Canadian Institute of Forestry – Looking Back, Looking Forward

Alberta's forest history, and the

Forest History Association of Alberta

Bruce Mayer May 30, 2012



- a young province (1905), young forest history (1800s)
- part of Rupert's Land the area granted in 1670 to the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England (Hudson's Bay Company)
- after Confederation, Prime Minister John A. Macdonald negotiated the purchase of Rupert's Land



- most of Alberta's forests are on Crown land
- designation evolved from early Colonial regulations
- in 1826, the Crown reservation of timber was modified to allow for public sale deemed 'not fit and proper' for Britain's Royal Navy
- the new regulations for sale of timber included Crown ownership, leasing of harvesting rights, selling by auction or tender, and renewable permit rights



- in 1849, 'An Act for the Sale and Betterment of Timber upon Public Lands' was enacted
- legislation incorporated principles of 1826 formed a model for later forest laws
- continued the arrangement under which harvesting rights were leased while forest land remained public
- concept remains in force in Alberta today







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- Dominion Lands Act of 1872
 - Timber Berths and permits
 - exclude timberlands from sale or settlement
 - requirement to prevent ignition and spread of wildfires
- 1884 report by J.H. Morgan duty of government to 'arrest further destruction of our remaining forests' and to appoint a Forest Commission



- Morgan also commented on:
 - a lack of forest inventory
 - consequences of uncontrolled cutting and fires
 - need to organize a system of forest management
 - importance of forestry schools to train qualified staff
- prairie fires continued to be a persistent and growing problem



- in 1899 Dominion Forestry Branch was created with Elihu Stewart appointed as Chief Inspector of Timber and Forestry
- first two rangers appointed in Alberta McPhail and Cameron
- Alberta established in 1905, with natural resources remaining in federal control



 Harvest for settlement, railroad ties and mine props







- Forest Reserves established to limit settlement and to protect watersheds
- Ranger Districts established, rangers hired
- 1913 59 rangers that covered 14.55 M acres

















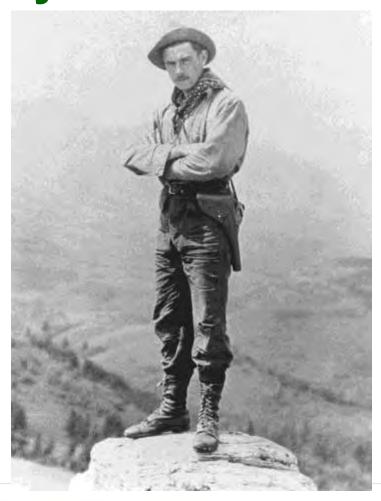
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- 1929 Natural Resources Act
- 1930 Alberta Natural Resources Act
- 1930 Alberta Forest Service created



- 1931 Oliver Tree Nursery established
- Priority focus continued along the eastern slopes





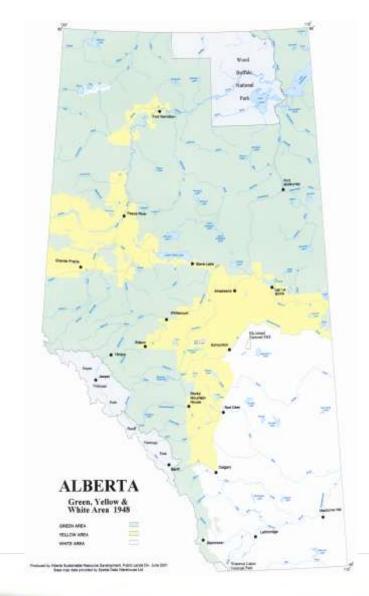


- Early lookout towers linked by phone lines; in 1935 radio's were installed
- WW II increased need for forest products
- Period of recovery began, oil discovered in 1947





- 1948 Green Area legislation
- 1948 Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board
- 1949 Phase I forest inventory





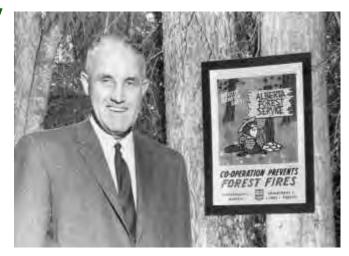
- 1949 Forests Act
- new clause enabled the government to enter into agreements for areas able to support pulp mills
- 'sustained yield' included in new legislation
- 1947 first formal forestry training for returning vets
- 1949 Rocky Mountain Section, CIF formed



- 1950 –joint AFS and National Parks Service training course in Banff
- 1951 Forestry Training School in Kananaskis
- 1951 bulldozers authorized for fire use
- 1954 first Forest Management Agreement with North Western Pulp and Power Ltd. – Hinton pulp mill
- •f1957 first Junior Forest Warden club

- 1957 AFS purchased first fixed wing
- 1957 first helicopter contract
- 1958 one of first airtanker missions
- 1958 Bertie Beaver becomes mascot
- 1960 Forestry Training School opens in Hinton

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- 1965 Junior Forest Ranger program
- 1966 Timber Quota system
- 1966 Phase II forest inventory completed
- 1968 Vega and other settlement fires
- 1969 Forest Protection Area defined
- •f1970s Forest industry development

- 1974 first Graduating Class, U of A Forestry
- 1977 Reforestation and Reclamation Branch
- 1980 Forest Research Branch
- 1980 AFS celebrated 50th anniversary
- 1980 Pine Ridge Forest Nursery completed
- •f1983 Presuppression and Preparedness System

- late 1980s laser disc wildfire simulation training
- 1970s through to today huge increases in oil and gas activity
- 1984 revised Eastern Slopes Policy
- mid 1980s sustainable forest management
- 1985 to 1992 eight pulp mills, numerous sawmills

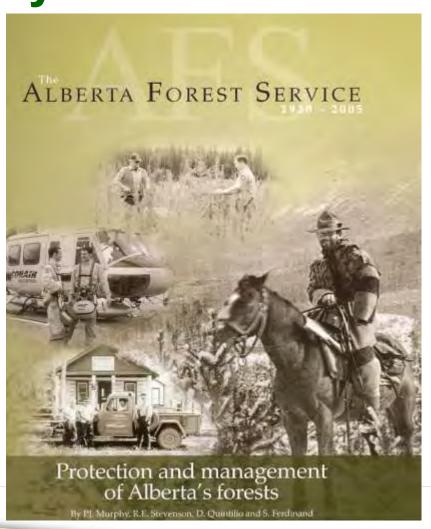


- 1991 Free to Grow reforestation standards
- 1993 Land and Forest Service
- Period of centralization and closing of field offices
- 1995, winter 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002, 2003 increasing severity, size and impact of wildfires



- 1997 Alberta Forest Legacy
- 1997 Forest Resource Improvement Association of Alberta created
- 1998 new forest management planning standards
- 1999 Alberta's Commitment to Sustainable Resource and Environmental Management
- 1999 Regulated Forestry Profession Act

- 2000 40th anniversary training centre in Hinton
- 2001 Special Places program concludes
- 2003 Shifting Gears and Respect the Land
- 2004 Integrated Land Management
- 2005 100th anniversary of Alberta; 75th of AFS



