

**A Newsletter  
From**

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

**AUGUST 1995**

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**MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING  
AUGUST 10, 1995  
TPA OFFICES, RHINELANDER**

Before the meeting, the board was given a tour of the new Timber Producers Association offices. The building is a truly impressive native log and wood structure. Committee reports were presented as follows:

**1995 ANNUAL MEETING:** All planning and arrangements have been finalized; program and reservation forms have been mailed; assignments for the auction and "MC" duties have been accepted and the bus for the tour has been arranged for.

**PUBLICATIONS:** Proceedings editor Rohe reiterated his resignation with the completion of the 1994 edition. We have no successor to date, but Baumann will contact Carl Krog in this regard. Lamont Engle indicated his availability if Krog is not receptive. The treasurer reported that the cost of the 1994 edition was \$500 under budget and averaged \$5.00 per copy.

**PUBLICITY:** Chairman Krog has drafted a press release on the annual meeting but lacked information on its distribution. Baumann has received former chair Joyce Bant's file and will turn it over to Krog.

**DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS:** Chairman Rohe has prepared both citations for the presentations; the secretary has the plaques prepared and the engraved plates are in process.

**EXHIBITS:** The secretary reviewed the 1995 events at which the traveling exhibit has been and will be displayed. The new addition to that list is a convention of the Midwest Tool Collectors Association, September 27-30, in Stevens Point.

**SCHOLARSHIP:** No report. No award will be made in 1996, but will be doubled in 1997.

**MEMBERSHIP:** The secretary reported that there were 24 new members enrolled in fiscal year 94-95, but 12 members were lost. This is a net gain of 12, the largest increase in many years. So far in the current fiscal year, two new non-profit organizations have joined us: the Merrill and Three Lakes Historical Societies.

**NOMINATING:** Chairman Albrecht will poll directors whose terms expire this year and will recommend a slate of nominees for the replacement or continuance of Fixmer, Lambrecht, Rohe and Stearns.

**FINANCIAL REPORT:** Treasurer Fixmer gave a preview of his annual financial report, which was then discussed at length. Details can be obtained from Fixmer. Further discussion involved a review of the Association's investment strategy.

In regard to the Association's archives and reference library at the Area Research Center at UW Stevens Point, the secretary read a letter from the university librarian outlining a proposal to undertake the cataloging of FHAW's materials, at an estimated cost of \$350. for the personnel and database charges. The discussion was followed by a motion by Albrecht and second by Baumann, and approved unanimously, "to fund the cataloging of FHAW's current collection of archives and reference works with withdrawals from the General Capital Fund, up to \$500., and to pay such additional costs from the same fund as additional materials are acquired from time to time."

President Harm reported on his preliminary contacts with the Rusk County Historical Society regarding the possibility of that location (Ladysmith) for FHAW's 1996 annual members meeting. Discussion ensued around the pros and cons of that site from the standpoint of facilities, program content and their attraction to FHAW members from the eastern half of Wisconsin. President Harm will investigate further and report at the next board meeting.

Several communications from the Council for Local History and the State Historical Society have requested local historical societies to start planning for special projects during 1998 to commemorate the sesquicentennial of Wisconsin's statehood. Another letter from the DNR's State Forester related to the upcoming national meeting of the seventh American Forest Congress in February 1996. FHAW was invited to have a representative participate in meetings of a state level steering committee, which would make recommendations for the organizing and operation of a Wisconsin Roundtable. This group, in turn, is to develop a set of principles and recommendations for the management of the nation's forests that the state delegation will share with other states at the American Forest Congress.

By consensus, the fall meeting of the board will be held on October 12, 1995 at the DNR Headquarters in Wausau, with arrangements to be made by the secretary.

## **H. JAMES HOVIND 1912 - 1995**

H. James Hovind died on Tuesday, July 11, 1995 at the Sunny hill Nursing home in Madison, WI after several strokes that severely affected his mobility and declining health. Hovind worked for the Wisconsin DNR for 50 years in various forestry positions. He directed the restoration and management of a large public forest area in several northeastern Wisconsin counties. In one year in the 1930s, he supervised the hand planting of over 7.4 million tree seedlings by the CCC and prison crews - a record unequaled to this day. Over the years his position changed to Supervisor of Forestry in the northern half of Wisconsin and then to Assistant and Acting Director of the Bureau of Forest Management in Madison. His administrative direction significantly contributed to forest and recreational development of state and county forest programs. After retiring in 1977, he returned to the DNR as a consultant and co-authored the Forestry Strategic Plan for the State.

Jim was the recipient of the 1988 John Macon Award, presented annually by the Wisconsin Society of American Foresters for contributions to the advancement of forestry and the forestry profession. In 1992, he was inducted into the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame for his accomplishments during his distinguished career. In addition to being a member of several professional societies, Jim was also a charter member of the Forest History Association of Wisconsin, now in its 20th year of operation.

## **FORESTS FOR ALL; THE ECONOMICS OF CONSERVATION**

The Camp Five Museum Foundation of Laona, a nonprofit public foundation, has prepared a new 26 minute video for the purpose of providing historical and ecological information. The video, suitable for community, club program and classroom use, counters many misapprehensions about forestry. It emphasizes Americans' complete dependency upon wood and paper fiber and its fifty-five hundred uses. It extols the great regeneration of forests since the advent of multiple-use forestry, which has served recreational, soil conservation and wildlife, as well as major industrial needs that boost the economy. There is a ten lesson interdisciplinary curriculum available in conjunction with this video for grades 6 - 12. Copies of the video and lesson plan may be obtained from the Camp Five Museum Foundation, Inc. of Laona, WI 54541 or from Mrs. Gordon R. Connor, 1011 Eighth Street, Wausau, WI 54403. The cost of the video is \$21.24 including postage and handling. (FHAW is adding a copy of this video to their reference library.)

