



***Chips***

***and***

***Sawdust***

**A NEWSLETTER  
From**

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

**NOVEMBER 1995**

## **OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS 1994-1995**

**Thomas R. Albrecht**  
304 W. Richmond Street  
Shawano, WI 54166

**Karl Baumann**  
1119 Florence Street  
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**Frank N. Fixmer Secretary-Treasurer**  
604 9th Street  
Mosinee, WI 54455

**Eugene Harm President**  
Route 2, Box 46B  
Cadott, WI 54727

**Don Lambrecht Vice-President**  
1665 Patten Street  
Green Bay, WI 54301

**Randall Rohe**  
UWW 1500 University Drive  
Waukesha, WI 53188

**Michael Sohasky**  
1435 Neva Road  
Antigo, WI 54409

**Forest Stearns**  
3040 Sorensen Road  
Rhineland, WI 54501

**Lamont Engle**  
5712 South 110th Street  
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**Jacque D. Vallier Director-Emeritus**  
10243 North Westport Circle  
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**MINUTES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING**  
**October 12, 1995**  
**DNR Headquarters, Wausau**

There being a quorum present at this meeting, the Board proceeded to hold its temporarily adjourned meeting at the annual members meeting of September 9, 1995.

The election of officers was the first item on the agenda. Upon the nominations for president and vice-president, and the proper motions and seconds, approval was voiced for the secretary to cast a unanimous ballot for Don Lambrecht for president and LaMont Engle for vice-president, both to serve two-year terms. Similarly, Fixmer was re-elected as treasurer for the usual one year term of that office. He thereupon reconfirmed his previously announced intention to serve this one last term and that he will not continue in that capacity beyond the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1996.

On proper approval, a resolution was adopted expressing the appreciation of the Board for the services rendered by retiring Board member Forest Stearns during the past four years. A copy of that resolution follows these minutes.

Having been officially elected at the annual members meeting, Mike Weckwerth of Merrill was extended a welcome as a new member of the Board, succeeding Forest Stearns.

The regular fall meeting of the Board was then held. Treasurer Fixmer began the meeting with a review of the financial results of the annual members meeting. Details of the financial results are available from Fixmer. Fixmer also reported on the results of the auction. By consensus, the Board agreed to hold both an auction and a raffle at the 1996 annual meeting, in view of the declining number of artifacts or memorabilia being donated. Sohasky and Weckwerth will investigate licensing and other procedures for having a raffle as a supplementary fund raiser. Committee reports are as follows.

**MEMBERSHIP:** Secretary Fixmer gave his report on the current status of membership renewals for fiscal year 95-96: Twenty-nine members were delinquent as of October 10th. Board members were given a list of these and urged to make contact with those they knew in their immediate areas. The secretary will arrange for reminders to be included in those member's issues of the November "C & S."

**PUBLICATIONS:** A discussion was held regarding the issue of seasonal, rather than a month designation for "C & S." The consensus of the Board was to approve the change on a trial basis, as follows: February/Winter, May/Spring, August/Summer, November/Fall. Discussion about the continued vacancy in the editorship of the "Proceedings" concluded with the appointment by president Lambrecht of vice-president Engle to that position in view of a letter from Forest Stearns which said "If LaMont Engle does the Proceedings, I have offered to assist him."

**PUBLICITY:** No report from chairman Krog. However, a news release was seen by two Board members in their local newspapers about the distinguished service awards having been received by Karl Baumann and the Chippewa Valley Historical Society.

**TRAVELING EXHIBIT:** Chairman Fixmer reported on the several conventions at which an exhibit was displayed with appropriate themes. The most successful of the four such events was the Midwest Antique Tool Collectors Association, attended by over 500 of their members and including some 200 exhibitors. Our attendance resulted in sales of \$214. worth of publications, a record for any event over the past 20 years. Upon proper approval, the secretary was authorized to renew FHAW's membership in MWTCA for 1996 at a cost of \$20. Further discussion was held on the potential sale of early-day logging photographs in conjunction with the exhibits. President Lambrecht will contact Randy Rohe regarding reproduction costs. Also, a new exhibit, featuring the school forests of Wisconsin is planned for implementation in 1996-97. Board members were urged to obtain and forward to secretary Fixmer brochures, photos and activities of school forest programs in their respective areas.

**FORESTRY HALL OF FAME:** President Lambrecht explained the new election process used by the the selection committee of the WFHF to determine the 1995 inductees, whereby an unsuccessful nominee who still received 80% of the votes cast would become a "holdover" inductee the following year without further voting. In view of this approach, the Board decided not to submit any nomination for 1996.

**1996 ANNUAL MEETING:** Chairman Harm reported further details about the facilities available at Ladysmith. Approval was given him by general agreement to proceed with definite commitments for meals, lodging, etc. and to investigate tour possibilities in the area. The two day meeting is to be scheduled for September 28, 1996, with September 14 or 21 as alternative weekends.

**CATALOGING OF REFERENCE LIBRARY:** Secretary Fixmer read a letter from the chief librarian at UW Stevens Point, which outlined the cataloging process to be undertaken at a cost of no more than \$500. without further approval. A temporary state employee with cataloging experience has been hired at \$10. per hour. A reproducible bibliography will be created for FHAW members and researchers.

