

Volume 47

Number 3



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A quarterly newsletter from the

**Forest History  
Association of Wisconsin, Inc.**

P.O. Box 186  
Bangor, WI 54614

Fall 2022

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**Please note our new  
Mailing Address:**

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We are consolidating our website under a single domain -

[ForestHistoryAssociationWI.com](http://ForestHistoryAssociationWI.com) - please update your bookmarks

and remove ChipsAndSawdust.com

# Chips and Sawdust

Volume 47, Number 3

## Table of Contents

From the President's Desk .....	4
Board Members Reelected, Grosman elected President .....	5
Are You Willing to Serve .....	5
Upcoming FHAW Webinars .....	5 – 6
FHAW Website 2022 Statistics.....	6
Multi-year Membership Dues Special.....	7
Jim Bokern Honored by Wisconsin Historical Society .....	7
47 <sup>th</sup> Annual FHAW Conference, Two Rivers .....	8 – 10
Wisconsin's School Forest Program .....	10
Establishing a Natural Resource Management Program on an Army Installation .....	11 – 12
Camp 3, Mystery Tree Evaluation .....	13 – 15
Have You Visited? .....	15
From the Newspaper Archive – Then and Now 1899.....	16 – 17
47 <sup>th</sup> Annual Members Meeting Minutes .....	18 – 19
Committee Members .....	19
Board Members .....	2



*Dedicated to the discovery,  
interpretation, and preservation  
of the forest history legacy of the  
State of Wisconsin*

# From The President's Chair



Greetings!

As the year winds down, it is time to review what the Forest History Association of Wisconsin has accomplished for the year. It has been a good year and has included the acclaimed monthly Webinars on a wide variety of forest history subjects. Board members have also made progress on producing conference proceedings for several years' worth of annual conferences, it will be a treat for each of us to receive these!

Another critical recent initiative has been the cooperative work with UW-Stevens Point to hire an intern to digitize additional forest history documents so that they are available online to you and the public. In parallel with this are the efforts to cooperate with the National History Day effort in the schools to increase student access to forest history resource documents. Facilitating these efforts is the FHAW Archives Committee which continues to explore ways to improve our archives at UW-SP and make them more accessible to you. Along this line we suggest that you look at our website as the information available to you improves annually.

As I write this message meetings and discussions are occurring related to the files of Trees for Tomorrow, a huge data base which we may be cooperating with other organizations to preserve this history and make it accessible to you.

FHAW has also contributed to signing a "history trail" and we are working on an effort to assist the Ashland School System through a dedicated forest history donation we received. Additionally, we cooperated with a major sign project on the Northern Highland State Forest.

## Looking Ahead to 2023

When most people think of the US Military they do not think of forestry, for all these folks we have a special surprise in store in 2023.

FHAW board member Jim Kerkman served as a forester for the military on Fort McCoy for many years and he is putting together the history of forestry on military bases, with emphasis on Fort McCoy. This will be the major theme for our annual conference in October

From our earliest days at Bunker Hill logs have been a key material to build entrenchments as well as the huts at Valley Forge. Some authors have further stated that during the Civil War a Wisconsin Lumberman, Cadwallader Washburn, earned General Grant's praises for reconstructing railroads and bridges while using Wisconsin lumberjacks. This history was further built during WWI when the military created forestry units to run sawmills in Europe.

So be sure to reserve early October for the FHAW annual conference which we hope to hold in the Sparta / Tomah area and if we are lucky, we may get to see on the ground forestry within Fort McCoy! See Ya There!

Ed Forrester

## **Board Members Re-elected Grosman elected President**

Three members of the FHAW Board of Directors were re-elected to three-year terms ending in 2025 during the recent annual membership meeting held in Two Rivers. They are Arno Helm, Ricky Kubicek, and Joe Hermolin.

A fourth member of the board was elected by the directors during their annual organizational meeting held late in November. Rejoining the board of directors is John Grosman. John is filling a vacant board position with his term ending in 2024.

A routine agenda item of the organizational meeting was the election of officers. Consistent with the 2021 bylaws revision, the president and vice-president were elected for two-year terms ending in 2024. John Grosman was elected president, and Tom Jerow, was reelected as vice-president.

Joe Hermolin agreed to accept the secretary position and was elected to complete that unexpired term ending in 2023.

The annual election of officers include the president and vice-president positions in even-numbered years, and the secretary and treasurer positions in the odd-number years.

