



***Chips***

*and*

***Sawdust***

**A NEWSLETTER**  
*From*

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

**FALL**  
**1997**

## 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  
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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

## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING HIGHLIGHTS**

An FHAW Board of Directors meeting was held in Shawano on October 23d, 1997. The minutes of that meeting were not yet available at this time, but the most important results of that meeting are as follows. Karl Baumann was elected as the new president of FHAW and Tom Albrecht was elected as the new vice president. Both of these are two year terms effective the date of the meeting. Congratulations Karl and Tom! Also, Carl Theiler was elected as a new member of the FHAW Board of Directors. Carl is a retired executive director of the Wisconsin/Michigan Timber Producers Association, a post he held for many years. Mike Weckwerth asked not to continue as a board member because of conflicts with his work schedule. We thank Mike for all of his efforts for the association thus far. Finally, it was decided that the 1998 annual meeting will be held in Wausau, late September or early October.

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### **FRANK FIXMER INDUCTED INTO THE WISCONSIN FORESTRY HALL OF FAME**

*As many of you may know, this past fall Frank Fixmer was inducted into the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame. It is an award he has long deserved. In addition to his many accomplishments in the field of forestry, Frank has been the mainstay of FHAW. Following is the narrative from the presentation of the award, given by Don Lambrecht.*

Having known Frank for over 40 years, it is with great pleasure that I make this presentation for his induction into the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame. After graduating from the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University in 1933 with a degree in Forestry, Frank spent 45 years in federal, state and industrial employment. From 1933-38, he was with the U.S. Forest Service in its CCC program, and while on special assignment to the Forest Supervisor's office in Rhinelander, helped to develop timber stand improvement and reforestation plans for the Nicolet National Forest. From there he spent six years with the then Wisconsin

Conservation Department and assisted in the development of the Washburn and Burnett County forests in northwest Wisconsin. In 1944 he became Mosinee Paper Company's first Forest Manager, which position he held until his retirement in 1978. During his 34 year tenure, Mosinee's industrial forest expanded from 4500 to 90,000 acres. While there Frank pioneered in developing machine tree planting, conversion of scrub oak stands to jack and red pine, spot site preparation instead of furrowing, and many other innovative forest management practices.

Frank's contributions to forestry have been recognized by many awards. He was the recipient of a Resolution of Appreciation from the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board for his services on the Wisconsin Forestry Advisory Committee in 1973 and the Distinguished Service Award from the Wisconsin Tree Farm Committee in 1978. He was recognized by our Forest History Association with our Distinguished Service Award in 1980. He received the John Macon Award from the Wisconsin SAF in 1983 and was elected a Fellow by the national SAF in 1984, of which he had been a member since 1935.

From the beginning, and continuing today, Frank has been very active in forest related associations. He was a charter member in 1954 of the Wisconsin Tree Farm committee and was a co-founder of the Wisconsin Woodland Owners Association.

As a member of the Wisconsin Forest Advisory Committee and the Forest Pest Control Committee, Frank assisted in initiating the first statewide forest inventory in 1957 and in drafting the Forest Pest Control Act that became law in 1958. He participated in a three person ad hoc committee that initiated the organization of the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame by its nine sponsoring organizations in 1975-76.

Frank was a co-founder of our Forest History Association of Wisconsin at its inception in 1976. He served as its secretary and treasurer for twenty years and continues as executive secretary today. For all these years his dedication to this organization has been inspirational, to those on the board of directors and to his fellow members in the organization.

So on behalf of the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame Committee I am honored to award this plaque to Frank Fixmer, recognizing his contributions to the field of Wisconsin forestry, with his induction into the Wisconsin Forestry Hall of Fame.

## **FOREST HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP**

The Forest History Scholarship, sponsored by the Forest History Association of Wisconsin, is awarded annually to a student at a Wisconsin college or university.

Our Scholarship will be awarded this year in the amount of \$500.

Scholarship recipients are selected by a board of reviewers appointed by the Forest History Association. The sole criterion for selection is a paper written by the student on any aspect of forest or 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, & major.

**DEADLINE IS FEBRUARY 10, 1998**

Winner will be announced in March 1998

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

## **FHAW DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD NOMINATIONS**

FHAW members are invited to submit suggestions for 1998 nominees for consideration by our board of directors at its May 1998 meeting. Nominations should include a brief summary of the individual's or organization's contributions and should be sent to: Randy Rohe, UWW, 1500 University Drive, Waukesha, WI 53188.

The criteria for the FHAW distinguished service award to an individual would normally include some of the following:

1. Service to the Association as an officer, board member, as a member of the annual meeting planning committee, etc.
2. Publication of articles or books on the forest history of Wisconsin.
3. Presentation of papers about forest history.
4. Participation at the FHAW annual meetings as a paper presenter, auctioneer, awards presenter, master of ceremonies, registrar, etc.
5. Involvement in projects of local, county, or state historical societies relating to forest history.
6. Donation of books, artifacts, manuscript materials, or research results to the FHAW, local, or state historical societies concerning forest history.
7. Presentations about forest history to schools, service clubs, local historical societies, etc.
8. Other such activities that directly relate to the preservation of Wisconsin's forest history.

The criteria for the FHAW distinguished service award to an organization would normally include some of the following:

1. The development of displays or exhibitions related to Wisconsin's forest history.
2. Financial assistance to individuals or organizations whose primary objective is the preservation of Wisconsin's forest history.
3. Support and recognition of the study of Wisconsin's forest history through awards or grants.
4. The publication of pamphlets, monographs, or books on Wisconsin forest history.
5. Efforts to preserve sites related to Wisconsin's forest history.
6. The collection and preservation of lumbering related artifacts, photographs, and/or archival manuscripts.
7. Direct support of the activities of FHAW through donation of materials, monies, use of facilities, etc.
8. Other such activities that directly relate to the preservation of Wisconsin's forest history.