- 2002 name was registered
- 2004 first Constitution and By-laws
- 2006 amended Objects
- 2006 registered Charitable Organization



- promote recognition, preservation, display, understanding, and development of history of forestry
- research and study history of forestry in Alberta
- acquire, collect, loan, and display items, materials, documents, interviews presenting and conserving history of forestry
- forum for public contact and communication



- Board Membership 9 total; 3 forest industry,
 3 AFS/ESRD, 3 public at large
- Annual General Meetings typically in March
- Trails and Tales newsletter goal is 2 per year
- Website http://www.albertaforesthistory.ca/

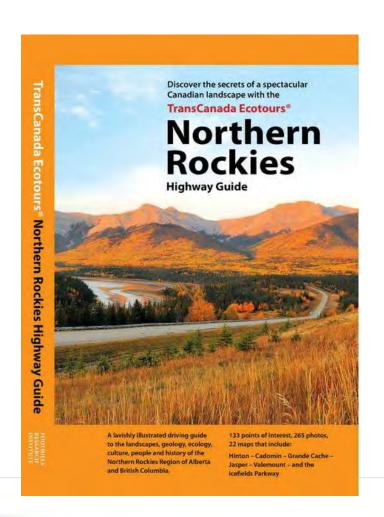


- Ongoing projects digital scanning of photographs, oral interviews, archive room, website upgrades
- Financially supported:
 - The Resilient Forest: After the Stumps
 - Mountain Trails, the Jack Glen story
 - CD The Roots of the Present Lie Deep in the Past
 - Don Hamilton: Bush Pilot and Entrepreneur
- Volunteer effort is an important aspect



- Foothills Research Institute
 Adaptive Forest Management
 History program
- Self-guided auto-based tour through the foothills and Rocky Mountains
- Initially developed by CFS 1970s
- Bias-balanced view into the landscapes and how natural and human factors shaped them





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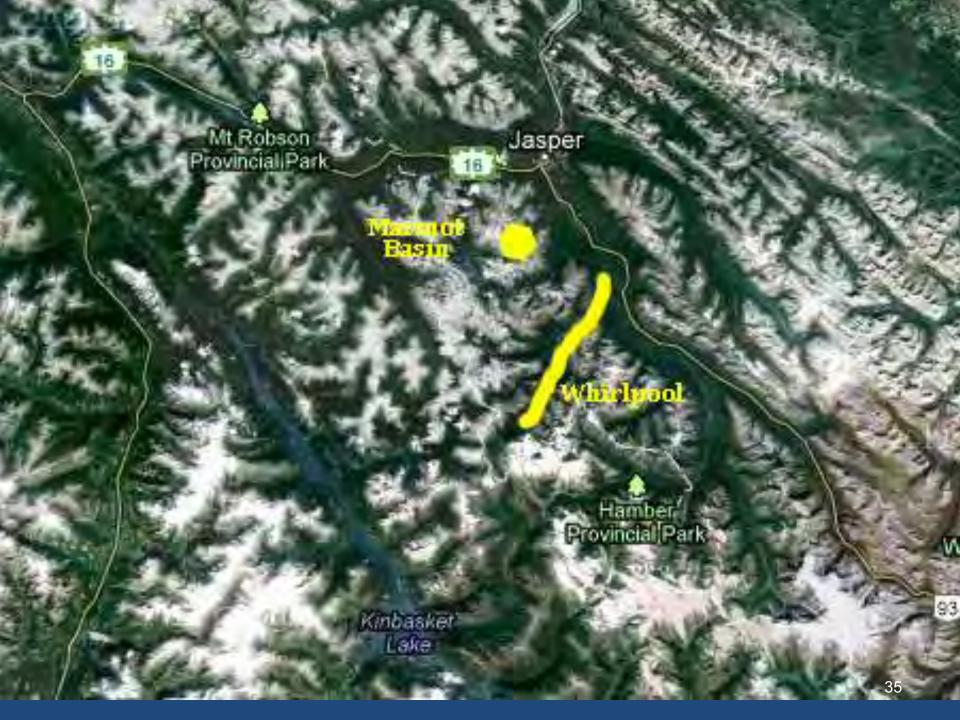
Alberta's forest history, and the Forest History Association of Alberta

Thank You



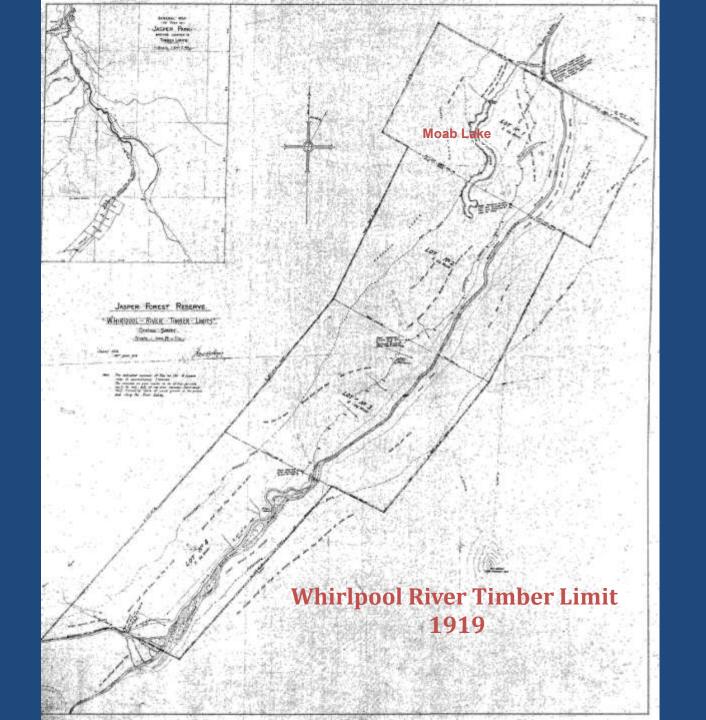
The Jackladder: Tie Logging on the Whirlpool





Grand Trunk Pacific - Jasper -- 1911





JASPER FOREST RESERVE - WHIRIPOOL - RIVER TIMBER - LIMITS COMPASS SURVEY -Scale ... looo ft = lin-Jasper, Alta to the street by 30th June. 1919 Note. The estimated number of Ties on the & square miles is approximately 1,200,000. The remarks on plan relative to No of ties per acre apply to only 75% of the area included. there being many intervening tracts of young growth in low ground and along the Kiver Banks.