Forrester began the meeting by highlighting organizational accomplishments of the past few years, and shared his intent not to seek re-election.

Following the elections, Grosman acknowledged Forrester's efforts on behalf of the association, revisited past Strategic Planning efforts and closed by highlighting some of the connections he sees among our communities of interest. He will solicit comments from each board member before developing a plan that continues to move the association forward.

## **Are You Willing to Serve**

Seeing a need for an expanded board of directors during the 2020 Annual Membership Meeting the size of the board was increased to 12 members. Two of those added positions remain open. If you are willing to share time and talent with the association by filling one of these vacant posts, please reach out to a board member to discuss the available opportunities.

The success of the association depends largely on the dedication of volunteers like you. You will find contact information of current board members on page 2 of this newsletter.

## **Upcoming FHAW Webinars**

On Wednesday, January 18, 2023 — *Past in the Pines: The Archaeology of Historic Era Logging in Wisconsin* — The history of Wisconsin logging is not only told in historic photos, documents and oral histories, but also in archaeology, the study of the past through the artifacts and sites left by logging efforts that started in Wisconsin as early as the 1810s. From early military logging efforts at Prairie du Chien (Fort Crawford), Portage (Fort Winnebago) and Green Bay (Fort Howard), through the more commonly known commercial logging of the 1840s — 1900s the 19th century loggers of Wisconsin produced thousands of archaeological sites ranging from lumber camps, to drag roads, dams and spillways and even whole "Company" logging towns.

This talk will discuss how archaeologists currently address the periods and varieties of historical logging sites in Wisconsin, and discuss specific "logging artifacts" that are common finds on logging sites in the region that tell us more about how these historic loggers lived and worked. Finally, historic logging sites of the early

20th century associated with interesting historic events such as WWII (German POW logging) and the Great Depression (Civilian Conservation Corps-CCC logging) that are only now becoming old enough to study with archaeological digs will be discussed.

Our Presenter, Ryan J Howell, has conducted archaeological research in Wisconsin, and particularly northern Wisconsin for more than 25 years. He is currently the Garrison Archaeologist at Fort McCoy for the U.S Army. He received his B.A in Archaeology/Anthropology from the University of Wyoming and his Master’s at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1998. He has worked doing archaeology for many private, tribal and government sectors throughout the Upper Midwest, with former employers as diverse as the Center for Environmental Management on Military Lands (CEMML), the Mississippi Valley Archaeology Research Center (MVAC), private engineering firms and the Prairie Island M’dewankanton Dakota tribe.

His research interests include both the pre-contact and historic contact eras of Wisconsin history, with specific published articles focused on the ancient Native American sites, sites of the Fur Trade/Colonial era, logging archaeology and 20th century military archaeology.

**Other Upcoming Webinars**

The Webinar Committee is organizing an interesting schedule of presentations for 2023. Commitments for future presentations already include topics and speakers such as the 1200-year-old Dugout Canoe from Lake Mendota by State Archeologist Jim Skibo, logging operations in Southwestern Marathon County by FHAW member Al Gurtner, and Hickory, Dickory, Dock: The Ghost Lumber

Ports of Lake Michigan by archeologist, Amy L. Rosebrough. Full details and registration links for upcoming presentations will be posted to the Association’s website soon.

**Call for Presentations**

The Forest History Association of Wisconsin is pleased to issue this Call for Presentations for the 2023 Wisconsin Forest History Talks lecture series. If you have a special interest or area of expertise related to Wisconsin forest activities, we encourage you to consider sharing that information with fellow FHAW members and others as a webinar presenter. Your talk can remind citizens of the importance of forests in Wisconsin’s past and present.

Proposals can be submitted to the webinar committee at the FHAW email, thefhaw@gmail.com or by reaching out to your Webinar Committee members, Tom Jerow and Don Schnitzler.

Not interested in submitting a proposal but have some ideas for programming, webinars, or speakers — submit them to the same address — we’d love to hear them! Tom or Schnitz can provide technical support for the presentation platform as needed.

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**FHAW Website 2022 Statistics**  
January 1—December 31, 2022

[foresthistoriansassociationwi.com](http://foresthistoriansassociationwi.com)

	Users	New Users	Sessions
	1,887	1,876	2,446
<b>Desktop</b>	1,185	1,177	1,618
<b>Mobile</b>	656	654	783
<b>Tablet</b>	46	45	65

## Multi-year Membership Dues Special

FHAW board approved a reduction of membership dues for individuals willing to renew, or begin, their membership for 3 or 5 year intervals. This special reduces the cost of membership up to 20% and will help the association reduce costs related to printing and mailings. The discounted dues apply to the individual, family, non-profit and corporate categories only.