## RECIPIENTS OF FHAW'S DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

| INDIVIDUALS  | YEAR | ORGANIZATIONS  |
|--|------|--|
| L. G. Sorden                                       | 1977 | Menominee Logging Museum<br>(M/M Jacque D. Vallier)    |
| George Corrigan                                    | 1978 | Camp Five Logging Museum<br>(Mrs. Gordon R. Connor)    |
| Walter Scott                                       | 1979 | Trees for Tomorrow                                     |
| Frank N. Fixmer<br>Eldon Marple                    | 1980 | Rhinclander Logging Museum                             |
| F. G. Wilson                                       | 1981 | Peshtigo Fire Museum                                   |
| Malcolm Rosholt                                    | 1982 | Paul Bunyon Logging Camp                               |
| Ken M. Elliot (posthumous)<br>M. N. (Mully) Taylor | 1983 | Downsville Lumber Museum                               |
| Howard Peddle (posthumous)<br>Dr. Richard C. Brown | 1984 | Timber Producers Assoc.<br>of Wis. & Mich.             |
| Gordon Sorenson                                    | 1985 | Wis. Press Association                                 |
| John Saemann                                       | 1986 | Holt-Balcolm Logging Camp                              |
| Randall Rohe, PhD.                                 | 1987 | Marinette Co. Logging Museum                           |
| W. G. (Wally) Youngquist                           | 1988 | Marathon Co. Historical Museum                         |
| Walter Goldsworthy                                 | 1989 | Three Lakes Historical Society                         |
| Jay H. Cravens                                     | 1990 | Wabeno Logging Museum                                  |
| Milton E. Reinke                                   | 1991 | Price Co. Historical Society                           |
| James P. Kaysen                                    | 1992 | CCC Museum of Wis. Chapter<br>of Natl Assoc CCC Alumni |
| Larry Easton                                       | 1993 | Merrill Hist Soc & Museum                              |
| Carl Krog, PhD.<br>William O'Gara (posthumous)     | 1994 | Drummond Historical Museum                             |
| Karl Baumann                                       | 1995 | Chippewa Co Area Hist Society                          |
| Eugene Harm  | 1996 | Consolidated Papers                                    |
| Mike Sohasky                                       | 1997 | Nicolet National Forest                                |

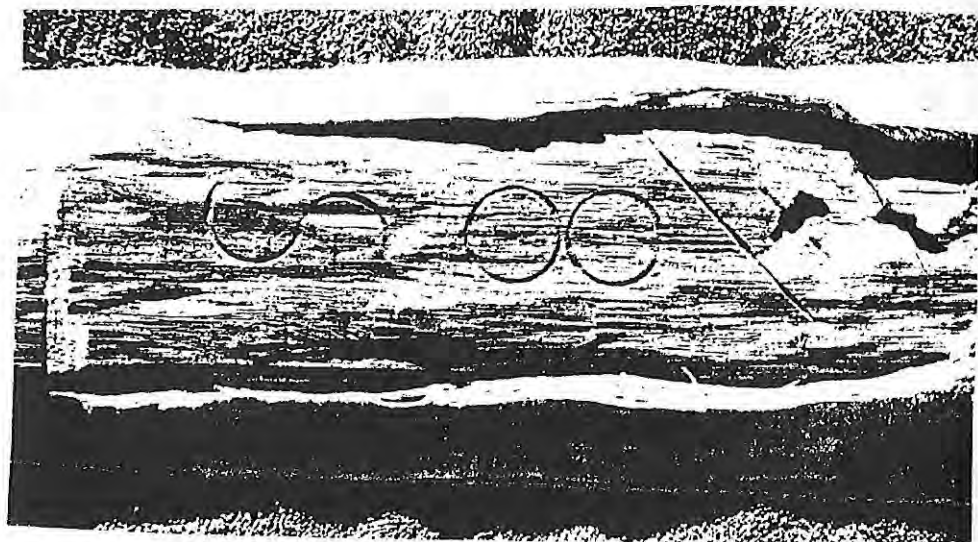
## SOO LINE BOUNDARY MARKER

*The following is taken from a letter from Hedy Capelle of Glidden to Frank Fixmer in October 1997.*

This is a picture of the Soo Line boundary marker that was found in a white oak log. The log had been purchased to have sleigh runners cut from it. While the log was being cut, the blade of the saw hit a handmade nail. I saw the nail just long enough for me to recognize what it was before the sawyer threw it in the sawdust pile. I tried to find it, but could not. The blade just nicked the top corner. Being curious as to why there should be a handmade nail in the tree, I took a good look at the tree and could see a hollow space under the wood of the tree. After using the chainsaw to cut it out, this is what I found.

At the Soo Line convention held in Eau Claire in September, it was stated that this could have been put on the tree as early as 1860, when the first railroads were surveyed. Larry Easton suggested that a book called "Seventeen" may have some information.

*Anyone with information on this item may write to Mr. Capelle at: N6644 Hwy 73, Glidden, WI 54433. Phone: 715-668-5568.*





## LACK OF LOGS ON LAKE SUPERIOR'S FLOOR HURTS ASHLAND LUMBER FIRM

*(From the Green Bay Press Gazette, Oct. 19, 1997.)*

Milwaukee(AP) - A lumber firm salvaged fewer than 100 preserved timbers from Lake Superior this season, and a company official admits the venture was overhyped. Superior Water-Logged Lumber Co. of Ashland raised about 800 logs in total, but most were less valuable hemlocks and other softwoods, state figures show.

