



**A Newsletter  
From**

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

**NOVEMBER 1994**

## OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS, 1993-94

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## **LAMONT ENGLE MADE NEW DIRECTOR**

Among the items of business covered by the Forest History Association's 1994 annual members meeting was the election of five directors to two-year terms. Reelected to the board were Tom Albrecht, Karl Baumann, Gene Harm and Mike Sohasky. The fifth member elected was newcomer Lamont Engle, who replaces Jacque D. Vallier. Jacque's disabilities have prevented his active participation in Association affairs for the past year and a half. However, Vallier was honored for his prior services by being named director-emeritus.

Lamont Engle has been a member of FHAW since 1979. He retired from the U.S. Forest Service in 1978 after 32 years with that agency in various capacities related to timber management and timber sales in the national forests of Eastern Region 9. A resident of Hales Corners, WI, Engle is active in volunteer work in conservation education of school children and in teaching reading to illiterate adults. He is currently the historian for the southeastern chapter of the Wisconsin Society of American Foresters.

(Editor's note: Other than the above article, I had not yet received any news of the annual meeting held in September, nor minutes of the Board of Directors meeting held in October.)

## **JOHN SAEMANN INDUCTED INTO WISCONSIN FORESTRY HALL OF FAME**

In a ceremony conducted at the fall meeting of the Wisconsin Society of American Foresters, John H. Saemann of Florence, WI, was inducted into the state's Forestry Hall of Fame. Election to that institution is based on achievements and contributions to the progress of forestry in Wisconsin. Saemann was honored for his achievements during a 40 year career as a Marinette County forester and forest administrator. During his tenure, Marinette County attained statewide and national recognition as a leader in county forest management and land use policies.

In 1984 he was honored for his continuous and active interest in youth recreational programs by the naming of Saemann Hall, the recreational building at the Camp Bird Youth Center, which he had been a leading advocate of for many years. In 1986, he received the Distinguished Service Award from the Forest History Association of Wisconsin for his contributions to the preservation of the state's forest heritage.

A number of FHAW members who are also members of the Society of American Foresters were present to witness Saemann's induction into the Hall of Fame. Among them were Don Lambrecht, who made the presentation of the commemorative plaque, John Grosman, Jay Cravens, Mike Sohasky, Miles Benson, Al Barden, Terry Moore and Frank Fixmer.

## **SWANSON HONORED BY TIMBER PRODUCERS**

News Release from Consolidated Papers, Inc., Wisconsin Rapids, WI: Ralph G. Swanson, Winchester, recently received the Award of Merit from the Wisconsin and Michigan Timber Producers Association. The Award of Merit is the highest honor given to an individual by the association. Swanson received the award for his outstanding service to the timber industry in the Lake States Region and for special achievement in furthering the conservation, utilization, development and perpetuation of the state's forests and industries.

Swanson retired from his position as timberlands manager for Consolidated Papers Inc. in 1985, following 39 years with the company. Throughout his career, he held various positions with many professional organizations, including serving as: national director of the American Pulpwood Association, forest practices committee chairman for the Wisconsin Paper Council, member of the Governor's Council on Forest Productivity and member of the Wisconsin Forestry Plan's technical advisory committee. Ralph has been a member of FHAW since 1979.

## **MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AUGUST 25, 1994**

(Editor's note: These are not complete minutes - only information that is still of current interest has been included.)

The meeting was held at the Old Town Hall, Heritage Hill State Park, Green Bay. All members were present except Baumann and Vallier. Also present were Ray Clark, Larry Easton and Steven Stearns, the park superintendent. Highlights of committee reports are as follows:

**PUBLICATIONS:** "Proceedings" editor Randy Rohe repeated his earlier intentions to vacate his editorship after the 1994 edition is published. No replacement as yet. This is a vital position that we need to fill soon.

**ANNUAL MEETING:** The Secretary advised that preliminary plans and arrangements should be made soon for a date and site for the 1995 annual meeting. He volunteered to check facilities and availability at the Elizabeth Inn near Plover for the third weekend in September, 1995.

**MEMBERSHIP:** Secretary Fixmer stated that renewals were quite slow, with about 50 members still not renewed.

**STUDENT SCHOLARSHIP:** Chairman John Saemann has prepared and distributed the usual flyer announcing the 1995 competition and eligibility requirements.

**EXHIBITS:** Chairman Fixmer reported that he had assembled a special exhibit featuring the history of forest fire prevention and control for the Phillips Fire Centennial observance; with the cooperation of Medford DNR personnel the display was transported to Phillips and manned for three days, July 1 - 4.

**FINANCIAL REPORT:** Treasurer Fixmer presented a preview of his annual report, as of June 30, 1994, on the year's operations and financial status. Highlights included an operating gain of \$596, capital fund donations of \$1,390 and an increase in total cash assets to a total of over \$36,000.

**STATUS OF "FIRSTS":** The Secretary apologized for the extended delay in finalizing the revision of the "Firsts" pamphlet. He hopes to be able to complete this project before the end of the year.

**VIDEO TAPE:** The Secretary recommended the acquisition of a new video titled "Whistlepunk" for the Association's library of educational materials. It provides an exciting 30 minute trip through the forests and sawmills on the driver's seat of a skidder, forwarder, yarder, 18-wheel truck and other mechanical marvels. By consensus, approval was given to make this purchase.

By mutual agreement, the next meeting was scheduled for October 21, 1994 at the DNR headquarters in Wausau. Also, the board was to meet briefly at the conclusion of the annual meeting in Marshfield on September 30. News from those meetings will be published in the next issue of Chips & Sawdust.

