



***Chips***

***and***

***Sawdust***

**A NEWSLETTER  
From**

**FOREST HISTORY  
ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN, INC.  
410 McIndoe Street  
Wausau, WI 54403-4746**

**SPRING  
1999**

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 1998-1999

Thomas R. Albrecht - Vice President  
304 W. Richmond Street  
Shawano, WI 54166

Karl Baumann - President  
1119 Florence Street  
Marinette, WI 54143

Robert Brisson - Treasurer  
N568 River Drive  
Menominee, MI 49858

Frank N. Fixmer - Secretary  
604 9th Street  
Mosinee, WI 54455

Eugene Harm  
527 Stacy Court  
Cadott, WI 54727

Don Lambrecht  
1665 Patton Street  
Green Bay, WI 54301

Randall Rohe  
22535 W. Beeheim Road  
Waukesha, WI 53186

Michael Sohasky  
1435 Neva Road  
Antigo, WI 54409

John Cline  
1201 Plumer Street  
Wausau, WI 54403

James Adamson  
345 Glacier Drive  
Green Bay, WI 54302

## MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

October 13, 1998 Antigo, WI

*(Due to technical difficulties and forces of nature beyond the control of man, I did not receive the board meeting notes from last October until this April. Thus I have only included items here that may still be of interest or are still pertinent. Sorry for the delay. The next board meeting is to take place in May 1999; the results of that meeting will be published in the next C&S, which should be published in another two months.)*

**1999 ANNUAL MEETING.** As suggested at the business session of the 1998 annual meeting, secretary Fixmer presented a preliminary report of a mail poll he had made of 25 members within a 50 mile radius of Lake Winnebago, the proposed area for the eventual site of the next meeting. The response thus far has been poor. Much work is needed to ensure that we carry on the 23 year old tradition of holding the annual meeting.

**EXHIBITS.** Discussion was held on the storage and availability of the display case, photo collection, and related exhibit materials at various locations. Agreement was reached to store them temporarily at director Sohasky's office. Director Rohe will be a temporary custodian of the archaeological exhibit and director Adamson agreed to transport and deliver requested exhibits to specific conventions within reasonable distance of Green Bay and provide temporary storage until a succeeding event.

**PUBLICATIONS.** Fixmer announced that Miles Benson of Wisconsin Rapids has agreed to be editor of the 1998 "Proceedings" but could not promise to continue in that role in following years. (By now all members should have received their copy of the "Proceedings." Also, all members should have received a copy of the FHAW's new educational booklet "Logging & Lumbering Museums in Wisconsin.")

**MEMBERSHIP.** Fixmer reported that as of October 7th, there were 25 new members and two reinstatements added to the roster. On the other hand, 27 members were delinquent with their dues payment. Total membership is now 243.



**REPLACEMENT OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.** Fixmer reaffirmed his retirement date of June 30, 1999. President Baumann announced that a "restructuring" of officers will then take place. New officers will be announced upon official approval.

**HALL OF FAME.** Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame chair Don Lambrecht recommended that the submittal of a nominee for 1999 be skipped this year. A consensus agreed.

**RECRUITMENT.** Discussion was held on the desirability of more active promotion of new members from the U. P. of Michigan and also encouraging U. P. members to submit articles to C&S on logging history from the U. P. There was general agreement that both proposals now become official FHAW policy.

**ANNUAL MEETING AUCTION.** The 1998 auction sold 72 items for a total of \$828. A number of items brought less than they should have. Director Cline suggested that more genuine artifacts for the auction could be obtained if board members were permitted to personally invest in the purchase of relatively low cost items for offering at the auction, with reimbursement of the original cost and the balance of the successful bid donated to FHAW.

**NATIONAL LUMBERING HALL OF FAME.** Fixmer distributed copies of a fact sheet from the National Lumbering Hall of Fame (aka Great Lakes Forestry Museum) which plans to construct and develop facilities at Rice Lake, WI. A consensus approved FHAW's future cooperation with this endeavor within the limits of its resources.

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## **TENNECO, INC. SELLS CONTAINERBOARD DIVISION**

*(Source & date unknown)* Tenneco, Inc. announced last week that it has made a deal to sell its entire containerboard division, including the Tomahawk mill, for \$2.2 billion to the Chicago equity firm of Madison Dearborn, Inc. The sale is part of Tenneco's restructuring plan, the company noted. The transaction is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 1999. The containerboard division, which includes four mills and 67 box plants, will become a new entity under the name Packaging Corporation of America (PCA). Present Tenneco president is expected to resign his position at Tenneco to head the new company. In Wisconsin, the deal will affect box plants in Burlington, Colby and Milwaukee, along with the mill operation in Tomahawk.

