

THE FAMILY TREE

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Number 6

Rutledge Sawmill Begins 24th Year at Coeur d'Alene

Rutledge unit at Coeur d'Alene begins its twenty-fourth year of operation as of April 1, 1940, following a seasonal shutdown. The date next year will mark its silver jubilee.

With twenty-four years behind it, the Rutledge operation is fully expected to chalk up the half-century of cutting boards from Idaho logs—and there is hope that that the plant may be going strong after that.

Clarence O. Graue, manager of the Rutledge unit, who started to work here for the Edward Rutledge Timber Company as timekeeper, is about the only employee of the company who can date his service from April 1. Sam Gilbertson, the present superintendent, started the following July.

During April, 1916, however, Jack Frisch, superintendent of manufacture for Potlatch Forests, now at the Clearwater plant in Lewiston, arrived to take over the superintendency of the Rutledge plant. At the same time Ernest Barber came to the power house, Harry Brustad went to work on the transfer, Julius Gilbertson on the pile bottoms, Ludwig Thoreson in the sawmill and on the tracks, John Johnson in the blacksmith shop, George Erickson stacking and piling, Simon Loisel, now with the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, was a scaler, and Connie Peterson, sawyer today in the Clearwater plant in Lewiston, was in the sawmill.

Pioneers Still On Job

With the exception of "Si" Loisel, Connie Peterson and Jack Frisch, all are still working at the Rutledge plant.

During 1916, others who are still actively at work there, joined the staff. In June, 1916, Adolph Olson began service in the sawmill. The next month, Howard Rebenstorf found employment in the sawmill, Sam Gilbertson took on the job of loading and U. B. Coigny obtained a job in the planing mill.

By August that year Howard Ely,

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LUMBER INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTES TO IDAHO HISTORY WITH 100 YEARS OF OPERATIONS: STATE CELEBRATES

ONE hundred years of lumber industry, as the contribution made to Idaho in this, its semi-centennial year. Almost on the very site of the first sawmill operated in the Idaho country, the Clearwater plant of Potlatch Forests, Inc., sits today—a living monument to the memory of that early struggle in which lumber appears to have been the bulwark of strength. The Clearwater plant is about 12 miles downstream, on the Clearwater river, from its historic predecessor.

IDAHO'S 100 YEARS

Idaho is celebrating "50 Years of Statehood" this year and recalling the first settlement of the country 100 years ago. This state had its beginnings with the establishment of an industry at Lapwai when the first sawmill cut through its first boards on April 1, 1840. That mill was crude and tiny in comparison with the modern Clearwater unit now situated just a few miles downstream from the cradle of Idaho's life, (but it probably had a very much easier selling problem).

It is worthy of comment now as it has been before and will be many, many times in the future, that Potlatch Forests, Inc., is proud of its contribution to the history of Idaho; and hopes that its policy of selective logging and careful permanent forest management will be of material help in keeping our industry in business for many years to come. "We are a continuing operation."

C. L. BILLINGS,
General Manager.

Governor Bottolfsen Graduation Speaker

Governor C. A. Bottolfsen will give the commencement address for graduates of Potlatch high school, at the Presbyterian church at Potlatch Monday evening, May 13, at 8 o'clock.

Baccalaureate services will be held on the preceding Sunday, at the same place, when Rev. Donald R. Caughey, the new pastor officiating.

The class of 1940, numbering 55 students, is the largest graduating class in the history of Potlatch high.

"The saw today cuts through the first board. Thank the Lord for this great favor. May this mill prove an important means in settling the people on their lands."

So wrote Rev. Henry H. Spalding, missionary to the Nez Perce Indians, on April 1, 1840—100 years ago.

Again on April 22, Spalding wrote to Mrs. Spalding's parents: "The sawmill works well, wheel six feet by 30 inches in diameter—nine inch crank, 13 feet head."

Whitman Took Gears

There is no account in current history that Whitman had a financial interest in the sawmill, although in 1846 he moved what was left of its gears and wheels to the Blue mountain area near his mission station. A few months later it was to be the scene of wanton murder.