## **MEMBER SEEKS ST. CROIX SOURCES**

FHAW member Osh Andersen is looking for primary sources (books, maps, articles, pamphlets...) published from the 1830s to 1930s and documented oral history that relates to changes in the landscapes of the St. Croix River watershed, especially the Lower St. Croix (south of St. Croix Falls, WI). The reason for my interest is that I work with the Principles of Landscape ecology for managing Temperate Forests Research Work Unit of the North Central Forest Experiment Station. One of our current projects is examining the ecological history of the Lower St. Croix watershed. The area we are looking at is in Chisago and Washington counties in Minnesota, and Pierce, St. Croix and Polk counties in Wisconsin. This would be for the time period of the European settlement, the 1830s, until the time when aerial photography began in the 1930s. We have been working with the General Land Office surveyors' notes for Wisconsin in developing detailed maps of the vegetation cover of the St. Croix watershed for the time of the survey notes (1832-1866). Anyone with such information can write to: North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forestry Sciences Laboratory, ATTN: Osh Andersen, P.O. Box 898, Rhinelander, WI 54501 (Phone: 715-362-7474, FAX: 362-1166).

## **FOREST COUNTY KING LAID LOW - PINE TOO LARGE FOR OLD TIME JACKS TO DRIVE IS TAKEN OUT ON ICE ROAD FEBRUARY 14, 1925**

(From the Florence Mining News, Florence, WI, Oct 26, 1994)

The King Tut Pine of Forest County stood seven feet on the stump. The first sixteen foot log measured 51 inches in diameter at the small end. The tree yielding five 16 foot and one 14 foot logs. Total scale measured with the Doyle scale, 8963 board feet. The top log measured 32 inches in diameter owing to the fact that the tree had been broken off by a terrific wind so long ago that the oldest loggers hereabouts have no memory about it.

The big pine stood on Section 12, Range 34, Town 16, or about eight miles northwest of Wabeno. The tree showed a total of 467 growth rings. And according to Pat McHugh, old time lumberman of Laona, the tree was partly notched for felling about 45 years ago and the work of felling the tree abandoned when it was discovered the logs were too large to pass through the dams in the outlet leading from Roberts Lake.

## LINN LOG HAULER

From the editor: At the Logging Congress in Green Bay this year, I saw on display a vintage piece of logging equipment. After some inquiry, I was able to find a gentleman who could tell me something about this machine. The following information was written and submitted by Edward Westen, of Kewaunee, WI..

The Linn Log Hauler was built in Morris, New York in 1927 and was bought by Calvin John of Gillette, Wisconsin. He used it for logging and for pulling several sleighs of logs, as well as for moving buildings. It was used in Iron, Forest and Florence counties and was last used in 1942 near Mercer. It weighs 14,000 pounds, has a six cylinder Waukesha engine, and a top speed of about six miles per hour. It replaced the steam-powered Lombard and Phoenix log haulers and was used for the same kind of work, retrieving saw logs from rough, nearly inaccessible places. This fine machine is owned and was restored by Mr. and Mrs. Kuester of Clintonville, WI, and was exhibited by them at the National Logging Congress show at Green Bay last September. The Kuesters are to be congratulated for the fine job of restoration that they have done, and for their efforts in preserving this unique example of early logging machinery.

It is exhibits such as these that help us recall and document the history of lumbering in this area. Lumber camp life, sailing schooner freighting, the transition from water power to steam, and the use of gear driven steam locomotives in the North Woods are all subjects that have been largely overlooked by Wisconsin historians. The historical societies of our northern counties have an important mission to pursue in preserving information and artifacts about this interesting era.

## A LUMBERJACK'S LIFE

[Editor's note: Edward Westen also wrote and sent to me the following article. Mr. Westen informs me that this article will be printed in an upcoming issue of "The Belt Pulley" magazine.]

People residing in the prairie states probably know little of the sort of life experienced long ago by those who lived in the northern part of the United States. When I was a small boy, in the 1920s, a great change was finally being achieved. Prior to this time, for at least the fifty years after 1870, living in the lumber camps was the way of life for most able-bodied men in northern Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota. Summer

and early fall were spent on small farms, grubbing out stumps and milking a few cows, cows that milked when out on pasture, but pretty well dried up in late fall and for the winter. Then the women and children took care of the cattle while their men folks earned hard cash working in the lumber camps from late fall until early spring.

A good team of horses was of two-fold value. Every day that the horses worked was money in the owner's pocket, and the teamsters didn't have to work quite as hard as laborers did. On the other side of the coin, teamsters worked a longer day than anyone else, having to feed and harness their horses to be ready to go at the starting whistle, with a like job of unharnessing, cleaning, and feeding their charges at the end of the day. Nevertheless, teamsters were one step up the ladder compared to the ordinary day laborers. A good team of horses was much to be desired!

It is easy to understand how tree harvesting progressed. In the earliest times, trees were first cut near the lake shore and then along the rivers. A big tree was pretty unwieldy, and getting it to a sawmill was the prime problem. Soon all of the trees had been cut that were close to water and then a variety of methods were employed to move the big logs. First, a team of horses was hooked directly to the log. This worked with small logs if there weren't many stumps in the way. In the winter, ice roads were constructed and maintained to make moving the large logs more possible. Sleighs were used to transport the trees, and to make the horses as sure-footed as possible, they were sharp-shod. This meant fitting them with horseshoes having spike-like caulks to give them good traction on the ice roads. Flumes were sometimes constructed, if water was available. These were troughs made from rough-sawed planks, sometimes thousands of feet long, to float the logs to the sawmill pond. Logs were usually kept wet to wash off sand that would dull the saw blade and to generally assist in cutting the big logs.

