

**A NEWSLETTER
From**

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

**FALL
1998**

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
25793 Co Hwy S
Cadott, WI 54727

Don Lambrecht
1665 Patton Street
Green Bay, WI 54301

Randall Rohe
UWW 1500 University Drive
Waukesha, WI 53188

Michael Sohasky
1435 Neva Road
Antigo, WI 54409

Carl Theiler
522 East Park Avenue
Tomohawk, WI 54407

**MINUTES OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING**
August 20, 1998 Whitney, MI

The following directors were present: Baumann, Albrecht, Brisson, Fixmer, Harm, Lambrecht and Sohasky. Special guest John Saemann, past president, was also present.

FINANCIAL REPORT. Treasurer Brisson provided copies of his financial reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1998, and reviewed its most significant components. A proposed operating budget for fiscal 1998-99 was also presented and reviewed. The budget was approved, subject to revision when printing costs for the 1998 Proceedings and the Museum Directory are finally determined. Discussion was held on the merits of transferring part of the investment in the mutual utility fund to a higher income fund. Action was deferred to the October meeting of the board.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. The desirability of adding another member to the board of directors came up for discussion. On proper approval, the by-laws will be amended to read: "The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by a board of directors consisting of ten (10) directors." The name of the addition will be proposed by the nomination committee for election at the business meeting of the annual meeting.

PUBLICATIONS. In regard to the editorship of the annual "Proceedings", a successor to LaMont Engle becomes mandatory in the near future because of LaMont's surgery last spring. Secretary Fixmer reminded the board that the 1997 edition of the "Proceedings" cost \$8.70 per copy and that costs will probably continue to increase without a reduction in the number of pages, photos, etc. This is inconsistent with the current policy of charging only \$6.00 per copy, plus \$1.50 for postage.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS. Reporting for chair Rohe, Fixmer stated that the 1998 plaques are in the process of being "log-marked" and that the citations have been prepared; both recipients have indicated their intentions to attend the presentation ceremonies.

FORESTRY HALL OF FAME. Chair Lambrecht stated that three submittals of nominations of Jay Cravens as FHAW's nominee for induction have met no success and that it would be inadvisable to do it again. The board deferred further action until the October meeting.

STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS. Co-chairs Saemann and Sohasky agreed that the task of reviewing 17 essays is no easy chore, and choosing an award winner equally so, as for this past year. It was also noted that "thank - you" notes from the prize winners are a rarity and that award winners that receive a one year free membership in FHAW have not renewed their membership, with only two exceptions. On the other hand, FHAW has not adequately publicized this activity with press releases to all media, nor published the winning essays in C&S or the annual Proceedings. On another issue, Fixmer read a letter from an inquirer who is seeking financial aid for the publishing of a 100 page study of the history of the Harrison Hills area in Lincoln County. A consensus of the board was that FHAW cannot fund such a publishing effort.

EXHIBITS. Chair Fixmer reported that our traveling exhibit has been displayed, since the last board meeting in May, at Wausau's "Log Jam" festival for two days in June and for one day in July at the North Lakeland Discovery Center at Manitowish Waters. It will be at the Timber Producers show in Green Bay for three days in September. The assembly of our newest exhibit, with the theme of the "School Forests of Wisconsin," still lacks adequate photos to depict the more outstanding examples of school forest activities and management.

MEMBERSHIP. Chair Fixmer stated that sixteen members had been dropped from the roster at the end of the fiscal year for dues delinquency, plus the death of another. However, twelve new members were added to the roster during the year, making the net loss only five. Since July 1st, seven new members have been enrolled. President Baumann, in particular, has made a special effort to contact the "drop - outs" by mail, with limited success, however, in reviving their interest. Board members are urged to renew their efforts at approaching prospects.

1999 ANNUAL MEETING. Fixmer advised that thought be given to the date, site, and theme for the 1999 annual members meeting, and that a planning committee be formed soon to begin work on the many details involved. This subject needs to be covered at the business session of the annual meeting, with input from the general membership.

FALL MEETING OF THE BOARD. By general agreement, the board will meet October 13th at the Langlade County Forest office of director Sohasky, in the count fairgrounds in Antigo.

ADDENDUM. By informal resolution, unanimous approval was voiced that the foregoing board meeting, held at Earl St. John's lodge, was an outstanding success in every respect and that each board member expresses his appreciation to Earl for having hosted us on this very unique occasion. The appreciation of the entire board is also extended to Mrs. Baumann and Mrs. Brisson for the gourmet dishes provided by them and served by their husbands. Kudos also to those who handled the KP duties.

MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

GENE FRANCISCO. Gene has been a member of FHAW since 1992. He has represented the DNR on the selection committee of the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame for a number of years. The following news item is from the Wausau Daily Herald, July 23, 1998:

Madison. Gene L. Francisco has been appointed chief forester for the Department of Natural Resources. Francisco, 51, is a 29 year veteran of the agency, serving as deputy director of the Bureau of Forestry since 1990. His work experiences include stints as a forester - ranger in Bowler and Antigo, in addition to 15 years as a forestry supervisor at Oshkosh for a five county area.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE WISCONSIN COUNCIL FOR LOCAL HISTORY

The convention will take place on November 6 - 8, 1998, in Poynette and Madison. Friday's workshop will take place in Poynette and will focus on the local history of that area. Saturday's program will take place in Madison. Workshops will include: Planning museum school tours, Sesquicentennial Wisconsin Indian exhibit, Curator's tour - Wisconsin folk art exhibit, Curator's tour - Wisconsin arts and crafts movement exhibit, Publishing documentary history, and Tour of the state capital rotunda restoration. Local history awards will also be presented here. Sunday in Madison will feature the Holiday Parade, which will bring to conclusion alot of work by many historical societies in preparation for this event. The theme of the parade is "Celebrating Wisconsin" - local historians will join marching bands, floats, and huge balloons in a family oriented salute to the Sesquicentennial of Statehood. For more information on these events you can call 608-264-6579.

FHAW SCHOLARSHIP

The Forest History Scholarship is awarded annually to a student at a Wisconsin college or university. One scholarship will be awarded this year in the amount of \$500.

Scholarship recipients are selected by a board of reviewers appointed by the Forestry History Association. The sole criterion for selection is a paper written by the student on any aspect of forest and conservation history of Wisconsin.

The paper should be prepared as follows:

- * Manuscript should be no longer than 1000 words.
- * Double spaced, typed on 8 1/2 x 11 white bond paper.
- * Number all pages and use generous margins.
- * Title page should list author's name, school, class and major.

DEADLINE IS FEBRUARY 10, 1999

Winner will be announced in April 1999

Submit papers to: John Saemann, HC 1, Box 309, Florence WI 54121

WISCONSIN'S ANNUAL TIMBER HARVEST*

PULPWOOD	2.2 million cords
SAWLOGS	400 million board feet
VENEER LOGS	22 million board feet
FUELWOOD	1.9 million cords
CHRISTMAS TREES	3.2 million trees

Residue and Chips: 400 thousand cords. Miscellaneous: 3.5 million cubic feet. The net annual consumer value of Wisconsin's timber harvest is an estimated \$361 million. (*Based on 1985 data.)

FORESTER WALTER MAYO DIES AT AGE 82

Walter C. Mayo of Eagle River, a former Vilas County forest and zoning administrator, died August 11, 1998 in Rhinelander. He was 82. Besides serving for many years as forest and zoning administrator, Mr. Mayo served as chairman of the Eagle River Airport Commission. He was instrumental in the expansion of the airport, including the construction of the new terminal several years ago. Mr. Mayo was born in 1916 in Eagle River. He was a carpenter for many years and co-owner of LK Builders of Eagle River.

Frank Fixmer provided the following additional comments on Mr. Mayo: Mayo was not a professional forester - very few county forest administrators were before the 1980s. But he was one of the better ones of the era between the 1930s and 1980. Mr. Mayo was a member of FHAW from 1975 to 1998 and also belonged to the Wisconsin CCC Alumni Association. He had a special interest in old logging camps and published the work "The History of Logging and Logging Camps, 1856 - 1982." Walter's grandfather Joseph Mayo was a logging pioneer. The following is an excerpt from a paper presented by Walter Mayo and published in the 1982 "Proceedings" of FHAW's annual meeting.

MEMORIES OF WALTER MAYO

I worked in the woods quite a few times. When I served in the CCC in 1936 I was on a crew doing timber stand improvement. I was on a crew cutting logs and in a fairly large swamp to salvage dead and down tamarack. This had been a prime stand 50 years earlier. The ranger told us it was hit by an infestation of the tamarack saw flies which killed the stand. The trees were down flat on the swamp floor and covered with about an inch or more of moss. We used two man crosscut saws to cut the trees into logs, which ranged from a foot to two feet in diameter at their butts. After cutting through the moss and an inch of rotted bark, the interior wood was just as sound as it had been when standing over 50 years before. We sawed them into 16 foot logs and decked them at the edge of the swamp. The Wisconsin Conservation Department hauled them away for use as logs or had them sawed into lumber. Several logs were obtained from each tree.

Many large areas around Conover were open prairies after the fires ravaged the country. Our camp planted most of the areas

with jack pine. The foresters said at that time if a 60% survival rate was attained they would be happy. The survival rate was closer to 90%, leaving some stands rather crowded.

After I got out of the CCC, I went to work for the Standard Oil Company's Eagle River bulk plant. One trip I had was delivering gasoline, diesel fuel, etc. to one of the Vulcan Corporation camps located north of Mamie Lake into Michigan. There, horses were used for short skidding, but heavy machinery was used for road building, hauling and other jobs. I would generally leave the bulk plant timing my arrival at the logging camp so as to get everything unloaded by dinner time. The foreman would always invite me to eat before leaving camp. He did not have to repeat the offer twice, as a young man of 20 years old, I always had a good appetite.

It was a typical logging camp with cook shack and everything that went with it. Tables were piled with food. No one spoke except when passing the food around. That winter I worked for Carl Schels of Eagle cutting logs and pulpwood in the Nicolet National Forest, skidding with horses and a 5 ton Caterpillar tractor. We used crosscut saws and "Swede" saws for cutting, and loaded the pulp and box bolts by hand. I also hauled logs and worked in Schel's mill for a short time. When I took the position as Vilas County Forest Administrator in 1965, jobbers working on the forest were using horses to skid or a small crawler tractor with a cable jammer to skid load the pulpwood. A few were still using "Swede" saws. Some had chainsaws, and later on all were using chainsaws, which had become quite reliable.