The annual payment of dues are payable to the treasurer of FHAW as of July 1 of each year and before October 1. After that date, the member who remains past due becomes subject to cancellation of their membership.

Category	Annual Dues	3-Year Dues	5-Year Dues
Individual	\$20.00	\$50.00	\$80.00
Family	\$30.00	\$75.00	\$120.00
Non-Profit	\$30.00	\$75.00	\$120.00
Corporate	\$55.00	\$135.00	\$220.00

### Jim Bokern Honored by Wisconsin Historical Society

Jim Bokern, president of the Manitowish Waters Historical Society received the 2022 Board of Curators Historic Preservation Award from the Wisconsin Historical Society. The award is for Bokern's leadership in establishing the CCC Camp Mercer Interpretive Trail.

"I am honored and humbled to receive this award, and I do so on behalf of the many partners we had in making this great historic site a reality that all can enjoy and learn from today and in the future" Bokern said.

Dr. Daina Penkiunas, state historic preservation officer presented the award to Bokern on Monday, Oct. 17 at Manitowish Waters.

The Board of Curators is the Wisconsin Historical Society's governing body and is composed of both elected and appointed members from across Wisconsin.

The trail is located just off of Highway 51 on Manitowish River Access Road and features 23 interpretive signs, cleared archeological features and is open to the public. Partners in the trail's development include the Iron County Outdoor Recreation Enthusiasts (ICORE), the Mercer Library, MECCA Trails, the Pioneer Park CCC Museum, the Northern Highland American Legion State Forest, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Forest History Association of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Manitowish Waters Historical Society. *(from the Lakeland Times, Minocqua, Wisconsin, Friday, October 28, 2022)*



*Jim Bokern (left) and Dr. Daina Penkiunas (right).*

## 47th Annual FHW Conference Two Rivers, October 6th—8th



*Lighthouse Inn - Two Rivers*

Attendees of the recent 47<sup>th</sup> Annual FHW Conference can verify that Manitowoc and Two Rivers have a right to boast of their spectacular Lake Michigan shoreline; and likewise, they can verify the recent FHW conference and general meeting held there during October was nothing short of spectacular too.

The Two Rivers' Lighthouse Inn, besides providing lodging also provided space and services for meetings and banquet. The accommodations were great, food service wonderful, and views of the lake, whether seated in the dining room, or relaxing in a hotel room, just grand.

Conference activities began at the new Jack and Laurel Alyea Nature Center on the Woodland Dunes Preserve. Completed and dedicated in 2021, the new center provided a state-of-the-art conference space.



*Jack and Laurel Alyea Nature Center*

Two Rivers, City Manager, Greg Buckley, welcomed FHW members to the community and provided an overview of past and present forest product industries of the area. Sue Crowley, Land Management Coordinator of the Woodland Dunes then shared an interesting history of the preserve from a bird banding station during

the 1960s to today's preserve of over 1,500 acres. Sue has agreed to share a similar presentation as part of the 2023 FHW webinar series. Titus Seilheimer



*Greg Buckley*



*Sue Crowley*



*Titus Seilheimer*



wrapped up the morning presentations speaking on the history of commercial fishing and changing ecology of Lake Michigan.

The annual membership meeting followed a catered sandwich luncheon with its routine annual reports and election of members to the association's board of director. (*Minutes of that meeting are provided on later pages of this newsletter*)



*FHAW president, Ed Forrester presenting the Fixmer Distinguished Service Award to Robert "Bob" Walkner.*

During the meeting, former treasurer and membership chairperson, Bob Walkner, was recognized by President Ed Forrester with the Frank Fixmer Distinguished Service Award. Walkner was first elected to the association's board of directors in 2002 and has served continuously as a director since that time. In 2005 he was elected treasurer of the association and a few years later accepted the duties of membership chairperson as well. In addition to these duties, he frequently represented the association at forest-focused events, acted as the local events coordinator for our annual meetings, and developed and presented talks for the members.

represented the association at forest-focused events, acted as the local events coordinator for our annual meetings, and developed and presented talks for the members.

A short distance away conference attendees were treated to a personalized tour of VT Industries production facilities at Two Rivers. VT Industries is North America's leading source of architectural wood doors, postformed laminate countertops, and CenterPointe butcher block countertops today.