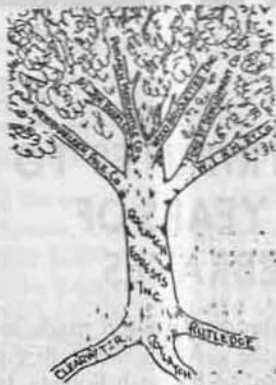
Whitman did obtain much of the material, including the gig-saw, from John McLaughlin, Hudson's Bay company factor at Fort Vancouver. He had ferried the iron straps from barrels and other scraps he could obtain from Fort Vancouver, up the Columbia river in a dugout canoe. The stuff was transported from the Whitman station to Lapwai on horseback. In the bulk of such material was the saw that operated in the first sawmill west of the Missouri river, erected at Fort Vancouver in 1827.

Neither Spalding nor William Gray, a Presbyterian mission mechanic, were millwrights. Even after construction was started and the foundations of the mill were laid, they knew not whither they were headed. Luckily another person came into the scene.

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THE FAMILY TREE

When It's Winter In The Clearwater



Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc., Once Monthly for Free Distribution to Employees.

Editor Sid C. Jenkins

Correspondents

John Aram Clearwater
 Jack Eaton Rutledge
 Mabel Kelley Potlatch
 Carl Pease Headquarters
 Chet Yangel Bovill

"He has a right to criticize who has a heart to help."

Down the Editor's Alley

Dates to remember—

April 1, 1840—First sawmill operated in Idaho country at Lapwai mission by Rev. H. H. Spalding.

July 3, 1890—Idaho became a full fledged state of the union.

* * *

Now that the plant band in Lewiston is going full blast (literally and figuratively) some of the musicians who have been hanging back should join up and add their toots.

* * *

Those who didn't get to see the San Francisco fair on Treasure Island in the bay last year, may have the good fortune to visit it this year. From all accounts, it will be re-opened.

* * *

Congratulations to Lucille Eyrich of Potlatch for winning the state bankers' essay contest and the right to compete in state finals at Boise.

* * *

Apologies to L. K. Edelblute. He and Jack McKinnon know why.

Denis Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia was the first American Catholic bishop in the Philippines.



The above was snapped at Camp 23 during the winter, showing "cat" operations at landing (in the mud knee deep).

G. H. Collingwood Is New N.L.M.A. Forester

Mr. G. H. Collingwood, forester of the American Forestry association for several years and a writer of national repute, has been appointed forester of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., according to an announcement made at the North Idaho Forestry association in March by Mr. G. F. Jewett.

The announcement was followed by comment among those present in which Mr. Collingwood, who has been in the west several times and who is well acquainted with western forestry needs, as well as lumber industry needs, was lauded for his work with the American Forestry association.

He will assume his new duties April 15.

"Mr. Collingwood should be a real asset to the industry," said Clyde S. Martin, forester of the Western Pine association. "He has a wide acquaintance in Washington, D. C., thoroughly understands government procedures, and has the confidence of all who know him."

Since 1911 about 17,000,000 acres of forest land have been approved for purchase for federal forest purposes.



Here is a photo taken at Camp 23 in snow conditions last winter.

Here's More About Idaho's First Industry

(Continued from page one)

Blair Made Wheel

The American Fur company had ceased operations in the Rocky mountain country. A large number of "mountain men" or trappers and traders were left to shift for themselves. Shortly after this, a "miserable looking man" named Blair appeared at the trading station. Both Spalding and his wife looked askance at this man, but when Gray talked with Blair and discovered in him a master mechanic of the times, Spalding was influenced to put Blair to work.

It was Blair who made the water wheel, using split cedar for paddle boards, shaping his hub and spokes of white pine. This was the first use of white pine in this part of the country, at least by white men. Blair knew the value of white pine for its durability and its softness which made the hub and spokes so easy to carve, even with the crude instruments, hand-forged for that purpose.

Criticism By Craig

In the meantime William Craig arrived in the valley. While Craig gave valuable service to Governor Stevens in making settlements with the Indians, Spalding's biographer, Rev. C. M. Drury writes that "as soon as he arrived Craig began criticizing Spalding."

