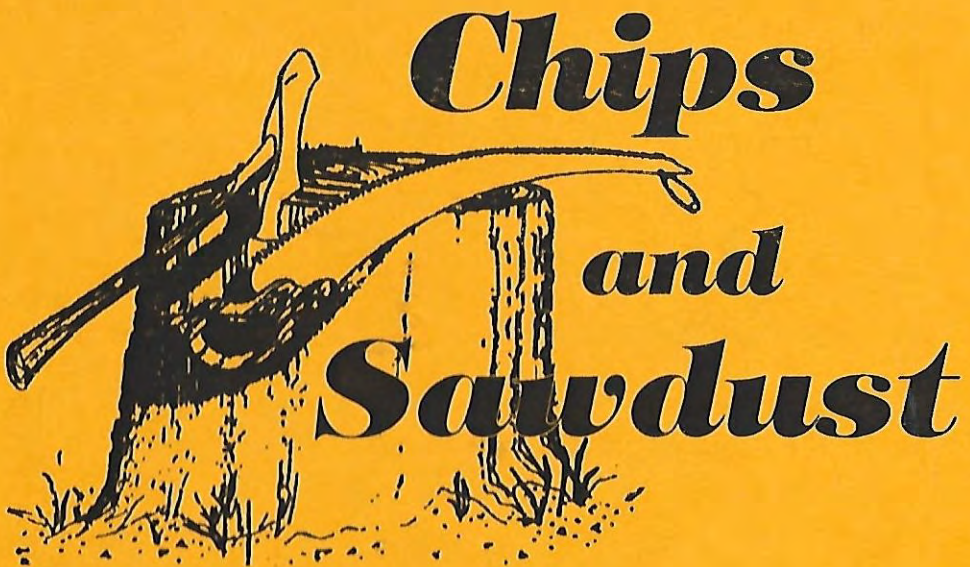


Volume 29

Number 4



# ***Chips and Sawdust***

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A quarterly newsletter from the

**Forest History  
Association of Wisconsin, Inc.**

P.O. Box 1001  
Marinette, WI 54143

**Winter 2005**

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# *Chips and Sawdust*

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## From The President's Chair

This past period has been more busy than usual for this time of year. Several representatives from various organizations which had been involved with the celebration of 100 Years of Wisconsin Forestry, from 1904-2004, met to review the activities. At the meeting I was given three books, associated with the event, to put in the FHAW Archives. The first book was "One Hundred Years of Wisconsin Forestry 1904 - 2004"

produced by the Wisconsin Woodlands Owner's Association "dedicated to the profession of foresters of Wisconsin - past, present, and future." Contributing editors were Dr. Randall E. Rohe, Stephen Miller and Tim Eisele with Wisconsin DNR Division of Forest for technical assistance. Randall is a member of FHAW and has contributed much to preservation of Wisconsin's Forest History.

The second book was "In Grandpa's Woods" by Sharon Hart Addy and illustrated by Tamlyn Akins. Trees for Tomorrow is the producer. It's dedicated by the author "to those who keep Wisconsin's woodlands thriving." and by "Trees for Tomorrow" to the professional foresters of Wisconsin who care for our forests, which provide for our needs and those of future generations." "Wisconsin Forest Tales" by Julia Pferdehirt and illustrations by Pamela Harden is the third book. This book was produced by Wisconsin Environmental Education Board and Wisconsin DNR and contains an endorsement by Sterling Strathe of LEAF, the Wisconsin K-12 Forestry Education Program and Charles Luthin of the Natural Resources Foundation of Wisconsin. All of these books relate to the forest history of Wisconsin.

The project of housing the collection of Banzhaf continues. The papers are being catalogued and will be put in acid free packets to preserve them. In the process we are reviewing our agreement with the UW Stevens Point Library Archives and intend to improve the access to FHAW materials. A good deal of that may be simply making the procedures better known to our membership and the public. Larry Gueller, our Archivist, will be reporting on that soon. We hope to provide links off our web page. One can reach the listing of current catalogued materials on the web now through the UWSPLibrary Archives.

Progress on the critique of the Wisconsin Historical Societies book "Learning from the Land" has continued. Dr. Bonnie Malone has asked FHAW to assist Heidi Ebert in revising the game portion of the book. The board has been working with Mrs. Ebert who has provided a first draft to work with and our suggestions have been well received by her. The LEAF program has also offered its help and we are enthused about the new direction.

As always I encourage you to get involved in FHAW and help preserve and share the history of Wisconsin's forest and their significance through time. That's even more enlightening than just reading the publications.