## **WCLH ANNUAL CONVENTION FEATURES BUS TOUR HIGHLIGHTING TERRITORIAL HISTORY**

The annual convention of the Wisconsin Council for Local History takes place October 20-21, 1995. Activities scheduled for Friday, October 20th include an all-day fund raising workshop, the Local History Awards ceremony, and a candlelight reception honoring award winners. These activities will be held at the State Historical Society headquarters building, 816 State Street, Madison. Saturday, October 21st features an all-day bus tour exploring sites of importance to the territorial era of Wisconsin history. The bus tour will travel through Mineral Point, Hazel Green and New Diggings, with stops in Belmont, the Point of Beginnings, Sinsinawa Mound and Shullsburg for appearances by special guests. Guest speakers include the Honorable Nathan S. Heffernan, Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, who will discuss territorial government at Belmont, site of the first capital of the Wisconsin Territory. Rob Nurre, portraying early surveyor Lucius Lyon, will greet participants at the Point of Beginnings near Hazel Green and explain how the rectangular survey began in Wisconsin. A stop in Shullsburg will offer participants the chance to go into a lead mine, and speak with retired miners from the area, as well as local historians. The cost of the bus tour is \$25.00, including morning refreshments and lunch. Registration deadline for the bus tour is September 15th. For more information, contact Connie Meier at 608-264-6579.

## REBUILDING BEGINS ON HISTORIC LOGGING DAM

*(The following article, written by Becky Dinsmore, is from a Newsletter of the U.S. Forest Service, Chequamegon/Nicolet National Forests, Rhinelander, WI. The article should be of interest to many of our members, especially in view of the fact that we have made modest donations in each of the past three years to help fund this project. A sidelight is that Channel 9 TV, Wausau, had a news item on a July broadcast wherein Pat Schroeder, one of our more active members from Park Falls, was interviewed about the project. Pat has been a driving force behind the Friends of the Round Lake Dam in campaigning for private funds for the restoration.)*

An adventurous project to restore a historic log driving dam on the South Fork of the Flambeau River continues this summer. After dismantling the Round Lake Logging Dam in 1992, members of the Park Falls Ranger District, along with other Chequamegon National Forest employees and volunteers from the Friends of Round Lake Logging Dam and Price County Historical Society, have begun rebuilding the dam from its original 19th century foundation, still embedded in the river bottom.

New technology joins with historic construction methods to make rebuilding the heavy timber structure easier. Information about construction details, recorded during dismantling, served as basis for the restoration plan, which was developed using computer-aided design. Specialized modern equipment is also used. Workers are using a cable yarder to suspend timbers across the river so workers can guide them into place on the foundation below.

The project reuses as many of the historic timbers and as much of the original iron hardware as possible. Only the most deteriorated or missing materials are replaced.

The Round Lake dam is one of the last remaining structures of its kind in Wisconsin. The wood and timber dam was constructed around 1876 at the outlet of Round Lake along the South Fork of the Flambeau River. From then until about 1914, the dam launched spring log drives on their long journey to sawmills downstream. The USDA Forest Service has administered the structure and adjacent property since 1968, and in 1981 listed the dam on the National Register of Historic Places.

Restoration has allowed a unique look at how historic log driving dams were constructed, especially beneath the water's surface. Once rebuilt, the structure will provide forest visitors with a sense of what logging dams were like during the early days of Wisconsin's lumber industry and how their use contributed to changes in northern Wisconsin ecosystems. Serving primarily as an interpretive structure, the dam will not be used to regulate water levels.

Round Lake Logging Dam is located approximately 18 miles east of Fifield, Wisconsin, on Highway 70, and two miles north on Forest Route 144. Visitors are welcome to stop by and view the restoration. A short walk is necessary to reach the viewing area. Group tours can be arranged by request.

## **BEFORE THERE WAS TOURISM LUMBERING WAS KING**

*(By Mark Crawford, from The Lakeland Times, June 20, 1995)*

Vast forests of northern Wisconsin stood largely untouched by industry and commerce in the early years following statehood. Towering stands of virgin white pine, Norway pine and hemlock were familiar only to the native population and relatively few white trappers and settlers who had chosen to live in the wilderness.

By 1850, the logging industry advanced rapidly northward along major waterways, such as the Wisconsin River, and logs were driven downstream to port cities along the Mississippi River. In the fall of 1855, the town of Jenny (now Merrill) was the northernmost logging center in Wisconsin. Tall timber along the Wisconsin River was felled from Merrill up to Grandfather Bull Falls 16 miles to the north.

Roads were cut in the fall and hay gathered from riverbanks to feed the teams of oxen. Cutting and banking of logs was typically done during winter months to take advantage of the frozen ground and snow-packed roads. John Curran, a young logger during the 1855-56 season, wrote that "we had to walk about three miles to our work both morning and evening so that we could begin cutting at daylight. We started out in the dark and worked until it was dark. We always carried our noon lunch with us (which) we would bury...in the snow to keep it from freezing."



Logs were banked near the river's edge to be easily rolled into it after the spring floodwaters receded. Men who rafted logs downstream had to deal with waterfalls, rapids, floodwaters, logjams and other dangers. These "river-pigs" were highly regarded for their skills and endurance. "Dead-man's bends," dangerous sections of the river, were known among the log drivers as places where men had drowned or been crushed between logs. Curran reported an incident where a driver had disappeared beneath his logs and Curran found the man's spike in the water. He made a raft and "poled across to where I guessed the current had taken the body...before I made a half dozen drags, I hooked the body."