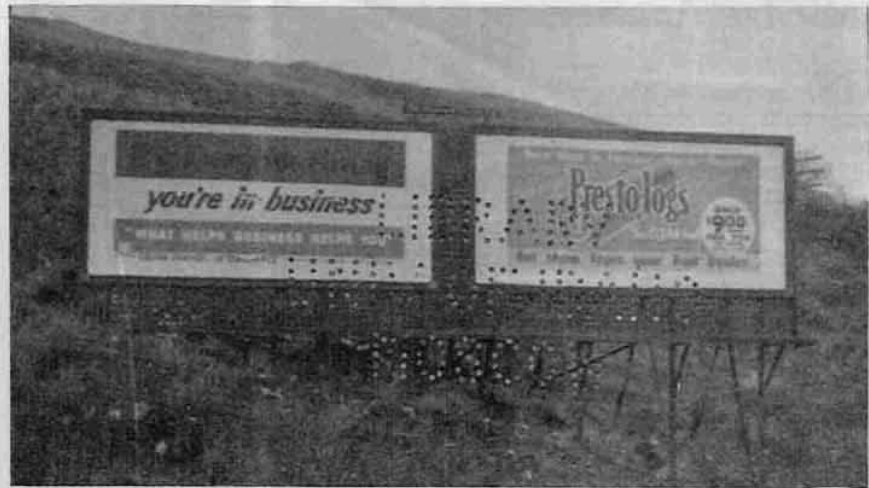
On Dec. 1, 1840, Spalding wrote in his diary: "Old James and others say they have been stopped from going after timber by Cragge, who tells them I am making dogs and slaves of them ought to pay them for going after timber."

Craig was not the only one, if he did all the Indians this, who thought ill of the Spalding methods. One Indian, stooping under the heavy load of a log of timber, and resenting the presence of a whip, said to Spalding—"you are making us a nation of women!"

Dam Destroyed By Indians

Soon after Craig arrived, the mill-dam, signs of which may still be seen at the confluence of the ditch and Lapwai creek, was destroyed by Indians. Drury also lays that at Craig's doorstep. On February 16 and 17, Spalding rebuilt the dam, using large rocks to make it more durable. On the night of April 4, 1841, the dam was again destroyed, and other parts of the mill damaged.

A Good Combination—



Ed Douglas caught the significance of this picture the other day when he saw the two signs just south of Colfax, Wash. They tell their own story, eh what?

Mountain Bears Name

Craig mountain, the area best known as the Winchester district, was named for Craig who became a lieutenant colonel on the staff of Governor Stevens.

That's about all there is to tell of the first sawmill in the Idaho country. Some there are who claim to know, that the mill at its best, cut 1,500 board feet of lumber a day.

Signs of the old mill dam, the intake of the mill ditch, the site of the mill and its water wheel, and some of the large stones used in its foundation, are still visible at Spalding where an ornamental footbridge now crosses the mouth of the ditch on the east side of the memorial park.

Not until 1859 or 1860 was another sawmill built at this place. In 1859 Captain John Silcott, said to have been a ship's carpenter and millwright, was sent out by the government to build and operate a sawmill for the Indian agency and the garrison stationed at Fort Lapwai.

It is believed that Silcott also built a sawmill near the present town of Plummer, between Moscow and Coeur d'Alene, where boards were cut for the DeSmet Indian agency.

Rossi Starts Industry

Three years later, Alex Rossi also built a mill in Lewiston at the foot of Fifth street on the south bank of the Clearwater river. This is acknowledged to have been the first privately owned and commercially operated sawmill in this territory. Fire soon destroyed it.

That same year Hill Beachy, John C. Holgate, A. H. Robie and associates, obtained from the territorial legisla-

(Continued on page eight)

Professional Baseball Calls Lumberjacks

Three Clearwater plant men have heeded the call of professional baseball and have reported to various spring training camps; another group of eight is making strong bids for berths on the Lewiston semi-pro club which is being organized.

Emmet Martin, box factory man and former Lewiston high school baseball star, was the first to leave. Emmet reported to the Spokane Indians the latter part of March.

Damon Hayes, briquette storage man and well-known by local fans as the slugging pitcher for the Lewiston professional club last season, has reported to Idaho Falls training camp at Merced, California.

Earl Packwood, unstacker puller, packed his baseball equipment and headed for Tucson, where he is slated for a mound trial in the Arizona state league.

Turning out for positions on the local semi-pro club are Ike Peterson, Mack Frost, Cully Bing, Les Ball, Willard Currin, Steve Summers, Henry Graham and Wallace Currin.

