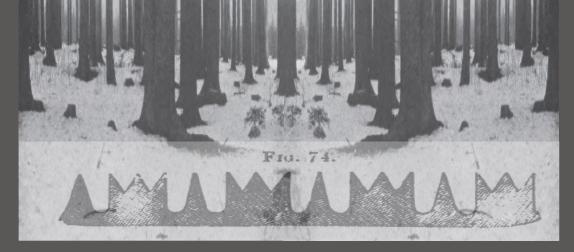


AMERICAN FORESTRY : BEAUTY IN UTILITY MARCH 14, 2011

NANCY SEATON CANDIDATE FOR MASTERS IN LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, 2011 HARVARD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF DESIGN





Hamish Fulton Southern England, 1977



Hamish Fulton Hollow Lane on the North Downs,, 1971

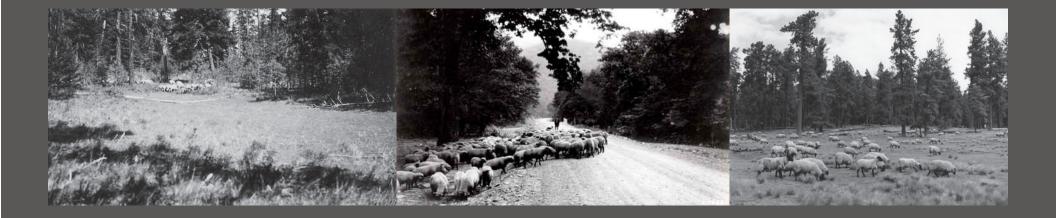


Hamish Fulton Northern France, 1977



Slash Cutting, New Hampshire

Vermont Forest Cut and Production



Grazing on Public Lands - Damage to Forest Sheep in the Shenandoah



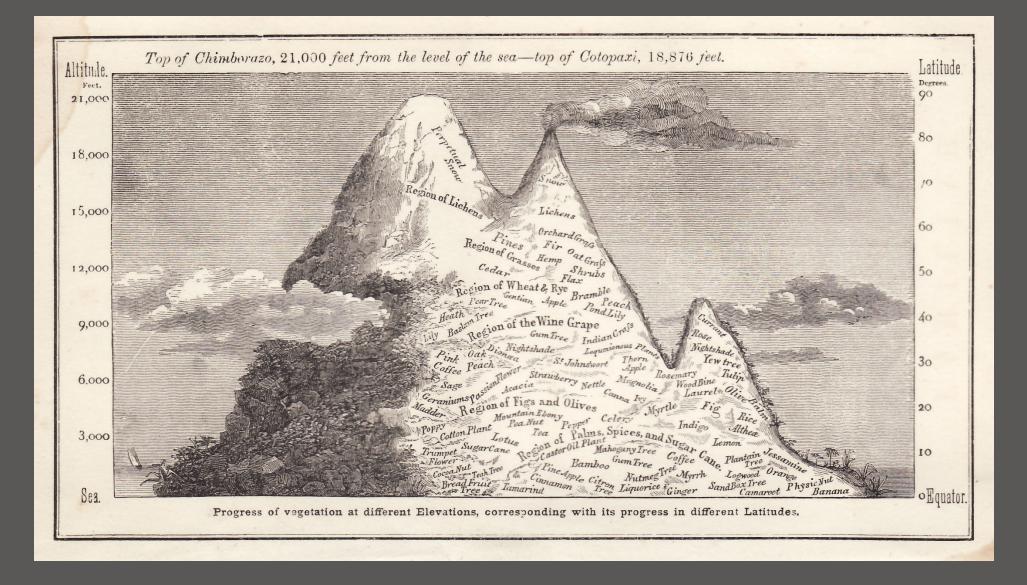
The Wooden Library in Alnarp is a unique collection of "books", each part describing a certain species or variety of tree or shrub. The collection consists of 217 volumes and was made in Nürnberg in Germany ca. 1805-1810.



