

Chapter 1 : 11 Landmarks • Built by Paul Bunyan | Mental Floss

The Finger Lakes Wikimedia Commons Currently among the East Coast's biggest vacation destinations, stories differ on how the Bunyans might've had a hand in their creation.

The descriptions in the story are exaggerated — much greater than in real life. This makes the story funny. Long ago, the people who settled in undeveloped areas in America first told tall tales. Each group of workers had its own tall tale hero. He was known for his strength, speed and skill. Tradition says he cleared forests from the northeastern United States to the Pacific Ocean. Some people say Paul Bunyan was the creation of storytellers from the middle western Great Lakes area of the United States. Other people say the stories about him came from French Canada. Early in the twentieth century, a writer prepared a collection of Paul Bunyan stories. Many years ago, Paul Bunyan was born in the northeastern American state of Maine. His mother and father were shocked when they first saw the boy. Paul was so large at birth that five large birds had to carry him to his parents. When the boy was only a few weeks old, he weighed more than forty-five kilograms. As a child, Paul was always hungry. His parents needed tens cows to supply milk for his meals. Before long, he ate fifty eggs and ten containers of potatoes every day. Young Paul grew so big that his parents did not know what to do with him. Once, Paul rolled over so much in his sleep that he caused an earthquake. This angered people in the town where his parents lived. So, the government told his mother and father they would have to move him somewhere else. His parents put the cradle in waters along the coast of Maine. However, every time Paul rolled over, huge waves covered all the coastal towns. So his parents brought their son back on land. They took him into the woods. This is where he grew up. As a boy, Paul helped his father cut down trees. Paul had the strength of many men. He also was extremely fast. He could turn off a light and then jump into his bed before the room got dark. One day, it started to snow. However, this snow was very unusual. The blue snow kept falling until the forest was covered. Paul put on his snowshoes and went out to see the unusual sight. As he walked, Paul discovered an animal stuck in the snow. It was a baby ox. Paul decided to take the ox home with him. He put the animal near the fireplace. After the ox got warmer, his hair remained blue. Paul decided to keep the blue ox and named him Babe. Babe grew very quickly. One night, Paul left him in a small building with the other animals. The next morning, the barn was gone and so was Babe. Paul searched everywhere for the animal. He found Babe calmly eating grass in a valley, with the barn still on top of his back. Babe followed Paul and grew larger every day. Every time Paul looked, Babe seemed to grow taller. In those days, much of North America was filled with thick, green forests. Paul Bunyan could clear large wooded areas with a single stroke of his large, sharp axe. Paul taught Babe to help with his work. Babe was very useful. For example, Paul had trouble removing trees along a road that was not straight. He decided to tie one end of the road to what remained of a tree in the ground. Paul tied the other end to Babe. Babe dug his feet in the ground and pulled with all his strength until the road became straight. Along the way, Paul dug out the Great Lakes to provide drinking water for Babe. They settled in a camp near the Onion River in the state of Minnesota. Paul decided to get other lumberjacks to help with the work. His work crew became known as the Seven Axemen. Each man was more than two meters tall and weighed more than one-hundred-sixty kilograms. All of the Axemen were named Elmer. That way, they all came running whenever Paul called them. The man who cooked for the group was named Sourdough Sam. He made everything -- except coffee -- from sourdough, a substance used in making sourdough bread. Every Sunday, Paul and his crew ate hot cakes. Each hot cake was so large that it took five men to eat one. Paul usually had ten or more hot cakes, depending on how hungry he was. The table where the men ate was so long that a server usually drove to one end of the table and stayed the night. The server drove back in the morning, with a fresh load of food. He gave the job to a man named Johnny Inkslinger. Johnny kept records of everything, including wages and the cost of feeding Babe. He sometimes used nine containers of writing fluid a day to keep such detailed records. The camp also was home to Sport, the Reversible Dog. One of the workers accidentally cut Sport in two. The man hurried to put the dog back together, but made a mistake. However, that was not a problem for Sport. He learned to run on his front legs until he was tired. Then, he turned the other way and ran on his back legs. The men attacked the insects

