



AVAILABLE NOW FOR GOLF LESSONS—Ray Finnegan, puts down his ledger books and journals and will pick up his woods and irons again this summer to resume his former career as a professional golfer. Here Ray looks at the self-winding Longine's wristwatch presented to him by some 25 of his former Woods Dept. associates at a retirement dinner in mid-March. The watch was concealed in a miniature logging sled, an idea of Lorraine Flinck, and whittled out by John Bork with cigars for logs.

Former Pro Picks Up Clubs Again In Retirement

Reynold Finnegan of Gorham, former golf professional and a member of the Woods Department for the past 25 years, has retired, and now goes back to work at his first career, that of a professional golfer.

Ray has led the fascinating kind of life which many would like to have had, but for one reason or another, never had the opportunity. A North Country product, he was born and raised in Lancaster, N. H. and became familiar with golf by working, first as a caddy, later as assistant pro, at the Waumbek Hotel golf course.

Made Clubs

While serving his apprenticeship at the Waumbek, Ray says that one of his jobs was to make golf clubs. No stainless steel shafts in those days, all clubs were made from hickory with persimmon wood used for the heads.

In 1916 when he became a full fledged pro, Ray worked for two summers at the Balsams golf club, and during the winters at Pinehurst, North Carolina. A brief spell as deputy Register of Deeds followed, but Ray soon decided that golf, and not politics, was his first choice as a life work.

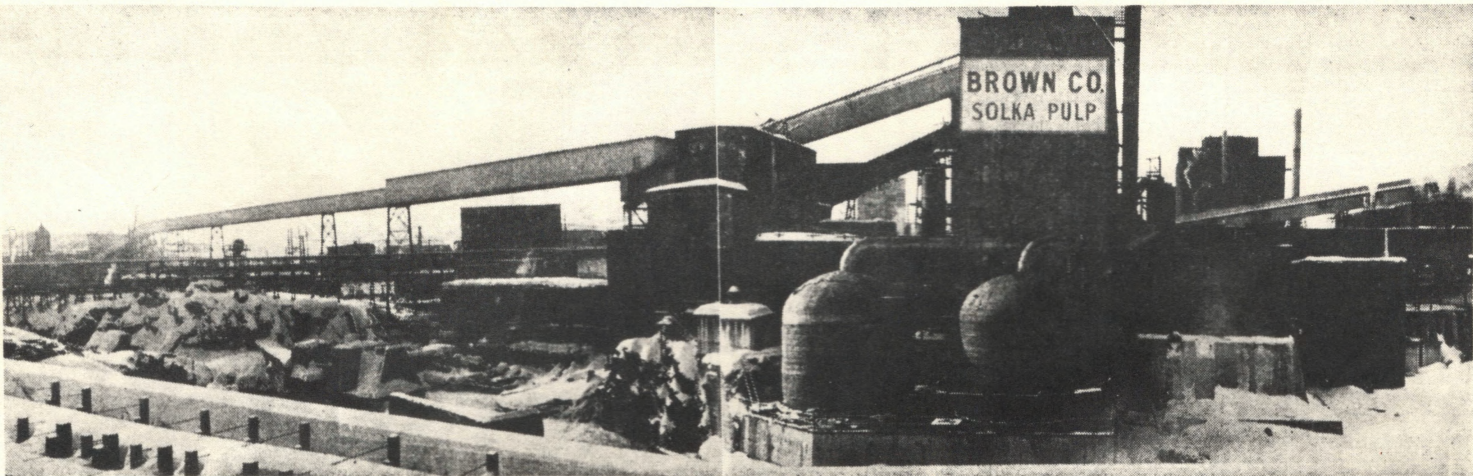
For 21 years, Ray served as head pro at the Waumbek, spending his winters in Augusta, Georgia, Pinehurst, N. C., or in New Jersey. During this period, he embarked on a new venture with a fellow pro, the creation and operation of the world's first 36-hole indoor golf course, with 6 driving ranges, just a block from Grand Central Station in New York City.

