

Volume 31

Number 1



---

A quarterly newsletter from the

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

P.O. Box 1001  
Marinette, WI 54143

**Winter 2006**

## Officers and Directors 2005-2006

---

**Sara Witter Connor**

*President, Editor*

P.O. Box 366  
Laona, WI 54541

**Miles Benson**

*Vice President*

2511 Lovewood Drive  
Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494  
(715) 423-4203  
mkjdbens@charter.net

**Dr. John Kotar**

*Secretary*

**Madison, WI**

**Robert Walkner**

*Treasurer*

3103 Maplewood Street  
Two Rivers, WI 54241  
(920) 793-4010  
anvils@lakefield.net

**Donald Lambrecht**

*FHAW Representative*

1665 Patton Street  
Green Bay, WI 54301-4542  
ALTEFURSTER@aol.com

**Tom Albrecht**

6031 Opperrman Way  
Shawano, WI 54166  
(715) 526-6728

Thomas.albrecht@dnr.state.wi.us

**Robert Brisson**

529 River Drive  
Menominee, MI 49858  
(906) 863-6850  
kbrisson@cybrzn.com

**Dean Einspahr**

2808 Crestview Drive  
Appleton, WI 54915  
DWEINSPAHR@aol.com

**Carl Bauman**

1119 Florence Street  
Marinette, WI 54143  
(715)732-2168  
hnkbaumann@cybrzn.com

**Jim Adamson**

345 Glacier Drive  
Green Bay, WI 54302  
adamsonJL@aol.com

**Dr. John Kotar**

Eau Claire, WI  
jkotar@wisc.edu





# *Chips and Sawdust*

Volume 31, Number 1

## Table of Contents

From the President's Chair.....	pg. 2-3
State's Forest Up for Grabs.....	pg. 4-8
Trout Lake Tree Nursery From the Paul Brenner Collection.....	pg. 8
Hein's "Y" Track by Brad Pagels.....	pg. 9-10
Recollections: Paul Brenner Remembers The Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company.....	pg. 11
FHAW Membership Application.....	pg. 12

---



**CHECK  
OUT**

**[www.foresthistorywi.com](http://www.foresthistorywi.com)**

**Our Website!**



# From The President's Chair

This letter came from Michael Edmonds of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at the suggestion of its director. The SHSW is soliciting our assistance on this project. This is one way that FHAW can insure that historical and forestry curriculum inaccuracies end. Please take the time to review the online dictionary and make suggestions.

The Online Dictionary of Wisconsin History contains several thousand terms embracing all aspects of Wisconsin history, and grows a little every day. We're continually adding new content ourselves, and so are the users of it. Every day two or three contact me with questions or corrections, and one or two people a week submit new entries to it through the online form that we provide.

A month or so ago, I added a selection of terms from Sorden and Ebert's "Logger's Words of Yesteryears." (Madison, 1956). This book-length glossary began as an amateur's survey of elderly northern Wisconsin residents in the 1930s, and over two decades expanded to include words that had appeared in printed works, shepherded through the press by Sorden, a UW professor. We could use it on our web site because they failed to renew the book's copyright and it passed into the public domain. I treated glossaries of architecture, railroads, farming, mining, and Great Lakes maritime terms the same way; search "architecture" and you'll get the picture.

My goal is not to include every logging term but merely those that someone reading books or primary sources about Wisconsin might encounter. Searching the dictionary with the term "logging" will bring them all up; so, too, will clicking on this immense

URL: [http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=view&term\\_id=9501&search\\_term=logging](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=view&term_id=9501&search_term=logging)

You and your colleagues could help, if you'd like to, by looking over that list and suggesting important terms that I, in my ignorance, didn't think to include. You could write your own definitions for them and submit them online here:

<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=add>

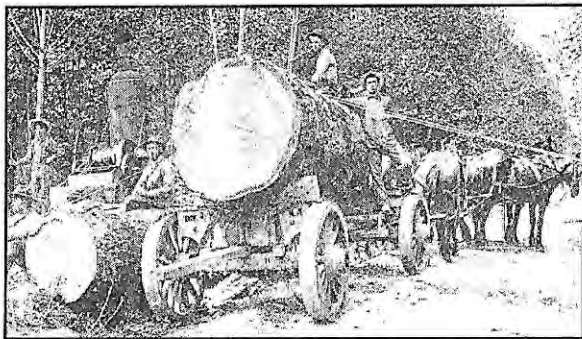
In the "source" box we need you to put the equivalent of a footnote or bibliography entry, citing how you know that your term and definition are accurate. You can use other dictionary entries as a model for these citations. We have volunteers as far away as Quebec contributing terms and definitions this way, in the areas of Wisconsin history that most interest them. Of course, we edit and even reject some suggestions -- the dictionary's not a free-for-all \* but the vast majority of submissions have been helpful and appropriate.

