished scientists Dr. L. H. Pennington and Dr. M. W. Blackman also were respected and able teachers and became Chairmen respectively of the Departments of Forest Botany and Forest Entomology. Professors Hoyle and Henderson continued with the College for many years and were leaders in their respective fields of instruction, Hoyle becoming Chairman of the Department of Forest Utilization from 1951 to 1957 and Henderson developed the first short course in Dry Kiln Engineering and was the author of a leading textbook in that field. Hoyle and Cox were authors of several College publications including the very valuable History of the College from 1911 to 1936.

The early history of the college would not be complete without reference to the long and faithful services of Miss Ruby W. Howe who came as a stenographer in 1914 and became secretary to all the Deans and Board of Trustees to August 27, 1949 when she passed away. She was very helpful and popular with the students and faculty for thirty-five years.

IV. ACTIVATING THE NEW COLLEGE

A. Forest Extension

As the charter obligated the College to offer general education in forestry, Dean Baker was quick to explore the possibilities of public or general education. The first year's experience in 1912 - 1913 was in effect a "trial balloon." During that time, illustrated lectures were offered to high schools, granges, luncheon clubs, civic organizations and similar groups. There was apparently an avid interest in having talks given by members of the faculty who were already busy with the development of their courses and laboratory instruction at the College. However, in spite of these dual responsibilities, all members of the faculty and particularly Dean Baker and some of the older members, were sent out generally for a week's series of lectures when from ten to twenty or more lectures were given in the mornings, afternoons and more often in the evenings to these various groups, especially at high schools.

During the first year, these talks were given in 162 communities of the State reaching 38,000 people. As reported to the Board of Trustees, the cost was about 2¢ per person reached with these talks. The first year's experimental trial met with such a hearty response and increasing requests that in the college year 1913-14 foresters and even professors giving accessory instruction at the College went into 234 communities talking to more than 65,000 people.

There is no question but that these Extension activities materially advanced the enrollment of students at the College. It also gave statewide strength and substantial support to the infant and ambitious institution at Syracuse. While this project imposed heavy burdens on the faculty and the financial resources of the College, it proved to be a very helpful program and has been actively carried on ever since under the able leadership of a good many men directing the Extension Department. During the formative years, Professors R. T. Gheen and W. A. Mac Donald were especially effective in giving these talks and demonstrations in many parts of the State. It also resulted in considerable reforestation activities by high schools and farmers especially in the country districts where idle and abandoned land could be planted as school ^{private} and community forests. Later it developed that there were some 600 school and community forests planted in the state, many of which were initiated ^{by activities of} ~~through~~ the Extension Department of the College.

The first Extension short course was organized in a tent camp at Hoel Pond ^{Upper Saranac} near ~~Upper~~ Lake in the Adirondacks on August 1, ¹⁹¹³ ~~1912~~. This was designed for non-professional students interested in taking a month's course in the elements and rudiments of Forestry. Students from 17 to 45 years of age were admitted and practical training and field trips in Botany, Surveying, Forest Protection, Silviculture, Forest Evaluation and Forest Products occupied the time. It was initially conducted by Instructor W. A. MacDonald of Michigan State University.

There were 17 men attending the first course. This proved to be so successful that it was actively continued and later moved to the Ranger School tract near Wanakena. Owing to the impact of the First World War, it was discontinued in 1917.

It was patently evident after the first two years that Dean Baker needed more assistants and an experienced man to handle the growing responsibilities in the field of Forest Extension. With this in mind, he secured one of his former students at Iowa State College, Prof. Shirley W. Allen, who on November 1st, 1914 took charge of this work. Allen was a good public speaker and had excellent practical experience with the U.S. Forest Service. Although he did not remain with the College very long, (until 1918) he, assisted by two young instructors, R. T. Gheen and W. A. MacDonald, carried on the work of this Department with considerable distinction and success. Gradually, the Dean and individual faculty members who were called upon to give Extension lectures and demonstrations as noted above were somewhat relieved of their dual responsibilities. At the State Fairs in September 1913 and 1914 a Farm Boys Camp for 100 boys was conducted.

With the coming of World War I, however, in 1917, many of the Extension activities were limited or abandoned as both Gheen and MacDonald enlisted for the war and Allen left as above.

B. First Research Study

The College was committed to research in accordance with its charter provisions and Dr. Baker and the faculty were thoroughly imbued with its importance. The program during the first ten years shows considerable attention to research in many phases of forestry.

The very first research project of the College was initiated in the spring of 1912 when Dean Baker planned a joint project with the U.S. Forest Service to study the "Wood-Using Industries of the State." This was under the direction of J. T. Harris of the Washington office. During the summer of 1912, Professor Nelson C. Brown was assigned to make the field investigations which took him into the Adirondack and Catskill regions and gave him an excellent background and experience for his later teaching work in Forest Utilization. Professor E. F. McCarthy also did some field work temporarily. The results of this research study were published as a 213-page Bulletin of Syracuse University, Series XIV, No. 2 in 1913 and was the very first publication of the Forestry College as such. It proved to be a very useful and valuable publication with data of the volumes and values of the various species of lumber used in the wood-using industries. New York at one time was the leading producer of lumber in the nation and in 1912 it was understood to be the most important consuming State in the Nation for lumber as well as for wood for paper. However, there were no data regarding this subject. This research project

was revised and published in 1916 by Professors Nelson C. Brown and H. H. Tryon.

Still later it was revised and improved by Professor Raymond J. Hoyle on three different occasions, the last one being in 1955. This study materially assisted in bringing the College in closer touch with the lumber and wood-using industries of the State where many graduates have found successful and interesting employment.

Some highlights of this first investigation were that New York was then the leading State in the consumption of pulpwood using 1,049,110 cords of which two-thirds ~~were~~ was spruce. The total national consumption in 1912 was 4,300,000 cords contrasted with about 35,000,000 cords in 1960. The total consumption of wood in the 47 different types of wood-using industries was about 1-3/4 million board feet. (1,750,000 m.b.f.) of which white pine comprised 24 percent. Only one-third of the total lumber consumption was, however, produced within the boundaries of New York State.