Not wanting to risk running their logs over Grandfather Bull Falls, logging companies spread their activities along the tributaries of the Wisconsin River, below the falls. By 1857, Fox and Helms company cut a "tote-road" from Merrill to Eagle River. With the widening of the native Ontonagon trail to accommodate ox-drawn wagons, Fox and Helm was the first company to log choice forest lands in the Eagle River district. These initial efforts at Eagle River opened up the northwoods and soon more logging camps and settlements appeared.

From 1860 to 1920, the logging industry flourished. Prominent, wealthy lumbermen such as Conro, Tolman, Brown and Robbins, moved in with big logging crews and constructed sawmills down river at Rhinelander.

Fall months were busy clearing access roads. Cleanup crews cut "gig-paths" along river banks and cleared the water of logs and debris, even blasting boulders. Skilled timber cruisers with the ability to accurately assess the value of standing timber so critical to the company's profit margin, were in high demand. Gene Shepard, a north woodsman noted for the creation of the fictional hodag, was one of the most respected "cruisers" in the state.

The loggers lived in rough log shanties without windows, usually heated by a single stove or fireplace. Bunks called "breechloaders" were narrow and crowded since they could only be crawled into from one end. Winter logging went from daylight to dark, the men cutting all day with axes and saws. One logger remembered "they swung the razor-edged double bit axes to make an undercut and finished falling many majestic pine or hemlock with a crosscut saw.

It was a hard life. In the spring, logs were marked with the company's brand and floated downstream to Rhinelander, where men with pikes identified the logs and guided them into appropriate lanes

which were separated by chained logs. Production peak occurred in the early 1890s when the Rhinelander companies alone felled 750 million feet of timber annually. Eight large mills operated day and night.

Big trees now were harder to find and more costly to log. By the 1920s, the surviving companies moved into the expanding hardwood and pulpwood markets, which evolved into the industries we know today. The pioneer years of logging opened the way for rapid settlement of the north. This era is well documented at the Logging museum in Rhinelander, which is open May 26 to Labor Day, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., seven days a week. For more information, call 715-369-5004.

## THE RHINELANDER LOGGING MUSEUM

*(This summer I visited this museum again, not having been there for several years. I was amazed at how much the museum had grown over the years and at the very professional, quality displays they have in the different buildings. I highly encourage our members to visit this fine museum next summer if they haven't been there lately. Following are a few excerpts from the museum's guide handout to give readers an idea of what they will see there.)*

The next building is a replica of the Civilian Conservation Corps camp building and has an excellent display of pictures showing the activities carried on during the depression years (1930s).

The red "Thunder Lake Lumber Company Car" was not a passenger car, but was used by the lumber company to entertain their customers for fishing and hunting trips and was called "The President's Car".

The locomotive you see here is the last of six that were used on the Narrow Gauge Railroad operated by the Thunder Lake Lumber Company and its predecessor. This was known as "Number 5" and weighed 80,500 pounds. On a narrow gauge track, the rails are laid 36 inches apart.

Next visit the restored "Soo Line Depot", which was moved here in 1990. This depot was built in 1894 and has been restored as close to its original design as possible.

*Other attractions at the museum include: a one room school house, boom sticks, old fire engines, blacksmith shop, bateau, camp dining room, road icer, rutter, big wheels, sleighs, donkey engine, bummer, stean hauler and turn table.*

## FALL OF A FOREST MONARCH

*(from the Rhinelander Herald, January 22, 1898)*

W. S. Harwood contributes "The Story of a Pine Board" to St. Nicholas, tracing the wood from the fall of the seed in the forest mold through all the processes of lumbering until it emerges from the mill a finished board. Mr. Harwood says:

I had my eye on a grand old pine standing a little way from any of his fellows, a monarch in the forest. It must have been 140 feet, perhaps more, from the topmost point in its glossy green coronal down to the dead goldenrod in the snow at its base. It was about three feet in diameter at the ground, so tall, so strong, so straight, a noble tree indeed, in very truth a king of the forest. It was a result of the life which dwelt in the tiny black winged seed which was lost to view more than a century and a half before.

While I was admiring the splendid proportions of the tree, three men came toward me. One was a bright eyed fellow, short of stature and swarthy of skin, looking like one of the Chippewa Indians whose home this forest had been for nobody knows how many centuries. He looked the tree over, stepping to this side and that, eyed it critically from various points of view, and then with a small, sharp ax cut a keen gash in the trunk about a foot above the top of the dead goldenrod in the snow. He was an undercutter, a man whose business it is to cut into the tree on the side on which it should fall, so that it may not be broken in the fall or lodge in the crotch of another tree. The cut on the side of the tree is the guide for the sawyers.

The other men, bearing a big saw, began cutting down the pine, sawing steadily and powerfully through the fragrant, yellowish white trunk. Now and then the undercutter would step up to them to see how they were progressing. When their saw had passed the heart of the pine, he placed a small, bright steel wedge in the path of the saw and drove it in.

"Look out there now!" came the call of the undercutter as he looked in my direction.

I made a quick scramble through the deep snow, nearly tumbling over a hidden log and grabbing my camera as I went. I had no intention of staying in the immediate vicinity, for I had seen trees like this fall before, and I knew it was a risky thing to stand hard by. The best

directed tree will sometimes veer a little in its fall, and woe to the one who stands below it. Many an experienced woodman has been killed in just such a place; many a one has been caught and pinioned, perhaps to escape with only broken legs or ribs. In a second more the noble pine came crashing down through the branches of the other trees, falling upon the frozen earth with a noise that drowned all the other noises of the forest - a roar which echoed and re-echoed through the forest like the booming of some mighty cannonade.

## **ISLE FROM LUMBERING ERA EARNS PLACE ON HISTORIC REGISTRY**

*(The following article, written by Gene Prigge, is from the Rice Lake Chronotype, July 1, 1995.)*

A railroad and lumber baron's summer retreat on Red Cedar Lake has been named to the state and national Register of Historic Places.

