

II. A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR THE UI

On September 1, 1909, Charles Houston Shattuck, native Midwesterner and recently professor of botany and forestry at Clemson University, stepped from the train at the Moscow depot to find he'd exchanged the green countryside of South Carolina for a "... dust-covered little town ... without one foot of pavement."

It wasn't an auspicious beginning for this new phase of the 41-year-old forestry professor's career, nor for the new task he'd come West to undertake.

Only a few months earlier, the University of Idaho *Bulletin* for 1908-1909 (published in March 1909) announced the creation of a new department within the College of Agriculture:

Beginning with the first semester of 1909-1910 there will be offered the first two years of a collegiate course in Forestry. The additional years will be added as soon as the demand for these on the part of the students may require it. A short course for forest rangers and other interested men who are unable to pursue a full college course will also be

offered at such a time of the year as will interfere least with the duties of their employment. [The ranger short course would not get underway until 1915].

Casting about for a head for the new Department, the Board of Regents selected Shattuck, a native Missourian who had received his Ph.D. (*magna cum laude*) in botany and forest ecology from the University of Chicago the previous year. Time would prove the board's choice most fortuitous. It is apparent, however, that Shattuck himself didn't feel particularly lucky at having been chosen, at least not after he'd arrived on campus.

Much later, voicing those early misgivings, he wrote that he soon discovered "... the forestry course was considered as more or less of a fad—an untried experiment—and its faculty and students were regarded as rather outside the family of colleges."

Further, he soon discovered that he *was* the faculty. "One lone 'Prof' to do everything," he said.



Campus view about 5 years after Shattuck's arrival. Left - Administration Building; right center - Morrill Hall, home of the college from 1909 to 1971. Photo from Clarence Favre (BS, MS - Forestry, '14, '15) collection, courtesy of Orrin F. Webb (BS - Range Mgt., '40).

To make matters worse, the difficulties of building a new department “from scratch” were not in the least mitigated by his surroundings. The university *now* is an attractive campus boasting many varieties of trees, shrubs, and flowers—thanks in a large measure to the efforts and example of Shattuck himself. But in 1909, in Shattuck’s words, the campus was “. . . practically void of trees and shrubbery,” and “the surroundings were lonesome and the solitude oppressive.”

Luckily, Shattuck didn’t repack his satchels and catch the next train back to the more congenial East. Accepting the challenge, he set to work firming up the fledgling department’s curricula. His efforts were officialized when, two weeks before the beginning of classes, a bulletin was published describing two 4-year courses. Shattuck characterized them as the “short course” and the “long course,” based not upon the length of time required for completion, but upon the approach of each curriculum to forestry as a subject matter.

The “short course,” he wrote, “. . . conformed in a general way to the requirements of the Agricultural courses, with forestry as the major subject.” The “long course” embodied “. . . more of biology and mathematics and handling the forestry subjects in a more technical manner”; in short, a professional as opposed to a vocational approach.

In all that first year, the Department of Forestry listed 18 courses totalling 54 credits to sophomores, juniors, and seniors. The freshman courses were those required by the College of Agriculture. It should be noted that in those early days, the university required 160 credits for

graduation, with only two credits of electives available. Students typically carried at least 19 credits, and more often 21 credits.

In describing the available forestry courses, the bulletins especially emphasized forest craft. “Throughout the entire course,” the bulletin announced, “the students are taught the ‘ways of woodsmen’ . . . taking natural trail observations, observing game signs, packing, cooking, making and breaking camp, care of horses and camp equipment, and simple remedies for colds and other ailments.” Nowadays such skills would far more likely be taught by a university’s outdoor recreation program, rather than by an academic department. But the fact that they were considered so important speaks volumes about the forester’s work in those early days in the profession.