Play Golf Inside

The indoor golf course, driving ranges, and golf teaching facilities, flourished between 1922-1926, and was patronized by many well known figures in the golf world as well as New York businessmen in search of relaxation. It was, as Ray says, a true golf course and not a miniature course with obstacles such as pipes, bridges, etc. over or through which the ball is putted.

In 1938, with World War I imminent, Ray started working at the Woods Department, first as a scaler during the winter months only, and then full time as a camp clerk in 1943. During this period, he operated the Androscoggin Valley Country Club in the summer months.

In 1944 Ray became a supervisor in the Woods Department, and for 12 years, was Chief Clerk, Purchased Wood Division. He then became Jobbers' Ledger Clerk, a position which he held until retiring.



THE BURGESS MILL'S "WEST SIDE" — The more familiar view of Burgess is this one, taken from the Main Street side of the Androscoggin River near the Woods Department building.

At far left can be seen the origin of the chip conveyor, which starts at the new wood room (near the filter house) and travels overhead about 500 ft. to the top of the old wood room, where it is then connected by a shorter section to the chip left of the Digester House.

The Digester House is the tall building with the Solka Pulp sign on it. In it are located the digesters in which wood chips were cooked by the sulphite pulping process.

In foreground, between Digester House and river, are the new sulphite blow tanks, made of stainless steel and insulated. Blow tanks are the tanks into which the cooked chips and waste liquors are blown from the digesters, and where the waste liquors are allowed to drain off before the pulp is pumped to the screens and washers.

To right of blow tanks on concrete base is the structure housing the old blow pits, and an unused red liquor storage tank.

Behind the old blow pits may be seen the MgO chemical recovery plant where waste liquors from the Burgess Mill were evaporated and burned.

The Riverside Extension power house penstocks are in the foreground and at extreme right is the beginning of the Kraft Pulp Mill group.

BURGESS SULPHITE MILL 1892 - 1963

BURGESS SULPHITE MILL — A lifelong resident of Berlin, the Burgess Sulphite Pulp Mill, age 70, passed away on Saturday, March 31st, after a lingering illness.

Burgess was born in 1892, the offspring of William W. Brown and T. P. Burgess, each the owner of one-half of the corporation bearing the name Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company.

Burgess' first job was to furnish chemical pulp for use in the manufacture of newsprint at the Riverside Paper Mill, with the balance of the newsprint stock consisting of ground-wood pulp produced at Riverside.

It soon became apparent that Burgess was capable of producing a new and outstandingly successful chemical wood pulp for making fine papers formerly produced only from rags. The necessary tools, consisting of a new electrochemical plant and bleaching were presented to Burgess in 1898, and Burgess became nationally known for the high quality of its production.

In the early 1900's, while Burgess was still in its teens, it was acknowledged to be the largest chemical pulp producer in the entire world, making pulp of a quality which could not be equalled or surpassed by any of its competitors.

The conversion of Riverside from a newsprint mill to a mill producing fine bond papers, using the high alpha pulp

supplied by Burgess, put the Company in direct competition with and caused the loss of one of its best pulp customers, the American Writing Paper Company of Holyoke, Mass., which at that time was buying nearly 25% of Burgess's entire output as its source of supply for fine bond papers.

Other special pulps developed and made by Burgess included highly purified softwood and hardwood market pulps for specialty papers, photographic papers and plastics, and the highly purified alpha (hardwood) dissolving pulp used in making cellophane.

Soft Alpha (PPQ), Dur Alba, Dur Natus, and Dur Alba CM became familiar names in the pulp and paper field, all associated with Burgess and Brown Company.

Burgess had many "firsts" in its chosen field. It was at one time the largest sulphite pulp mill in the world, at a time when only softwood was used for making chemical wood pulp. It was the first to institute high density bleaching of sulphite pulp; the first to develop highly purified alpha pulps used for photographic papers; the first to make hard-wood sulphite pulps.

