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Work and the Human Condition

Annotated Bibliography

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The following bibliography is a sample of useful works for the study of logging on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Many of these sources focus on history in particular areas of the Peninsula, though some provide a more general overview.

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

Based upon photos taken by Darius Kinsey, Andrews constructs a loosely woven story of logging in the Pacific Northwest, believing that “pictures of this nature are evidence of transition and historically invaluable” (7). Abundant in pictures of general equipment and processes, there is also a section dedicated to the history of logging in Washington State. Included in this section are many photos taken on the Olympic Peninsula during the early 20th century.

Campbell, Patricia. A History of the North Olympic Peninsula. Port Angeles: Peninsula Publishing, 1979.

Chapters 22-24 of Campbell’s book provide descriptions regarding the appeal of the Peninsula to those interested in timber. Specific dates, figures, and locations give the reader an adequate context to begin analyzing the rest of the material. Woven more like a story than an informational text, it can be frustrating to locate particular information

when first glancing through the book. The only unsettling factor of the work is that no bibliography is included.

Coman, Edwin T. Jr., and Helen M. Gibbs. Time, Tide, and Timber: A Century of Pope and Talbot. New York: Greenwood Press, 1968.

In conveying the history of Pope & Talbot Inc., Coman and Gibbs focus mostly on the story of the Puget Mill Company. From its first establishment in Port Gamble, forward through economic hardships and changing laws, the reader is frequently supplied with census facts and financial figures. Describing the turbulence of a growing industry, Gibbs and Coman emphasize the final turning point as a time when “logging was no longer an occupation incidental to clearing the land: it had become a new industry on the sound” (69).

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

Broken into non-linear chapters, Deaton’s work needs to be sifted through in order to discover the most pertinent parts. Chapter 5 especially contains facts regarding mill development on the Olympic Peninsula; however the rest of the book is a valuable resource for information on certain tools and aspects of life in a logging community.

Deaton shares an extensive, useful bibliography, although he admits that much of his research derived from “old-timers who gave oral histories of the ‘old days’” (218.)

Deegan, Harry. History of Mason County Washington. Shelton: 1971.

Deegan provides an extensive overview of the timber industry’s roots in Mason County between the years 1845-1925. Much pertinent information is found within mini-biographies of those responsible for setting up mills and companies, although the work

also contains sections of text dedicated to explanations regarding the appeal of the area to the logging business. Details pertaining to life within the county, but outside of the industry, are easily found as well— emphasis is put on understanding how logging and sawmills affected families and the community at large. Bibliographic information is provided throughout the text, but is not compiled into a final list.

Ficken, Robert E. The Forested Land, a History of Lumbering in Western Washington.

Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1987.

Focusing mostly on the effect of the changing political climate on logging, Ficken describes the both the initial appeal and eventual decline of logging in Western Washington. He bases his research on the essential concept that “as an economic or aesthetic resource, as provider of day-to-day sustenance or largescale wealth, the forest has been of vital importance to the history of Western Washington” (XV). Included in the middle of the book are illustrations and photos of various activities and objects pertaining to the timber industry. An extensive bibliography is supplied by the author to support his work.

Fredson, Michael, and Maxine Morse. Oakland to Shelton: The Sawdust Trail. Belfair:

Mason County Historical Society, 1976.

Fredson focuses his work on the economic and social developments of Oakland and Shelton. Rich descriptions abound regarding particular mills in the area, the most notable of these being specific financial and acreage figures. Photos of early settlements and logging practices are interspersed throughout the book. Morse includes hand-drawn maps depicting the locations of certain mills and popularly logged areas that aid the reader in envisioning the relation of these places to one another whilst reading through the text.

The book proves a valuable resource in understanding the complexity of logistical matters of the logging business in the 19th century.

Hall, Harry C. "Early Days at Pysht." *Olympic Peninsula Community Museum: Online Exhibits*. 23 Feb. 2009

<<http://content.lib.washington.edu/cmpweb/exhibits/logging/index.html>>.

Hall delivers a personal account of venturing to the Olympic Peninsula in 1915 to begin work with the Merrill & Ring logging company. While mostly describing the social activities of a logger in the area at the time, he also provides details regarding the nature of his work at Pysht. Anecdotes range in topic from traveling into nearby towns on the weekend for community dances to the experience of logging in the snow. At the end of his story, the author admits to the possibility of questionable dates and facts in his work due to keeping no diary at the time and recalling all details from memory during his writing. Still, the work is a valuable personal account of life as an early logger on the Peninsula.

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

Hosmer pieces together a comprehensive list of separate occupations within a typical logging camp. He dedicates several pages of explanation to each job, along with examples of certain instances in which the work might be required. Descriptions of tools and clothing are regularly provided.

James, Dave. Grisdale, Last of the Logging Camps: A Photo Story of Simpson Camps from 1890 into 1986. Fairfield: Ye Galleon Press, 1986.

James' work provides an exhaustively researched story, both textual and pictorial, regarding the life of loggers in the Grisdale community. Considered to be the last major

forest community, Grisdale's history gives excellent insight into the conditions under which men operated within the logging industry on the Olympic Peninsula. Social structure within the community is depicted as well as the work itself.

Jensen, Vernon H. Lumber and Labor. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1945.

Jensen discusses at length the development of early logging and logger's organizations in the west. Pages 137-145 provide explanation and analysis of the Centralia massacre in the autumn of 1916. Mostly, the author focuses on the effect of labor unions on the logging industry in the early 19th century. Extensive chapter notes and bibliography are included.