Agriculture Science Center in Tsukuba, Japan

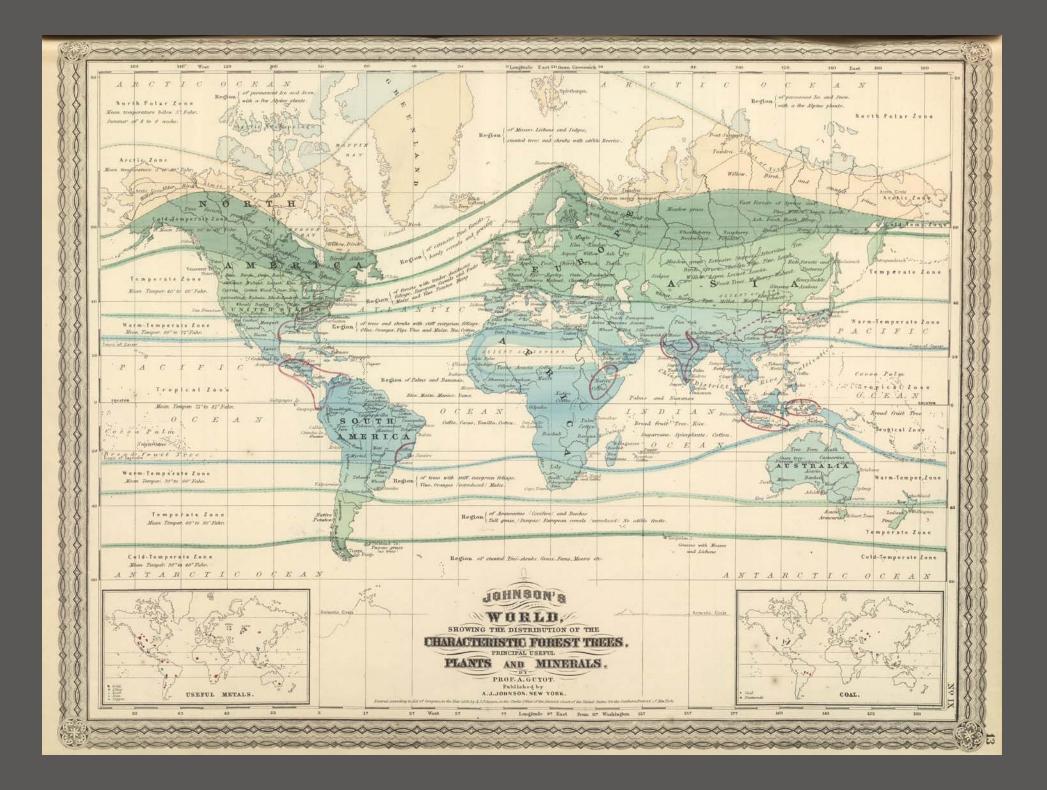


Polish Forestry Museum



Phytogeography

Alexander von Humboldt Travels to America: 1799-1804







Royal Saxon Forest Academy at Tharandt

Measuring "primeval" oak

Homer House, <u>Certain Features of German Forestry</u> Albany: University of the State of New York, 1915



Black Forest spruce: 60,000 board feet/acre



Black Forest spruce: thinning to allow understory

Homer House, <u>Certain Features of German Forestry</u> Albany: University of the State of New York, 1915

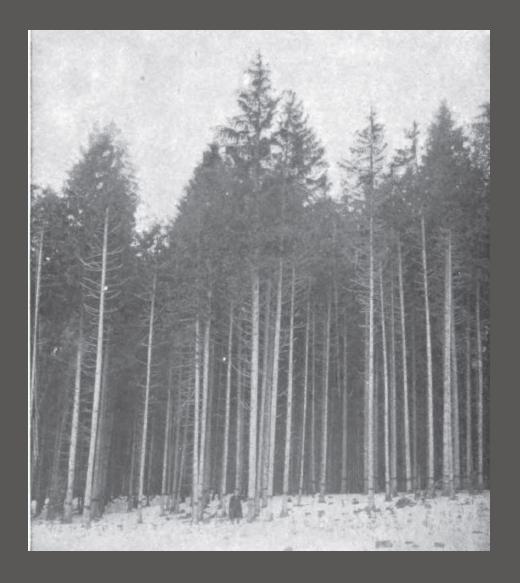


Forest products, deposited at railroad Frankenwaldof, northern Bavaria



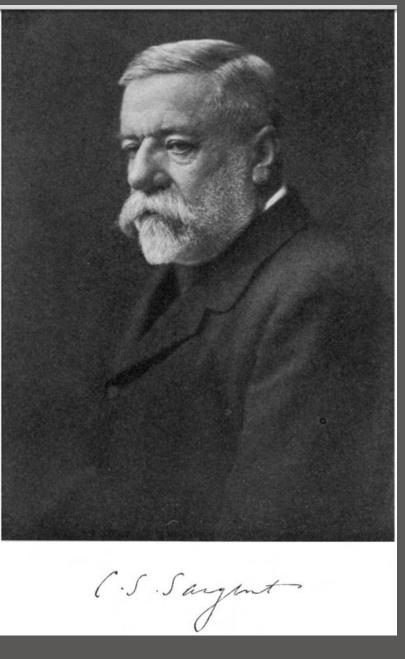
Forest products, from thinning operations in Rhine valley

Homer House, <u>Certain Features of German Forestry</u> Albany: University of the State of New York, 1915