Let me know, if you have any questions, and feel free to start submitting entries through <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary/index.asp?action=add> any time you like.

Best wishes,  
Michael Edmonds

During this winter, I was asked to assist in researching a "Logging Wagon." A wagon belonging to the Somers Lumber Company in Somers, Montana was restored by

Ray Riel of Whitefish, Montana. Used in western logging, I am trying to find the wagon a home in a museum before it becomes a gypsy wagon or a hunting camp wagon. Any information that anyone can provide would be greatly appreciated. This picture is courtesy of Weyerhaeuser Archives, Megan Moholt, Archivist. The logging wagon is circa 1907. The wagon is expandable in the middle.



**END OF THE HAUL** for ten-horse team in 1907. Logs were skidded to river bank landing where rolling jacks were used to get them into the water. "Grease monkey" at head of team carries swab and pail of heavy oil for greasing cross logs.



The Snowy Owls are an anomaly in the Flathead Valley. Usually there may be one or two. I saw 13! The Meadow Vole population has either decimated or eradicated. The owls are feasting on a Meadow Vole population explosion in the Flathead Valley. They have a wing span of four feet and are spectacular to see in the wild. My experience was enhanced meeting Dan Casey of the American Bird Conservancy, who was talking about the owls on site. He generously provided the picture.

**Sara Connor**  
**FHAW Board President**

**MARK YOUR CALENDARS • MARK YOUR CALENDARS**

## **31ST ANNUAL MEETING**

### **Forest History Association of Wisconsin**

**September 22 & 23, 2006**

**Camp 5 Museum, Laona, WI**

**TOURS:** Pine River Lumber Company - Forest Management  
 Cleereman Industries - Sawmill Equipment Manufacturers  
 Camp 5 Museum

**SPEAKERS:** Brad Pagel: Goodyear Lumber Company in Vilas County  
 Sara Connor - "Wisconsin Plywood Industries Contribution to WWII"  
 U.S. Forest Service - A History of the Nicolet National Forest  
 Robert Laplander - Lumberjacks in WWI

Auction, "The History of Logging in the Northwoods" speaker Mike Monte  
 & Dinner Friday Night

Pheasant Hunting & Sporting Clay Course at Heritage Hunt Club, Laona

forest land in the state. With more than 500,000 acres under ownership, the company has brought a new style of forest management.

Plum Creek has cut timber more aggressively than previous owners, according to public records. It's also selling land. And in an unusual step for big timber owners in the state, it is actively developing properties for the residential real estate market.

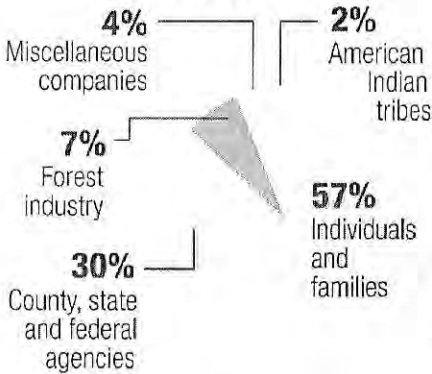
The change in forest ownership is "unprecedented - it's much more aggressive than at anytime in the past," said Paul DeLong, administrator of the division of forestry for the DNR.

But is it a crisis?

### 16 Million Acres of Forest

Drive through the North Woods and much of the forest seems unchanged. Most of the 16 million acres of forest in Wisconsin is held by individuals -

#### NORTH WOODS FOREST OWNERSHIP IN WISCONSIN



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Journal Sentinel

about 57%, with governments owning 30%. Industrial forests add up to just 7%. However, DeLong said, "Things are not stable right now."

DeLong and others are worried that growing development pressure and changing ownership patterns could pose new environmental problems or exacerbate old ones.

For example, the assault from invasive species could grow as more owners put their imprint on the land.