with their axes and long sticks. Before long, the men put barriers around their living space. Then, Paul ordered them to get big bees to destroy the mosquitoes. But the bees married the mosquitoes, and the problem got worse. They began to produce young insects. At last, the mosquitoes and bees were defeated. They ate so much sugar they could not move. Paul always gave Babe the Blue Ox a thirty-five kilogram piece of sugar when he was good. But sometimes Babe liked to play tricks. At night, Babe would make noises and hit the ground with his feet. The men at the camp would run out of the buildings where they slept, thinking it was an earthquake. When winter came, Babe had trouble finding enough food to eat. Ole the Blacksmith solved the problem. He made huge green sunglasses for Babe. When Babe wore the sunglasses, he thought the snow was grass. Before long, Babe was strong and healthy again. It was so cold that the men let their facial hair grow very long. When the men spoke, their words froze in the air. Everything they said remained frozen all winter long, and did not melt until spring. Paul Bunyan and Babe left their mark on many areas. Some people say they were responsible for creating Puget Sound in the western state of Washington. They prepared this area for farming.

Chapter 2 : Children's Story: 'Paul Bunyan'

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What helps to make his work so endearing is his whimsical artwork that mixes the silly with the interesting. Bits of the story As a child he began contribu Teegan Hite Paul Bunyan, a Tall Tail, by Steven Kellogg, is an example of traditional literature and it tells the story Paul Bunyan, the biggest baby ever born and how he helped level and prepare the land for people to travel west. This book could be classified under the subgenre of a tall tale because its main character, Paul Bunyan, and all of his accomplishments are exaggerated far out of reason, but this makes the story interesting. The book is also base This story is about a very large man, Paul Bunyan. When Paul moves to the other town, he saves a blue ox from a blizzard and names him Babe, and they become inseparable. Paul finds himself very helpful to the town and his strengths are bringing about solutions within logging in this tow Paul Bunyan is born a giant, compared to the others in his community. When he grows up, he is used to help his community and to protect it. Paul is a good citizen and does a lot of superhuman laboring. He has his own personal side kick, Babe the Blue Ox, who is also abnormal because he is blue. These two are best friends and help each other out. Paul Bunyan is a book with a lot of details throughout the story. The author uses s Hannah Holthaus Paul Bunyan rescued a blue ox named Babe from a blizzard. Paul was a larger than life person who was a lumberjack. He was super tall and super strong. In this version of Paul Bunyan, we go with him throughout his childhood and then in his adult life as a lumberjack. He and his crew made their way across the United States clearing forests. I love reading book The illustrations in the book are very detailed and humorous. Paul saves an ox from a blizzard and names him Babe. Each one is super-detailed, with a lot of fun things for my five-year-old to look at and comment on. The illustrations were neat, until the story became unbelievable or too modern, for my liking. I liked the traditional stories about Paul Bunyan and Babe, not the parts in this book where it states that Bunyan built tall bunkhouses where the workers had to parachute to breakfast, or where the griddle was so large men wore bacon on their feet to grease it. He encounters enemies, makes huge flapjacks, and even forms the Grand Canyon. This book is a wonderful retelling of a classic legend. I like this book a lot. It tells a widely told legend in a fresh way with great illustrations to accompany it. I would likely use this as a fun story before a unit on legends or even about the US. Marilyn Showalter Traditional LiteratureK-2nd grade reading levelI thought that this book was fun. However, it was very unrealistic which I guess made it humorous. I had never heard the story of Paul Bunyan, but I had heard about him so it was good to hear the story. I think kids would really enjoy this story and it would be a good story to incorporate into a geography lesson. Kiely Paul Bunyan was the biggest baby born in the state of Maine. Paul Bunyan is an extremely strong and tall lumberman with a blue ox named Babe. He goes on adventures throughout the United States. Your readers will be intrigued by this story due to the size of the main character. You can make great things happen. This tall tale amazes children by the vast extreme of this character who was so large and mighty! Paul Bunyan was a lumber jack who is responsible for carving a lot of the landmarks we know today. From rivers to mountains to clearing areas for settlements to be made. Fun story about how some of our countries landmarks were formed. Keri Rohr Paul Bunyan is a tall tales for grades K There were some parts of this book that I really liked and enjoyed, but other parts of the book confused me. Ashley Frickson A book about the tale of Paul Bunyan and Babe, his ox, written for younger children to understand. This book is super detailed but also funny. Shows how Paul Bunyan traveled across the country and had his hand in many of the famous landmarks we know today. Dawn Laws This is a story about Paul Bunyan. It is a legend about the biggest, strongest baby ever born. Alyssa Ricard Steven Kellogg is such an animal lover and it really shows through this book. This illustrations are great as always. The story of Paul is really that he just this huge and giant animal love with an even bigger heart. I really enjoyed the illustrations of the book. I also think that the way it was written, the text really brought the story to life. I was hooked to the text the whole time I was reading it. Xiao Great book to teach about MN landmarks. Students can draw pictures and write about their favorite place or the places they want to visit.