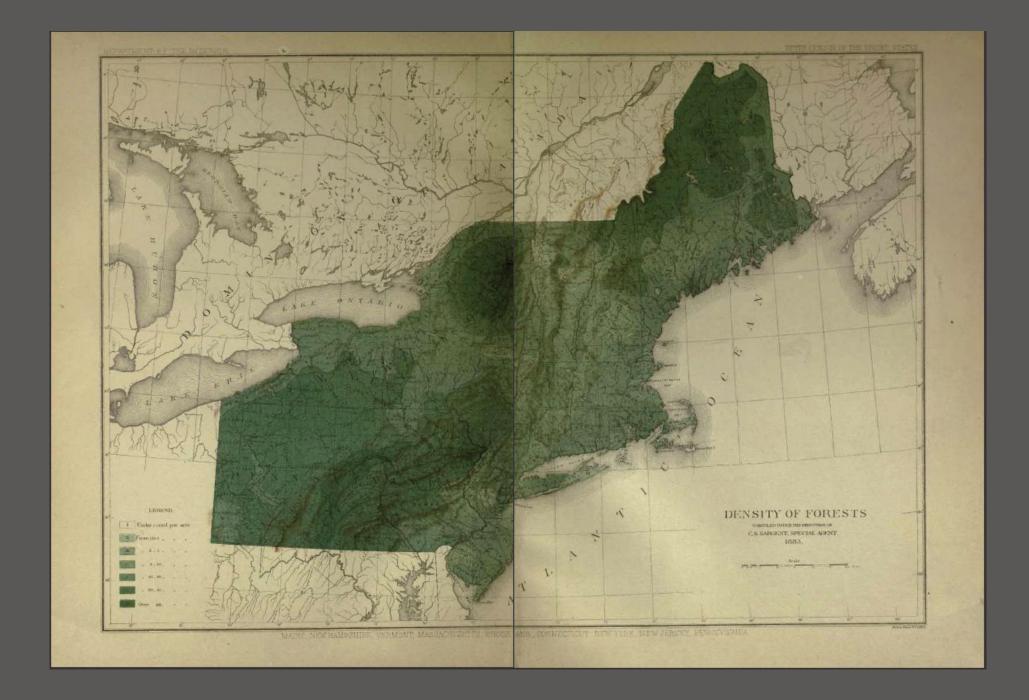
Spruce Forest, Bavaria

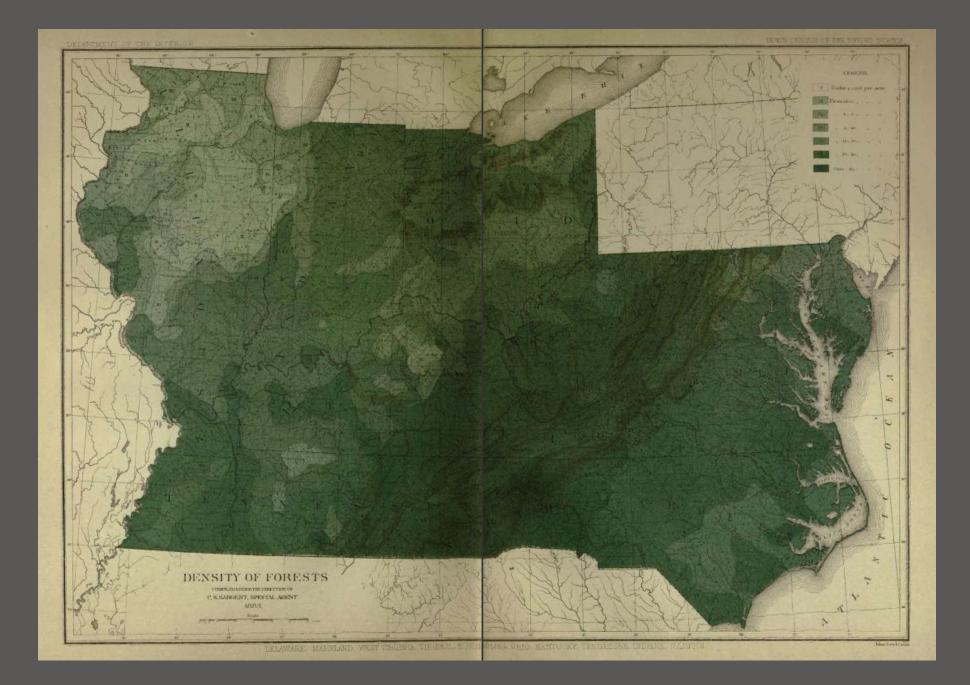
Gifford Pinchot <u>A Primer of Forestry</u>. Wahington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1905.

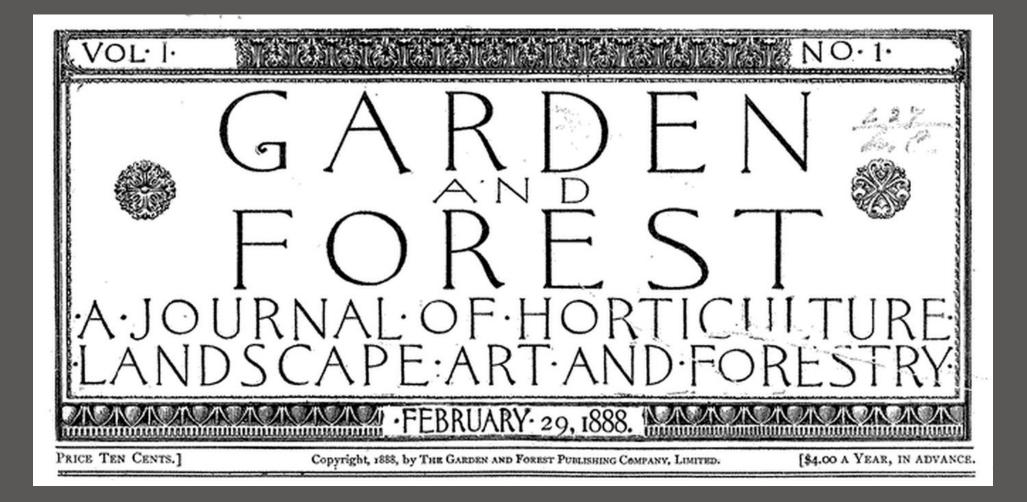


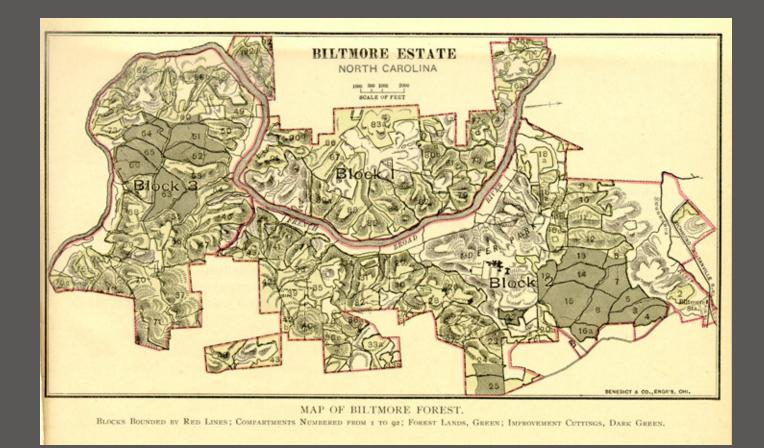
<u>Forest Survey for the Nation's Tenth Census</u>, 1884 Charles Sprague Sargent











Biltmore Forest

Gifford Pinchot Biltmore Forest: An Account of its Treatment and the First Year's Work. Chicago: Lakeside Press, 1893. Printed for the World's Columbian Exposition