Although Shattuck had developed (or more accurately, projected) a 4-year forestry degree program, only three courses were actually available that first year: a 2-credit General Forestry course, a 5-credit Silviculture course, and a 3-credit Forest Mensuration Course. Though the methodologies and technologies of teaching such courses may have changed considerably over the years, their purposes remain the same. Indeed, the course descriptions could be used for a contemporary catalog, as witness this description of the silviculture course:

The study of trees and forest. Methods of reforestation, both natural and artificial are considered. Management of timber lands so as to secure the largest and most perfect growth. The study of tree seeds, circulation, collection, preservation, and distribution;



Early view of the UI campus. Although the new arboretum trees are visible (far left), the campus was still “practically void of trees and shrubbery.”

methods of propagation, and care of seedlings. Plans for planting forests to secure best results.

Thus, the curriculum was set; the "one lone 'Prof' " prepared to assume his teaching duties in his " . . . 7 X 9 office on the first landing of the stairway in Morrill Hall, [with] one office desk, one office chair, one other chair, and one professor in charge." For teaching facilities, the department boasted one combined classroom/laboratory.

Now, said Shattuck succinctly, "It remained to be seen if any students were to elect these courses."

Eleven students did: Lloyd A. Fenn (BS, '11), Herbert A. Wadsworth (BS, '10), Fritzhoff J. Lundstrum (BS, '11), Arlie D. Decker (BS, '13), Charles H. Herman (BS, '13), Stewart K. Denning, Frank C. Kendall, William P. Hillman, Uel T. McCurry, James A. Thornton, and Robert V. Hockett.

Curriculum, classroom, and students—Shattuck was now ready to launch the department's inaugural year, significant, of course, for the present college, and apparently unforgettable for Shattuck himself. He later wrote: "I shall never forget that first year with its complex of new duties, which, in carrying to completion, often kept me 'at it' till well toward midnight."

It's probably safe to say that some of those early-day students never forgot that year, either. Shattuck kept them active, not only in the classroom, but in the fields as well. Said Shattuck, "We went to the forests, the logging camps, and the mills to get the facts." And often as not, they went by "Shank's mare." Not uncommon were hikes to the Palouse hills, setting out at dawn, sloggng through snowdrifts, and returning in the evening dark—cold, wet, and weary. Some of these field excursions covered 20 miles or more—on foot—and "keeping up with Prof." became a matter of student pride.

"It meant," Shattuck later wrote, "earlier rising, long hikes up Moscow Mountain, wet and cold feet, and tired muscles. But Oh! I can still see Decker and Favre and Hillman and Thornton ravenously making inroads on the Sour Dough pancakes, black coffee, 'ham and,' etc."

And besides the educative function, these strenuous field trips had another purpose. Shattuck explains:

The early faculty had its own queer ways of getting rid of the fellow who thought forestry was all play in the woods, a mere summer's vacation on government pay. First, the freshman year was "jammed full" of good stiff courses with "exams" to match. This of itself was no mild deterrent, but a six o'clock start to the top of Moscow Mountain in six to twenty inches of snow, a hard day's climbing over logs and through brush at cruising, or running lines with compass or chain up and down hill in two or three feet of snow, and then, a long hike home, in all, around twenty miles, was a test which changes the minds of more than one "snap hunter" as to what forestry was like. He was very apt to feel "called to preach" or to switch to some course calling for less strenuous exercise and more of the cloistered quiet of the library.

Characteristically, Shattuck willingly ascribed the successful beginnings of the department to others. He recalled with gratitude the considerable help proffered by Dr. J.M. Aldrich, head of the Department of Zoology and Botany, and the generosity of the then Potlatch Lumber Company, particularly as represented by W.D. Humiston of the Land Sales Department and by company managers William Deary and A.W. Laird—names still familiar in Latah County.

The latter two men, said Shattuck, ". . . allowed the faculty and students the freedom of their large mills and camps," donated timber and lumber for experiments, and furnished horses and equipment to department members engaged in fire and growth studies, land-clearing experiments, and other forest activities.

In summing up Potlatch's contribution to the success of the early department, Shattuck wrote: "The material and moral assistance given by this great organization should never be forgotten by the professors and students who may be connected with the school in the future."