Chet Yangle says there are lots of horses in the barn at Bovill. They ought to be fat now.

Here's More About Rutledge Anniversary

(Continued from page one)

Frank Erickson, Oscar Olson and Howard Fitchner were employed in the sawmill; and Ed Brandvold in the lath mill.

Lou Brotherton, now superintendent of the St. Joe Boom Co., which is associated with Potlatch Forests, Inc., joined Rutledge operations as a worker on the millpond; E. Cady, another who has gone with the Weyerhaeuser Sales company, took on a shipping job and George Dickey was employed in the blacksmith shop, all in the month of October, 1916.

Last on the list of charter members of that first year's payroll, who is still with the company or its affiliated organizations, is John Salberg, who began stacking and piling in December, 1916. Mr. Salberg is now with the Clearwater plant in Lewiston.

Timber Bought '98-1900

"Timber for the Rutledge operation was bought in 1898 to 1900 by Edward Rutledge and Frederick Weyerhaeuser," said Mr. Billings in an article published in *The Family Tree* in January 1937 and which is repeated here because of its historical significance.

"On October 31, 1902, the Edward Rutledge Timber company was incorporated, with its first officers Edward Rutledge, president; Frederick Weyerhaeuser, vice president; C. A. Weyerhaeuser, secretary and treasurer; and F. J. Davies, general manager. In 1915, on a site previously purchased by Davies, the mill was constructed. Simultaneously R. M. Weyerhaeuser was elected the new president of the Edward Rutledge Timber company, the motive being the installation of an 'operating' president when the company ceased to be a timber holding concern and started cutting logs."

On Anniversary of Date

Sawing started on April 1, and this fact too is significant in the opening of spring operations this year, coinciding with the 100th anniversary of the first sawing done in the Idaho country at Lapwai by Rev. H. H. Spalding.

"Shipping" Mr. Billings continued, "began in July, 1916, and continued to run until the depression made itself felt too strongly in 1932.

"Edward Rutledge had the unusual and valuable knack of picking fine

Two Old-Timers



Clarence O. Graue, manager of Rutledge unit and oldest on the payroll from point of service at that unit, with Sam Gilbertson, superintendent of shipping, who was on hand the first year and has been there ever since. (See story starting on page 1).

timber and some of the finest old growth pine along the St. Maries river came into the possession of the Edward Rutledge Timber company through his activities. The select lumber which this timber produced was one of the features of Rutledge's shipments during its operation. (The common was another).

"Another feature of this operation was the drying yard, which for the air seasoning of lumber, was perhaps unequalled in the west. Proximity to Lake Coeur d'Alene and the direction of prevailing winds made conditions ideal for this purpose."

Jewett Followed Taylor

R. M. Weyerhaeuser and Huntington Taylor constructed the Rutledge mill and Taylor was operating manager until 1928. G. F. Jewett *** succeeded Taylor, and later, under the merger which consolidated the activities of the Edward Rutledge Timber company, the Potlatch Lumber company of Potlatch, and the Clearwater Timber company of Lewiston, in 1933 Mr. Graue, present manager, assumed that position.

Cabbage sold for \$15 to \$20 a ton in the Rio Grande valley of Texas this winter.

Former Potlatch Head Saw Filer For Two Oregon Mills

A former Potlatch, W. M. Sparber was featured in a story and picture in a recent issue of the *West Coast Lumberman*, in an article telling of the installation of log gang saws at the West Oregon Lumber company plant, Lewiston, Oregon. Mr. Sparber is head saw filer for that company now.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sparber of Potlatch and a brother of Roy and Carl Sparber, who are employed at the Clearwater unit, the former Potlatch began his career at Potlatch when he was 17 years old. He was engaged for a while as foreman on the Washington, Idaho & Montana railroad and then worked in the blacksmith shop. He began his apprenticeship in the filing room under the late John Sundstrom.

Four years ago Mr. Sparber left to join the Long-Bell Lumber company at Longview and about a year and a half ago went with the West Oregon Lumber company. As head filer he has supervision now over two mills.

The West Coast Lumber company installed Swedish gang mills in its plants in February. The gangs are electrically operated as headrigs for small size logs and dimension timber.