Miles Benson  
FHAW Board President

# Gift Establishes Gordon R.P. Connor Center of Excellence in Forestry

Taken from Forest Ecology and Management News

Thanks to the generosity of foresight of Mrs. Mary Roddis Connor, we are very pleased to announce the completion of the endowment for the Gordon R.P. Connor Center of Excellence in Forestry. When Mrs. Connor approached us more than a decade ago about her desire to establish this center, we understood the possibilities that this gift would create. Now that the Center has come to fruition, we are even more grateful to the Connor family for their long history of support for scholarships, lectures and research here at the university. This gift extends that legacy and will enhance our research programs in northern Wisconsin in the areas of forest management, silviculture, economics and forest products.

The Connor family has been a supporter of innovation in forest management and the lumber industry for over a century. The family was well known in northeastern Wisconsin at the end of the 19th century when W.D. Connor opened a sawmill in Forest County at present day Laona. Over the years, the company grew and diversified, expanding



*Gordon R.P. Connor*

both their land base and their industrial capacity. One of the most prominent members of the family was Mr. Gordon R.P. Connor, Mary's husband of 56 years. Mr. Connor was a past president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Northern Hardwood and Pine Association; a director of the National Forest Products Association and the American Forest Institute; and president of Connor Forest Industries from 1965-1978. He also established the nationally known Camp 5 Logging Museum complex at Laona. Mr. Connor passed away in 1986, the same year he was inducted into the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame.

Mrs. Mary Roddis Connor was a member of another of Wisconsin's leading lumber families and the daughter of Mr. Hamilton Roddis of the Roddis Lumber Company of Marshfield, Wisconsin. Mrs. Connor was active in a number of civic organizations and associations and was the corporate secretary of Connor Forest Industries for 24 years. An articulate spokeswoman, she represented the forest industry before the legislature and numerous other groups for several decades. Mrs. Connor passed away in 2000.



*Mrs. Mary Roddis Connor*

# BOOK REVIEWS

## One Hundred Years of Wisconsin Forestry: 1904-2004

*By Sunshine Kapusta, LEAF Program Forestry Education Specialist*

There are books full of historical facts, figures, and information on a variety of topics. Others contain historical photographs or colorful landscape shots. Yet others tell a story, with moving characters and an engaging plot. One Hundred Years of Wisconsin Forestry: 1904-2004 is all of those books in one. Created to commemorate Wisconsin's centennial year of forestry, this coffee table book brings the story of Wisconsin forestry alive.

One Hundred Years of Wisconsin Forestry: 1904-2004 is filled with a wealth of information and engaging photographs. Readers can follow the story of Wisconsin's forests from the cutover to today through full-page black and white photographs of people, places, and tools that shaped our history. Colored photographs illustrate our modern forest landscape and accompanying descriptions help readers understand the type of forests found around the state.

Each chapter of this book is written in several short sections describing people, places, organizations, and facts important in Wisconsin forest history. The final chapters of the book give readers a clear picture of how Wisconsin's forests are sustained today and will be into the future. Eras covered in the book include the rise and fall of lumbering, the Griffith years, the post-Griffith era, the rebirth of the forest, post-World War II development, changing views on forest use, and Wisconsin's forests today. The design of the book allows readers to learn the whole story of Wisconsin's forest by reading the book cover to cover or by piecing the story together in shorter sittings.

One Hundred Years of Wisconsin Forestry: 1904-2004 has wide appeal to a variety of audiences. It is a must have reference book, beautiful picture book, and great gift idea. After reading this book, I was amazed at how much I learned from the photos and captions alone, and yet there was even more in the text. To obtain a copy, contact the Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association Inc. at (715) 346-4798.

## A Mind of Her Own: Helen Connor Laird and Family 1888-1982

*by Helen Laird, author and daughter-in-law has written this comprehensive biography to be published by the University of Wisconsin Press*

Captures the public achievement and private pain of a remarkable Wisconsin woman and her family, whose interests and influence extended well beyond the borders of the state. Spanning almost a century, the history speaks to the way we were and are: a stridently materialistic nation with a deep and persistent spiritual component.

### **From the Wakefield Record Herald regarding:**

"During the more recent years of operation, the company (Connor Lumber and Land Company) has turned to its own production of food for table and feed for its livestock. Last year, 80 head of Hereford cattle were raised for beef purposes. At various camps more than 225 hogs were fattened and butchered during the winter months...Potatoes, corn, green vegetables, and winter produce, such as carrots, rutabagas, and beets were also raised on company lands to supplement the purchases for camp kitchens."

## FROM THE ARCHIVES

One of the mission statements of the Forest History Association of Wisconsin [FHAW] is the preservation of, and the access to, published forest history materials for the purposes of serious forest history research. In pursuing that statement, a section of the Nellis R. Kamenga University Archives, located in the University of Stevens Point Library, has been set aside as a depository of published materials gifted to FHAW.