The company had talked of retrieving up to 30,000 logs this year and had estimated that \$30 million worth of the exotic sunken leftovers from Wisconsin's logging heyday lay on just the limited number of 40 acre sites approved so far by state and federal regulators for salvage operations. But the company is buying much of its water-soaked inventory from Canada and smaller competitors in the United States, the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel reported Saturday.

"We'd be broke if we didn't buy from outside sources," said Superior Lumber's new president, David Neitzke. Neitzke, who took over in August as president, blamed mismanagement, poorly chosen sites in Chequamegon Bay near Bayfield and a slow and confusing permit process for the disappointing returns.

But he acknowledged that worldwide media attention to Superior's sales pitch of \$10,000 logs under the sea had spurred a "gold rush" mentality that tied regulators in knots with 800 plus permit applications from several companies.

Superior Lumber staked the first claim. The company began testing the waters in 1992 and - fresh off a 1997 merger that made it part of a publicly traded company - launched its most concerted diving this summer.

Part of the expectation problem, Neitzke said, was that dives in years past found 95 percent hard wood, while this year the reverse was true.

It was "a crock," Neitzke said, for the company to talk up production of violins from highly sought old-growth wood because those logs are so few and far between.

*(From the Green Bay Press Gazette, Dec. 2, 1997.)*

Superior(AP) - The parent company of a firm that salvages sunken logs in Lake Superior has seen its stock value fall about 90 percent since last spring. Shares of Enviro Recovery, which owns Superior Water-Logged Lumber Co., have dropped from \$10.86 five months ago and have been hovering at about \$1 a share in recent days.

## OLD -TIME LUMBERJACKS

*From Folk Songs Out of Wisconsin, edited by Harry B. Peters, published by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1913. This song was sung by Dan Grant of Antigo for Asher Treat in the 1930s.*

We sit around the camp at night when the daily work is o'er  
And listen to the lumberjacks who logged in days of yore.  
They fell more trees in camp at night, 'twould put ol' Paul to shame.  
Why they'd never have to work if they got paid for what they claim.  
When they start fellin' pine at night we get prepared to jump.  
They measured one the other night ten feet across the stump.  
I must admit we smile a bit to hear them make such cracks.  
But then we've come to expect it from those old-time lumberjacks.

We love to hear of how they logged some forty years ago.  
Some people claim that we've advanced but that may not be so.  
For one man then did more than ten men in the woods today,  
And what we take for train loads now, they hauled up on a sleigh.  
Their logging roads were perfect then and how they used to haul.  
It's a wonder that there's any timber left for us at all.  
They ate salt pork and pea soup then  
for which they thanked the Lord.  
An' now no matter what they get, they kick about the board.

They slept like hunks in wooden bunks and did not mind the lice.  
And now you hear them tell of how it was so very nice.  
I'm half inclined to think their minds were weaker than their backs  
When list'ning to the fairy tales of old-time lumberjacks.  
But perhaps in twenty years or so we'll tell the younger men  
How we logged pine and hemlock twenty million feet back then.  
The young men then may think that we exaggerate the facts,  
And then they may be right for we're the old-time lumberjacks.

## BOX FACTORY GIRLS

(The following is taken from Public Documents of the State of Wisconsin, Report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, published in 1903. These reports cover 1901-1902.)

In the wooden-box factory included in the report the experiment of using girls for work heretofore done by boys was being tried and with a success, so the superintendent said, that justified him in believing that it would not be long before other factories followed the same plan. Those who believe that even in factory life certain conventions are to be observed would be inclined to hope that his predictions will not be verified since the work itself as well as its environment is not the sort most suitable to women. It consisted in lifting boards from the cross-cut saw tables and carrying them to the rip-saw tables, where they were piled in even rows. One lot of girls stapled bundles of small boards ready for shipment. At the saws a girl and a man worked together, the girl catching the boards as they came from the saw.

Like other factories of the sort, the building was more or less open to the air and cold in spite of the strenuous efforts of several big stoves which kept the atmosphere torrid in their immediate vicinity but made little impression on the distance. No one complained of the cold, however, the workers being warmly clad and constantly in motion. To protect themselves from the flying sawdust the girls wore big aprons and caps, which were provided by the firm. The noise of the machinery was deafening and that, in connection with the work itself and the barren surroundings, made the place seem thoroughly unsuitable for girls. The firm, however, was doing all that it could for them, the superintendent having given up his own office for their use at noon. Most of the girls had fathers or brothers working in the factory and did not apparently regard their work as an entire outsider might.

The hours were ten a day and the wages 50 and 55 cents (*per day*). A girl who did stapling said that she preferred the work to housework at which she had been able to earn only \$1.50 (*per week*). The average for the 22 girls reporting for the industry was \$3.42 (*per week*).

## HATTEN LUMBER COMPANY HISTORY

*(The last issue of C & S printed "Tales of old Hatten site as told by Mike Coyle." Following is some additional history of the Hatten Lumber Co., put together by Lester Lehman of New London. This piece also comes from the New London Press-Star, June 13, 1997.)*

The history of this sawmill dates back to the year of 1854, when only very few settlers were residing in New London. Reeder Smith, an Appleton land speculator, and Giles S. Doty, a lumberman, erected a steam powered sawmill.

Sometime between 1854 and 1857, there was a change of partnership; evidently Doty was bought out by Sheldon Hale, who had money to invest. Another change in partnership was reported in a January 1857 issue of the New London Times, notifying a change and that any person who owed Reeder Smith money, pay either John Jewett at Appleton or James Lindley of New London. This was the time when Benjamin Stimson entered partnership with Sheldon Hale. During the summer of 1857, every man in the country came to put up the new mill. New London Times, July 31, 1857, reported, "One of the best saw mills in Wisconsin has just been completed in New London.

