

The following bibliography attempts to cover an array of helpful sources pertaining to the following subject:

“The Miracle Resource, a Loggers Account in the Pacific Northwest”

Cole, Frank B. "Fatal Accidents." West Coast and Puget Sound Lumberman Mar. 1905: 379.

Established in 1889, the West Coast Lumberman served as a loggers' interactive resource periodical for many years. In this additional culmination of the West Coast Lumberman of 1905, many of the same aspects are included in the previous issue of 1904. Monthly issues/volumes included sketched pictures, articles and advertisements for local businesses around the Puget Sound area. In the article titled *Fatal Accidents*, (featured in every monthly volume for the entire year of 1905) it described six fatal logging accidents for the month of March alone. The youngest man 26, died instantly from being crushed under a cart of lumber loaded for transport, the victim had a wife and child. These tragic events show all too clearly the extreme hazards that go hand in hand in the loggers' world. These fatal accidents were of no surprise to the industrialized world of the 19th and 20th centuries. This article was helpful in providing realities involved in the timber industry and the realities of the industrialized world.

Cole, Frank B. West Coast and Puget Sound Lumberman Sept. & Oct. 1904: 219.

The Lumberman was printed to emphasize the lumber community by representing key issues of the logging industry and its workers. "The Lumberman aims to represent fully and fairly the lumber, logging, and entire Pacific Northwest" (219). The article concerned the workingman's understanding, which encompassed the dense culmination of the periodicals gathered. During the year of 1904 the industry began to experience a sense of instability in the economy. The article proposed that if a logger contained any sort of intelligence he would clearly

understand any changes within the industry. "There has been scaling down of wages, which has been generally excepted, simply because the major portion of men who labor are readers, and being so they interpret conditions correctly and abide by them" (219). Although the voice behind many of the articles including this selection, seemed at times rude or threatening to its readers, its overall purpose was for the good of the industry and to keep a flow of information steadily for the loggers, family, and businesses around the Puget sound areas. The Lumberman was extremely helpful in better understanding current events of the industry, as well as the many advertisements for lumber equipment and businesses that helped gain understanding in the logging community, including its competitiveness for business.

Creighton, Jeff. Logging Trucks, Tractors, and Crawlers. Osceola WI: Motorbooks International & Wholesalers, 1997.

Creighton examines the logging industry through its machines rather than it's workers. In the introduction, Creighton makes clear of the books intentions: to examine the logging industry by its tools, in how they worked, changed and affected the production. Regardless of Creighton's lack of information on the loggers themselves, Creighton highlights the importance of the methods used over 200 years ago, when the industry began. The book incorporates explanations of the earliest tools used in the 19th century, leading up to the moderns "crawlers" of our time. Creighton specifically focuses on the Pacific Northwest for its stream driven methods of transportation. He explains the disadvantages of early methods while explaining the foundations for the next. A photograph that displayed the tool or machinery in use was followed by an explanation of the machinery or tool defined. The book also included different flyers used to advertise, which, he explains, was a popular method used to gather large amounts of workers from all over the country. The book included a clear index and a list sources that was helpful in understanding the fast paced progression of tools during the 19th century logging companies and camps of that time.

Cummings, George E., ed. "Logging Camps Continue." Tall Timber Short Lines 1 (1984): 8-9.

Included in this small collection of journal articles regarding the current logging world, was a story discussing the last of the logging camps in Washington just before the camps official closures. The article included three photographs of the camps, including a map of the Grisdale logging campgrounds around the 1900's. The map indicated where the blacksmith, bunkhouses, warehouse, shops and general store were

placed. The article itself held little viable information but the map included was useful in understanding what a logging camp contained and actually looked like during the height of the logging industry.

"Daddy of Them All Down At Last." Seattle Times [Lewis County] 5 Mar. 1936.

Displayed in this newspaper article was a story centered around the last of the oldest trees to be known in the state of Washington. The tree, named the "exhibition", had withstood 1,200 years. The very last "granddaddy" of the Washington forests was cut on March 5th, 1936. The photograph shown, displayed a tree that was seen standing 200 ft tall and 13ft in diameter. The large tree stood amongst members of the Lewis County logging crew preparing to take the tree down. Part of the tree was being cut and distributed to various places around the state to be displayed in exhibitions to show the enormity and age. The article describes the varied reactions of the people after the last "granddaddy" had fallen. "Veteran loggers of the district shake their heads mournfully at the passing of the forest veteran which they have watch for a comparatively short period." The Article was a sad reality of the logging business, the tree that withstood 10 centuries signified the issues surrounding the logging world and the current public understanding of the environmental impact that had began to catch up to the booming industry.

