

A Newsletter
From

Forest History
Association of Wisconsin, Inc.
403 McIndoe Street
Wausau, WI 54401

February 1994

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WCC TEN YEARS OLD IN 1993

Few members of FHAW, nor even much of the general public, are aware of the existence of the Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC) or know of its accomplishments over the past ten years. That agency was created in 1983 with its primary missions of: 1) To employ jobless young men and women, 18 to 25 years of age, throughout the state; 2) To conserve, develop, enhance or maintain Wisconsin's natural resources through conservation efforts of lasting benefit; 3) To encourage and develop work skills, cooperation and discipline for all corps members through meaningful work experience and training opportunities.

Contemporary history was made when those missions were achieved to a remarkable degree during the past ten years. During that period, employment was given to over 5,000 jobless young adults on 400 projects, a majority of which served to improve Wisconsin's natural resources. A high percentage of those projects involved tree-planting, timber stand improvement, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, erosion control and the construction of nature trails and recreational structures.

In many respects, the WCC parallels the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930s, which served as a model. However, the difference between the two agencies is that the WCC employs both men and women and their work places are local rather than in remote forest locations and housed in residential camps.

The many testimonials given the accomplishments of the WCC over the past ten years were summed up by Governor Tommy Thompson when he was quoted as saying: "One of the smartest things we did in this state was to create the Wisconsin Conservation Corps."

1993 TREE PLANTING REPORTED BY DNR

The annual report by the DNR on nursery tree distribution and planting for 1993 provides many interesting statistics disclosing the extent of reforestation activities in Wisconsin. The collective distribution of trees from all state, county and federal nurseries totalled nearly 19 million, of which 15 million went to private landowners. At the county level, Douglas County led all others with over one million, followed by Marinette County with 787,000. A surprising third place was occupied by Door County's 779,000 trees.

Red pine was the most planted species, 9 1/2 million, followed by white pine, 3 million, and lesser numbers of other conifers. As the result of sky-rocketing stumpage prices for red oak sawtimber, and the increasing demand for seedlings of that species, nursery production has been increased to the extent that almost one million were distributed in 1993.

It is of special interest to note that over 2 1/2 million trees were planted on 23 county forests, but only three-quarters of a million on state forests. Of the 15 million on private lands, 1 1/2 million were planted on forest industry lands, not including industry plantings with company-produced stock. Consolidated Papers and Georgia-Pacific, which have their own tree nurseries, annually plant several million seedlings on their cutover lands as a part of their sustained yield programs.

TREE PLANTING LEADERS IN WISCONSIN

Two corporate members of the Forest History Association, Consolidated Papers and Georgia-Pacific, led all other tree planting organizations, public agencies or private, in tree planting in 1993. Both companies operate their own tree nurseries for the seedlings needed to reforest their industrial forest lands. Consolidated reported that it planted 3,034 acres with 2,700,000 trees; that continued a reforestation program that began in 1930 and which has resulted in over 70,000 acres of plantations since that time. Georgia-Pacific has also carried on a continuous tree planting program that was initiated by its predecessor, Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company, by planting 1,400,000 trees on 1,600 acres in 1993. Nekoosa-Edwards began its forestry program in 1925 with the establishment of the first industry-operated tree nursery in the Lake States. Georgia-Pacific plans to plant over 3 million trees from its Nepco Lake Nursery during the 1994 spring planting season.

REFERENCE LIBRARY RECEIVES ANOTHER OUTSTANDING DONATION

A historically significant addition to the Association's reference library has been received from the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company (WVIC) of Wausau. Titled Stewards of the Wisconsin, this beautifully printed and profusely illustrated, 150-page, hard cover book is one that many FHAW members may want to make a part of their personal library collections.

The book was authored and published by a well known historian and Association member, Michael J. Goc of Friendship, WI.

Stewards of the Wisconsin provides a detailed account of the development of the regulation of that river's flow over a period of 86 years since WVIC was chartered as a flood control and water conservation firm. To quote from the book's dust jacket "(It) charts the expansion of WVIC's stewardship from its days as a tender of a dozen timber and earth logging dams through the gigantic river development schemes of the 1930s and 1940s" and "... the company was touted (in the 1950s) as the 'boss' of the 'hardest working river in the nation'..." Over the years, WVIC's stewardship has expanded to include multi-use management, including river and lake ecology, shoreline maintenance, recreation and even archaeological preservation.