J. Grant MacGregor



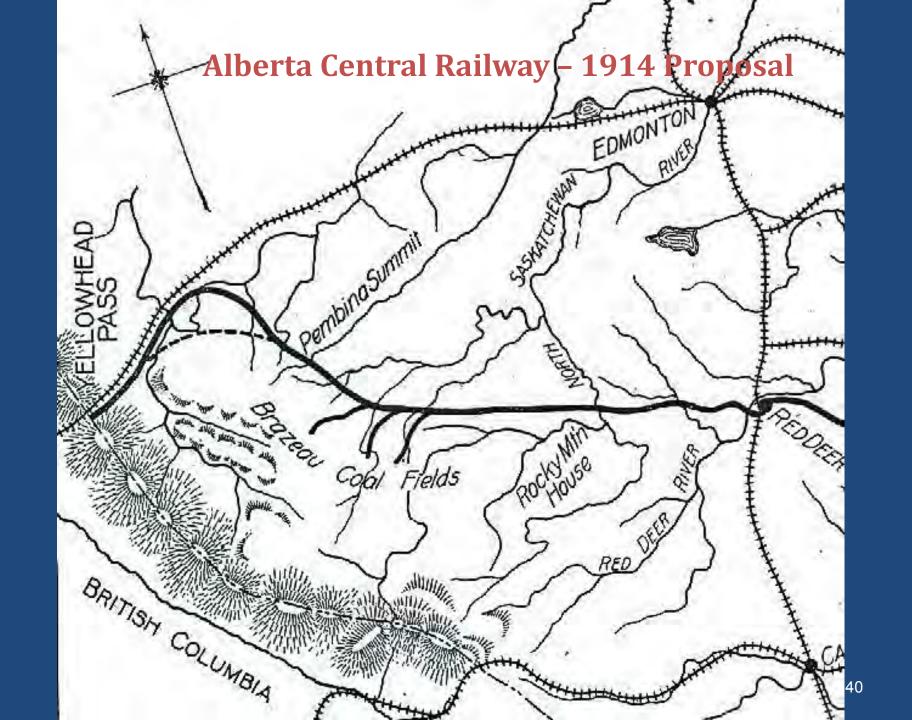
Guelph-Goderich RR to 1909

Alberta Central RR Red Deer 1910

WW I Canadian Army Engineer 1916

Resident Road Engineer Jasper 1919 - 1920

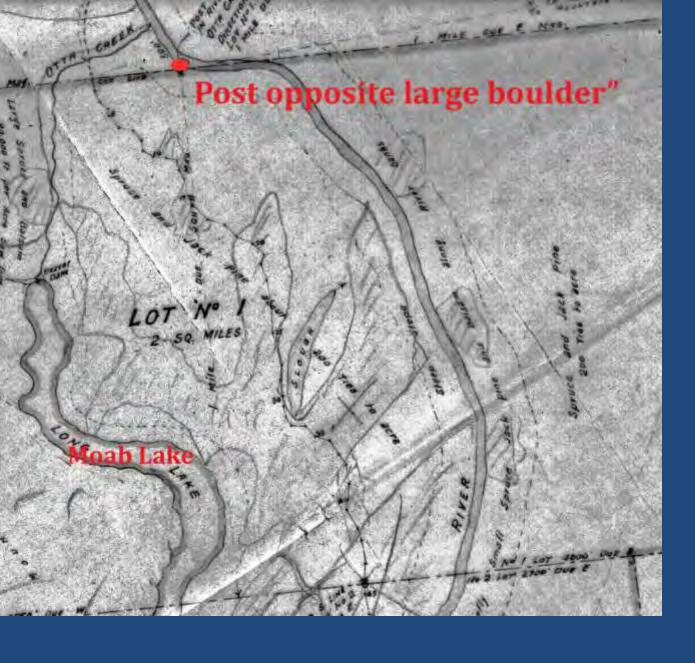
Chief Highway Engineer Manitoba 1921





J. Grant MacGregor

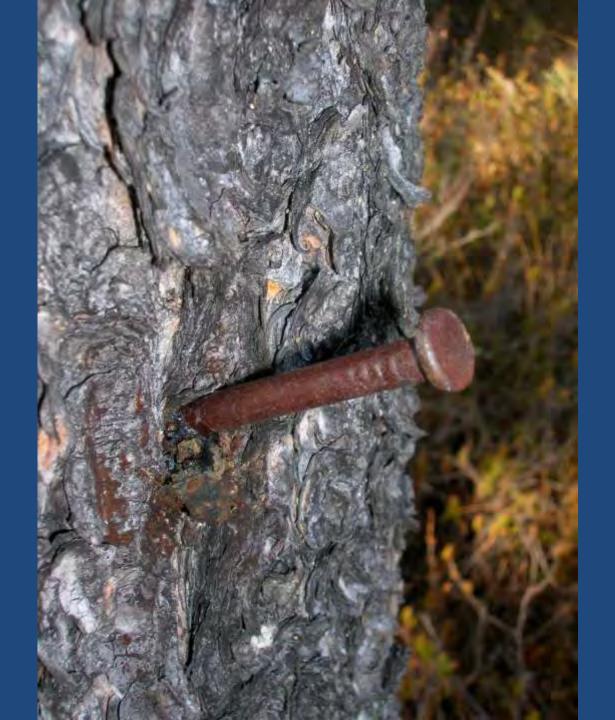
Resident Engineer

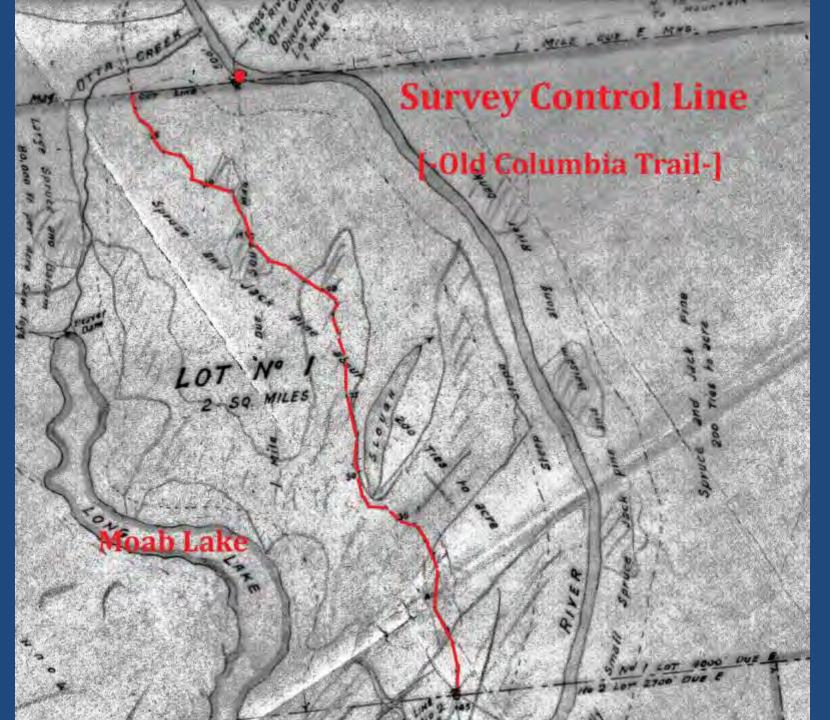


1919
Timber
Berth
Tie Point:

Large Boulder





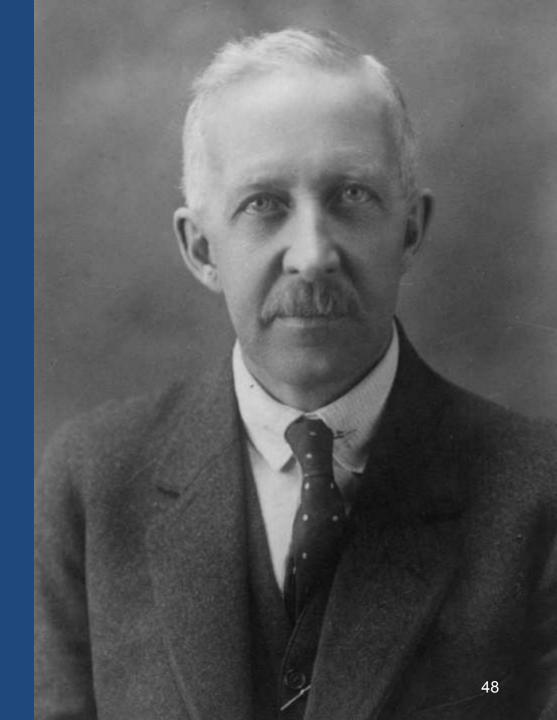






James McNiece Austin 1866-1922

Highest Bidder
Whirlpool
Timber Berth
1919



AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Producers of Railroad Ties In the Dominion

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
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Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