Chapter 3 : Paul Bunyan / Myth - TV Tropes

MM- Okay I'm going to tell you the story of Paul Bunyan and the creation of the great lake, uh basically Paul Bunyan was a lumberjack and he had a blue bull named Babe, together with his lumberjack friends basically cut down all the trees, and eventually he started smelling really bad and Paul Bunyan's a very very large man like 40 feet tall and Babe was an enormous blue ox.

Guy Jac Collected by Lalla Story: You know the great lakes today we call them like Erie, like Caron, like Ontario, like Michigan, and like Superior. Well in the very olden days those were not there. They were not part of the landscape of North America. Paul Bunyan was a great outdoors man and a great logger. He had the sharpest axe and the strongest arms and he had a big bull named Blue. That big bull pulled the logs that he would cut through the woods. Well there is a story that another very large man was trying to compete with him and told him that he was not, he was stronger and he was a better logger and he was a better axe man than Paul Bunyan was. Well it was raining and it was raining and raining and raining and raining and raining but Paul Bunyan went out to prove that he could out cut and out log anybody in the world. And so he stood and he swung his muddy axe and he stood there in the rain and he stood in one place and he cut all of the trees in that one place and he only moved his feet five times and his big giant feet and all of those rain as he stood. As he stood in one place for that very long time and he cut all of the logs that were around. The rain filled up and€ And filled up that place where his foot was when he moved it. And he moved his foot again and he cut again and the rain came and as he moved the foot the second time the rain filled up that place. The third time as he turned around and he started cutting in a different direction and he moved his foot the rain came and filled up that place where that foot was. And as he only moved and he moved around for five times as he took his giant steps and was cutting through that, those places where he stood such a long time cutting the logs and the rain pouring down became our great lakes. And of course he won the contest! This story is a folk tale which explains how the great lakes were created. This story takes place around the Great Lakes area, during a bad-weather time. Different versions of that story exist but this one particularly emphasizes the importance of a contest, which led to the creation of the Great Lakes. A staff member of Marymount University told me the story. It is rooted in the North American culture. Paul Bunyan is part of the cultural idols of North America. He is a good example of the imagined, superhuman folks with unusual powers who created the physical landscape we see in the present day. Their central purpose was to represent the essence of the land and its population. They had to echo a key facet of the Northern American society. All of these godlike individuals had the same standards, symbols, and occupations as the people living in that century. They were mostly loggers, seamen, railroad men, plainsmen, cowboys, or river workers. They were hard workers that achieved great triumphs. They characterized the obsession with power, development, and trade found since then in North America. Interview Setting and Process: It took about 5 minutes for the person to remember the story and a few more for her to tell me the story. This story tells us more about the North American culture and history. Tall tales were meant to reflect American merits and to reflect how the population not only achieved success in their territory but also around the world.

Chapter 4 : [Steven Kellogg] — Paul Bunyan, a Tall Tale © Books Online

I'm gonna tell you the story of Paul Bunyan and how he created the great lakes. You know the great lakes today we call them like Erie, like Caron, like Ontario, like Michigan, and like Superior. Well in the very olden days those were not there.

