

Greg Oman  
Work and the Human Condition  
Annotated Bibliography  
March 3, 2009

Logging is a huge part of Washington State. Throughout the years from the early 1850's till the present, the techniques and technologies have advanced dramatically. With the invention of chain saws, trucks, and trains the rate at which trees were chopped grew and grew. The early days of logging proved to be very dangerous and much of the work was done without the help of machines. This bibliography covers some of the history of logging in The Pacific Northwest.

Andrews, Ralph W. Glory Days of Logging. Seattle, WA: Superior Publishing Company, 1956.

Glory Days of Logging had an abundance of great logging photos of "...how the boys used to do it." The pictures ranged from the loggers housing and lumber mills to the different types of transportation methods, i.e. trains and rivers.

Boyce, Ronald R. "PATHS TO PUGETOPOLIS." *Journal of the West* 41.2 (2002): 59-67. America: History & Life. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A000525715.01&site=ehost-live>>.

This article talked about the urbanization of Puget Sound from 1850-1920. With the massive amount of lumber needed in California, urban settlements popped up around Puget Sound for the logging industry. Railroads also played a large part in the urbanization of the area.

Bringing down the Giants. Washington State Historical Museum, Tacoma.

This was an impressive display that included a very large tree trunk that was cut in half along with information on the early days of logging in Washington State. Due to the massive size and the rough terrain of these old growth forests loggers needed to invent new forestry techniques and adapt old ones. Ox teams were used to carry the trees along skid roads until the steam engine came along.

Bunting, Robert. "MIKE LUARK AND SETTLER CULTURE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC NORTHWEST, 1853-1899." *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 96.4 (2005): 198-205. America: History & Life. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A700003723.01&site=ehost-live>>.

While this article did not focus on logging it did give good insight on how loggers lived in those days. Mike Luark settles in Washington State and helps build a lumber yard and saw mill.

Castellan, Eleanor, James W. Castellan, and Norman H. Clark. "THE MEMOIR OF ELEANOR CASTELLAN: THE YEARS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, 1910-1919." *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 91.1 (1999): 3-24. America: History & Life. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A000489126.01&site=ehost-live>>.

This article talked about the different hardships the loggers went through during 1910-1919. Some of the major events included the Spanish Flu Epidemic in 1918, the 1916 International Shingle Weavers Strike, the expansion of the International Workers of the World in the logging industry, the 1916 Everett Massacre, the 1919 Seattle general strike, and the growth of the military industrial-complex in the communities of Puget Sound.

Clark, Mark. "LOGGING TECHNOLOGY: AN INTRODUCTION." *Journal of the Shaw Historical Library* 16 (2002): 78-98. America: History & Life. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A000546191.01&site=ehost-live>>.

The article talks about the different technologies used in logging since the 1880's. The biggest change came with the invention of chain saws in the 1920's. This led to an increase in production and the trucks and tractors helped move the lumber. Water transportation was utilized via barges and boats.

Conway, Steve. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition Timber Cutting Practices. San Francisco, CA: Miller Freeman Inc., 1979.

*Timber Cutting Practices* is a very descriptive account of the different techniques used by early loggers. The logging camps were like factories within factories. One place would process the raw material while another made use of the waste. Each tree was cut in a way to maximize its value and almost the entire tree was used as something or other.

Drushka, Ken. Working in the Woods. Madeira Park, BC Canada: Harbour Publishing, 1994.

This book had a nice mix of information and pictures. The picture on page 34 of two loggers cutting down a massive tree by hand was quite impressive. The book also talked about the advancements in technology that greatly increased production. By the time WWII started logging in The Pacific Northwest had kicked into a whole new gear.

Edge of the Continent. Washington State Historical Museum, Tacoma.

This photo showcased the incredible size of trees the loggers had to cut down. There is a tree cut down on its side and it is still almost twice as tall as the man standing next to it. The tree was a 650 year old Douglas Fir that was cut down in 1910.

Ficken, Robert E. Lumber and Politics: The Career of Mark E. Reed. Santa Cruz, CA: Forest History Society, 1979.

Mark E. Reed was considered to be the most important political leaders of Washington State in the 1920's. Reed helped organize the logging industry and started one of the most successful mill organizations. He also helped the loggers with the workers compensation act.

