Artifacts

**Double-bitted axe head**, early 1900s. Loggers preferred double-bitted axes while working in the woods for these axes didn’t need to be sharpened as often as one-sided axes.

**Wood mold** used to create a cast iron logging stamp, from Phoenix Manufacturing in Eau Claire, late 1880s. Phoenix Manufacturing was one of the many local companies that emerged to service the local lumbering industry.

**Ox shoes** from a Rice Lake logging camp, 1870s.

**Fid hook and chain**, used to make corner binds on logging sled loads.

**Log cross-section** with a log stamp sample. Lumber companies marked, “branded,” their logs with a registered symbol before floating the logs downriver. Log sorters then would know which logs went to what sawmill.

**Board foot** from a modern sawmill. A board foot in the 1800s measured 12” x 12” x 1”. A board foot in the 21st century measures 11 ¼” x 11 ¾” x ¾”. An estimated 46 billion board feet of white pine was cut in the Chippewa Valley in the late 1800s.

**Pine lathe**, a common sawmill product.

Photographs (reproduced):
1. Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company sawmill, Chippewa Falls, about 1900. Chippewa County Historical Society
2. Daniel Shaw Shingle Mill, Eau Claire, 1800s.
3. Cutover land near Rice Lake, late 1800s. John Sirianni
4. Unloading logs at the Big Bend landing on the Chippewa River in order to transport them to sawmills downstream, southern Rusk County, about 1884.
5. Crew skidding logs out of the woods with a team of oxen, 1870s.
6. Loggers eating supper inside the cook shanty at the lumber camp, Blaisdell Lake, Sawyer County, 1921.
7. Old growth white pine in Barron County near Cumberland, 1900.
8. Sharpening a band saw at the Shaw Lumber Mill, Eau Claire, early 1900s.
9. Cook shanty interior, about 1905. A typical meal might include game, salt pork, beans, flapjacks, gingerbread and "shoepack pie" made of vinegar, sugar, and corn starch.

Documents (reproduced)
1. Pay receipt to Joe Sabouria for his work in a lumber camp owned by John S. Owen of Eau Claire, 1888.
2. Sheet of uncut currency from the Knapp, Stout & Co. Company, Menomonie, late 1800s.

Graphic Aids
1. Pie chart showing total board feet sent down the Chippewa River in 1883.
5. Map of the Chippewa Valley, 1880s, showing location, size, and type of logging operations in the 1880s. Based on original research by Randall Rohe, 1985.

Multimedia (in binder)
1. CD – PowerPoints for Lessons 1-5, Lesson Unit.
2. DVD – The Life and Legacy of William Irvine produced by Lisa Sedlock as part of her coursework for the “Learning by Doing” graduate program. The first half provides a very good overview of the logging industry and how it shaped the development of Chippewa Falls.