*VT Industries entry*



*Rahr Memorial School Forest*

Another short distance away attendees found The Rahr Memorial School Forest, a hidden treasure of the Manitowoc Public School District. Students annually look forward to their opportunity to engage in teamwork, environmental science studies, human survival, and fun here. To provide a sense of the student experience our host, School Forest Coordinator Kelly Verron, had attendees line-



*Conference Attendees lined-up for Nature walk at Rahr Memorial School Forest.*

visit any of six area historic sites thanks to the Free Admittance Pass provided by the Manitowoc Area Visitor and Convention Bureau. Then one-by-one attendees departed Manitowoc County's spectacular coastline, its gently rolling and splashing waves and hospitality for home.

up for a short walk through the forest just as if they were her students. Like her students we connected with nature through exploration, wonder and questioning.

Returning to a classroom space Kelly was joined by Steve Schmidt, University of Wisconsin Stevens Point, LEAF Outreach Specialist to discuss the history of Wisconsin's School Forest Program since first established in 1928.

The afternoon concluded with a short ride back to the Lighthouse Inn for the annual banquet and artifact auction. On Saturday before heading home, many attendees availed themselves to



*Steve Schmidt and Kelly Verron*

## **Wisconsin's School Forest Program**

Is a partnership between the Department of Natural Resources – Division of Forestry and the Wisconsin Center for Environmental Education in the College of Natural Resources at UW-Stevens Point. Wisconsin's school forest program began with 1927 legislation and Wisconsin's first school forests were established in the spring of 1928 in Laona, Crandon and Wabeno. Today there are 238 schools with school forests located in all 72 Wisconsin counties. School forests are remarkable educational resources that are available to:

- Help schools meet state and national core education standards.
- Serve as a focus to integrate environmental education into the school's curriculum.
- Provide hands-on, experiential learning opportunities.
- Strengthen school-community relations.
- Demonstrate sustainable natural resource management.
- Produce income for education activities.

# Establishing a Natural Resources Management Program on an Army Installation

By Jim Kerkman

The first in a series of articles describing how the Fort McCoy natural resources program was developed by Julian S. Hutchinson, the first natural resource professional hired at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, previously named Camp McCoy until 1975. Information was gathered from an oral history interview by the Wisconsin Society of American Foresters that was done on January 16, 2008 and the book, "Life of a Woodster, An Autobiography", self-published, 2015.

Julian "Hutch" Hutchinson was born in Frankfort, Indiana on November 18, 1930. He graduated from high school in 1949 and entered Purdue University that fall. His college education was interrupted in 1952 when he enlisted in the Army during the Korean War, spending 16 months in Korea as a combat engineer. After his discharge from the Army he spent time in northern Wisconsin and Michigan trying his hand with logging, working with the US-Forest Service and various north woods resort jobs before going back to Purdue and completing a degree in forestry in 1958. That same year he was offered a position with the Wisconsin Conservation Department (WCD), and was placed in Sparta in Monroe County. Hutch was the first forester stationed in Monroe County and his duties involved assisting private landowners to manage their forested lands.



*Army Forester Julian Hutchinson and an unidentified Army Officer planting a white pine next to the Camp McCoy Headquarters Building in the early 1970s.*

In the early 1960s, the government realized there was no natural resource management on the approximately 3,000,000 acres of military reservations. With that realization, the Department of Defense created an Integrated Natural Resource Program to include forestry, fish and wildlife, Improved Grounds, Unimproved Grounds and Pest Control. A major change for the forestry program was the ability to bring the income from installation timber sales into a special nationwide account and could only be spent on forestry projects on installations with a forestry program. This was a unique situation because previous timber sale revenues went directly into the general treasury. As the WCD county forester in Monroe County, Hutch was contacted by Al Schantz, who was in charge of the Camp McCoy forestry program, with questions on how to budget the money and proceed with forestry work. Mr. Schantz was an engineering aide

whose only experience was in the Civilian Conservation Corps planting trees. After a few years of working with Mr. Schantz on developing a forestry program, Camp McCoy was authorized to hire a forestry technician. Hutch applied and was selected for the position.

In the oral history from 2008 Hutch said, "Let me tell you about my work on Camp McCoy when I first got there. There had been nothing done before. They'd planted a few trees for the last two years and I was involved with that as a WCD forester. I'd recommend where to plant trees and how to plant them. During World War II German prisoners planted trees as a "make work" project for the prisoners. When I got there, those plantations were about 20 years old. They still weren't big enough to thin but they were big enough to do culture work. A lot of the plantations has jack pine mixed in or oak, so I had a forestry crew and started to think about where to do timber stand improvement."

