

THE TREE PLANTING PROJECT
of
THE NEBRASKA SAND HILLS

A story of the Tree Planting Project of the Nebraska Sand Hills would not be complete without a biographical sketch of the men who spent the summer of 1901 in making a Reconnaissance Survey of Western Nebraska to determine if possible, the possibilities of growing trees successfully in that section of the state known, as the Sand Hill Region.

To that end I have assembled the brief data that gives at least an idea of the type of young men that were selected for that study. Now 50 years later the results of the project launched by them proves the soundness of their findings and recommendations.

It is with much pride that I can say that I was associated with such a splendid group of young men, and that I had a part in the development of such a project. As it stands today it is a living monument to all who had a part in its development, and an inspiration to the coming generations.

CHAS. A. SCOTT

WILLIAM LOGAN HALL

William Logan Hall was born May 28, 1873 on a farm in Johnson County Missouri. Son of William Warfield Hall and Martha (Logan) Hall both of Kentucky ancestry. His early years were spent in country and town school at Holden, Mo. At 12 years of age his family moved to Harper County, Kansas, and "Will" attended school in Anthony, the county seat. In 1888 to 1889 he spent a year on a homestead claim in southeastern Colorado. He returned to Harper County, Kansas in 1889 and continued his studies in Anthony, graduating from the high school in 1892. In September 1892 he enrolled in the Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas. A few months later he was called home on account of the illness of his mother. Taught school in winter of 93 - 94. Re-entered the Kansas State College in 1894 and continued his studies until graduating in 1896, receiving his B. S. and M. S. degrees at the same time.

He was employed by the college as assistant Professor of Horticulture before graduating. While serving in that capacity he directed the experimental forest plantings in cooperation with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. These plantings included a block of Scotch, Austrian and Jack pine seedlings on a grovelly knoll. All made a successful growth and were a source of much pride to the institution for many years. As time went on the dominant trees took possession of the ground, and the less fortunate fell by the wayside. The dominant trees survived until the droughty years of the Thirties, during which time all perished.

In 1899, Mr. Hall passed a Civil Service examination and accepted an appointment as Assistant Superintendent of tree planting in the Division of Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, effective September 13, 1899. After spending some weeks in the Washington Office, his work took him out through the Middle West States, calling upon farmers who had requested assistance with their tree planting problems. While in Nebraska he heard of a Pine Plantation in the northern part of the Sand Hills, near Swan lake, Holt County. He spent an entire day alone driving a team and buggy through deep sand following meandering trails, but failed to find the plantation.

This was an experimental planting inspired by Dr. C. E. Bessey, the Professor of Botany in the University of Nebraska, who was a firm believer in the possibilities of growing coniferous trees successfully in the sandhills. After much pleading Dr. Bessey had induced Mr. B. E. Fernow, then Chief Forester, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to furnish the planting stock for an experimental planting. Dr. Bessey then arranged with Bruner Bros. of Swan Lake to provide the ground and plant and care for the trees. The ground was laid out in a square and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre was planted to each species with fire lanes separating them. The species planted were Scotch, Austrian and Jack pines and Douglas fir. All species started off well and made a successful growth until a prairie fire swept the community and wiped out all, excepting the $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of Jack pines. These Jack pines grew every successfully until the droughty years of the Thirties, when all perished.

Although Mr. Hall failed to find this plantation, he did make two important observations during his days drive. The first was, there were examples of successful tree growth in the Sand Hills. The second, there were large areas of public domain possibly enough to justify the establishment of a Forest Reserve for a tree planting project.

During the following winter this idea was given consideration in the Washington Office. It was decided to make a systematic study of tree plantations in Kansas and Nebraska. A start was made in Kansas in 1900 and extended into Nebraska in 1901.

The Nebraska Reconnaissance Survey party of 1901 was organized and sent to the field under Mr. Hall's personal supervision.

Mr. Hall served successfully for 20 years in various capacities in the Forest Service and helped develop the organization from a division to a Bureau and then to a Service.

Upon retiring from the Forest Service, he engaged in private forestry work and located at Hot Springs, Arkansas. During the past 32 years he has managed a large private holding of timber land on a sustained yield basis. Under his management the stand of growing timber has been greatly improved and the yield greatly increased. This forest is now a splendid demonstration of the value of scientific management of timberlands.