Potlatch Corporation continues to help the college, through scholarships and other assistance. And, of course, the company's donations of land

in 1932, 1934, and 1935 constitute the core of the present U of I Experimental Forest.

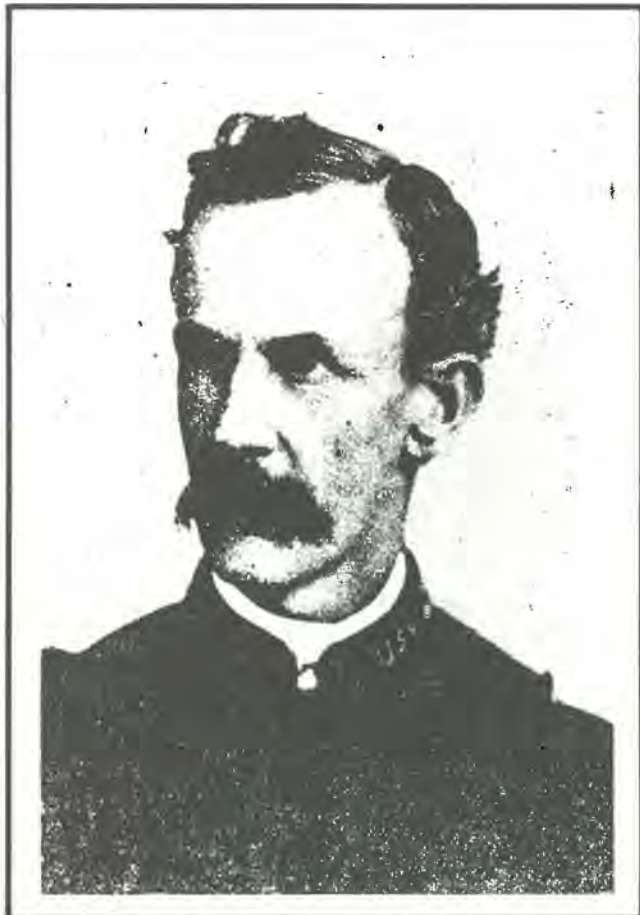
Shattuck also had high praise for Major Frank Fenn, then supervisor of the Bitterroot National Forest. To Fenn, he wrote, “. . . probably more than to any one man, is due the greatest amount of credit for effort put forth to establish a Department of Forestry at the University of Idaho.”

Fenn not only influenced the department's establishment, but also, Shattuck said, “. . . lectured in the early years when funds were not to be had to defray the expenses of special lecturers.” He also furnished horses and equipment for field trips and studies and helped Shattuck and the department in myriad ways.

Though Shattuck had to bear the primary teaching brunt alone during 1909-1910, he did get some assistance in 1910-1911 from Herbert A.

Wadsworth ('10), the department's first teaching fellow. Then, in 1912, Professor I.W. Cook signed on and remained a faculty member until 1919, when he resigned to take a position at the University of Michigan. In 1914, Arlie D. Decker, a 1913 graduate of the department, was hired as instructor in forestry. As an indication of how rapidly things could move in this new field of study, Decker resigned in 1917 to become head of Washington State University's Forestry Department. The final faculty member to come aboard during Shattuck's tenure as department head was another U of I graduate, Homer S. Youngs ('15), who left the campus for the U.S. Army in 1917.

Thus, from 1909-1914, faculty numbers more than trebled—admittedly from a modest base of one—no doubt to Shattuck's relief. And through that period, too, some significant events occurred in the department's curricula. In 1912, the department broke away from the standardized freshman



Major Frank A. Fenn, to whom Shattuck gave “the greatest amount of credit for the establishment of a University of Idaho Department of Forestry.”



Homer Youngs, class of '15 and early Forestry instructor, balances a lute and a lever action during a 1914 survey of the Caribou National Forest. Photo from Clarence Favre collection, courtesy of Orrin Webb.



Department of Forestry float complete with campfire in the 1914 May Day Pageant. Photo from Clarence Favre collection, courtesy of Orrin Webb.

course and listed its full requirements through the 4-years' course of study.