Fish, Byron, ed. Handloggers. Anchorage Alaska: Alaska Northwest Company, 1974.

This account of a logger's story recalls a family immersed in the industry in the time of 1883. The book is developed in manuscript form and includes hand drawn sketches made by the daughter of the Jackson family in which this book describes. All photographs are personal family photos taken and put into this tale of a family amongst the forest. Written by both husband and wife, this story describes a life born from the northwest forestry with all its pride and poetic accounts of the forests monstrous beauty. Jackson, the husband and co-author was a hand logger; his wife served as a life long companion and at times became much of a logger herself. Although the book describes an endearing story of an old couples toil in the logging industry, the more helpful features included are the many pictures that display the enormities of the trees and the extreme labor put into taking them down. Despite its useful aspects, the book was more of a poetic tale than of factual accounts of the logging world. Only sections of the book described the Pacific Northwest, the majority was only applicable to the varied Alaskan forests.

Hosmer, Paul. Now We're Loggin' Portland Oregon: Metropolitan P,
1930

Hosmer describes the core values of a logger, including ones lifestyle, job titles, and tools that each logger used during the height of the industry in the Pacific Northwest. Hosmer explicates the industry through a loggers perspective, " In this book you will read the real, sweating, swearing snuff chewing fellows who live and work the logging camps and sawmills of the pacific northwest" (1). This book provided an excellent account of the culture of loggers and explained the ideologies and terms with a touch of added humor. Hosmer explicates the logging industry by its many titles within the industry as a whole. Each chapter is split within varied job titles, from the sawmill foreman to the hospital manager. Hosmer accounts the changes undergone over the 19th and early 20th century noting its many changes. Hosmer feels as though the veteran loggers served as the "American He-man"(1) and as the times changed that sort of logger has disappeared with it. The book was helpful in explaining the industry from a true veterans perspective, Hosmer developed a useful view into the life of the logging industry and understanding its culture and values.

James, Dave A. Grisdale, Last of the Logging Camps. Fairfield
Washington: Mason County Historical Society, 1986.

James describes the logging camps of the Pacific Northwest, from its ultimate peak during the 19th century, to its inevitable decline in the mid 20th century. Within the first sections of the book, James displays a map spanning from Tacoma to Hoquiam County. The map indicated towns, logging camps and railroads around the time of 1887. James describes the rapid change that was undergoing within the industry in the Pacific Northwest, small companies and large were beginning to tremble under the economy, which effected the industry greatly. James accounts the last of the logging camps during this time and focuses mainly on the closure of the very last camp known across the United States. The camp, known as Grisdale, resides in the south Olympic Mountains. James explains the significance of the logging culture and reinforces the historical significance with the accounts of the very loggers that resided within it. Although he believes a large portion of logger societies are gone, many loggers now third, fourth generations continue still today. This book is split into three parts, including the decline of the camps, many pictures of the towns, trees and forest loggers. Lastly the ending section is devoted to Grisdale and its decline. The book was highly informative involving the logging camps, its pictures and interviews of the loggers who lived in the camps themselves. These interviews were found to be most informative

and useful. The book included a clear and useful index for local references.

James, Dave A. Washington Forest Memories: Big Trees & Steam Lokies. Fairfield Washington: Washington Historical Society, YE Galleon P, 1991.

James, who has only written books concerning the industry of logging, compiled a small booklet of rare photos displaying some of the largest Douglas Fir trees recorded in the state of Washington. Mainly the photos take place in Shelton WA where the infamous and very successful Simpson logging Company was located. While few words were needed, every picture included a caption that readily described the scene. James included a small introduction in which he wrote the booklets main objection, " This booklet has one purpose: to recall through previously unpublished photographs some of the glory days of logging in Western Washington when one log made a load" (2). He continues describing the absolute beauty and awe stricken size of these amazing Douglas Fir trees. The pictures are not only interesting to see but served to be very informative in understanding a loggers pride in taking down these monstrous beauties. The booklet was very useful as it incorporated James intentions in illustrating a sad reality and reminder that "Washington's wood giants shall never be felled again" (2).

Kinsey, Darius. Houses for Trees. 1901. Logging Train in Washington, Washington State History Museum, Washington State Historical Society.

The Photo displayed hundreds of gigantic timber logs banded together in an endless line of trains. The trains were being prepared for transport to various places across the state for the building of houses. The photo helped demonstrate the high demands attributed to the logging industry and the high volume in which the people were demanding towards the end of the 19th century. The caption followed by the picture explained the importance of trains making it possible to fuel the fire of the industrial period.

Log Reload. 1930. Washington State Historical Society. Comp. Rayonier Corp.