**7TH AMERICAN FOREST CONGRESS:** The secretary reported on the delegation of member Gerald VandeHei of Madison to represent FHAW on a Wisconsin Roundtable which will help to formulate forest management policies for the state and relay them at a national meeting of all states in Washington, D.C. next February. The first meeting of the group will be held in Wausau on October 28 and VandeHei will send his report to the secretary for the records.

**WISCONSIN SESQUICENTENNIAL:** This observance hopefully will include participation by FHAW on a project that will help to commemorate, in 1998, the 150th anniversary of statehood. All Board members are asked to propose some project or program that may be implemented that year, along with suggestions for its adequate funding.

**STATUS OF CAPITAL FUND ACCOUNTS:** Treasurer Fixmer distributed and reviewed statements of cash assets as of June 30, 1995, along with details of the several capital funds and investment accounts. Copies of these statements can be obtained from Fixmer on request.

**SPRING MEETING:** By general agreement, the spring meeting of the Board will be held May 23, 1996 at the Cutlass Inn in Antigo. Arrangements will be made by Mike Sohasky.

## RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION

- WHEREAS,** our esteemed colleague on the Forest History Association of Wisconsin Board of Directors, Forest Stearns, has chosen to retire from the Board, and
- WHEREAS,** Forest Stearns has served on the Board for four years, from October 5, 1991 to September 9, 1995, and
- WHEREAS,** during that period he contributed so much of his time, knowledge and experience toward the achievement of the objectives and programs of the Forest History Association of Wisconsin, now therefore be it
- RESOLVED,** that the Forest History Association of Wisconsin Board of Directors hereby recognizes and expresses its deep appreciation for the services he rendered during his tenure, and in testimony of that recognition this resolution hereby is made an official part of the minutes of the Board meeting of October 12, 1995.
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The Forest History Association of Wisconsin would like to sincerely thank Damien Lunning and his wife, from Mio, MI, for representing FHAW at the Midwest Tool Collectors Association's annual convention in Stevens Point this fall. At this convention, the Lunnings gave a presentation on log marking and log marking hammers to an estimated crowd of 200 attendees. The Lunnings are avid collectors of log marking hammers and their collecting and research has contributed much to the preservation of this portion of our history.

## MEMBER AUTHORS NEW BOOK

"Logging Dilemma In the Big Swamp" is the title of a new book authored by FHAW member Ralph Eswein, DNR, Black River Falls, WI. Ralph has spent the last five years researching and mapping all the late 1800s logging camps of Jackson County and northern Monroe County, and documenting all findings. The new, 9 x 10 hard cover book will have 240 pages, 120 pictures, a map with all locations of logging camps, and a name and place index. Extensive research was done using the original George Warren Company books back to 1868, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and published materials on logging.

This book will have a limited one time printing of 500 copies. The book was to be printed in October, 1995, with delivery set for December. The cost of the book is \$41.67, which includes tax, shipping and handling. The book can be ordered by sending a check to: Monroe County Historical Society, PO Box 422, Sparta, WI 54656-0422.

## A WELL WORN PATH

Jay Cravens informs me that the first printing of his recently published book, A Well Worn Path, has been sold out. However, they have gone ahead with a second edition. The book is the autobiography of Jay Cravens, including extensive accounts of his career in forestry. "C & S" has had reviews of this book in past issues. The book can be obtained by sending a check for \$19.46 (includes tax, shipping and handling) to: University of Wisconsin Stevens Point, Bookstore, Stevens Point, WI 54481.

## HISTORY AWARD

In their September 16, 1995 issue, the Chippewa Herald published a picture of Bob Barnier displaying the award presented to the Chippewa County Historical Society by FHAW. The county society was recognized for its outstanding contribution to the preservation of the logging and lumbering industry of the Chippewa River Valley through exhibits, a reference library and an area history center. The award consisted of a plaque decorated with log marks used by lumbering companies during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

## CONTEMPORARY HISTORY IN THE MAKING

In 1882, the first American Forest Congress laid the foundation for a national conservation movement. The second, in 1905, was hosted by Theodore Roosevelt and established the national forest system and also led to the creation of the U.S. Forest Service. Subsequently, four more Congresses took place in 1946, 1953, 1962 and 1975. All of these dealt with important conservation issues of those times.

With increasing involvement and pressure by the general public, news media, natural resource professionals and various government agencies, there developed conflicting demands on the nation's forests, both public and private. As the *American Forests* magazine put it, "The Great American Forest is subject to conflicting laws, inconsistent judicial rulings, a variety of regulations at all levels of government, and poor management... It is time to come together, meet the challenge and achieve a common voice."

Accordingly, the 7th American Forest Congress will be held in Washington, D.C., February 20 - 24, 1996. As a preliminary meeting, every state will conduct "roundtable" discussions which will develop and recommend principles and policies to the American Forest Congress. The Congress will, in turn, create a final "vision" statement of guiding principles for the integration of competing values and priorities.

The Forest History Association of Wisconsin was requested to have a representative on the Wisconsin Roundtable. FHAW member Gerald VandeHei of Madison, a retiree of the Bureau of Forestry, DNR, was appointed to serve in that capacity and will report the outcome of the roundtable deliberations to FHAW' Board of Directors. Wisconsin's report of recommendation will be presented at the national conference in February.

"Chips & Sawdust" will have a summary of those proceedings, and the blueprint that is then to govern the management of the Great American Forest.