That year marked another benchmark in the college's history. For the first time, the *UI Bulletin* listed the Associated Foresters as one of the university's active clubs. Unfortunately, the club's early records and specific information relating to its founding have been long since lost. But the Associated Foresters continues on—now one of the oldest student associations on the UI campus.

In 1913, in a significant step toward eventual autonomy, the Department of Forestry was transferred from the College of Agriculture to the College of Letters and Science. That transfer may well have been related to the fact that Shattuck would assume the deanship of L&S with fall semester 1914. Plans were also made to divide the forestry course into two curricula beginning fall of 1914. Said the *Forestry Bulletin* for 1913-1914:

It has been necessary to differentiate the subjects taught into two four-year courses. The first will be known as the *General Forestry Course* and is designed to prepare students for work in the Forest Service as rangers or forest assistants, for work in grazing reconnaissance, or to assist lumber companies in general forestry or by-products work. The second will be known as the *Lumberman's Forestry Course* and is designed to prepare young men to be of service with lumber manufacturers and loggers, and large timber owners who desire to secure foresters who have *had more than the usual amount* of training in mechanics and allied subjects.

Both courses led to a B.S. in Forestry.

Three electives were also introduced that busy, seminal year: Wood Chemistry, Advanced Timber Physics, and Advanced Forest Management.

The foundation for the present Department of Range Resources was also laid that year with the addition of a 2-credit course in grazing. Two years later, in 1915, two more 3-credit courses in grazing were added. These 8 credits of grazing courses constituted the grazing curriculum officially offered beginning fall semester 1917.

Also in 1915, the department instituted a ranger short course—a 3-year course that ran from

November 1 to April 1, ensuring that forester-participants could remain in the woods during their busy season.

In that year, too, another benchmark occurred when the still very young department produced its first Master of Forestry, Clarence E. Favre. It would be seven years before the second graduate student, P.D. Sharma from India, received his master's.



First Master's degree graduate Clarence E. Favre, forester and football star who played for the undefeated (beat WSU 9 to 5) 1910 Vandals. During his career, Favre served as Supervisor of three national forests and as Chief of the Intermountain Range and Wildlife Division. Photo from Clarence Favre collection, courtesy of Orrin Webb.

Lloyd A. Fenn was one of three members of the class of '11, Forestry's first graduating class. The son of the college's early benefactor, Major Frank Fenn, Lloyd Fenn would leave Forestry for the law, and would eventually become involved in publishing, education, and politics.

*Our First Graduate
Thirty-five Years Ago Last June*



1911



1947

MR. LLOYD A. FENN

Editor's Note: Thirty-five years ago last June the Forestry School of the University of Idaho bestowed its first B.S. upon a student, Mr. Fenn. In order to commemorate this occasion, we present the story of Lloyd Fenn as prepared by Mrs. Fenn.)

By MRS. LLOYD FENN

Lloyd A. Fenn entered the University of Idaho the fall of 1907 from the Lewiston High School. He enrolled first in Mining Engineering, but because of his dislike for underground operations, switched in his Junior year to Forestry. Dr. Charles Shattuck had just inaugurated the new forestry school with a class of Freshmen in Forestry, so when the three Juniors, Lloyd Fenn, Herbert Wadsworth and Fritz Lundstrom, switched to forestry, Dr. Shattuck made the courses sufficiently comprehensive so as to enable the three to graduate in two years instead of the usual three. Consequently, the year after he graduated there were no graduates.

During the summer of 1910 he and Dr. Shattuck made a botany field trip through the Selway National Forest, of which his father, Major Fenn, was then supervisor, for the purpose of collecting and classifying the flora of that region. On this trip one of their pack mules rolled, causing a delay which saved them from being caught in the terrific 1910 forest fire.