Of course, the weather had a lot to do with the lumberjack's life. If the winter was cold but largely without snow, many trees were felled and brushed and moved via ice roads to the water's edge. When the ice went out of the rivers in the spring, these logs were floated to the mill pond. Late spring, summer, and early fall saw only a skeleton work force at the lumber camps, depending on the availability of water. A considerable drought would pretty well stop lumber production and send the lumbermen home to their wives and children.

In the earliest times, too, water power was the first way that the logs were converted into lumber. This method was much used in the Pacific



Northwest but also, to a lesser degree, in the northern parts of the north central states. An overshot water-wheel was used wherever the source of water was high enough to allow it; undershot wheels were used in flatter terrain. Up and down, or "muley" saws were first used, but the cuts made by these were very slow. Tales were told of a sawyer starting a cut in a big log and then sitting down to read a book while the cut was made! Shoto, Ellisville, Mishicot and Scarboro were localities, not quite big enough to be called villages, that owed their existence to water powered sawmills that operated there in the old days. Gradually these places grew, with saloons, a hotel, and a general store usually finding their home there.

The muley saws cut only on the down stroke, so that for at least half of the time no progress was made, so as soon as possible, circular saws were used. These cut continuously and well, speeding up the manufacture of lumber many times. The advent of steam power increased the cost of producing lumber, but meant that logs could be cut all year, not just when a sufficient head of water was available. Steam engines were used for many years, some being used until Diesel engines finally took over.

## LOGS BY RAIL

(from the Chippewa Falls Times, January 10, 1893)

Eau Claire Free Press: "When you bring your logs to your mill on the cars, you know you've got them. When you put them into a creek, you don't know whether you are going to have them or not. A train loaded with saw-logs for the Daniel-Shaw Lumber company is en route from the north to Eau Claire on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road. The logs were loaded at Cartwright, and the train consists of about twenty cars. For the first time the plan of transporting sawlogs to our mills from the pineries by rail is being tried, and the indications are that the new methods will be as successful in practice as in theory. The logs will be dumped into Halfmoon Lake when they arrive. The railroad men will not be displeased at the new scheme. It gives them a "haul" not only on lumber but logs also. It is probable that the Daniel Shaw Lumber company will receive by rail in this way this season over five million feet of logs. The Dells Lumber company, too, is trying the experiment. The experiment of delivering logs by rail has long been in operation at Oshkosh, which is the center of the northwest for sash, door and blind and furniture factories.

## THE WAY IT WAS IN 1878 - PART III

The May and August 1994 issues of "Chips and Sawdust" included Parts I and II of this series. Both reviewed the leading industry of Wisconsin in 1878, that being the manufacture of lumber. Part I covered the Menominee, Peshtigo and Oconto River areas and Part II described the Wolf, Wisconsin and Black River watersheds. Part III now continues with many facts about the Chippewa River district of western Wisconsin at the time when the original article was published in 1878 in the "Historical Atlas of Wisconsin", from which the following is reprinted:

The Chippewa district probably contains the finest body of white pine timber now standing, tributary to any one stream, on the continent. It has been claimed, though with more extravagance than truth, that the Chippewa pineries hold one half the timber supply of the state. The river itself is a large one, and has many tributaries, which penetrate the rich pine district in all directions. The character of the tributary country is not unlike that through which the Wisconsin flows. In 1828 the first mill was built in the Chippewa valley, on Wilson's creek, near its confluence with the Red Cedar. Its site is now occupied by the village of Menomonee. In 1837 another was built on what is the present site of the Union Lumbering Company's mill at Chippewa Falls. It was not until near 1865 that the Chippewa became prominent as a lumber making stream. Since that date it has been counted as one of the foremost in the northwest. Upon the river proper there are twenty-two sawmills, none having a capacity of less than 3,500,000 feet per season, and a number being capable of sawing from 250 to 300 million feet; the production of logs from 400 to 500 million feet. In 1867 the mill owners upon the Mississippi, between Winona and Keokuk, organized a corporation known as the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Log Driving and Transportation Company. Its object was to facilitate the handling of logs cut upon the Chippewa and its tributaries, designed for the Mississippi mills. At the confluence of the two rivers various improvements were made, constituting the Beef Slough boom, which is capable of assorting 200 million feet of logs per season. The Chippewa is the most difficult stream in the northwest upon which to operate. In the spring season it is turbulent and ungovernable, and in summer, almost destitute of water. About its head are numerous lakes which easily overflow under the influence of rain, and as their surplus water flows into the Chippewa, its rises are sudden and sometimes damaging in their extent. The river in many places flows between high bluffs, and under the influence of a

freshet, becomes a wild and unmanageable torrent. Logs have never been floated in rafts, as upon other streams, but are turned in loose, and are carried down with each successive rise, in a jumbled and confused mass, which entails much labor and loss in the work of assorting and delivering to the respective owners. Previous to the organization of the Eagle Rapids Flooding Dam and Boom Company in 1872, the work of securing the stock after putting it into the river was more difficult than to cut and haul it. At the cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, where most of the mills are located, the current, under the influence of high water, is very rapid, and for years the problem was how to stop and retain the logs, as they would go by in great masses and with almost resistless velocity. In 1847 is recorded one of the most sudden and disastrous floods in the history of log running streams. In the month of June the Chippewa rose twelve feet in a single night, and in the disastrous torrent that was created, piers, booms, or "pockets" for holding logs at the mills, together with a fine new mill, were swept away, and the country below where Eau Claire now stands was covered with driftwood, saw logs and other debris. Such occurrences led to the invention of the since famous sheer boom, which is a device placed in the river opposite the mill boom into which it is desired to turn the logs. The sheer boom is thrown diagonally across the river, automatically, the action of the current upon a number of ingeniously arranged "fins" holding it in position. By this means the logs are sheered into the receptacle until it is filled, when the sheer boom, by closing up the "fins" with a windlass, falls back and allows the logs to go on for the next mill to stop and capture its pocket full in like manner. By this method each mill could obtain a stock, but a great difficulty was experienced from the fact that the supply was composed of logs cut and owned by everybody operating on the river, and the process of balancing accounts according to the "marks", at the close of the season, has been one profile of trouble and legal entanglements. The building of improvements at Eagle Rapids by the company above mentioned remedied the situation to some extent, but the process of logging will always be a difficult and hazardous enterprise until adequate means for holding and assorting the entire log product are provided. Upon the Yellow and Eau Claire Rivers, two important branches of the Chippewa, such difficulties are avoided by suitable improvements. The entire lumber product of the Chippewa, with the exception of that consumed locally, is floated in rafts to markets upon the Mississippi, between its mouth and St. Louis. The quality of the timber is good, and commands the best market price in the sections where it seeks market.