## DODGEVILLE TREE BOARD

*The following was sent in by Frank Fixmer. The small article is from the Wisconsin DNR's quarterly newsletter - "Wisconsin Urban and Community Forests," Autumn 1998, and is about one of our members, David Ladd. Frank tells me that Mr. Ladd has been a FHAW member since 1980, and that the Distinguished Service Award plaques that we present each year come from his manufacturing plant. Additionally, his company donated all of the walnut lumber used in building the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame structure at the College of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point. Frank hopes that this article may help to inspire other FHAW members to promote a "tree board" and an urban forestry program in their own town or city.*

Dodgeville. This city has a tree board that has been in existence for about five years. It started with the help of Dave Ladd, who owns and runs a local wood manufacturing company. He offered \$5,000, if matched by the city, to develop a Dodgeville urban forestry plan. With the help of an urban forestry grant, the plan became reality and with this success, a tree board was formed, initially to help plant and maintain city trees. Its role has expanded to become an advisory arm to the city council. It created an ordinance, facilitated an inventory (which the local high school biology class maintains) and organizes and runs the city's Arbor Day celebration. The tree board has also worked with Alliant (formerly Wisconsin Power & Light) to secure \$11,000 over the years for utility-friendly tree plantings. Dave emphasizes his enthusiasm over the education received by the entire community's businesses, citizens and service groups since the inception of the community forestry program. Dave Ladd can be contacted at 608-935-2341.

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## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN ANNUAL MEETING

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin will hold its annual meeting in Green Bay on June 26, 1999. Some of the presentations for this meeting will be: "Voyageurs and Habitants - Tracing the Early French in Wisconsin," "Northeast Wisconsin's Belgian Community - Continuity and Change," and a keynote address by Patty Loew, the co-host of Wisconsin Public Television's WeekEnd program. Holding the meeting in Green Bay, the state society is helping to recognize the 100th anniversary of the Brown County Historical Society, which occurs on October 21, 1999. Anyone who wants more information on this annual meeting may call 608-262-6696.



## MARTIN RAN TRIBE'S LOGGING MUSEUM

*One of our members sent me the following article from the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel. It did not show the date, but it is from sometime in March 1999. The Menominee Logging Museum is among the best of the logging museums in our state.*

Wayne H. Martin, 73, died of natural causes Monday at Bellin Memorial Hospital in Green Bay. A logger in his younger days, he was the retired director of the Menominee Logging Camp Museum near Keshena.

He lived for 20 years in Milwaukee and was a co-founder of United Indians of Milwaukee. He was a dancer at many powwows and public performances and became a popular master of ceremonies at the events. In 1993, when the Milwaukee Public Museum opened its rotating exhibit showing 36 American Indian figures at a powwow, Martin was chosen as the model for the MC. It is a recording of his voice that is heard.

He was born in 1925 in Keshena and at age 17 began working in Neopit at what would become the last logging camp on the Menominee Reservation. He was there only a short time before the camp was closed, although logging remains a major source of income for the Menominee tribe.

He married in 1951 and had various jobs, including timekeeper at the Menominee lumber mill. In 1960, he and his family moved to Milwaukee, where he was working on the assembly line at American Motors. He later became a machinist at Logemann Bros. Co.

In 1980, the Martins went back to the Menominee Reservation "because Indians always return to our homeland," his wife said. Shortly after arriving there, he was offered the position of director of the logging museum on the banks of the Wolf River, and for the next sixteen years, Wayne and Pat Martin lived in quarters at the museum.

He gave tours in the summer and oversaw the operation of the museum, which gives the history of Menominee logging and loggers. The museum opened in 1974 and has seven log buildings in a clearing to depict a camp from the early 1900s. Twenty thousand original tools are displayed. Mr. Martin retired in 1997 and moved with his family to Keshena.

## GROSSKOPF'S MILL AT PELLA, WI

*One of our members, Sidney Maas of Bowler, WI, sent me the following story about the Grosskopf Sawmill that was located at Pella. This story was written by Mrs. Bob Grosskopf.*

The F. A. Grosskopf Lumber Mill was situated by the Full Embarrass River in the town of Pella, Shawano County, WI. At this site was also a dam which gave access to a mill pond used by the mill. Logs were kept in the pond and then moved into the mill via the bull chain.

F. A. Grosskopf, Inc. at one time owned and operated three mills, at Lyndhurst, Tilleda, and Pella. The other two mills were eventually closed, leaving only the one in Pella in operation. The mill was the source of major employment in the village of Pella and the surrounding area. The mill included a planer, a grist mill and a hardwood flooring and shingle mill. All of the minor operations were scaled back over time until only the lumber operation remained.

The mill was purchased by the Grosskopf's around 1900. F. A. Grosskopf and August Grosskopf purchased the mill and in 1903 August sold out to F. A. Grosskopf. Upon his death in 1923, the mill was incorporated by the family. As years went by members sold out until three brothers remained to operate the mill. John Grosskopf was president, Adam Grosskopf vice president, and Marshall Grosskopf secretary and treasurer. Together they operated the mill until the 1960s. Due to their age and the lack of timber and workers, they dissolved the mill. Lands held by the corporation were sold. The dam was sold to the town of Pella for one dollar. The mill site was donated to the town and now is a town park.

Lumber from the mill was hauled by the company truck to many cities in Wisconsin, as far south as Waukesha and all along the shores of the lake. During WWII most of the lumber went to the government.

None of the Grosskopf children were interested in operating the mill except the son of Marshall, who did most of the trucking and keeping up the repairs. Purchasing the mill at the time that they sold was not financially feasible, as new machinery would have to be purchased, plus buying out the owners. Time passes, change comes, and all yields to change.

## MILLS IN MARINETTE AND MENOMINEE

(This and the following page are taken from "Logs on the Menominee - The History of the Menominee River Boom Company," by Fred C. Burke, 1946.)

In the years of 1886 and 1895, the following lumber companies were operating sawmills at the mouth of the Menominee River in the cities of Marinette and Menominee. In Marinette, all mills were located on the river. In Menominee, the mills were located along the river and on the bay shore.