Research continued to occupy a prominent place in the life of the College.

After the completion of the first study as described above, there were studies on

Hardwood Distillation in New York State and the Small Sawmills in New York ^{both of} which

~~were~~ published later. There was also a small ^{published in JUNE, 1914} booklet ~~written~~ ^{on} Possibilities of

Community Forests in New York by Nelson C. Brown as a result of experience with

the one established by the College at Glen Haven at the end of Skaneateles Lake

in 1912.

With the growing interest in Landscape Forestry which was then known as City Forestry, considerable research was carried on by Professors L. D. Cox and H. R. Frances, with a number of resultant bulletins. Later with the coming of Dr. C. C. Adams and the establishment of the Roosevelt Wildlife Experiment Station, there were many studies and publications which are presented in greater length later in this history.

Dr. H. P. Brown, after coming to the College in 1914 developed some valuable research studies in the field of Wood Technology with several publications.

As was true of many activities, research suffered during the World War and was not resumed to any considerable extent until the temporary return of Dean Baker from the war and the regime under Dean F. F. Moon, starting in 1920.

C. Early Forest Properties

1. The question of necessary forests for experimental and instructional purposes was an important early problem in College history. Soon after Dr. Baker's arrival in 1912, the Rich Lumber Company offered as a gift some of the cut-over forest near Wanakena and along the West Inlet Flow of Cranberry Lake in St. Lawrence County. This was accepted after examination and report by Dr. Baker. It consisted of 1814 acres and became the seat of the State Ranger School which was one of the early and sound ideas of Dean Baker's policy. Later, the International Paper Company gave 500 acres and small additions were purchased by

Mr. Louis Marshall and the alumni.

2. The Syracuse Experiment Station for tree nursery and plantations of 90 acres on South Salina Street and extending eastward to Lafayette Road was purchased in 1912.

3. The Chittenango Forest Station of 113 acres was purchased in 1913. This was used as a transplant and reforestation area as well as to produce hay for several horses at the forest stations. It was eventually abandoned in 1931.

4. The Salamanca Forest of 1,036 acres adjacent to the Allegany State Park was purchased in 1912 and later abandoned.

5. The John R. Strong estate consisting of a heavily wooded tract of 100 acres and a summer home was presented to the College in 1913. This was located along the Roaring Kill near Elka Park, 4 miles south of Tannersville in the higher reaches of the Catskill Mountains. This became the seat of the 1913 and 1914 sophomore summer camps under Professors F. F. Moon and Nelson C. Brown, respectively. The 1915 and 1916 classes received field instruction at this camp. Because it did not fit in with the plans and objectives of the College, this forest was deeded back in later years to the former owners.

6. It was apparent before the present Bray Hall was built, that it was necessary that the land to be occupied by the buildings, highways, and lawns of the new Forestry College be deeded by Syracuse University to the State of New York.

So before Bray Hall was built after legislative action in May 1913, this transfer of about 12 acres was made and several additional changes were effected in later years.

The area presently occupied by the College of Forestry and west of Mr. Olympus was a jumble of weeds and volunteer tree growth that was ideal for the location for the new building because of its proximity to the campus as well as access to outlet roads. There was quite a discussion between Chancellor Day and Dean Baker as to the location of the new \$250,000 building. The Chancellor wanted it to face north as did most of the buildings on the Campus then and now. Dr. Baker thought it should face west with later buildings occupying the space south of Archbold Stadium. This would constitute a separate Forestry campus with a magnificent view of Onondaga Valley, the city and the hills to the west. Dr. Baker's opinion prevailed which was one of the few times, the adamant and indomitable will of the Chancellor was over-ruled.

D. Cooperation with City of Syracuse

Dean Baker early built up cordial and friendly relations with the Mayor ^{A.C.} Fobes and other officials of the City of Syracuse. The city had acquired a substantial area of timberlands along the Southwest shore of Skaneateles Lake, known as Glen Haven in order to protect the waters of the lake which served as the water supply for the city. In cooperation with the Mayor, Dean Baker suggested that the Forestry

College would be glad to examine this forest and make suggestions for its improvement. The Dean therefore instructed Nelson C. Brown and a graduate assistant, R. T. Gheen to examine the forest and make recommendations for thinning, planting or other silvicultural treatments during the summer of 1912. This resulted in a working plan~~s~~ made for the forest and Mr. Gheen spent part of the summer with a small crew marking and cutting trees, thinning and ^{later} planting in 1913. This is believed to be the first example of forest management in municipal forestry in the state. As a result of this research study a bulletin on the Possibilities of Municipal Forestry in New York, by Nelson C. Brown was published by the College in 1914. Several thousand trees were also planted on some old fields bordering the lake. Some 35 years later, a selective logging operation was completed on the mature cherry, sugar maple, white ash, red oak and basswood, thus returning several thousand dollars to the City Treasury of Syracuse. It was cut by F. A. Young and Son, a sawmill operator of Cortland, New York.

E. Beginnings of Ranger School

Mr. P. T. Coolidge who had had experience on the western National Forests as well as in teaching at Colorado College was selected to organize the Ranger School and prepare for students entering the following September. This was on August 1, 1912. After due investigation, a very wooded and rocky slope bordering the inlet of Cranberry Lake near Wanakena was selected as the site of the new Ranger School.

In effect, this was an experiment in secondary training in forestry. 14 students had been accepted for the first class. Several students from the College of Forestry including E. C. Stearns, Frank Myers and some other spent a very busy and hectic month felling trees, blasting out rocks and leveling enough ground for the erection of the first frame building which served the purpose of a classroom, dining room and kitchen on the first floor and sleeping quarters on the 2nd floor. Prof. R. P. Prichard arrived a little later and served as Assistant to Professor Coolidge, Director of the School. This tract of some 1800 acres was part of a forest that had been cut over by the Rich Lumber Company and deeded to the College in the spring of 1912 as mentioned earlier.