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The 1880 census showed the population of Bayfield County to be 564. Populations of some other of the smallest counties of this time were: Douglas - 655, Langlade - 685, and Ashland - 1559.



## 1949 LAW ON FOREST MANAGEMENT SHOWS CLEARLY A BALANCE OF NEEDS

*(from the Green Bay Press Gazette, September 23, 1995)*

An attempt to revise an old Wisconsin law should spark spirited debate about the best way to manage publicly owned resources. At issue is a 1949 law on state forest management.

Those who want the law changed argue that a more modern approach should emphasize biological diversity and preservation of plant and animal species in state forests. Department of Natural Resources Secretary George Meyer says revision will reflect such sound practices.

Those who oppose revision contend that change in the law will threaten the livelihood of loggers and others in the forest products industry. Rep. Lorraine Scratti, R-Eagle River, says emphasis on biodiversity will move management away from multiple uses.

Those on both sides of the debate need to read the 1949 law: "The primary use of (state) forests is silviculture (care and cultivation of forest trees) and the growing of recurring forest crops, with scenic values, outdoor recreation, public hunting and stabilization of stream flow as extra benefits.

"Forests are productive properties which contribute to employment in the woods and mills, provide commodities essential to national defense and consumer's needs, and earn returns on investment."

"However, full recognition must be given to the principle of multiple use, including designation of special use tracts ranging from natural areas receiving a high degree of protection to recreation sites with appropriate facilities."

As laws go, that is clear and forward looking. Those on both sides of the forest debate should look at the law's balance before rushing to revise.

*(Editor's note: I am unfamiliar with the specific law in question here. Perhaps one of our readers could provide us with more information and the current status of this issue.)*

## SOLIN HILLS TREE FARM WINS REGIONAL AWARD

FHAW member Don Solin, Deerbrook, WI, along with his brother Dave, are the owners of a 1,058 acre tree farm which was recently named the 1995 Outstanding Tree Farm of the Year for the nine state North Central Region of the U.S. The award is sponsored by the American Tree Farm System and was presented to the Solins at the National Tree Farm Convention in St. Louis on November 4, 1995.

The Solin Hills tree farm began in 1917 with the purchase of 40 acres of cutover land by Peter Solin, Don and Dave's grandfather. Part of the land was cleared for the family farm and the rest was left to grow up with trees. The Solins have been harvesting timber from the 1,000 plus acre tract for over 50 years. In the past ten years alone, over 6,250 cords of pulpwood and 122,000 board feet of saw timber have been harvested. Yet, today, over one million board feet of saw timber and 11,000 cords of pulpwood are still growing, evidence of the Solin's good forest management practices and stewardship.

The American Tree Farm System is a nationwide program sponsored by the American Forest Foundation, and supported by an association of wood using industries. The organizational objectives are to encourage the management of privately owned forest land for sustained yields of timber and other uses. There are 73,000 members nationwide, including 4,000 in Wisconsin who own over 1.5 million acres of forest land.

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The following quotations are taken from the book Forests and Mankind, by Charles Pack and Tom Gill, 1930.

*The American people have not yet acquired the sense of timber as a crop.* Ward Shepard

*Practical forestry means both the use and preservation of the forest.*  
Gifford Pinchot

*Not to use less - but to waste less. Not restriction, but replacement. These should be our goals in forestry.* Charles Pack

## FIFTY YEARS OF SMOKEY

*Upon buying my deer license at the DNR office this fall, I picked up a copy of a booklet entitled It Started With Fire - The Origins of Forestry in Wisconsin. This 16 page booklet was produced by the DNR Bureau of Forestry in 1994. I imagine that you can find this booklet at any of the Wisconsin DNR offices. The price is right - they are free. The following excerpt is taken from the booklet.*

Born in 1944 at the end of a pencil held by illustrator Albert Staehle, Smokey Bear lived on posters, billboards, and in the pages of newspapers and magazines - all part of a voluntary advertising campaign to protect forests, the source of valuable timber for battleships, gun stocks and other war materials during World War II. Later, Smokey's message would be carried over radio and TV.

In 1950, a bear cub rescued from a forest fire in New Mexico's Lincoln National Forest became the living counterpart of the familiar fire prevention symbol. Smokey resided at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. His adopted son, Little Smokey, inherited the shovel and hat when Smokey died in 1976. With Little Smokey's passing in 1990, the U.S. Forest Service decided to lay the living symbol to rest.

Wisconsin contributed a footnote to the Smokey saga. During the 1950's, forest rangers received requests from communities to enter floats in local parades. The rangers at Mercer thought the bear depicted on the national fire prevention posters had charisma to burn. Why not put Smokey on a float? The rangers built a stuffed, wooden-headed Smokey Bear to ride their float in the Hurley Fireman's Convention Parade on August 3, 1950. The crowd went wild.

Stuffed Smokey's stilted demeanor sparked another idea: Why not make a Smokey suit that a person could wear? Thus the first living, breathing, walking and talking Smokey Bear made his debut in Wausau during the Logging Congress Parade on September 28, 1950. Rangers across the country have been donning Smokey suits ever since, bringing life to the message of fire prevention.

Although Smokey Bear's image has been refined throughout the last five decades, his pitch hasn't changed: "Be careful with fire. Respect nature. Remember the generations to come." Hopefully Smokey shall continue to kindle in our collective conscience the idea of protecting natural resources for future generations.