Fresh Safety Start Made In Big Contest

A long elapsed time record without lost time accidents rolled up by Clearwater plant employees since last November, was broken in March when a kiln worker sustained a broken ankle.

The crew had a credit of 490,000 man-hours, a formidable number in the attack against the 560,400 accumulated in 1938. Tom Sherry, plant safety supervisor, however, sounded the drum for another try.

In the meantime, Southwest Lumber Mills, Inc., of McNary, Arizona, announced itself as an entry in the safety contest sponsored by Mr. Sherry after the Pacific Lumber company of Scotia, California, challenged him to do it.

This makes three large mills now officially in the race—and a fresh start for Clearwater. Potlatch and Rutledge units have not indicated of late what the score is with them.

Tornado Like Wind Sweeps Clearwater; Timber Damage High

Sweeping with tornado-like fury across the Clearwater forest area of north central Idaho, a wind that blew in gusts and which appeared to have advanced as it went, left a trail of utter destruction behind it on February 28. Between 4,000 and 6,000 acres of standing timber was damaged.

Only meager reports of the effect of the wind could be obtained for many days after the storm. Now, however, a preliminary survey has been made of some sections and the damage found to have been much greater than at first believed.

Thanks to the alertness of Mr. Rettig, Forest Ranger and Fire Warden Burt Curtis, the state cooperative board of forestry was acquainted with the situation at an early date and State Forester Girard armed with information which he took to Washington, D. C., in the face of an order to eliminate some of the CCC camps this period.

As a result there will be two CCC camps in the Clearwater section this summer to help in fire protective measures, one to be at Headquarters and one at Weippe, according to the latest information.

"We have another New England blow-down on our hands," was the way some expressed it, after viewing the blow-down and twisted off trees—mention also uprooted ponderosa that was strewn over many an acre.

The heaviest damaged territory of merchantable timber lies within sections 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18, TWP 35N 14E," said Alfred P. Hansen, company cruiser who went over the area at the first opportunity.

The southwesterly wind seemed to have swept north and east, felling everything within its path, which was from one-half to three-quarters of a mile in width, causing the greatest damage near the Jerry Perkins ranch and north and east to within Ford's creek canyon, where the wind subsided and appears to have spent itself, then again rising as would a tornado, taking a northerly path.

In the cutover areas considerable damage was done to mixed timber where the larch withstood the force of the wind better than red or white fir.

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The Big Wind Must Have Been Like This



Effects of the storm of February 28 in the Clearwater area are portrayed in the two pictures above. Big ponderosa pines uprooted; mixed timber twisted off at the tops or blown down altogether. Here is the tinder for a conflagration which timber protective forces hope to prevent this summer.

Band Players Adopt Rules, Rent Theatre

Rules and regulations of the Clearwater plant band have been adopted by the musicians, according to O. W. "Red" Fodrea, business manager.

The band, commonly known as "The Potlatch Forests' Band," will continue rehearsals on each Wednesday night and have engaged the Temple theatre for this purpose for the time being.

More members from among the crew at the plant are needed, it was pointed out by Mr. Fodrea, who added that those who have been hanging back pending a permanent organization, may be assured of that now. Backed by the Foremen's Council, the band has funds with which to finance rehearsals, rental and music for many months to come, he said.

Cedar Job Finished

Charles F. Clarke, who has operated a pole camp the past winter on the east fork of Meadow creek, has completed the making of cedar in the amount of 4,776 poles and 464 piling.

As soon as weather and road conditions permit trucking, he will start the logging of white pine on the same area. At the present time, there is still plenty of snow up there—about 10 inches.

Potlatch Girl Winner

Miss Lucille Eyrich, Potlatch high school girl, won first place in competition under the Idaho Bankers' association contest on the subject "Why Banks Are Essential to Community Welfare." As a result Miss Eyrich is qualified to go to Boise to compete with other school representatives of Idaho for the state prize.

Miss Dorothy Buck placed second and Miss Rayola Riley third.

Land Acquisitions Seen As Threat To Private Industry

Representative Walter M. Pierce of Oregon has introduced in the house H. R. 8848 which would permit the federal government to issue up to \$250,000,000 of timber acquisition bonds. These bonds would bear 2¾% interest and would be payable within 50 years of the date of issue. Interest and principal are to be repaid to the treasury from the sale of timber from the acquired lands. The bonds would be used instead of cash in paying for lands thus acquired.