Next they started using rubber tired skidders as more new equipment was introduced - they were in the market for it. Some loggers purchased more equipment than their budgets could stand. Trucks, then, became equipped with hydraulic knuckle booms for loading. Several young fellows came into my office inquiring about county owned timber and were "gung ho" to get into the logging business. Some would mention the equipment they intended to buy. I would listen for a while realizing that they did not realize the money that would have to be tied up in equipment. I generally would advise the buying of an axe and a chainsaw and hire out to some jobber to see if working in the woods would be for them. Or, if they wanted to be on their own, to get a skidding horse or some used crawler tractor with a string jammer along with a chainsaw and an axe. Some took the advice and started out slow and made a go of it. Others went all out and the finance company ended up with the equipment to sell.

**MINUTES OF FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
FOREST HISTORY ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN
SEPTEMBER 24, 1976**

We thought it would be of interest to our readers to read the minutes of FHAW's first annual members meeting. Some of the programs and goals discussed in 1976, our nation's bicentennial year, have been instituted. In this year's sesquicentennial of Wisconsin's statehood, it would be appropriate for us to look back at our beginnings also.

The first annual meeting of the FHAW was called to order by the president Tom Fulk at the Holiday Inn, Rhinelander, with 21 members present. The meeting was convened after a tour of the Rhinelander Logging Museum and a group luncheon.

Mr. Roger Drayna, author, historian, and writer, as well as a member of FHAW's board of directors, welcomed the group to the meeting and gave a brief review of the historical sequence of logging and how many name places in Wisconsin came about because of their association with early loggers or events. He also provided the focus for the association in preserving and promoting the forest history of our state.

The president then introduced the board of directors, reviewed the history to date of the association, making special mention of Mr. George Corrigan for his early work in developing a commemorative program, developing the articles and by - laws, and the current status of the corporation.

Frank Fixmer gave the treasurer's report for the period February 1 to September 24 as" receipts \$890., disbursements \$299, leaving a balance of \$591. in the treasury that date.

As membership chairman, Mr. Fixmer reported a current membership of 75 individual and 21 corporate memberships. A discussion followed on how to acquire more members. A number of suggestions were made that will be considered.

Mr. L. G. Sorden, program chairman, reviewed his committee's suggestions for the various programs the association should consider. A considerable list of suggestions was presented.

On the question of procedures on electing board members, the consensus was for the president to appoint a nominating committee to nominate a slate for the board for presentation at the annual meeting.

On the question of whether the association should join the national Forest History Society, the president offered three alternative approaches. The board will consider this at their next meeting.

Ms. Sue Meyer suggested that the annual meetings be moved about the state and held in places of historical significance to forestry. Suggestions were also made the meeting be earlier in the year and probably held on a Saturday. The board will consider these suggestions. On the discussion of time and place for the next annual meeting, Mr. Newman suggested Stevens Point as the place and offered to be the host.

Mr. Drayna then suggested that the association consider early action on making a small number of grants to museums or others to support work related to forestry or logging history. He stated this would give the organization some visibility and fulfill its purpose for existence. A suggested grant was to the State Historical Society to preserve a glass negative collection of early logging. Mr. Gordon Cunningham suggested making a grant to the Marathon County Historical Museum.

Mr. Drayna then moved that the association create a distinguished service award to be given to individuals or organizations making outstanding contributions to preserving or promoting the forest history of this state. An appointed committee will make the annual selections.

As a method of raising additional revenue for the association and obtaining recognition, Mr. Fixmer reported on how this was done by other associations and of his discussion with the Marathon County Historical Museum relative to a publication on the history of Marathon County. It was suggested that the board investigate further.

Mr. Ivan Branham mentioned the large number of very valuable logging artifacts floating around farmyards, basements attics, etc. in the state and wondered if the association should make some effort to obtain and preserve them. This brought up several items the board will consider. Mr. Sorden suggested that the association affiliate with the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. The motion was carried.

The president then called on Mr. Ken Elliot, who is writing a history of the Nicolet National Forest, for a review of his work. Mr. Elliot wove many interesting anecdotes into his review and read a brief portion of a chapter relating to an Indian chief he was personally acquainted with.

Mr. Sorden then reviewed his book "Lumberjack Lingo" and related many incidents occurring in his research or connected with the lumberjack era. Both book reviews were most enjoyable.

The meeting adjourned with a showing of a slide tape series called "Daylight in the Swamp." This consisted of a photo story of life in early logging camps.

PAPER COMPANIES SUSTAIN FORESTS

(From the Green Bay Press Gazette, May 12, 1998, by Tom Murphy.)

Wausau. Sustainable forestry has long been a way of life for papermakers who harvest trees for raw material, says the first annual Green Guarantee report by the Wisconsin Paper Council. Nine papermakers are committed to Green Guarantee, the WPC program to assure healthy forests for coming generations, council president Thomas Schmidt said. He and Miles Benson of Consolidated Papers, Wisconsin Rapids, presented the first annual report of Green Guarantee at the Holiday Inn in Wausau.