These materials may be accessed via a computer by entering: <http://library.uwsp.edu/> in the address line of the web browser, or by entering: "University of Wisconsin Stevens Point", in the search box. The browser will present you with a choice of selections based upon the words entered in the search box.

Choose the "University of Stevens Point Library" amongst the selections presented by your web browser. You will be presented with the UW Stevens Point Library web page.

Go to the sidebar, at the left-hand side of the web page and, under "Collections & Departments," choose "Archives.". You will be presented with the Nellis R. Kampenga University Archives web page.

At the Nellis R. Kampenga University Archives & Area Research Center" page, scroll down to: "Wisconsin Forest History Association Research Collection."

Click on "Wisconsin Forest History Association Research Collection" which is linked to a list, alphabetized by author, detailing all of those works currently held at the Kampenga Archives depository, for use by any researcher.

The alphabetized list will detail a large array of books, pamphlets, reports and other published materials held at this centralized location, for use by serious researchers. Currently, these published materials are available at the Kampenga Archives during the normal hours of operations. Copying facilities are available for making copies of portions of those materials needed for usage.

The Kampenga Archivist is Ruth Wachter-Nelson. Ruth, or her assistant,

Mike Jan, may be contacted by e-mail at:

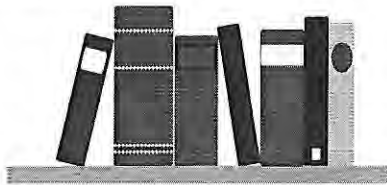
[rwachternelson@uwsp.edu](mailto:rwachternelson@uwsp.edu) or [mjan@uwsp.edu](mailto:mjan@uwsp.edu) ,

or by phone at: (715) 346-3893 or (715) 295-8929; for additional information.

The Archives fax number is (715) 346-2367.

Ongoing negotiations with the Kampenga Archives are in progress to make these FHAW materials more locally available via a form of an interlibrary loan system, whereby the requested materials may be loaned to other University of Wisconsin Libraries for use within those libraries. This will permit a person in Green Bay, LaCrosse or Superior to obtain the use of a publication without traveling to Stevens Point to do their research. Finalization of these negotiations will be detailed in future Chips n' Sawdust publications.

Lawrence Gueller  
FHAW Archivist



# Forest Service Chief: Restoration, Recreation Among Top Goals

Taken from "The Daily Inter Lake", Saturday, November 20, 2004

**BOISE, Idaho (AP) - The U.S. Forest Service must make ecological restoration and outdoor recreation its top priorities, the agency's chief said Friday.**

**"I think we're in a new period," Dale Bosworth said at a conference sponsored by the Andrus Foundation for Public Policy and The Idaho Statesman.**

**The public is counting on the Forest Service to provide wildlife habitat, clean air and water, natural beauty and the opportunity to enjoy the outdoors, along with opportunities to harvest timber and graze livestock. Bosworth said.**

**"Given the scale of what we face, the main focus has to be on ecological restoration and outdoor recreation," he said. "To deliver all those goods and services and values, we have got to manage the land for longer-term ecosystem health."**

**The agency has four major concerns, Bosworth said: overgrown forests that contribute to major fires, the spread of invasive species, urban encroachment on farmland and unmanaged outdoor recreation.**

**The spread of invasive species - such as yellow star thistle or zebra mussels - is costing Americans \$138 billion a year, Bosworth said.**

**"The ecological costs are even worse. Invasive species have contributed to the decline of almost half of endangered animals," he said.**

**Meanwhile, Bosworth said, the nation's working farmland is disappearing at a rate of almost 4,000 acres a day - or three acres a minute.**

**"People will love their forests to death. The issues are not particularly new. We've been dealing with these for some time. But they require a lot more time and resources than others, certainly more than road building or timber harvest issues," he said.**

**Though many agency officials say they need more money to effectively address those problems, Bosworth said Congress will allot more money when the public makes it a priority.**

**"Dollars will go to where people like what we're doing," he said. "I really think the money will come."**

**But Bosworth's predecessor, Jack Ward Thomas, warned the audience against giving the public everything it wants, because it could ultimately hurt forests.**

**More and more people who are building homes in remote, forested areas expect to be protected from wildfires, Thomas said, and the Forest Service has done its best to do so.**

**"If such activities do make homes safer, it will pave the way for more homes to be built in the interface. Those homes, in turn, will require and feel entitled to protection," he said.**



# The Bonita Line Railroad Grade

by Brad Pagels

The railroad was a branch line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway that was built in 1916 to serve the transportation needs of the logging industry in Oconto and Langlade counties in northern Wisconsin. At that time the white pine harvest was drawing to a close but many stands of hardwood sawtimber remained. Hardwood logs (maples, oaks, etc.) did not float as did white pine in the river drives and the railroad was the next best method of transportation.