WVIC has distributed Stewards of the Wisconsin free of charge to hundreds of public and school libraries, historical societies and other non-profit groups throughout Wisconsin. The book is also on sale at selected bookstores in the Wisconsin River Valley and can be obtained by writing to WVIC, 2301 North Third St., Wausau, WI, 54403.

"AMERICA'S FORESTS" VIDEOTAPE ACQUIRED BY FHAW

A new videotape titled "America's Forests: A History of Resilience and Recovery" has been added to the Association's library of educational materials. Produced by the USDA Forest Service and distributed by the American Pulpwood Association, the 23 minute film recounts the destruction of the nation's forests over a 200 year period following early colonization along the east coast and the expansion of agriculture and industrialization westward.

The story highlights stress and effects of uncontrolled forest fires, economic factors and the myth of an inexhaustible supply of timber to meet the growing demands. The reversal of the trend is then depicted with the establishment of the national forest system, enlightened forest industry practices and conservation education among private landowners.

This story needs to be told to more segments of the general public, and to school children of all ages in particular. FHAW is making it available to schools at all levels and to non-profit organizations at the nominal cost of \$3.00 to cover postage and handling. Requests for loan of the tape may be sent to: Secretary, FHAW, 403 McIndoe St., Wausau, WI, 54403.

UPDATE ON ROUND LAKE LOGGING DAM

Restoration of the historically significant Round Lake Logging Dam has been an ongoing project on the South Fork of the Flambeau River for the past two years or more. FHAW made a donation toward that project last year because of its importance as one of the last relics of the river-driving era in Wisconsin. The dam has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

An update on the progress being made is reported in a new publication from the Friends of the Round Lake Logging Dam, one of the sponsors of the project, along with the USDA Forest Service of the Chequamegon National Forest. The initial edition of the "Sluiceway News" was published in the fall of 1993.

Phase I of the project, the dismantling of the original dam, is a story in itself, in this four page newsletter. Each step in the process, a painstaking and technical undertaking, was documented.

For the record and for fund-raising promotions, a slide show, photo exhibit and a 5 minute videotape were produced through the joint efforts of the Price County Historical Society , the USDA FS and the Friends organization. The "Sluiceway News" also reports that the timbers and hardware recovered from the dam are being preserved by federal archaeologists for further study and future research.

Phase II of the restoration process is now underway, with actual reconstruction scheduled to start during the summer of 1994. Fund-raising efforts are continuing; in addition to cash donations, supporters may also make in-kind gifts of lumber, hardware, equipment, services and labor.

A reprint of an article, "The Round Lake Logging Dam: A Survivor of Wisconsin's Log Driving Days" by John N. Vogel, that appeared in the "Wisconsin Magazine of History", Spring 1993, is available for \$2.75, including postage. To order, write: Friends of Round Lake Dam, P.O. Box 156, Fifield, WI, 54524, and enclose a check made out to the Price County Historical Society.

Submitted by Frank N. Fixmer

EDITOR'S NOTE

Thanks to all of those who have sent me articles for and provided comments on this newsletter. Keep them coming! Articles or comments may be sent to: Ray Clark, 2720 Lawrence Dr., De Pere, WI, 54115. Phone: 414-336-2164

WABENO LIBRARY ON STATE REGISTER

(The following article was taken from the "Nicolet News", Jan. 94)

The Wabeno Public Library has recently been placed on the State Register of Historic Places. The commemorative log, located on the library grounds, has also been placed on the register.

The research and application work was completed and filed by Keri King. Keri is an archaeological technician with the Forest Service, stationed in Rhinelander. She donated her time to the project. In her letter to the Wabeno Park Commission, Keri says, "Wabeno should be congratulated for their efforts in preserving this building with its historic setting". The next step is placement within the National Register of Historic Places, which should occur soon.

According to the research compiled by Keri, the Wabeno Library was the original Chicago & Northwestern Land Office and was constructed in 1895, two years before the rail lines reached Wabeno. The function of the office was to sell land, both cutover and timbered, to buyers in advance of the railroad construction. This gave the railroad a customer base before the first train reached town. The land prices ranged from \$5 to \$15 per acre. Towns were formed along the line as it was built north, including Padus, Laona, Newald, Long Lake and Tipler, as well as Carter, Townsend and Lakewood to the south. Incentives were offered by the railroad to settlers who wanted to look at and buy the cutover lands, such as rebates on rail tickets. The population of the town grew as the land was logged and sold to settlers.