1886 - Marinette, WI

*River Mills - Seven*

N. Ludington Co.  
Hamilton & Merryman Co.  
H. Witbeck Co.  
Marinette Saw Mill Co.  
R. W. Merryman Co.  
Sawyer - Goodman Co.  
Menominee River Lumber Co.

1895 - Marinette, WI

*River Mills - Nine*

Stephenson Manufacturing Co.  
N. Ludington Co.  
Hamilton & Merryman Co.  
H. Witbeck Co.  
Marinette Saw Mill Co.  
R. W. Merryman Co.  
Sawyer - Goodman Co.  
Menominee River Lumber Co.  
Marinette Lumber Co.

1886 - Menominee, MI

*River Mills - Five*

Kirby Carpenter Co. - Three  
Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick-2

1895 - Menominee, MI

*River Mills - Seven*

Kirby Carpenter Co. - Three  
Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick

*Bayshore Mills - Six*

Barrs Lumber Co.  
Spies & Martin  
Girard Lumber Co.  
Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Co.  
Detroit Lumber Co.  
Ramsey & Jones

*Bayshore Mills - Seven*

Menominee River Shingle Co.  
Blodgett & Davis Lumber Co.  
August Spics  
Girard Lumber Co.  
Menominee Bay Shore Lbr Co.  
Donovan & O'Connor  
Ramsey & Jones



## MARCH 1896

Below is a copy of the report furnished the log owners by the Menominee River Boom Company's expert scaler for their meeting of March 1896, as his estimate of the amount of logs (in millions of feet) banked on the Menominee River and its tributaries during the winter 1895-96. The second column shows an agreement for driving of the main Menominee River and its various tributary streams in 1892.

North Branch Paint River	31	<i>South Branch of the Brule</i>
South Branch Paint River	6.5	W. P. Cook & Bro.
Main Paint River	4.5	<i>Iron River</i>
Deer River	3.2	Iron River Manufacturing Company
Main Fence River	12	<i>Net River and Hemlock River</i>
North Branch Fence River	16	Not decided
East Branch Fence River	9	<i>North Branch of Paint River</i>
Nett River	8.5	Kirby - Carpenter Company
Big Popple River	22.5	<i>Michigamie River</i>
Iron River	0.3	Fence River Logging Company
Brule River	8.5	<i>Fence River</i>
Pine River	31.5	Fence River Logging Company
South Branch Pine River	9	<i>Deer River</i>
North Branch Pine River	3.2	Girard Lumber Company
Pine Creek	11	<i>North &amp; South Branches of Pine Riv</i>
Michigamie River	16	Not decided
Sturgeon River	10	<i>Popple River</i>
Pemene Creek	7.5	Sawyer - Goodman Company
South Branch Pike River	4.5	<i>Sturgeon River</i>
North Branch Pike River	6	Menominee River Logging Co.
Main Pike River	7	<i>Pemene-bum-wom River</i>
Pecheekee River	14	Blodgett & Davis
Main Menominee River	60	<i>Pike and North Branch of Pike Riv</i>
		Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick
TOTAL	301.7	<i>Main Menominee River</i>
		Menominee River Boom Co.

The estimate of logs banked during the logging season and to be driven this year (1892) was 500 million feet. Two drives of the main Menominee River were ordered. The Log Owners Committee selected consisted of J. W. Wells, Wm. Holmes, M. Corry, A. C. Stephenson and Wm. Armstrong.

## RELICS OF LA CROSSE'S LOGGING DAYS DREDGED FROM BLACK RIVER BOTTOM

*The following article was written by Joseph Kidder and is from the La Crosse Tribune, Feb 28, 1963. It was sent in by member Randy Rohe.*

Combing the Black River from its junction with the Mississippi and La Crosse Rivers here to Onalaska probably would retrieve enough relics of logging and lumbering, started well over 100 years ago, to make displays for most of the country's museums. A few of the reminders of the city's booming 19th century recently were brought up during dredging operations in Black River by the Fauver Bros., Joe and Frank, of French Island. Another brother, Ted, of Shore Acres, Minnesota, on occasion has assisted them.

The sawmills that lined both banks of Black River from its mouth to Onalaska, and the John Paul and C. L. Colman mills on the Mississippi, between Cass and Market Streets, often contracted with concerns to supply them with logs. MacDonald Bros. of La Crosse was such a contractor. It had what was called a "rafting chance" in Black River off the foot of I Street in Onalaska, remnants of which can still be seen during low water. The rafting chance was nothing more than a sorting table for logs. It was an ingenious affair, the main piers being connected by lengths of square timbers held in place by iron staples and bolts. There was a walk called the "flatboom" used by workers in the process of sorting logs, ownership of which was determined by end and bark marks.

Among "treasure" pumped up by the Fauver dredge are a number of axes, "the logger's best friend." The head of the one shown in the accompanying picture is of cast iron, a steel cutting edge welded to it. Barely discernible are the first letters of a name undoubtedly "Paul," indicating it was once the property of the Paul Lumber Co.

The oak bolt fitted into holes bored in the logs to tie brails together. Originally rope was used but this was later replaced by chains.