## THE BEGINNINGS OF THE LUMBER INDUSTRY IN SEYMOUR, WI

*(The following is from The Centennial Review, Seymour Centennial, 1868 - 1968.)*

George Anderson erected a sawmill in 1868, the first in the town. It was run mostly as a custom mill. About 1870, shingle machinery was installed. Little of the product was shipped out, though some was hauled out over the railroad grade before the track was laid.

Oscar Conklin built a mill in 1870 and also ran it as a custom mill. It was sold to McIntosh, Ross, and Perry. About 1872, McIntosh sold his interest to George M. Pope and it was run by Pope, Ross, and Perry until about 1876, when they sold it to the Northwestern Manufacturing Company of Fort Atkinson, who ran it until the time the timber was exhausted. For years, the mill was managed by W. B. Comee.

The Whitney Mill was built in 1871 and hauled its product to Appleton until the railroad was completed. The first freight train on the Green Bay & Lake Pepin railroad was loaded with lumber and shingles from this mill. Around the mills were houses and stores of settlers who came mostly from Ohio, New York, and New England. Much of the land of the present city of Seymour was owned by the Munger and Muehl families.

Though these mills consumed a great amount of timber, the quantity was infinitesimal compared to that taken off by the logging camps. Lumbering at that time was the main industry of the town, with a big lumber camp located just west of the fairgrounds about where the Seymour Lake now is. During the winter of 1860 and 1861, the first camp was run by John O'Shea. They took only clear pine. The next winter, John and William Grignon logged on eighty acres owned by Mr. Comee and occupied O'Shea's old shanties. During the winter of 1862-63, Riggs and Reynolds had their camp in the city limits. After lumbering there two winters, they offered to sell the sections for the price of the deed.

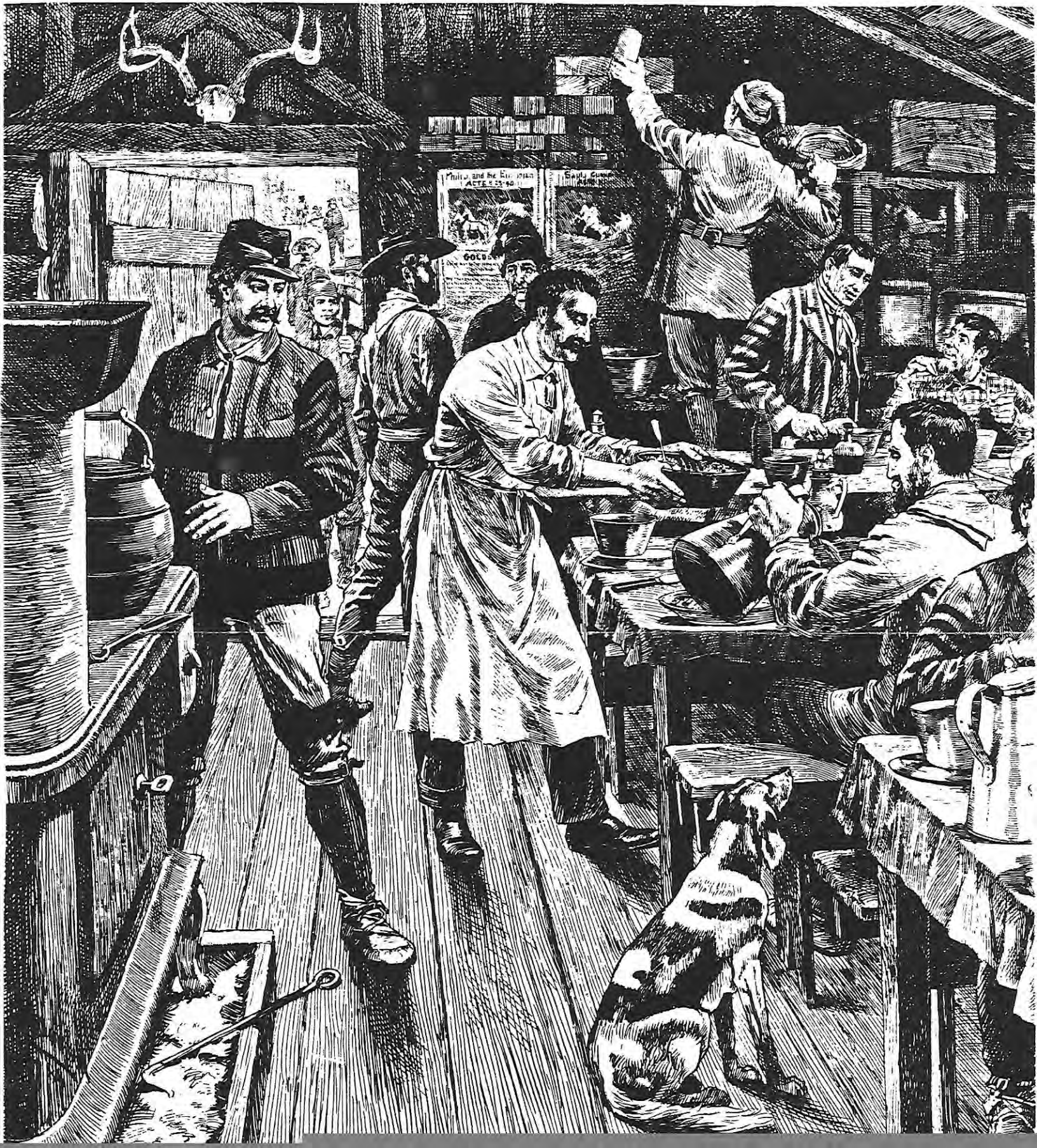
D. H. Munger and Tom Shepard occupied the O'Shea shanties the winter of 1862-63. Riggs and Reynolds lumbered together three years, then Riggs alone the winter of 1866-67 on the Max Siegel farm. Other loggers during 1867-68 were the Griffiths of Fon du lac, who had a camp in section 28, and Allen and Burnett in the northwest quarter of section 16. Allen and Burnett used John Ausbourne's house for a camp.