In 1923, the building was given to the town of Wabeno to be used

as a library. It has served as such for the last 70 years. The white pine log in the kiosk on the grounds was donated by the Jones Lumber Company in 1925. The tree was billed as the largest log from Forest County.

Congratulations are in store for the town of Wabeno for the historic preservation that has been done in the community, and for the ongoing efforts at preservation. Congratulations and "job well done" should also go to Keri King for her successful efforts on this project.

EARLY NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS

Narrow gauge railroads in Wisconsin are usually associated with the timber industry in the forests of the North. The first such enterprise reputedly was begun near Shell Lake in Washburn County in 1881. However, a number of narrow gauge railroads existed well before that time in southern Wisconsin, although not primarily for the hauling of logs or lumber. The Historical Atlas of Wisconsin reported in 1878 as follows:

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS

The "Galena and Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1857. Under its charter, a number of capitalists of the city of Galena, in the state of Illinois, commenced the construction of a narrow (three feet) gauge road, running from that city to Platteville, thirty-one miles in length, twenty miles in Wisconsin.

It runs through a part of La Fayette County to Platteville, in Grant County, and was completed to the latter point in 1875. Surveys are being made for an extension to Wingville, in Grant County.

The "Fond du Lac, Amboy, & Peoria Railway Company" was organized under the general law of the state, in 1874, to build a narrow gauge road from the city of Fond du Lac to the south line of the state in the counties of Walworth or Rock, and it declared its intention to consolidate with a company in Illinois that had projected a line of railroad from Peoria, in Illinois, to the south line of the state of Wisconsin. The road is constructed and in operation from Fond du Lac to Iron Ridge, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, twenty-nine miles from Fond du Lac.

The "Pine River and Steven's Point Railroad Company" was organized by the enterprising citizens of Richland Center, and has built a narrow gauge road from Lone Rock, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, in Richland County, to Richland Center, sixteen miles in length. Its track is laid with wooden rails, and is operated successfully.

The "Chicago & Tomah Railroad Company" organized under the general railroad law of the state, in 1872, to construct a narrow gauge road from Chicago, in Illinois, to the city of Tomah, in Wisconsin. Its president and active manager is D. R. Williams, of Clermont, Iowa, and its secretary is L. M. Culver of Wauzeka. It has graded about forty-five miles, extending from Wauzeka up the valley of the Kickapoo River, in Crawford County, Wisconsin. It expects to have fifty-four miles in operation, to Bloomingdale, in Vernon County, the present year (1877). The rolling stock is guaranteed, and the president is negotiating for the purchase of the iron. South of Wauzeka the line is located to Belmont, in Iowa County. At Wauzeka it will connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line.

The public-spirited citizens of Necedah, in Juneau County, have organized under the general law of the state, and graded a

road-bed from their village to New Lisbon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company's line. The latter company will furnish and lay the iron, and will operate the road. It is thirteen miles in length.

PIONEER WORK WITH AIRCRAFT IN FOREST PROTECTION

(The following article, written by C. L. Harrington, Superintendent of Forests and Parks, is taken from the "Conservation Bulletin", Dec. 1949. The photograph at the center of this newsletter shows the "Curtis flying boat". Thanks to Paul Brenner of Boulder Junction for providing me with a pack of information on this subject.)

Wisconsin used a plane for spotting fires 12 years after the Wright brothers' first flight. As far as we know, this state was first to do so.

Is August 2, 1915 the earliest date on which a heavier than air craft was used officially for the detection and locating of forest fires in the United States? It is certain that this date is the first for such a flight in Wisconsin.

This question naturally comes to mind in connection with the following account of such a flight by Jack Vilas, who had been appointed that summer as the official aviator of the State Board of Forestry by the state forester of Wisconsin, E. M. Griffith.