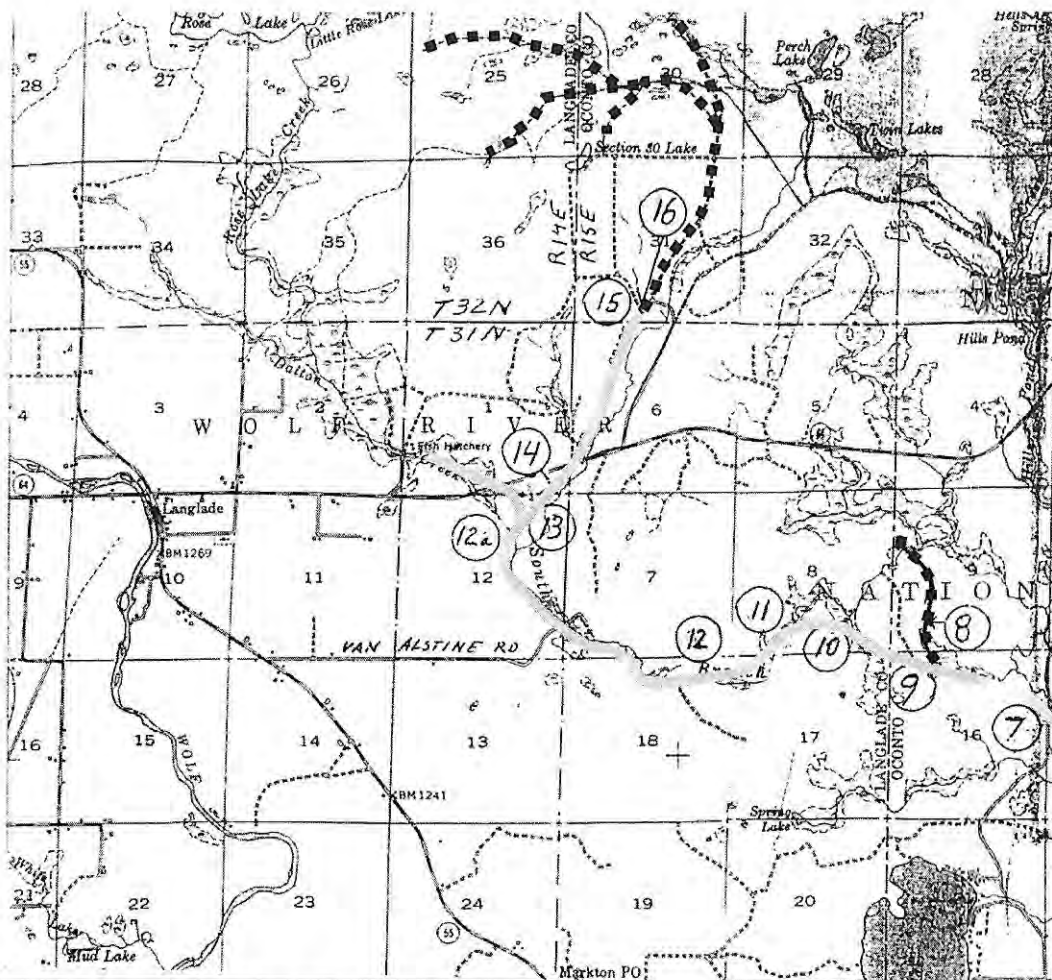
The "Northwestern" built a main line from Northern Junction (Gillett, WI) to Saunders, MI. Many spurs of private logging lines connected to this railroad. Holt Lumber Co. and Oconto Lumber Co. made much use of the C & NW Railway.

At a point about 4.5 miles south of Mountain, WI on the C & NW is a siding called Bonita. All rail sidings were given a name. This is where the Bonita Branch began (known by some as the Lindquist Branch). The length of the Bonita Line was 15.54 miles and ended at the Oconto/Langlade County Line in Section 6 T31NR15E.

An injunction was filed by the Wisconsin and Northern Railroad to stop any further construction of the Line, the W & N did not want any competition in their area served by their White Lake to Crandon Line. So the C & NW stopped at the County line. But the Oconto Lumber Company extended their private railroads from this point. The State Railroad Commission could not regulate the construction of private railroads. Owners of these lines did not need to petition the State to abandon any of their rail lines. In summer these rails were laid into a stand of timber in advance of the winter cutting season. When a stand of timber was harvested, the tracks were taken up and laid into the next harvest area. Some of these lines were in use for one season while others remained as long as two or three years. Grades were built with minimal cutting and filling, some of these grades resemble roller coasters.