West of the Chippewa district the streams and timber are tributary to the St. Croix, and in all statistical calculations the entire product of that river is credited to Minnesota, the same as that of the Menomonee is given to Michigan, when in fact about one half of each belongs to Wisconsin. The important branches of the St. Croix belonging in this state are the Apple Clam, Yellow, Namekogan, Totagatic and Eau Claire. The sections of country through which they flow contain large bodies of very fine pine timber. The St. Croix has long been noted for the excellence of its dimension timber. Of this stock a portion is cut into lumber at Stillwater, and marketed by rail, and the balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi.

Such is a brief and somewhat crude description of the main lumbering districts of the state.

Part IV of this series will appear in the February issue of "C & S". That will conclude the series with a discussion of the estimated extent of Wisconsin's total timber supply, the prospects of its depletion and the future of the state's wood using industries.

## SCENES OF SIXTY YEARS AGO RE-ACTED

(from the "American Lumberman, May 16, 1925)

Eau Claire, WIS. - Fifty or sixty years ago this city was a great sawmill center, with fourteen or fifteen mills making up its industrial activities, and from which it derived the name "Sawdust City". Most of the lumber cut in those days was from the white pine forests of Wisconsin, which have now dwindled away so that out of the 14 or 15 sawmills sawing pine only one is left, and it is actively involved in the manufacture of hemlock and hardwood. This is the mill of the New Dells Lumber Co., which is also cutting some fine quality white pine, as good as ever came down the Chippewa River. This company is shipping into Eau Claire solid trainloads of white pine logs, and it is expected that at least 1.5 million feet of this pine will be railed into Eau Claire within the next 30 days. While this is not the last of the company's white pine, it does constitute the last and largest single stand of that species in its possession.

The white pine industry of Wisconsin is practically a thing of the past, though there are a few remaining stands of timber of considerable extent. These are valued highly and are carefully watched and protected against the ravages of fire. Such sights as are now being seen at the plant of the New Dells Lumber Co. are therefore of great interest to those familiar with the history of Wisconsin logging. In a measure they mark the passing of the state's greatest industry, and the younger generations witnessing the scenes now enacted are given some idea of what has transpired in the past. It seems fitting that the New Dells Lumber Co. mill, which was numbered among the first of those doing business since 1865, should receive the honor of cutting the last white pine in Eau Claire. For sixty years this mill has been sawing lumber, and if during that time a minimum of 15 million feet a year has been manufactured, the total amount turned out during that time at that particular mill aggregates 900 million feet.

## DUNBAR, WISCONSIN

(This piece is from "A Souvenir of Marinette County, Wis.", undated, published by C.O. Stiles, Iron Mountain, MICH.)