A figure of American folklore. Depending on who you ask, he might be seven feet tall with a stride of seven feet, or he might be so gigantic his beard has its own ecosystem. A number of New England states claim to be the place of his birth with Maine being the favored candidate, as do a few Canadian provinces. Some will tell you he was a great inventor and scholar, coming up with telephones, motorcycles, and other contraptions on the fly. Others will tell you he was completely illiterate and ordered his supplies by drawing pictures of what he wanted. First he cut down all their trees, then he flipped the states upside down, so all their hills were buried and nothing but flat land was left on top. He got his start as stories told among lumberjacks to amuse themselves in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Whether there was ever an actual Paul Bunyan the stories are based on, and what similarity, if any, the surviving stories of him bear to the original logging camp yarns is a subject of much debate among folklorists. The oldest surviving mention of him in print is an article James MacGillivray wrote for the Oscoda, Michigan newspaper in 1870, that related several anecdotes about Paul Bunyan and his logging crew. The Detroit News story was redone in prose form for the American Lumberman in 1907. Starting in 1907, ad man W. Laughead wrote some pamphlets for the Red River Lumber Company that used stories of Paul Bunyan to try and sell their product; these pamphlets are collectively known as The Marvelous Exploits of Paul Bunyan. Laughead is credited with creating most of the commonly known Bunyan lore, including Babe the Blue Ox and the idea that Paul Bunyan was a giant. With so many contradictory facets to the character, here are the basics you need to know: Paul Bunyan has a beard, carries an ax, and is big. Paul runs a logging operation that goes wherever there are trees to cut, with Babe pulling their bunkhouses from one forest to the next. Trees can be so large men can spend most of their lives chopping at one before seeing it fall. Wildlife ranges from the obnoxious splinter cats and gumeroos to the deadly agropelters and snow wassets. And you never know when something utterly bizarre like a Winter of Blue Snow or a cornstalk the size of Jupiter is going to pop up. Tropes associated with Paul Bunyan: Disney had him fight in the American Revolution. Almost always shown with one. All of his loggers, but especially Paul himself, and especially Babe. Most of the stories say that they were cooked on a griddle so large it had to be greased by several men skating on it with shoes made out of bacon. Bigfoot, Sasquatch and Yeti: One story has Paul capture a Whirling Whimpus, an ape with large arms and short legs that attacks its prey by spinning in circles like the Tasmanian Devil. One tall tale has Paul running into a pair of boots that elicits this reaction from the other lumberjacks, though Paul realizes their true nature. Laughed made him a friendly and marketable boss who is beloved by his employees. One story had Paul get into a misunderstanding with fellow Tall Tale Pecos Bill, resulting in a battle royal until they realized they could work together. According to some of the tales, Paul required five of these. Down on the Farm: Instead much more attention was paid to authentic details of the logging industry. Not all of them are giants, but all of them are blue collar workers with superhuman abilities. Fearsome Critters of American Folklore: Paul and his camp often run across these. Although the stories take place before air travel. Horse of a Different Color: Babe is occasionally portrayed as such. His birth place is almost always Maine and his childhood stories are set here. Paul epitomizes the rugged image Maine is known for in contrast to the rest of New England. He is the man featured in a lot of these. The Ur-Example, having originated in Canada in the early 19th century. Pretty much a requisite for any tall tale character, where the goal is usually to top whatever outrageous claims the last person to tell the story made. In the most literal sense of the word. As mentioned, many of the stories take place here. Many of the Fearsome Critters, most notably the Squonk. Paul Bunyan the giant lumberjack once faced off against a giant chainsaw. He lost and left into the wilderness. Or he won but left because he realized he would only get older and slower, while the chainsaw would only become better with time and upgrading, depending on the story. One collection says Paul spend the rest of his life doing this after Babe died. Many of the stories take place here Your Size May

Vary:

Chapter 5 : Paul Bunyan and Babe the blue ox at Trees of Mystery, redwood attraction California North Co