About 1870, this mill went by the name of Hale & Springstead. According to the 1870 Federal Census, this mill was a \$15,000 investment, operated by steam and employed 18 men. An article in a January 1881 issue of the Times mentioned H. S. Nash and B. A. Weatherby were negotiating for the purchase of Springstead's mill and if a deal was not made they would construct one. In a March 1882 article, "Nash & Weatherby were up to their ears in mill improvements, adding and replacing, a new carriage, rope feed, new saws, head blocks, and other fixtures going in." Evidently sometime ago Sheldon Hale was bought out by Warren Springstead who later sold out to Nash & Weatherby.

14 Oct 1882: "The plans have already been draughted and as soon as the sawing season is closed work will be commenced upon the new mill of Nash, Weatherby & Co. It will be located upon the site of the present mill and its dimensions are estimated at 110 x 34 feet, two stories high.

16 Jun 1883: "Nash, Weatherby & Co. sawed the first log in their new mill Thursday night.

8 Mar 1884: "Nash, Weatherby & Co. have commenced the erection of a new mill office, size 16 x 28.

Dissolution of Nash, Weatherby & Co., all accounts payable to National Bank, was dated March 10, 1888. Signed by H. S. Nash, B. A. Weatherby, Jas. Meiklejohn.

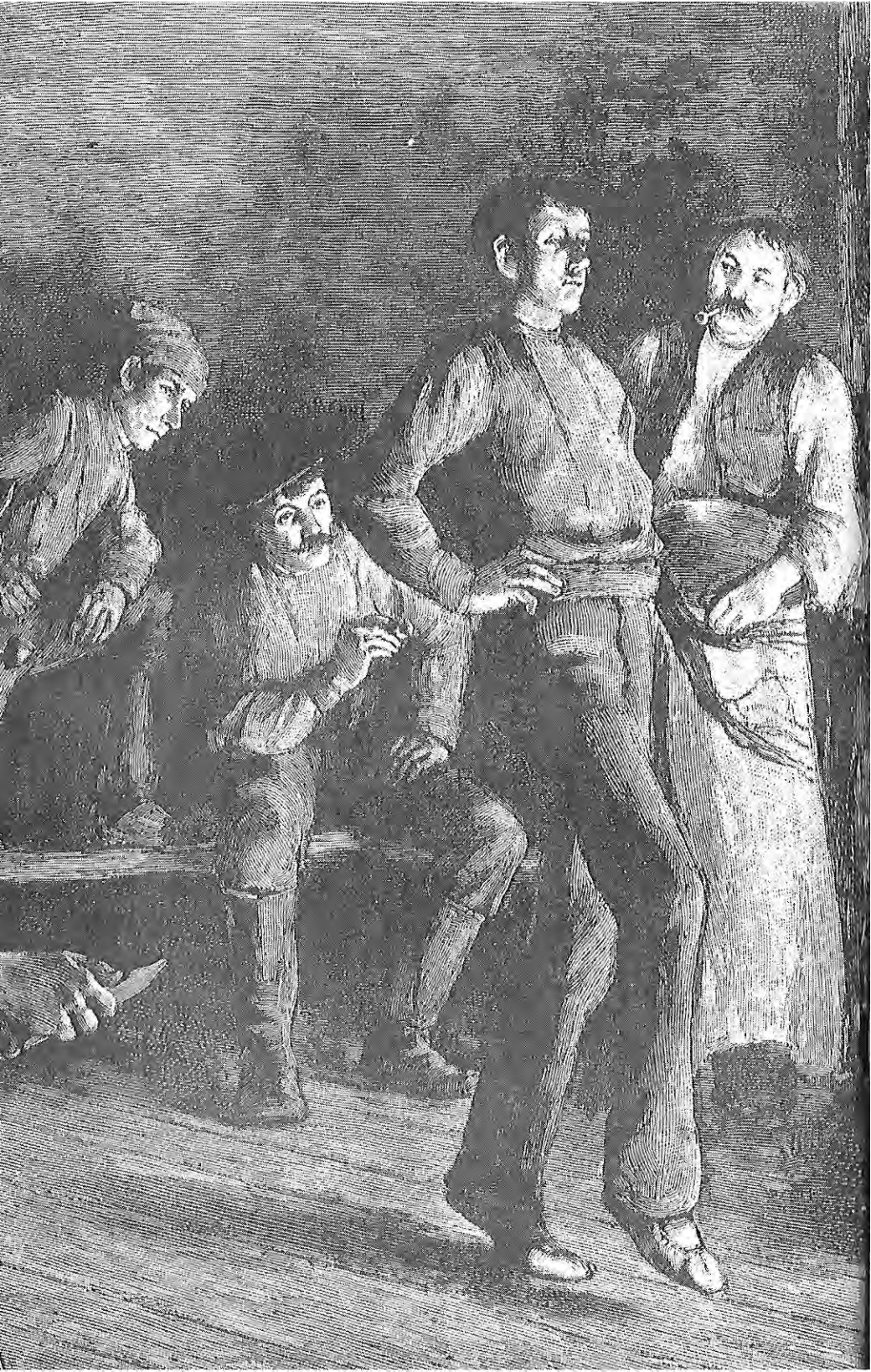
Meiklejohn came to Little Wolf in 1849 and built a mill there in 1857. Meiklejohn and Hatten's partnership began in 1878 when they took over the business of Rounds and Pugmire, Manawa, that had gone bankrupt. After Meiklejohn had served a year as an assignee (to the lumber co.), the company worth rose to 70%; that's when Meiklejohn and Hatten bought it. When James Meiklejohn died in 1894, incorporators were Hatten, Meiklejohn's son James and nephew, Andrew. The company was Meiklejohn & Hatten Lumber Co., Inc.