Henderson, Eugene M. Logging Histories of Five Prominent Pine Tree Gyppos. 2001.

This book looks at the careers of five loggers from different regions of Washington State. This book was useful for the information of the dangers of logging, one of them actually dies. Also useful was how the loggers transferred from horse drawn wagons to trucks by the 1920's.

Hull, Tom. "'MORE DEADLY THAN WAR': HIGH-LEAD STEAM LOGGING UNIT." *Technology and Culture* 44.2 (2003): 355-358. America: History & Life. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A000535707.01&site=ehost-live>>.

This article had lots of information on a type of logging called "high-lead" logging that uses steam powered winches to move logs. The article also talked about the different

types of pulley systems hung between trees that were used in 1910 in Washington State. The act of logging was considered by some of that time to be more dangerous than war.

Lemons, James. Deadfall: Generations of logging in The Pacific Northwest. Missoula, Montana: Mountain Press Publishing Company, 2001.

This book captures the trials and tribulations of loggers in Cowlitz County during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Timber and logging was at the heart and soul of those who lived during that time. "Logging made resettlement possible. It paid the bills, bought property, and provided a fragile sense of security, a sense that this time they had taken hold of something that might last." This book also touched base on a couple of well known loggers who have changed the course of logging, such as, John McLoughlin who in 1827, established the region's first sawmill.

Long, George S. Timber Statesman. Seattle, WA: UW Press, 1994.

The focus of this book is the changing climate in the logging industry of The Pacific Northwest in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It also talks about the logging company Weyerhaeuser and their expansion west. The work of the logger changed rapidly over the 100 years.

Mercier, Laurie. "REWORKING RACE, CLASS, AND GENDER INTO PACIFIC NORTHWEST HISTORY." *Frontiers* 22.3 (2001): 61-74. *America: History & Life*. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A000525588.01&site=ehost-live>>.

This article talked about the break down of jobs regarding race in The Pacific Northwest. The popular belief is that logging was mainly done by white males. But a significant proportion was contributed by minorities and women.

New Faces in the Forest. Washington State Historical Museum, Tacoma.

Logging brought many young men to Washington State in hopes of jobs and better pay. These men stayed in logging camps with the average man staying between two and four weeks. They rarely saw a familiar face and could tell the experienced loggers by their worn boots and carrying all his belongings in a backpack dressed for cold weather.

Palmer, Frank. "INLAND EMPIRE LUMBERING: FRANK PALMER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF AN INDUSTRY, 1898-1920." Pacific Northwest Quarterly 76.3 (1985): 104-113. America: History & Life. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A000255447.01&site=ehost-live>>.

This article used photographs to document the logging industry of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho between 1898 and 1920. Palmer traveled extensively through the area and his collection of over 1500 glass negatives can be found at the Eastern Washington State Historical Society in Spokane.

Rajala, Richard A. "'NO CAMP LARGE OR SMALL WILL BE MISSED': THE IWA AND THE LOGGERS' NAVY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1935-1945." Pacific Northwest Quarterly 97.3 (2006): 115-125. America: History & Life. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A800004721.01&site=ehost-live>>.

This article talks about the communist Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union and their efforts to organize loggers in The Pacific Northwest. They went on a brief strike and helped future unions and laborers and also helped with future labor management relations.

River Pigs and Bull Whackers. Washington State Historical Museum, Tacoma.

The artifacts included in this displayed showed the different tools used by early loggers from Washington State. These ranged from saws and axes to the work wear wore in those times.

Running the Mill. Washington State Historical Museum, Tacoma.

This display was useful because it used a combination of pictures and information. It talked about the many different uses for lumber like crates and mine support shafts. Washington State had half of its workforce in the logging business and sold more wood products than any other state. Also much of the wood was exported to California and overseas to China and Australia.

Sudderth, R. Jake. "MIGRATION OF A CULTURAL LANDSCAPE PATTERN: LEAVENWORTH AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST FABRICATED COMMUNITIES." *Columbia* 15.4 (2001): 37-44. *America: History & Life*. EBSCO. 1 Mar. 2009 <<http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ahl&AN=A000517520.01&site=ehost-live>>.

The article talks about how The Pacific Northwest was drastically changed after the railroad and logging industries petered out and jobs were scarce. While logging was a major provider of jobs many small towns had to become tourist's destinations like Leavenworth.