"Then I realized, I don't even know what's here. How can I start? And so, I launched into an inventory program. I encouraged Mr. Schantz to get a complete set of aerial photographs, black and white, infrared stereo pairs. I used the aerial photography and compartmentalized all of Camp McCoy. The compartments were bounded by physical features easy to pick out such as a road or stream. Then I put out a contract to interpret these photos and put the forest stands on acetate, followed by a contract to computerize the data using IBM punch cards. The main thing I got was a print-out that showed how many acres of scrub oak, jack pine, pole or sawlog size, etc., so that was handy. It didn't do me much good for locations but gave me a good start on total inventory."

"How did we know what had to be done? Well, that's where I went to the forest with these acetates and actually came up with management prescriptions. I was in every stand and decided if it should be harvested, timber stand improvement, replanted, or nothing done. I was really fortunate. I mean nobody would tell me what to do because nobody knew a thing what I was doing but me."

"At that time, people were just starting to talk about ecology and of course the military was kind of fighting the forestry program because they were blowing up trees. They didn't want to grow them. And so Al Schantz was kind of pulling his hair out because a lot of times they would want to do things and he would have to go against them. But anyway, after a couple of years things got pretty good for him because the Army began seeing all the good work we were doing. The Army saw it was a good publicity program for them."

"We started doing work in those plantations that had been recently planted. They were now about four to five years old and there was a lot of natural jack pine because they were old fields that we were planting. Well, it was these old farms and so immediately the land that had been farmed was not farmed. So naturally, young natural reproduction came up and a lot of that was jack pine. So, we'd go in and plant those fields. Well, you'd be planting red pine mixed with jack pine and that's not really good. So, our crew would go in and clean those fields of jack pine. We'd called it cleaning plantations and this crew would go down the rows and any little jack pine they'd just cut off. I didn't really get the idea from anybody else and it worked out great, as later years proved."

## Camp 3 - Mystery Tree Evaluation

By John Grosman

A team of DNR Foresters with ties to the School Forest Program in the Vilas/Oneida County area, met on October 27, 2022, on the "Camp 3" School Forest in the Town of Sugar Camp, Oneida, County to consider aging a Sugar Maple Tree on the School Forest ---and take in some height/age data on trees in a historic Native Sugar Bush nearby.



To set the stage, a walking tour of the 40-acre forested tract by retired DNR Forester John Grosman in April 2021 resulted in discovery of a tree having the physical appearance of a "Trail Marker" tree. Given that;1) the township the school forest property is located in is called "Sugar Camp", recognizing that the Lac Du Flambeau Ojibwe people had a historic presence in the area with a design to harvest Maple sap for their diet, and 2) that a known gathering site is within a 1/2 mile of this tree which is known to have been utilized for this purpose into the early 1900s, could this tree 'date' to this era?

Sharing a photo of the tree a month before this visit to Leon Valliere of Lac Du Flambeau, an Ojibwe Tribal Member steeped in LDF culture made him remark that it appeared to be a "direction tree?" A site visit by Ernie St. Germaine of LDF in October made him remark that while the physical appearance of the tree was in keeping with what a trail marker tree should look like, it appeared small if we're considering that it was enabled by tribal members utilizing the nearby "sugar bush" into the early 1900s?

So, on the afternoon of the 27th, Ricky Keller, the WDNR Forester/Ranger at Rhinelander did three increment borings of the tree. One at the base where he couldn't hit a solid center—a bit of heart rot there—another at estimated 4.5 feet (the standard spot, the standard height at which Foresters age a tree, called Diameter Breast Height, DBH)—still encountered heart rot—then a final boring at around 6 feet up the bole—as a caveat to offer in aging Sugar Maple trees, we note that they can be problematic to 'age', by simple character of the wood and minimal definition of the annual rings, which are hard to find on a sugar maple— Mr. Keller took the increment 'core' back to the office to get a look in better light conditions and offered the following report:

*"We came up with an age range of 69-71 years old from our core taken at 6 feet. It was tough counting on the sugar with the diffuse porous rings, but we are confident it is in that range. Now estimating how old the tree was when it reached that height is a much tougher question. With how shade tolerant sugar maple is, there could be a wide range of five years to many years."*

And there are even more questions to pose. We speculate now that the tree is "pointing" a direction that a traveler would take to avoid a black spruce

swamp in getting to the nearby Sugar Bush, if that was their actual destination? Would this have been the singular 'direction tree' along the way from the seasonal encampment? In the late 1800s/early 1900s this would be a highly cutover landscape (see the two pictures offered of a photo point in Vilas County from 1911 and 2000 to get a sense of the change in 89 years)

Might a traveler in that early 1900s era need to have help in navigating a highly changed landscape? Archeologists refer to trees like trail marker trees as "Culturally Modified Trees".