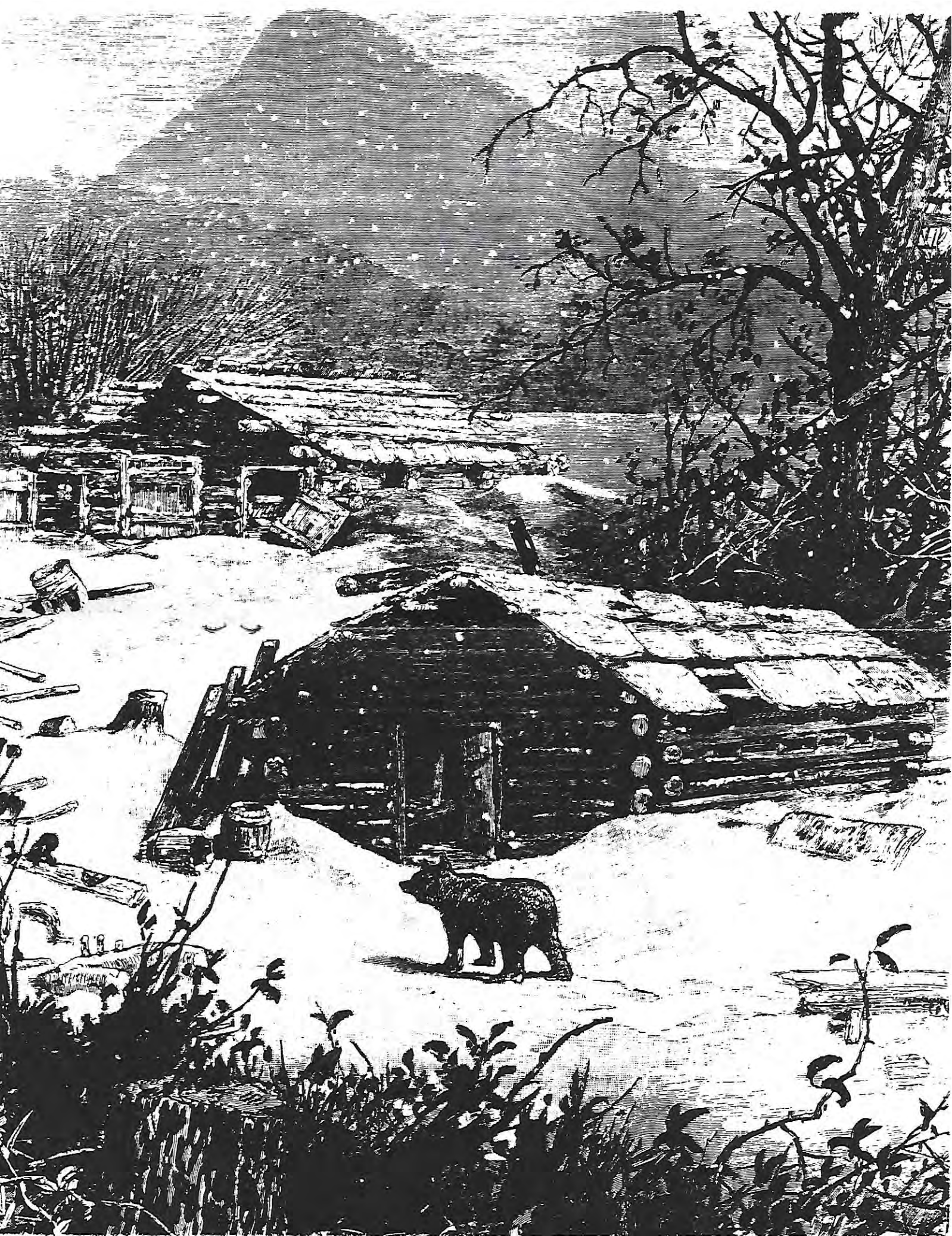
Dunbar is what is called a busy northern lumbering town. Its chief industry is a large lumber mill, owned by the Girard Lumber Co. This mill gives employment to a great many men, and its output is equal to most of the large mills of the north. It is in the heart of heavy forests, and timber is easily and cheaply obtained. The Dunbar and Wausaukee Railroad, headquarters at Dunbar, reaches a fine timber country and makes a handy carrier for the output of the forest and woodsman's axe. Dunbar is a town of about 400 souls and is located in the northern part of the county on the "Soo Line." Like many other towns in the county it revels in beautiful scenery and offers every inducement to the lovers of nature.

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The one-armed stranger winced as the barber nicked him again. But the man with the razor chattered on, unnoticing.

"Haven't you been in here before?" he babbled.

"No," said the stranger sadly, "I lost this arm in a sawmill."



## THE FROZEN LOGGER

(from The Folk Songs of North America, by Alan Lomax, 1975)

AS I SAT DOWN ONE EVENING  
WITHIN A SMALL CAFE,  
A FORTY-YEAR-OLD WAITRESS  
TO ME THESE WORDS DID SAY:

"I SEE YOU ARE A LOGGER  
AND NOT A COMMON BUM,  
FOR NO ONE BUT A LOGGER  
STIRS HIS COFFEE WITH HIS THUMB.

"MY LOVER WAS A LOGGER,  
THERE'S NONE LIKE HIM TODAY;  
IF YOU POURED WHISKEY ON IT,  
HE'D EAT A BALE OF HAY.

"HE NEVER SHAVED THE WHISKERS  
FROM OFF HIS HORNY HIDE,  
BUT HE DROVE THEM IN WITH A HAMMER  
AND BIT 'EM OFF INSIDE.

"MY LOGGER CAME TO SEE ME  
ON ONE FREEZING DAY,  
HE HELD ME IN A FOND EMBRACE  
THAT BROKE THREE VERTEBRAE.

"HE KISSED ME WHEN WE PARTED,  
SO HARD HE BROKE MY JAW;  
I COULD NOT SPEAK TO TELL HIM  
HE'D FORGOT HIS MACKINAW.

"I SAW MY LOGGER LOVER  
SAUNTERING THROUGH THE SNOW,  
A-GOING GAILY HOMEWARD  
AT FORTY-EIGHT BELOW.

"THE WEATHER TRIED TO FREEZE HIM,  
IT TRIED ITS LEVEL BEST.  
AT ONE HUNDRED DEGREES BELOW ZERO  
HE BUTTONED UP HIS VEST.

"IT FROZE CLEAN THROUGH TO CHINA,  
IT FROZE TO THE STARS ABOVE,  
AT ONE THOUSAND DEGREES BELOW ZERO  
IT FROZE MY LOGGER LOVE.

"THEY TRIED IN VAIN TO THAW HIM,  
AND IF YOU'LL BELIEVE ME, SIR,  
THEY MADE HIM INTO AXE-BLADES  
TO CHOP THE DOUGLAS FIR.

"AND SO I LOST MY LOVER,  
AND TO THIS CAFE I COME,  
AND HERE I WAIT TILL SOMEONE  
STIRS HIS COFFEE WITH HIS THUMB."

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## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LADYSMITH

(This and the following piece on Glen Flora are from the "Commemorative, Biographical Record of the Upper Lake Region, J.H. Beers & Co., 1905)

One of the marvels of Northern Wisconsin is the rapidity with which towns first spring into existence, and then quickly become centers of commercial enterprise; among these, both in population and industrial development Ladysmith may be justly said to have few equals. The name of the original hamlet was Flambeau Falls, which was changed in a few years to Warner and that in turn in 1900 to Ladysmith, in honor of the wife of C.R. Smith, president of the Menasha Wooden Ware Company, an extensive plant established in the town that year.