Mr. Hall was active in the organization of the Society of American Foresters in 1900. A group of seven men, employed in the Division of Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture were charter members. Mr. Hall was elected Secretary - Treasurer and served in that capacity for many years. At this time, April 25, 1951, he is one of the two surviving charter members of the Society, not having a membership of more than 9000 as of December 1952.

Mr. Hall was largely responsible for the growth and development of the Society of American Foresters from its inception. Its successful growth and development are outstanding evidence of his ability as an organizer.

ROYAL S. KELLOGG

Royal S. Kellogg was born October 19, 1874 in Cayuga County, New York. He moved to Russell County, Kansas in 1882 with his parents, and began to ride a cow pony soon thereafter. Attended and graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas earning his B. S. degree in 1896 and M. S. in 1899. Tried his hand in politics, but was soundly beaten in the race for Country Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1909, which he says is the best thing that ever happened to him until he accepted an appointment as Student Assistant in the Division of Forestry at \$25.00 per month, effective February 1901.

On July 1, of that year he was named Chief of the Nebraska Sand Hill Reconnaissance Survey Party. A position he filled with honor and distinction, and entire satisfaction to every member of the party.

Returning to the Washinton Office he wrote the report of season's work in Nebraska, which was approved by President Theo. Roosevelt.

In 1903 he made a study of forest planting in Western Kansas and wrote a bulletin on the subject. In 1904 he made a similar study in Illinois and wrote a bulletin on the results of his findings.

In 1905 he organized the first annual collection of statistics on forest products, and wrote a report on Lumber Production in the U. S. for 5 succeeding years.

As Chief of Office of wood utilization he made a study of Forest Resources of Alaska in 1909.

Resigned from the Forest Service April 1, 1910 to accept the position as the first Secretary of the Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers, Association, Wausau, Wisconsin. Served in this capacity until 1915, resigning to accept appointment as Secretary, National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Chicago, serving until 1918, resigning to accept appointment as Secretary, Newsprint Service Bureau, New York an organization serving the Manufacturers of Newsprint paper throughout North America. He filled this position until he retired on March 31, 1950, and now lives in Florida on a palatial estate that he has developed in recent years, near Bradenton.

Kellogg was a hard driver, tireless worker, and possessed a tremendous capacity for turning out work. Probably his most important contribution to the progress of Forestry was the organization of the National Forestry Program Committee in 1920.

As Secretary of the Newsprint Service Bureau, Mr. Kellogg called a conference of practically all the wood using organization in the U. S. to meet in New York City for the purpose of developing a National Forest Policy in co-operation of state and private owners of forests for the protection and production of forests on lands primarily suited for such use, with a view of maintaining a sustained yield of lumber supplies for future needs.

The organization of this group was designated as the National Forestry Policy Committee. Mr. Kellogg was elected chairman and served in that capacity for 8 years, the entire life time of the Committee. It was largely instrumental in the passage of the following Acts by Congress, under Mr. Kellogg's leadership. The General Land Exchange Act in 1922, the Clarke-McNary Act in 1924, the McNary - Woodruff Act 1928, and the McSweeney - McNary Act in 1928. All of these laws greatly broadened and strengthened the basis for Forestry in the United States.

In addition to his activities in writing legislation acts, Mr. Kellogg found time to write 3 outstanding books, "Lumber and Its Uses", "Pulp Wood and Pulp Wood in North America" and "Newsprint in North America", and an untold number of bulletins and reports on investigations on numerous subjects.

He was given an Honorary Degree from the Biltmore Forest School, is a Fellow in the Society of American Foresters. Is an Honorary Member of American Pulp and Pulp Mill Superintendents Association. Life Member American Trade Association.

Executives:

Honorary Life Member Technical Section Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.
An Active Member Palmetto Rotary Club and Bradenton Chamber of Commerce.

Was instrumental in getting Manatee and Sarasota Counties, Florida, to adopt a system of Forest Fire Control in co-operation with the Florida Forest Service.

LOUIS CHRISTIAN MILLER

L. C. Miller was born in 1873, in Joplin, Missouri. His father died while Louis was a small boy. When he decided to go to college, his mother moved to Stillwater, Oklahoma, established her home there and did everything within her power to make it possible for Louis to continue his studies and to graduate.

They were desperately poor, as all pioneers were in those days, and made their living as best they could. Louis was very devoted to his mother and in spite of their poverty they had a happy home. Louis mentioned his mother and their home frequently, but never without paying his respects to his mother and to tell how happy their humble home was.

