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Work and the Human Condition

Annotated Bibliography

The following bibliography covers the many sources that I have come upon in my research of logging camps in the Pacific Northwest until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The focus of the study is the lifestyle of the loggers within the camps and their interaction with each other, their work and their surroundings.

Allis, S. "As Seen in a Logging Camp." Overland Monthly 36 (1900): 195-208.

Allis does a wonderful job describing her trek to a Pacific Northwest logging camp. She describes what the camp looks like from the buildings to the large machines, tells of the work she sees and, most importantly, recounts the interaction between a group of loggers as they are in the midst of working. She later meets the four-year-old son of a camp foreman and is slightly surprised when he is already described as a "logger, every inch of him". Article includes many photographs of the equipment and the men at work.

Andrews, Ralph. This Was Logging. Seattle, WA: Superior Publishing Company, 1954.

Andrews uses over 200 photographs from photographer Darius Kinsey to tell the story of logging in the Pacific Northwest and a brief biography of Kinsey. Kinsey only took the photographs for pleasure so he did not document or take any notes on who or what was in his photograph so Andrews writes minimally to give meaning and interest to the work. Many of Kinsey's photographs are used in the other sources that I have come across.

"Brief History of Logging". Axmen. 17 Feb. 2008. The History Channel. 24 Feb 2009 <<http://axmen.blogspot.com/2008/02/brief-history-of-logging.html>>.

This site is from the History Channel's show Ax Men which depicts today's loggers both in their personal life and while at work. The brief section on logging history overviews when and why people made the trek to the west coast and how logging became their occupation. There is a description of the evolution of logging camps and their contributions to American Folklore.

Clark Kinsey Exhibit. 24 Jan. 2006. University of Washington Libraries. 1 Mar. 2009  
<<http://www.lib.washington.edu/specialcoll/exhibits/kinsey/camplife.html>>.

This online exhibit is based off of photographer Clark Kinsey's photos of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century logging camps. Clark is the younger brother of photographer Darius Kinsey whose photos are used in Ralph Andrews' book sourced above. The exhibit gives a good amount of information regarding the camp cooks, the bunkhouses, recreation, and logging families. Kinsey's photographs are depicted throughout the site.

Doyle, Brian. "A Tall Tale". Viamagazine. Mar. 2002. 16 Feb. 2009  
<[http://www.viamagazine.com/top\\_stories/articles/camp\\_18\\_02.asp](http://www.viamagazine.com/top_stories/articles/camp_18_02.asp)>.

Doyle mostly focuses on telling the story of Gordon Smith. While most of the article is not relevant to the period of time I am focusing on, there is a section of the article that works. Doyle discusses how dangerous logging was in the precomputerized days which he estimates is from 1850-1950. He suggests that the loggers diet was so large calorically, approximately 7,000-9,000 calories, because the work they did was so much more physically demanding than other jobs. He also briefly highlights the camaraderie and the stability of the work during that time.

Hays, Finley. Lies, Logs and Loggers. USA: None listed, 1961.

Hays uses this book to tell the many stories and jokes of loggers. While it doesn't provide historical information one would use directly, it does an amazing job of letting you sneak into their world and see how loggers interact socially. One section is a list of logging definitions that most likely wouldn't be found in any reference book. For example, the definition for 'Chaser' is listed as, "unhooks logs by day and gallops after the girls at night". Small numbers of personal photos, most pictures are hand illustrations.

Jackson, W.H., and Ethel Dassow. "A Gold Prospector Becomes a Handlogger." Handloggers. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Northwest Publishing Co., 1974. 1-10.

Dassow writes Handlogger Jackson's life story as told by himself. In this chapter, Jackson explains how loggers would supplement their income by trapping. There are photos from Jackson's personal collection.

James, Dave. "Some Bunkhouses WERE the Bunk." Grisdale: Last of the Logging Camps. Fairfield, WA: Ye Galleon Press, 1986. 17.

This chapter explains the living quarters of the logging camps. It ranges from the aroma of the bunks being "...enough to make a skunk sick" to the stories that "supplied all the bunkhouses with hours of speculation".

Johnson, Lee. "Logging Memories". Washington County Historical Society & Museum. 2007. 22 Feb. 2009  
<<http://www.washingtoncountymuseum.org/localhistory/featured-logging.php>>.

This webpage has several sections of information that is told from a third generation logger of not only his but the experiences of his father and grandfather. The section 'Bunkhouses and Bedbugs' contains a quote from the father from 1913. He explains the atmosphere of the bunkhouses.