The history of the town may be said to have begun in 1885, when the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company began operating trains between Minneapolis and Deer Tail (now Tony). In March of that year the original settlers appeared, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corbett. The only building within the limits of the future town was the "Prentice House," then in the course of construction, and but a few families were living in that region. To the north on the Flambeau, was Bruno Vinette, who kept a stopping place in the early logging days; James Maloney, deceased; Antoine Plaunt, a homesteader, and Ludger Lebarge, all with their families. To the south lived Peter Sannes, still a resident in the town; John McBride; H.E. McMaster, formerly of Flambeau; Louis Cloutier, Fritz Ducommun, and "French" John Murphy. Mr. Corbett, on his arrival, at once erected a small sawmill and this became a magnet drawing others to the spot.

The town grew very slowly through the early days, and numbered only about 200 inhabitants when, in September, 1900, it was proposed to create Gates county out of Chippewa county. The bill for such separation was passed by the Legislature in May, 1901, and Ladysmith was made the county seat. The legality of the measure was disputed, but was upheld in the State Supreme Court late in 1901. Meantime Ladysmith had been incorporated as a village, and the population had leaped to 500.

During the year 1901 several new concerns were started; the Menasha Wooden Ware Company constructed a dam for utilizing the power of the rapids, and the following year built their extensive manufacturing plant; at the same time the Menasha Paper Company erected their pulp and paper mills, and from these enterprises came an

impetus fairly electrifying. The town grew as if by magic and people came flocking in by the scores and hundreds, the majority of them well supplied with funds. Within three years 1,500 people had established themselves there in comfortable homes, while the total population rose (1904) to 2,000. With its many modern structures, the town presents an appearance of beauty and stability equaled by only a few towns in northern Wisconsin.

## GLEN FLORA

The flourishing town of Glen Flora, Wis., has not always enjoyed so euphonious a cognomen, in fact there are many still surviving who can still recall when Miller's Siding was the only name by which to designate a very desirable locality of Rusk County, to which that great civilizer, the railroad, had penetrated during the summer of 1885. The natural advantages and the industrial outlook soon drew first class settlers to the region, and in the above year O.K. Otis, Thomas Padgett, E.E. Buck and John LaPort made permanent settlement.

The dense forests surrounding the site of the present town, suggested lumbering as the initial business, and naturally, a sawmill erected by Frank S. Miller in 1885 was the first industry started here. This passed into other hands in 1886, being purchased by the Glen Flora Manufacturing Company, which operated it four years, and platted a town in 1888. The company established the first mercantile business here, carrying it on in connection with their milling interests, continuing until 1893, when they were succeeded by the Crescent Lumber Company, which operated until 1894, and this company was succeeded by W.F. Switzer, who operated until December, 1900. The mill property was afterward bought by H.W. True, who dismantled the mill. Mr. True had built a mill at Glen Flora in 1900, which he operated until May, 1903, when he sold it to its present manager, C.A. Coon. Another mill, the Stoker Brothers', two miles distant, has been operated for several years. J.W. & E.W. Noble have a mill for the manufacture of hardwood furniture and machinery squares one and one-half miles east of town; J.M. Nelson and A.C. Holden have a small mill a short distance from town, as has also J.C. Riegel.

(The following pieces are from the "American Lumberman", October 21, 1916)

### **WISCONSIN MILL OPERATED ENTIRELY BY ELECTRICITY**

The first complete electric sawmill in this part of the United States went into operation this week in Marinette. It is the new plant of the Brown-Mitcheson Co. and it has no provision for steam power. The new sawmill consists of a single 8-foot band mill with auxiliary machinery and will cut from 15,000 to 25,000 feet daily. At present hemlock logs are being sawed but the mill will cut all kinds of timber. The mill completes the plan of the Brown-Mitcheson Co. to furnish its product from the woods to the consumer. About 260 horsepower is required to operate the mill. Of this amount 200 horsepower is in the main sawmill, 50 on the edger and 10 in the filing room. All sawdust, edgings and waste are sold about the city, so that nothing about the mill is burned and no steam whatever is made.

### **MILL ERECTS TALL SMOKESTACK**

Work is progressing much more rapidly than at first expected on the various buildings of the Langlade Lumber Co. at Antigo. The last section of the large steel smokestack was placed last Saturday on the boiler house. The 12 foot spark catcher was placed last week. An idea of the size of the stack is gained from the fact that the concrete base is 27 feet high and there are twenty-four 5 foot sections in the steel stack, which, with the spark catcher, makes the height of the stack 159 feet. A grade has been prepared for the planing mill track piers and piers are being made for the planing mill foundation. Timber buffers are being bolted to the edges of the concrete log channel. Many small tram cars have also been made and there will be about 200 of these in all. On the west side of the transfer the tracks for the small tram cars are all in place.

## BIG MILL PRACTICALLY COMPLETED

The big sawmill being constructed at Ladysmith, Wis., by the Fountain-Campbell Lumber Co., is now all enclosed and the roof is completed. It is expected that operations can be started by Jan. 1. The mill stands exceptionally high, being over sixteen feet between the first and second floors, and its height is made more noticeable on account of the elevation of the site. The main building is 140 feet long and 32 feet wide. The upper story is twelve feet high. The work of installing the machinery in the mill is well under way and the installation of the main shaft in sections is completed. The boiler house, made of brick, is 33 x 69 feet and two boilers have been placed leaving space for another boiler which probably will be installed next spring. Both engine and dynamo have been installed. The dynamo engine is of 150 horsepower while power for the mill is supplied by a Corliss engine of 300 horsepower. The machine shop and blacksmith shop combined, a building 36 x 60, has been completed as has also the barn, 30 x 70 feet, that will accommodate thirty horses. An office building 30 x 60 feet has been erected on the edge of a high cliff which affords a fine view of the sweeping Flambeau River and of the city. The interior of the office is finished in birch and imitation mahogany and the building will be heated and electrically lighted from the mill. A large storeroom is provided at the rear.