Isle of Happy Days, currently called Stout's Lodge, and used as a public lodge, was named to the register as an example of a North Woods retreat of the wealthy. Originally built by lumber baron Frank Stout, who called the complex the Island of Happy Days, Stout Island is now owned by Thomas Dow of Eau Claire, formerly of Rice Lake, and Robert Dick of Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

Other Barron County places on the state register are the pipestone quarry east of the city, the Indian mound group in the city, the Ceska Opera house at Haugen, and the old Carnegie Library in the city, which has since been razed. Nationally there are 1,590 historic register sites.

Much of the application for its placement on the register was written by Noreen Roberts of Minneapolis, of Historic Research, at the request of the island's owners. In her application, Roberts relied somewhat on the late Ethel Chapelle's book "Around the Four Corners." As part of her research, Chappelle interviewed Stout's son Allison.

Of the 17 buildings and structures on Stout's Island, only the boathouse, because of extensive remodeling, was not accepted into the register.

Built at estimated cost of \$1.5 million in the early 1900s in what is called the Rustic Style, buildings on the island were made primarily of local materials. Architecturally, they have roofs with deep overhangs, open porches and simple door and window openings. But the architecture isn't exactly rustic. The island's buildings were designed by Stout's architect, Arthur Heun, who incorporated then popular Bungalow and Classic Revival styles.

The main lodge, placed on a ridge near the island's center, overlooks the lake on both sides. It was originally built about 1903 of native logs with the bark left on. But bugs infested the logs, and it was rebuilt, beginning in 1912, from cedar logs from Sandpoint, Idaho. The only remaining element of the early building is the pink quarry rock from the Hardscrabble Hills.

The cedar logs used to rebuild the main lodge were transported to Red Cedar Lake by a special train, then boomed up to be moved across the ice in the winter to avoid sand scratches. Workmen also used ropes rather than chains to avoid marring the logs. The main lodge also incorporates a fireplace of Italian stone.

The great hall in the main lodge has a 4 inch thick dining room floor, made of fir salvaged from the Birchwood logging dam in 1910-11, and beams from California Redwood timbers. A decorative bracing beam is elaborately carved and may have come from Germany's Black Forest.

Other buildings on the island include a maid's quarters and laundry, carpenter's shop, a small school building and a cabin. There's also a steel-tracked tram leading from the boathouse up to the carpenter's shop.

Stout, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa, died in Rice Lake in October 1927 at the age of 73, after a year of heart trouble. At the time his estate was estimated to have been worth \$25 million, although his son Allison later claimed that figure was far too high. Stout's widow, Clara W. Stout, died at the Isle of Happy Days in 1949 at the age of 88. Since Clara Stout's death, the island has gone through several owners. The current owners bought the island in 1990 from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, after it was taken over from Daniel Connors of St. Paul, who was convicted of embezzlement. The asking price at one time was \$2 million.

The island is open to the public, with 30 rooms and suites available. The restaurant is open to the public by reservation.



## **RETIRED HISTORY PROFESSOR REFLECTS ON LONG CAREER**

*(The following article, written by Amy Mattson, is from the Marinette EagleHerald, August 8, 1995.)*

In many ways, teaching history requires perspective and context. As UW-Marquette history and geography professor Carl Krog retires, he reflects on himself as history.

Krog landed in Marquette in 1966, one year after the UW-Marquette campus opened in 1965. He was part of a group of eight hired out of UW-Madison to teach at the new campus. Only Krog and Herb Williams are left.

The old centers used to be places where students finishing their doctorate dissertations came to teach and finish writing, Krog said. That pattern continues occasionally today, he added.

Krog finished his dissertation in 1970, under threat of termination from a UW-Green Bay administration that had charge of the campus. He spent most of his time in 1969 and 1970 writing the work that would become "Marquette, Biography of a 19th Century Logging Town, 1850 - 1910."

Men walked on the moon in 1969. The Mystery Ship was brought out of the waters of Green Bay in the same year.

"In both of those cases, I stopped and looked at those things," Krog said. "Then I went back into the basement to keep writing."

Since finishing his biography of Marquette in the last century, Krog has become somewhat of an expert on the history of Marquette, writing monographs, essays, brochures, guidebooks and other articles. He also provided text for historical markers on Stephenson Island and along U.S. 41 in Marquette County.

In the years since he came to Marquette, Krog said he's seen a shift in the downtown area, from being the Friday night shopping center at Hall Avenue and Main Street, to shopping at Pine Tree Mall on Thursdays. Before inflation hit, he could buy two meals and six drinks at the Dome for \$5, he added.

The twin City Bus system is no longer in existence, largely because of the availability of cars to the younger generation, he said. Even the teaching and chronicling of history has changed, shifting from a focus on diplomatic, economic and political history to inclusion of social history, including women's and family history, he said.

Krog will be 60 next year, and said he's not certain what the future holds for him. "I've been kidding my family - once I leave school I have to find a job," Krog said. "I do want to look at other alternatives."

First on the list of alternatives is writing up notes he took when reading back issues of the Eagle-Star for his dissertation in the 1960s, he said. He's read every issue from its beginning in 1871 to the end of 1946, then from 1966 to the present. "I'm probably one of your most faithful readers," Krog said.

He remembers being in the Eagle-Star offices during the time when editor Leonard Schubert held the reigns, doing research from the newspaper's morgue for his paper. One time, he was there when Schubert received word of a tornado in the Coleman area that killed one person.

He had an incredible sense of being one of the first two people to know that news, he said.

Above all, Krog said as a history professor, he values perspective in history.

"If you teach history, you can't judge the past based on the present," he added, pointing out each role in the past must be judged by the values of the time, not those of the present.

That's a lesson this professor probably will continue to teach.