"While there are undoubtedly a number of places where the purchase of timber lands by the government would tend to stabilize production and prevent forced liquidation, we must keep in mind that the public now owns 77 per cent of our western pine forest lands," says C. S. Martin, forester of the Western Pine association.

"A material increase in the percentage would leave so little to private ownership that it is not inconceivable that the time may come when it will not be able to compete with subsidized government timber. If eventually the government owns all of the forest lands private industry will experience difficulty in existing on a profit basis in competition with other sections of the country, as restrictions on operation will soon raise costs above the competitive level. We will then have to contemplate turning the industry over to the government for socialized operation.

"At the present rate of government acquisition of western pine forest lands, none will be left in private ownership by 1960."

Potlatch Camps Down

All camps of the Potlatch unit are shut down, Camp 32 having been closed in February. In Bovill a crew of 10 men are overhauling caterpillar tractors and trucks. Also at old Camp 6 there is a crew of 12 men painting and doing general repairing to the Camp 31 and 35 cars.

Camp 32 is also getting a new coat of paint, under the direction of Oscar Hagbom.

A building has been moved into Bovill from Camp 6 to be used as a repair shop.

Camp Clerks Face Real Problems Without Plentiful Supply of Fresh Copenhagen

Chawin' tobacco don't have the charm for loggers it used to have—but just let a camp clerk run out of snoose, now, and it's a serious matter.

Clarence Haeg, former camp clerk for Potlatch Forests, Inc., and now a woods auditor for the company, had his innings with the warehousemen of the company the other day when the company's officials held an administrative conference at Headquarters.

The warehousemen, Chet Yangel and Carl Pease, were on the speakers' platform together, the "Siamese twins" of the logging headquarters warehouses. They were in the throes of a speech; a collective speech. One was there to back up the other. Maybe it had some of the camp clerks buffaloed, but not ex-camp clerk Clarence Haeg.

Haeg was lining the "twins" up one side and down the other about not keeping enough snoose on hand so the camp clerks could have a fresh supply "on demand."

"Why, you can do almost anything in the world with a Swede logger; you can abuse him, starve, work him half to

death, cheat him out of his wages, even kick him—but take his snoose away from him and you'd better watch out," was the final touch of Haeg's speech.

The warehousemen promised to take the matter under advisement.

New Master Mechanic Joins W. I. & M. Co.

Herman Tackman, formerly master mechanic with the Great Northern railroad company at the Hilliard shops near Spokane, where he was employed for several years, joined the Washington, Idaho & Montana railroad at Potlatch on March 1, in a similar capacity. With Mrs. Tackman he has taken up residence in Potlatch.

Mr. Tackman succeeded Shelton Andrew in the position of master mechanic with the railroad company when Mr. Andrew departed from Potlatch after many years residence there to become master mechanic of the Clearwater unit plant of Potlatch Forests, Inc., at Lewiston.

They Study First Aid At Night



Under the tutelage of Bill Greene, night first aid man, these fellows of the Clearwater plant night shift take time out from their lunch hour to study how to help the other fellow in distress. They were examined recently and found proficient. From left to right, they are: Wilbur Nichols, Don Coulter, Sig Alsaker, Bill Greene, Milford Jones, Jim Carlson, John Felker, Verne St. Marie, Loyal Richardson. Wilbur Wright, absent when the picture was taken, and Conner Greer, the photographer, are not in the picture, but are members of the class. American Red Cross first aid certificates are awarded graduates.

Here's More About Clearwater Blowdown

(Continued from page five)

In the white pine area located near Grasshopper-Pierce divide, very little material damage was done, with the exception of a few trees on the right-of-way strip by the highway, and in the about white pine area, very little white pine or mixed timber was felled.

In the north fork area close to Prince's eddy, considerable damage was done to bull pine and mixed timber up as far as Canyon creek."

Mr. Hansen also reported on considerable ponderosa pine damage on other lands than those of the company.

Danger from fire was stressed in all the reports made, both public and private after a hasty survey by Mr. Curtis a few days after the storm. Headquarters, Pierce and Weippe, he said, lay right in the possible path of a disastrous fire, should the timber be touched off.