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An old lumberjack was troubled with warts on one of his fingers, so he came down to the city to look into the matter. Stalking into the doctor's office he displayed his finger and asked how much to remove the warts.

He was told that the charge would be ten dollars. "Damn, too much," grunted the jack and stomped off.

Another doctor named a fee of fifteen dollars. The lumberjack scowled, "Damn, too much" and gave up.

Finally he decided to try the operation himself, and looking up his falling ax, he went out and found a stump. Laying the finger on the stump he brought down the ax.

"Damn," hollered the jack, "too much."

THE  
**MADISON LUMBER COMPANY.**

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**WHOLESALE LUMBER,**

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Write for Prices - Careful Inspection and  
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**WISCONSIN.**

# BAUGHMAN'S BUYER AND SELLER.

— THE —


## HANDY BOOK FOR LUMBERMEN.

Look it through, and if you like it and want a copy, enclose \$1.00 with your address to

H. R. A. BAUGHMAN, Lock Box 113, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

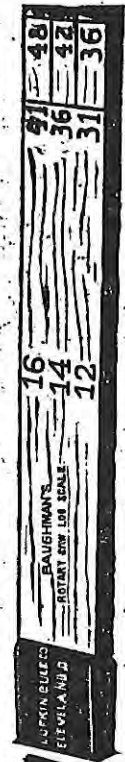
Log Rules to correspond with the Log Scales, as given in the Buyer and Seller, can also be obtained by addressing as above.

PRICE, - - - \$1.50 EACH.

 Write us for Prices on anything you wish to purchase. We can name very low figures on anything you wish to buy.

**BAUGHMAN'S  
BAND AND ROTARY**

**LOG  
SCALES.**



5 ft. Rules, \$1.50 each; per doz. \$15.     6 ft. Rules, \$1.75 each, per doz. \$18.00.

State whether Band or Rotary Log Rule is wanted. We furnish these rules in longer lengths and different styles of manufacture. Write for wants.

See pages 140 to 143 in the Buyer and Seller for tables and explanations. We have after a number of year's experience of grading and tallying in different mills brought-out the above rules, and we guarantee that they are as near correct as it is possible to figure a log rule. We invite a test with these rules; take the diameter of log before cutting into lumber, then scale the lumber after it is sawed, trimmed, etc., then compare these scales with the diameter of log cut, and amount of lumber obtained; compare with other log scales and draw your own conclusions.

Address, **H. R. A. BAUGHMAN,**  
Lock Box #113, Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

We quote prices on every thing pertaining to the Lumber Business and kindred trades. Write for wants.

I am correct. Try me!

I am correct. Try me!

**WILLIAM J. STARR, Eau Claire, Wis.,** calls your attention to his lands in the following counties in Wisconsin. Below are brief descriptions:

**POLK COUNTY.**—Lands situated in Townships 35, 36 and 37—Ranges 15, 16, 17 and 18, west.

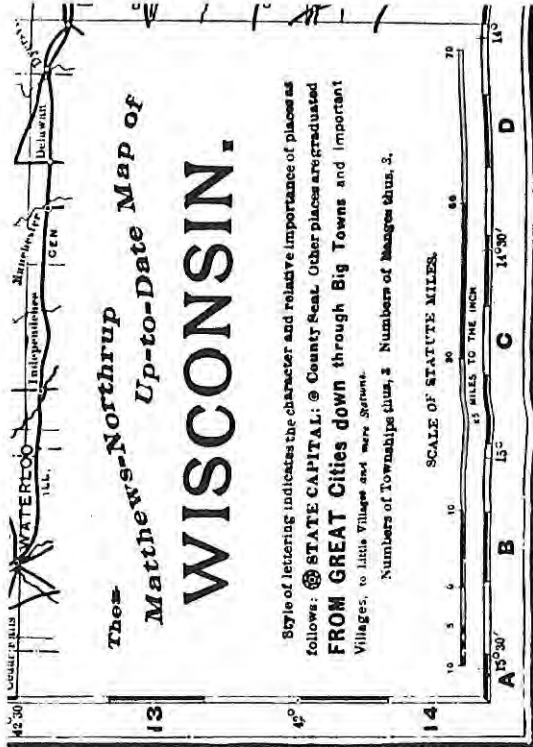
Distinctively hardwood lands. Timber: oak, basswood, maple, etc. Soil: rich clay loam. Surface usually level. Beautiful lakes and good water. Plenty of cordwood and other timber. Lands near railroad, fine wagon roads, and cultivated farms. New and growing town of Frederic in center of land. Good markets—only 70 miles to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Dairying leading industry of the county.

**DUNN COUNTY.**—Lands situated in Townships 27 and 28—Range 14, west. Hardwood timber lands in old settled-farming country. Timber: Basswood, maple, oak, etc. Soil: clay loam; very productive. Surface: plateaus, breaking into wide valleys. Abundance spring water. All lands within three or four miles of railway, at new towns of Weston and Comfort. Extra fine maple cordwood and bolt timber. 71 miles to St. Paul and Minneapolis. Good roads; schools and villages near lands.

**JUNEAU COUNTY.**—Lands situated in Townships 19 and 20—Ranges 2 and 3, east.

Drained marsh or meadow lands; much open hay meadow. Soil: black muck, white sand and marl sub-soil. Main ditch 21 miles long, averaging 24 feet wide, 6 feet deep, passes through these lands. Good water. Lands near railroad lines. Can be plowed at once and seeded. Wisconsin blue-joint hay abundant. Excellent stock country.