Only those who undertook the clearing of the ground and building of the first structure can appreciate the tremendous difficulty in preparing for this new experiment in American Forestry education. It was located about two miles from the very small village of Wanakena which at that time was a summer resort and to which Pullman sleeping cars arrived directly from New York City on the New York Central. *This railroad spur has since been abandoned.*

Under the several directors, the Ranger School was built up to be an outstanding feature of the work of the College of Forestry and has contributed real distinction in supplying many able graduates now prominent in the field of forestry.

F. First Sophomore Summer Camps

The possibility of organizing and locating a summer camp was early discussed by Dean Baker and faculty members. These informal conferences prefaced a decision to establish a summer camp on the Strong Estate of approximately 100 acres on Roaring Kill, near Elka Park, about 4 miles south of Tannersville in the upper elevations of the Catskill Mountains. The first camp was located for 8 weeks in the summer of 1913 under Professor F. F. Moon with the class of 1915. The headquarters were located in the summer home of Mr. Strong, with a tent camp for 2 each and 2 large tents for cooking and meals. The work given was largely in surveying, mapmaking, woodmanship, and timber estimating, with some work in tree identification and silviculture.

In 1914, the class was conducted with the same location and educational policies with the class of 1916, under Prof. Nelson C. Brown with Professors W. A. McDonald, R. P. Prichard, and Instructor C. V. Sweet of the class of 1915 as an Assistant. Dr. M. W. Blackman gave some work in Forest Entomology.

Dean Baker came down for visits and there was a close liason with the people of nearby Elka Park which consisted of a summer resort for prominent German families from New York City. When World War I broke out on August 1st, 1914, the Elka Park resort was practically deserted. Prof. Brown gave the address on German forestry before the annual formal banquet of the Elka Park group just before August 1.

In the summer of 1915 this camp was transferred to Barber Point on Cranberry Lake where the large class of 1917 had the problems of clearing land, erecting tents, and providing suitable quarters, several miles by boat from the nearest town ^{at} Cranberry Lake Village and across the lake several miles in another direction from the Ranger School near Wanakena. This camp was conducted under the ^direction of Professor J. F. Baker, brother of Dean Baker and continued for many years. It continues today at the same location. During the war years however, 1917-1919 the enrollments were very small; even down to 13 contrasted with 50 to 85 formerly.

G. Trends Toward Specialization

During the formative years of the College, most of the professional forestry schools of that time gave only one schedule of courses of forestry with no opportunity for specialization in many of the branches which developed at a later date. However, under the aegis of Dean Baker and the faculty there was an early recognition of the need for trained specialists in some of the fields other than the main and traditional course in forestry. Specialists were added to the faculty to train students in some of these specialties, as they had experience that justified their emphasis on correlary subjects.

During the college year 1912-1913 a special course in Arboriculture or City Forestry, as it was called, was announced and in 1914 specialization in the field of Forest Utilization. Later in the catalogue for 1914 it was stated that those

desirous of specialization in various phases of forestry would be allowed substitution during Junior and Senior years.

Specialization in Forest Recreation was announced in 1919 and in 1920, there was a special announcement of a course in Pulp and Paper manufacture, under Prof. C. E. Libby.

There was some criticism of a broadening of opportunities for forestry education at Syracuse but in the light of later years, this expansion in specialization has been fully justified. Certainly there were opportunities and a demand for men in all of these and other subjects as they developed and expanded through the later years.

During Dean F. F. Moon's administration, the College elective plan was developed to a much greater degree.

H. Financial Problems and Preparation of Budgets

During the first years of the College the fiscal year of the State of New York began on October 1. However, the legislature always assembled in early January of each year. Therefore, during the legislative session extending to April or May it was necessary to present the annual requests for funds for the support of all state institutions. At that time budgets were not submitted as required later through the State Department of Education. They were submitted directly to Legislative Committees of the Senate and Assembly for review and decision.

It was patently evident that with the growing numbers of students and increasing faculty together with demands for extension work, management of forest properties, the Ranger School and a growing library, demands for increasing funds became more and more urgent. There was a steady increase in available funds especially after the \$250,000 appropriation made in May, 1913 for the new building known now as Bray Hall. The preparation of the askings ^{developed} ~~developed~~ almost entirely upon Dean Baker. He proved to be a very persuasive medium before the legislative committees and the college prospered under his direction. However, with the coming of World War I which was declared by this country on April 6, 1917, appropriations dropped largely because of the smaller number of students and absence of many of the faculty in war work either in France or various governmental activities at home.

V. The Second Great Challenge - 1913

The signing of the bill creating the forestry college in July, 1911 was, of course, a source of great satisfaction. This first crisis or challenge meant a permanent institution for Syracuse University. But the first appropriation of \$55,000 included only \$15,000 for salaries and general expenses. This left a gaping ~~gap~~^{void}. Here was a new college created, but little financial support to maintain it or carry on its plans, or in fact for its very existence. This situation led up to the following developments.

A. Decision to seek funds for more suitable and permanent facilities.

During September to November 1912 there were many conferences between Dean Baker, Chancellor Day and the members of the Board as to how best to proceed to alleviate this serious condition. In order to strengthen the background of the College, Dean Baker had announced that 165 extension lectures had been given throughout the state by both professionally trained foresters as well as those on the faculty giving accessory instruction such as Entomology, Botany and Pathology. Concurrently with this situation was the necessity for the preparation of a budget for the year beginning October 1, 1913. This budget was prepared in November 1912 and included \$250,000 for a new building, now known as Bray Hall, plus \$31,000 for the Ranger School and a greenhouse

and seed house. The total asking was \$384,260., which was widely contrasted with the then current appropriation of \$55,000 and the present appropriation of around 2 million dollars.

Meanwhile opposition to the college was fomented at several sources.

One of the most serious criticisms was that Syracuse University was founded by and primarily dominated by the Methodist Church. There were a good many Methodists on the Board of Trustees and criticism was leveled at the fact that the forestry board was appointed by Syracuse University.