And as large parcels get split up, contiguous blocks of forest land could be lost. That could harm some wildlife, such as the gray wolf.

Botanist Don Waller of the University of Wisconsin-Madison is

worried that old-growth forests, already a tiny piece of the landscape, will grow more minuscule.

"From an ecological point of view, I am very concerned," Waller said.

The threat of fire also could become greater.

"It just means there are more people driving their cars down the road, emptying their ash can," said Wayne Kinnally, chief of a volunteer fire department in the Town of Nokomis in Oneida County.

"When it was a large block of forest, you didn't have that."

With forest land growing in popularity, public access is more difficult because some owners are removing acreage from the state forest crop law. The law give owners a property tax break of up to 90% in exchange for keeping their property open for activities such as hunting and hiking. The forests' popularity also is driving up land prices.



# STATE'S FORESTS UP FOR GRABS

## Some fear changes will destroy pristine North Woods

Taken from the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel - Posted November 19, 2005  
 Written by Lee Bergquist

**Tomahawk** - Like never before, Wisconsin's private forests are up for sale, and there is growing worry that this enormous transfer of land could harm the health of the North Woods.

The sell-off is driven by factors as complex as globalization of the paper industry and as simple as people's yearning for land.

Paper companies - many of them homegrown - are shedding vast stretches of forests and selling them to companies that specialize in owning timberland. Today, Wisconsin trees are part of Wall Street investment portfolios.

And as consumers hunger for a piece of up north, industrial forest land is being parceled off and sold to individual buyers. Whole subdivisions are sprouting out of woods that as recently as a year ago were a source of wood for industry.

New owners are snapping up property near forest land that Tom Weizenicker first started buying when he was 15 years old. So he recently bought more.

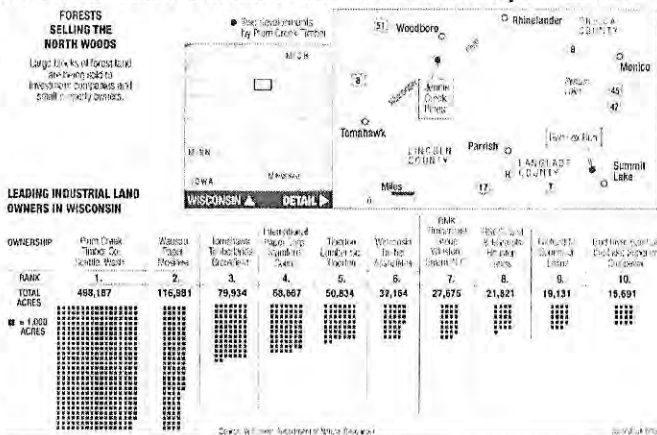
"It's a wall," said Weizenicker, 64, of Tomahawk. "I'm buying protection."

A retired forester for a paper company, he recently added 40 acres to property he owns along Killarney Lake in Oneida County.

"We've done well in life," he said. "But land is our most sacred possession."

All told, more than 1 million acres of forest were sold in Wisconsin between 1997 and 2002, according to the most recent data from the state Department of Natural Resources.

Put another way, 94% of industrial forests changed hands in those five years, the DNR said. Today, huge parcels are on the block.



Wausau Paper Corp. of Mosinee is more than doubling the land it will sell in Wisconsin to 42,000 acres.

Also, International Paper of Stamford, Conn., is preparing to solicit bids on 68,667 acres in northern Wisconsin as part of a massive corporate reorganization.

As forest land went up for sale, Plum Creek Timber Co. of Seattle moved into Wisconsin, went on a buying spree and became the No. 1 owner of private

"Plum Creek is a timber company and that is our core business," said spokeswoman Kathy Budinick. "We also recognize that some of our land is valuable for other purposes, so we do sell land from time to time."

Now, Plum Creek has entered subdivision development in Wisconsin.

In Langlade County, Plum Creek won approval in February to re-zone 1,524 acres of forest land for residential use - the largest zoning change in county history. The development's first phase - Red Fox Run - involves almost 600 acres, the lots begin selling in the spring, the company said.

"If there would have been opposition, I would have voted against it," said Mike Klimoski, chairman of the zoning committee. "I thought it was a pretty big step to be taking, but I have to go with what the people's wishes were."

Residents at a January 31 public hearing in Antigo were more concerned that a snowmobile trail would continue to run through the property. (The company said it will.)