"Life as a Logger". Exploring the Environment. 10 Nov. 2004. 1 Mar. 2009  
<<http://www.cotf.edu/ete/modules/temprain/trlogging1.html>>.

This section of ETA's site is educational but very limited. Quickly goes over the hours of loggers and how that necessitated the logging camps. Also covers the dining facilities and its employees and the living conditions that not only the men but their families had to endure.

"Logging Crew, Buckley, 1889". Washington State History Museum. Wageworkers Frontier and Shingleweaving Station. Tacoma, WA. 24 Jan. 2009.

This is a photograph of a logging crew posing around a large fell tree. The tree is so large that the men sitting on the tree cannot touch the ground with their feet. I think it is important to notice that the only tools or equipment to be seen are the logger's axes. While the picture itself does not depict any interaction between the men, I think it helps to visualize what type of men the loggers were. One could easily deduce what a logger is not.

"McKenna Lumber Co. Circa 1910". Washington State History Museum.  
Wageworkers Frontier and Shingleweaving Station. Tacoma, WA. 24 Jan. 2009.

This is a photograph of a logging camp. It shows how cutoff from society the camp was. Fallen timber lay all around the small wood buildings; train tracks go through the middle of the camp. All the buildings are incredibly small and plain. It is obvious that the buildings are not meant to be permanent and seem that little to no care is put into them.

Nelson, H.G. Bordeaux Brothers Logging Company Camp. 1895. University of Washington Libraries. Industries and Occupations Collections. 24 Feb. 2009  
<<http://content.lib.washington.edu/u/?/indocc.449>>.

This photograph is of the interior of a cookhouse in a logging camp in Shelton, Washington.

Sensel, Joni. "Grub for Giants". Columbia Kids. 2008. Washington State Historical Society. 22 Feb. 2009  
<<http://columbia.washingtonhistory.org/kids/notorious-nwesterners.html>>.

Sensel's writing is focused more on the cooks and the waitresses, or "flunkies" as they were called. Throughout the writing, she does give out some good information regarding the loggers and their time in the dining hall.

Simpson Camp Country. Map. Grisdale: Last of the Logging Camps. By Dave James. Fairfield, WA: Ye Galleon Press, 1986. Inside cover.

This map shows the numerous camps the Simpson Logging Company had throughout the South Olympic Mountains of Washington state from 1887-1986.

It is descriptive in showing the railroad line that went through many of the camps as well as all the rivers and creeks in the area.

Stier, Roy. "The Lure of the Logging Camp." Down the Hill. Wilsonville, OR: Book Partners, Inc., 1995. 75-80.

Stier tells of his upbringing in a Washington logging camp. While very informative of the time and descriptive of the area, he accomplishes this in an easily read story. Personal photos help to visualize many of his points.

Voie, Shelley. Ryderwood, Washington. 13 Dec. 2005. 1 Mar. 2009  
<<http://seattledarlings.com/ryderwood/index.html>>.

This site is based off of a project that Voie did in 1991 while a student at the University of Washington. The site explains the founding of Ryderwood as one of the few logging camps designed for entire families rather than single men. Ryderwood eventually resembled more of a town than an actual logging camp because of this. Voie gives a great account of the founding and history of Ryderwood to present day. A link to print her paper is available on the introduction page.

Washington State History Museum. Spruce Army Division 53. Tacoma, WA. 24 Jan. 2009.

This exhibit is about the air force officers who were assigned to logging during the First World War. The exhibit is rather small with some informational postings and some pictures but I think it is relevant in understanding that not all of the loggers were there by choice. While it was an actual lifestyle for those who chose to be there, it was purely a job for these men.

Williams, Richard. "A Rude and Perilous Life." The Loggers. Ed. George G. Daniels. New York: Time-Life Books, 1976. 128-167.

This chapter focuses on the loggers as men. Mostly focused around 1890, Williams highlights a small number of individuals. This allows for you to grasp the similar characteristics that one would argue is needed to become a logger and to also understand that, just as in any other field of work, there is always someone

who doesn't fit the mold. He highlights the story of Paul Bunyan who was conceived by loggers during their nights around the stove in the bunkhouses and points out that they would overlook the poor pay and many comforts for their work. As dangerous as their work was in general, Williams points out that fire was the only thing that truly frightened them.

Women and Timber. 1998. Center for Columbia River History. 12 Feb. 2009  
<<http://www.ccrh.org/oral/women&timber/index.htm>>.

This site gives access to oral history transcripts of mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Pacific Northwest loggers. The interviews, fourteen in all, are of women who are all intertwined, whether by blood or by logging. Short biographic histories are given for each woman. Very interesting first hand accounts of living the logger life.