The Bonita Line was built to class 1 specifications to which the gradient and slope was held to a minimum. The elevation at Bonita is 875 feet above sea level and 1,250 feet above sea level at the West end. A very interesting feature about this railroad is how it was built following the South Branch of the Oconto River (SBOR) and crossing it several times. It is certain that a locomotive had worked hard travelling to the County Line, but it was an easy journey for a train loaded with sawtimber to coast down to Bonita. Today one can see the work that was involved in construction by the high fills and deep cuts through the hills and swamps.

In the present day much of the Bonita Grade is intact. Portions of the Grade are used as township roads and snowmobile trails. The main business of the line was hauling sawtimber to the mills at Oconto, WI along with pulpwood,



**MAP LEGEND**

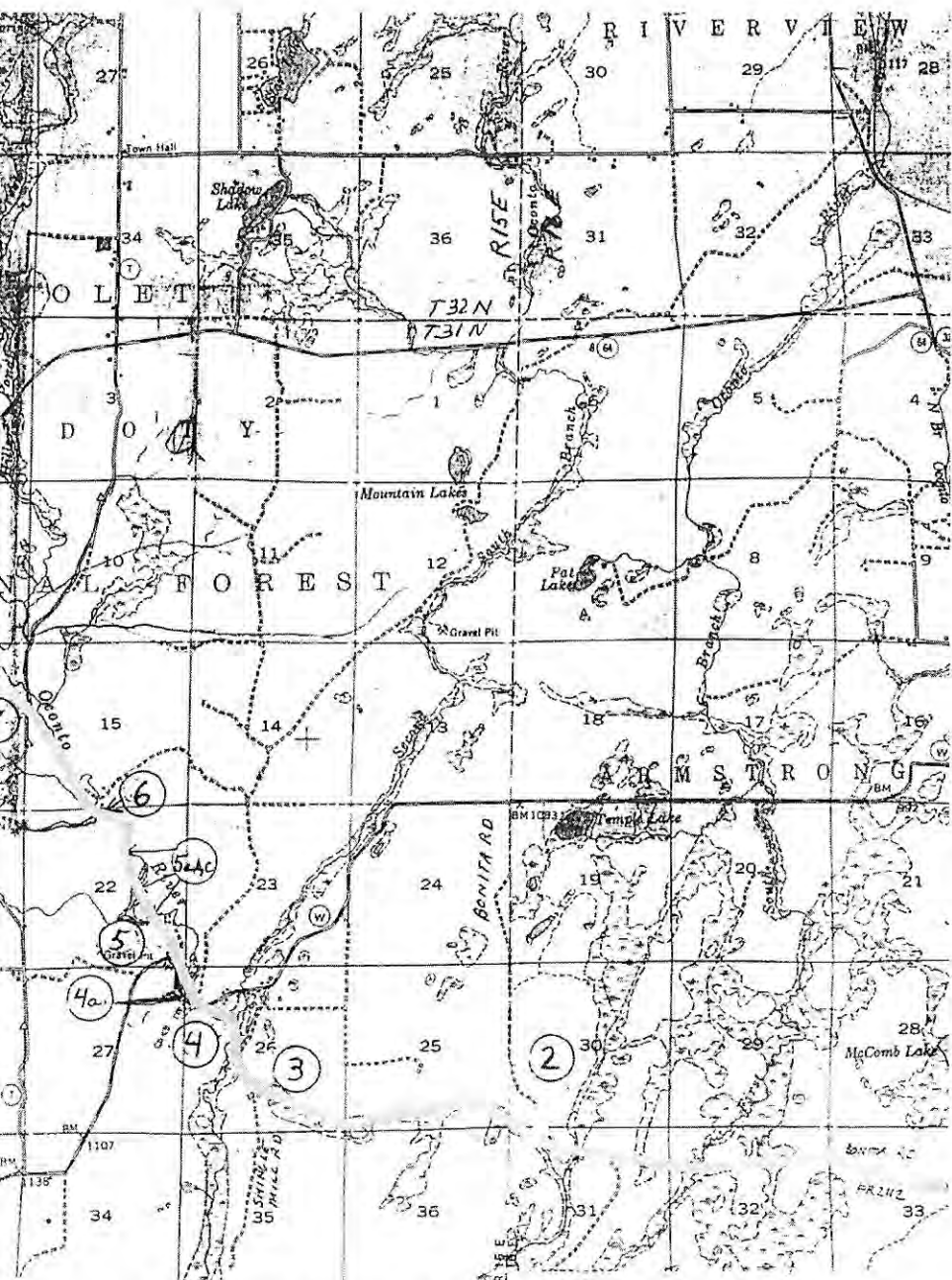
**Bonita Line Railroad Grade**  
(Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Co.)

