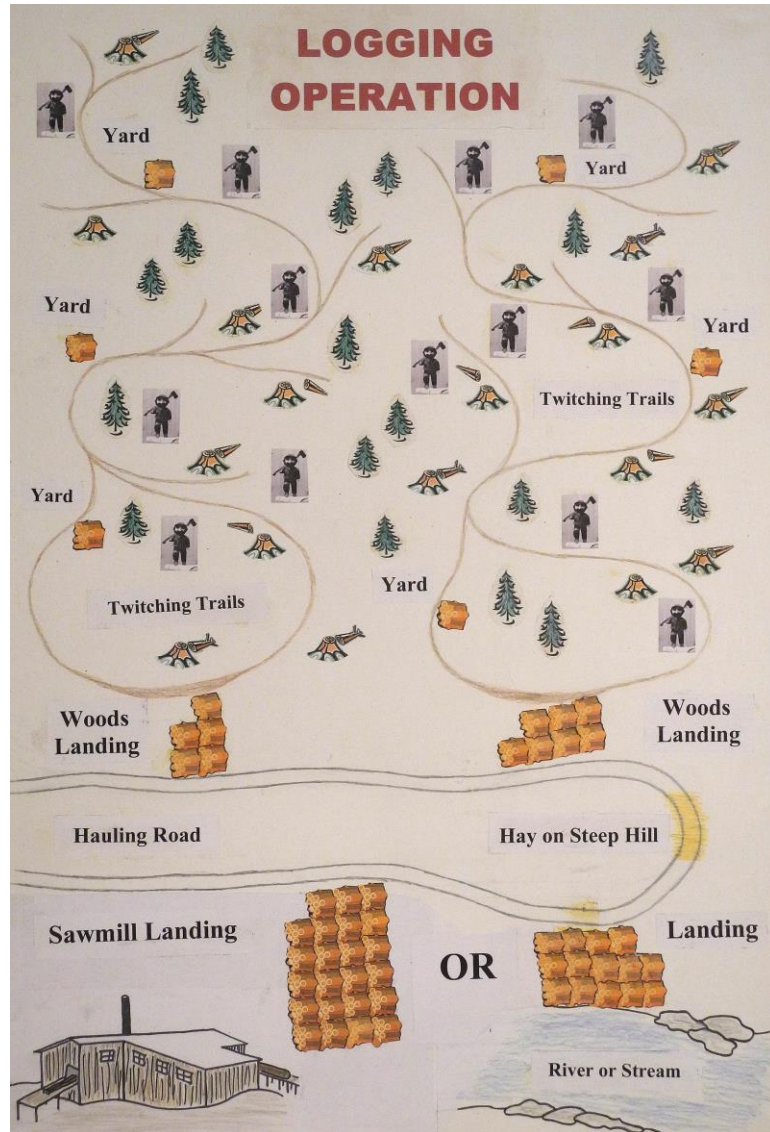


A FUN LOGGING ACTIVITY



My simple diagram shows how logs were moved from the deep woods to a riverbank or to a sawmill.

Start at the top of the page, deep in the woods.

Loggers chopped trees down and cut the limbs off. Then horses pulled the logs along a narrow **TWITCHING TRAIL** to a **YARD**. Each horse pulled one log at a time. When the horse reached the yard, workers unhitched the log, added it to the pile, and sent the horse back up the trail for another log. There might be dozens of yards in one logging operation. Teams of two horses then pulled a few logs at a time from each yard to a larger yard, often called a **WOODS LANDING**.

For many years, in mid-winter, teams of horses pulled heavy double-runner sleds along an icy **HAULING ROAD**. The teamsters (men who drove the teams) stopped at each woods landing, loaded their sleds, and headed for a **LANDING** at the edge of a river or stream, where they unloaded the logs. Along the road, wherever heavy sleds had to go down a steep hill, workers spread **HAY** on the ice to slow down the load. Hopefully they made it without an accident!

When the ice thawed in the spring, men rolled the logs into the river and sent them floating down to water-powered sawmills. After steam engines were developed, sawmills could be powered by steam and be located away from rivers. In the early twentieth century, steam log haulers were built, which could haul logs directly to those sawmills. After that, logs could still be unloaded at a river's edge, but hardwood logs were pulled to a **SAWMILL LANDING**. By the time the winter's logging was over, the piles of logs at landings were enormous.