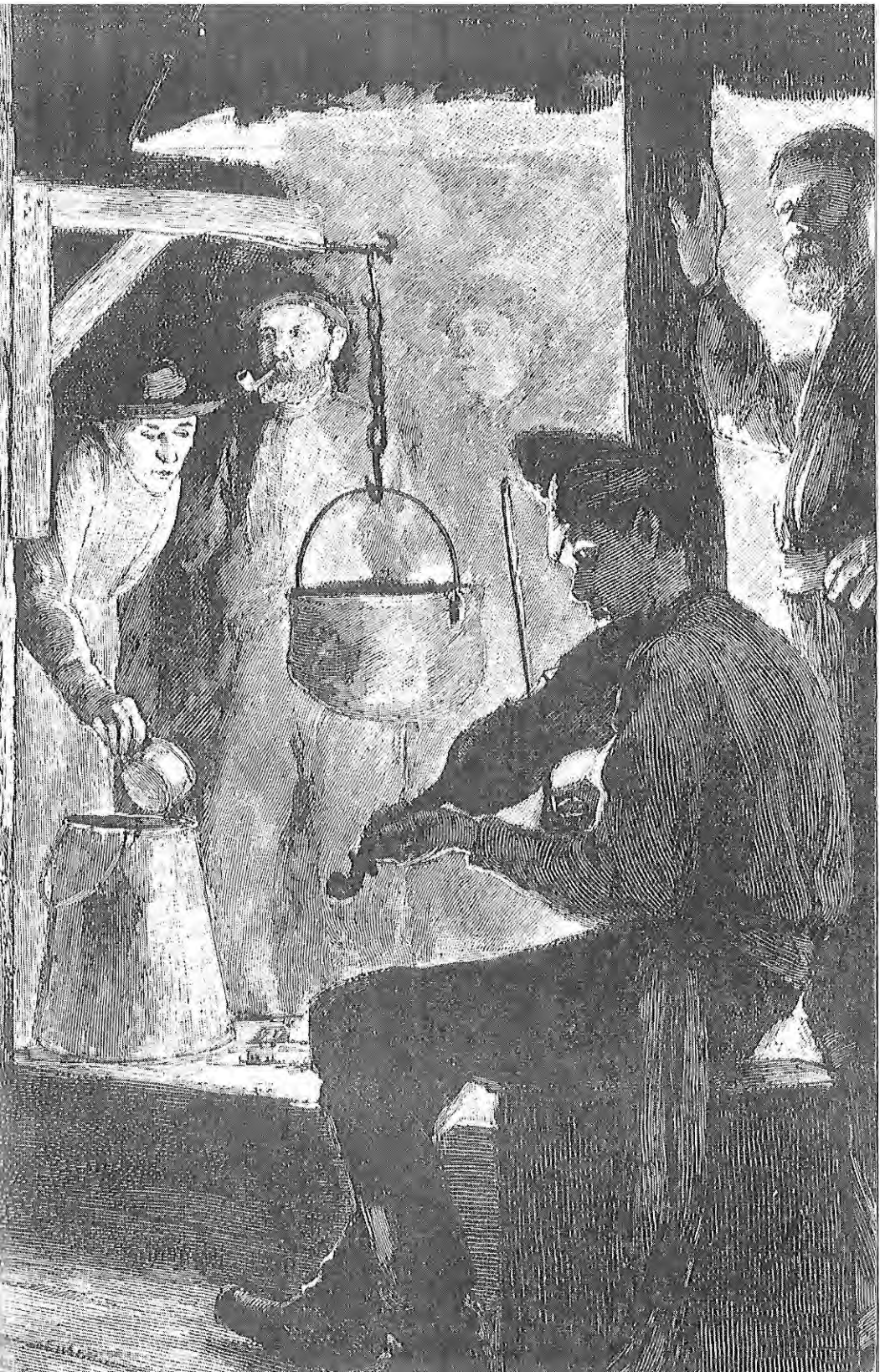
In 1898 William H. Hatten was elected State Senator by a 321 to 69 margin. In 1903 the name of the firm was changed to Hatten Lumber Co. Incorporators were Hatten, William H. Dick and W. W. Lindsay, with the Meiklejohns no longer with the company. In politics Hatten was a Progressive Republican, and remained in the Senate through 1906. He ran for governor and once for U. S. Senator, but lost. After this he served on various state boards and commissions and was a trustee of Lawrence and Ripon Colleges.

During his years at the helm of the company he bought much land in upper Michigan, northern Wisconsin and even in the state of Mississippi. Even during the depression when lumber was not much in demand, his mill ran day and night. Hatten died March 30, 1937. The last company picnic for 400 employees was on June 25, 1938 at Bean City. July 29, 1938 was the last day of work for the employees and the last day of operation for a company that was about the most stable and substantial industry in New London during the last 50 years.

During mid 1941, the mill was bought by Norvil Hiller of Appleton. In 1945 A. E. Morse Co. sold it to Henry Miles, Sr. who retailed building supplies from the office located at the corner and the warehouse converted from the building that once housed the sawmill, located behind the office. The top story had already been removed. Miles built a small sawmill about 1957 or 58. After the death of Henry Miles, the sawmill was leased out.

The office building of Hatten Lumber Co. was razed in 1970 to make space for a service station. The remainder of the building was recently purchased by the city, and is scheduled for demolition to allow the building of upscale condominiums by a developer.