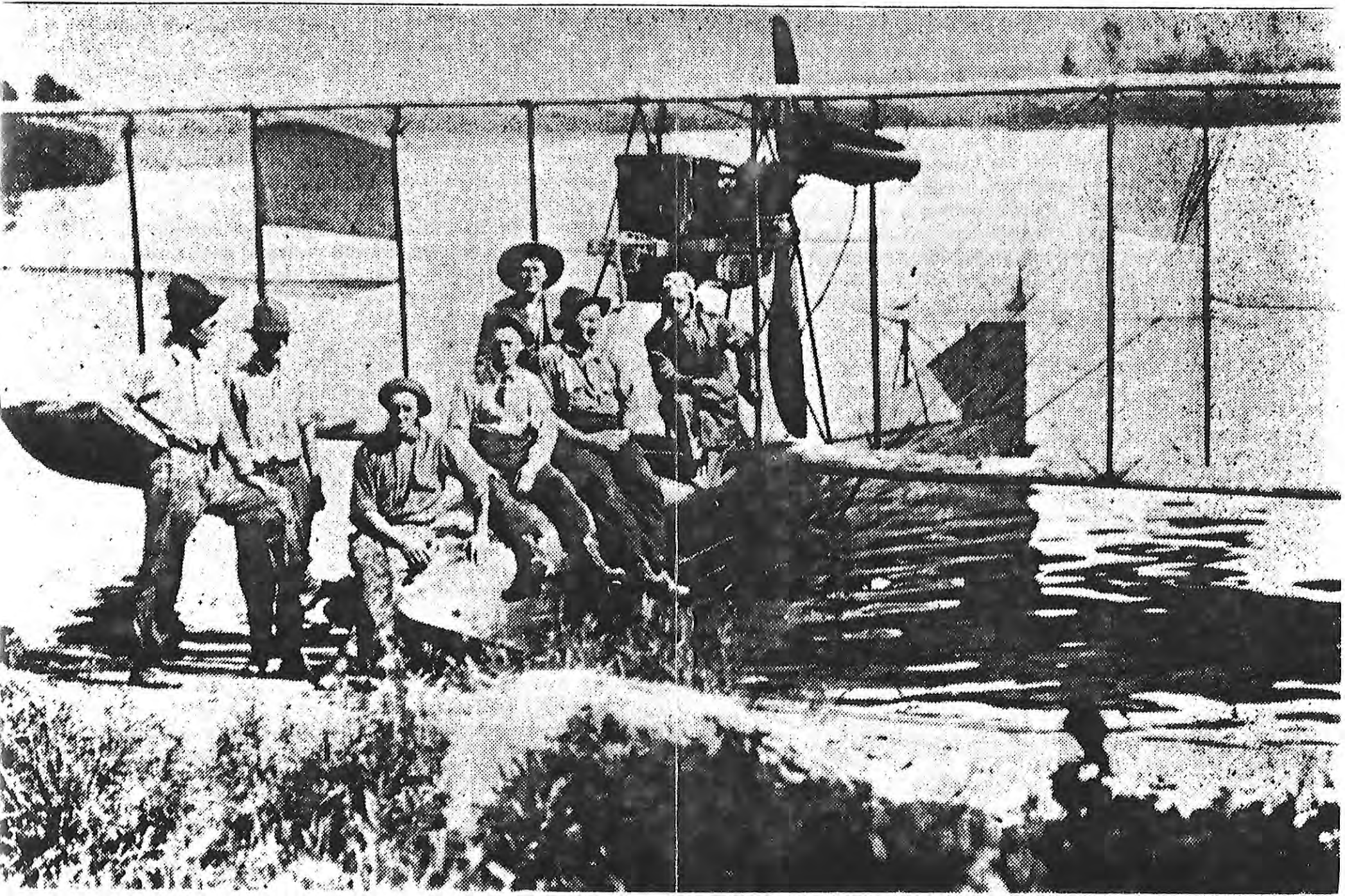
It is well known that heavier than air craft was in use on that date generally around the country, but for the flight as

reported by Mr. Vilas, the significance lies in the fact that he made it for the express and official purpose of forest fire detection. Not only is the date of the first flight for such purposes noteworthy, but it may also be significant that Mr. Vilas made other flights for the same purpose and thus paved the way during the late summer and fall of 1915 for systematic observation in forest fire control from the air.

During the fall of 1915 attempts were also made to carry fire fighters in the machine and to land them, the thought being that the numerous lakes in Vilas, Oneida and Iron Counties would serve as landing places for the Jack Vilas hydroplane and that a fire fighting crew could thus attack a blaze much earlier than via any other kind of transportation then available and especially for the more remote locations which were at that time very numerous. These attempts were not entirely successful because of the limited lifting power of the machine, but for observation purposes the flights were entirely satisfactory and one or two men in addition to the aviator could be taken aloft without difficulty.