He graduated from the Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma with the degree of B. S. in 1900. Soon after graduating he accepted an appointment as a Student Assistant in the Division of Forestry U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and was assigned to make a study of forest tree plantings in eastern Nebr. He spent the winter of 1900 - 1901 in the Washington Office, and in the spring of 1901 was assigned to the Nebraska Sand Hill Reconnaissance Survey Party, as second man under Mr. Kellogg.

He was an energetic young man, never over aggressive, but always busy, and ready with a helping hand whenever needed.

At the close of the season's work he took time out to run down to Stillwater to visit his mother before going into Washington for the winter. The winter's office work consisted of compiling and tabulating data on the rate of tree growth.

In the spring of 1902, "L. C." as he was most familiarly known, was assigned the job of surveying the boundary of the "Dismal River Forest Reserve", which is now the Dismal River Section, of the Nebraska National Forest. I was assigned to assist him on this job which was scheduled to begin on June 1. In the meantime Miller and I were scheduled to help Z. L. Bliss make a growth study of *Catalpa Speciosa* trees in the "Yoggy" Catalpa Plantation near Hutchinson, Kansas. We left Washington late in March. Spent a month in Hutchinson. Miller took a week off duty to visit his mother. We then met by appointment at Crawford, Nebraska and proceeded to the Black Hills of South Dakota to make a re-production study of the Western Yellow (Ponderosa) Pine.

We returned to Kearney, Nebraska June 1, 1902, re-assembled our outfit of 1901 and started for Dunning, Nebraska to begin the survey. Soon after completing the survey of the boundary, Miller enrolled in the Yale School of Forestry. Upon completing the Junior years work he took the Civil Service Examination for Forest Assistant, made a passing grade and returned to the Forest Service for duty. He specialized in Forest extension work and was recognized as an expert in tree planting problems. When the Forest Districts were organized, he was assigned to District No. 2, as Chief of the Section of Tree Planting and was serving in that capacity at the time of his death,

July 16, 1910 at Denver, Colorado, following an operation for appendicitis. His was the first death to occur among the members of the Reconnaissance Survey Party of 1901. His entire active life time was spent in the Forest Service Work.

HUGH P. BAKER

Hugh P. Baker was born January 20, 1878 at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin of English, Colonial ancestry. He graduated from Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota in 1895. In 1901 he received a B. S. degree from Michigan State College, and his M. F. degree from Yale School of Forestry in 1904. In 1910 he received a Degree of Doctor of Economics from the University of Munich.

Hugh P. Baker accepted an appointment as Student Assistant in the Bureau of Forestry, effective July 1, 1901, and was assigned to the Reconnaissance Survey Party of the Nebraska Sand Hills.

Baker was an energetic young man, strong physically, and absolutely confident of accomplishing anything he undertook to do. He was the most outstanding man in the Survey Party so far as personality, determination, and performance was considered.

After spending 2 years in Forest Service work, he entered Yale School of Forestry. Graduating in 1904 he was elected to the position of Assistant Professor of Forestry in the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. Resigned that position in 1907 to become Professor of Forestry in the Pennsylvania State College. He spent a Sabbatical year to study in Munich, before his return from Europe he was appointed Dean and Professor of Silviculture at the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University.

In 1920 Baker became executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association of New York City. In 1928 he was appointed manager of the Trade Association of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to work with Trade Organizations.

In 1930 the New York State College of Forestry recalled him to serve as Dean. In 1933 he was chosen to be President of the Massachusetts State College, now the University of Massachusetts. He served in this capacity until his retirement from active service in 1947.

It was largely through Hugh Baker's organizing ability that the College of Forestry at Syracuse became the largest and best supported institution in Forestry Education in the U. S. or in the World. It was the only College of Forestry with a separate Board of Regents.

Because of his success in these many positions, Baker was awarded many honorary degrees. In 1933, Syracuse University conferred the degree of L.L.D. In 1942 Rhode Island State College conferred a similar degree. Boston University conferred the degree of D. Sc. in Education in 1945.

During his active years he served on many commissions and committees. In 1939 he was Director of the New England Council and Chairman of its Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He was a member of the Public Domain Policies Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and served as President of the New England Forestry Foundation in 1944.

As the crowning honor of a long life devoted to Forestry he was elected a "Fellow" of the Society of American Foresters in December 1947.

Hugh P. Baker died May 24, 1950 of cancer, in a sanitorium in Orlando, Florida, where he had been a patient since November 23, 1949. His death suggests the passing of some rugged monarch of the forest. He was an outstanding man who wielded a great influence in the World of Forestry, and he made an indelible impress on a host of graduates of the institution which was peculiarly his own, Syracuse.