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Announcement: The East Central Regional Conference of the Wisconsin Council for Local History will be held Saturday, October 7th, at the Old Courthouse Square Museum, West Bend. The meeting is being hosted by the Washington County Historical Society. For more information you can call the society at 414-335-4678.



## LOG MARKING - THE LAW

(The following is an excerpt from Wisconsin Statutes, 1898.)

**Marks. Section 1738.** Any owner of logs or timber in any of said lumber districts may use thereon any mark not before recorded and used by any other person in the same district; but before such mark shall be used it shall be the duty of such owner intending to use the same to cause a diagram and a full and complete written description of his mark, signed by him, to be recorded in the office of the inspector, who shall record the same, provided the mark, diagram and description are different from any other marks, diagrams or descriptions recorded in his office. It shall be the duty of every inspector to keep a book for such purpose and for the purpose of recording all assignments and transfers of marks so recorded, which book shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection. No person shall use any mark on any logs or timber until he shall have caused a diagram and description thereof to be so recorded, and no person shall use any mark previously recorded and used by another in the same district unless authorized to do so by an instrument in writing executed and acknowledged by the owner of such mark and recorded in the office or offices where said mark is recorded; provided, that all log marks recorded in the office of the lumber inspectors of the first, tenth and fourteenth districts as such districts existed on the first day of July, 1880, and which were not rerecorded in accordance with the provisions of section 1738f of the annotated statutes, or in the sixth district as it existed on the fourteenth day of April, 1883, and which were not rerecorded in accordance with the provisions of section 1744b of said statutes, shall be deemed to have been abandoned by the owners thereof, and any other person may record and use any such mark the same as if it had not been previously recorded. No person shall mark any prize log. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall forfeit ten dollars, one half of which shall be paid to the person prosecuting therefor.

**Marking logs, etc.; presumption; forfeiture. Section 1738a.** Every person who shall put any logs, timber or other floatables into the Wisconsin river or any stream flowing into said river for the purpose of rafting or floating the same thereon shall impress in a conspicuous place or places upon the end and surface of each such log, stick or timber or other floatable some mark or marks previously selected and recorded or assigned as provided in section 1738, which mark or marks shall also be recorded in the office of the inspector of every lumber district through which such logs, timber or other floatables are to be rafted or floated on

said river or stream, and written notice of which mark or marks shall be given to each log-running or booming company doing business thereon. All the provisions of the next preceding section relating to the use of marks shall apply to logs, timber and other floatables put into said waters for the purpose herein specified, and all logs, timber or other floatables so put into said river or stream, when marked as herein provided, shall be presumed to be the property of the person in whose name the mark or marks used thereon shall have been recorded. Any person violating any provision of this section shall forfeit ten dollars, one half of which shall be for the use of the person prosecuting therefor.

**Mortgages, etc., of marked logs to be recorded.** *Section 1739.* All mortgages, liens, bills of sale or other written instruments in any way affecting the ownership of any marked logs in any lumber district which shall specify the marks placed upon said logs and when they were cut shall be recorded in the office of the lumber inspector in which said marks were recorded; and no such conveyance, lien, mortgage or transfer shall be valid, except as to the parties thereto, until the same is so recorded or until the same shall be filed with some deputy lumber inspector, who shall immediately forward such instrument to the inspector of the proper district. Such filing and recording of all such instruments and papers shall have the same effect as the recording of deeds and mortgages in the office of the register of deeds.

**Prize logs, how divided; lien for driving.** *Section 1740.* All prize logs shall be divided between the owners in each subdistrict in proportion to the number of logs owned by each person or company respectively in such subdistrict; and prize logs are hereby defined to mean such logs as bear no mark or marks and all logs bearing marks not recorded or claimed within one year after any general drive. And any person with whose logs or timber in any waters of this state such prize logs or timber shall become so intermixed that they cannot be conveniently separated for the purpose of being floated to the market or place of manufacture may drive all such logs or timber with which his own may be intermixed toward such market or place, when no special or different provision is made by law for driving the same, and shall be entitled to reasonable compensation from the owner for driving such logs or timber, to be recovered after demand therefor on said owner or agent, if known; and he shall have a prior lien thereon until thirty days after they arrive at their place of destination to enable him to attach the same; and if the owner thereof cannot be ascertained the property shall be liable according to law and enough be disposed of to defray the expenses thereof.

**Filing marks in district four.** *Section 1742.* Every person who shall cut and manufacture logs and lumber in district number four or who shall receive transfers or assignments of logs, or permits for cutting logs, or who have labor liens upon logs therein shall, within thirty days thereafter, file an accurate description of the several marks upon said logs and lumber in the office of the lumber inspector of said district, who shall forthwith record said marks in his office, and for which he shall be entitled to receive twenty cents for any mark so recorded; every person who shall hereafter cut and manufacture logs and lumber in said district and shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

**Ninth district; mark; record; forfeiture.** *Section 1744a.* The lumber inspector of district number nine, his deputies or any other person scaling logs or timber in said district, immediately after scaling a log or stick of timber, shall mark the same with an edged tool, which mark shall be known as the scaler's mark and shall be designed by the person who does scaling in such district; said mark shall be recorded with other log marks in said inspector's office with proper explanation of its meaning. No extra charge shall be made for such marking. Any inspector, deputy inspector or other person who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

**Marking rafted logs.** *Section 1747.* Every person rafting logs on any of the rivers of this state shall have the marks thereon on the upper side of every log when rafted open to view and inspection to all persons interested; and every person violating this section shall forfeit one dollar for each log the mark of which shall not be so exposed, one half to the use of the person prosecuting therefor.

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## HE'S PUT WISCONSIN ON THE MAPS

*(From the Green Bay Press-Gazette, September 1995)*

This part of the state likes to call itself the place where Wisconsin was born. If so, Dean Connors probably has Wisconsin's birth certificate.

