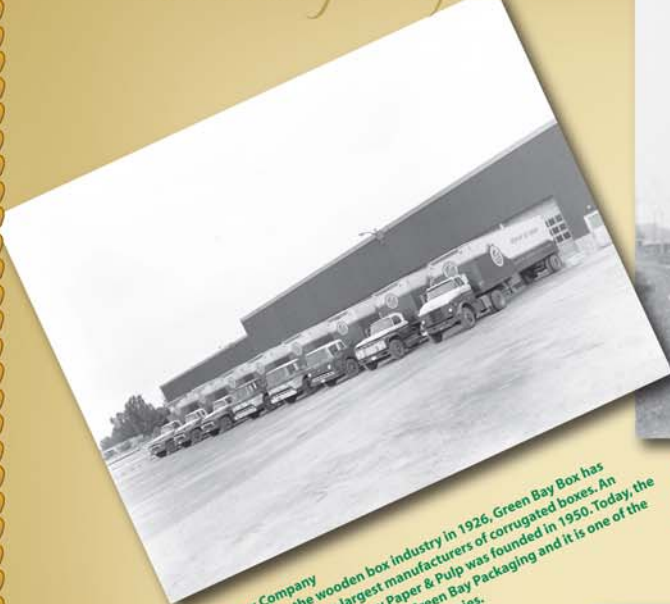


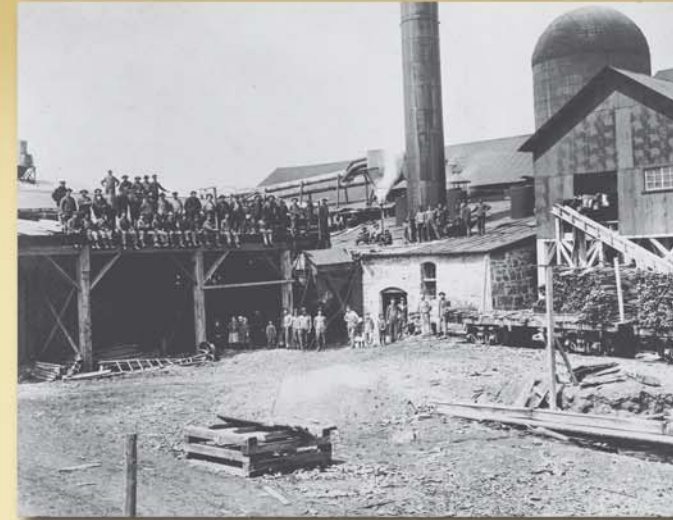
# Making Paper



Green Bay Box Company developed into one of the largest manufacturers of corrugated boxes. An additional subsidiary, Green Bay Paper & Pulp was founded in 1950. Today, the combined companies are known as Green Bay Packaging and it is one of the community's largest locally owned companies.  
Neville Public Museum of Brown County



Austin E. Cofrin began Fort Howard Paper Company in 1919. A privately held company until 1972, Ft. Howard eventually became part of Fort James which was purchased by Georgia-Pacific.  
Neville Public Museum of Brown County



Murphy Box a division of Murphy Lumber Company

Located near the mouth of the Fox River on the east side, Murphy Lumber Company had capital of \$1,436,850.00 in 1900. Simon J. Murphy Sr. was president of the company. Later his son, Simon J. Murphy Jr., would serve as mayor of Green Bay.  
Neville Public Museum of Brown County



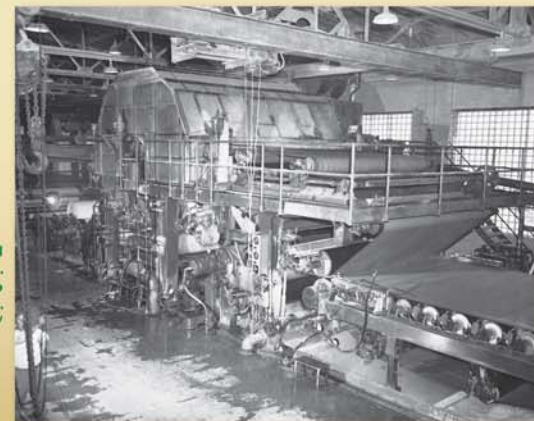
Original John Hoberg Paper Mill  
John Hoberg incorporated the first paper mill located in Green Bay in 1895. Hoberg had left Kimberly-Clark and came to Green Bay. He felt that you could run a mill on steam power and that waterpower was not necessary. The mill is sited on the north side of the East River between Jackson and Elm streets.  
Neville Public Museum of Brown County



By 1918, the Hoberg Paper Company was already expanding as can be seen from these two photographs. Proctor & Gamble purchased Hoberg in 1957. The original Hoberg Mill site on the East River has been sold. Proctor & Gamble will be operating only the Fox River Mill site.  
Neville Public Museum of Brown County



A later photograph of Fort Howard Paper Company. An addition to the plant in the lower left corner covers Fort Howard Paper, which appears on the earlier photograph.  
Neville Public Museum of Brown County



A paper machine in place at the factory. On the right, the bed that the paper rides on after being delivered out of the machine. This flat surface allows the paper to dry before it is rolled on to huge rolls and sent to the converting part of the plant.  
Neville Public Museum of Brown County

## Paper



Paper has a long history, beginning with the ancient Egyptians and continuing to the present day. After hand-made methods dominated for thousands of years, paper production became industrialized during the 19th century. Originally intended purely for writing and printing purposes, a wide variety of paper grades and uses are now available to the consumer.

The history of the paper industry in the 19th and 20th centuries can be broken down into five partly overlapping periods, each marked by definite trends.

In the first stage (from approximately 1800 to 1860), all work sequences previously performed by hand were mechanized. This was true of rag preparation, the use of fillers, pulp beating, the paper machine with its various parts, and the machines required for finishing the paper (head box, wire section, press section, dryer section, units for reeling, smoothing and packaging).

In the second stage (from approximately 1840 to 1880) efforts were made to obtain rag substitutes on an industrial scale (ground wood pulp and chemical pulp) and the development of appropriate industrial plants (ground wood and chemical pulp mills).

The third stage (from approximately 1860 to 1950) was marked by the enlargement of the web width, an increase in working speeds, the introduction of electric drive, further improvements to various machine parts, the development of machines designed specifically for the production of particular paper and board grades (e.g. Yankee cylinder, multi-cylinder machines). Web working width grew from 85 cm (1830) to 770 cm (1930), while production speeds rose from 5 m/min. (1820) to over 500 m/min. (1930).

The fourth stage (1950 to 1980), which was still dependent on the old methods as far as the mechanics were concerned - brought unprecedented changes in papermaking. Alongside further increases in web width and working speeds, the changes included the use of new materials (thermo mechanical pulp, de-inked recovered paper, new fillers, process chemicals and dyes), new sheet forming options (e.g. by twin-wire formers), neutral sizing, greater stress on ecology (closed loops) and - most of all - automation. The operational impact of these changes is there for all to see: specialization in certain paper types; development of new paper grades (LWC - light weight coated paper); corporate mergers, company groups with their own raw material supply and trading organizations; shutdowns of unprofitable operations.

### 1980 onwards

The fifth stage (from 1980 on) leads into the future. The evolution of new sheet-forming principles (with fluid boundaries between paper and non-woven fabrics) and chemical pulp processes, but also the situation on the global market (increased demand, above all in the Third World, trends in chemical pulp prices, location problems) are again raising capital intensity and encouraging the formation of big company groups with international operations. Simultaneously, however, there are definite opportunities for smaller local firms satisfying specific needs.



Find out more about us at [www.green-bay.org](http://www.green-bay.org)