FRANCIS GARNER MILLER

Francis Garner Miller was born June 2, 1866 in Lenark, Illinois. His parents were Isaiah and Isabella Jane (Moffett) Miller.

He graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Didactics from the Iowa State Teachers College in 1893. From that time until September 1899 he was Superintendent of Schools in Red Oak, Iowa.

In 1900 he received the degree of Ph. B. from the University of Iowa, and in 1901 the degree of B. S. in Agriculture from the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

He accepted an appointment as Forest Student in the Bureau of Forestry effective July 1, 1901 and reported for duty at Kearney, Nebraska as a member of the Sand Hill Reconnaissance Survey Party.

After serving in several capacities in the Bureau of Forestry he enrolled in the Yale School of Forestry, graduating in 1903 with the degree of Master of Forestry.

He then took up his favorite line of work, teaching. He accepted an appointment as Professor of Forestry in the University of Nebraska, organized the course in Forestry and served as Professor of Forestry until 1907.

In 1907 he accepted an appointment as Dean of Forestry in the University of Washington. He organized the College of Forestry and retained his position as Dean until 1912.

In 1912 he was elected manager of the Wenatchee Columbia Fruit Co., of Wenatchee, Washington.

In 1915 he was induced to return to professional work, and became head of the Department of Forestry in the State College of Washington at Pullman. In the fall of 1917 he was chosen Dean of the School of Forestry, University of Idaho, when the Department was organized as a separate division of the University.

Dean Miller was prominent in professional forestry circles and belonged to many professional and scientific associations. He was a fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of Delta Chi, social fraternity, and the American Association of University Professors. He was active in the Society of American Foresters and in the American Forestry Association. He served for many years on the Idaho State Cooperation Board of Forestry, and was a prominent contributor to various technical journals on forestry topics.

His early writings were on forestry plantings, his later work dealt with forest taxation. He wrote the Idaho Forest and Timber Handbook, a bulletin of the University of Idaho, which appeared in 1927.

Dean Miller was very successful in all the professional positions he filled. He was loved by his students and held in high esteem by his associates, and was regarded as a capable executive.

Unfortunately I do not have the details of his death which occurred on March 8, 1934 at Moscow, Idaho.

Frank G. Miller was the oldest man in our Reconnaissance Party, 35, while the rest of us were in our twenties. At that he was young in spirit, robust, and active. If there was a favorite in our party it was Frank G. Miller. He was our best story teller, and he always had a good clean story for every occasion. He thoroughly enjoyed good jokes, even if they were on himself. He was dignified, sincere, and very methodical. He was a master of the spoken English, every word was chosen for its particular need, and every syllable was clearly articulated. He was jovial and participated in all our activities, and was really the life of our party. His personality was infectious. He was gracious and desirous to develop the best there was in the rest of us.

EDWARD PERCY BAILEY

Edward Percy Bailey was born October 18, 1872 at Hinsdale, N. H., attended grade and high school in Hinsdale and graduated from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., in 1897. Was awarded a 2 year fellowship for study in sciences for an A. M. degree. This was interrupted by the Spanish American War in which he served.

In 1901 he accepted an appointment as Forest Student Assistant in the Bureau of Forestry and was assigned to duty with the Nebraska Sand Hill Reconnaissance Survey Party. He was very enthusiastic and contributing member of the party.

After serving about a year in the Bureau of Forestry, he resigned to return to his chosen profession, teaching. He taught a year at Wakefield, Mass., then went to Brockton, Mass., as head of the Science Department in the high school and served in that capacity for 35 years. He was a successful teacher and administrator. He retired from active duty in May 1938 and died a year later at his home in Hinsdale, N. H.

JOHN H. HATTON

John H. Hatton was born September 17, 1871 at St. Ansgar, Iowa, and at an early age moved with his parents to Groton, South Dakota. He graduated from the South Dakota State College with a B. S. degree in 1901 and accepted an appointment as Forest Student Assistant in the Division of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture and was assigned to the Nebraska Sand Hill Reconnaissance Survey Party of 1901.