Warden J.M. Christie



Tie Camp Warden Cabin



Astoria and Portal Creeks Highway 93A in 1949

1920s Tote Road in yellow



Otto's Cache - Otto brothers











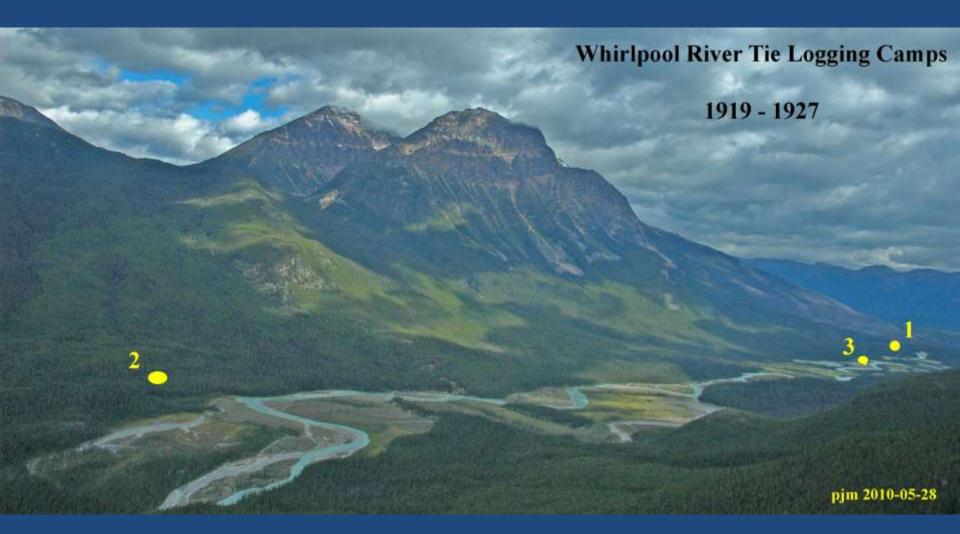








Whirlpool Tie Camp Locations



Bob Stevenson photo - 2007











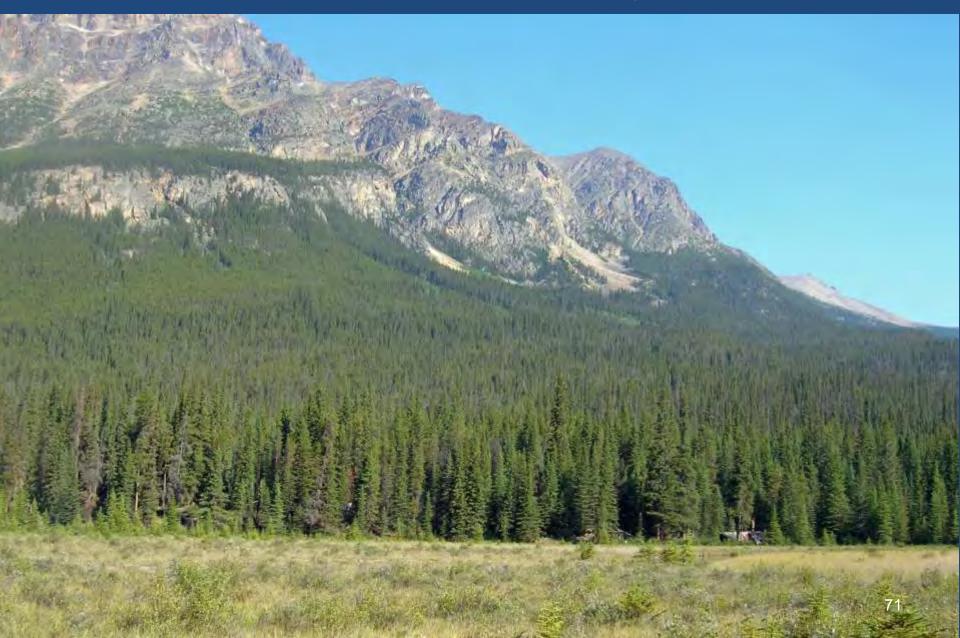


"Simon Creek" - Camp 2



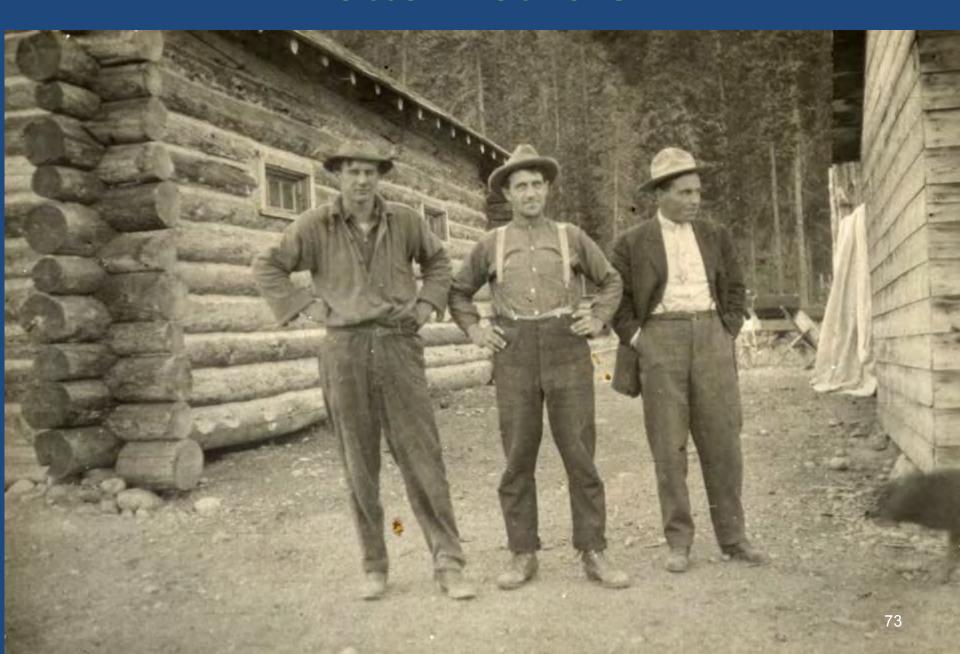


Third Tie Camp





Otto Brothers



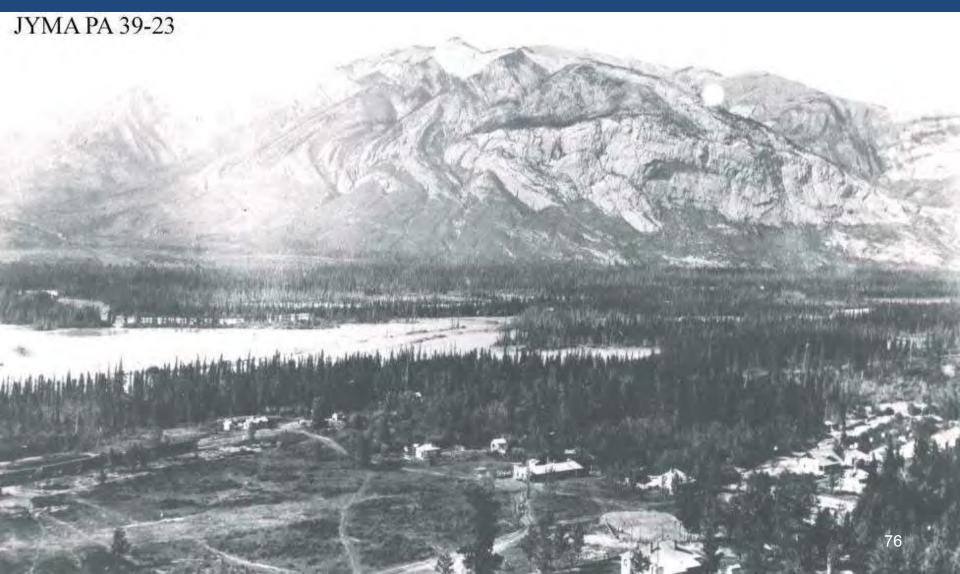
Contractors

James C. Gibson
David E. Conroy
Tom Stapley
Dennis ("Dinny") Hogan
Jack, Bruce and Closson Otto