Graduating in 1911, he took the Ranger examination, almost failing because of his answer to the question, "What to do in case of a crown fire?", which was "Run like hell, and pray for rain." He entered the Forest Service in June and was stationed on the Clearwater National Forest; he stayed there for three years until he transferred to the Flathead National Forest. His resignation from the Forest Service was as characteristic as his change from Mining to Forestry. He had been visiting his father, Major Fenn, then assistant district forester in Missoula, over the holidays in 1915, when his supervisor ordered him to report January 2 at Coram, Mont., prepared for six feet of snow, his telegraphic reply, "Too damn much snow" ended his career in the Forest Service, although during emergencies he worked for the Service, the last time being as camp foreman during the 1934 Lochsa fire.

He entered the University of Montana Law School in 1915, graduating in two and one-half years.

He married Shirley Brandes Shunk, a graduate of the University of Montana, at Missoula.

When war broke out in 1918, he was unable to serve because of an athletic heart, so he took over the law practice of Herbert Whitten of Chico, California, also another Idaho graduate, while Whitten was in the Army. Liking Idaho better than California, he returned in 1919 to Kooskia where he bought the newspaper, "The Kooskia Mountaineer," and also practiced law. In 1924 he was asked to take control of the Kooskia High School and has been superintendent for the past 23 years with the understanding that he would be free to indulge in political activities. He was elected in 1921 on the Republican ticket as State Representative and served for five sessions until 1931. While in the Legislature, he was caucus chairman, one session; assistant floor leader, one session; and floor leader, two sessions. He was appointed chief clerk of the House in 1939 and again in 1941. At present he is a member of the State Tax Commission, appointed by Governor Gossett, for which his studies of taxation at the University of Chicago ably fitted him.

He holds three college degrees and is now working toward his Ph.D.

The two vocational training courses which he teaches in the High School are Journalism and printing of a newspaper. He moved his printing presses to the basement of the High School, so that a small weekly paper could be put out by the students. He also taught forestry and took the class on a field trip with the Forest Service cooperating.

Creating an Arboretum and Nursery

Shattuck, then, almost single-handedly developed the forestry, wood utilization, and grazing curricula. But there were other significant elements of the department, and the university, to be developed as well—notably the arboretum and nursery. To look at their history requires dropping back again to Shattuck's first year, 1909.

In that year, the arboretum site—now long popular for campus barbecues, for strolls, and simply for its beauty—presented, as Shattuck recalled, “. . . an unsightly disfiguration back of the campus which no one seemed to want, and which could not be kept free from noxious weeds of every kind.”

But *he* wanted it.

During that year, U of I President James A. McLean invited Shattuck to a Board of Regents meeting to speak to the need for the “. . . general planting of woodlots, shade trees, etc., in many of the treeless, but irrigable parts of southern Idaho.” The successful “greening” of southern Idaho, Shattuck told the Regents, would require experimental planting to determine what trees could be successfully grown in different parts of the state with the idea of furnishing at cost a limited number of tested trees for shade, shelter, and decorative purposes.”

Thus, wrote Shattuck, “I suggested the establishment of the arboretum, which met with the approval of the board and I was asked to select a desirable site for the same.”

Shattuck apparently surprised the regents when he requested 15 acres of “steep, thistle-covered hillside,” that same “unsightly disfiguration back of campus.”

To his delight, they turned over to him the entire tract, “Although,” he later wrote, “I felt sure that they all thought I had made a very poor selection.” But, of course, he knew precisely what he was about in selecting that particular site. As he recorded in the 1922 *Idaho Forester*, “. . . It would be impossible to combine more favorable

conditions in one site than we find in that which the arboretum now occupies.”

Shattuck soon discovered that acquiring the site was the easiest part of the undertaking. When he and recently hired nurseryman Clement L. Price began perusing suppliers' catalogs for desirable species, they found that most of the species they wished to plant were available only from widely scattered Eastern nurseries. Finally, limited by the cost of trees and shipping, they reduced their desires to “two relatively small orders” from Illinois and North Carolina.

“It was evident,” Shattuck wrote, “that we must grow our own trees from seeds.”

