Put the wild back into your life!
WILDERNESS
Howard Zahniser
President Johnson signing the Wilderness Act in 1964
Frank Church
Idaho Wilderness Areas Administered by the Forest Service
Selway—Bitterroot—1964
Sawtooth—1972
Hells Canyon—1975
—Hump—1978

Wilderness is our common inheritance of humility, freedom, and democracy passed from our grandparents to our grandchildren.

WILDERNESS

50 years

1964-2014

YOURS:
TO ENJOY
TO PROTECT

FOREST SERVICE
US
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

If future generations are to remember us with gratitude rather than contempt, we must leave them more than the miracles of technology. We must leave the a glimpse of the world as it was in the beginning, not just after we got through with it." - President Lyndon B. Johnson

Idaho Wilderness Areas Administered by the Forest Service

Selway—Bitterroot—1964

Sawtooth—1972

Hells Canyon—1975

Gospel—Hump—1978

Wilderness is a source of challenge and inspiration, where visitors can meet nature on its own terms.

In 2014, we celebrate 50 years of one of this nation's greatest inventions.

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Leopold, Marshall and Zahniser are considered the "fathers" of the Wilderness Act
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Udall and Sen. Frank Church
wilderness areas in Idaho

Selway—Bitterroot

Sawtooth—197

Hells Canyon—197

Gospel—Hump—197

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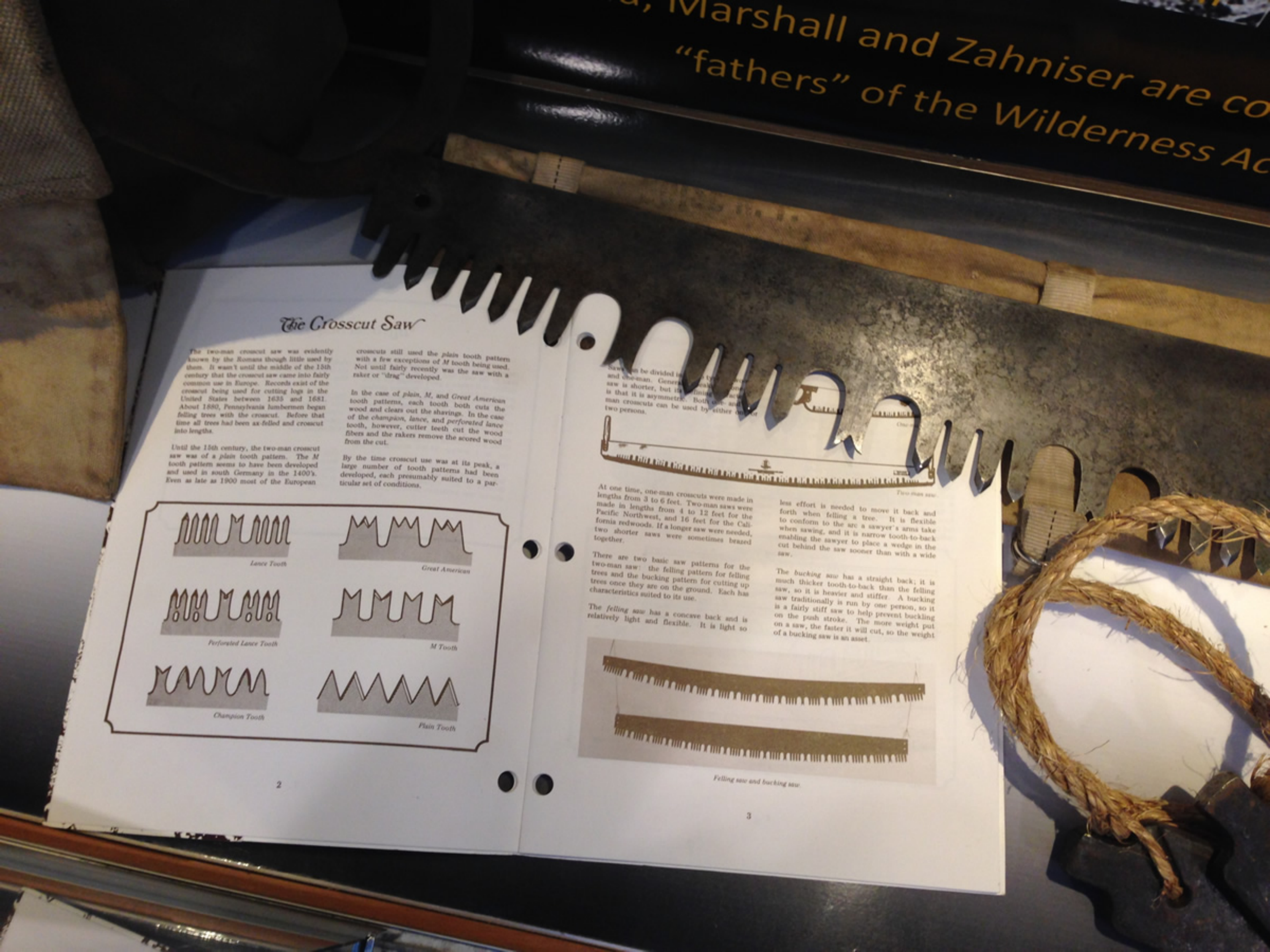
Marshall and Zahniser are co
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The Crosscut Saw
The two-man crosscut saw was evidently known by the Romans though little used by them. It wasn't until the middle of the 15th century that the crosscut saw came into fairly common use in Europe. Records exist of the crosscut being used for cutting logs in the United States between 1635 and 1681. About 1880, Pennsylvania lumbermen began felling trees with the crosscut. Before that time all trees had been ax-felled and crosscut into lengths.
Until the 15th century, the two-man crosscut saw was of a plain tooth pattern. The M tooth pattern seems to have been developed and used in south Germany in the 1400's. Even as late as 1900 most of the European crosscuts still used the plain tooth pattern with a few exceptions of M tooth being used. Not until fairly recently was the saw with a raker or "drag" developed.