Immediate assistance of 1,000 CCC enrollees was urged upon both state and federal governments. Fortunately Major Evan W. Kelley, regional forester, was in the territory himself shortly after the blow-down, and saw what the damage was.

Congressman Compton I. White appealed to the federal government for the necessary enrollees and the news a few days ago came as a most welcome bit of information.

Brighter Horizons Visioned For Lumber

There was neither marked advance nor retreat during March in the markets for northwest lumber. As April came the prospect for the industry was brighter. While the shortage of intercoastal space is an increasing barrier to water-borne markets, prospects are promising in the mid-west and California and beyond in the eastern belt served by the rails, where spring volume prospects are good.

Representatives of lumber firms who have traveled through the east, and lately returned, report building has been virtually at a standstill on account of the severe winter, but that a fine revival is nearing the point of release with the advent of spring. Interest in Pacific coast forest products is lively and business should

Reproduced for Comparisons—



This is a picture brought back from New England a year ago, showing the effects of the hurricane on northern pine areas there. The picture is reproduced here just for comparison with the pictures of the Clearwater blow-down of February 28, which are shown on page 5. (See story also on page 5).

soon see a revival. Building activity in Texas continues at a high peak, mostly residential construction in the low price field.

Exporters report heavier shipments to the Orient during the first three months of the year than last year. Space continues exceedingly scarce and rates are fixed largely by the demands of the shipper. Business to other parts of the world continues quiet, with virtually no offerings from Europe.

While car lumber loadings are steadily increasing, demand for car material has not responded accordingly, although the potential necessity continues to grow.

—The Timberman.

North Idaho Forestry Assn. Will Celebrate

Members of the North Idaho Forestry association will hold their June meeting in Lewiston this year, in observance of the centennial of the lumber industry in the Inland Empire.

Plans for the meeting has not as yet been made, but there is a golf game in prospect. At the last June meeting,

in 1939, the association members enjoyed a golf tournament at Hayden lake, near Coeur d'Alene, the suggestion that another tourney be held in Lewiston has already met with some healthy response.

The North Idaho Forestry association is in its 32nd year of activities in forest protection work. Organized on October 10, 1908, in the offices of L. A. Fleweilling, in the Columbia building in Spokane, it has been an organization of cooperative effort these many years.

A full account of the history of the association will be published in the June edition of The Family Tree.

CCC Boys Visit Plant

Sixty youths from CCC Camp 1503, engaged in soil conservation work near Moscow, visited the Clearwater plant recently. Their spotless, neat uniforms and their business-like manner proved especially attractive to those who saw these boys.

While thinking in terms of history, it is interesting to note that Potlatch will begin its 34th year of operations next September.

HISTORY IS WRITTEN ON AGED INDIAN WOMAN'S FACE



Here's More About Idaho's First Industry

(Continued from page three)

ture "an act to incorporate the Lewiston and Clearwater Boom company" for the purpose of establishing boom grounds for river driven logs. They were to build and maintain sheer booms, pocket booms and distributing booms with sufficient piers on either side or across the river.

Mr. Rossi ventured further in the early 1860's, and following the fire that destroyed his Lewiston plant, went south to Boise basin and there built three mills in the yellow pine country.

Answer Call of Coast

The business of cutting lumber lagged in the northern part of the state; sawmill men turned their eyes to the coast and the big fir trees.

The vast white pine forest between the Salmon river and the Coeur d'Alenes, was yet to be discovered. In fact it was not until about 1888 that the magnitude and wealth of the white pine stand was given serious attention.



Above: Himekeish-hatuai, ancient Indian woman who is somewhere between the ages of 105 and 122—no one knows. She is the last of the original Spalding mission Indians and avers she helped Spalding dig his mill ditch the winter of 1839-1840. Beside her is little Darleen Weaskus, her fifth-generation grandchild. The lower picture is that of the site of the first sawmill in the Idaho country, built by Spalding, who sawed his first boards on April 1, 1840. Himekeish-natuai, now very feeble, believes she has not long to live; resides with the Weaskus family at Lapwai, 16 miles from Lewiston.

By that time the demand for lumber in an ever growing and expanding country had sapped the New England states and made serious inroads in the

Lake states. The lumberjack literally "followed his nose" and the smell of white pine led him to the northern portion of Idaho.