Since early this summer, Connors has opened his remarkable collection of early Wisconsin maps, books and periodicals to the public at The Foundry bookstore on Mineral Point's Commerce Street.

Connors is best known in Madison as the retired chief of pathology at St. Mary's hospital. But while medicine was his vocation, learning about state and regional history was his passion. When he retired, he decided to move his mail-order map and book business to Mineral Point and open a retail store as well.

He chose Mineral Point's former foundry, an old stone building on Commerce Street that recently housed a pottery studio. "This is the city where Wisconsin started, so it's appropriate to be here," Connors said. If you're looking for information on the beginnings of Wisconsin (as the 1844 history called it), Connors probably has it.

Want to see what the first Legislature did in 1836, when it still met at nearby Belmont? Connors has the old legislative manuals as well as original copies of the Laws of Wisconsin set down in 1836, 1837 and 1838.

Want to see how the Great Lakes looked to the Jesuits in the 1600s? Connors has shelves full of their diaries, in French and English translation.

The old maps in Connors' collection date back to the early 1700s, when Wisconsin was labeled with "Pays des Renards," (land of the Fox Indians) and its main river, the Ouisconsin.

It's fun to pore with Connors over the old maps, marveling at the accuracy with which the north coast and Lake Superior tributaries were drawn almost three centuries ago.

At the same time, it's fun to laugh at the inaccuracy of some much later maps. For almost a century, maps included huge, fictitious islands in Lake Superior with such names as Ile Philippeaux and Ile Maurepas.

There's a 1796 Jedediah Morse map showing a Wisconsin split by at least five mountain ranges. And an 1815 Guthrie map showing "The Crocodile River" flowing north into Lake Winnebago.

"Sometimes I think they just made it up," Connors said. "They didn't know as much as the French knew 200 years before."

Connors has other, more recent maps, too. There are century old plat maps that help locate the home farm from days gone by.

# JOHN A. TOLMAN CO.

## CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

### PROVISIONS.

#### SUGAR CURED SMOKED MEATS.

|  | Per lb. |
|--|---------|
| Fancy S. C. Hams 14 to 16 average.....   | 12      |
| S. C. Hams 20 average.....               | 11½     |
| Star Picnic Hams.....                    | 9¾      |
| Shamroch Picnic Hams.....                | 9¾      |
| Boneless Ham.....                        | 12      |
| N. Y. Square Cut Shoulders.....          | 8¾      |
| Rib Breakfast Bacon.....                 | 11      |
| Clear Breakfast Bacon.....               | 11½     |
| Clear Bacon Strips, 8 to 12 average..... | 11      |
| Smoked, Backs fat 6 inches wide.....     | 10¾     |
| Dried Beef Hams, in sets very fine.....  | 9       |
| Dried Beef Hams, selected pieces.....    | 10      |
| Dried Beef, mixed.....                   | 8       |
| Dried Beef Shoulders.....                | 6¾      |

#### DRY SALT MEATS.

|                              | Per lb. |
|------------------------------|---------|
| Clear Sides, long.....       | 8¾      |
| Clear Sides, short.....      | 8¾      |
| Bellies, 20 lb. average..... | ...     |

#### SMOKED MEATS.

|   | Per lb. |
|---|---------|
| Clear Sides long.....                   | 9¾      |
| Clear Sides, short.....                 | 9¾      |
| Bacon Bellies 16 to 18 lb. average..... | 10½     |

#### SAUSAGE.

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Pork Sausage (buyers' risk).....  | 0   |
| Cloth Bologna (buyers' risk)..... | 5¾  |
| Long Bologna (buyers' risk).....  | 5¾  |
| Liver (buyers' risk).....         | ... |
| Blood (buyers' risk).....         | ... |
| Tongue (buyers' risk).....        | ... |
| Head Cheese (buyers' risk).....   | ... |
| Frankfort (buyers' risk).....     | 8¾  |
| Summer, extra dry.....            | ... |
| Summer, medium dry.....           | 13  |
| Large Bologna (buyers' risk)..... | 5¾  |
| Ham Sausage.....                  | 12  |

#### PORK AND BEEF.

|                           | Per Bbl. |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Mess Pork.....            | 15 60    |
| Back Pork.....            | 16 00    |
| Clear Back Pork.....      | 16 60    |
| Clear Pig.....            | 16 25    |
| Boston Bean Pork.....     | 14 75    |
| Extra Cut.....            | 15 60    |
| Extra Clear.....          | 16 00    |
| Selected Family Pork..... | 15 60    |
| Extra Mess Beef.....      | 7 25     |
| Plate Beef.....           | ...      |
| Ex Plate Beef.....        | ...      |
| Bean Pork.....            | ...      |

#### LARD.

##### Fairbank's or Armour's.

|                                    | Per Bbl. |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Tierces Refined.....               | 8¾       |
| Barrels, Refined.....              | 8¾       |
| Half Refined.....                  | 8¾       |
| Butter Tubs.....                   | 8¾       |
| Tin Pail, 3 lb cases, 60 lb.....   | 9¾       |
| Tin Pail, 5 lb cases, 60 lb.....   | 9¾       |
| Tin Pail, 10 lb cases, 60 lb.....  | 9¾       |
| Tin Pail, 50 lb cases, 100 lb..... | 8¾       |
| Tierces Kettle Rendered Lard.....  | 10       |
| Butter Tubs.....                   | 10       |

##### Gould & Curry - Choice Leaf Lard.

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Tierces, about 330 lbs.....  | 10  |
| Barrels, about 225 lbs.....  | 10¾ |
| 50-lb Tins, 2 in crate.....  | 10  |
| 20-lb Tins, 4 in crate.....  | 10¾ |
| 10-lb p. lbs 6-lb cases..... | 10¾ |
| 5-lb Pails, 6-lb cases.....  | 10¾ |
| 3-lb Pails, 6-lb cases.....  | 10¾ |