## MR. WEYERHAUSER AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER LOGGING COMPANY

*(From Wisconsin, Its Story and Biography, by Ellis B. Usher, 1914, Volume I, page 193.)*

After further vicissitudes, the property was bought by William A. Wallace for about \$450,000, and the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company was organized, and later sold for \$1,275,000 to the Mississippi River Logging Company. The organization of this corporation was an early step in a concentration of lower Mississippi river mill interests which became later the controlling power of the Chippewa valley, then of the upper Mississippi valley, and finally, it has practical control of the pine interests of the continent, with its head, Frederick Weyerhauser, the lumber king of the world.

The local termination of this enterprise (its interests are still great in northern Wisconsin), is graphically recited in a newspaper dispatch of March 22, 1910, from Chippewa Falls, as follows:

"The ice in the Chippewa river broke up today and the river is clear at the earliest date in years. If the weather holds the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company will begin the season's cut on April 4. The company has 21 million feet of pine logs stacked in its pond, which have been brought in, by rail, during the winter. The rest of the timber for the summer cut is docked along the railroads near the camps north of here and will be shipped in as rapidly as cars can be obtained. The mill, which for years was the largest in the world, will run full capacity all summer, as the company is anxious to get through in this section.

For the first time in three-quarters of a century no logs have been banked along the Chippewa river and its tributaries, to be floated to the mills along its banks. This year marks the end of the big logging operations in this vicinity and at the end of the summer almost all the lumber mills on the Chippewa river will close for all time.

William Irvine, manager of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, of this city, and



one of Wisconsin's representatives at the conservation congress at Washington, said yesterday: 'The fact that for the first time in over seventy-five years there will be no log drive on the Chippewa River marks the passing of the lumber industry in Northern Wisconsin, the industry which for years was the strength of the northwest.'"

The key to the organization of the Upper Mississippi logging and lumbering interests into an effective combination, was the Mississippi River Logging Company, which at first represented the saw mill and pine owners along the Mississippi river, then took in the local owners of pine and saw mills on the Chippewa river, and eventually those of the St. Croix and upper Mississippi. The organization of the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Booming, Log Driving and Transportation Company, which first handled the output of the Chippewa river country, in the end combined practically all of the leading manufacturers of the entire Mississippi river above St. Louis, or dictated to them as to prices and territory.

Frederick Weyerhauser, originally of Weyerhauser & Denkman, of Rock Island, Illinois, German mill men, was in 1872, made president of these two companies. The firm of which he was the head had already developed some capacity for combination by acquiring several mills at Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport, and the patient, frugal, quiet, sagacious German, who emigrated to this country in 1852, though a non resident, has been the virtual dictator of the greatest manufacturing industry of Wisconsin, for more than forty years, for he still lives, and lumbering in Wisconsin is even now being done under his direction, or through his organization. He has been wise and successful, as all great commanders must be, in the choice of his aids and lieutenants, and has been liberal in the distribution of the rewards to those who have shown capacity and fidelity. It is a fact of much significance that, in an industry marked everywhere by Yankee enterprise and knowledge of the business, that the most conspicuous man developed in the timber world, should have been a German immigrant. It is equally conspicuous in its virtual isolation as a great German achievement in this field.

The Beef Slough Manufacturing, Booming, Logging, and Transportation Company was chartered by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1866, and its powers were enlarged in 1872. It expended a large sum, said to have exceeded two million dollars, in improving the Beef Slough, for the holding, sorting and rafting of logs from the Chippewa river.

## THE MILLS OF CENTRAL WISCONSIN

A Mill Report from the Saw Mills in Central Wisconsin.  
Gathered During the Past Week by the Journal Reporters.  
Showing What Has Been Done and What Will Be Done  
Before the Close of the Season.

*(From the Stevens Point Journal, May 18, 1878. Sent in by Larry Easton.)*

### BOSWORTH & REILLY

This firm expects to start its mill next week. They now have two million of fine logs, their own stock, on hand, nearly all of which will have been delivered in their boom by the time they start. They also have two tramways in operation at Mosinee, and as the logs are delivered on the main stream, they will undoubtedly be able to get them down at various times during the summer. They also have two million feet on the Rib river, and in company with Neeves of Grand Rapids and E. Whitney of this place, started a crew up there the first of the week, for the purpose of building a dam.

### OWEN CLARK'S MILL

Mr. Clark has run one of his double rotarys long enough to cut five hundred thousand feet of lumber, and has as many more logs on hand to saw. He has also made eight hundred thousand shingles. He has about a million and a half of lumber in his yard. If we had had a good clean drive, Mr. Clark expected to have enough logs to keep both of his double rotarys running all the season.

### GEO WADE & CO.

The shingle mill of this firm is now in operation, and thus far has cut out about six hundred thousand shingles. They are trucking in some logs up the river, and have sufficient stock on hand to last three months. If the stock can be secured, they will cut from 6 to 7 million shingles. In connection with their shingle mill they have a planing mill and are prepared to do any work in that line. They also have a steam dry kiln, capable of drying about two car loads of shingles at a time, which at times proves a great advantage.

### THE CLIFFORD SHINGLE MILL

This mill has been making shingles at intervals during the winter, and we are informed by Ed. Owens, has turned out about two million since March 1st. The stock of logs on hand is very limited, but some are being put in on the main river for it, by means of a tramway, a few miles above here, by Frank Aldrich.

### LUMBER ON HAND

The total amount of lumber in the various yards in the city will not exceed four million feet. The total amount of logs received at this place since the ice went out is about three and a half million feet. From Mr. A. G. Hamacher, collector of tolls for the Wisconsin River Improvement Company, we learn that about 12 million feet of lumber have gone over Grand Rapids. Two or three fleets are tied up in this vicinity.