**CLARK, WOOD, AND MARATHON COUNTIES.**—Lands situated in Township 25—Ranges 1 and 2, east, and 1 and 2, west; and Township 25—Range 2, east. Hardwood timber lands. Thickly settled community. Rich clay soil. Surface level. Good roads, schools and towns near by.



1903

**TAYLOR COUNTY.**—Lands situated in Townships 31 and 32—Range 4, west.

**PRICE COUNTY.**—Lands situated in townships 24 and 25—Ranges 1 and 2, west; Townships 28 and 29—Range 1, west; Townships 32 and 33—Range 1, east; and Township 40—Range 2, east.

**CHIPPewa COUNTY.**—Lands situated in Township 31—Range 5, west.

**WATERLOO COUNTY.**—Lands situated in Township 25—Ranges 3 and 4, west; and Township 35—Ranges 5 and 6, west. Taylor, Price, Chippewa, and Gates Counties are of better class cut-over lands. Fine lumber removed, leaving all block and hardwood timber. Clay soil. Surface level, or gently rolling. Well watered, and good grass land. Burned over portions adapted to sheep-raising or stock purposes. Near railroads and good markets.

**BARRON COUNTY.**—Scattering lands in northern part of county.

**WASHBURN COUNTY.**—Lands situated in Township 37—Range 10, west. Hardwood only left on these lands, pine having been removed. Clay soil. Surface slightly rolling. Near railroads.

**SAVIER COUNTY.**—Lands situated mostly in Township 39—Ranges 3 and 4, west; Township 40—Range 3, west; Township 41—Ranges 4 and 5, west; and Township 42—Range 5, west.

**ASHLAND COUNTY.**—Lands situated in Townships 41 and 42—Range 4, west. Sawyer and Ashland Counties are cut-over pine lands, hemlock and scattering hardwoods. Usually clay soil. Fairly level surface. Some distance from railroads and not desirable for immediate settlement as lands before described.

Further information about any of these lands, or about other lands in central and northern Wisconsin, and also in regard to prices and terms of sale, can be had for the asking. Address:

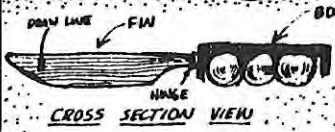
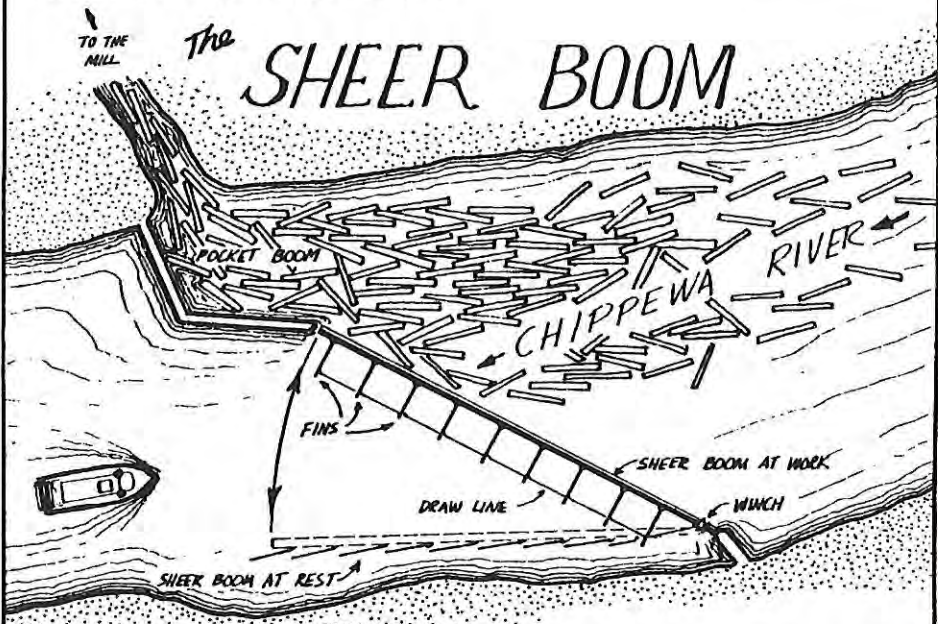
**WILLIAM J. STARR,**  
Eau Claire, Wis.



# WISCONSIN LORE and LEGENDS



INVENTED IN EAU CLAIRE



WHEN AN EAU CLAIRE LUMBER COMPANY WANTED A SYSTEM THAT WOULD TEMPORARILY BLOCK THE RIVER TO ALLOW THE DIVERTING OF FLOATING LOGS INTO A MILL POND, TWO LOCAL MEN, LEVI POND + JAMES ALLEN, DEvised A BOOM WITH FINS HINGED ON THE DOWNSTREAM SIDE. A DRAW LINE RUNNING FROM A WINCH MOUNTED ON THE ANCHORED END OF THE BOOM AND ATTACHED TO EACH FIN WAS PULLED TIGHT, CHANGING THE ANGLE OF THE FINS TO ALLOW THE RIVER'S CURRENT TO "PUSH" THE BOOM ACROSS THE STREAM. WHEN TENSION WAS RELEASED THE RIVER "PUSHED" THE BOOM BACK TO SHORE.

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SOURCE: THE WISCONSIN LOGGING BOOK, 1939-1939, ROSHOLT, ROSHOLT HOUSE, ROSHOLT 1980  
 LOU + JIMMY RUSSELL '86

**COMMITTEE CHAIRS 1993-94**

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**ITEMS FOR THIS NEWSLETTER TO:**

Ray Clark, 2720 Lawrence Drive

DePere, WI 54115

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