Jack Vilas' account is as follows: "On August 2, 1915, at Trout Lake, Vilas County, Wisconsin, accompanied by Ellis Weaver, who was then the chief forester ranger, I made the first official flight for the detection and locating of forest fires for the state of Wisconsin. As far as I know, this was the first time that heavier than air craft had been used officially for this particular purpose. Following this flight I made almost daily official flights during the months of August and September, sometimes with observers and sometimes alone, for the State Board of Forestry."

"It all started like this. One day during the month of July, 1915, Ellis Weaver brought E. M. Griffith, the state forester, over to Mann's resort on Trout Lake where I had a Curtis flying boat that I had shipped up from Chicago. In those days a flight the distance of that between Chicago and Trout Lake (350 miles) would have taken four or five days and a crew of mechanics



following in a special train to keep the machine going."

"After being introduced to Mr. Griffith, I asked him to have a ride and my recollection is that Mr. Weaver went along also. The visibility was good and at 2,000 feet it was easy to see 40 or 50 miles. When we came back, Mr. Griffith was convinced of the potential use of aircraft in aiding the forestry department. I just can't remember whether he asked me or I suggested to him that I use my flying boat the rest of the summer in locating fires for the forestry department. Mr. Griffith seemed quite pleased with the deal and so was I. He said he was going down to Madison that night and that I would receive my appointment and badge in a few days. I told Mr. Griffith that the only salary I wanted was 'many thanks' and my appointment came through reading just that way, 'With a salary of many thanks'. So for the first time in the world aircraft was used for the detection of forest fires."

"I add a quotation from a Wisconsin newspaper of that time: 'Wisconsin Leads Again. Aviator Jack Vilas, the first man in the world to use aircraft in locating forest fires, is appointed official aviator and fire warden as he shows people what he can do. Sees fire 30 miles off.'

"In a few weeks the Milwaukee Journal sent a movie man up to Trout Lake to get 1,000 feet of film on locating and fighting fires with aircraft. He stayed for a week and we got a very good 800 feet of film. The men I can remember who helped were Ellis Weaver, Pete Christensen, Neal Harrington, Jack McDonald, Louis McLane and Ed Kiefer."

"An article I am very proud of appeared in the Chicago Tribune January 20, 1916: 'Adopt Vilas Aero Plan to Detect Forest Fires - Quebec, Que. Announcement was made here today that the superintendent of forest protection of the

Province of Quebec will use aeroplanes in the future to locate forest fires. The idea of detecting forest fires by the use of aerial craft originated with L. A. (Jack) Vilas of Chicago, who conceived the plan while flying over the north woods of Wisconsin, where he used his flying boat for his own and friends' amusement last summer. He has been appointed as aviator and state forest ranger and agreed to make a daily flight in search of fires. The idea at once attracted the attention of the United States and Canadian governments.'

"I believe it was in the fall of 1915 that Mr. Griffith resigned as the head forester and Mr. Moody took his place. Mr. Moody attended a forest fire conference in Boston on January 20 and 21, 1916, and he had with him a copy of the movie reel the Milwaukee Journal had taken. I also had written a paper for him to read on the future use of aircraft in forest protection work. Of course, Mr. Moody was the center of attraction and Wisconsin got some good advertising."

"I have discussed the use of aircraft for forest protection work with a number of the present men in the conservation forestry division and they all are sold on the idea and have mentioned to me how much good the one and only plane owned by the department and stationed at Tomahawk has done, and they are in hopes that more aircraft will be bought in the near future for conservation work."

"I was surprised to find so many of the boys who did not know that the state of Wisconsin was the first state in the Union to adopt aircraft for the detection of forest fires, and as far as I know, it was the first time in the world that a state or government department had used this idea."

"There is one thing I believe is needed that would help a great deal toward the efficiency of the use of aircraft and that is a number of landing strips located in strategic spots. I hope by next year I will hear about a couple of new planes in use by the department together with a number of landing strips."

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

CHRISTY HAUGE, Stevens Point and Eau Claire, retires in February 1994 after 37 years of service to the state of Wisconsin. For the past 13 years he has been affiliated with the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point as a cooperative extension forester. Prior to that he was the county forest administrator for Langlade County. Chris is known state-wide for his leadership and educational efforts with Christmas tree growers and maple syrup producers. He has been particularly active as a member of the Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association, which presented him with its Distinguished Service Award in 1992.