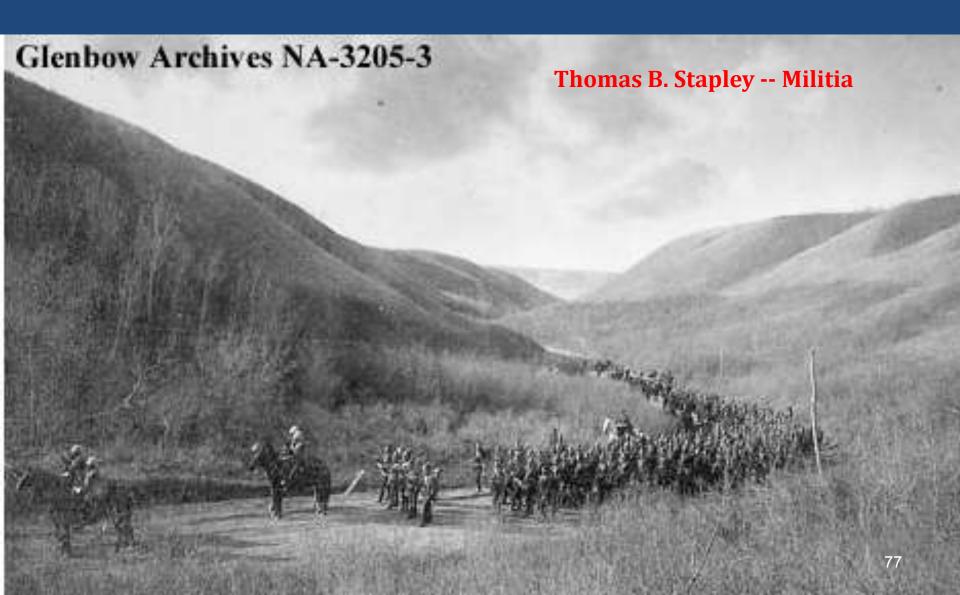


Otto Brothers – guides, outfitters, garage, taxi

Pocahontas Coal Mine c. 1915 David E. Conroy 1928 Proposal

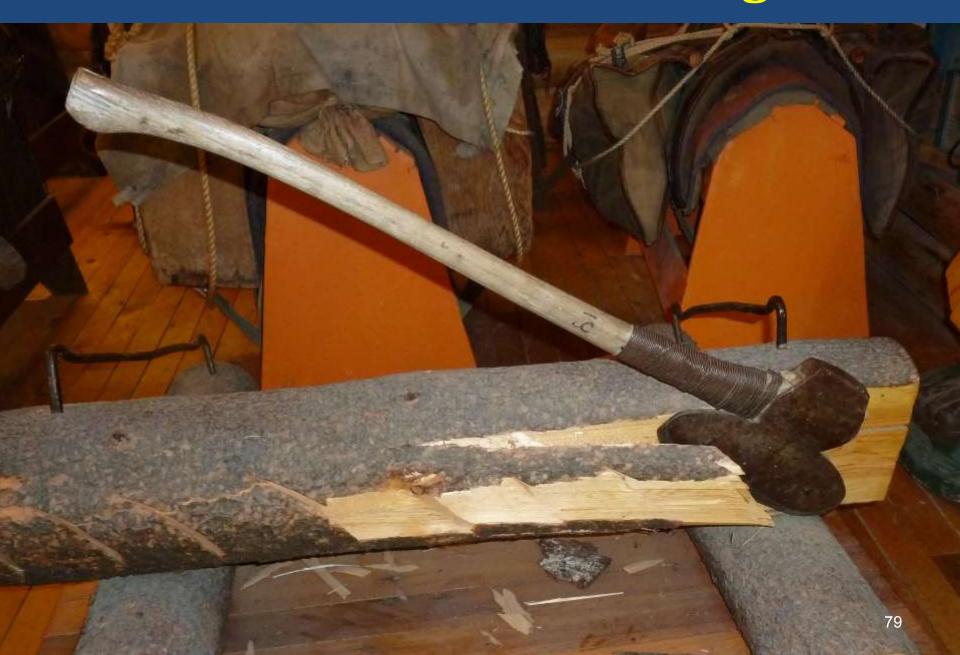


Canadian Militia North-West Rebellion 1885



Lethbridge sawmill

Broad Axe - tie hacking





Edd Neighbour

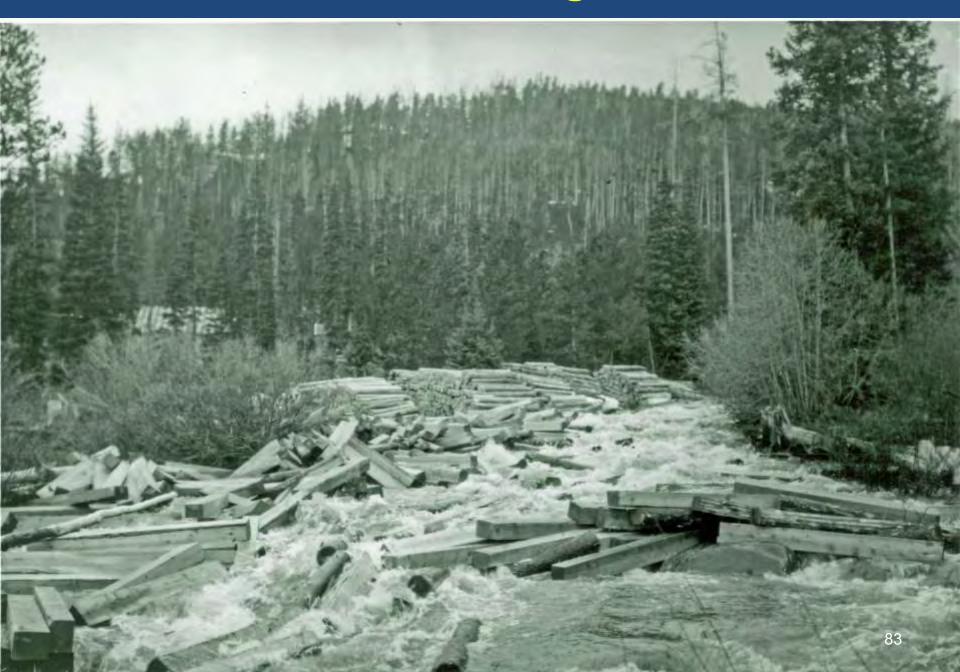
Hauling a sleigh-load of wood.

Sleigh-load of Railway Ties





Tie Landing



Watering Ties from a Jam

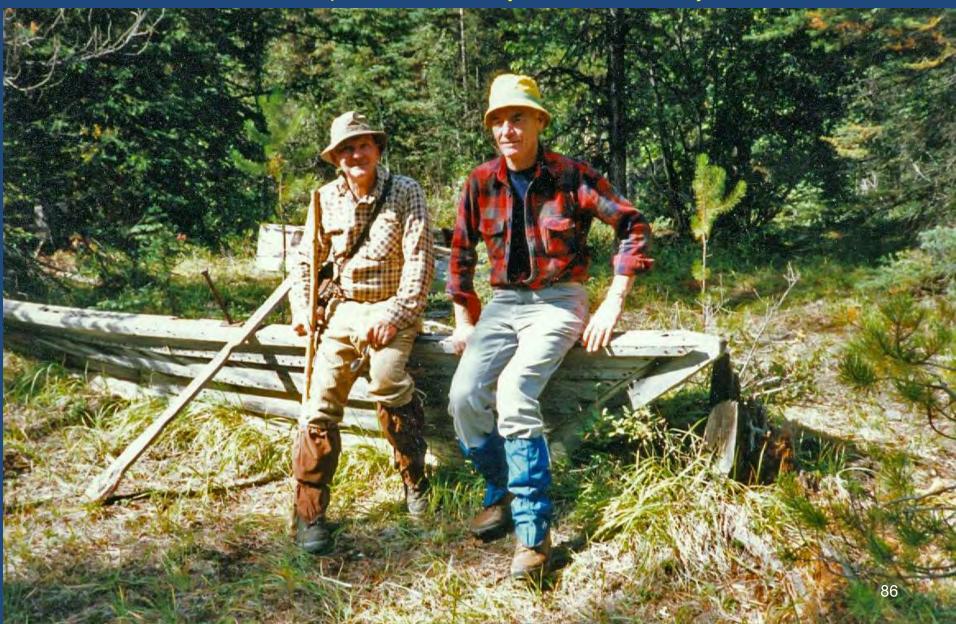


Pointer – log-driving skiff



Log-driving Pointer - Camp 2

Tom Peterson photo 1987 – Roy Richards & Wally Butler



BODY RECOVERED IN BRIDGE PIER

Identified As Ernest J. Sorenson, a Tie Worker, Who Disappeared