Following the completion of the summers work, he spent the following winter in the Washington Office. From that time on he had a hand in the development of many of the National Forests throughout the Middle West. He was an active conservationist, was well known to Foresters and Stockmen throughout the country. He wrote many articles on range management, wildlife management, livestock grazing and related subjects. He surveyed the boundaries, made early day inspections, and saw the development of the National Forest Policies on several of the National Forests. He served with distinction in various capacities during his long years of service and was serving as Assistant Chief of the Division of Wildlife Management when he retired on July 2, 1941, after 40 years of active service. Upon retirement he and Mrs. Hatton made their home at Indian River City, Florida.

As a Forest Assistant in the early day of the Forest Service, Hatton was a member of the famous "Baked Apple Club", a group of young foresters who met in the Gifford Pinchot home, first Chief of the Forest Service. The Club grew into the Nation-wide professional organization, the Society of American Foresters.

Hatton served several years on assignments in the San Francisco and Denver Regional Offices before returning to the Washington Office as Assistant Chief of Wildlife Management.

Mr. Hatton died at his home at Indian River City, Florida on July 29, 1942 in his 71 year and was buried in Washington, D. C.

CHARLES ANDERSON SCOTT

Charles A. Scott was born January 30, 1875 on a farm near Westmoreland, Kansas. His parents were Adain Scott Sr. and Elizabeth (Anderson) Scott, both natives of Hawick, Scotland, who came to Kansas as pioneers in 1870.

Charles was the 11th child of a family of 12, all of whom lived to attain their majority, and grew to manhood and womanhood on a 1200 acre farm.

Charles attended grade school at Westmoreland and in 1896 enrolled in the Kansas State College, Manhattan. Graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1901.

Prior to graduating he accepted an appointment, effective July 1, 1901, as a Forest Student Assistant in the Bureau of Forestry U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and was assigned to the Nebraska Sand Hill Reconnaissance Survey Party, to serve as teamster and cook for the party.

Upon completion of the season's work he spent the following winter in the Washington Office. About the time the Nebraska Forest Reserves were created by Presidential Proclamation by President Theodore Roosevelt, he was assigned to assist L. C. Miller in surveying the boundary of the Dismal River Forest Reserve, until a suitable site could be found for a nursery. When such a site was found he was to withdraw from the survey party and proceed with the development of the first Federal Forest Nursery in the United States.

After spending 2 years developing the nursery, he was granted 8 months leave of absence to attend the Yale School of Forestry. At the close of the second term in Yale, he took the civil Service Examination for the position of Forest Assistant and made a passing grade, and was assigned to return to Halsey, Nebraska and to resume management of the nursery and the tree planting operations, together with the administrations of the three Forest Reservations in Nebraska.

In 1906 he was appointed Forest Supervisor of the three Nebraska Forest Reserves, at that time he was the youngest Forest Supervisor in the U. S. He continued in this position until December 31, 1907, at which time he resigned to accept appointment as Professor of Forestry in the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

On July 1, 1910 he resigned to accept appointment as State Forester, and Professor of Forestry in the Kansas State Agricultural College, his Alma Mater. He served in this dual capacity for 7 years and resigned to take up commercial nursery work.

He developed the Kansas Evergreen Nurseries, Manhattan, Kansas, the first wholesale Evergreen Nursery west of the Missouri River. Within 5 years he was shipping Balled and Burlapped trees in carload lots to points as far distant as Spokane, Washington, and New Rochell, N. Y.

He spent 1923 - 1927 at Fort Pierce, Florida developing an ornamental nursery and planting citrus groves.

In 1928 he spent the spring and summer in Colorado as Extension Forester.

Returned to Kansas in December of that year and developed the Prairie Garden Nursery at McPherson, Kansas. During his association with Prairie Garden Nursery, he served 4 years as Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society and 2 years as State Director of the Shelterbelt Project in Kansas.

In 1947 he sold his interests in Prairie Garden Nursery, moved to the Lower Grande Valley and bought a citrus grove near San Juan, Texas.

While engaged in professional work Mr. Scott wrote several bulletins and circulars relating to planting and growing trees in the Mid-Western States. This list included growing Catalpas in Iowa, trees in Kansas, trees for yard and roadside planting, trees for eastern Colorado. He also filled hundreds of engagements for public addresses on subjects relating to Forestry and Tree Planting in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado.

It was largely through his efforts that evergreen trees were introduced as suitable and desirable species of trees for the entire plains states area. His belief and argument was, "the Redcedars and Ponderosa pine will grow successfully anywhere in the plains states on land that will produce a crop of wheat". This fact has now been proven by demonstrations to a point beyond doubt.