-----  
**Railroad Grades**  
(Private Companies)

② **Map Guide Reference Point**

Copied U.S. Geological Survey Maps  
Langlade & Mountain Quadrangles (1951)  
Scale 1 Inch = 4,000 Feet





Due to size of map - Points 1 and 1a are not shown.  
They were located near Bonita Creek and Chute Pond.

poles, and bark. Incoming freight brought supplies to the logging camps and coal to the Hein's "Y" track. There was no passenger service offered.

As the timber was being exhausted, the need for this railroad eventually ceased to exist. In 1929 the C & NW began proceedings to abandon the Bonita Line. The Oconto Lumber Co. ended rail operations at the County Line in 1928 from which it began to run further north connecting with the Flanders Spur on the Main C & NW at Carter, WI. The tracks were taken up from the West End to Camp 19 for a distance of 6.39 miles in 1929. In 1930 another 1.98 miles were removed with 9 miles remaining. In 1934 abandonment was completed.

## MAP GUIDE

This map will point out the interesting features of the Bonita Line Railroad Grade.

1. Place of beginning. Construction began in 1914. A water tower, telephone shanty, section house, and motor car shed were built here. The Grade now carries Forest Road 2112 (Bonita Road).

1a. North Arm of the "Y" track. Now a private road this grade curves northeast back to the Main C & NW. It crossed Bonita Creek next the Main's trestle. Concrete abutments of the Main trestle and piling stubs of the "Y" track trestle are present.

2. The Grade continues west of Bonita Road. The next 850 feet is scheduled for logging road construction, trees will be removed but the shape of the rail bed should remain as it runs through a flooded swamp. This road then turns off from the Grade. A snowmobile trail follows Grade to Shingle Mill Rd. It is rough but drivable with ties occasionally found.

3. Shingle Mill Road. North from this point the Grade is grown over in brush and trees. Ties, tie ruts and gouges from wooden box culverts are found.

4. Trestle Site. Crossed the 2nd South Branch Oconto River just north of the Main SBOR. Piling stubs are present.

4a. Trestle Site.

5. Grade crosses Hwy. "W". South of the road boulders are laid across the Grade. North of Hwy. Y is private land. This exploration was conducted only on National Forest Land.

5a, b, and c. Trestle Sites. The Grade in this portion is on very high fills and cuts.

6. Trestle Site. On the east end of Log Sidnig Lane. The pilings were still standing 40 years ago. A short spur follows south along the SBOR that was built for Camp 19

6a. Trestle site. Spring Lake Creek. Between this point and Hwy. T the Grade runs through private land.

7. Hwy. T Crossing. The east portion is closed by a gate made of railway track, it is doubtful that this rail was used as it is rather light. (60 pound rail). West of "T" the Grade is grown over for a distance of 200 feet at which the Grade now carries Forest Road 2317 (Old Grave Road).

8. Private Logging Spur. Runs northwesterly about 4,000 feet and ends 400 feet north of the SBOR next to a logging camp site.

9. In 1972 the writer found a large flat spread of coal along the north side, today coal can be found under a layer of sod among the young trees. Timber harvests and road maintenance has covered the coal.

10. Old Grave Site. In 1972 the writer found a mound ten feet square with a flat piece of concrete in the center, poles lashed together formed a low fence, and a few balsam trees. A hunter buried his dog here as he thought he owned the land, but a land survey indicated that he did not. No evidence of the grave is found today, a Forest Service camp site is now here.

11. Trestle Site. Across the SBOR the Grade is no longer a road.

12. Trestle Site. West from this point the Grade has ties and tie ruts, after which the Grade is somewhat drivable and used as a snowmobile and bike trail.

12a. Hein's "Y" Track. This facility enabled engines to turn around. A section house, tool house, water tower, and coaling station were located here. The tail end of the "Y" crosses Hwy. 64 and ends at Dalton Creek.

13. Grade continues north from the bike trail and is grown over in brush.

14. Private Property Line. Following west on this line one can find the north arm of the "Y" track. It meets the Grade 450 north of the land line.

15. End of C & NW ownership. Between the last two points the Grade is on private land. Oconto R Seed Orchard's high fence marks the West End.

16. Grades of the Oconto Lumber Co.

## **AFTERWORD**

When the Bonita Line was abandoned the area was void of any more large timber. The land was not suitable for farming due to the rocky and acid soil, but in the past 80 years the forests have regrown with some areas having a third harvest. The Grade is a reminder of that time.