One resident, Lori Regni of Elcho, raised questions, and in an interview said "people like me are not trying to stop it. But Langlade County is moving from an agricultural and forest county to a residential county, and I am not sure we are prepared for that."

To the north, in the Town of Woodboro in Oneida County, Plum Creek has turned a towering stand of red pines, formerly owned by Consolidated Papers and Stora Enso, into a 23-lot subdivision called Jennie Creek Pines.

A half-dozen homes have been etched into one and two acre sites on sandy land that slopes gently toward Jennie Creek, a tributary of the Wisconsin River.

But as Jennie Creek went up, the Woodboro Town Board in April declared a moratorium on new subdivisions until officials can re-write zoning regulations to ensure that developments are built on larger parcels.

Residents fear that as more rural subdivisions spring up, local services will be stretched and the rural character of the town will be lost, said Jeanne Cox, the town chairwoman.

But Plum Creek's Budinick said the two Wisconsin projects have to be put in context. "It's quite a small percentage of our total holdings," she said.

In addition to developing its own subdivisions, another change exacted by Plum Creek is that it is logging land more aggressively than previous owners.

Plum Creek has paid \$363,954 in forest yield taxes in less than three years, DNR figures show. On the same land, Stora Enso and Consolidated Papers paid \$474,060 in taxes, but over 14 years.

### **Logging Increases Too**

Timber values have increased in recent years, and the company has used accepted management practices, said Mike Lietz, who oversees the forest tax law for the DNR.

But the company is logging far more heavily than former owners - Consolidated Papers and Stora Enso, Lietz said.

"Every one of these companies is pushing the resource as hard as they can



Northern forest land values have increased an average of 10% per year over the past decade, said Edward F. Steigerwaldt Jr. of Steigerwaldt Land Services of Tomahawk.

Many parcels are selling for up to \$2,500 an acre - and some smaller parcels for even more, he said.

Years ago, it was mostly hunters who bought woods, Steigerwaldt said. But now there are many buyers - those who can't afford property on water, recreational users and people looking for a place to put their money.

"Land has turned out to be a very good investment," he said.

How good?

Last year, during a 5½ hour auction, a utility company, Wisconsin Public Service Corp. of Green Bay, netted \$12.2 million for 240 acres of forest on the Peshtigo River in Marinette County. Waterfront property routinely commands higher prices than forest land.

For buyers, it was an emotional roller coaster as one group tried to buy 75% of all of the acreage, and others were forced to counter-offer, said Roger Trudeau, the utility's director of real estate. The company is now selling another 1,300 acres along the Wisconsin River in Lincoln County.

As pressure on the land mounts, the DNR has spent millions of taxpayer dollars to ensure public access to forests that are already open to the public.

Using money from the state stewardship fund, the DNR in June approved spending \$9.2 million for an 18,512-acre easement from Plum Creek in Langlade County that includes six miles of the Ice Age Trail. The federal government is committing \$2 million.

In 2002, the DNR paid \$7.2 million, including \$5 million from the federal government, for a 35,337-acre easement in Iron, Oneida, Lincoln and Marathon counties from Tomahawk Timberlands Group, a Brookfield-based investment company headed by developer Jon Hammes.

In both cases, the companies had opened their land in exchange for major property tax cuts. But state officials feared the lands' growing marketability meant it could have been sold off.

Capitalizing on that market, Plum Creek and others are selling land, once earmarked for forests, for home development.

"We have certainly seen land that a decade ago was part of a large block of forest land and is now being cut into 10s and 40s," said DeLong, the DNR's chief forester.

In three years, Plum Creek says it has sold 43,000 acres from holdings that once totaled 551,000 acres in Wisconsin.

Of that, 21,322 acres were sold to the Bad River Chippewa tribe, and most of the rest was sold to private landowners.

"Clearly, one of the things that Plum Creek has learned is that they have worked very hard to recognize all of the possible income streams off their land," said Mike Clutter, a forest finance expert at the University of Georgia.

"If there is a higher and better use, they will pursue it."

Plum Creek agrees.

- and they have to in order to stay competitive in the global marketplace," Lietz said.

Wisconsin got to this point in the late 1990s when paper became a global commodity, and competition pushed prices lower and forced paper companies to look for ways to grow more efficient.

Wisconsin's paper industry, the biggest paper-making state in the country, shuttered 13% of its capacity between 1999 and 2003, according to the Wisconsin Economic Development Institute Inc.