Kellogg, Bert. Early Days of the Olympic Peninsula in Photographs from the Collection of Bert Kellogg, Timber. Port Angeles: Pen Print, 1976.

While primarily a pictorial work, Kellogg also provides captions for each photograph shown. Many images are of men at rest, though there are a few shots included of loggers in action; tools are visible in almost every frame. Captions provide context and explanation regarding the work depicted in each photo. The reader gains valuable insight into the trials and tribulations of life in the woods.

Kirk, Ruth and Carmela Alexander. Exploring Washington's Past, a Road Guide to History. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1990.

"Like an incredible thumb of forests, wild beaches, deep river valleys, and icy mountains, the Olympic Peninsula holds onto the sense of isolation that made it one of the last regions in the nation to be homesteaded" (447). Kirk and Alexander provide a fine overview of life on the Peninsula before, during, and after the boom of the logging industry. Excellent notes are made on the social structures of the day and the general way

of life for a settler in a rugged region. Photos are included which depict early logging practices and public spaces. An extensive annotated bibliography supports the work.

Lien, Carsten. Olympic Battleground, the Power Politics of Timber Preservation. San Francisco: Sierra Club, 1991.

Lien delivers a historical overview of the movement to preserve forested lands of the Olympic Peninsula. Written from a political perspective, there is evident argument in the text favoring the political overtake of the land and movement away from the logging industry. Despite this, the author provides an in-depth look at the power-struggles which raged throughout the movement to conservation. Also supplied by Lien is a comprehensive bibliography.

McCallum, John, and Lorraine Wilcox Ross. Port Angeles, U.S.A. Seattle: Wood & Reber, 1961.

Originally logged to clear land for farming, Port Angeles soon realized its potential as a successful area for the timber industry. McCallum and Ross describe the whirlwind of possibility available to settlers of the region during the late 18th century through a combination of vivid imagery and concrete facts. Certain mills and job descriptions are discussed regularly—there are also hints of what life might have been like for a logger in his free time. An interesting list of “capsule facts” about Port Angeles is provided at the end of the book, which aids in setting the scene for work being done at the time and provides the reader with a sense of context.

McLeod, Rebecca Lynn Malone. An American Wilderness: The Origins of Olympic National Park. Santa Barbara: University of California, 1984.

McLeod's thesis explores events and attitudes which led to the founding of Olympic National Park. Most of the work focuses on years prior to 1915 and provides views of the issue on both local and national levels. Emphasis is placed on the tension between interests of the logging community and growing wilderness awareness. A comprehensive bibliography is provided.

Morgan, Murray. The Last Wilderness. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1955.

Focusing mostly on the portrayal of life as a logger, Morgan's work provides an excellent snapshot depicting life as a logger on the Peninsula. Details regarding lodging, entertainment, and migration abound and are structured in an easily navigated fashion. Also devoted space is an explanation of the decline of logging within the area, specifically the 1897 proclamation by President Grover Cleveland devoting millions of acres of forest to a new Peninsula Olympic Forest Reserve.

Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Sequim, Aberdeen, Hoquiam: Elma, Forks, Montesano, Ocean Shores, Port Ludlow, Westport, Northeast Olympia Peninsula & Adjoining Communities Plus Vicinity Map. Burnaby: GM Johnson, 2006.

Printed in full color and with an easily understandable key, this map is a valuable resource for establishing appropriate perimeters when studying the Olympic Peninsula. Inset maps are provided for clearer views of smaller areas and county lines are clearly marked.

Russell, Jervis Ed. Jimmy Come Lately, History of Clallam County. Port Angeles:

Clallam County Historical Society, 1971.

Dedicating an entire section to the utilization of forests in Clallam County, Russell allows space for descriptions of many mills first built in the area. A compilation of stories from

those who journeyed to the area in early days, this book provides heartfelt insight into the struggle to build an industry in such a rugged area of the world. Instead of a succinct, polished, chronological account of Clallam County's history, the work is meant for viewing as "the old story of several persons witnessing the same event and each seeing it differently, consequently, each giving a different account" (IV).

Spector, Robert. Family Trees, Simpson's Centennial Story. Bellevue: Documentary Book Publishers, 1990.

Although Spector's work focuses primarily at reformation throughout later years of the Simpson Logging Company, within the first few sections lies valuable information concerning its earlier years. Much of this discussion is devoted to the relevance of railroad construction throughout the area during the early 19th century. Interspersed throughout the book are photographs taken mostly of social and living spaces, although there are also pictures representing men both working and relaxing. Biographical information regarding important members of the company is useful for further research of logging's start on the Peninsula, as many main figureheads eventually began working with members of other companies and mills. Extensive footnotes are provided towards the end of Spector's book in order to better prove context for many of the events described.

University of Washington. Centralia Massacre Collection. Seattle, Wash: University of Washington Libraries, Digital Initiatives Program, 2000.

<<http://content.lib.washington.edu/IWWweb/index.html>>.

The essay entitled "The Centralia Massacre" provides a holistic overview of the causes and outcomes of this historical event. Background is given in regards to the relationship

between the Wobblies and early settlers of Centralia, which was strained at best. The author is liberal with court dates and names of important figures throughout the event.

Although all trials did not reach their conclusions until after 1920, the social effects of the “massacre” resounded across the Peninsula from the very beginning in 1919.