B. Procedures at Albany - Senator Walters - 1913

In order to meet this situation one of the ablest supporters as well as one of the most popular legislators in Albany, Senator J. Henry Walters, together with Assemblyman Daly introduced a bill in the legislature in 1913 to change control of the college from a private institution (Syracuse University) to appointment by the Governor of the state. This bill was passed and signed by Governor Sulzer on April 19, 1913. This provided for 13 members of the Board of Trustees, including 4 ~~ex~~-officio members as mentioned elsewhere and the newly appointed members by the Governor who were, Alex ^{Sulzer} T. Brown, Edward O'Hara and Frances Hendricks of Syracuse, all very prominent and strong personalities. Also Harold Cornwall of Beaver Falls, a paper manufacturer.

These men replaced Messrs. Porter, Gilbert, Sager, and Redhead. Messrs. Marshall, Holden and others of the board were continued.

This law proved to be important ground work and a strategic move to assist in the passage of another law introduced by Senator Walters to allocate \$250,000 for the new forestry building.

C. Development of friendly relations with various groups

Another important cog in the background for support for the young forestry college was the development of friendly relations with those groups who had a genuine interest in advancing the practice of forestry. Principals were the Empire State Forest Products Association, founded in 1906 by lumbermen and paper manufacturers in the Adirondacks who owned more than 1,000,000 acres of timber lands that were operated primarily as a permanent supply of forest products for these industries. Later many directors of this organization were graduates of the Syracuse College of Forestry. Other interested and influential groups were the Campfire Club of America, the New York State Forestry Association, the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, whose principal objective was the continuance of park conditions on the state forest preserve. Some prominent individuals were members of all of these organizations.

Also friendly liaison was developed with the State Department of Agriculture, the State Fair officials, Chambers of Commerce, the Farm Bureau, County Agricultural Agents and Trade Journals interested in Lumber, paper and other forest products. Many individuals of these organizations were influential and helpful in gaining recognition and support for the State Forestry college. Dean Baker and his growing faculty were responsible for these improving relationships.

D. Opposition from Cornell and its alumni and friends.

Meanwhile there were rumblings of opposition from other sources, principally Dean Liberty H. Bailey, ~~Dean~~ of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, some individuals of the State Grange and articles which appeared over a considerable period of time in the Outlook Magazine. There were some rather acrimonious debates as to the propriety of continuing the State College of Forestry at Syracuse, in spite of the important alleviation of this situation by Senator Walter's bill to put the control of the new College of Forestry in the hands of the Governor, rather than the Board of Trustees of Syracuse University.

E. The final crisis - Governor Sulzer signs bill for new building, May 23, 1913*

* See additional story with details of the hearing which were widely reported in the newspapers of that time. N.C.B.

With a background of these important developments, principally, the Walters bill signed by Governor Sulzer on April 19, 1913, the Governor announced that there would be a public hearing for the proponents or objectors to signing of the bill appropriating \$250,000 for a permanent and much needed home for the youthful College of Forestry. Newspapers relayed this story and at once there was created a great deal of interest on both sides of the proposed bill. At a hearing held on May 23, 1913 in the Governor's chambers in Albany, there was a large representation of both Cornell and Syracuse adherents. The Governor signed the bill and the great battle was over. This was the second great challenge and victory for the struggling young institution at Syracuse.

VI. CONSOLIDATION AND INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS

The following are interesting because they were among the initial steps in shaping policies and progress of the new Collège of Forestry. Most of these early policies have become traditions and fixtures in the life of the College. They also had an important bearing on its success and its ability to attract well qualified students and financial support from Albany. Many of these early events have immeasurably helped to inspire loyalties of the graduate body who look back with affection to the "good old days" when they may have participated in some of these activities.

A. Wood Utilization Service

The activities of the Extension services and the general educational work throughout the State during 1912 and 1913 resulted in many inquiries coming to the College regarding forestry. The largest number came within the field of proper and better utilization of products of the forest. In fact, so many inquiries came to the College that after considerable discussion in faculty meetings and particularly with Dean Baker, the College announced the formulation of a Wood Utilization Service early in 1913. This consisted of a monthly bulletin sent out to some 400 lumber, pulp and paper, veneer and other forest product manufacturers and principal consumers. These requests

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dealt largely with the purchase, sale or use of many forms of forest products and especially the utilization of small or waste materials that heretofore had been burned or sold for fuel wood. Thus the College served as a clearing house for the purchase and sale of many products and services not already provided by the usual channels of the retail or manufacturing phases of these industries. Starting out as occasional bulletins, this was developed as a monthly service and conducted by Nelson C. Brown and the Department of Forest Utilization. During the World War it was temporarily discontinued but was actively revived and conducted by Professor Raymond J. Hoyle when he came to the College in 1918 as a member of the faculty and until 1957. It has been conducted since then by Professor Russell C. Deckert of the Department of Wood Products Engineering.

In the report by the Chairman of the Forestry Committee of the Empire State Forest Products Association presented at their annual meeting on December 2, 1915, Mr. W. L. Sykes, President of the Emporium Forestry Company of Conifer, New York, a large lumber manufacturing concern with extensive timberland holdings of some 180,000 acres in referring to the College of Forestry and the Wood Utilization Service stated that "The College of Forestry is thriving and by its bulletins and Wood Utilization Service is bringing out

some very important points that heretofore have been entirely undone."

B. Inspection Trips.

In order to provide the students with an opportunity to broaden their viewpoint and to give them first-hand knowledge of the practice and application of the theories expounded in the classrooms, trips were organized in the early history of the College. These were enthusiastically approved by the students who felt that they were thoroughly worthwhile.

The first inspection trip was started in February 1914 when Professor Nelson C. Brown took a party of his students (class of 1915) in Forest Utilization for about 7 days to the large sawmill and logging operations of the Emporium Forestry Company at Conifer, New York. Later trips were expanded in time and location to the southern pineries and the Southern Appalachian Mountains. For example, the class of 1917 took a trip to the Dismal Swamp forests in Virginia and also to lumber, timber preservation and logging operations in North Carolina. Frequently executives of lumber companies entertained the students at dinner and social parties. Students were required to make complete and analytical reports of the operations.