Seedbeds were laid out in early March 1910, just in time to catch what Shattuck ruefully called “the hottest and driest March wind ever known in Latah County.” Realizing that the seedbeds had to be both watered and sheltered if his enterprise was not to face “humiliating failure,” Shattuck marshalled “the entire Forestry Department” (he, his students, and Clement Price). They scavenged water pipe from the ruins of the recently burned “Ad” Building and used them for irrigation, and they erected lath frame shades.

Very few seeds germinated.

They set out the seedlings, imported from the far reaches of the East and Southeast. Many rapidly succumbed to the heat and dryness. But nature was merciful. The heat broke temporarily and wrote Shattuck, “A few cool days with moist winds gave most of our sick trees a life lease until they could strike new roots into the fine moist soil of the cool hillside.”

Nonetheless, when Shattuck left the campus on June 20 for a summer's work in the Bitterroots—and even though Price had replanted many of the seedbeds—a depressed Shattuck recorded that “. . . the young trees were dying rapidly and the seedbeds were mostly bare . . .”

Somewhat apprehensively, he returned to the university in September, and delightedly discovered that “. . . many of the trees were not only alive, but had made vigorous growth, and the seedbeds, while late, had an excellent stand of the most lusty seedlings I had ever seen, the combined results of method, soil, and care.”

The man on the scene through that first shaky summer was nurseryman Price, and it was to Price that Shattuck attributed the survival of the arboretum and nursery: “To his skill, devotion, and untiring efforts more than to the labor of anyone else is the success of the work chiefly due.”

And, as Shattuck observed, “From this time on, the success of the arboretum was assured.”

In all, Shattuck, Price and student helpers had planted some 12,000 trees comprising 130 species in the 5 acres of the arboretum.

Two epilogues to the arboretum/nursery story remain to be told. First, on May 18, 1932, Clement Price—now a veteran of 22 years with the school—was, on some pretext or another, enticed to the northeast corner of the arboretum. There, through that year and the preceding, a pleasant, quiet space had been cleared by the Associated Foresters, who

also constructed a stone fireplace on the site. The area would be used for picnics, barbecues, and other gatherings. When Price arrived, he discovered that Dean Miller, other faculty, and most of the school student body had preceded him. And he discovered why. The site was to be a memorial to his years of dedication and from that day forward was to be known as Price Green. Unfortunately, the name nowadays is all too often forgotten. Yet it seems most fitting that those who enjoy the arboretum should remember the man to whom Shattuck himself gave the most credit for its creation.

Little more than a year later, on June 12, 1933, a group consisting of most of the same people gathered again at the arboretum. Though the purpose was similar, the mood was a bit more somber. Dr. Charles Houston Shattuck had died in August of the previous year. Now, on the suggestion of Dean Miller and by official action of the Board of Regents, the arboretum was to be named the Charles Houston Shattuck Arboretum. Most of those who have spent any time at all on the UI campus are aware of Shattuck Arboretum, but only a comparative few are aware of how fitting the name is—a living memorial to the man whose creation it was and who, though few now remember, “greened” the farmsteads of Idaho.



Associated Foresters on the Arboretum site named in honor of nurseryman Clement L. Price, May 1932. Art Sowder photo.

QUARTER CENTURY OF SERVICE TO UNIVERSITY

CLEMENT LEE PRICE, forest nurseryman, whose picture is shown on this page, started his twenty-fifth year in the employ of the University of Idaho this spring. His services during this period have been continuously with the School of Forestry or Department of Forestry as it was called prior to 1917. He began his forestry work for the University April 6, 1910, and has watched the School grow into one of the strongest forest schools in the country.

Mr. Price was born at Oblong, Illinois, September 25, 1863, and received his education, which consisted of graduation from high school in that town. He taught school during the next decade in Illinois, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Montana when those states were listed in the frontier country. He married Margaret C. Predmore at Walworth, Nebraska on New Year's Eve, 1889.

Mr. Price came to the State of Idaho October 3, 1899, and located at Wallace, during the mining strike, and occupied himself with truck gardening. In 1903 he moved to Kendrick, where he remained until 1909, being engaged in diversified farming. The fall of this latter year he moved to Moscow where he has since resided. Mr. Price has therefore been an Idahoan for thirty-five years.