FHAW DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD NOMINATIONS

FHAW members-at-large are invited to submit suggestions for 1994 nominees for consideration by the Board of Directors at its May 1994 meeting. At that time, selections are voted on, by closed ballot, for one individual and one organization to receive recognition for distinguished service in the preservation of Wisconsin forest history. Nominations should include a brief summary of the individual's or organization's contributions and should be sent to: Randall Rohe, UWW, 1500 University Dr., Waukesha, WI 53188.

Recipients of FHAW Distinguished Service Awards for some of the past years are as follows:

INDIVIDUALS

ORGANIZATIONS

Gordon Sorenson	1985	Wisconsin Press Association
Howard Peddle (post-humously) Dr. Richard Brown	1984	Timber Producers Assoc. of Wis. & Mich.
Ken M. Elliott (post-humously) M.N. ("Mully") Taylor	1983	Downsville Lumber Museum
Malcolm Rosholt	1982	Paul Bunyon Logging Camp (Kiwans Club of Eau Claire)
F. G. Wilson	1981	Peshtigo Fire Museum
Frank Fixmer Eldon Marple	1980	Rhineland Logging Museum
Walter Scott	1979	Trees-for-Tomorrow
George Corrigan	1978	Camp Five Logging Museum (Mrs. Gordon R. Conner)
L. G. Sorden	1977	Menominie Logging Camp Museum (M/M Jacque Vallier)

PASSING OF A FHAW MEMBER

WILLIAM O'GARA, 88, of Wisconsin Rapids died Jan. 10, 1994. "Billy" was a charter and loyal member of FHAW, attending most of the annual meetings in his earlier years. An associate of Doc Brown, Laird Ross and James Kaysen, he was very interested in the logging railroads of Wood County, and, of course, his favorite, the Fairchild and North Eastern Railroad. He was born Dec. 3, 1905, in St. Paul to William and Tekla O'Gara. He married Frances "Fawn" Werle in 1938 in Wisconsin Rapids. He spent his youth in Spooner, where he worked on the Omaha Railroad for a time. He was employed by Consolidated Papers Inc., as a production manager, at its Wisconsin Rapids Division, for 26 years, retiring in 1967. His stories and photo albums were entertaining and educational. He was a sincere historian and loved to share his knowledge with others.

DEALER HONORED BY LUMBER GROUP

Reinhardt Krause of Algoma Lumber Company, Algoma, has received the first excellence award from the Lake States Lumber Association. The honor, formally Excellence in the Wood Industry and Responsible Utilization of Our Renewable Resource, was presented in January 1994 at the LSLA winter meeting in Wisconsin Rapids. Krause was selected for his contributions to the lumber industry, including environment, innovation, education and forest renewal. LSLA has more than 250 business members in 20 states and two Canadian provinces.

LOGGING OPERATIONS NEAR STAR LAKE

(The following article, written by Robert J. Ford, is taken from a CCC newsletter, "The Star Lake Meteor, March 16, 1936.)

The frontiers of civilization did not come to this part of Wisconsin until the very end of the nineteenth century. The Indians roamed about freely and the white seldom came this far. Occasionally a trapper would spend some profitable weeks in this vicinity or an adventurer seeking new worlds to conquer, would venture forth to the wilds of northern Wisconsin. The headwaters of the Wisconsin River and those of the Manitowish are only a short distance apart at the present site of Ole Rismon's Lodge. Here during the fur trading days was a portage often used for the transportation of pelts to market. Ruins have been found that indicate a center of trading was located at the portage.

As far back as 1868, the state of Wisconsin created a public park in the immediate vicinity. Four years later the park act was reconsidered, and the land was parcelled out gradually to various lumber companies. For about twenty years none of the lumber companies took active interest in their purchases of land in the vicinity of Star Lake. In 1892 Mr. H. E. Salaich of Hartland, Wisconsin made a trip to an Indian village that was located about three-quarters of a mile east of the site of Camp Two Tower. Nothing is left of the Indian village but a cemetery of about one hundred graves. However, there was a very important result of the visit, for two years later logging really started in this region.