At the bottom of the picture is a staple-like iron that was sledged into square timbers to hold lumber rafts together. While the one pictured may have been at the bottom of the Black River for three-quarters of a century, today the U.S. government is shipping thousands of identical staples into the Congo for bridge building.

The hooks connected with chain links and bearing the imprint "C. L. Colman," were known as "boom dogs." Most often the logs that formed a boom around a brail were overlapped instead of being end to end. The "boom dog" consisted of two pieces of iron; one end of each was sharp and the other curved upwards. They were held together by a short chain. The points of the two "dogs" would be driven into the overlapping logs, thus holding them together.

When the raft was broken up, a blow on the dog would loosen it. Very likely it would drop into the river, unless the raftsman was careful. This was one that got away. The boom dog was welcomed by lumbermen because it eliminated hole boring for wooden bolts, which was extremely wasteful. It was estimated ten per cent or more of the log was lost by boring of holes.

The pike pole, which was from 12 to 15 feet long, was an essential tool of the logger. The one pictured had the handle broken off when sucked into the dredge. When the ice broke up in the creeks of the logging country, the first log went with it, and the others followed in rapid succession. The current carried the logs downstream while men along the banks prevented them from jamming or grounding. If the water was deep enough drivers might ride the logs, meanwhile preventing them from jamming against the bank or upon rocks. Equipped with spiked boots to roll and a pike pole to guide the logs, they sometimes rode one.

It has been told that an Onalasken, while riding a small log in midstream, was able to lie down on the log and rise again without touching the log with his hands. But there were "spills," all of which explains how pike poles came to be on Black River's floor. The steel point end of the pike pole was twisted, giving it the nature of a screw, which, when thrust into a log, would enable the worker to draw the log toward him. With a twist of the wrist the point was loosened.

A "hookaroon" was similar to a pike pole but had a hook a few inches above the point, like a present day boat hook. They were not generally used on the Black River.

The handle and head of the peculiar hammer shown is one piece of solid iron. The blacksmithing is crude and how it was used is unknown. Oldsters agree it must have been forged for some special work.



## GREAT LAKES LUMBER ON THE GREAT PLAINS THE LAIRD, NORTON LUMBER COMPANY IN SOUTH DAKOTA

*Editor's note:* The above title is that of a book I recently encountered. Although not a new book, I had not heard of it previously. It should be of value to anyone interested in Wisconsin lumbering history. The book was written by John N. Vogel and published in 1992 by the University of Iowa Press, Iowa City. At the time of publishing, John Vogel was a visiting assistant professor at Marquette University. The following is taken from the dust jacket of the book:

Focusing on the Plains territory of east central South Dakota as well as the Great Lakes lumber-producing region of Wisconsin's Chippewa Valley, John Vogel carefully and thoroughly examines the pattern and process by which lumber reached South Dakota. The great Dakota Boom of 1878 to 1887 and the Laird, Norton Lumber Company of Winona, Minnesota, provide the basis for his engrossing book.

The westward expansion of the railroad and the continuing settlement of the Great Plains in the late nineteenth century allowed the lumber companies of Minnesota and Wisconsin to send their boards and beams and fence posts and millwork to a market characterized by great demand and small supply. Laird, Norton followed settlers across southern Dakota as they arrived on the trains. The eastern portions of Dakota were settled first, and thus the early lumberyards were found there, as settlement moved west, so did the lumberyards. Beyond its all important function of distribution, the railroad forced Laird, Norton to alter the very structure of its operation. Experimenting with nearly complete vertical integration, the company pioneered organizational models that would serve significant purposes as frontier America - a republic of wood - solidified itself economically and culturally.

Laird, Norton and its competitors sent millions of board feet of lumber to Dakota before the boom expired in 1887. The result was the region's first built environment. By satisfying economic as well as cultural demands, the company had a tremendous impact on the Great Plains. Anyone searching for information on the West and the Great Plains, historical geographers with an interest in settlement and distribution patterns, South Dakota history buffs, architects, and historians of the lumber industry and of railroads will benefit from this comprehensive study.

## EMPIRE IN PINE

### The Story of Lumbering in Wisconsin 1830 - 1900

*From the editor:* A couple months ago I visited a used book store in Door County, Wisconsin. The name of the store, located in Ellison Bay, is Wm Caxton Ltd. Besides seeing that the store has a very good inventory on many subjects, is well organized, and has a fine selection of books on Wisconsin, I discovered that they had republished what I believe to be one of the best overall books on Wisconsin logging history, that being *Empire in Pine*.

*Empire in Pine*, written by Robert F. Fries, was first published in 1951 by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. With 285 pages, it is well illustrated and has a good bibliography. If I could recommend just one book to anyone interested in Wisconsin logging history, this would be the one. The book was awarded the David Clark Everest Prize in Wisconsin Economic History. The following is taken from the back cover of the book:

"For more than a generation, lumbering marked the path and set the pace of Wisconsin's growth from a frontier community into the great commonwealth it had become by the turn of the century. *Empire in Pine* is a comprehensive study of that industry, whose output soared from a few thousand board feet in 1830 to the stupendous total of four billion board feet in the peak year of 1892, but it is at the same time a highly readable account of a fascinating era in Wisconsin history."

*Empire in Pine* can be ordered from: Wm Caxton Ltd, 12037 Hwy 42, Box 220, Ellison Bay WI 54210. Phone: 920-854-2955. Cost is \$14.95 plus WI sales tax for WI residents, plus \$2.50 for shipping and handling.