Middle age for Burgess found the plant in the midst of the depression of the 1930's, a critical period when funds were not available to keep the plant modern and able to compete on an equal basis with younger and newer sulphite pulp

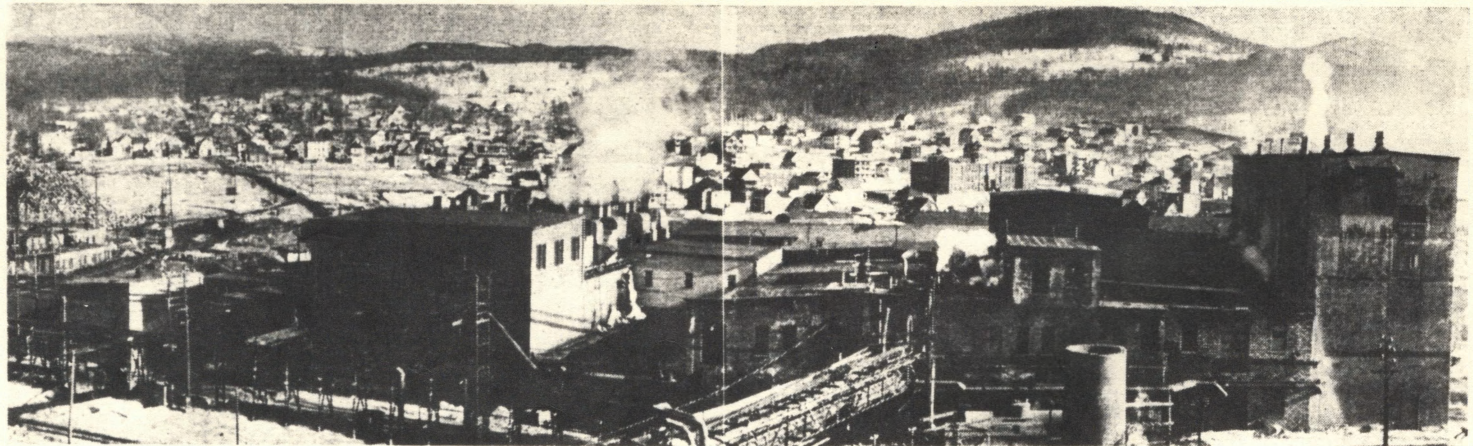
mills. But in the post-war years, and during the period after the Korean War, enormous sums of money were spent on the rehabilitation and modernization of the plant.

This capital building program culminated with the expenditure of over five million dollars on the conversion of Burgess from a calcium base sulphite pulp mill to a magnesia base mill, and the building of the largest single chemical recovery furnace in North America to burn waste liquors from the pulping process, recover the chemicals, and relieve the Androscoggin River of its pollution load caused by sulphite mill operations.

Overcapacity of production of sulphite pulps in the world markets, combined with intense competition from new types of kraft pulp, spelled eventual death for Burgess and other older sulphite pulp mills in the United States. Attempts by Brown, and the supervisors and hourly paid production and maintenance employees within the plant itself, were successful in delaying the final outcome, but could not prevent it.

On Thursday, March 28th, Burgess consumed its last meal of wood chips, and at 9:50 p.m. on Friday evening, March 29th, the final ton of sulphite pulp was manufactured and the dryer shut down permanently.

Now everything is quiet at Burgess. A good and faithful servant of Brown has breathed its last.



THE BURGESS MILL'S "EAST SIDE" — Taken from the top of the Burgess Digester House, this panorama shows the group of buildings on the east side of the railroad tracks which divide the mills.

At extreme left is the southernmost wood pile, No. 1, containing up to 18,000 cords of hardwood. In front of it may be seen the filter house.

The next building, with sunlight and shadows on its south wall, is the welding shop. Behind it is the new Burgess storehouse.