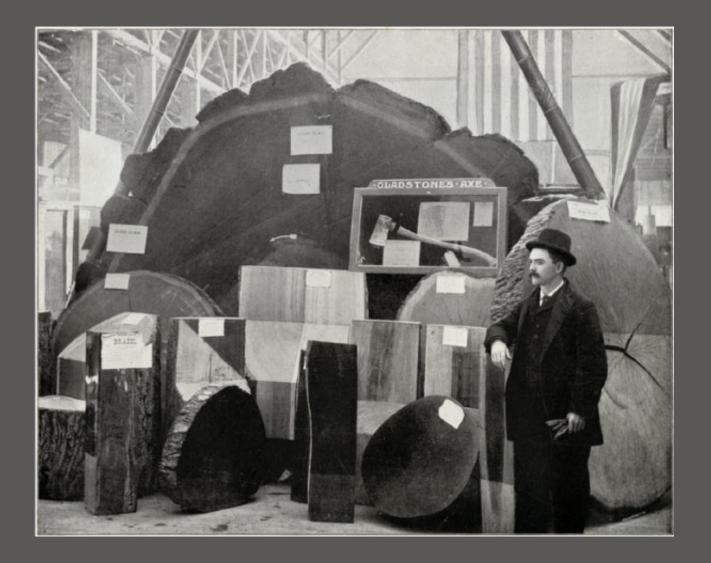


Forestry Pavilion

Forestry Pavilion

1893 World's Columbian Exposition

Seattle (?)



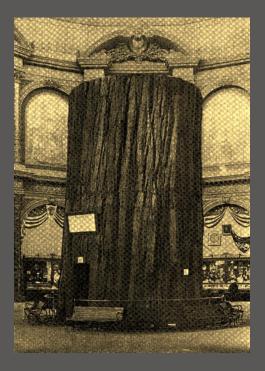
English Forestry (?)

1893 World's Columbian Exposition



Michigan Pine

1893 World's Columbian Exposition



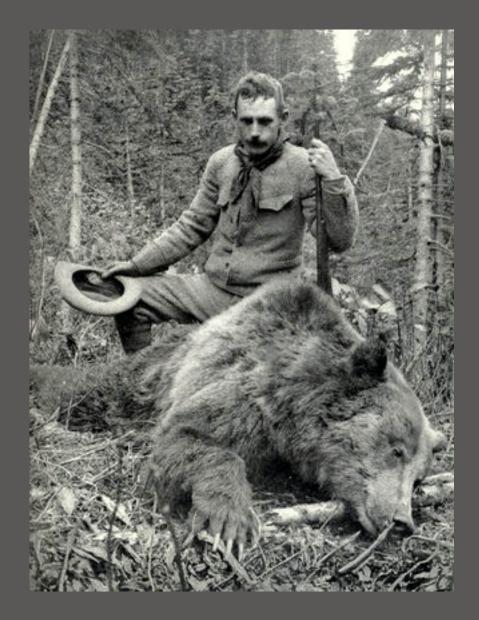
California, Sequoia

1893 World's Columbian Exposition





Chilean <u>Fitzroyia cuppressoides</u>, the South American Sequoia



Trophy Hunting



Trophy Hunting

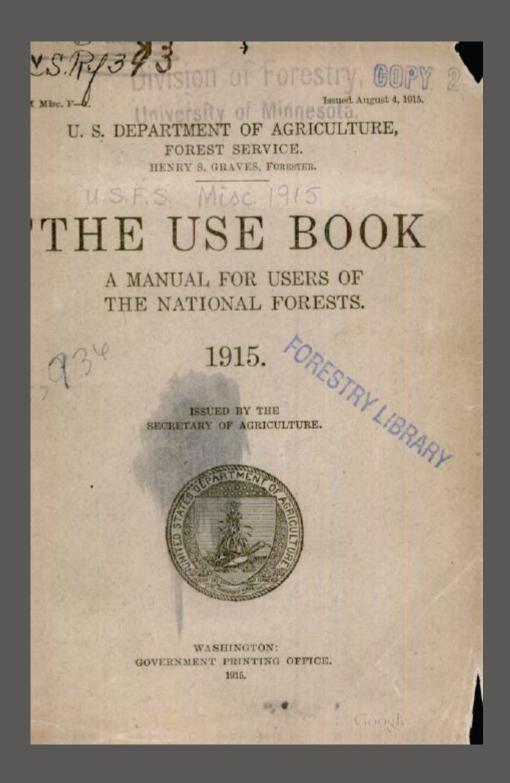
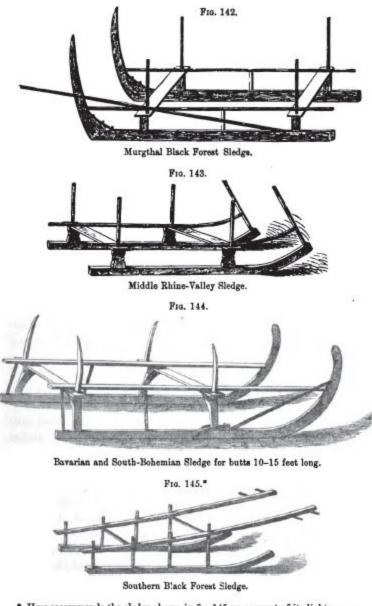


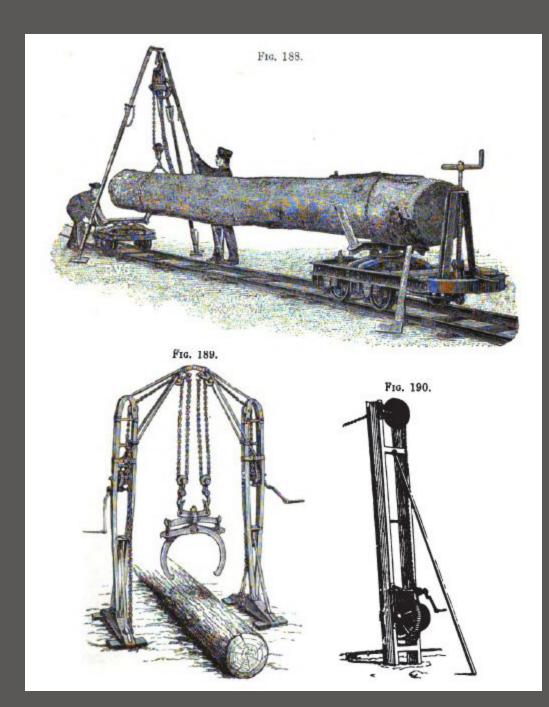


FIG. 23.—Logging of great mechanical perfection among the Big Trees of California.