FIRST LARGE TREES FROM NEARBY HILLS

Mr. Price personally planted most of the larger trees now thriving on the campus. Many of the large coniferous trees now forming a very important part in the university landscape he obtained from their native haunts on Moscow Mountain. Mr. Price explained that some fair sized evergreens were wanted, so with team and wagon he spent a day in going to the nearby hills, digging trees 3 to 6 feet tall to be used for immediate improvement in the university landscape. The first such group planted are those just west of Morrill Hall.

Mr. Price in recounting the establishment of the present Charles Houston Shattuck Arboretum, states that the area, when released for tree planting, was nothing more than a thistle patch with an occasional scrubby fruit tree. The forest trees were planted in the spring of 1910 and planting continued for the next several years until the entire area was covered, except a portion retained for growing nursery stock.

PRICE GREEN DEDICATED

Price Green, a grass covered foresters meeting square, nestled among the trees in the arboretum,

was dedicated to Mr. Price on May 18, 1932. At the exercises, presided over by the Associated Foresters, the Reverend C. M. Drury of Moscow opened the ceremonies with an invocation, and Lister E. Spence, instructor in forestry, gave the dedicatory address. Dr. E. E. Hubert, in a brief review, stated that the university was highly appreciative of the splendid services Mr. Price has given to the School of Forestry during his long period of service. The exercises were concluded with a beautiful trumpet solo entitled "Trees," played by Charles McConnell, a university student. This area is the meeting place of many faculty and student university organizations.

Concerning Mr. Price, the late Dean Miller writes as follows in the 1929 *Idaho Forester*, "The success of the nursery is due in a very large measure to his industry, skill and devotion to an ideal—that of public service."



Clement Lee Price

The 1934 *Forester* recognized Clement Price's contributions and many years of service. Below: Price in his element, the Arboretum, with black locust seedlings.

Courtesy of Fred Johnson



The End of the Beginning

In 1914, Shattuck was named Dean of the College of Letters and Sciences, a position he held simultaneously with Head of the Department of Forestry until 1917. That year, he left the U of I for the University of California, Berkeley, where he became professor of forestry in charge of grazing. A few years later, Shattuck would return to Idaho, but not to the University or to forestry education.

A better choice for the first head of the Department of Forestry can, in retrospect, be hardly imagined. The job seemed to require three general attributes: the intellectual ability to grasp the complexities of department building, the mental and physical energy to bring those complexities together into a reality, and a personal bearing requisite to gaining for the department—considered something of a “fad”—recognition as a legitimate academic unit.

Shattuck’s objective accomplishments present ample evidence for his possession of the first two attributes. For the third, we have the recollections of Donald H. Yates ('17), who writes, “Dr. Shattuck was so genteel and modest in his personal bearing that we, the students, could hardly become intimate with him.” However, continues Yates, “We thought he was extraordinarily kind and a gentle, loving person On the whole, the School of Forestry was quiet and well disciplined compared to other departments, and I attribute that largely to the statesman-like leadership of Dr. Shattuck.”

**Looking forward—or back?
Clarence Favre (right) and un-
identified companion (probably
Homer Youngs) contemplate a
vista in the Caribou National
Forest, 1914. Photo from the
Clarence Favre collection, courtesy
of Orrin Webb.**

Eighteen years after his arrival on the UI campus, Shattuck, now a businessman in Idaho Falls, summed up those early years; his pride in his faculty and students is evident:

We, like all pioneers, had our hardships and privations, and again like all good pioneers we had our joys and triumphs. We wasted little time in grieving over what we did not have. We were thankful for what we did have, and we made the most of it in every possible way. We soon found that there was much useful work to do and our rapidly growing circle of friends in the U.S. Forest Service and the lumber business gave us all we could ask—namely, a chance to “make good.” We gladly took the chance and our record both past and present must be the answer.