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The descriptions in the story are exaggerated – much greater than in real life. This makes the story funny. Long ago, the people who settled in undeveloped areas in America first told tall tales. Each group of workers had its own tall tale hero. He was known for his strength, speed and skill. Tradition says he cleared forests from the northeastern United States to the Pacific Ocean. Some people say Paul Bunyan was the creation of storytellers from the middle western Great Lakes area of the United States. Other people say the stories about him came from French Canada. Early in the twentieth century, a writer prepared a collection of Paul Bunyan stories. Many years ago, Paul Bunyan was born in the northeastern American state of Maine. His mother and father were shocked when they first saw the boy. Paul was so large at birth that five large birds had to carry him to his parents. When the boy was only a few weeks old, he weighed more than 45 kilograms. As a child, Paul was always hungry. His parents needed 10 cows to supply milk for his meals. Before long, he ate 50 eggs and 10 containers of potatoes every day. Statues of Paul Bunyan exist in towns across the United States. Once, Paul rolled over so much in his sleep that he caused an earthquake. This angered people in the town where his parents lived. So, the government told his mother and father they would have to move him somewhere else. His parents put the cradle in waters along the coast of Maine. However, every time Paul rolled over, huge waves covered all the coastal towns. So his parents brought their son back on land. They took him into the woods. This is where he grew up. As a boy, Paul helped his father cut down trees. Paul had the strength of many men. He also was extremely fast. He could turn off a light and then jump into his bed before the room got dark. Maine is very cold for much of the year. One day, it started to snow. However, this snow was very unusual. The blue snow kept falling until the forest was covered. Paul put on his snowshoes and went out to see the unusual sight. As he walked, Paul discovered an animal stuck in the snow. It was a baby ox. Paul decided to take the ox home with him. He put the animal near the fireplace. After the ox got warmer, his hair remained blue. Babe the Blue Ox Paul decided to keep the blue ox and named him Babe. Babe grew very quickly. One night, Paul left him in a small building with the other animals. The next morning, the barn was gone and so was Babe. Paul searched everywhere for the animal. He found Babe calmly eating grass in a valley, with the barn still on top of his back. Babe followed Paul and grew larger every day. Every time Paul looked, Babe seemed to grow taller. In those days, much of North America was filled with thick, green forests. Paul Bunyan could clear large wooded areas with a single stroke of his large, sharp axe. Paul taught Babe to help with his work. Babe was very useful. For example, Paul had trouble removing trees along a road that was not straight. He decided to tie one end of the road to what remained of a tree in the ground. Paul tied the other end to Babe. Babe dug his feet in the ground and pulled with all his strength until the road became straight. Along the way, Paul dug out the Great Lakes to provide drinking water for Babe. They settled in a camp near the Onion River in the state of Minnesota. Paul decided to get other lumberjacks to help with the work. His work crew became known as the Seven Axemen. Each man was more than 2 meters tall and weighed more than kilograms. All of the Axemen were named Elmer. That way, they all came running whenever Paul called them. Loaves of sourdough bread The man who cooked for the group was named Sourdough Sam. He made everything -- except coffee -- from sourdough, a substance used in making sourdough bread. Every Sunday, Paul and his crew ate hot cakes. Each hot cake was so large that it took five men to eat one. Paul usually had 10 or more hot cakes, depending on how hungry he was. The table where the men ate was so long that a server usually drove to one end of the table and stayed the night. The server drove back in the morning, with a fresh load of food. He gave the job to a man named Johnny Inkslinger. Johnny kept records of everything, including wages and the cost of feeding Babe. He sometimes used nine containers of writing fluid a day to keep such detailed records. The camp also was home to Sport, the Reversible Dog. One of the workers accidentally cut Sport in two. The man hurried to put the dog back together, but made a mistake. However, that was not a problem for Sport. He learned to run on his front legs until he was tired. Then, he turned the other way and ran on his back legs. Big mosquitoes were a problem at the camp. The men attacked the insects with their axes and

long sticks. Before long, the men put barriers around their living space. Then, Paul ordered them to get big bees to destroy the mosquitoes. But the bees married the mosquitoes, and the problem got worse. They began to produce young insects. At last, the mosquitoes and bees were defeated. They ate so much sugar they could not move. Paul always gave Babe the Blue Ox a kilogram piece of sugar when he was good. But sometimes Babe liked to play tricks. At night, Babe would make noises and hit the ground with his feet. The men at the camp would run out of the buildings where they slept, thinking it was an earthquake. When winter came, Babe had trouble finding enough food to eat. Ole the Blacksmith solved the problem. He made huge green sunglasses for Babe. When Babe wore the sunglasses, he thought the snow was grass. Before long, Babe was strong and healthy again. It was so cold that the men let their facial hair grow very long. When the men spoke, their words froze in the air. Everything they said remained frozen all winter long, and did not melt until spring. Paul Bunyan and Babe left their mark on many areas.