*Further note from the editor:* While I'm at it, I thought I would recommend some of what I consider to be the best general books on U.S. logging history:

1. Holy Old Mackinaw, A Natural History of the American Lumberjack, by Stewart H. Holbrook, 1938.
2. Tall Trees, Tough Men, by Robert E. Pike, 1967, (northeastern U. S. logging history).
3. Daylight in the Swamp, Lumberjacking in the Late 19th Century, by Robert W. Wells, 1978

These books can generally be found in used book stores or through book searches.







## FOREST CONDITIONS IN THE NORTHWESTERN LUMBER STATES (1891-1893)

By C. H. Putnam, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Vice President American Forestry Association. Read at World's Fair Congress, Chicago, 1893.

*(This piece was sent to me by Ken Fisher, California, and is from the "Proceedings of the American Forestry Association," 1894.)*

By the Northwestern Lumber States we mean the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, bordering on the great lakes, which have been the base of supplies for pine and hard-wood lumber for the past forty or fifty years, and without which the vast and rapid settlement of the adjoining prairie States of Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and even Eastern Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska, might have been almost impossible, or very much retarded; so that we may say those three forest States have made the development of the prairie States possible, and we may also add that the States named are interested, in a great measure, in the perpetuation of said forests, for they are still the base of timber supplies. Another important factor to the prairie States is that these same forests, if properly cared for and preserved, will be the guardian angels over floods and water supply on the Mississippi river and its thousand tributaries, to save the disasters of spring floods, hold back the snows, and thus secure an even and timely flow of water through the season.

The writer for the past thirty-seven years has travelled extensively in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, observing the forests, streams, and watersheds carefully, and can truthfully say that if the said forest States become disproportionately cleared and bare, allowing the heavy snow and rainfalls to run off rapidly in the early spring, cities and towns and farms along the lower river could not exist where they are now located. I do not think people have given this subject much thought - the preservation of forests at the heads of our main rivers.

It is a subject, however, that can be very easily studied in some parts of Europe, and in our own country; on the Potomac especially, where one can see a water rise of 25 or 30 feet, when within the memory of old settlers it did not formerly exceed 10 feet. Along its course, while once the old homes were in the valley and near the river, they are now on the higher land and the hillsides; the forests along the river and at its head are largely destroyed, and the waters run off rapidly. This digression is made, as it throws some light on the problems regarding the northwestern forests, and calls attention to the fact that a

vast area outside of the forest areas themselves is directly interested in their permanency.

When the census of 1880 was taken, the timber in said States (forests) of economic value was estimated by the writer for the maps which were to show the forest areas. At that time the white pine was reckoned as the most important timber and of the most value, and the principal inquiry was directed to that timber. There was reported May, 1880, estimated upon the methods of logging then in vogue, some one hundred and twenty billion feet of pine timber was standing and growing in said three States. Of this amount quite one-half has been cut.

Estimation was also made of the hemlock, cedar, etc., over the same area, but not so carefully as of the then more valuable timber - the pine - but enough to know that, considering the enhanced value, and added information regarding these other forest products, the forest remaining will be of more value than the white pine that has been removed. So that we have even now a vast and valuable forest remaining. The region, especially in Wisconsin and Minnesota, abounds in streams full of pure, soft water; the soil is mostly of the drift period - a sandy loam, interspersed with sandy and rocky areas, fit only for tree growth, the climate most favorable to the development of a large number of forest trees; altogether the conditions are such as to permit, at small expense and care, keeping the forest, wherever desirable, in good and ever improving condition.

When the lumbermen get through with the merchantable pine timber and move out, this great forest can rest, recuperate, and grow, and re-establish some of its primeval conditions. There is a vast amount of hemlock, cedar, linden, maple, oak, and other woods in this forest not found in the forests of the southern States, the rockies, or the Pacific coast, and the hard-wood timber forest of these three timber States must for all time be the base of supplies for the adjoining prairie States. Judging by the amount of white pine that is being cut each year from the three States (some eight or nine billion feet of lumber), and knowing that the white pine is but a small part or percentage of the timber making up the forest proper, we can form some idea of the vast extent and value of the same.

It is a notorious fact that the lumbermen who have had the run of this forest for the past forty years are not poor men. They have paid thousands -yes, millions - of men and women laborers good wages, and the laborers are not poor. A million farmers in their own and adjoining States have had the product from this forest, and they are not poor; even the game that we find is fat, and when we say that the best of

the forest is still there it needs no further argument to establish its present and prospective value for its product alone, saying nothing of its protection to water and soil conditions and climatic sanitary value.

Now, what is best to be done for this valuable property to preserve it in ever-producing condition, to prevent its threatened depreciation by fire and improper methods of exploitation, and to secure the benefits that depend upon its preservation? In the State of Wisconsin - my home - we have the northern half of the State yet in forest, and I will here say the cutting of the white pine does not destroy the forest, if properly and carefully done - does not change the forest conditions very much; indeed, in some places it is a benefit to the small pines and deciduous growths.