With less capacity, companies were less dependent on their forests.

"All of a sudden the corporate mentality changed to 'Let's liquidate the land asset and let's use those dollars in other ways,'" Richard Steffes, director of real estate for the DNR.

Meanwhile, money began flowing into investment companies that found assets such as real estate and timber attractive, said Clutter of the University of Georgia.

Federal tax policy further spurred timber investments, Clutter said, because real estate investment trusts such as Plum Creek don't pay corporate income taxes. Plum Creek reorganized into an investment trust in 1999 and is publicly traded.

So where does all this lead? Do the North Woods face a death by 1,000 paper cuts?

The DNR's DeLong said that the state has tools in its quiver: tax breaks for keeping land open to the public, the state's stewardship fund, potentially, federal dollars to subsidize future purchases.

"Some of our forests have fundamentally, irrevocably changed," he said. "The concern is if we sit back, the problem will only compound itself."

---

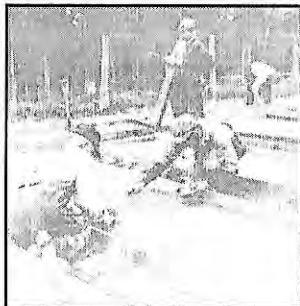
## Trout Lake Tree Nursery, Boulder Junction

-From the Paul Brenner Collection-

The Wisconsin Conservation Department's first tree nursery was started in 1911 at the Trout Lake Forestry Headquarters in Boulder Junction.



**PREPARING THE BEDS:** After the soil was tilled and smoothed out by hand, the furrows to put the seed into were made with the rig shown above.



**SEEDING:** Hand seeding the seed in rows in the seed beds at the Trout Lake tree nursery.



**COVERING:** After the seed was placed in the furrows at the Trout Lake Nursery, dirt was smoothed over them by hand.

# HEIN'S "Y" TRACK

Submitted by Brad Pagels

Chicago & Northwestern Railway  
Bonita Line ~ Hein's "Y" Track  
T31N R14E

Township of  
Wolf River,  
Langlade County, WI

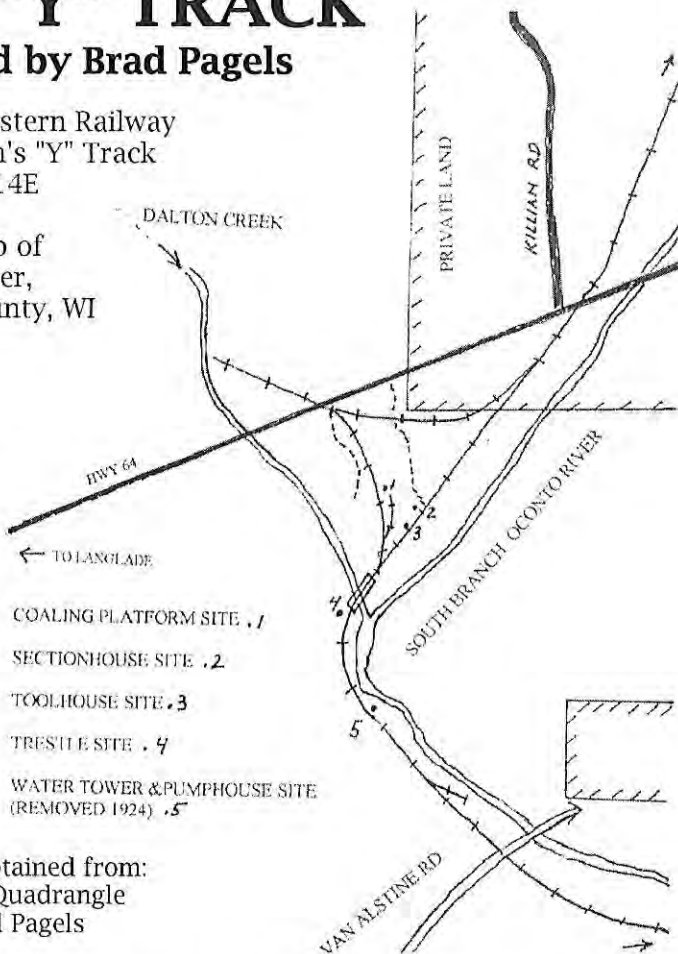
**LEGEND**

+++++ Bonita Line  
Railroad Grade

▬ Roads

▬ Trail

Scale 1" =  
1,320 feet



Map information obtained from:  
USGS "Langlade" Quadrangle  
Drawn by Brad Pagels

This "Y" Track served an important function in the operations of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway's Bonita Branch. (Chips & Sawdust, Winter 2005, "The Bonita Line Railroad Grade", page 11, Map point 12a.)