The first camp started as that of William Salsich and Co. of McKenna, Wisconsin. They started operations at Star Lake in 1894, building a camp at the present site of the village of Star Lake. This camp grew rapidly. In a year the camp expanded from

nothing to a thriving lumber town of over eighty houses. A large boarding house was built and a large general store, a butcher shop and a resident physician were included in the new community. Hotel Waldheim, now known as Oliver Lodge, was on the high shore at the northern end of Star Lake. The structures devoted to lumbering included a large saw mill, a planing mill and several iron warehouses. At that time there wasn't any railroad to Star Lake. Supplies were brought by team from Minocqua. The Milwaukee Road completed their line to Star Lake in December 1894. Shortly after that they commenced operations.

The second camp of William Salsich and Co. was also built in 1894. The next year a railroad was built with the cooperation of the Milwaukee Road and only last year Company 650 built a fire lane past the site of Camp Two using the same cut the railroad did to pass around the southwest corner of Camp Two Lake. Several other companies began logging in this territory before the turn of the century. In 1896 the C. A. Goodyear Co. logged north of Ballard Lake and Irving. Two years later they logged south and east of Ballard Lake.

Langley and Alderson began logging the territory east of Star Lake between Lakes Irving, Laura, Star and Dorothy Dunn on the west and Lakes Black Oak, Stormy and Buckatabon on the east, in 1898. They built twenty-four camps in this territory and some of the camps had houses built especially for lumbermen and their families. In some of the camps there were over 100 men employed.

Several other companies also cut in this region. Among them were Brown Bros. of Rhineland, Weyerhauser Co. and Hoffman Bros. of Merrill. It is estimated that one and a half to two billion feet of pine timber were logged from the lands in the vicinity of Star Lake. Salsich and Wilson, who succeeded Williams Salsich Co. in 1898, took out four hundred million feet at their Star Lake mill.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PERSONNEL CHARLES E. BAKER

(The following excerpt is taken from another CCC newsletter, "Crystal Tales", Dec. 1938. This newsletter was published monthly by Camp Crystal Lake.)

Interesting sketches pertaining to the camp personnel will be printed from time to time. It is our desire to run one of these sketches each month, covering experiences of men who are responsible for the operation of Camp Crystal Lake. It gives us much pleasure to publish the surveying experiences of Mr. Charles E. Baker, which appears herewith.

Mr. Baker's knowledge of surveying was obtained originally from a correspondance course taken while attending high school in Antigo. After some years as a private surveyor, Mr. Baker worked for the State Highway Commission in Oneida and Langlade Counties. For about five years in 1928, Mr. Baker became a forest ranger - four years were spent in firefighting and one year previous to joining the CCC in surveying on the Northern State Forest, with headquarters at Trout Lake. He became a foreman in the CCC at its beginning on June 15, 1933, starting at Camp Elcko. He transferred to Camp Star Lake on Nov. 15 of the same year, remaining there till that camp was closed on June 1, 1937. Then to Camp Crystal Lake, where he has remained to the present date. The work up to date consists of trail and land surveying and type mapping. Mr. Baker has a small crew of never more than six men. Present workers are Bensen, Aird, Kiviatkowski, Norman Worden, Rossa.

Mr. Baker is very well liked by the whole company and we all wish to have him with us, as long as time permits.

MEMORIAL TO WHITE PINE INDUSTRY

(From the "American Lumberman", Nov. 19, 1927)

A unique gift to the city of Eau Claire has been made by the New Dells Lumber Co., of this city, in the form of a beautiful specimen of a northern white pine log, 16 feet long and 48 inches in diameter at the butt, scaling 1,000 feet. This log has found a resting place in a handsomely designed covered enclosure in the park just off the main bridge crossing the Chippewa River, where it will remain as a worthy monument to the old white pine lumbering industry which played such an important part in the history of this section of the state.

At one end of the log is affixed a bronze tablet, carrying in raised letters the following verse and historical data, compiled by William W. Bartlett, one of Eau Claire's oldest citizens and recognized authority on the lumber history of Chippewa Valley:

"The earliest settler to rear his crest
In the great, lone land of the new Northwest
Was the old white pine, majestic and tall,
it only a place now in memory's hall."

Less than a century ago the vast pine forests of the Chippewa Valley stood untouched by the hand of man. A quarter of a century later lumbering operations were well established. Another quarter of a century passed and the zenith had been reached, upward of a billion feet being cut in a single year. By 1900 the end was in sight, and now the great white pine lumbering industry has passed into history.

This typical white pine log was cut in Ashland County, on the East Fork of the Chippewa River, in February of the present year. The height of the tree was approximately 100 feet, and its age has been estimated at 200 years.