### RUSSEAU'S MILL

We understand that this mill will not be started this season. Mr. Russeau put in about 75,000 feet of logs, but they will be sawed at McDills.

### READING & VAN ORDER

We are told that this mill, which is on the Plover, has about 300,000 feet of logs on hand, which will be cut into lumber. They also have a considerable quantity of shingle bolts on hand and are putting in more.

### JEROME NELSON'S MILL

At the above mill at Nelsonville, there is only a few thousand feet in stock. Mr. Nelson has three hundred and fifty thousand feet of logs on hand, which will be all the mill will cut this season.

### BENTLEY'S MILL

From Mr. Bentley, proprietor of what is known as the "Bentley Shingle Mill," on the Plover, we learn that he has cut about eighteen hundred thousand during the winter, and expects to cut fifteen hundred thousand during the summer, the stock for which will be hauled in on trucks.

### MC DILL

McDill. May 13th. A drive of 3 million feet of logs, destined for McDill's mill, is at the head of the pond, and is expected that the mill will start up some time this week. Mr. McDill expects to saw four millions during the summer, as another million will be put in and run down during the summer. The mill of S.A. Sherman, just below here, will cut about one hundred and fifty thousand.

### MEEHAN

Meehan. May 13th. P. & J. Meehan have cut about 500,000 feet of lumber this season, and have two and a half million feet of logs on hand, upon which they are now sawing, turning out 50,000 per day. Will get their first stock of logs cut about the middle of June. They intend to build a mile and a half of tramway later in the season, which will enable them to put in one and a half millions more. M. S. Wood has about 500 feet of logs on hand at his mill.

## MANNVILLE

Mannville. May 14th. We know you have heard of Mannville, for we have often seen neatly printed bill and letter heads from the Journal office, but perhaps you do not know what the prospects of the town are, and especially the lumbering interests. Mann & Co. own and run a nicely arranged rotary mill, which is cutting 50,000 feet of logs per day into lumber and shingles, and expect to cut this season six million feet of logs, and now have on hand two million of lumber and two of shingles. They have two tramways, run seven cars, and put in enough to stock their mill. Last week they cut in 11 1/2 hours, with two hand machines, 120 thousand of shingles. Buckstaff Bros. & Chase of Oshkosh own and stock a mill run by Messrs. Chandler and Sevey. They have cut this season 13 1/2 million of shingles. Have logs enough to make three or four million more. McMillan Bros. mill is three and a half miles N. E. of Mannville, on the Little Eau Plaine river. They have about three million of lumber on hand, and one million and a half of logs in the pond, and about six hundred M. hung up on the river three miles from the mill, which a good rain will give water enough to secure. They have a flat rail tramway nearly completed between the mill and the railroad, a distance of 3 1/2 miles, to enable them to get their lumber out to the railroad. Mr. Whitney, formerly of the firm of Herren & Whitney of Stevens Point, is putting up a mill with a capacity of dressing from eight to ten million feet per year. Mr. Whitney is a practical workman, and when his mill is completed will be able to turn out as good work as can be done anywhere, Chicago not excepted.

## AUBURNDALE

We have three mills here, all running. The largest one is owned by R. Conner and is operated by the Menasha Wooden Ware Co., employs about 60 hands, and has six miles of tram road. It is owned by them and R. Conner, and intends to put in 5 million feet of logs. They manufacture lumber, staves, headings and bottoms. Capacity of mill about 40,000 feet of lumber per day. At F. W. Kingsbury & Bros. mill, they have five miles of corduroy truck road, and are putting in about thirty thousand feet of logs per day and intend to put in three million this season. They employ 40 hands and saw 75 thousand shingles per day. At present they are shipping thirty cars of logs per week, and will continue to do so for the next two months. They now have in their yard about 1200 thousand shingles. At John Slothower's mill they employ about 30 hands. They have 700 thousand feet of logs at the mill, and expect to get in 800 thousand more. They have three miles of tramway and saw about fifty thousand shingle and 15 thousand feet of lumber per day. The whole amount of lumber at present in the yard in this place is about one million feet. They have two stores and one hotel, but no saloon.

## UNITY

This place can boast of but one mill, with a capacity of cutting 25 M. feet of lumber and 70 M. shingles per day, 11 hours. It is owned by D. J. Spaulding & Co. This firm will operate about two and a half miles of tram road, by which they expect to haul three million feet of logs to their mill by Dec. 1st. They have about one and a half million feet of lumber in their yard, consisting largely of dry strips, and one inch finishing lumber. They also have about one million shingles on hand. Common lumber is setting readily here at \$9., finishing from \$27 to \$30. The mill in process of erection on sec. 43, owned and operated by Van Hoosear & Oleson, is expected to commence operations within four weeks, and now have about one million feet of logs at their mill. They expect to cut 40 M. feet of lumber per day.

## SPENCER

There is but one of the three mills at Spencer in operation at the present time, the one owned by Lamb & Richardson. This firm has a small stock of shingles on hand, but orders are coming in so fast at present, they are obliged to ship directly from the saw to keep up with the demand. They have constructed a tram road three miles in length, over which they propose to put in a stock of two million feet the present season. There is now about one million feet of lumber in the yard of J. L. Robinson. J. J. Kennedy is stocking the Robinson mill and expects to put in from two to three million, over a three mile tramway. The M. C. Blake & Co. mill is at present idle with no stock on hand, but we understand that Mr. E. Bacon, a gentleman from Milwaukee, talks of stocking and putting it in operation.

