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Work and the Human Condition
Annotated Bibliography
March 3, 2009

The following bibliography focuses on reference material related to the multitude of unique jobs within the logging industry from late 19th century to early 20th century in the Pacific Northwest. Included is information related to logging camps since the close vicinity of the camps to the work site offers a unique look at how the work life and personal life of the logger were closely intertwined.

Allis, S. "As Seen in a Logging Camp." Overland Monthly. Sep. 1900: 195-208.

This article is unique in that it is written from a woman's perspective. Allis took a tour of the largest logging camp in the Northwest in 1900 located just outside of Shelton, Washington and wrote this article to detail her observances. The article is beautiful in its descriptions of the forest and how the men work in it and is written more like a short story that includes the detailing of different jobs in logging. The article is helpful as it is a first-person observance of loggers in action.

Amato, Ann. Ancient Forests and Western Man: A Pictorial History of the West Coast.

Portland, OR: Frank Amato Publications, 1992.

Amato speaks to the reader through a series of photographs depicting loggers at work in the Northwest. Her purpose is to promote a balance between harvesting and preserving forests.

Through pictures and captions, she weaves a tale of the beauty of the trees, the hard labor of the logger, and the economic impact of the timber industry. What is most helpful is that nearly all the photographs have a great deal of narrative that tells a story about the picture, whereas most photos of that time period lack such detailed information.

Andrews, Ralph W. Glory Days of Logging. Atglen, PA: Schiffer Publishing Ltd., 1994.

After the success of “This was Logging,” Andrews succeeds again with “Glory Days of Logging” by filling his book with spectacular photographs from Darius Kinsey and a multitude of others donated by various collectors of logging memorabilia. Andrews looks at logging in the late 19th/early 20th century from British Columbia along the coast to Northern California through pictures, narrative, and logging poems. He highlights various loggers and stories throughout the book and includes many articles about logging life from other people. Although the book is divided by states, the book is difficult to navigate since there is no table of contents or index.

Andrews, Ralph W. Heroes of the Western Woods. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., 1960.

Andrews recreates stories of logging heroes from California, Oregon, and Washington during the timeframe of 1846 to 1915. His compilation of stories reads like a “who’s who” of the logging world. Andrews chooses his heroes based on those who exceeded the required courage, strength, and ambition to work in the myriad of dangerous logging positions. This book does not contain facts and figures one may need in research but is interesting in its narrative form of stories.

Andrews, Ralph W. This Was Logging! Seattle: Superior Publishing Co., 1954.

Andrews explores the various aspects of logging through the famous photographs of Darius Kinsey. In addition to the multitude of photographs depicting loggers in the work environment from the forest to the mills, the use of tools and subsequent machinery, and the somewhat silly or off-beat photos of tree houses, Andrews successfully draws the reader in to the life of the logger. In addition to fair annotations of the photographs, Andrews includes narrative that highlights different jobs of the logger, life in the camps, and the general overview of logging.

Challender, LeRoy N. Logging the Great Forest of the Northwest. Vaughn, WA: LeRoy N.

Challendar, 2002. Printed and bound in Canada.

Challendar takes the reader through a very simple overview of the Pacific Northwest logging industry from its earliest days which required heavy labor to modern logging which relies on the use of machines for easing the burden of labor. Challendar gives both an overview and a personal account of working in the logging industry in the 1930's and 1940's. This book is helpful for a quick overview of logging and a few types of jobs involved, however, it is very limited in scope.

Johnson, Kevin. Early Logging Tools. Atglen, PA: Schiffer Publishing, 2007.

Johnson specifically focuses his book on early logging hand tools. A local of Tacoma, Washington, he is an avid collector of these types of tools. The book is written for collectors and

includes a price guide. The close-up pictures of tools are very clear and colorful allowing for detailed inspection of the distinctness of the tools such as wedges, saws, axes, spikes, etc.

Johnson also includes historic black and white photographs of early Pacific Northwest loggers using these tools. This book is helpful for research since it details the multitude of unique tools required by early loggers to complete their individual jobs.

Kinsey, Clark Photography. Pacific Northwest Collection. University of Washington Libraries.

Historical Photography Collection, FM-25. Seattle, WA, June 1982.

This collection contains over 5,000 Clark Kinsey photographs on microfiche. Kinsey documented logging and milling camps – part of the economic and industrial history – in Washington, California, Oregon, and British Columbia between 1906-1945 taking over 50,000 pictures of which, only 10,000 survived. Although this collection is an extremely comprehensive photographic story of the logging life in the Pacific Northwest, it is a visual history only as not all the pictures have notations of where the picture was taken or what year.