Professor Laurie D. Cox inaugurated a trip for the Landscape Engineering groups in the fall of 1918, going to Boston and vicinity to study park systems, landscaping, the Arnold Arboretum etc.

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On these trips, during early years, everyone went by train, the students paying their own expenses. Later travel was by automobile; the students often camping out and sometimes cooking their own food to save expenses. It was estimated that the southern trips cost about \$75 to \$90 each when the student stopped at modest hotels and restaurants where cheaper accommodations and food were available.

Later Professor C. E. Libby took students in the Pulp and Paper Department to visit pulp and paper mills after the organization of that department in 1920. Still later, Professor S. O. Heiberg developed a southern trip for Silviculture students.

C. Participation in University Affairs

Athletics

Busy schedules and late afternoon laboratories generally militated against wide-spread participation in athletics. There were several members of the faculty who were somewhat opposed to athletics on the part of Foresters, while some others felt very strongly that an outdoor profession like Forestry naturally went with athletics. Many stood out for the old principle of "mens sano in corpus sano".

In 1913, J. Harry Rich, later a consulting forester and Professor of Forestry at the University of Massachusetts rowed on the winning crew at the Poughkeepsie Regatta. In 1917 a forestry student, Walter Glass, was the stroke and captain of the University Crew. James V. V. Shuffat, 1915, was captain of the football team in 1914.

In 1916, Foresters introduced the old Indian game of Lacrosse under the leadership of Professor Laurie D. Cox of the Forestry faculty who had played at Harvard. It was financed initially by the Forestry Club. The first team made such an excellent showing that in 1917 the University Athletic Governing Board adopted the game as a minor ^{sport} ~~sport~~ and in 1920 raised it to be a major sport. It has enjoyed a very distinguished record ever since, and Dr. Cox, in 1958, was one of the first to be elected to the newly established Lacrosse Hall of Fame for his part in developing Lacrosse in America.

Baseball, basketball, boxing, track, cross-country and wrestling also attracted a number of foresters. J. E. Keib, 1916, was an outstanding basketball player and baseball pitcher. They tell a story of his working ^k ~~w~~ends on a river drive in 1916 on the Black River for the Gould Paper Company, getting up at 4 A.M. One Saturday in May, he worked from 4 A. M. until nearly noon when he walked several miles to the nearest bus line and arrived in Syracuse

in time to pitch and win an important ball game. He later planted a good many million trees for the Niagara Mohawk Power Company on their extensive lands in the Adirondacks. The University Rifle Team was organized in the Forestry College and adopted in 1915 as a University activity, having won the Intercollegiate Championship later in 1921.

Other activities

In 1915, the College produced the President of the Student Body, the Editor-in-Chief of the Daily Orange (the student newspaper), the Manager and Assistant Manager of the Dramatic Society (Tambourine and Bones), the Secretary of the Senior Council, as well as another member of the Council, the Vice Commodore of Crew, the Assistant Manager of Track, and the Assistant Manager of Tennis.

In 1917, the College was represented by the first Valedictorian of the University Graduating Class. For several years, the College was well represented on the Cross Country Team. In fact, in some years it had a majority of the team representation.

During the first 10 years, the College was well represented in many of the University fraternities. Altogether, athletes found it exceedingly difficult to engage in athletics with the restrictions of heavy schedules, night assignments and late afternoon laboratories.

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D. Early Short Courses

As the charter of the college imposed broad responsibilities in the educational phases of forestry, Dean Baker and his early faculty interpreted this to develop a new phase of American forestry education. At an early date, informal discussions revolved around a needed service to those interests and industries who were concerned with improving their personnel in the techniques of several branches of forestry.

The following were the first two courses started:

1. A six weeks course in Pulp and Paper Manufacture given in 1916, in the field of forest chemistry. This predated the first regular College instruction in Pulp and Paper manufacture with the arrival of Professor C. E. Libby in 1920. It was not continued after 1916 due to conditions incident to the war.

2. Due to the shortage of properly dried lumber and the demand for seasoned lumber for home building and other construction, a dry kiln was erected under the supervision of Professor H. L. Henderson in 1918 for research and instructional purposes. This proved so useful that a short course of 6 weeks beginning March 1, 1920 was given for 10 students. The fee was only \$10. and Prof. Henderson has continued this successful course until he retired in 1951. Assisting him in the first course were Prof. R. J. Hoyle and Mr. T. D. Perry the eminent consultant and Mr. H. D. Tiemann of the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory. It has received

wide attention and approval from those dealing with wood and wood products and in later years attracted students from 12 other states as well as from New York and two foreign countries.

Still later short courses were given in small sawmill operation, the pruning and care of shade trees, lumber grading, veneers and plywood, glues and finishes, and retail lumber merchandising.

E. The Forestry Club

The principal student organization is the Forestry Club which was founded in the fall of 1912 with F. B. Myers as President, E. C. Stearns as Vice President, J. Harry Rich as Secretary and B. L. Kitchin as Treasurer. The first dues were on a voluntary basis but Dean Baker placed the club on a solid footing by charging a membership fee with other fees required at registration. This brought in every student and assured the club of an adequate reserve. The club became a member of the Intercollegiate Forestry Club Association in 1916. Eight colleges were represented at a meeting at the University of Michigan. It has sponsored most of the student activities including departmental organizations, dances and social affairs, the annual banquet and the annual barbeque. It was also helpful in activating Lacrosse as a college and later a recognized University sport.

1. First Field Day

The first barbecue and campfire were held at the Experiment Station on Salina

Street in the late afternoon and evening in the fall of 1913. It consisted largely of an evening campfire followed by some informal sports events with everyone taking the trolley downtown and then transferring to a Salina Street trolley which ended about a mile north of the entrance to the Experiment Station, which lies between South Salina Street and the upper road by the present Lafayette Country Club.