In Northeastern Wisconsin, Green Guarantee members include Thilmany Division of International Paper, Kaukauna; Inter Lake Papers Inc. (a Consolidated Paper Co. division) of Kimberly; and Weyerhaeuser converting operations in Manitowoc. The nine companies own or manage 890,460 acres of forest in the state, with more than 90 percent considered commercial timberland.

In 1996, Benson said, the baseline year for Green Guarantee programs, paper companies harvested only 27,200 acres or 3.3 percent of their ownership. "Fifty-three percent of those acres were select cut or thinned to give the remaining trees growing room. They will probably be re-entered in another 10 to 15 years for another select cut or thinning."

Of those 27,200 acres harvested, 12,682 will become new forests through planned regeneration, or re-planting. The remaining 14, 518 acres are being actively managed to assure regeneration, Benson said. Regeneration started two years ago with the planting of 7,372 acres and more were planted this year and last. "All Green Guarantee companies intend to regenerate 100 percent of all company and managed land within five years of final harvest," Benson said. Many Wisconsin papermakers make their own virgin pulp from proprietary timberlands. Others will purchase pulp from manufacturers and an increasing number are recycling paper for their raw material.

"DISCOVER WISCONSIN" DISCOVERS THE HOLT BALCOLM LOGGING CAMP

(From the Oconto County Reporter, July 15, 1998)

The staff of the television show "Discover Wisconsin" recently visited the Holt Balcolm logging camp near Lakewood. The show hosts, Stephanie Klett and Rick Rose, joined a class of local fourth and fifth graders for a tour of the old logging camp, which is located next to the McCauslin Country Club.

The group discovered some things about the work and lifestyle of the early Wisconsin loggers. It was pointed out that the cook was a very important part of the logger's daily life. The loggers worked hard and had to eat well. To provide the good food and reasonable living conditions, the cook rose very early and had many chores to perform. It was also pointed out that the cook often had a young assistant called the "cookie," who sometimes was only 12 or 14 years old.

One of the students was asked to play the roll of the "cookie." He put a yoke over his shoulders with buckets attached to fetch water from the stream. Then he was told that there was fire wood to chop for the wood stove, and after that there were vegetables to clean and cut up for the evening meal. Overwhelmed by all of this, the student said, "But I'm not yet 12 years old."

The students were shown the bunk house and many of the tools that the loggers used and examined an old logging sled with a few logs on it.

Film clips from the TV crew's visit will be viewed in May of 1999 as part of special points of interest in Oconto county on the "Discover Wisconsin" television series.

Note to our readers: If anyone has any information on the 30 year celebration of the Camp Five Museum in Laona this past summer, I would appreciate them sending it to me for inclusion in our next issue of C&S. The week-long celebration was to take place July 13 - 18. This, and any other articles or items for the newsletter, may be sent to me at the address on the inside of the rear cover. The editor.

THE BEGINNINGS OF SOME NORTHERN TOWNS

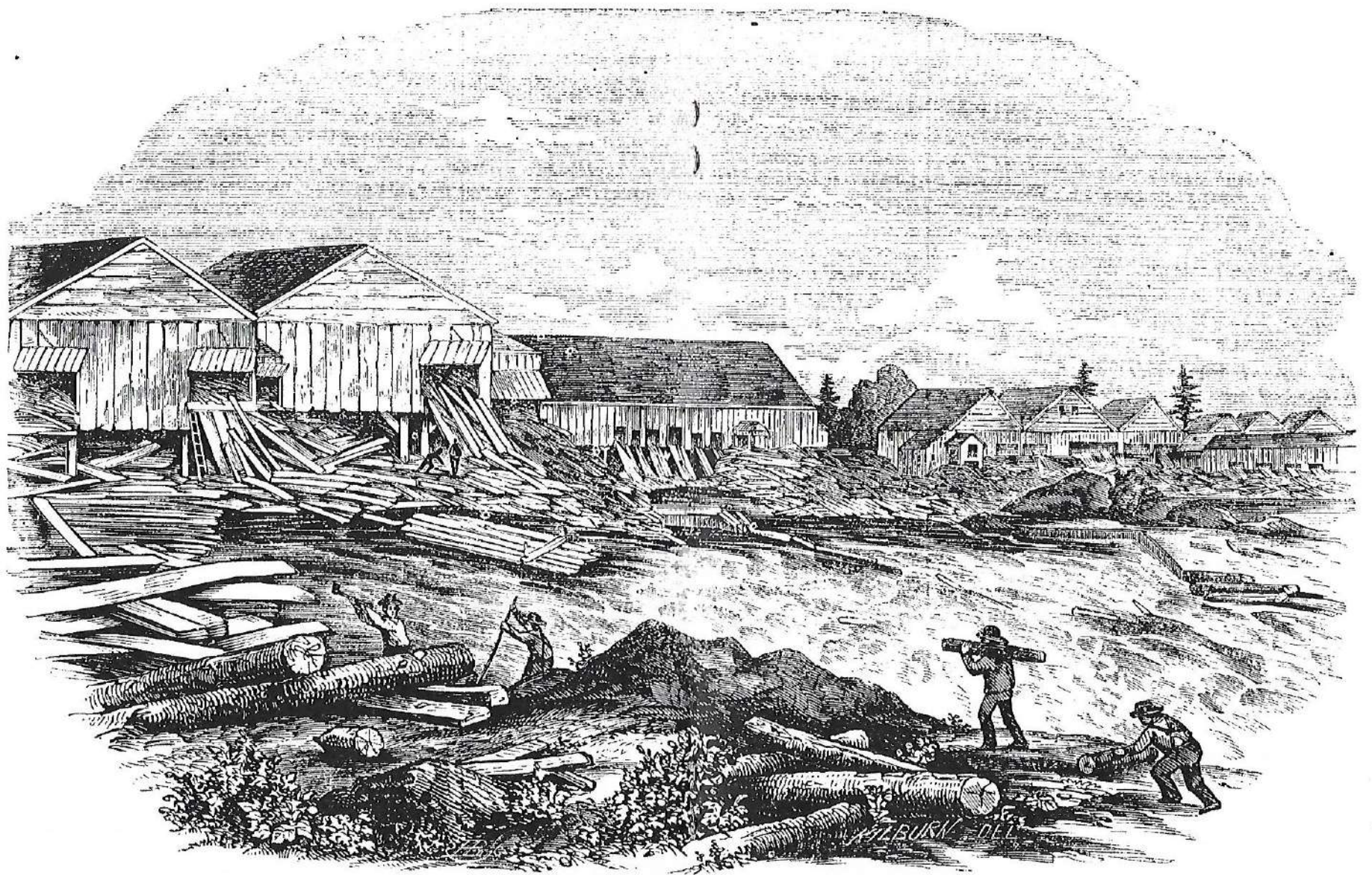
(Member William Wolff of Lakewood sent in some clippings from the "Pioneer Express," June 1, 1998, showing a number of lumbering photos. I didn't try to reprint the photos here, as newspaper photos don't copy well, but I did reprint some of the narratives for the pictures below, as they contain some interesting historical information.)