#### PIGS' FEET AND TRIPE.

|                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Tripe ¼ barrels 80 lbs.....       | 3 01 |
| Tripe ¼ barrels 40 lbs.....       | 1 5  |
| Tripe kits, 15 lbs.....           | 75   |
| Pigs' feet, ¼ barrel, 80 lbs..... | 3 60 |
| Pigs' feet, ¼ barrel, 40 lbs..... | 2 25 |
| Pigs' feet kits, 15 lbs.....      | 90   |

**Derby & Pond's Potted.**

|   | Per doz. |
|---|----------|
| Boneless pig feet, 2 lbs.....           | 2 30     |
| Boneless pig feet, 1 lb.....            | 1 75     |
| Lamb tongues, 1 lb.....                 | 2 40     |
| Lunch tongues, 1 lb.....                | 2 75     |
| Potted ham, ¼ lb.....                   | 1 45     |
| Potted ham, ¼ lb.....                   | 1 05     |
| Potted tongues, ¼ lb.....               | 1 45     |
| Potted tongues, ¼ lb.....               | 1 25     |
| Oxford Brown, 2 lbs.....                | 2 15     |
| Pork sausage, 2 lbs.....                | 3 00     |
| Lamb tongues, quarts, crystal jars..... | 5 00     |
| Pork hocks, quarts, crystal jars.....   | 5 00     |

**CORNED BEEF.**

|                                      | Per doz. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| 1 lb cans net.....                   | 1 30     |
| 2 lb cans, Fairbank's.....           | 1 75     |
| 2 lb cans, Armour's.....             | 1 75     |
| 2 lb cans, L., McN. & L.....         | 1 75     |
| 4 lb cans net.....                   | 4 00     |
| 2-lb cans, Andrews'.....             | 1 65     |
| 1-lb James Wright Lunch Tongues..... | 2 25     |

**WHOLE OX TONGUES.**

|                 | Per doz. |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1¼ lb cans..... | 5 25     |
| 2 lb cans.....  | 6 00     |
| 2¾ lb cans..... | 7 25     |

**COOKED MEATS.**

|                                | Per doz. |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 2 lb cans Botted Beef.....     | 1 75     |
| 6 lb cans Botted Beef.....     | 5 00     |
| 2 lb cans Mince Collops.....   | 2 50     |
| 2 lb cans Mince Steak.....     | 1 75     |
| 2 lb cans English Brawn.....   | 1 70     |
| 2 lb cans Lion Roast Beef..... | 1 75     |
| 6 lb cans Lion Roast Beef..... | 5 00     |

**CHIPPED DRIED BEEF.**

|                           | Per doz. |
|---------------------------|----------|
| ¼ lb cans.....            | 1 70     |
| 1 lb cans.....            | 2 00     |
| 4 lb cans.....            | 7 00     |
| ¼ lb cans Potted Ham..... | 1 15     |

**SOUPS**

|                              | Per doz. |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Ox tail, 2 lb cans.....      | 2 25     |
| Kidney, lb cans.....         | 2 25     |
| Mulligatawny, 2-lb cans..... | 2 25     |

**Richardson & Robbins.**

|   | Per doz. |
|---|----------|
| Potted ham, dozen in case.....              | 1 95     |
| Potted beef, 2 dozen in case.....           | 2 00     |
| Potted tongue, 2 dozen in case.....         | 2 25     |
| Potted turkey, 2 dozen in case.....         | 3 10     |
| Potted chicken, 2 dozen in case.....        | 3 10     |
| Potted duck, 2 dozen in case.....           | 3 25     |
| Potted game, 2 dozen in case.....           | 3 50     |
| Lunch ham, 14 oz can, 2 doz in case.....    | 3 30     |
| Lunch tongue, 14 oz can, 2 doz in case..... | 3 35     |
| Whole rolled ox tongue 2 lb.....            | 3 90     |
| Curried fowl, 1 lb cans, 1 doz in case..... | 3 90     |

**EXTRACT OF BEEF.**

**Chicago Brand—Liebig's.**

|                              | Per doz. |
|------------------------------|----------|
| 2 oz jars, 1 doz in box..... | 3 75     |
| 4 oz jars, 1 doz in box..... | 7 00     |
| 8 oz jars, ½ doz in box..... | 12 00    |
| 16 oz jars ¼ doz in box..... | 23 00    |

FALLS CITY  
SINGLE BIT, HANDLED



Michigan Pattern

Soft Steel Body, Crucible Steel Bit,  
Hand Tempered, Hollow Bevels, Polished  
Bit, Painted Red with Blue Bevel. Fit-  
ted with 36 inch No. 1 Oval Hickory  
Handle.

Weights, Assorted, Lbs. . . . .  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$   
Weight Per Dozen, Lbs. . . . . 68  
Per Dozen . . . . . \$80.00

One-half Dozen in a Crate, Handles  
Burlapped.

SINGLE BIT, UNHANDLED



Wisconsin Pattern

Weights, Asslt.,

Lbs. . . . .  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$

Wt. Doz., Lbs. . . . . 47

Per Dozen . . . \$25.00

One Dozen in a Box.

DOUBLE BIT, UNHANDLED



Michigan Pattern

Weights, Assorted, Lbs.  $3$  to  $3\frac{1}{4}$   $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$

Wt. Per Dozen, Lbs. . . . . 45 47

Per Dozen . . . . . \$34.00 34.00

Weights, Assorted, Lbs. . . . .  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4$

Wt. Per Dozen, Lbs. . . . . 51

Per Dozen . . . . . \$35.20

One Dozen of Each Assortment in a Box.