 Hess recommends the sledge shewn in fig. 145 on account of its lightness an simplicity, and because by pressing on its runners in front, it can be easily checked in speed.



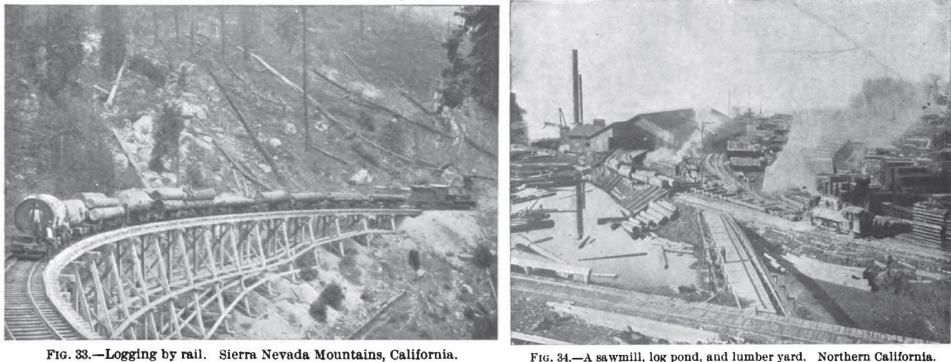


FIG. 34.-A sawmill, log pond, and lumber yard. Northern California.

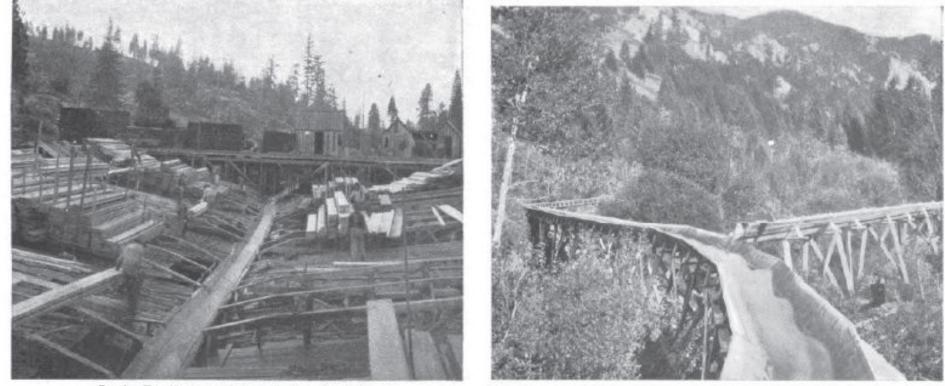
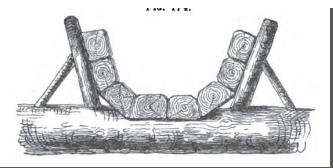


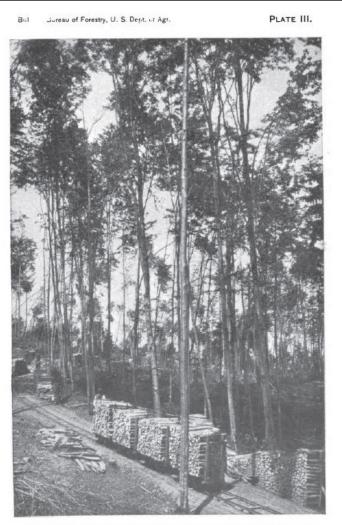
FIG. 1.- THE HEAD OF A LUMBER FLUME. CALIFORNIA.

FIG. 2 .- THE FLUME IN THE MOUNTAINS. CALIFORNIA.



TIMBER SLIDE IN THE CHAMBA FORESTS.



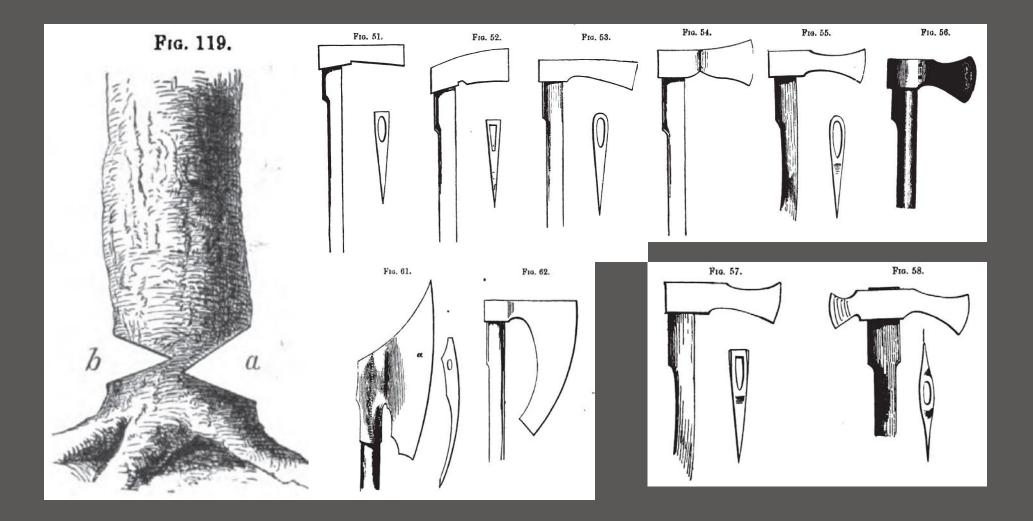


Scene in the Sihlwald, the Town Forest of Zurich, Switzerland, from which Its Owner Desires the Greatest Net Money Return.