As a reminder to posterity of a great and picturesque industry in the history of the valley, the New Dells Lumber Co. presents this relic to the citizens of Eau Claire.

Whichever You Prefer

Be it fertile farm land or a beautiful site on one of Wisconsin's scenic lakes in the north, we can supply you in your choice of locations. Our aim is to move as quickly as possible some of the lands we own and therefore are prepped to give you valuable holdings at prices that will interest you.

Address

LAND DEPARTMENT

**Menasha
Wooden Ware
Company**

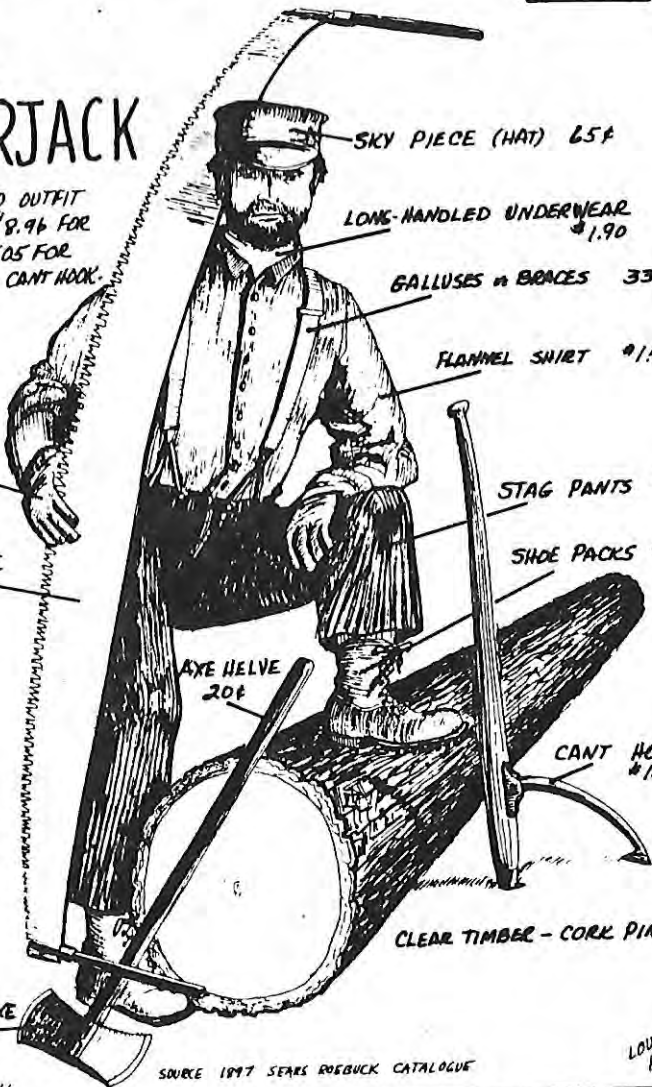
Menasha, Wis.

WISCONSIN LORE and LEGENDS



The LUMBERJACK

IT COST \$14.01 TO OUTFIT HIM IN 1897: \$8.96 FOR CLOTHING AND \$5.05 FOR HIS SAW, AXE AND CANT HOOK.



CLOVES 75¢

SWEDISH FIDDLE \$2.75

DOUBLE-BITTED AXE 75¢

SKY PIECE (HAT) 65¢

LONG-HANDLED UNDERWEAR \$1.90

GALLUSES & BRACES 33¢

FLANNEL SHIRT \$1.48

STAG PANTS \$1.75

SHOE PACKS \$2.10

AXE HELVE 20¢

CANT HOOK \$1.35

CLEAR TIMBER - CORK PINE

SOURCE 1897 SEARS ROEBUCK CATALOGUE

LOU & JOHN
RUSSELL '81

COMMITTEE CHAIRS 1993-94

Distinguished Service Awards

Randall Rohe

Forestry Hall of Fame

Don Lambrecht

Publicity

Joyce Bant

Student Awards

John Saemann

Mike Sohasky

Annual Proceedings

Randall Rohe

Newsletter - Chips & Sawdust

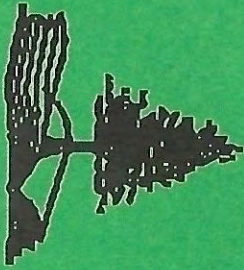
Ray Clark

Traveling Exhibits

Frank N. Fixmer

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Forest History Association
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