When the Chicago and Northwestern passed through Wabeno in 1897, the lumber business began. The Rusch Brothers started the first sawmill. It was looking at bankruptcy, when the G.W. Jones Lumber Co. of Appleton stepped in and bought the operation. Jones was located about where the Wabeno Grade School stands today. They employed many men, and the town began to grow. Jones Lbr. Co. was the first in the area to use a Phoenix Log Hauler instead of laying tracks through the woods. The company was later bought out by the Fisher Lumber Co.

The Menominee Bay Shore Lumber Co. followed Jones with a big mill in 1904. The big red mill, as it was called, was originally in Menominee, Michigan. It was constructed on the east side of Wabeno, and soon a little village was constructed to serve the Bay Shore workers called Soperton, after the Soper brothers, who were partners in the venture. The Bay Shore, for awhile, was the largest hardwood sawmill in the world. Like other mills it lasted until the big stands of timber were cut. In the case of Bay Shore, however, the mill was scaled down to fit the timber supply and the name was changed to Soperton Lumber Co.

The Keith & Hiles Lumber Co. started out as the Page & Landeck Lumber Co. The business was incorporated in 1891, and timber lands were bought in Forest County in the same year. However, the lands couldn't be logged until rail service came to Crandon. The company ran a mill in New London until the Chicago & Northwestern laid tracks from Pelican Lake. When the first train hit town, they were able to haul lumber out from the new Page & Landeck sawmill on Clear Lake. The steam engine in the photo was owned by the company and called "Metonga." Page & Landeck became Keith & Hiles in 1913.

Armstrong Creek in the early days before Hwy 8 was built. Armstrong was logged early because of the railroad and the land sold to settlers. Many of them of eastern European descent. Sometimes the land was sold in the winter, and the unwitting buyer came back in the spring to view the stumps and rocks that had been covered by snow when the deal was made. Much can be said of the perseverance of the early settlers.



WOLF RIVER ROMANCE

PRETTY GIRL RESCUES A LOG DRIVER FROM DROWNING -
Declines to Pose as a Heroine and Carefully Conceals Her Identity -
No Marriage Results From Adventure

(From the Appleton Evening News, June 29, 1901)

Thirty years ago the Shioe and Wolf rivers, from early spring until late in June, were covered with pine logs on the way to New London, Winneconne and Oshkosh, to be sawed into lumber and thence shipped to Chicago and the great west. Often these logs were grouped into small rafts, not very securely fastened together, until reaching Lake Poygan, where larger rafts were constructed if they were destined for Oshkosh, which was in fact the great lumber manufacturing point. The late Randall Johnson, an estimable pioneer of the Shioe valley, once related the following incident:

A small raft with three men on it had passed Shiocton a short distance, when it broke up. The river, which was unusually high from the "June Fresh," flooded the surrounding region down to New London, and the current was quickened. Two of the men swam ashore; the third, who could not swim and was unused to river driving, grasped a log which promptly rolled over and sent him away from it. He speedily swallowed enough Wolf river water to have lasted him a year and was rapidly becoming exhausted. As he went down the second time, a girl sprang from the brush on the bank into the river and reached him as he reappeared. He tried to grasp her, when she shouted, "None of that! Keep your hands off and I will save you. If you catch hold of me, we will both drown!"