Deaton, Jim. Crosscut Saw Reflections in the Pacific Northwest. Fairfield, WA: Ye Galleon Press, 1998.

Deaton delves into the history of the crosscut saw and the integral part it played in the timber industry and settling the northwest. He dedicates a portion of the book on his experience as a saw filer. An interesting fact he includes is when the term “logger” started being used, it implied that you could perform all the jobs necessary to remove a tree from the forest (82). It includes

artist renderings of different crosscut saw patterns. A comprehensive bibliography and detailed index are most helpful for further research.

Defebaugh, James Elliott. "History of Lumber Industry of America." American Lumberman 1906-7.

This is an extremely lengthy report (559 pages for Volume I only) set in two volumes. Volume I focuses on narrative mixed with historical data lists primarily focusing on the logging industry in Canada but also includes information on U.S. foreign trade and lumber production. It is helpful if you are looking for data related to logging, such as the number of sawmills from 1810-1900, the number of wage earners and wages paid, and logging camps listed by state. Volume II is primarily focused on white pine timber in the Northeastern United States. Due to its length, it is not an easy source to extract information.

Drushka, Ken. Working in the Woods: A History of Logging on the West Coast. Madeira Park, B.C. Canada: Harbour Publishing, 1992.

Drushka explains the changes in logging methods from the earliest lumberjacks with their basic tools to the modern logger with the myriad of machinery at his disposal. He purposely eliminates any information on the mills, railway logging, social life, or the "glory days" of logging.

Drushka doesn't rely on the use of photographs to tell the story (although he uses them in his book) because as he states, "the pictures tell only half the story; the other half of the time it was pouring rain." Instead, Drushka focuses on the evolution of logging practices through the

advancement of tools and machinery. The focus is on logging specifically in British Columbia. It is quite a large “coffee-table” size book that is narrative heavy and therefore not easy to browse through for information.

Eskin, Sam. Sea Shanties and Loggers’ Songs. Folkway Records, 1951.

Side one of the record includes an array of five songs about logging sung by Sam Eskin. The songs range in feel from haunting to Irish ditties and are sung in a single voice accompanied by guitar. The Irish ditties refer to lost love that can never return. For example, “Pinery Boy” is about a lady looking for her love whom she discovers has drowned in the dells. “A Shanty Man’s Life” and “River Driver’s Song” are other titles. This is a fun record to listen to that gives a glimpse to the work and social aspects of logging.

La Roche, Frank. “Team of Oxen Hauling Logs Over Skid Road, Probably Washington State.”

c1892. Frank La Roche Collection no. 105. 1888-1910. University of Washington Libraries. 24 Feb 2009.

<http://content.lib.washington.edu/cdm4/item_viewer.php?CISOROOT=/laroche&CISOPTR=167&CISOBX=1&REC=18>

This particular historical photograph depicts how early loggers relied on the use of many (12-14) oxen to transport logs out of the forest. La Roche photographed all aspects of life along the western states, including the Yukon Gold Rush. The site provides a filter to search for only La

Roche photographs related to the logging industry which is helpful; however, there are only 22 photographs in this collection and not all depict loggers at work.

Goodwin, Ted. Stories of Western Loggers. Chehalis, WA: Loggers World, Inc. 1977.

This book is a compilation of articles, columns, and features that Goodwin produced for over forty years starting in 1930. His articles were featured in local newspapers and logging magazines. Although his primary job was a preacher, he also spent time working with and for loggers. This book is very helpful for the reader to get an up-close and personal look at both the professional and personal life of a logger over a long period of time.

Hayner, Norman S. "Taming the Lumberjack." American Sociological Review 10:2 (1944): 217-225.

Writing in 1944, Hayner looks back at the life of the logger – both in terms of the specific duties for each job and also the lifestyle of the logger – in the late 19th century. As Hayner notes, his paper is “primarily concerned with the increasing domestication of the lumberjack.” This increase in domestication is explained by the changes in logging technology from 1895 to mid-1930 from ground skidding logs, to overhead railroad logging, and finally to truck-and-tractor logging. This article is extremely helpful in understanding how development of technology affects the workers personal lives. The reader will find the generous use of slang terms difficult since Hayner often fails to give the definition of the term.

McBride, Raymond. "Logging in the Northwest." Scientific American. 23 Nov. 1907: 375.

McBride dedicates the majority of the article to the rigid life in the logging camp and details the difficult process of moving trees on skid rows from the forest to rivers. His attempt at giving an accounting of early 20th century logging in the Northwest lacks the detail needed for in-depth research due to the article's short length.

Misfeldt, Orlo H. "Timberland Technology." American Speech 16:3 (1941): 232-234.