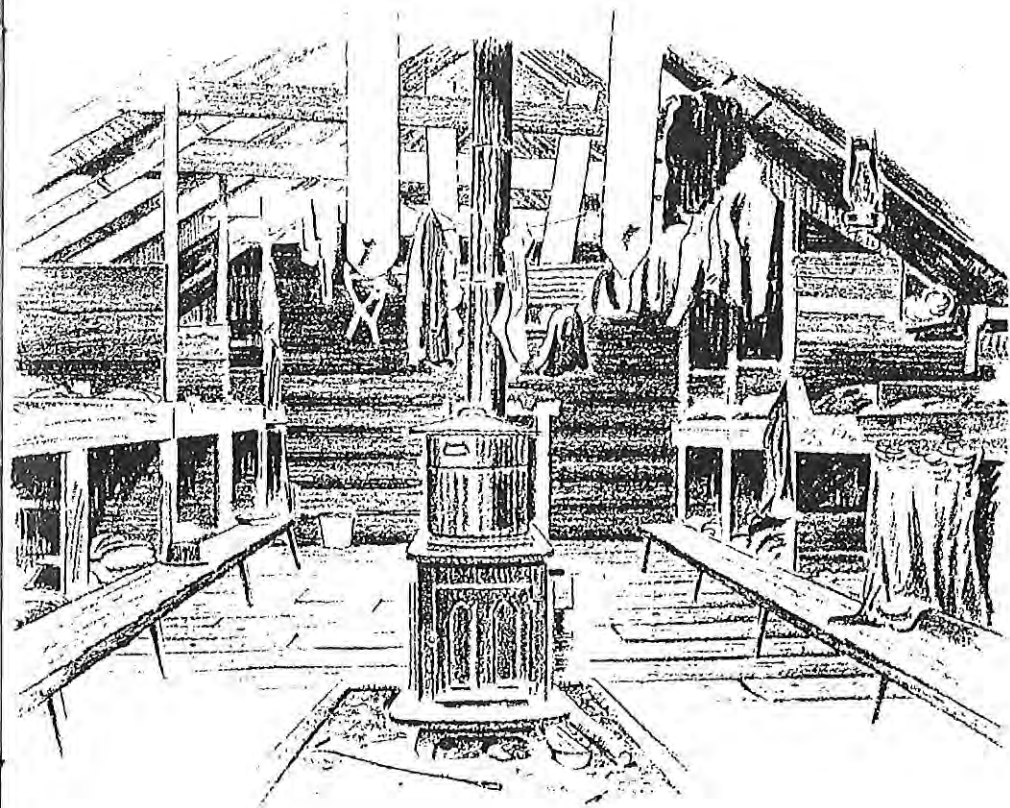
## DORCHESTER

There is but one mill here, now being operated by W. H. Blades, the co-partnership existing between Mr. Blades and E. H. Winebester having been recently dissolved. The stock of logs on hand will not exceed 50,000 feet, but he expects to put in three million the coming season on tramways, of which Blades now has three miles, and will build about three miles more. A road engine has been put upon this tramway, which is the only one in use on the line of the Central Railroad.

## CHELSEA

We have a saw and a shingle mill combined at this place, owned by L. M. Marshall of Green Bay. The amount of lumber on hand is about as follows: 140 thousand feet deal plank, 175 thousand feet 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 inch lumber, and 175 thousand feet of common lumber. The mill has just finished sawing its stock of logs. It has no tram roads. It is expected that the mill will be operated to some extent in cutting hemlock lumber during the coming season.





*An early loggers' bunkhouse with muzzle-loading bunks, deacon seats, and a mass of steaming, fragrant clothing*

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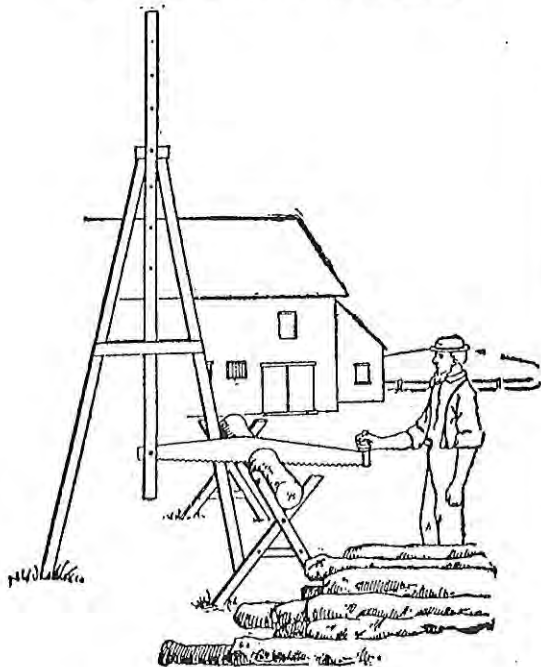
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## A Hard Times Hired Man.



A SAWING MACHINE.

This is the name given a device depicted and described not long ago by a Pennsylvania farmer in *The Rural New Yorker*. He says:

The hard times compelled me to cut wood alone. The machine is easily understood. Three poles or rods make a frame for the saw to swing on. Another rod fastened to a bolt at the top of the frame plays inside two pieces of board. The saw is made fast to the lower end of this rod, and then it will swing back and forth as shown in the cut. You can have a horse for the wood or drive stakes into the ground with the top crossed, so as to hold the logs.

I can put up five cords in 10 hours with this machine. Of course it takes some little time to learn how to run the saw just right. In this machine the stakes are 9 feet long for the sides and 10 feet for the other. The pendulum on which the saw is fastened is 8 feet long and has holes bored in it so that it can be easily raised or lowered. I use the "horse" or stakes for sawing poles from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. For sawing large logs I use a rolling platform like that on buzz saws.

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ITEMS FOR THIS NEWSLETTER TO THE EDITOR:**

Ray Clark, 1004 Eagle Drive

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