She grasped him by his woolen shirt band with one hand and told him to tread water, and soon landed him on the same side of the river but farther down from where his comrades had landed. They had just reached shore when they heard the girl say: "None of that!" to the non-swimmer. Dragging him to the bank, she called to them: "Come and take care of this man. He is nearly dead." And then immediately sprang into the water, crossed the river, and disappeared in the woods.

It seems that a number of newcomers had settled on lands not far distant and there were several girls of fifteen to eighteen, but although the rescued man spent many days going from one log hut to another, he could not find a girl who would acknowledge that she saved him.

A couple of years later, Mr. Johnson discovered that one young lady in that neck of the woods was an expert swimmer, and taxed her with being the girl who saved the driver, remarking that he could not understand why she did not tell him so when he called on her.

"If I had done it," said she, "do you suppose I would have acknowledged it, and then had all the old women in the county coming to see if I was a witch or a mermaid? And some of you young men would have sent it to the Appleton Crescent and had it published, and some museum fellow might be coming up here wanting to stand on one foot as the Wolf river rescuer of drowning men. No, Mr. Johnson, I ain't no such girl."

The river driver went west "to grow up with the country," while the heroine is now a sedate and respected matron, with a promising group of children to "rise up and call her blessed."

100,000 FEET OF LOGS HERE

(From the Appleton Evening Crescent, February 22, 1908.)

About 100,000 feet of lumber was brought into Appleton yesterday by the farmers of the surrounding country, and the most remarkable thing about this great log business is the fact that fully 60,000 feet of the logs brought to local sawmills yesterday were cut into lumber for the farmers and taken back to the farms by them, to be used in building.

The value of the 100,000 feet of logs brought to Appleton between 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when the first farmers came in, till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the last one had arrived, is estimated at about \$1,500, the average value per thousand feet being \$15, which is the price of elm and tamarack, the most plentiful woods. Oak is rather scarce and brings from \$25 to \$30.

At the standard Manufacturing company, about 50,000 feet of logs were received Friday. The yards of the company were filled with sleighs loaded with logs and the capacity of the plant was taxed to its utmost all day. A member of the firm said it was the busiest day of the season and not all logs could be cut the same day as received. Of the logs brought to this mill, only about one third were cut into boards for the farmers; the remainder will be used by the company in the manufacture of its goods.

MEMORIES OF JOE C. BOYER, PARK FALLS

(The following is taken from the Price County Historical Society Newsletter, March 1998. The piece was reprinted from the Park Falls Herald, August 30, 1935. It was entitled "It's Only Been Fifty Years." The Boyers came to Fifield in 1885. This was sent in by member Pat Schroeder.)

When the Boyers came to this country pine logging was the chief occupation. Mr. Boyer readily found employment as a "wood butcher" in the lumber camps and mill shops making and repairing sleighs and wagons and making axe handles, cant hook stocks, whiffle trees, "Go Devils," etc. He was a professional wagon maker having learned this trade in Europe. He was also employed at Ben Olson's shop several times and was called upon on one occasion to make a couple of spokes for an automobile wheel.

In the mills those days they worked from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. and in the woods from daylight to dark, which was quite an improvement over the hours in the Old Country. There were no cash pay days at the mill. The workers were paid with coupons for which they could get groceries and feed at the company store. The coupons were also good in the saloons. The lumberjacks when they got through in the spring got a time check payable in October. If they wanted to cash it in at the banks they were charged 10 to 25 cents on the dollar.

There were a number of big loggers at Fifield, among them Cockran, Cap Henry, and Dirimple. All logs were hauled on ice roads, seven foot run with ruts in the ground. Preparations for these roads were already made in the fall of the year. One of these loggers had 80 horses at one time. Eight horses steady on the water tank to ice the runs, four in the daytime and four at night, one four horse team waiting when the other unhooked and the water tank being idle only while they changed horses and the two feeding hours, noon and midnight. The skidding teams were put on the rutter Sundays while the water tank followed right up. These water tanks were filled with the lead team using a 50 gallon barrel for a dipper and two poles for a slide. The tank was filled in a surprisingly short time.

On these roads they hauled as high as 3,000 feet to a load with two horses, sometimes using a snatch team or starting bar to get a start. At one of these camps they had a nine mile haul, making two trips. The first team started at 2 a.m. and the rest hooking up in rotation till 5 o'clock.

The first teams started to come in at about 5 o'clock in the evening and the last ones at about 8 o'clock, if all went well, but if they had trouble on the road it was sometimes 9 or 10 o'clock, but they had to make their trips. They used torches to furnish light for loading.

One of these loggers had a contract for three logs to a thousand, and one of them had a contract for clear logs, and instructed his sawyers that if they noticed any shaky sawdust to pull out the saw and leave the tree lay. This also meant that no knots were allowed. They afterwards picked up these pine and today they grub out a pine windfall that is covered with moss.