In 1868, Griffith and a son returned. Miles Wheeler of Neenah and Wharton came in 1871-72, with Charles and Bill Hawthorne as foremen. They occupied the old Riggs camp. Paul Reynolds came in the early '70s and logged.

Logs were hauled in the winter on huge sleds, either to bring the logs to the lumber camps or to one of six new saw mills in the city. At the camp, logs were floated down the "Little Henry", a small creek within the city, to Black Creek, then on to the Shioc and Wolf Rivers and down to Lake Winnebago and the larger saw mills. It was necessary to drive out Black Creek "with a head", that is, a dam was placed in the stream and the logs sluiced through. After the logs had passed the dam, water could be let out as required to float them over the shallows and sand bars. Two dams were required in Black Creek, one in section 29, the other in 31. Efforts were made each year to get the log drives from the creeks in this vicinity into the Wolf River before the drives from the Upper Wolf, Shioc, and Embarrass Rivers. During the height of the lumbering operations, the rivers were full of logs from the time of the melting of the snow and ice until September.

Lumbering provided the incentive for the country's first agriculture. Work in the pineries was carried on most actively in the winter. Many of the men who came into the logging camps for employment purchased the land and became farmers. The lumber camps also provided a ready and stable market for many farm products. The combination enabled many of the early settlers to establish themselves on their farms. Wheat fields, the first symbol of a permanent agriculture, began to appear soon after the lumber camps and mills had been established. The mutually advantageous combination of lumbering and farming continued for a number of years, even after the pinery camps had moved north and west of the area's boundaries.

After farming had been extensively established, lumbering continued to provide an important supplement to the farmer's income. When the stands of pine had been cut, factories using both hard and soft wood sprang up in large numbers. The settlers also had an income from the sale of hardwood ashes. Maple trees were cut down, burned to ashes, and then the ashes were scooped up with a wooden scraper and hauled to the ashery. The ashes brought three and four cents a bushel. The process of making perlash and potash in those days is most interesting. The ashes were placed in large troughs made from logs and saturated with water, which dripped through the ashes into a large cast iron kettle. The mixture was then boiled until it formed a powdery mass called perlash, which was hauled to Green Bay to be used in the manufacture of soda. The wet residue obtained from the ashes was called potash.



## CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS RELATING TO LOGS AND LUMBER

*(The following are excerpts from Wisconsin Statutes, 1898.)*

**Non-delivery of share.** Section 4447. Any owner or lessee or any person in the use or occupancy of any lumber or shingle mill in this state who shall manufacture logs, other than his own, into lumber, timber, pickets or shingles upon shares and who shall neglect or refuse for thirty days after a demand thereof by the person entitled to receive the same to deliver to such person such share thereof as may be due pursuant to custom or contract or to pay the value thereof in money, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

**Booming or manufacturing marked log.** Section 4448. Any owner, lessee or other person in the occupancy and possession of any boom in the navigable waters of this state who shall knowingly turn or admit into such boom any log not his own and having thereon the mark or brand of the owner thereof, without the consent of such owner and in the absence of any law implying or dispensing with such consent; or any owner, lessee, or other person in the occupancy and possession of any lumber or shingle mill in this state who shall knowingly manufacture into lumber, timber, pickets or shingles any log not his own and having thereon the mark or brand of the owner thereof, without such consent of such owner and in the absence of any law implying or dispensing with such consent, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than two years nor less than one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

**Filing mark.** Section 4450. Any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to file an accurate description of the mark or device used or intended to be used by him on logs and lumber within this state in the office of the lumber inspector of the proper lumber district, when required by law so to do, within thirty days after the cutting of such logs or the sawing of such lumber, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars.

**Driving nails, etc., into logs.** Section 4451. Any person who shall wilfully, maliciously or mischievously drive or cause to be driven or imbedded any nails, spikes or pieces of iron, steel or other metallic substance, or any rock or stone into any log or logs or timber intended to be cut or sawed into boards, lath, shingles or other lumber or to be marketed for such purpose shall be punished by imprisonment in state

prison not more than five years or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

**Alteration and forgery of log marks.** Section 4452. Every person who shall cut out, alter or destroy any mark made or caused to have been made by the owner on any log, cant or other lumber lying and being as described in section 4449, without the consent of the owner thereof, shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not less than fifty dollars and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months, and on a second conviction for like crime shall be punished by a fine not less than one hundred dollars and by imprisonment in the state prison not more than two years. Every person who shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit any marks recorded as provided in section 1738 and use the same in marking logs or timber, knowing the same to be the mark of another person, firm or corporation and with intent to defraud, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not to exceed five years or by fine of not more than two thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars.