Missing for more than a month, the body of Ernest J. Sorenson, who has been employed with Allen and Hogan, the contractors, near Jasper, was found last week caught in the piers of the Whirlpool River bridge, a few miles from his place of employment. Sorenson, a Dane, only landed in this country on July 18,

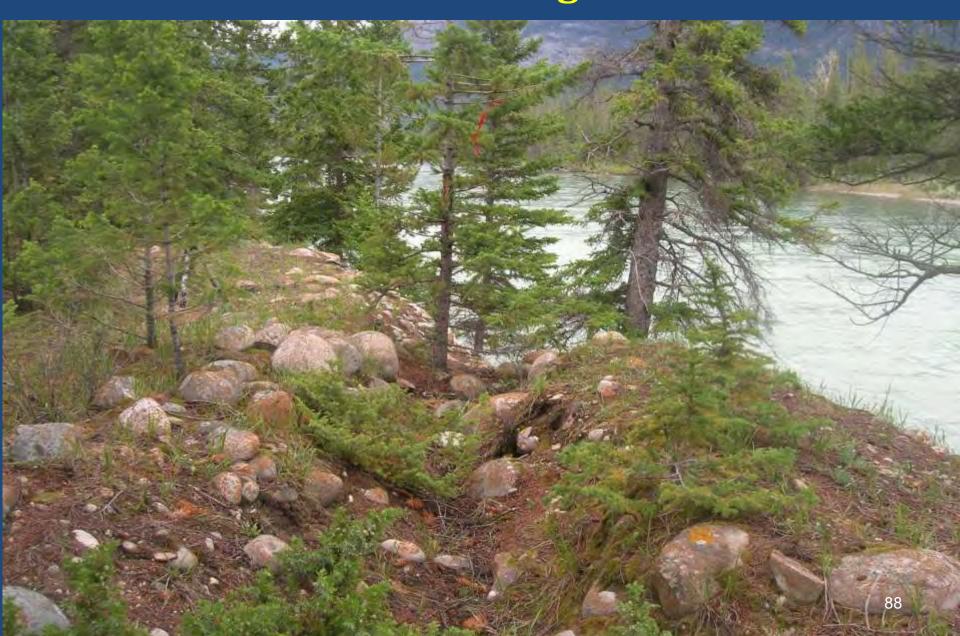
A pike pole and cap were found on the banks of the Whirlpool River a tributary of the Athabasca, on August 1, and it was presumed at that time that Sorenson had been drowned. The body, lying some feet under water, was found by Dennis Hogan, the man's employer, and although his clothing had been entirely washed away, identification was still possible.