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**James P. Kaysen, Author**

**Copywrite 1937 Railway and Locomotive Society Inc.**

**Timothy Sasse**

**Web site "Master List of Wisconsin Logging Railroads"**

**Joe Pierson, Archivist, Chicago and Northwestern Historical Society**

**"From McCauslin To Jab Switch, A History of Logging in Oconto County"**

**Della Rucker, Author**

# TREES FOR DEMOCRACY

Published: December 10, 2004 The New York Times

## Nairobi, Kenya

When I was growing up in Nyeri in central Kenya, there was no word for desert in my mother tongue, Kikuyu. Our land was fertile and forested. But today in Nyeri, as in much of Africa and the developing world, water sources have dried up, the soil is parched and unsuitable for growing food, and conflicts over land are common. So it should come as no surprise that I was inspired to plant trees to help meet the basic needs of rural women. As a member of the National Council of Women of Kenya in the early 1970's, I listened as women related what they wanted but did not have enough of: energy, clean drinking water and nutritious food.

My response was to begin planting trees with them, to help heal the land and break the cycle of poverty. Trees stop soil erosion, leading to the water conservation and increased rainfall. Trees provide fuel, material for building and fencing, fruits, fodder, shade and beauty. As household managers in rural and urban areas of the developing world, women are the first to encounter the effects of ecological stress. It forces them to walk farther to get wood for cooking and heating, to search for clean water and to find new sources of food as old ones disappear.

My idea evolved into the Green Belt Movement, made up of thousands of groups, primarily of women, who have planted 30 million trees across Kenya. The women are paid for a small amount for each seedling they grow, giving them an income as well as improving their environment. The movement has spread to countries in East and Central Africa.

Through this work, I came to see that environmental degradation by poor communities was both a source of their problems and a symptom. Growing crops on steep mountain slopes leads to loss of topsoil and land deterioration. Similarly, deforestation causes rivers to dry up and rainfall patterns to shift, which, in turn, result in much lower crop yields and less land for grazing.

In the 1970's and 1980's, as I was encouraging farmers to plant trees on their land, I also discovered that corrupt government agents were responsible for much of the deforestation by illegally selling off land and trees to well-connected developers. In the early 1990's, the livelihoods, the rights and even the lives of many Kenyans in the Rift Valley were lost when elements of President Daniel arap Moi's government encouraged ethnic communities to attack one another over land. Supporters of the ruling party got the land, while those in the pro-democracy movement were displaced. This was one of the government's ways of retaining power; if communities were kept busy fighting over land, they would have less opportunity to demand democracy.

Land issues in Kenya are complex and easily exploited by politicians. Communities needed to understand and be sensitized about the history of land ownership and distribution in Kenya and Africa. We held seminars on human rights, governing and reducing conflict.

In time, the Green Belt Movement became a leading advocate of reintroducing multiparty democracy and free and fair elections in Kenya. Through public education, political advocacy and protests, we also sought to protect open spaces and forests from unscrupulous developers, who were often working hand in hand with politicians, through public education, political advocacy and protests. Mr. Moi's government strongly opposed advocates for democracy and environmental rights; harassment, beatings, death threats and jail time followed, for me and for many others.

Fortunately, in 2002, Kenyans realized their dream and elected a democratic government. What we've learned in Kenya - the symbiotic relationship between the sustainable management of natural resources and democratic governance - is also relevant globally.

Indeed, many local and international wars, like those in West and Central Africa and the Middle East, continue to be fought over resources. In the process, human rights, democracy and democratic space are denied.

I believe the Nobel Committee recognized the links between the environment, democracy and peace are sought to bring them to worldwide attention with the Peace Prize that I am accepting today. The committee, I believe, is seeking to encourage community efforts to restore the earth at a time when we face the ecological crisis of deforestation, desertification, water scarcity and a lack of biological diversity.

Unless we properly manage resources like forests, water, land, minerals and oil, we will not win the fight against poverty. And there will not be peace. Old conflicts will rage on and new resource wars will erupt unless we change the path we are on.

To celebrate this award, and the work it recognizes of those around the world, let me recall the words of Gandhi: My life is my message. Also, plant a tree.

*Wangari Maathai, the 2004 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize is Kenya's assistant minister for environment and natural resources and the founder of the Green Belt Movement.*

# **Ghost of the Forest: Vanished Lumber Towns of Wisconsin**

## **~ ORDER FORM ~**

The hardcover book, with dust jacket, is available for \$42.50 plus postage and handling. For books shipped to libraries via Wisconsin Libraries' Delivery Network there is no postage charge but a handling fee of \$1.50 per book.