**Destruction of boom.** Section 4453. Any person who shall wilfully and maliciously break, cut away, injure or destroy any boom lawfully established and being in any of the waters of this state, or make any cut or breach in the same with intent to destroy the same, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

**Fraud in scaling logs.** Section 4453a. Any lumber or deputy lumber inspector or any other person employed to scale logs who shall purposely over or under scale or measure the same, or knowingly report a greater or less amount than the true scale thereof, or make any record of a greater or less amount of logs than he has actually scaled, or who shall omit or neglect to scale any logs he is lawfully called upon to scale, for the purpose of defrauding another, and any person who shall procure the performance of any such act, or cause such omission or neglect, or knowingly and willingly be interested therein or profit thereby, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years nor less than one year, or in the county jail for not more than one year nor less than six months, or by fine of not more than five thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars. Any person who shall make any certificate of scalement which scalement he did not personally make shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months nor less than one month, or by fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars.



**Larceny of logs; evidence; damages; right of search.** Section 4449. Every person who shall wilfully take, carry away or otherwise convert to his own use, or sell or dispose of, without the consent of the owner, any log or cant suitable to be worked into plank, board, joists, shingles or other lumber, such log or cant being the property of another, whether the owner thereof be known or unknown, and lying and being in any river in or bordering on this state, or in any tributary thereof, or in or on any slough, ravine, island, bottoms or land adjoining any such river or tributary thereof, such log or cant being so taken, carried away or otherwise converted, sold or disposed of within this state or therein taken possession of with intent to sell or dispose of as aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year nor less than three months, or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars. Every person guilty of either of such offenses shall, whether convicted thereof in a criminal prosecution or not, be liable to pay the owner of such log, cant or other lumber, respecting which the offense was committed, double the value of the same, to be recovered in an action. In any prosecution under this section if any such log, cant, or other lumber shall be found in the possession of the defendant with the mark wholly or partly cut out or destroyed or partly sawed or manufactured into lumber of any kind, fence posts or rails, such possession shall be presumptive evidence of his guilt. The owner of any such log, cant or other lumber may, at any time by himself or his agent, enter in a peaceable manner into or upon any mill or mill boom, or raft of logs, cant or other lumber in any river or its tributaries within this state or on or near the banks thereof in search of any such log, cant or other lumber which he may have lost; and any person who shall wilfully prevent or obstruct such search shall forfeit for such offense not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

**Larceny of timber and trees.** Section 4449a. Any person who shall wilfully sever from the land of another any timber or trees standing or growing thereon and take and convert the same to his own use, or who shall take and convert to his own use any timber, trees, logs, ties, posts, poles or bark which shall have been wilfully severed from the land of another, without the consent of the owner of such land, knowing the same to have been so severed by persons in the employ of the party so converting such timber, trees, logs, ties, posts, poles or bark to his own use, shall be deemed guilty of larceny, and shall be punished as provided in section 4415 for the larceny of property of the same value. (If the value thereof shall exceed one hundred dollars, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than five years nor less than one year.)

## 3,200 FEET SAWED OUT OF ONE LOG

*(From the Appleton Post, February 18, 1909)*

Four logs from one tree, the top of the smallest log being three feet in diameter, and the butt of the largest log, five and one-quarter feet in diameter, is the sight which caused businessmen and pedestrians on College avenue to sit up and take notice yesterday afternoon, as the logs were being hauled from the farm of Leo Alesch, R.R. No. 4, Center Road, about three and one-half miles from Appleton, to the plant of the Standard Manufacturing Company. It required four sleighs to convey the mammoth logs to the city, and as the strange procession passed eastward on College Avenue various estimates were made by different persons as to the approximate number of feet of lumber contained in the logs. The work of scaling at the Standard plant was performed as soon as the logs arrived and it was found that they will net a total of about 3,200 feet, which lumber has been purchased by Frank Calmes, Second Avenue, for \$20. per thousand. Edward Maurer placed his estimate at 2,600 feet as the logs passed his place of business.

The tree from which these logs were taken is known as the Balm of Gilead, and it is considered to have been the largest tree of its kind ever felled in Outagamie County. The trunk of the tree was clear of branches to a height of fifty-two feet, and the branches and other smaller parts of the tree, according to Mr. Alesch, will net him nearly fifteen cord of stove wood. The wood of the Balm of Gilead is about on the same order as the basswood and poplar trees, and this particular tree is reputed to be at least four hundred years old. It is a very rare specimen of tree in this part of the country and compares favorably in size with some of the taller trees in the state of California.

One of the problems which is confronting the management of Standard Manufacturing Company is the reducing of the logs into lumber, especially the largest one, which measures over five feet in diameter. The plant is not equipped with a saw which will take a log of this size, and it may be found necessary to split the log with wedges before it can be placed on the saw carriage.

Mr. Alesch figures that the large tree will be worth in the neighborhood of \$100. by the time it has been successfully disposed of. Not so bad for a tree that had its nativity in Outagamie County.

## THE LITTLE BROWN BULLS

*(This version of the classic Wisconsin logging song is from A Treasury of American Folklore, edited by B. A. Botkin, 1983.)*

Not a thing on the river McCluskey did fear  
When he drew the stick o'er the big spotted steers.  
They were young, quick and sound, girting eight foot and three.  
Says McCluskey the Scotchman, "They're the laddies for me."