An example of a CMT, in Iron County is offered as well in two more photos from a walking tour on a Historic CCC Camp Mercer. A multi-stemmed White Pine from the 1930s is a suspected result of a CCC planting of a 'bundle' of 25 trees. People hand planting trees are commonly given a shoulder bag with 150 to 200 trees, tied into bundles of 25, that required the 'planter' to remove



*Photo Point on County Trunk M – Vilas County in 1911*



*Same photo point on County Trunk M – Vilas County in 2000*



*Textual description of a Culturally Modified Tree.*

individual trees one at a time to plant them. Completing the planting of the whole bag might complete a 1/2 day shift for an individual. There are stories of a CCC slacker now and then planting a whole bundle at once to speed up his required shift quota. Speculation for the image shown is that Camp leadership purposely planted a whole bundle to illustrate what the result would look like, and in this case also offer a visual shield on the CCC Campgrounds, with a CMT as a result!

In the case of "our" CMT on the Camp 3 School Forest, — could someone else, after 1920 or so, have modified this tree for the result we now see? Or is it a natural phenomenon?

Following the site visit to "the Tree"

on the Camp 3 School Forest, the team went to Jeff Smith's property in the known Native Sugar Bush and measured a tree for age and height. Jeff had reported that in the past he had measured a tree on the property that he salvaged. He measured it in prone condition that was 130 feet in length. Jeff had given permission for us to select a 'typical' specimen for measurement on his property, even though he has left to spend the winter in Arizona? The Maple tree we selected measured 82 feet in height. The same tree was bored for age, and came out as 95 years in diameter breast height adding 5 to get to DBH results in an age of 100. Once again, this is not a tree that was being 'tapped' in 1922?



*This living tree has multiple stems emerging from a single base---the stem at DBH is nearly 30" in diameter----quite 'unusual'?*

More site analysis of this known 'Sugar Bush' may be required in the future. A 'direction tree' on a line from the "Sugar Camp" seasonal settlement---to the known 'sugarbush'-----what is it really?

## Have You Visited ...

The Forest History Association of Wisconsin YouTube Channel?

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCQqc-pjhL9WkbCluEablOiw>

Content: 78 public videos — Annual conference presentations and webinars

Top Five Videos (by number of views—January 1—December 31, 2022)

- Logging Dilemma in the Big Swamp <sup>(25,162)</sup>
- What's Under the Waters of the Wisconsin River <sup>(8,250)</sup>
- The Story Behind the Prentice Hydraulic Loader <sup>(1,484)</sup>
- When the White Pine was King <sup>(790)</sup>
- Wisconsin's Historic Sawmills <sup>(571)</sup>

	Analytics	
	2022	Lifetime
Views	40,200	69,600
Watch Time	7,200 hours	10,600 hours
Subscribers	182 new	351 total



## ***From the Newspaper Archive***



### **THEN AND NOW**

Logging In Early Days When the Ox-and Go-devil  
Were Masters of the Road But,  
Are Now Side Tracked, and the Horse and  
Locomotive Supersede Them.

Dedham, Wis., If the Lumber Jacks of thirty or forty years ago should come to life and see the present day methods of logging, "Solomon's Mines" would fade as a marvel of fiction in their wonderment.

In those days the ox and go-devil were the main stay, the only mode of locomotion by which logs were transported from the stump to the river, and a million contract was a buster. Upon its success depended whether the logger took home to his wife a silk dress and a long gold chain, or shouldered his rifle and went hunting for grub. It was a feast or a famine in those times, and it was hard to tell in which state he was the most happy. There was plenty of pine left for the next winter, the ox fed himself roaming in the woods, and the go-devil rested peacefully in the hovel, ready for duty as master of the road again, for the next winter.

A mile then was considered a long haul, the main road was merely swamped out. The log was taken from the stump by the oxen to the main road and hauled by them to the landing. Two logs was a good load, three logs a big one, one end was mounted on the go-devil the other dragged on the ground, while the bull-puncher armed with a goadstick, strutted at the side, as proud as a British soldier before he met the Boers.