The R.C.M.P. have had the matter in hand, and the dead man's only known relative, a brother living in Illinois, has been notified. Ernest J. Sorenson

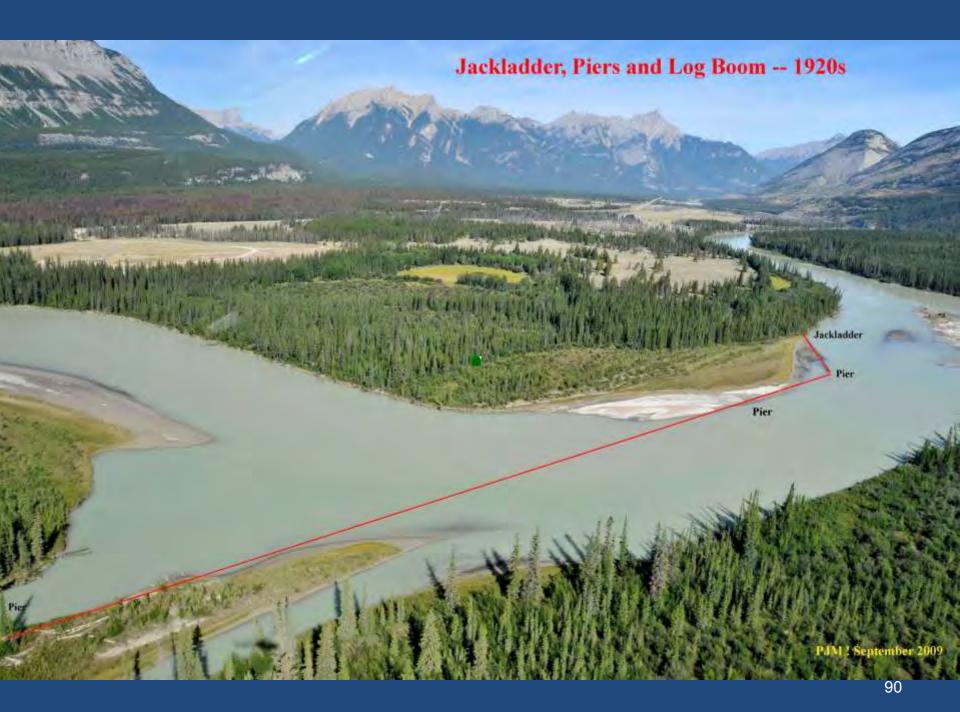
Tie Driver

d. 1 August 1924

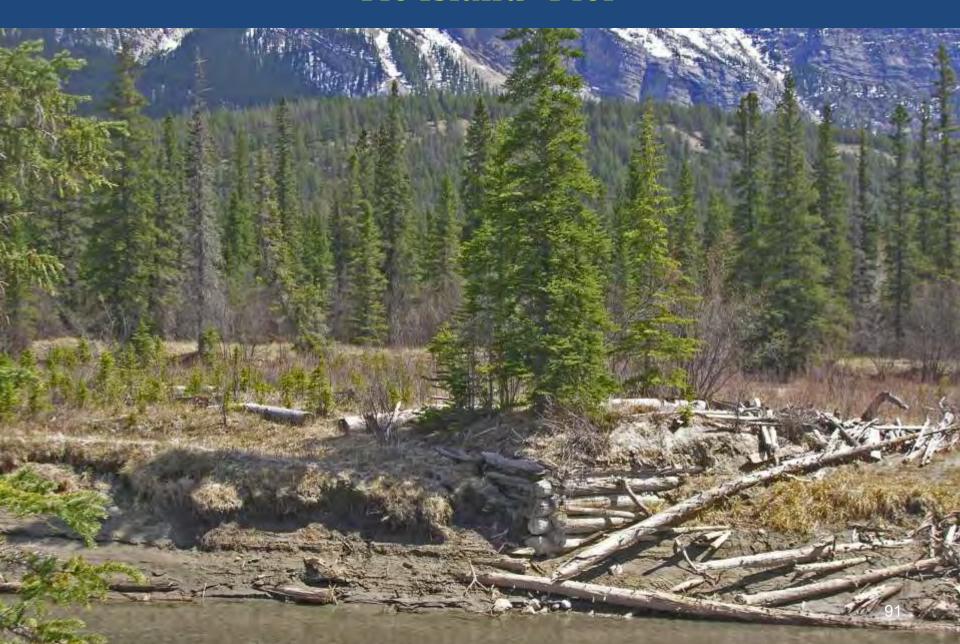
"Deadman" at Maligne River





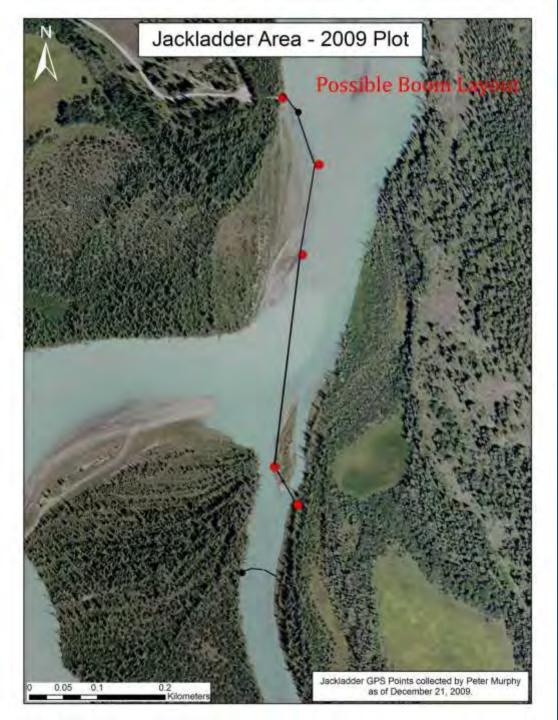


"Tie Island" Pier



Pier in Athabasca -- Jackladder Area



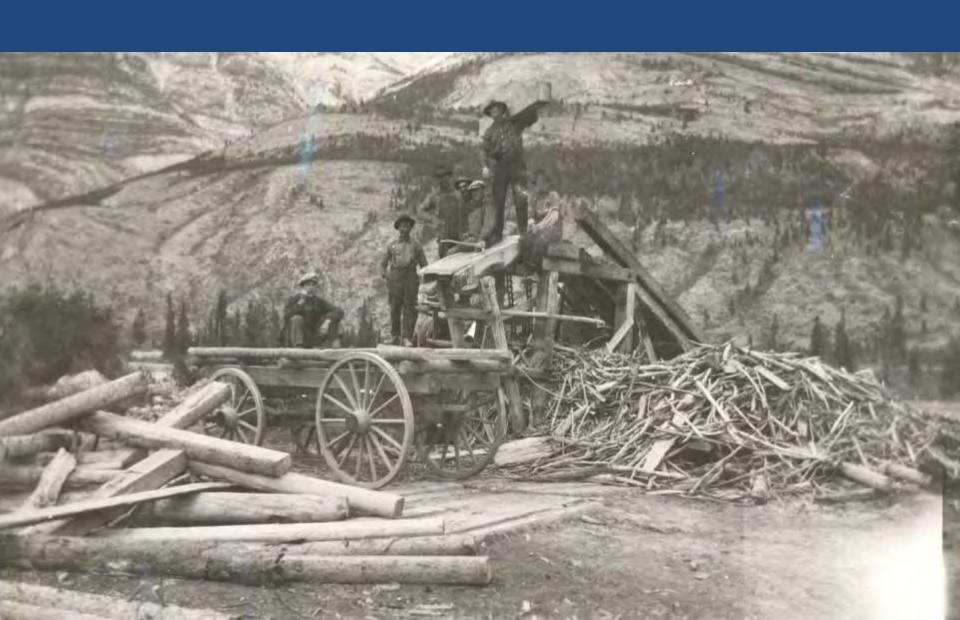


Possible Jackladder Boom Layout

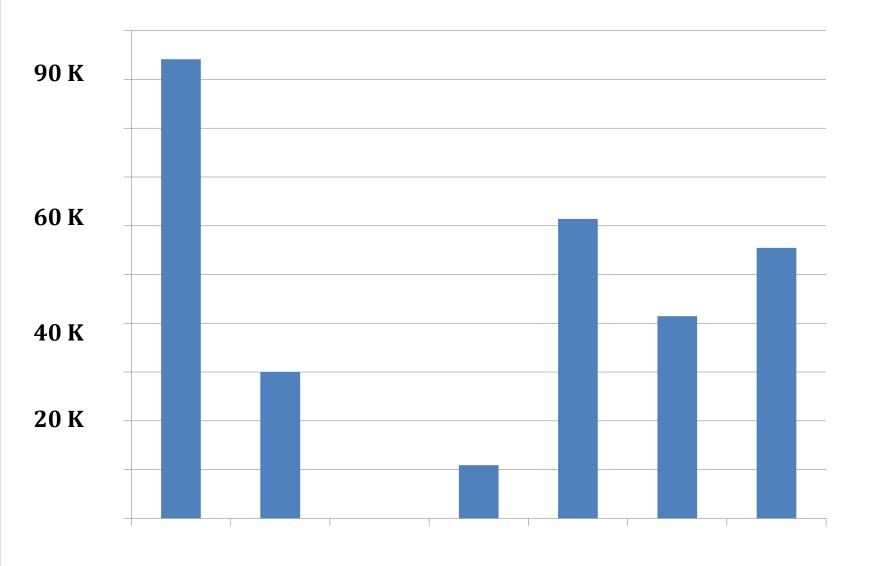
Holding Boom



The Jackladder



Tie Production 1921 - 1927

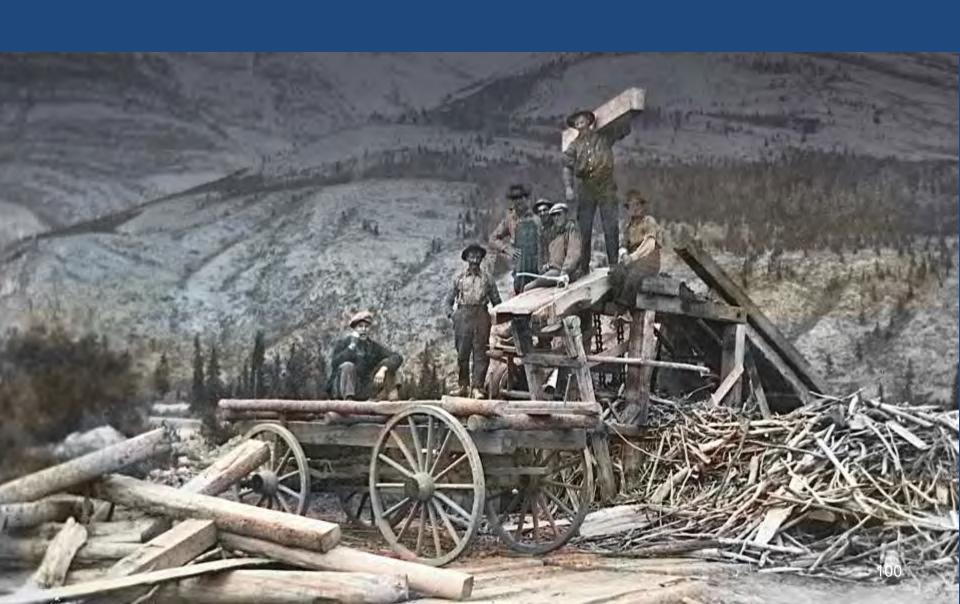




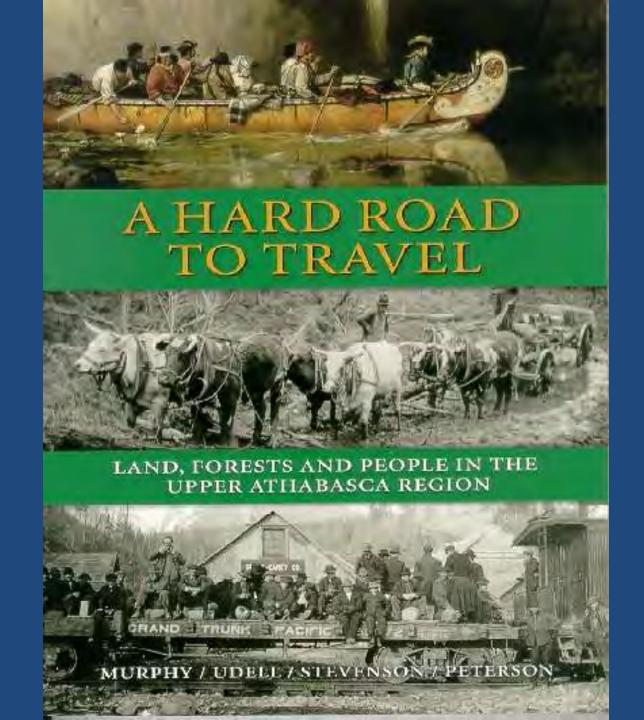




The Jackladder – End of the Drive





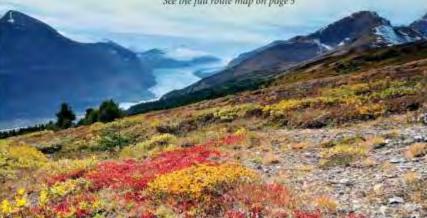


"This book wonderfully interlaces the physical, biological and historical qualities of one of Canada's iconic regions. An entertaining but highly educational account that will captivate all who traverse the Northern Rockies be it by bike, car, train or vicariously from their living room."

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You will explore the eastern foothills (Chapter One) ending in historic Grande Cache, then travel west on the Yellowhead Highway (Chapter Two) following major rivers across the continental divide from Hinton to Valemount, British Columbia. In the concluding Chapter Three, the Ecotour turns southwards from Jasper along the spectacular Icefields Parkway through the Rockies, ending near Lake Louise.

See the full route map on page 5





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PRESTREE OF CANADA.

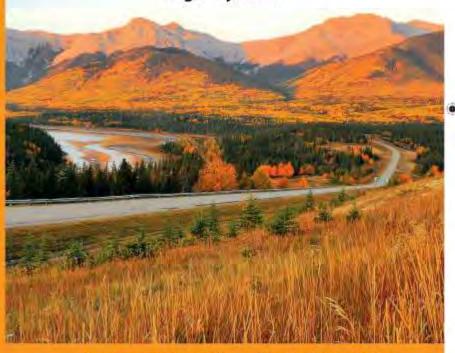
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