The C&NW Historical Society has provided an original map of this part of the Bonita Line which assisted the writer in locating the sites of structures that were built by the railroad.

In 1916 this line was built on 100 foot wide corridor through the property of Matthias Hein, hence the name of this facility Hein's "Y" Track.

Following west from Van Alstine Road the grade is in drivable condition up to the point where the snowmobile trail turns off from it. After passing a short spur (400 feet long, built 1920) in a red pine plantation, one arrives at the Water Tower and Pumphouse Site. At this point, the Grade runs along side of the South Branch Oconto River on somewhat of a ledge. There is a hill rising on the south side and on the north a steep bank descending to the river. At the level of the river, a short length of laminated timber is seen poking out of the ground which measures 12x12 inches on the end and has some galvanized threaded bolts. The



## **The Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company**

(Taken from The Lakeland Times - Dec. 16, 2005)

by Paul Brenner

The Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company took care of the logging dams on the Manitowish River in Vilas County. One on Rest Lake, one on the river below Boulder Lake and one on the river in Section 15 T42N R7E that helped get the logs down from Fishtrap Lake and High Lake.

The dam on the outlet of Rest Lake raised the water level up to Island Land and also to Wild Rice Lake. Because there was little current in the Rest Lake Flowage, they had a log boom where the Manitowish River entered the Island Lake and another boom where the Trout River entered Wild Rice Lake.

Above the boom they made rafts of these logs and had this steam paddle boat named "Skid Do" bring the log rafts through the Rest Lake Flowage to the dam on Rest Lake.

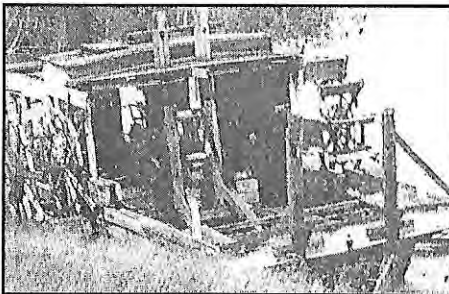
The rafts were then taken apart and the logs sluiced through the dam. After the Milwaukee Railroad got to the area in 1905 they built log hoists, one on Boulder Lake just east of the YMCA camp, one on the north shore of Rest Lake and probably others.

The Northwestern Railroad also had a hoist in the Stepping Stone Lake area. At the hoists the logs were loaded on the railroad cars.

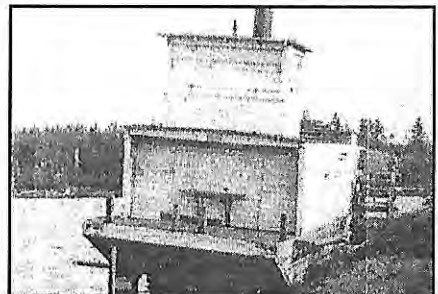
The picture of the "Skid-Do" was taken by Joe Ilg Sr. with a 1910+/- year date.

Just before the lakes froze each fall they would park the "Skid-Do" at the water's edge and then open the dam to let enough water out so that it would sit high and dry over the winter.

If any work needed to be done on the "Skid-Do" the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company had a logging camp close by, to the west of the dam and the present town of Manitowish Waters.



The "Skid-Do" after the logging was done and the steam engine had been removed.



"Skid-Do"  
The steam paddle boat.

-Pictures courtesy of the University of Wisconsin Guenther Collection

structure was removed in August of 1924, according to an AFE (Authority for Expenditure) filed by the railroad to the Interstate Commerce Commission. With the Bonita Line crossing the river several times, trainmen used the locomotive's air pump to draw water.

The next site is the Dalton Creek crossing where the grade slopes to the edge of the creek rather quickly but, the C&NW map indicated a piling bridge about 110 feet in length that spanned this small valley. Some of the grade was used as fill material to strengthen the culvert that was replaced in the mid 1970's.