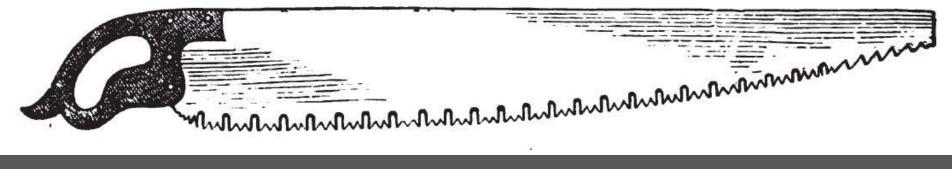


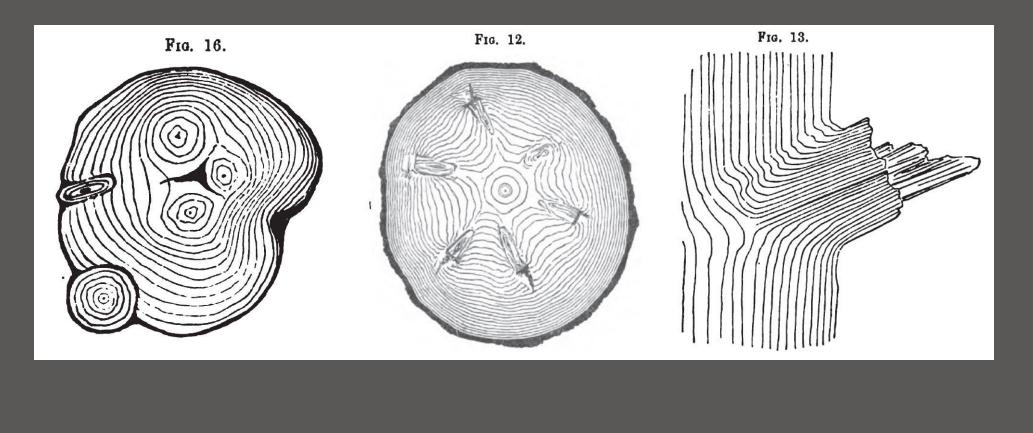
FIG. 29.-Spruce rollway. Adirondack Mountains, New York.

FIG. 30.-Skidding with oxen. Washington.

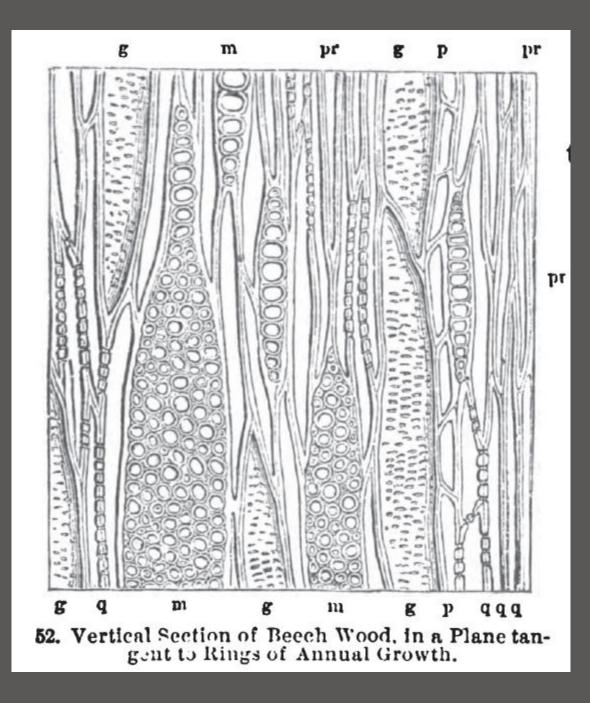








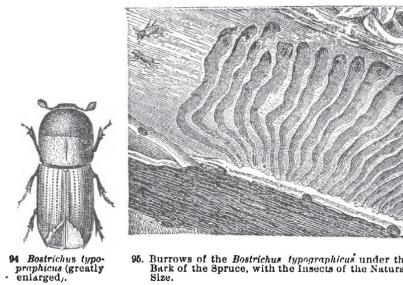




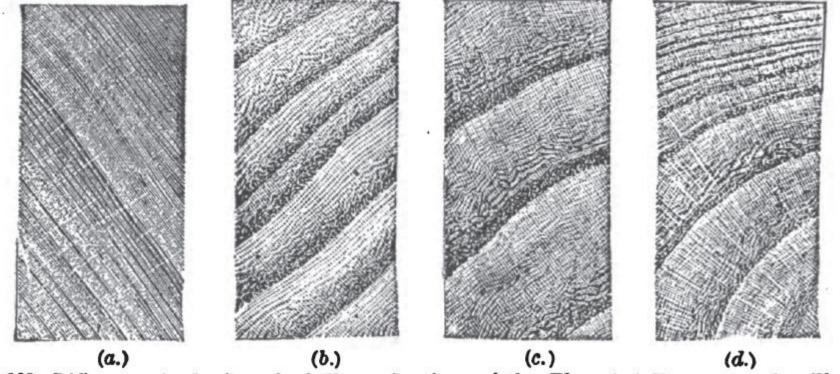


84. Hylesinus pini-perda (greatly en-larged).

85. Burrows of the Hylesinus piniperda under the Bark of the Scotch Pine, with the Insects of natural size.



- 95. Burrows of the Bostrichus typographicus under the Bark of the Spruce, with the Insects of the Natural Size.