Michigan Pattern

Weights, Asslt., Lbs.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$   $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4$

Weight Dozen, Lbs. . . . . 47 51

Per Dozen . . . . . \$25.00 26.20

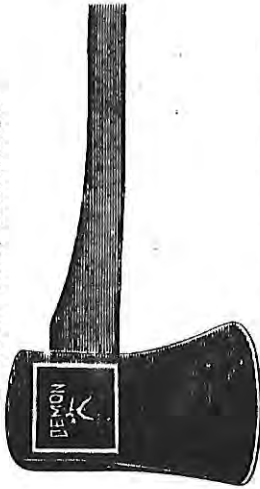
One dozen in a box.

**BLACK CUTTER**  
SINGLE BIT, HANDLED



**Michigan Pattern**  
High grade steel head, black finish with polished edge, selected bent hickory handle.  
Weight Each, Lbs. .... 3½  
Per Dozen ..... \$18.00  
One-half Dozen in a Crate.

**DEMON**  
SINGLE BIT, HANDLED



**Michigan Pattern, Regular Handle**  
Forged from one piece of solid steel, carefully tempered and ground, rough, forge finish. Regular curved brown stained oval hickory handle.  
Weight Each, Lbs. .... 3½  
Weight Per Dozen, Lbs. .... 64  
Per Dozen ..... \$22.00  
**Michigan Pattern, Lumberman's Handle**  
Same as above, but with special Slim-Grip shape stained hickory handle.  
Weight Each, Lbs. .... 3½  
Weight Per Dozen, Lbs. .... 64  
Per Dozen ..... \$22.00  
One-half Dozen in a Crate.

**WOOD SLASHER**  
DOUBLE BIT, HANDLED



**Michigan Pattern**  
Forged high grade steel, carefully tempered and ground, painted red with polished blade. Fitted with white lacquered hickory handle.  
Weight, Assorted, Lbs. .... 3¼ to 3¾  
Weight Dozen, Lbs. .... 68  
Per Dozen ..... \$28.00  
One-half Dozen in a Crate.

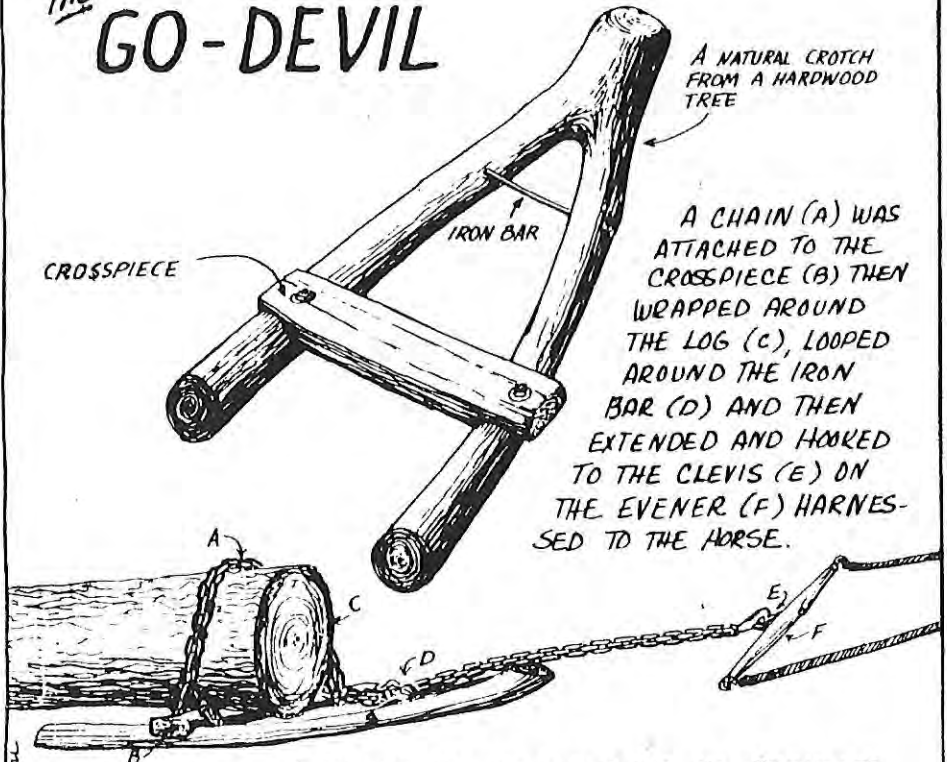


# WISCONSIN LORE and LEGENDS



SOME CALLED IT A "TRAVOIS"

## The GO-DEVIL



A NATURAL CROTCH  
FROM A HARDWOOD  
TREE

IRON BAR

CROSSPIECE

A CHAIN (A) WAS  
ATTACHED TO THE  
CROSSPIECE (B) THEN  
WRAPPED AROUND  
THE LOG (C), LOOPED  
AROUND THE IRON  
BAR (D) AND THEN  
EXTENDED AND HOOKED  
TO THE CLEVIS (E) ON  
THE EVENER (F) HARNESS-  
SED TO THE HORSE.

A "GO-DEVIL" RAISED THE END OF A LOG TO PREVENT  
THE BUTT-END OF THE LOG FROM DIGGING INTO THE  
GROUND AS IT WAS SKIDDED OUT OF THE WOODS TO  
WHERE IT WAS LOADED ON A SLEIGH.

LOU & JOHN  
RUSSELL  
'88

SOURCE: WISCONSIN LOGGING BOOK, 1839-1939, ROSHOLT, ROSHOLT HOUSE, ROSHOLT, WIS. 1980

## **COMMITTEE CHAIRS 1994-95**

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**FHAW MEMBERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT  
ITEMS FOR THIS NEWSLETTER TO:**

Ray Clark, 2720 Lawrence Drive

DePere, WI 54115

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