Our State school fund has some half million acres in said forest set aside for schools, universities, etc. Last winter I recommended to our State officers that they withdraw from sale said tracts, and advocated the organization of a State forestry association which, in conjunction with the State officials, should act in its care and preservation, and also to seek to add to its area in various ways. For instance, the General Government has still unsold in Wisconsin a half million or more acres of land within its forest area. I advised to procure from the Government this area and to add it to the State lands. I would also advise lumbermen and land-owners who have forest lands, to turn over to the State such of their lands as they could spare, and thus have the State acquire and hold and care for forest reserves. I may add a State Forestry Association was so organized in Wisconsin. From these reserves ripe timber could be sold at a profit and still the forest be kept intact. The writer has studied carefully in Europe the methods pursued in forest management at the head of the Elbe, and in Baden, and in other forests, which in the main are perfectly practicable in such a State forest reserve. I would also advise the same plan to be adopted in Michigan, Minnesota, and in fact any State that has forests. Such forest lands in the hands of the State would be free from taxation, but would yield an income from the sale of timber, and they would be, at the same time, a preserve for game and fish and a resort for our prairie neighbors.

I have travelled over the forest reserves of the state of Baden, east of the Rhine valley, and bordering on Switzerland, and in Southern Germany, and I know that the lands of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, commonly called "Cut Pine Lands," and considered of but little value now, are quite as good as the "Black Forest" in general if



cared for as that of Baden is. In the forests of that State, of about 235,000 acres, not larger than one of our big timber counties "up North," the management employs 92 men as foresters, and there is a good revenue above all expenses of nearly \$3 per acre every year, and yet the timber growth is increasing.

I cannot close without alluding to the greatest bane to which the forests of these States are uselessly and ruthlessly and unnecessarily subjected every year. The losses of valuable forest and other property, and especially the destruction of favorable forest conditions for the future, which is due to the conflagrations during the last two months, show most drastically the need of State care and watchfulness over the same under competent men. The losses this year alone by fires in the forest could, in many instances, have been avoided and an amount saved that would have paid all expense in the care of forests for the next twenty-five years. In this country so few people seem to realize the difficulty and cost of planting timber, and the consequent value of standing timber now to be found in the natural state.

Summing up the foregoing remarks upon the subject, "forest Conditions of the Northwestern Lumbering States," we recommend that these States and all other States in the Union that own forest land - and most of them do - whether light or heavy, swamp, university, school, or other lands in a wild state, withdraw said lands from sale, except where needed for agricultural purposes, and make of such lands a forest reserve, added to by donations from lumbermen, of their lands from which they have cut and removed the white pine, having received from this one item alone twenty times the first cost of the land, and who have no use for the remaining soil or timber and would be willing in many cases, for a small consideration, to convey titles to the State. To this might be added either by purchase at a nominal price, as indeed the low price of the "graduated" lands and that of the remaining unsold Government lands in each State will warrant. These lands should be placed all under the care of an intelligent forest commission in each State, who, acting with the State authorities, could estimate and sell the ripe timber, having the same properly cut and receiving for the same full value, instead of selling, as is done now, for a set price, without much regard to relative values, land and timber, which is unbusinesslike and ruinous.

*(The following song was taken from "Lumbering Songs from the Northern Woods," by Edith Fowke, 1970. The song speaks of a river in Wisconsin, and was not only popular throughout the state, but spread to surrounding states and Canada as well. The writing of this song is credited to W. N. Allen, who wrote under the pseudonym of Shan T. Boy. Songs about death were common in the lumber camps. )*

### JOHNNY MURPHY

One evening last June as I rambled  
All over the hills and valleys alone,  
The mosquito notes were melodious;  
How merry the whippoorwill sang!  
The frogs in the marshes was croaking,  
And the tree toads were whistling for rain,  
And the partridge around me were drumming  
On the banks of the Little L'Eau Pleine.

As the sun to the west was declining  
It tainted the tree tops with red.  
My wandering steps bore me onward,  
Never caring where'er they had led,  
Till I chanced for to meet a young school ma'am,  
Charmed in a horrible strain.  
She lamented her lost jolly raftsmen  
From the banks of the Little L'Eau Pleine.

"Pray tell me what kind of fellow  
And what kind of clothing he wore,  
For I did belong to that river  
And I might have seen him somewhere."  
"His pants they were made of two wheat sacks  
With a patch a foot square on each knee  
His jacket and shirt they were dyed with  
The bark of a butternut tree.

"He wore a red sash round his middle  
And an end hanging down on each side.  
His boots numbered ten of strong cowhide  
And the heels about four inches wide.  
His name it was Honest John Murphy,  
And on it there was ne'er was a stain,  
For he loved the West Constant River-  
That's the reason he left the L'Eau Pleine."

"If that be the kind of your Johnny,  
'Twas him I did know well.  
The sad tidings I'll tell you,  
Your Johnny was drowned in the dell.  
We buried him 'neath the low valley,  
And you ne'er shall behold him again,  
For the stone marks the sod o'er your Johnny.  
He lies far from the Little L'Eau Pleine.

When she heard the sad tidings she fainted;  
She fell to the ground as if dead.  
I scooped up my hat full of water,  
And I poured it all over her head.  
She opened her eyes and looked wildly:  
I thought she was nearly insane.  
I thought to myself, "She'll go crazy  
On the banks of the Little L'Eau Pleine.

"Now I'll desert my location  
And not teach district schools any more.  
I'll go where I'll never, no never,  
Hear the sound of a fifty-foot oar.  
I'll go to some far distant island,  
To England, to Ireland, or Spain,  
But I'll never forget Johnny Murphy  
On the banks of the Little L'Eau Pleine."