The picture provided an explanation of the most commonly used techniques in the early 20th century to load trucks that hauled the logs to the sawmills. These methods were known as the "heel boom" and the "Spar pole". The caption indicated the majority of its workers used the

techniques widespread across the industry. The picture was helpful in explaining the different methods within the industry as well as the fast paced growth of the many techniques that were invented during the 19th and 20th centuries.

"Lumber and Shingles." West Coast Trade [Tacoma WA] 1894,
New Year Ed: 10-11.

Focusing primarily on the overall production of the year passed, the article reviews the current businesses and industries productivity in the newspapers New Years Edition of 1894. The article chosen included important statistics accounting for its mass volume in output and reviews the statewide trades of the logging industry. The article includes photographs of loggers at work beside the large Douglas Firs ready for loading. The article further explains the vital importance of the industry and its economic impacts, "The lumber industry of the state of Washington is at the present time the main source of dependence of a large portion of its inhabitants" (10). The article was very informative in understanding how the state recorded its profits and the importance of the success of the industry rested on the well being of the people in Washington State.

Plummer, Geo H., F. G. Plummer, and J. H. Rankine. "Map of
Washington Showing Classification of Lands." Map. Land
Classification Pt. 2. 1889.

In the map given, the information included the current forest conditions of Washington State in 1889 by use of land classification. The map key was identified by use of different colors indicating the many cut trees, timberless areas, acreage, elevations and burned lands including county names, national parks and territories. The map was very helpful in identifying areas left uncut and the surprisingly large portion of the forests that had already been demolished so early on.

Seattle From Virginia Street. 1882. Edge of the Continent,
Washington State History Museum, Seattle.

The picture displayed an intriguing scene of a logger's house living amongst the destruction of its industry. The house resided in the Puget Sound area in the year of 1882. Dozens of chopped logs lay scattered for miles; the image of the freshly cut Red Cedar trees gives a common scene to a logger's daily life.

Spector, Robert. Family Trees, Simpson's Centennial Story. 1st ed.
Bellevue: Documentary Book Corp., WA.

Family Trees invokes a story of a Major Logging company in the Northwest by describing its founders, workers and company that created a legend. Sol G. Simpson was the founder of this company, who had started as a small independent business in Western Washington. Spector describes Simpson as an innovator of his time, while exploring the conservation issues in reaction to the impact of the once booming company had on its environment. Spector describes how logging came to be with its first English exploration in 1778. Spector then leads into the different ways the industry grew in its machinery by use of railroads, oxen, trails, and steam powered tools. While describing the historical progression of the company it also goes into further detail to describe the business success and its financial partners that enabled the company to gain such achievements. The book incorporated maps, pictures and explanations of the different methods in which wood was being used/processed. The book primarily focused on the company's pioneers and not as much on the loggers themselves, although the picture included the workers repeatedly throughout, including wives and children. The first portion of the book was the only applicable section to the 19th century and as the book progresses as does the company's time line, up to the present.

Staff Correspondent. "Granddaddy Cedar Tree is 18 Feet Thick."
Washington State Industries-Lumber [Hoquiam County] 20 Nov.
1935.

In this newspaper article, it describes the immense labor that was put into taking the enormous "granddaddy" trees down. The article explained one tree in specific took the men days until the tree fell, measuring 57 ft around, proving it was no easy task. This short article displayed a picture of the tree as well as the loggers who were part of its end. The article, although short, proved helpful in understanding how few of these trees were left, and seemingly each one taken down was put into the limelight for the local areas surrounding.

Stier, Roy E. Down The Hill, A True Story Of Early Logging in the Pacific Northwest. Wilsonville Oregon: Book Partners, Inc., 1995.

Stier, a graduate from the University of Washington, earned a degree in forestry and lived the life of a true logger throughout the Northwest. Stier unveils his personal history within the industry of logging while incorporating a concrete historical background of the entire industry in

the Pacific Northwest. The book includes 41 photographs as well as some logging poetry and small illustrations. Stier writes concerning specific regions such as Mt. Rainer, Olympia, Tacoma and its surrounding areas during 1880's and includes how loggers accessed them by wagon, railway etc. Stier explains the planning that was undergone for the forestry industry to pave the way for the loggers by identifying landscapes, trailing and bodies of water. Stier describes exactly how the Pacific Northwest came to be the logging state by giving specific accounts of men who began the forests explorations and its mills. Focusing primarily on St. Paul and the Tacoma Lumber Company and its surrounding areas. The most useful aspect of the book (beside the historical background and the pictures provided) was the glossary of "woods terms". The glossary made clear of the terms that were hard to interpret, such as Banana belt, Bagley system, Hoot owl and Hair pounder. The book proved useful in understanding the beginnings of the industry, the explorers who founded local companies and the overall understanding of the business. Although Stier felt lengthy at times the information was useful none-the-less.