The large high building dominating the left center of the panorama is the Burgess Dryer Building. Steam from the dryers can be seen at the rear.

To the right of the Dryer Building, are a group of low brick buildings which comprise the stock preparation system, with screen,

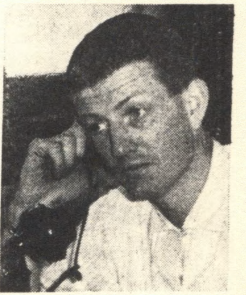
washers and bleaching located here. Behind them is No. 1 warehouse, now the location of the new Cutter Room of the Paper Division.

At extreme right is the new Kraft Bleaching and Chlorine Dioxide Plant.

The Angel Guardian School may be seen in the distance behind the Burgess bleaching.



LAST SHIFT AT BURGESS MILL — Shown at left are the men who made up the crew at Burgess on the 4-12 shift Friday night, March 30th. Theirs was the unhappy job of shutting down No. 2 dryer after it made the last ton of pulp from stock on hand. In the group are Mill Manager C. A. Cordwell, General Superintendent Fred Hayes, Night Superintendents Alderic Croteau and Robert Marois, Machine Tender Romeo Bouchard, Back Tender Ovilva Roy, Layboy Operator Onell Marcotte, Pressmen Adelard Parisee, Robert St. Cyr and Alcide Coulombe, Utility Man Armand Bolduc, Weigher Fernando Nole and Truck Operator Gerard Albert. This photo was taken just after the dryer finally was shut down and its felts removed. At right, Alderic Croteau pulls main switch, cutting last of electric power to No. 2 dryer, as it shut down at 9:50 p.m., Friday night.



JAMES D. BATES

Bates Returns To Woods Dept. As Logging Super

James D. Bates, formerly chief of log procurement in the Plywood Products Division, a position held by him since last August, will become Logging Superintendent of Brown Company, according to an announcement made by Vice President C. S. Herr, head of the Woods Department.

The appointment becomes effective April 15th. Bates replaces John Bork, who will become Woodlands Manager, Indian Head Plywood Corporation, Montpelier, Vermont.

Bates is a graduate forester from Syracuse University and has been a member of the Woods Department since 1951. He has been a pulpwood buyer, trucking foreman, operational forester, and Chief, Sealing Unit prior to his assignment last summer to the North Stratford operation.

Al Blanchette Tops Office League Bowlers

Office League Bowling Averages	
Al Blanchette	102.47
Archle Martin	101.93
Oscar Carrier	101.30
Ray Albert	100.00
Arnie Adams	99.94
Wallie Martin	99.94
John Nolan	98.74
Pete Landers	98.59
Ken Fysh	98.58
Herb Buckley	98.22
Lewis Keene	98.16
Bob Strachan	98.04
Harry Johnson	97.92
Dick Hall	97.88
Chet Bissett	97.60
Hank Lepage	96.88
Phil Vance	96.50
Dave Marquis	96.24
Dick Roberge	95.83
Lionel Gagnon	95.36
Dick Hynes	95.22
Bobbie Oleson	94.15
Wendall Young	93.44
Gordon Johnson	93.42
Louis Blanchard	93.42
Leo Patry	92.50
Bill Oleson	92.31
Leo Theberge	92.00
Gerry Laperle	91.94
Chet Veazey	91.55
Izzy Bollard	91.54
Carleton MacKay	91.50
Leon Hawkinson	91.43
Don Sloane	90.25
Eddie Lacroix	89.89
Howard Finnegan	89.50
Ken Hawkes	89.20
Buster Edgar	87.78
Rosaire Plante	88.26
Ed Reichert	86.45
Emerson Morse	86.37
Ed Vaupel	85.28
Herb Spear	85.26
Bill St. Pierre	85.09
Oscar Gonya	82.57
Fy Lepage	82.44

(Partial season only)

Len Hickey	105.26
Willie Bertrand	93.55
Dave Crockett	87.14