Then came a great innovation, the horse was introduced. They were hitched to the front bob of a sleigh, upon which one end of the log was mounted, the other end dragging as usual, but more logs were piled on. The oxen were then used for skidding, the horses hauled on the main road, which was now better graded. This method of hauling lasted for some years. Then another bob was added on which the other end was mounted, still hauling a larger load. From that grew up the present day immense logging sleighs with twelve and fourteen foot bunkers, drawn by four heavy horses, usually hauling from three to five thousand feet of logs, and sometimes a fancy load as high as 16,000 feet of logs. In the go-devil and single bob days if there was no snow there was no logs. But now all that is required is cold weather to make ice roads. Water is hauled in large square tanks and each side of the road is sprinkled forming an ice track for the sleigh runners to run in. It has occurred at times that while the runners were running in the ice track, the horses feet were kicking up dust in the middle of the road.

This was looked upon as the top notch of logging, the "ne pins ultra." But soon the iron-horse stuck his nose into the forest, and his snort could be heard throughout the wild woods, giving notice to both ox and horse to clear the



track, that the main road was his. And he is destined to rule to the end, for ere the advent of electric and balloon power, the mighty monarchs of the pine forests will have succumbed to the slaughter and avarice of the pine barons, and have vanished to the happy hunting ground, there to meet its old departed companions, the Indian and the Buffalo.

The ox in the woods has become a thing of the past. It is only once in a while you see a yoke of the old faithful at work. Horses have taken their places on the skidways in the large camps and they are all large now. Along the line of the logging railroad you will see immense skidways, decked up thirty or forty feet high, from which the logs are rolled onto the logging cars, then forming a train of twenty-five to thirty cars, containing about 100,000 feet they are hauled to the landing many miles away.

The logging camp itself has gone through as wonderful a change. From the little 16x24 logging shanty with a square hole in the middle of the roof for the smoke to pass through, from the fire place built on the ground floor beneath, where the crew slept in one end and the cook manipulated the Dutch oven and the frying pan in the other, cooking over the fire place in the middle, serving salt pork, beans and black-strap a-la-mode to a well satisfied and contented crew, who went up early in the fall and did not come down until spring with the drive.

We now have a pilatial modern Logging camp, consisting of a sleeping shanty 20X50 feet, a culinary department the same size fitted out with cook stoves or steel ranges, in which the cuisine rivals the city hotel and excels in quantity and quality the would be fashionable dinners of our aping one horse towns codfish aristocracy. Then there are the horse stables two or three in number and as large as the sleeping shanty. The blacksmith, wood and butchers shops. The granaries and sheds, tool house and warehouse. The foreman (known as the push) has his own little shanty and some of them have their wife with them. Then there is the office occupied by the jobber, the scaler and the bookkeeper, also contains the supplies. But instead of being stored away in a big box in one corner of the sleeping shanty, as in former days, are now placed on shelves and neatly arranged, as in a village store, and contain everything a lumberjack needs through the winter. The goods are always of the best quality of the kind, no shoddy stuff, such as you find on bargain counters in our city stores.

As regards the Lumber jack. Alas! the old genuine jack is fast disappearing, you will find a few scattered in each of the camps, a relic of former days. A sort of a tramp, a restless biped is fast taking his place, and he stays but a short time in a camp, when he has earned a small stake, he asks for his time, gets his time check, sells it, blows it in at the first place he reaches, and when dead broke, he starts for another camp.

So the modern logging camp (a small village) has superseded the ancient logging shanty and hovel for the oxen, when these constituted the only two buildings in a logging outfit.

Thos. Mc Bean

*(from the Chippewa Herald-Telegram, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin  
24 Dec 1899, Sunday Page 5 )*

Annual Business Meeting of FHAW Members  
October 7, 2022 Minutes  
Woodland Dunes Nature Center, Two Rivers, Wisconsin

Members Present: John Grosman, Kate Grosman, Carl Heinze, Raymond Noffke, Alice Noffke, Bob Walkner, Peggy Walkner, Joe Hermolin, Ed Forrester, Pam Forrester, Jim Kerkman, Dan Giese, Bill Haese, Don Schnitzler, Steve Schmidt, Jerry Thiede, Kay Theide, Erica Theide, Holly Engeland, Brad Pagels, Dan Becker, Chuck Hanf, Mary Jo Albee, Peter Koch, Felix Holewiknski, James Simon, Peter Mann, Don Konop, and Bridget O'Brien.