Misfeldt explains how early loggers used both technical and slang terms to describe different aspects of their work. He delves into a rather comprehensive list of slang terms with their corresponding definitions. This list is helpful to refer to when reading other research articles that do not give definitions for terms.

River Pigs & Bull Whackers. "Great Hall of Washington History." Washington State History Museum. Tacoma, WA.

This is a collection of original tools and work attire that a typical lumberjack from the early 1900's would need to successfully perform his work. The exhibit also includes a variety of black and white photographs in pullout drawers depicting loggers in all aspects of their work and individual jobs. This exhibit gives an up close and near-tangibility to tools that you normally only see in old photographs.

Scammon, C.M. Captain. "Lumbering in Washington Territory." Overland Monthly. Jul. 1870: 55-60.

Scammon provides an incredibly detailed accounting of the work in a typical logging camp.

Scammon takes the reader on a visual journey as he gives a full accounting of the appearance of the logging camp, the division of labor and how each worker performs his job, and finally the details of the mill site and jobs performed at that site. He purposefully gives the meaning to all technical or slang terms. This article is a very helpful piece that gives the reader a complete picture of the logging camp, mill, and the duties required in each.

Stier, Roy E. Down the Hill: A True Story of Early Logging in the Pacific Northwest.

Wilsonville, OR: Book Partners Inc., 1995.

Stier focuses on the logging jobs of several generations of a family within the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company in late 19th Century and early 20th Century; however, the information he provides easily translates to the logging industry in general. Stier writes in narrative form making this an easy-to-read book. This book is helpful as it includes a list of nineteen different jobs within the logging industry and their associated 1892 wages. Steir includes a fun list of slang logging terms. The illustrations are most helpful as Stier details in the preface what each picture is about (such as "saw filers at work", "chokers and setters", "donkey engines" and "engineers and riggers.)"

Stokes, Bryce, et al. Glossary of Terms Used in Timber Harvesting and Forest Engineering. US Department of Agriculture. New Orleans: General Technical Report SO-73, 1989.

This government report is a comprehensive list of terms related to the current logging industry. The glossary was completed in order to bring standardization to logging terminology since terms changed over the years due to mechanization. There are reference citations for every word listed. The list does not contain slang terms used by early loggers, which is not helpful if you are researching an early time period.

Telford, Clarence John. Equipment and Methods for Harvesting Farm Woodland Products. US Department of Agriculture. Farmers Bulletin No. 1907, 1942.

Telford published this government document to help the average farmer increase efficiencies in forestry through the use of proper tools. The pamphlet is written in non-technical language and includes “how to” information from falling the tree to making wood products such as shakes, ties, and fire wood. Telford includes helpful drawings and diagrams of equipment and proper cutting techniques. The pamphlet is directed towards property owners managing trees on their personal property and not for the business of logging.

Timberbeast. “Great Hall of Washington History.” Washington State History Museum.
Tacoma, WA.

This particular exhibit is a black and white continuously-run video (produced by Weyerhouser) with voice-over narrative of lumberjacks telling their stories about life as a logger. It highlights the various jobs of loggers in the early 1900's, machinery and tools used, and aspects of logging life in segments titled "highclimber," "camps," "saws," "steam donkey." Another segment shows the entire process of a tree from forest to the lumber mill. The video is very helpful in that one can see the loggers in action rather than just in still photographs.

Taking Down the Giants. "Great Hall of Washington History." Washington State History Museum. Tacoma, WA.

This exhibit shows one-fourth of an old-growth Douglas fir tree trunk. The tree was 350 years old when it was rooted up by the Electron Mudflow in the Orting Valley approximately 600 years ago. This exhibit allows the viewer to get very close to see the individual rings in the trunk that determines the age of the tree. It also gives a visual in the sheer enormity of the trees that early loggers were cutting down by hand tools alone.

When Loggers Climbed Trees. Commentator Dave James. Videocassette. Mason County Historical Society, 1991.

This 111-minute tape is a compilation of six different short films that highlight logging from the 1920's up to the closing of Camp Grisdale in 1985 – the last residential logging camp in the contiguous 48 states. "Age of Steam Logging," "Spar Tree," and "Farewell to Camp Grisdale" are just a few of the film titles. "Age of Steam Logging" was specifically prepared for showing

at the Camp 6 Logging Museum at Pt. Defiance Park in Tacoma. Black and white photographs, videotape, and narration are combined to tell the story of ox team logging, use of hand-powered tools, the development and use of the steam logging machine and steam trains, and life in the logging camps in the 1920's. Narration by retired loggers gives authenticity to the film. Although the film, photography, and sound are poor quality, it still provides helpful information regarding local (Shelton, Hoquium, Tacoma) logging.