# DUNHAM & HOIT,

CORDAGE,

MILL SUPPLIES,

AND

LUBRICATING OILS,

270 & 272 South Water St.

CHICAGO.

Herewith we present our Catalogue and Price List for 1884, which we have endeavored to make as complete and accurate as possible.

As the prices of goods are subject to continual changes, we find it impracticable to publish, in all instances, net figures, and we therefore quote mainly standard list prices, which are subject to more or less discount. We shall be pleased to give special quotations upon application.

We make a specialty of Mill Supplies and Lumbermen's and Loggers' Goods, and being centrally located, have excellent facilities for reaching the different lumber districts at low rates of freight.

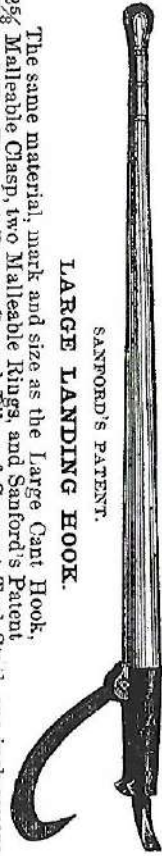
Thankful for past favors, and soliciting frequent orders from those wanting goods in our line, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,

CHICAGO, Feb'y, 1884.

DUNHAM & HOIT.

**LUMBERMEN'S AND LOGGERS' TOOLS.**



SANFORD'S PATENT.  
**LARGE LANDING HOOK.**

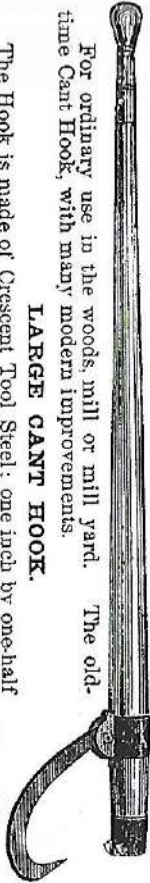
The same material, mark and size as the Large Cant Hook, 2½ Malleable Clasp, two Malleable Rings, and Sanford's Patent Horned Toe Ring. A Patent Curved Pike, of Crescent Tool Steel, one inch square. (See cut.)

**SMALL LANDING HOOK.**

The same materials and finish as the last size, corresponding with Small Cant Hook, 2½ inch Clasp, Pick ¾ inch square.

Landing Hooks, Large	EACH.	PER DOZ.
" " Small	\$3 50	\$36 00
	3 00	34 00

**CANT HOOK.**



**LARGE CANT HOOK.**

For ordinary use in the woods, mill or mill yard. The old-time Cant Hook, with many modern improvements.

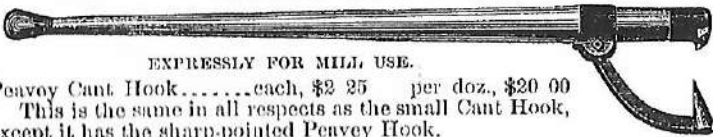
The Hook is made of Crescent Tool Steel; one inch by one-half inch, with chisel-shaped point; 2½ Malleable Clasp, and Sanford's Patent Horned Toe Ring. No. 1 Stock.

**SMALL CANT HOOK.**

Made of same materials and finish as the large. Hook ¾ by ½; 2½ inch Malleable Clasp and Patent Horned Toe Ring.

Cant Hook, Large	EACH.	PER DOZ.
" " Small	\$2 50	\$24 00
	2 00	20 00

**PEAVEY CANT HOOK.**



EXPRESSLY FOR MILL USE.

Peavey Cant Hook.....each, \$2 25 per doz., \$20 00  
This is the same in all respects as the small Cant Hook, except it has the sharp-pointed Peavey Hook.

*Prices subject to change without notice.*

## RIVER DRIVING TOOLS.



RING PEAVEY.

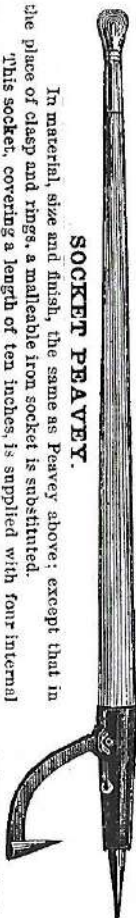
Large Peavey, Hooks made of Crescent Tool Steel,  $\frac{3}{8}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, round, sharp point,  $\frac{3}{8}$  malleable Clasp, three malleable Rings, and Sandford's Patent Peavy Toe Ring No. 1 Stocks.

A Pike of the same steel and mark as the Hook, well represented in the cut. The Pike is not driven, but is set in the stock by pressure, and in oil paint, without burning the stock. This implement is especially adapted to river driving, breaking jams, etc.

## SMALL PEAVEY.

The same material and finish. Hook and Pike the same size, with  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch Clasp and stocks of corresponding size.

Peaveys, large and small.....	EACH.	PER DOZ.
D. & H. ....	\$3 00	\$30 00
	2 50	25 00



SOCKET PEAVEY.

In material, size and finish, the same as Peavey above; except that in the place of clasp and rings, a malleable iron socket is substituted.

This socket, covering a length of ten inches, is supplied with four internal threads; and an additional thread each side of the hook to prevent the socket from rotating on the stock.