Call to Order: FHAW Ed Forrester called the meeting of the members to order at 12:34 pm.

Treasurer's Report: Jim Kerkman reported on the 2021-2022 fiscal year which ended on June 30, 2022. The amount in each account at that time was \$2,627 in checking and \$12,350 in money market for a total of \$14,976. As of October 1, 2022, the checking account has \$3,930 and the money market has \$7,426, for a total of \$11,356. A new savings account was created in August to hold restricted donations separate from the operations funds, this was started with \$3,100 from the money market account, making the total balance of \$14,446 as of October 1, 2022. Any new donations will go into the savings account to use on special projects. After Jim encouraged members to make donations, Ed Forrester listed some of the new projects that the FHAW is doing to advance our mission. One member present suggested raising the cost of dues, which will be considered by the Board of Directors at some time in the future.

Audit Report: Don Schnitzler and Bob Walkner performed the annual audit of the treasurer's book and found all financial records to be in order.

Membership Report: Kerkman reported that total membership stands at 186. Last year at this time there were 171 members and in 2020 the total membership was 155. This shows a slow and steady upward trend in members. There are 114 individual, 27 life, 3 corporate, 18 family, 9 non-profit, 14 exchange and one student member. In the next few weeks, Kerkman will send out a reminder postcard to the members who are paid up to the 2021-2022 year but have not paid this year's dues. There are some members who are more than one year behind in dues payments. They will get an email that they are at risk of being dropped as a member unless they pay their dues.

Starting in fiscal year 2023-2024, the due's structure will change. The annual cost of each category will remain the same and a discount for individual, family, corporate and non-profit members will be created for those who would like to pay dues for three or five years at one time. The reduction for paying five years of dues is 20% and the reduction for paying three years of dues is 17%. This change is done to encourage members to pay for multiple years and reducing the costs of reminder mailings.

New Initiatives: John Grosman gave a report on the initiatives started in the past few years. They include:

- Partnering with LEAF to reach K-12 students.
- Archiving information related to the inductees in the Forestry Hall of Fame.

- Making the archive available on-line to anyone researching the topics.
- Hiring an intern through UW-Stevens Point to work on archiving.
- Developing partnerships with Native American Nations.
- Reviewing a huge cache of historical materials from Trees for Tomorrow.

Webinars: Don Schnitzler reported on the webinars. They are presented the third Wednesday of every month. He asked the members to offer ideas on new webinar topics for next year.

Annual Meeting Proceedings: The 2020 proceeding will be mailed out to the members by December 2022. The 2021 proceedings will come out later.

Awards: President Ed Forrester presented the 2022 Fixmer Distinguished Service Award to Bob Walkner. Ed acknowledged Bob's involvement with the FHW Board of Directors for 20 years, his excellent work as the treasurer for almost two decades, taking on the duties of the membership coordinator and a member of the finance committee.

Nominations: Ed reported there are three Board members up for re-election this year; Joe Hermolin, Arno Helm and Ricky Kubicek. They are all willing to stay on the Board for another three-year term. Don Schnitzler moved to nominate all three individuals, second by Jerry Thiede, motion carried. There are three more vacancies on the Board and Don encouraged anyone interested in serving on the Board to contact him.

Other Business: No other business was discussed.

Adjourn: Motion by Jerry Thiede to adjourn, second by Carl Heinze, motion carried.

Respectfully Submitted,

James Kerkman, Treasurer and Acting Secretary

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**48th Fall Conference Committee**

**(Fort McCoy, Wisconsin)**

Jim Kerkman  
John Grosman  
Arno Helm  
Don Schnitzler

**Membership Committee**

Bob Walkner  
Tom Jerow  
Jim Kerman

**Finance Committee**

Jim Kerkman  
Bob Walkner  
Arno Helm  
Ed Forrester  
Don Schnitzler

**Nominations Committee**

John Grosman

**FHW Website Committee**

Scott Bertz  
Dan Giese  
Don Schnitzler

**Archives Committee**

Joe Hermolin  
John Grosman  
Jim Bokern  
Matt Blessing  
Neil Prendergast  
Ricky Kubicek  
Don Schnitzler  
Brad Casselberry  
Neil Prendergast  
Jake Bonack  
John Kotar  
Melissa Cook

**Exhibits & Annual Proceedings**

Don Schnitzler



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Association of Wisconsin, Inc.  
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