This first experience resulted in a discussion at a faculty meeting on April 30, 1914 in which a field day when all classes would be dismissed was suggested. This resulted in spending a day in the fall each year ever since.

It was generally held at Green Lake State Park near Fayetteville. Other locations were tried but experience has indicated that the best location is now located at the State Park along Green Lake where field, water and woodx sports and activities can be conducted.

2. Student Honorary Societies

The Senior Honorary Forestry Fraternity, known as Alpha Xi Sigma was founded in October 9, 1914, the charter officers being, A. J. MacNab, President; H. B. Moseen, Vice President; C. W. H. Douglas, Secretary and H. J. Howe, Treasurer. Eligibility was based on scholarship and an award has for many years been made to the student of every class having the highest scholastic record. This award has become a permanent feature of the annual banquet.

The Robin Hood Society was an honorary junior group organized in 1921. The first officers were, R. W. Stickel, as Robin Hood; H. J. MacAloney as Little John; A.F. Hough as Alan A'Dale.

This society was patterned largely after the original Robin Hood Society organized at the Yale School of Forestry in New Haven, Connecticut, of which three of the faculty had been members, including: F. F. Moon, N. C. Brown and R. P. Prichard. This organization has traditionally provided the entertainment program at the annual banquets of the Forestry Club.

Later, a number of departmental clubs were organized under the general leadership of the Forestry Club. Among these were the Mollet Club, by the Landscape Architects, the Paul Bunyan Club by the Seniors of the Department of Forest Utilization and the Papyrus Club composed of Juniors and Seniors in the Department of Pulp and Paper Manufacture.

3. Special Forestry College issue of Daily Orange

The only special Forestry College issue of the Daily Orange devoted entirely to the College was printed on December 17, 1914. This issue had a large picture of the new \$250,000 building, then under construction and now known as Bray Hall. The principal articles by Dean Hugh P. Baker, and Professors F. F. Moon and Nelson C. Brown stated that the College was then the largest school of forestry in the

United States with 252 students registered in September, 1914. This enrollment represented 46 counties of the State and 11 other states. It also announced the prospective establishment of the Eastern Forest Products Laboratory to be quartered in the basement of the new building then being constructed. It also announced a research project involving the stock taking of forest resources of the State. Furthermore, it announced that the forest stations at Salamanca, Wanakena and the Catskills as well as the South Salina Street Station at Syracuse were established and operating as instructional and research centers.

Among significant statements by Dean Baker was that which stated that "agriculture alone will not solve the land problems of the State but that agriculture and forestry are coordinate and must work together to bring about the proper use of soils and waters in the State."

F. Placement Service

Dean Baker early emphasized the importance of placing graduates advantageously to themselves as well as for the school. He said that it was highly important and necessary to fit the man to the job and its future prospects and requirements. Special attention was given to students as to, (1) How to get a job; (2) How to hold a job; (3) How to leave a job.

The obligation of the graduate to "make good" and to reflect credit on the

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school was properly emphasized. It was often expressed that the reputation and good name of the College rested more on the performance of its alumni than on any other factor. This early policy has proven its worth in the conduct and success of college graduates ever since.

During these formative years, summer experience was emphasized in order to qualify men for their later permanent positions. Thus, many of the men of the early classes went West for experience on National Forests as well as in various state services, landscape concerns, parks, as well as with lumber, logging, timber preservation and dry kiln organizations.

G. Student Publications

1. The Empire Forester has been produced since January 1915 as a senior publication. At first, there were a number of excellent articles of professional interest in forestry, contributed by friends of the College, faculty, and others prominent in the forestry profession at that time. Later it was devoted largely to brief sketches and photographs of individual members of the graduating class. The first issue was dedicated to Dean H. P. Baker.

2. The Camp Log, devoted to sophomore summer camp activities, was first issued in September 1915, after the first camp was given at Barber's Point on Cranberry Lake. The first issue was dedicated to Prof. J. Fred Baker who was director at the camp

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in 1915 at Cranberry Lake. The staff was T. E. Vail - 1917, editor, R. T. Cookingham, - 1917, Business Manager, and P. H. Merrill - 1917. The later, for years was State Forester and Chief Conservation Officer in Vermont.

H. The Newsletter

This is now published four times a year. Originally issued on August 19, 1914, it gave interesting news of the work in summer employment during 1914 by the undergraduates. This is a very important publication as it ties in the interest of the alumni with the College, particularly as it carries a number of personal news items. In 1920, the first class secretaries were appointed as correspondents for the News which has been conducted for many years by the Extension Department. It was interesting to note that among his other many duties Dean Baker found time to gather together and prepare and mail out this first issue in 1914. A few treasured copies are still available in the library and among some of the older alumni.

I. Preparation of Teaching Materials and Textbooks

In 1911 there were few adequate textbooks dealing with American forest conditions and practices. Most of the forestry school curricula were devoted to fundamentals of forestry as practiced in Europe and which were included in Sir William Schlich's 5 Volume Manual of Forestry as published in London, 1889 to 1896. Dean H. S. Graves' book on Forest Mensuration and the two books on Forest Utilization and Logging by

Dr. C. A. Schenck and Prof. R. C. Brayant respectively were available but very little on Silviculture, Forest Management, Wood Technology, Forest Products, Forest Protection etc. were available, except some Government bulletins and pamphlets dealing with certain phases of these subjects. Dean Baker often suggested to the faculty that it would be well to write such bulletins, pamphlets and textbooks that would assist teachers to better prepare students for their profession. But he also cautioned that one should not do any writing unless he really had something to write about and was qualified by research and experience to write textbooks or other publications that would reflect credit upon the institution.