Bull Gordon, the Yankee, on skidding was full,  
As he cried "Whoa-hush" to the little brown bulls.  
Short-legged and soggy, girt six foot and nine.  
Says McCluskey the Scotchman, "Too light for our pine."

It's three to the thousand our contract did call.  
Our hauling was good and the timber was tall.  
McCluskey he swore he'd make the day full  
And skid two to one of the little brown bulls.

"Oh no," says Bull Gordon; "that you cannot do,  
Though it's well do we know you've the pets of the crew.  
And mark you, my boy, you would have your hands full,  
If you skid one more log than the little brown bulls."

The day was appointed and soon it drew nigh,  
For twenty-five dollars their fortunes to try.  
Both eager and anxious that morning were found,  
And scalers and judges appeared on the ground.

With a whoop and a yell came McCluskey in view,  
With the big spotted steers, the pets of the crew.  
Both chewing their cuds - "O boys, keep your jaws full,  
For you easily can beat them, the little brown bulls."

Then out came Bull Gordon with a pipe in his jaw,  
The little brown bulls with their cuds in their mouths;  
And little we think when we see them come down,  
That a hundred and forty could they jerk around.

Then up spoke McCluskey: " Come stripped to the skin.  
We'll dig them a hole and tumble them in.  
We'll learn the damned Yankee to face the bold Scot.  
We'll mix them a dose and feed it red hot."

Said Gordon to Stebbin, with blood in his eye,  
"Today we must conquer McCluskey or die."  
Then up spoke bold Kennebec, "Boy , never fear,  
For you ne'er shall be beat by the big spotted steers."

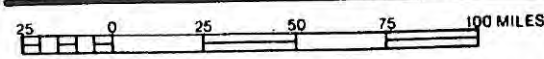
The sun had gone down when the foreman did say,  
"Turn out, boys, turn out; you've enough for the day.  
We have scaled them and counted, each man to his team,  
And it's well do we know now which one kicks the beam."

After supper was over McCluskey appeared  
With the belt ready made for the big spotted steers.  
To form it he'd torn up his best mackinaw.  
He was bound to conduct it according to law.

Then up spoke the scaler, "Hold on, you, a while.  
The big spotted steers are behind just one mile.  
For you have a hundred and ten and no more,  
And Gordon has beat you by ten and a score."

The shanty did ring and McCluskey did swear.  
He tore out by handfuls his long yellow hair.  
Says he to Bull Gordon, "My colors I'll pull.  
So here, take the belt for the little brown bulls."

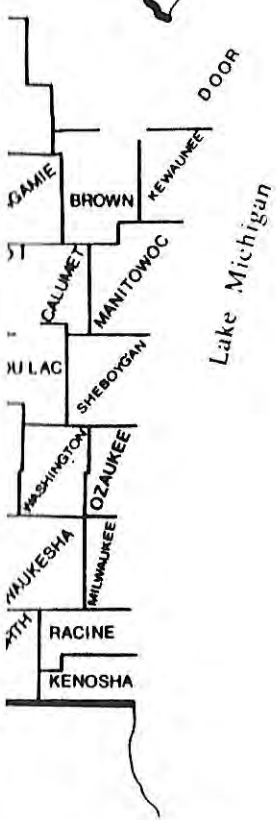
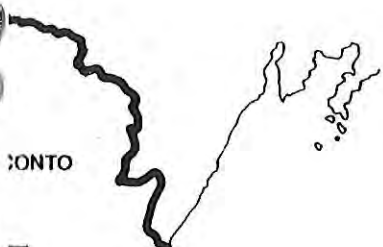
Here's health to Bull Gordon and Kennebec John;  
The biggest day's work on the river they done.  
So fill up your glasses and fill them up full;  
We'll drink to the health of the little brown bulls.



BLACK = 1860

MAP GUIDE TO THE U.S. FEDERAL CENSUSES, 1790-1920 by William Thorpe  
 Available from the Dollarhide System

MI



**\*NOTES:**

- Bad Ax was renamed Vernon in 1862.
- LaPointe was renamed Bayfield in 1866.
- Dallas was renamed Barron in 1869.

**CENSUS AVAILABILITY:**

Federal census extant for all counties.

**BOUNDARIES**

**Wisconsin • 1860**

# C. C. LARSON LUMBER CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in  
Lumber, Lath, Shingles,  
Sash, Doors

Soft and Hardwood Floor-  
ing, Cement, Plaster, Brick

Farming Implements, Paints, Oils,  
Builders' Hardware and  
Supplies

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Spooner, - Wis.

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Lumber, Lath and Shingles

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O. A. Garley.

A. O. Garley.

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J. A. Johnson.

# SPOONER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Dealers in

LUMBER

Sash, Doors, Interior Finishing,  
Hardwood Flooring

Mouldings, Building Paper, Lime,  
Cement, Etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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# James A. Morey

DEALER IN

LUMBER

# The Diestler Co.

Hard and Soft Wood

## LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors,  
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and Oils

Dealers in Ice and Wood

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John Fountain, - President  
Frank Fountain, - Vice President  
Wm. Fountain, - Sec'y and Treas.

# J. Fountain Lumber Co.

DEALERS IN

## LUMBER

Office and Yard,  
629 State Street

APPLETON, - WIS.