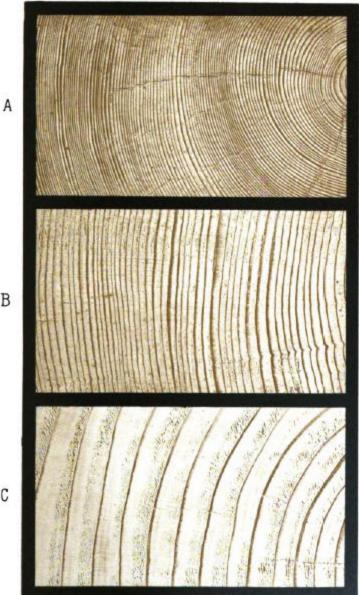
132. Differences in the Growth of Elms.—Sections of the Elm: (a.) From Canada—The layers of growth so thin that they can scarcely be distinguished. (b.) From Dunkirk, France—Wood very strong, and grown in deep humid soil. (c.) From the battle-field of Toulon—Grown on a sub-soil that is very damp, but owing to the heat of the climate the wood is strong. (d.) From Provence, France— Grown on soil that is less humid.

Β.

Section from a tree 200 years old (sp. gr. 0.627). Slow regular growth in a dense forest. Wood of best quality for Α. cleaving : used for violins, &c. Forest of Chamounix (Haute Savoie). Altitude 4,550 feet.

Section from a tree 150 years old (sp. gr. 0.458). Regular structure, even and moderately fast growth. Excellent wood for carpentry and joinery. Forest of Grande Chartreuse (Isere). Altitude 4,420 feet.

Section from a tree 35 years old (sp. gr. 0.447). Very rapidly grown wood produced at a low altitude. Soft wood C. of inferior quality. Forest of Saint Laurent du Pont (Isère). Altitude 1,545 feet.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF SPRUCE WOOD

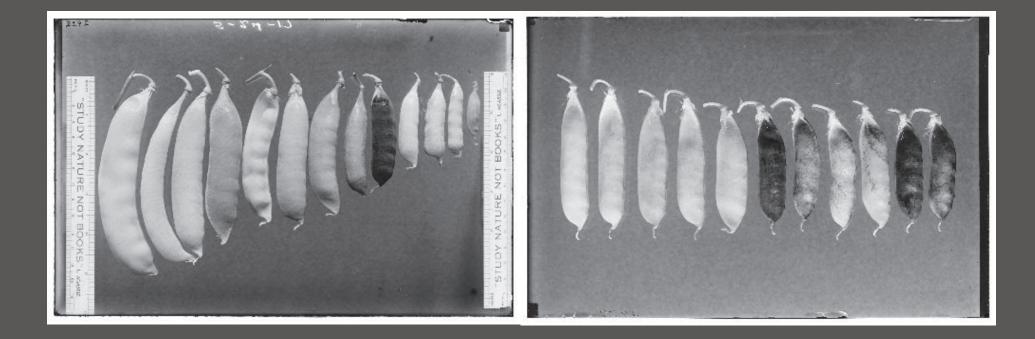
В

С

14

A PARTINE SERVICE A PARTINE SERVICE A PARTINE SERVICE A PARTINE SERVICE	
Wild Black Oberry. White Fine Weynweld Fine, Outsouwed. Necklace Poplar. Big Cottonweed. Bed Oak Baguaro, Suwarro, Glaat O	Engelm.
VARUE ALE VERANE, VARUE ALE VERANE, <td></td>	

<u>Romeyn Beck Hough, The American Woods</u> Radial, tangential, and cross-sections of 350 North American woods (14 volumes) published between 1888 and 1910



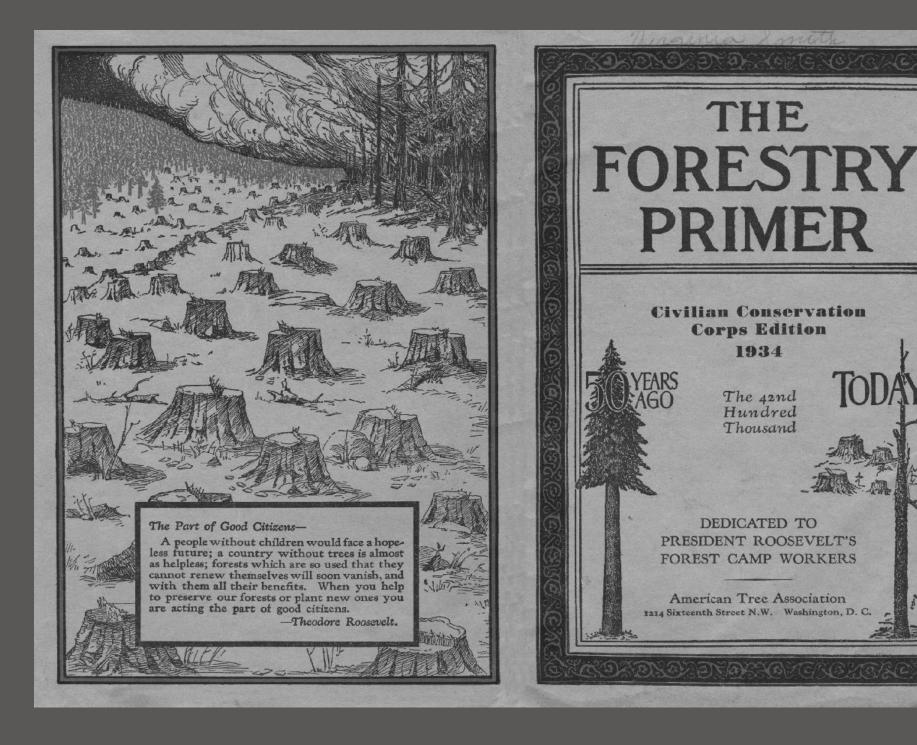
Agricultural "Improvement"



Agricultural "Improvement"



Horticultural "Improvement"





CCC Planting Crew, 1936



"Improvements" to the Forest

Gifford Pinchot <u>Biltmore Forest: An Account of its Treatment and the First Year's Work.</u> Chicago: Lakeside Press, 1893.