North of Dalton Creek is the junction for the southern part of the "Y" Track. A short distance further is another short spur that leads to the Coaling Platform Site. Coal can be found beneath the duff layer in this red pine plantation established by the CCC's in the 1930's. No other evidence of structure is found on this site today. According to Joe Follmar's book about C&NW structures, coaling stations were anything from simple bins to elevated hoppers. While Mr. Follmar indicated there was a water tower at Bonita Junction, there was nothing mentioned about the structures at Hein's.

The south track eventually meets the north part of the "Y" Track just south of Highway 64. At this point, a single track was built up to Dalton Creek on a high bank. Back on the Main Line at the junction and further north a remnant of a wooden foundation marks the site of a toolhouse that stored the equipment needed for track maintenance. This building was 8 feet wide by 34 feet long. North, beyond the toolhouse, is the Section House Site which is indicated by a wooden foundation. This was a dwelling for a sectionman and his family. The section man was ready at all times to make necessary repairs on the track.

The snowmobile trail turns west from the grade. The grade runs through underbrush and eventually onto private land. Following west on the property line, the north switch track can be found. At the survey monument, the spur begins to run on high fill and crosses the trail.

This "Y" Track was built to allow engines to turn around and point forward to the Gillett to Tipler Main Line at Bonita. From 1923 to 1928 an average of 78,000 tons of logs were hauled over Bonita Line per year and an average of 9,200 tons of pulpwood per year, plus other forest products, such as poles and bark. In 1928, the Oconto Lumber Company ended its rail operations at the West End on the Langlade/Oconto County Line and began hauling timber north to the C&NW's Flanders Spur near Carter. The figures above are found in the C&NW's request to abandon the westerly 6.5 miles of the Bonita Line filed with the ICC in 1929.

#### References cited,

Joe Piersen, C&NW Historical Society Archives

#### Interstate Commerce Commission Reports

Finance Docket No. 7135, Submitted January 11, 1929. Decided March 11, 1929

AFE A-11206.25 Removal of water station at Hein's

# Forest History Association of Wisconsin, Inc.

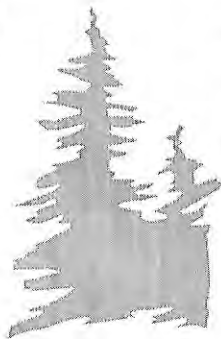
## - Membership Application -

Please enroll me as a member and participant in the Association's program of developing the educational and historical aspects of Wisconsin's forestry and logging industry. Attached is payment for:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 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:

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

**P.O. Box 1001**

**Marinette, WI 54143-1001**

Detach along line

Detach along line



## Committee Chairs

### 31st Annual Meeting

Sara Connor (Camp 5 Museum)  
P.O. Box 366  
Laona, WI 54541  
SWCN6488SC@aol.com

### 32nd Annual Meeting

Sara Connor & Miles Benson (Madison)

### 33rd Annual Meeting

(Western Wisconsin)

### 34th Annual Meeting

Open

### Archives

### Forestry Hall of Fame Representative

Donald Lambrecht  
1665 Patton Street  
Green Bay, WI 54301-4542  
ALTEFURSTER@aol.com

### Scholarship & Distinguished Service Awards

Michael Sohasky  
1435 Neva Road  
Antigo, WI 54409  
(715) 627-1025  
sohasky@verizon.net

### Publicity

### Annual Proceedings Editor

John Mann (via interns)  
Stephen Sydow  
(715) 836-5850  
mannjw@uwec.edu

### Auction at Annual Meetings

Karl Baumann  
1119 Florence Street  
Marinette, WI 54143  
(715) 732-2168  
hnkbaumann@cybrzn.com

### Exhibits

Miles Benson  
2511 Lovewood Drive  
WI Rapids, WI 54494  
(715) 423-4203  
mkjdbens@charter.net

Thomas Albrecht  
N6031 Opperrman Way  
Shawano, WI 54166  
(715) 526-6728

Thomas.albrecht@dnr.state.wi.us

### Chips & Sawdust Editor

Sara Connor

### FHAW Website

Sara Connor

---

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

Sara Connor, Editor, FHAW  
P.O. Box 366,  
Laona, WI 54541  
Phone: (715) 674-2140 or (406) 863-2210  
Email: SWCN6488SC@aol.com

---

The post office will not forward bulk 3rd class mail.  
Please inform the secretary of any change in address.