This inspiration resulted in several College bulletins being written principally as a result of investigative research. Professors F. F. Moon and Nelson C. Brown who gave the freshmen courses in elementary and introductory forestry discussed the lack of any regular textbooks for such a course. They therefore decided to write one, which was published as Elements of Forestry by John Wiley and Sons in 1914. This text was continued in three additional revisions, and^{was} used in many of the forestry schools for the next 30 years. Dr. H. P. Brown also prepared some valuable publications and later wrote some books in the field of Wood Technology ~~with~~ which are recognized as contributions to the knowledge of that broad subject. Also Professors L. D. Cox H. R. Frances, C. C. Adams, R. J. Hoyle and others contributed several bulletins

that were valuable aids in teaching various aspects of forestry. In 1918, Professor Nelson C. Brown produced the text on Forest Products after 5 years of research and travel.

J. Miscellaneous - Sources of Students and Student Loan Fund.

A special study was made of the bedkgrounds of the student body as early as 1917 when it was learned that twice as many students came to the College from small villages and country districts than from the larger urban centers. Later, it developed that more than half of the students were registered from the larger cities.

Generally, the so-called country boys have more quickly adapted themselves to the requirements of the profession as they were more familiar with woods operations, and life in general in rather remote country districts.

The Student Loan Fund originally was started as a memorial to the graduates who were killed in the First World War, as well as those who had served in the Armed Forces. The first contributions were made by the members of the faculty as well as students. This became a very important and helpful fund to assist needy students. The first outatanding gift by students or graduates was made by Earl E. Bowe of \$100.

K. Origin of Pulp and Paper Department

Owing to the large and growing importance of the pulp and paper industry in New York State (most important in the production and use of paper) the question of

introducing a new course devoted to that important industry was first discussed at a faculty meeting on April 7, 1914. It was referred to a small committee for study and recommendation. Shortly thereafter a memorandum with a tentative outline of courses was submitted by Professor Nelson C. Brown to Dean Hugh P. Baker which resulted in a decision to incorporate a course in Pulp and Paper Manufacture. In 1916, a short course was offered as described elsewhere. During the World War period, little was done until Professor C. Earl Libby with wide and detailed experience in the industry in several parts of the country gave substance and effectiveness to the early planning. This phase of forestry education was at first considered within the field of forest chemistry and temporarily Professor Acree and later Professor L. E. Wise were in charge of Forest Chemistry.

L. Moving to Bray Hall from the Basement of Lyman Hall

This took place during the Easter vacation in the spring of 1917. The College with its fast growing student body and faculty had a most difficult time in cramped and crowded quarters in Lyman Hall. It required about four years from the signing of the bill in May 1913 before the new building was ready for occupancy. Furthermore, there were no funds available from State appropriations to pay for hiring vehicles and men to move the books, furniture, desks, surveying equipment and other materials from Lyman Hall to the new building. This took two full days, working from early until late with approximately 200 students who volunteered their services. They

carried books and other things in their arms and used wheelbarrows and horse-driven

trucks and an occasional automobile was put ⁱⁿ to service. The first automobile

acquired by the School to the writer's knowledge was used at the Catskill Summer Camp

in 1914, so it is likely that this old Ford car was pressed into service as it had

been used and abused in so many activities of the College. This was indeed "moving

up day" which has added so much to the spring festivals of the campus and generally

celebrated on May 1st.

VII. IMPACT OF WORLD WAR I

Since the first entering class of the regular curriculum in 1912, there was a steady increase in both the number of freshmen enrolled as well as in total enrollment. The number of graduates was steadily increased. However, the World War starting on August 1, 1914 in which the United States entered on April 6, 1917 had a very vital and important affect on enrollment, faculty, graduates and general conduct of the College of Forestry.

Even before and certainly following the declaration of war by President Woodrow Wilson in 1917, there was genuine and enthusiastic desire on the part of most of the students to enter the war. The seniors and juniors of the Classes of 1917 and 1918 were especially affected. In that spring, seniors had only about seven weeks to go prior to graduation but many were so patriotic that entering war service was far more important to them than the degree upon graduation. An interesting analysis of the Class of 1918 by H. M. Meloney of that class shows that 101 men entered the freshman year in Septmeber, 1914. Even then the war fever was mounting and some students left during their freshman year to enlist in the Canadian army where ^eman were being trained and sent to the war front in France. This class graduated only four men in 1918 but returning veterans of that class received degrees from 1919 to as late as 1936 - one man

receiving his degree in that year.

The Class of 1917 graduated only 36 men after an entrance number of 109 in the freshman year. Many of this class who failed to receive their degrees in 1917 returned in later years.

The Class of 1919 graduated only 12 men from an entering class as freshmen in September, 1915 of 102. This serious defection was, of course, directly attributed to the strong war fever which existed from 1914 to 1918 and was typical of conditions then existent in American Colleges.

Many of the faculty were keen to get into the war. Dean Baker who had not had a vacation for five years had planned to get away for a rest and a visit to other forestry colleges and to his old home in Wisconsin in the spring of 1917. However, he enlisted and promptly was given the rank of Captain. His father had participated actively in the Civil War. Dean Baker also urged the faculty to get into the war situation and if not in the combat forces, offer their services to the government for such contributions as they could make.

In addition to Dean Baker, Professors Pritchard, Gheen, MacDonald, Porter, Arnold and Nelson C. Brown who had left for special government service in Europe, served in France largely with the 10th Engineers or 20th Forestry Regiment in 1918. Other members of the faculty as well as many graduates and students

served in special agencies such as War Production Board, Spruce Production Board, airplane parts inspection, worked with the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin and in other services.

When the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, there was wide spread rejoicing. The Students Army Training Corps was demobilized and the way cleared to resume normal college functions. However there were considerably delays in returning the men who had gone to France. Some waited a year or so before they could return. For the first semester of the college year 1919-20 there were 263 students enrolled which substantially was the same as the number of students registered in 1916-1917, namely 265.

Quite a number of men were brought into the faculty who remained only a few months or a year or two. Only a few of those remaining in Syracuse continued during the administration of Dean Moon.

The College had a very creditable war record, with 232 undergraduates in the regular Army Service, 92 in S.A.T.C. and 9 in other army work. Among the graduates including the class of 1917 there were 131 in regular service and 4 in other army work. From the faculty 9 were in regular service and 2 in other army work.