A slot, four and one-half inches in length from the upper end (as shown in the cut), allows the passage of the stock into the socket; the socket then being drawn tightly around the stock by means of the bolt that holds the hook; the two threads are thus imbedded in the wood and with the four threads at the lower end, remove all chance of the socket becoming detached from the stock by reason of shrinkage or any accidental cause.

It also adds greatly to the strength of the implement, without adding to the weight, in that part subject to the greatest strain.

Socket Peavey, Large, D. & H. ....	EACH.	PER DOZ.
" " Small.....	\$3 50	\$34 00
" " Sanford's.....	2 50	24 00
	2 75	26 00

Prices subject to change without notice.



## RIVER DRIVING TOOLS.



## PIKE POLES WITH COLLAR PIKES.

Pikes made of Crescent Tool Steel, marked "A Sanford." Ohio White Ash handles, first quality; or, Wisconsin White Ash—equally as good; 12, 14, 16 or 18 feet long.

	PER DOZ.
12 ft.....	\$17 00
14 ft.....	17 50
16 ft.....	18 00
18 ft.....	20 00

## PIKE POLES WITH SCREW PIKES.

12 ft.....	\$19 00
14 ft.....	19 50
16 ft.....	20 00
18 ft.....	22 00

## PIKE POLES WITH HOOKS.

12 ft.....	\$17 00
14 ft.....	18 00
16 ft.....	19 00

## BATTEAU OR SETTING POLES, WITH PIKE IN EACH END.

12 ft.....	\$16 00
14 ft.....	17 00

## PICKAROONS.



4 ft.....	\$ 9 00
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2 ft.....	\$ 6 00
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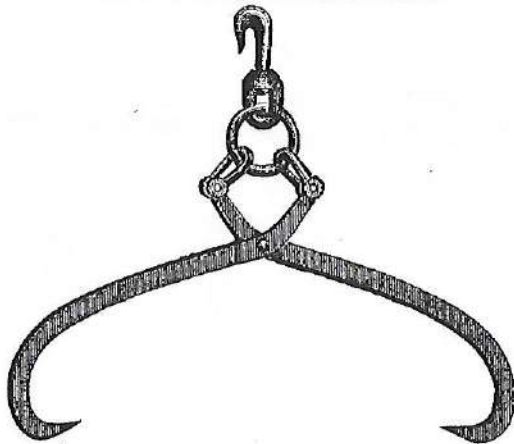
## STARTING LEVERS,

Consisting of the same quality of Stock and Patent Curved Pike as the Landing Hook, but without the Hook and Clasp.

Useful for starting sleds, prizing logs or square timber.

	EACH.	PER DOZ.
Starting Levers.....	\$2 50	\$27 00

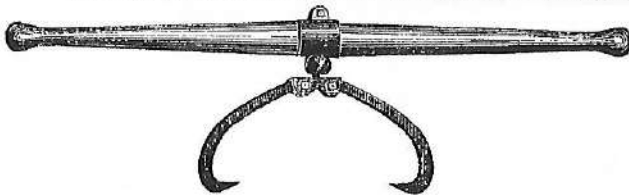
*Write for discounts.*



Skidding Tongs, each.....\$4 50

### LIST OF IRON WORK.

	PER DOZ.
Screw Pikes and Rings for Pike Poles, "A. Sanford" .....	\$10 00
Collar Pikes and Rings for Pike Poles, "A. Sanford" .....	7 00
Collar Pikes and Rings for Pike Poles, Pick Steel.....	6 00
Boat Pikes and Rings for Pickaroons.....	7 00
Swamp Hooks.....	24 00
Norway Iron Grab Hooks .....	4 50
Wrench for Patent Horned Toe Ring, each, 40c.....	16 00
Cant Hook Hooks, Large, "A. Sanford".....	15 00
Cant Hook Hooks, Small, "A. Sanford".....	21 00
Cant Hook Irons, Large, per set, \$2 25.....	18 00
Cant Hook Irons, Small, per set, \$1.75.....	5 00
Cant Hook Clasps and Bolts, malleable.....	2 50
Cant Hook Patent Horned Toe Rings.....	26 00
Peavey Irons, "A. Sanford".....	21 00
"    "    Pick Steel, D. & H.....	1 00
"    "    Rings, malleable iron.....	1 00
"    "    Bolts.....	3 00
"    "    Patent Toe Rings.....	5 00
Peavey Rings, per set (3 Rings and Patent Toe Ring), 50c.....	13 00
"    Hooks, "A. Sanford".....	10 00
"    "    D. & H.....	8 00
"    "    Pikes, "A. Sanford".....	6 00
"    "    Pick Steel, D. & H.....	



Lug Hooks, per doz. ....\$24 00

*Prices subject to change without notice.*

## **COMMITTEE CHAIRS 1998-99**

**Distinguished Service Awards**  
Randall Rohe

**Forestry Hall of Fame**  
Don Lambrecht

**Publicity**  
Carl Krog

**Student Awards**  
John Saemann

**Annual Proceedings**  
Miles Benson

**Auction Committee**  
Michael Sohasky

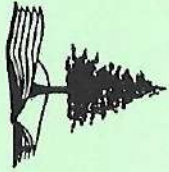
**Traveling Exhibits**  
James Adamson

**FHAW MEMBERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT  
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Ray Clark, 1004 Eagle Drive  
Sobieski, WI 54171  
Phone: 920-822-2004

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