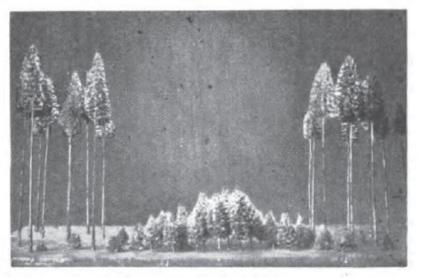


FIG. 20.—Mimic orest, showing distribution of young growth under the Group System.

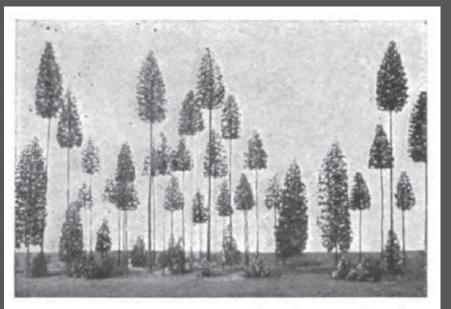
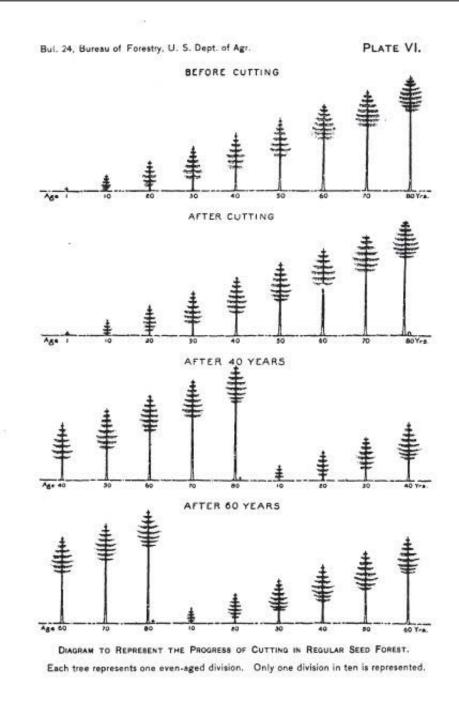
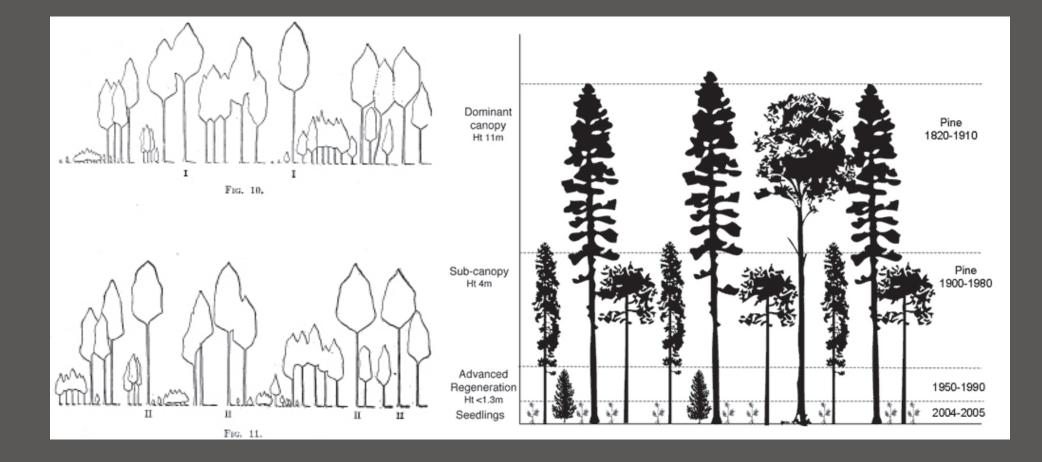
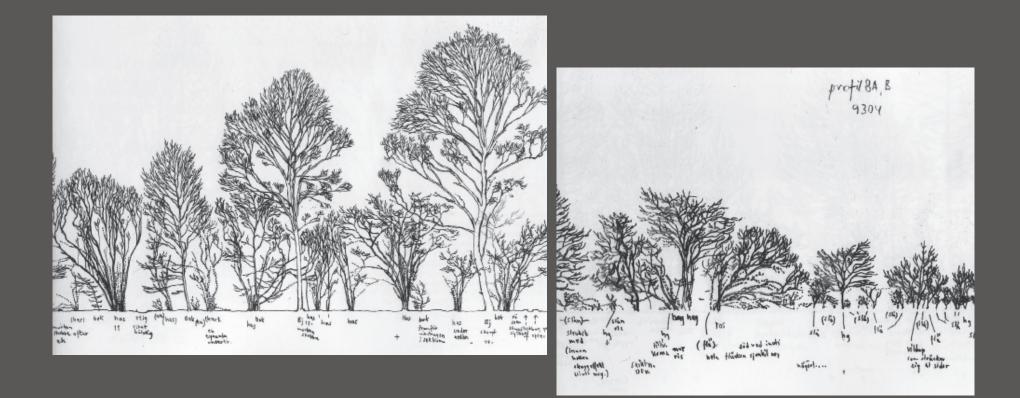


FIG. 17.—Mimic pure selection forest, showing the mixture of ages.









Afforestation & "Restoration" United States Forest Service, 1954





Iceland