"Tacoma Manufacturing Center." West Coast Trade [Tacoma WA] 1892, New Year Edition ed.: 6-7.

In the newspaper represented, the article displayed discusses the importance of industrialization as a lifeboat for the success of the Tacoma city in the year of 1892. "Without production, without the regular distributions of wages to the employees, without the hum of industry, the light of the forge, the whirl of the machinery, the clang of the hammer, no city can become great" (6). The article later attributes much of its productivity and success to the logging industries, naming many local companies in the surrounding areas. The article represents the mainstream work and labor values writing directly to the workers involved. The main objective of the article is to reinforce the workers belief in labor as a mandatory means of creating a successful city. The newspaper was extremely informative in understanding the current mainstream opinions and values concerning productivity and success in the city of Tacoma. Also included in the article was a chart indicating the "tabulated statement" showing capital, number of employees, monthly payroll and the output for 1891.

Thruelsen, Richard. Boss Logger. Tacoma WA: Curtis Company, 1955.

In this condensed pamphlet, Thruelsen describes the life story of a logger (Jim boss) who started at the bottom of the industry and slowly rose to the top. Thruelsen describes Boss's account in explaining the importance of

conservation in the midst of the industries constant fluctuations in the early 1900's. Boss further explains the constant flow of employees during the beginning stages of logging as well as the reasoning behind the drive to join the logger's world and live the rugged life a logger lives. "In those days the average logger was generally a single man with a yen for the free life" (2). Boss later states that to be a true logger one must obtain " A high tolerance for rugged living and a bemused inability to figure out why anyone shouldn't log for a living"(2). This short pamphlet highlighting Boss's work and was mildly helpful in understanding key issues concerning conservation in the early 1900's, but proved most interesting in reading his opinions of the sanity and pride interwoven throughout a logger's career.

Western Red Cedar. 1910. Edge of the Continent, Washington State History Museum, Olympic Peninsula.

The picture displays a 650 year-old Douglas Fir standing lone amongst the many scattered Red Cedar and Sitka Spruce logs. Several loggers stand amongst the enormous Fir looking quite small in comparison to this ancient tree. This picture served as a very clear portrayal of the size of the old trees as well as the destruction made by the loggers in the surrounding grounds of the Douglas fir.

Western Red Cedar. 1924. Edge of the Continent, Washington State History Museum, Olympic Peninsula.

The picture describes the many ways loggers transported its abundance by exhibiting the steel tools that compiled the work in case of falling trees. The caption explains the techniques used such as oxen and skid roads that enabled workers to drag logs within forest grounds. Detailing the different means of transportation and its inevitable effects concerning the landscape of the forests. "Many logs were steam driven and later internal combustion engines gave foresters the ability to reap commercially valuable timber which sold rapidly, deterring the landscape." The caption provided with the picture proved beneficial in explaining the way in which loggers transported its goods throughout the northwest.

Williams, Richard L. The Loggers. Alexandria, Virginia: Time Life Books Inc., 1986

Focusing primarily on the Pacific Northwest, Williams created a book that fully identified every aspect of a logger's life during the 19th and 20th centuries. The book consisted mainly photographs of logging towns that closely described the actual labor of the logger as well as the activities spent outside of their work. Williams includes maps indicating the "green

belt" of tree acreage that identified the logging "hot spots" of the Northwest. In addition, the book included hand drawn diagrams indicating the different trees as well as a scale of measurement to match the type of tree with its general size. Every picture included generated a new concept of the logger's story by both the density and size of the trees, the loggers at work and the families of the loggers residing in the towns. The book in particular was the most informative due to its immense amount of information and the wide array of topics covered, all of which were applicable to the work and life of a logger during this time, both in and outside of the forest grounds. The book included maps, sketches, scales, large photographs, paintings and drawings all of which included the industry and its workers. The book described the historical background, the logger's lifestyles, and the impact of the eventual decline following its raging peaks throughout the 19th and early 20th century.

Wright, Clinton S. "Fire and Vegetation History in the Eastern Cascade Mountains." Ecological Applications 2 (2004): 443-59.

Wright described a reconstruction study of the late 19th Century structure and composition for the forests vegetations and fire history. Wright not only included the basic structures but also added the impacts on forestry and logging productions. The article deemed very useful in understanding the concerns of the forest industry in terms of fire hazards and vegetation as well as re-growth. All of which determined the success rate of a logger's safety, restrictions and overall production rate. This article was informative of the surrounding concerns of the loggers during this time.