CHARLES A. SCOTT

Charles A. Scott, a member of the Class of 1906, passed away in his sleep on November 17, 1961 at his home at 1235 E. 12th Avenue, Denver, Colorado.

Thus ended the career of a pioneer American forester, a tree planter primarily, a nurseryman, horticulturist, and a man who knew the Great Plains intimately.

Scott was born January 30, 1875, on a farm near Westmoreland, Kansas, of Scotch parentage who settled in that state in 1870. He graduated from Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

He immediately accepted an appointment as a Forest Student Assistant in the Division of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture. The salary paid Student Assistants at that time was \$300.00 per annum or \$25 a month. However, since Scott also served as cook and termster he was allowed \$15.00 per month additional pay for the job ahead. He was assigned to a Nebraska sand hills reconnaissance survey party, which under the leadership of Wm. L. Hall, Chief of the Section of Tree Planting, was asked to determine the practicability of growing trees in the sand hills of Nebraska and of establishing a forest reserve.

Remember this was before the Forest Service was established and not much was being done with the few forest reserves that had been set aside in the Western States. The Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture was emphasizing tree planting in the Western Great Plains to encourage settlement and make better living conditions.

This historic party included a number of men who were later actively identified with the development of forestry in the United States. Royal S. Kellogg, who was in charge, later was prominent in the timber and news print industry. Mr. Kellogg, the only survivor of the crew, now lives in Palmetto, Florida. Others included Francis G. Miller, 1903, and Hugh P. Baker, 1904, whose records as educators are well known to foresters and John H. Hatton who, for many years, was active in range and wild life management in the Forest Service.

As a result of this reconnaissance President Theodore Roosevelt on April 16, 1902 established the Dismal River and Niobrara Forest Reserves, now the Nebraska National Forest.

Scott, together with L. C. Miller 1904, and Wm. H. West 1905, was assigned the task of surveying boundaries, locating and developing a nursery and of placing the Reserves under administration. The nursery, started in 1902, was the first Federal forest nursery, now known internationally as the Bessey Nursery.

(Scott spent two years developing the nursery and starting the tree planting project, and then was granted eight months leave to attend the Yale School of Forestry. At the close of the second term in Yale he took the Civil Service examination for forest assistant and passed. He then returned to Halsey, Nebraska to resume management of nursery and tree planting activities and administration of the Reserves. In 1906 he was appointed as the first supervisor of the Forest. He continued in that position until December 31, 1907, when he resigned to accept appointment as Professor of Forestry at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

In July 1, 1910 he accepted appointment as Professor of Forestry at Kansas State Agricultural College, and State Forester of Kansas. Scott served in this dual capacity for seven years, and then resigned to take up commercial nursery work. He developed the Kansas Evergreen Nurseries at Manhattan.

From 1923-27 he developed an ornamental nursery at Fort Pierce, Florida and planted citrus groves. In 1928 Mr. Scott was extension forester for the state of Colorado.

Returning to Kansas, he managed the Prairie Garden Nursery at McPherson, and also served four years as Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

When the Shelterbelt Project was started by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, Mr. Scott offered his assistance and was State Director of Kansas for two years.

In 1947 he sold his interests in the Prairie Garden Nursery and bought a citrus fruit grove near San Juan, Texas. A disastrous freeze in January 1951 played havoc with his grove. He salvaged what he could and moved to Denver in 1952. Although supposedly retired, he continued nursery and tree planting activities through the season just ended.

Mr. Scott had a "Green Thumb" and liked most of all a picture of himself in his garden using a hoe - symbolic of his interest in growing things. He devoted his life to forestry, horticulture and allied pursuits, but his prime interest was in the Nebraska Forest tree planting project. In his honor the Forest Service named a lookout tower the Scott Lookout. From this high point, overlooking the green forest, he enjoyed, on visits there, reminiscing and comparing present day vegetation with conditions as he knew them sixty years ago when prairie fires blackened the landscape almost every year. Scott was an authority on the trees of the Great Plains and was proud of the part he had in emphasizing the value of eastern red cedar and ponderosa pine for planting in this area.

Mr. Scott is survived by his wife Mrs. Perley Jewett Scott, his daughters Mrs. Adelaide S. West and Mrs. Hazel Marie Sherwood of Denver, and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Luckey of San Gabriel, California, and four grandchildren; also a brother John M. Scott of Gainesville, Florida.

Services were held at Manhattan, Kansas on November 20, and he was buried in the family plot, underneath the shade of red oak trees, which he had raised as seedlings from acorns gathered in that vicinity.