In the case of plain, M, and Great American tooth patterns, each tooth both cuts the wood and clears out the shavings. In the case of the champion, lance, and perforated lance tooth, however, cutter teeth cut the wood fibers and the rakers remove the scored wood from the cut.
By the time crosscut use was at its peak, a large number of tooth patterns had been developed, each presumably suited to a particular set of conditions.
Lance Tooth
Great American
Perforated Lance Tooth
M Tooth
Champion Tooth
Plain Tooth
2
Two-man saw.
At one time, one-man crosscuts were made in lengths from 3 to 6 feet. Two-man saws were made in lengths from 4 to 12 feet for the Pacific Northwest, and 16 feet for the California redwoods. If a longer saw were needed, two shorter saws were sometimes brazed together.
There are two basic saw patterns for the two-man saw: the felling pattern for felling trees and the bucking pattern for cutting up trees once they are on the ground. Each has characteristics suited to its use.
The felling saw has a concave back and is relatively light and flexible. It is light so less effort is needed to move it back and forth when felling a tree. It is flexible to conform to the arc a sawyer's arms take when sawing, and it is narrow tooth-to-back enabling the sawyer to place a wedge in the cut behind the saw sooner than with a wide saw.
The bucking saw has a straight back; it is much thicker tooth-to-back than the felling saw, so it is heavier and stiffer. A bucking saw traditionally is run by one person, so it is a fairly stiff saw to help prevent buckling on the push stroke. The more weight put on a saw, the faster it will cut, so the weight of a bucking saw is an asset.
Felling saw and bucking saw.
3

Sawtooth—1972

Hells Canyon—1975

Gospel—Hump—1978

President Johnson signing the Wilderness Act in 1964

Special Thanks to the Albertson's Library at Boise State University for providing historical photos.

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Bob Marshall

Howard Zahniser

Marshall and Zahniser are considered the

"fathers" of the Wilderness Act

President Johnson

Special Thanks to the Albertson

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