

ANNIE E. HOYLE RETIRES  
By Daytonius, Washington

Everyone who reads Forest Service publications (and let us trust their number is greater than the authors, in moods of pessimism, are wont to believe possible!) is familiar with the name Annie E. Hoyle or her initials. Rare indeed is the bulletin or circular with line-drawings that is not, at least in part, "according to Hoyle." On August 31, 1930, Mrs. Hoyle retires after over 30 years of service, including five extensions of time since reaching retirement age.

Mrs. Hoyle was born 30 years ago on a small farm near Charles Town, West Virginia, and was educated in Maryland public schools and at the Loudon Park Seminary in Baltimore. Her art education (which she herself would probably contend is still continuing) has been of exceptional breadth and thoroughness and has covered a period of seven years of intensive study and training at home and abroad. It may be said to have begun with instruction at Washington, D.C., in the Rouzee School of Fine Arts and private instruction under Jerome Uhl and R. N. Brooke, and continued at the New York National Academy and under George H. Story of that city. Two years were spent in Paris under Henri Mosler, at the Julien School, and the Louvre and Luxemburg. In London, England, Mrs. Hoyle studied human anatomy and anatomical drawing under Dr. Friend and at the Royal Academy, and worked in the British National Gallery. Mrs. Hoyle also has a thorough and practical familiarity with the requirements of commercial and newspaper art, in all branches of line-cut and color reproductions, especially as a result of her employment by The Lord Baltimore Press and Lowenthal & Criswell of Baltimore, and the Forest Service has frequently been the recipient of Mrs. Hoyle's knowledge and experience along these lines. Mrs. Hoyle also studied morphological and systematic botany under the late Mr. Joseph H. Painter of the U.S. National Museum and under Mr. Ivar Tidestrom of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Mrs. Hoyle conducted an art school of her own in Washington for 30 years. Her specialties are oil portraits, still life, water colors, landscapes, and commercial art. She entered the Forest Service, with the status of a draftsman, on April 8, 1907, and on July 16, 1907, was appointed artist in Dendrology. Since January 1, 1917, she has occupied the same position in the Branch of Engineering.

Probably Mrs. Hoyle's best known work for the Forest Service was in connection with the late Mr. Sudworth's dendrological bulletins, beginning with "Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope". She has made upwards of 160 drawings of range plants for what is now the division of range research, all of which will no doubt eventually be published. Particularly all the drawings in the familiar pocket manual series, "Forest Trees" of the various States, fathered by Wilbur Mattoon, are from Mrs. Hoyle's pen. Mrs. Hoyle also drew many of the illustrations, including the two paintings which serve as frontispieces, for Dr. Sampson's familiar textbooks, "Range and Pasture Management" and "Native American Forage Plants."

With the true artist's hunger for beauty, as vital as that of a Keats' or of an Athenian in the time of Praxiteles, "Mother" Hoyle is intensely human and practical, - as well as poetic and sentimental. She is no anemic, hemoglobinless, tabetic eremite. Big of heart and mind, as of frame, she is one of those who want to "live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend

to man" (in the generic sense, of course!). Since its inception in 1922 she has been a member of the Washington office Advisory Committee and has been a friend and counselor of the "under dog". Like a Deborah she has sat in the gate, and to her have gone a continuous stream of the perplexed and harassed with their problems and grievances (real or fancied), nor has she failed to give a patient hearing to the neurotic and egocentric, of whom every office seems to have a quota.

The Forest Service can ill afford to lose Mrs. Hoyle. In a very real sense it has not, it can not lose her. In that exquisite essay on old age ("De Senectute") Cicero asserts:

"Sed mihi ne diuturnum quidem quicquam videtur in quo est aliquid tremum; cum enim id advenit tum illud, quod praeteriit, effluxit; tantum remanet, quod virtute et recte factis consecutus sis."

In other words, there is nothing of senescence or mortality in kind deeds and in work well done, rather they are of the very essence of eternity. Annie E. Hoyle, the Forest Service will not forget you!

## OUR TIMBER SALE BUSINESS

By H. Hopkins, Washington

The gradual increase in the total National Forest timber sale business can best be seen at a glance by reviewing the sale receipts records for the last ten years, which are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Total Timber Sale Receipts	Relation to Total Timber Sale Receipt of F.Y. 1930
1921	\$1,694,737.02	39%
1922	1,780,347.24	41%
1923	2,641,244.08	61%
1924	2,958,280.84	68%
1925	2,859,651.66	66%
1926	3,299,889.28	76%
1927	3,206,832.82	74%
1928	3,262,506.51	75%
1929	4,050,473.20	93%
1930	4,337,543.07	

The timber sale receipts during the fiscal year 1931 will undoubtedly reflect the current general business depression, but when normal business conditions return the Forest Service should be prepared to handle a gradual increase in timber sale business. The records of our sale business during the past decade certainly indicate that such a future increase may be expected.

## DEATH OF ANNIE E. HOYLE

The death of Mrs. Annie E. Hoyle, long an employee of the Forest Service, was recently announced. She was retired on August 31, 1930, after over 23 years of service, including five extensions of time since reaching retirement age. Mrs. Hoyle was an artist in the Forest Service, where her best known work was in connection with dendrological bulletins, beginning with "Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope." She made upwards of 160 drawings of range plants for what is now the Division of Range Research. Practically all the drawings in the familiar State pocket manual series, "Forest Trees", bear the artist's initials - "A. E. H."

## LONG MOTOR TRUCK HAUL

In the R-6 Annual Planting Report for 1930 there is a discussion of a planting project on the Olympic Forest located on a former sale area which, unfortunately, burned over just as the sale was closing. The presence of the old railroad grade traversing the area favored low costs. By constructing half a mile of road, this old grade was connected with the highway system. The Report continues:

"A feature of the operations which constituted something of an innovation for Olympic projects, was that all trees were transported from the nursery direct to the area by Service truck, a distance of approximately 300 miles. Though slightly cheaper, the greatest advantage of this method lay in avoidance of delay and frequent rehandling of the trees. Previous shipments had been by a combination of express, boat and truck, which required from two to three days' time and ten to fourteen separate handlings of the trees in contrast to one and one-half days' time and only two handlings this year."

It is obvious that the trees reached the planting area in good condition because the average first-year survival was 95 per cent. There was no chance for the trees to heat in the bundles in transit. This very great advantage in the quality of results would have made the truck haul desirable even if it had not been "slightly cheaper." - E. E. Carter