In the spring of the year when the ice went out, the rivers and streams were a solid mass of pine logs for weeks. Small streams were dammed up to raise the water level and logs were driven on Swamp Creek, Hay Creek, Beaver Creek, as well as the north and south forks of the Flambeau. Log drivers ate five meals at times and worked from daylight to dark. The floating cook shack or wanigan always followed and was always watched by large crowds as it sluiced through fast water.

There were logs of three or more companies in the same water stamped like cattle on a western ranch, and sorted out at the "sorting works," one of these being located on the South Fork about a mile north of Fifield. Parts of the piling could still be seen but a few years ago.

Mr. Boyer worked near Mercer in a lumber camp one time, making the trip with his team cross country, over what is now known as the Turtle Flambeau Flowage, Ledvina's being his half way stopping place. When he went home for Christmas he had to go through Hoosey's chopping, who inquired where he was going in the middle of winter, if anything was wrong. And when told that he was going home for Christmas, he replied, "I've got all my men in the woods." Christmas was just another day to these pine loggers.

DID YOU KNOW...

From the "Legislative Manual of Wisconsin, 1874", as of 1874 there were three newspapers in the state with lumbering titles. Name, town and frequency are as follows;

LUMBERMAN	Milwaukee	Monthly
LUMBERMAN	Oconto	Weekly
PINERY	Stevens Point	Weekly

HUFF JONES - OCONTO

(This piece and the following pieces were taken from "Commemorative Biographical Record of the West Shore of Green Bay, Wisconsin, Including the counties of Brown, Oconto, Marinette and Florence, Containing Sketches of Prominent and Representative Citizens, and of many of the Early Settled Families." J. H. Beers & Co., 1896. I borrowed this book from Dick Doeren of Oconto.)

Mr. Jones is a son of Col. David Jones, who was a soldier in the war of 1812. In 1832 Col. Jones migrated with his family to what was then the "Far West," remaining for three years in Mackinac, where he was a government trader. In 1835 he removed to Green Bay, Wis., and was also a government trader at Fort Howard.

Huff Jones was born in 1823 in Wellsburg, W. Va., and when he came west with the family to what was then an almost new region was a mere boy. In a few years, together with his father and brother Tarleton, he came to Oconto and engaged in the lumbering business, in which they continued together for some eighteen years. They might indeed be called the pioneer lumbermen of this section, for they logged and built the first camp on the Oconto river, and cut, hauled, banked and drove the first log that was ever put into the Oconto river for manufacturing purposes. The father and two sons worked together under the first name of the Jones Lumber Co.. At that early day there were few men in the vicinity besides the Indians, and help was brought from Chicago and Green Bay.

JUDGE F. J. BARTELS

F. J. Bartels was born and received his education in Germany, and at the age of 20 years, in 1852, he came to the US, first locating at Buffalo, N. Y., where for a year and a half he worked in an edge tool factory. He then moved westward to Wisconsin, settling in Peshtigo, at which time there were less than 100 people in the village. Here he at once found employment with the J. H. Leavenworth Lumber Co., of that place, working by the month, which company afterward merged into the Beebe-Lyon Co., and still later into the Peshtigo Lumber Co., and with them he remained until the fall of 1861.

In 1886 he removed to Ellis Junction, locating on a ranche. This village he had platted in 1882. In 1876 Judge Bartels commenced in the lumbering business, having secured a tract in Peshtigo township of 2700

acres of pine land, which he lumbered, selling the pine to the present company for \$1.50 per thousand feet, they to take out two million feet per annum. At the present time the Judge owns from 28,000 to 30,000 acres of pine and farm lands in Marinette, Oconto, Florence and Forest counties, being one of the most extensive land owners of northern Wisconsin. In 1882 the Butler & Mueller Lumber Co. was established at Ellis Junction, and in 1895 Judge Bartels became general superintendent and manager of same. Employment is given to some 85 hands, and in the mills are manufactured shingles, lath, lumber, etc., while the firm deals in cedar posts, railroad ties, etc., and also in land.

PETER McGOVERN

Our subject was born in 1847 in New Brunswick and was reared on his father's farm. While yet in his "teens" he went to the state of Maine, and was employed in the lumber districts; in 1868 he came to Wisconsin, first locating in the then small town of Oconto, and soon thereafter entered the employ of F. B. Gardner, who was in the lumber business at Pensaukee, with whom he remained five or six years. He then went to Oconto, where he became engaged in the lumber business, logging, locating pine lands, etc., at which place he remained for years.

In 1884 our subject settled permanently at Florence, where he has since been actively engaged in the lumbering business in its different branches. He still deals heavily in lumber, selling his logs, as he never built any mills. He was one of the pioneer lumbering men in that district, including what is now Florence county, and has accumulated a large estate, being the possessor of from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of timberland.

MAJOR EDWARD SCOFIELD

Major Scofield came west, to Chicago, in 1868. There he met Finn Hall, who had lumber interests in Oconto, and accepted the position of foreman in his mill there. After 8 years he commenced business on his own, leasing a mill on contract at Oconto, operating there from 1876 to 1881. Major Scofield first came to Marinette as superintendent of the lumber business of William McCartney, which industry after two years was incorporated under the name of the Marinette Sawmill Co. In 1890 he and George Arnold formed a partnership under the firm name of Edward Scofield & Co., which business was, in 1894, incorporated as the Scofield & Arnold Lumber Co., of Marinette, with Major Scofield as president. The mills furnish employment to about 140 men, and manufacture from 25 to 30 million feet of finished lumber annually. The Major is also interested in the lumber firm of McElwar & Co.