# Miller Lumber Co.

G. M. MILLER, President and Treasurer

Established 1899

## Lumber and Fuel

Tank Lumber, Southern Pine,  
Norway Hemlock, Fir, Spruce, Ce-  
dar, Redwood, Cypress, Yellow  
Poplar, Black Walnut, Quartered  
White Oak, Chestnut.

Redwood Shingles, Washington  
Cedar Shingles, White Cedar Shin-  
gles, Asphalt Shingles, Cabot's  
Shingle Stain, Cabot's Sheathing  
Quilt, Cary's Linofelt, Rubberoid  
Roofing, Giant Paper.

Plaster Board, Best Wall Board,  
Compo Board, Utility Board, Oak  
and Birch Veneer, Imperial Wall  
Plaster, Wood Fiber Plaster.

Anthracite Coal, Bituminous Coal,  
Solvay Coke, Petroleum Coke.

Baled Shavings. Crocket's Floor  
Finish. Ratton's Sun-Proof Paints.

APPLETON, - - WIS.

# FRANK ZIEGENBEIN

PROPRIETOR OF

## Seymour Saw Mill

Custom Sawing a Specialty

SEYMOUR, - - WIS.

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## LUMBER

Building Material,  
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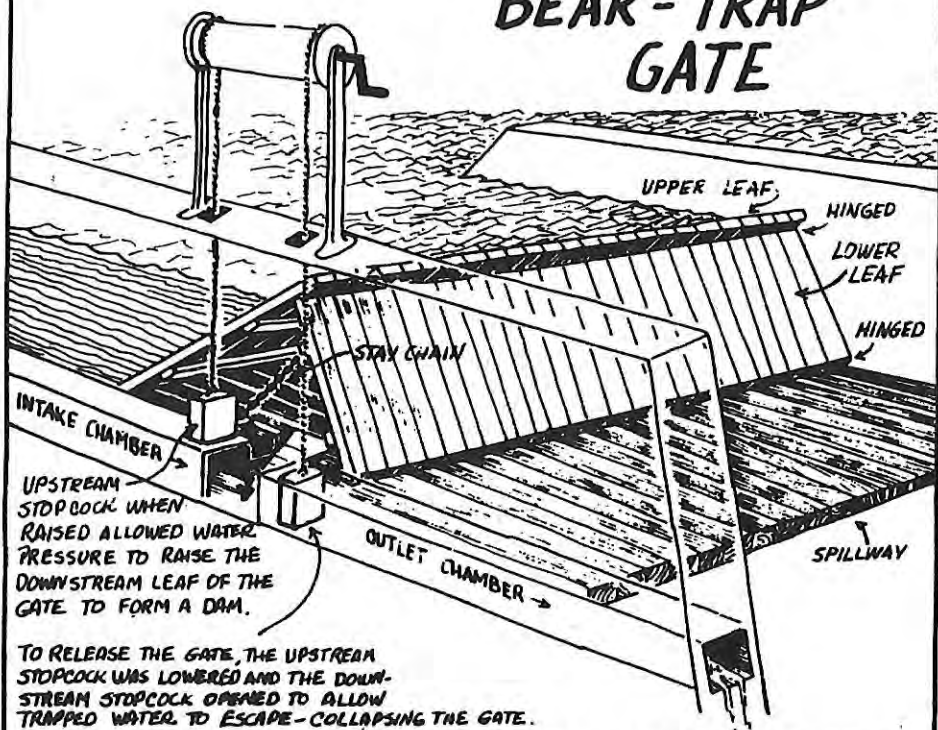
SEYMOUR, - - WIS.



# WISCONSIN LORE and LEGENDS

POLK COUNTY'S NEVERS DAM AND ITS

## BEAR-TRAP GATE



UPSTREAM STOPCOCK WHEN RAISED ALLOWED WATER PRESSURE TO RAISE THE DOWNSTREAM LEAF OF THE GATE TO FORM A DAM.

TO RELEASE THE GATE, THE UPSTREAM STOPCOCK WAS LOWERED AND THE DOWNSTREAM STOPCOCK OPENED TO ALLOW TRAPPED WATER TO ESCAPE - COLLAPSING THE GATE.

TEN MILES NORTH OF ST. CROIX FALLS WAS THE LOCATION OF NEVERS DAM WITH ITS 80 FT. WIDE BEAR TRAP GATE THAT WAS THE LARGEST GATE IN THE WORLD. BOTH THE DAM AND GATE WERE DESIGNED BY ROBERT A. LANG OF EAU CLAIRE IN 1889, WHO ALSO SERVED AS THE CONTRACTOR ON THE DAM.

THIS GATE ALLOWED OPERATORS TO CONTROL THE VOLUME OF LOGS RELEASED TO DOWNSTREAM MILLS.

LOW + JOHN RUSSELL '87

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SOURCE: NEVERS DAM, ROSEMARIE VEZINA, STANDARD PRESS, ST CROIX FALLS, REPRINT 1975

## **COMMITTEE CHAIRS 1994-95**

**Distinguished Service Awards**  
Randall Rohe

**Forestry Hall of Fame**  
Don Lambrecht

**Publicity**  
Vacant

**Student Awards**  
John Saemann  
Mike Sohasky

**Annual Proceedings**  
Randall Rohe

**Newsletter - Chips & Sawdust**  
Ray Clark

**Traveling Exhibits**  
Frank Fixmer

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Ray Clark, 2720 Lawrence Drive  
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