There were 11 men comprising the Honor Roll of men who gave their lives in the service of their country during 1917-1919. These men were T. E. Dalrymple of the Ranger School, killed in action; C. W. H. Douglass, 1916, Lt. in the Air Force, killed on patrol duties over enemy lines; R. H. Goldthorpe, 1916, Ranger School, killed when in the 10th Engineers; James T. Scott, 1916 Ranger School, died in Canadian Army; Robert P. Cross, 1917, Lt. killed while flying over enemy front; Walter Sambrook, 1917, died in active service in France; I. L. Smolen, 1917, died while in service; Joseph Cangiamila, 1918, Lt. killed over German lines in Belgium, J. J. Driscoll, 1917, Sgt. of Engineers, killed in action; H. J. Griffin, 1919, Lt. Killed action, leading his platoon; Goodson Schreeder, 1920, died in service.

VIII. The College Under Dean Moon

As Dean Baker's First Lieutenant, it was logical that Prof. Moon should follow in his footsteps as Acting Dean when Baker enlisted for war services in the spring of 1917.

Prof. Moon was born in Easton, Pennsylvania of Quaker stock in 1880. He attended Lafayette College, then transferred to Amherst College where he graduated in 1901. He attended the Harvard Medical School in 1902 to 1904, but due to illness, he dropped out and decided to take up forestry, graduating in 1909 with a Master of Forestry degree from the Yale Graduate School of Forestry. Then after two years in the U. S. Forest Service, he became Assistant Forester with the State Conservation Department in Albany and then transferred to the Massachusetts State College at Amherst where he was Professor of Forestry. He was appointed Professor of Forest Engineering on September 1, 1911 and became Acting Dean from 1917-1919, during a seriously disrupted war time, until Dean Baker returned in December, 1918. Then after a short interval, Dean Baker resigned in February 1920 to become Executive Secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association in New York City. Mr. George W. Sisson, Jr. was then President of this national association and was very much impressed with Baker's ability and his well-known activities which qualified him for his new position.

Dean Moon was appointed Dean on July 1, 1920. He became well-known as a scholar with a broad background of training and interests. He quickly adjusted his plans and policies to conform with post-war conditions. After the first 10 years of struggles, expansion and then disruption by the war during which Baker made such an excellent record, Moon proceeded to contribute balance and a scholastic atmosphere much needed with the greater numbers of students returning from the battle fronts to seek their fortunes in the field of professional forestry. Moon had written a number of college publications and with N. C. Brown, was the joint author of the first American textbook dealing with the elements and fundamental principles of forestry. This book was dedicated to President Theodore Roosevelt who had been of great assistance to his close personal friend Gifford Pinchot in arousing the people to a better concept and appreciation of the need of restoring our forests. With the long awaited and needed expansion of the college with the new building (Bray Hall) the College took on a new lease of life in more congenial and comfortable quarters. With an enlarged faculty renewed efforts were made in public relations (Forest Extension), research and investigative studies, several new forest properties were acquired or expanded and the ranger school became a going concern with Professor Dubuar the new Director. Dean Moon quickly assumed able direction of the College with a scholarly approach to such immediate

problems as the curriculum, the trends toward more specialization, improvement of the faculty and improved facilities in reference to management of properties, and guidance of the large numbers of war veterans returning as students seeking professional education.

Thus, the College became quickly adjusted to these new problems incident to the post-war period and the active 20's (1920-1930). Dean Moon was fully awake to the new potentialities and responsibilities. He contributed much to the good name and reputation of the college.

Many students returning from experience in Great Britain and France had acquired a new viewpoint and enthusiasm for the forestry profession. Many had served in the 10th and 20th Forest Engineer regiments so they had visualized the results of centuries of forest management in France and to a less extent in Scotland. Many American soldiers while awaiting passage on returning steamers (some for several months to a year) attended a temporary forestry school for soldiers at Beaune in the Eastern mountains of France. R. T. Gheen, formerly an Assistant Professor, and then a Captain of Artillery in the Army, served as an instructor in this school and used Moon & Browns book on Elements of Forestry as a Textbook.

Frequent Faculty Comings and Goings - There was a sequence of rapid changes in personnel of the faculty during and after the war years from 1917 to 1921, and even later. There was a consequent disruption of instruction, research and extension activities and a resultant lowering of the high spirit and enthusiasm prevailing before the war. This meant a difficult period for the administration. Men trained and experienced in one field of forestry were suddenly changed by force of circumstances to teach other subjects - for example one professor of Silviculture was suddenly switched to be a Professor of Forest Utilization. Among the more permanent members of the faculty who came during this period and continued for some years to contribute to the building up of the College are the following:

- H. C. Belyea - appointed Instructor of Forest Engineering, August 1, 1917
- I. Lawrence Lee - appointed Instructor, December 1, 1919, became Registrar 1926.
- W. A. Dence - class of 1920, appointed Instructor, 1920
- J. F. Dubuar - Appointed Professor ^{of} Forestry at Ranger School, June 1, 1919,

Director, 1921 to retirement.

G. A. Whipple - appointed Assistant Professor of Forest Extension, January 1 1921 who continued for many years to retirement.

E. S. Peirce - appointed Director of Extension, March 1, 1921.

R. R. Fenska - a

R. R. Fenska - appointed Professor of Forest Engineering and Head of Department 1921.

R. R. Hirt - appointed Instructor 1921

The following men served only briefly during and after the War:

S. F. Acree - Professor of Forest Chemistry 1917 - 1919

Robert Craig - appointed January 1, 1918, Director of Ranger School June 1919, resigned August 31, 1920.

W. E. Sanderson - class of 1917. Instructor and Director of Summer Camp January 1, 1919, resigned 1923.

Warren Bullock - Professor and Director of Extension, May 1, 1919, resigned December 31, 1920.

Harry E. Weston - ^{class} calss of 1921. Instructor 1921, Resigned, 1926.