PAUL BUNYAN'S CAMP

PAUL BUNYAN, THE LUMBERMAN, CAME FROM ST. PAUL.
HE OWNED A BIG OX THAT WAS ELEVEN FEET TALL.
HE MOWED DOWN THE TREES AS THE FARMERS MOW HAY,
AND THE CREW WAS AT WORK BEFORE BREAK OF DAY.

I LIVED IN RHINELANDER; NO WORK IN SIGHT;
MY BOARD BILL WAS DUE, AND I HAD TO TAKE FLIGHT.
MY CLOTHES THEY WERE TORN; I WAS KNOWN AS
"THE SCAMP."
IT WAS POVERTY DROVE ME TO PAUL BUNYAN'S CAMP.

I GOT TO PAUL BUNYAN'S THAT VERY SAME DAY,
CLIMBED UP IN HIS BARN AND LAY DOWN IN THE HAY.
WITH SOME PEERLESS TOBACCO I DID MY PIPE TAMP,
AND I SMOKED AWAY TROUBLE AT PAUL BUNYAN'S CAMP.

WHEN I GOT TO THE CAMP I ASKED FOR A JOB.
PAUL BUNYAN HE MET ME WITH A WINK AND A NOD.
MY TWO EYES WERE BLACK, AND I LOOKED LIKE A TRAMP,
BUT HE SAYS, "YOU'RE RIGHT WELCOME TO
PAUL BUNYAN'S CAMP.

THEY CALLED ME NEXT MORNING BEFORE THREE O'CLOCK:
"GET UP, YOU OLD BUM, AND PULL ON YOUR SOCKS.
WHEN YOU WORK FOR PAUL BUNYAN YOU DON'T
SLEEP ALL DAY;
AND YOU FEED HIS BIG OX OR YOU DON'T GET YOUR PAY."

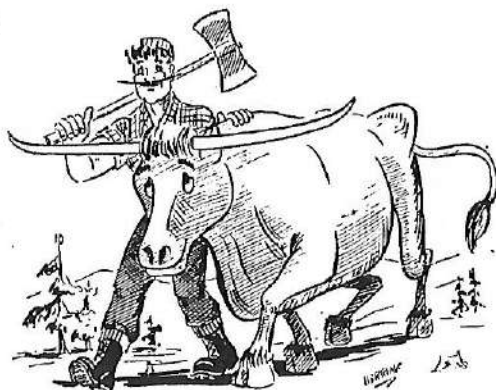
I WENT TO THE COOKSHACK; 'T WAS FORTY RODS LONG.
WE ALL COMMENCED EATING AT THE SOUND OF THE GONG.
WE ALL DRANK BLACK COFFEE, ATE THE BREAST OF A SOW;
THE PANCAKES WERE TURNED WITH A BIG SIDHILL PLOW.

WITH A HAM STRAPPED TO EACH FOOT A BIG BLACK COON
GREASED THAT GRIDDLE FROM MORNING TILL NOON.
WE HAD TO EAT PANCAKES TWICE EVERY DAY,
AND AT NINE IN THE EVENING WE ROLLED IN THE HAY.

I WENT TO A SKIDWAY THE LOGS TO ROLL DOWN
WITH A BIG HIGHLAND HOOSIER THAT THEY CALLED
JOHN BROWN.
HE WAS BIG AND WAS STRONG AND WAS KNOWN AS A CHAMP,
WAS THAT HOG-HEADED HOOSIER AT PAUL BUNYAN'S CAMP.

THE TREES WERE ALL CUT AND LAY ON THE GROUND;
WE NEEDED A RIVER TO RUN THE LOGS DOWN.
PAUL'S OX WAS A BIG ONE, OF TONS HE WEIGHED THREE,
AND HE PLOWED A BIG DITCH FOR THE MENOMINEE.

PAUL BUNYAN QUIT LOGGING WHEN HIS MULEY OX DIED.
HE HAD A BIG TENT MADE OUT OF ITS HIDE.
WITH THE OX YOKE FOR A PILLOW HE SMOKES HIS BIG PIPE
AND HE DREAMS OF THE RIVER HE MADE IN ONE NIGHT.



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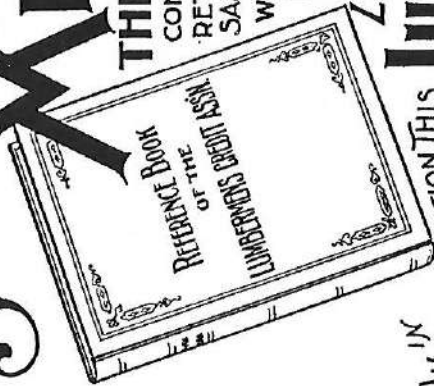
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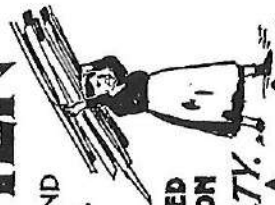
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