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## Thermometers Abolished

An early account of lumbering which appears in Harpers mentions that the foremen of a crew, preparing to go into the woods, stops to look at the thermometer which, presumably hung outside the door. But around 1870, it seems, all thermometers, large and small, were abolished in the logging woods. It was one thing for a small, family-size crew to be concerned about the weather, but in a big crew, knowledge of temperature readings thirty below zero might intimidate some of the less robust. What they didn't know wouldn't hurt them. But the forest sheltered the men working among the trees. It was on the landings and skidways during loading or decking operations that the wind could whip around the corners and cause the whiskers of a man's face to frost up, and the nostrils and bellies of the horses to show white. Still, no matter what the chill factor - an expression unheard of - there is no record of any crew that ever stalled because of the cold. Deep snow, or no snow could hold up operations, but not the cold.

The men were tough in body and in mind, and they were hungry. Many of them were immigrants, ready to suffer almost any discomfort to get a job. Oral tradition tells of some Polish immigrants in camp near Bevent (Marathon County) who, on arrival, were so poor that they could not afford wool socks inside their boots. But they defied the cold and kept on working.

## EAGLEHERALD FILES

Taken from EagleHerald, August 10, 2001

**100 YEARS AGO:** Holmes & Son will put in 40 million feet of logs more for the Hamilton & Merryman and the N. Ludington companies. Operations are in progress and a good part of the stock has been put in. From Wm. Hall, the superintendent who is in the city today, we learn that the logging road is being extended several miles to penetrate further a big timber tract.

**50 YEARS AGO:** The Crivitz Board of Education, in a six hour session, voted to offer a contract to high school athletic coach John Hickey of Green Bay. John Weiler, considered a likely candidate, informed the board he did not want the coaching position. The refusal of the old three-man school board to renew his contract resulted in a student strike in March.

**25 YEARS AGO:** The Wisconsin DNR announced that more than \$58,000 in state and federal matching funds were awarded to local units of government for public recreational facilities in Marinette County from July 1, 1975 to July 1, 1976. The city of Marinette received \$24,998 for construction of a fishing walkway on the new Hattie Street Bridge.

**5 YEARS AGO:** In a five person race for the office of Menominee County sheriff, to be vacated by Dennis Kenney, Republican Thomas Unger and Democrat Michael Kaufman emerged the winners. The two will square off in November. On the Republican ticket, Unger received 1,281 votes; Michael Raygo snared 446 votes and Brian Neumeier received 115 votes.



**SET ASIDE THESE DATES & ENJOY  
FALL IN SHEBOYGAN COUNTY**

## **FHAW 2005 ANNUAL MEETING**

**Greenbush & Sheboygan County  
Historical Society Museum**

**Friday & Saturday**

**September 30th & October 1st**

**Friday Tour will feature the:**

- **Wadehouse • Herrling Sawmill**
- **Kettle Moraine State Forest**
- **Sheboygan County**

**Historical Society Museum**

- **A Furniture Factory in Sheboygan**



**Saturday Meeting will be held in the lower auditorium of the Shebygan County Historical Society County Museum. Tentative speakers are expected to include the History of furniture production, Restoration of the Herrling water powered sawmill, and Timber Rafting on the Great Lakes. Also, on Saturday we will hold our 'Famous' Artifacts Auction and the Membership Annual Meeting.**

# Forest History Association of Wisconsin, Inc.

## - Membership Application -

Please enroll me as a member and participant in the Association's program of developing the educational and historical aspects of

- \_\_\_\_\_ Student Membership (\$5.00)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Individual Membership (\$15.00)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Family Membership (\$25.00)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Non Profit Organization Membership (\$25.00)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Corporate Membership (\$50.00)
- \_\_\_\_\_ Individual Life Membership (\$250.00)

Other Contributions:

- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Student Awards
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Capital Fund
- \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Operations



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Detach and mail this application with payment to:

**Executive Secretary**  
**Forest History Association of Wisconsin, Inc.**  
**P.O. Box 1001**  
**Marinette, WI 54143-1001**

Detach along line

Detach along line

## Committee Chairs 2004-2005

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### Forestry Hall of Fame

**Don Lambrecht**

### Publicity

**Carl Krog**

### Scholarship

**John Saemann**

### Distinguished Service Awards

**Randy Rohe**

### Membership

**Dean Einspahr**

### Publications - *Ghost of the Forest*

**Randy Rohe**

### 2004 Annual Meeting

**John Grosman**

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### Exhibits

**John Grosman**

### Archives

**Pete Shrake**

1017A Parkside Ave #204

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(608) 355-9884

### Proceedings Editor

**Stephen Sydow**

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Forest History Association of Wisconsin Members are encouraged to submit items of interest for this newsletter to the editor:

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Editor, FHAW

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