Chapter 6 : Paul Bunyan - Wikipedia

It's starting to look like the Paul Bunyan Show! Heavy equipment, wood, lumberjacks, chainsaw carvers, great food, family fun and much more. Don't miss it.

For some it is the amazing yet often disputed facts that we admire most about Paul and Babe, facts asâ€ Paul Bunyan was 63 ax handles tall. Paul Bunyan had a frying pan that covered an area of one acre, which was used to make pancakes. The cooks greased the pan by ice skating across the griddle with sides of bacon strapped to their skates. Babe was 42 ax handles wide from the tip of one horn to the tip of the other horn. Babe could eat 30 bales of hay, wires and all, in a day. Paul Bunyan and Babe created the 10, lakes of Minnesota. Their footsteps created impressions in the land that filled with rainwater, forming lakes throughout the state. Paul Bunyan once trained giant 2, pound ants. Each ant could each do the work of 50 men. And what a baby Paul was! It took a whole herd of cows to keep his milk bottle filled, and he could eat forty bowls of porridge prepared every 2 hours from the who makes porridge kitchens to keep his stomach from rumbling and knocking the house down. After Paul took him home and warmed him, his color stayed blue and Paul named him Babe. Babe had many jobs around the logging camp, such as hauling the huge camp tank wagon used to pave the winter logging roads with ice. It was when the wagon sprang a leak one day that Lake Itasca was formed, and the overflow trickled all the way down to New Orleans, known today as the Mississippi River. And it was so cold at the logging camp on Lake Bemidji that year, words froze in mid-air. When the words thawed out in the spring, there was a huge roar of conversation heard miles away in Chicago. That was the year, too, the fish were so cold they grew fur, like a bobcat, over their fins. Paul could cut down acres of timber single-handedly in just a few minutes by tying his huge ax to the end of a long rope and swinging it in circles. Babe could haul the logs away as fast as Paul could cut them. While Paul and Babe wandered the forests from coast to coast, each year they return home to Bemidji to fish and play in the hundreds of lakes. For those who miss his annual visit, just snap a picture with the huge statue of Paul and Babe marking his birthplace on the shore of Bemidji.

Chapter 7 : 'Paul Bunyan,' An American Folk Tale

Paul Bunyan is America character who is famous in folklore. The character Paul Bunyan, and stories about who he is, were first told among lumberjacks in the Northeastern part of the United States and Canada. The first printed story about him was published in the state of Michigan in*

Glide through the forest in an enclosed gondola and see spectacular views. Walk among the largest milled-redwood carvings in the world. Journey into the lives of the first Americans through our collections of artifacts. Immerse yourself in the rugged beauty of our new Wilderness Trail. There is no escaping them. They stand tall outside the entrance, in full view of the Highway, beckoning all to stop and visit - and many do, by the tens of thousands, every year. Paul Bunyan and his faithful blue ox, Babe, have been our ambassadors, mascots, greeters, and parking lot emcees for ages. Paul even has proven to have significant talent as a weatherman. Far from being the tall, dark, strong, and silent type, Paul Bunyan speaks! With an animated wave of his hand and a great big "Hello there! Commenting on their clothing or asking any of kids present questions, riddles or telling jokes. For some it comes as a big and pleasant surprise - and just another one of those many charming things about Trees of Mystery in general. Though Paul and Babe are permanent Klamath, California residents, and famous local landmarks to boot. They did not start out here. But none of these were ever published. Not too much time passed and other authors published tales and outrageous stories that only grew the legend further. But, then in , an advertising writer, William Laughead, introduced Paul to the wider world in an ad campaign for a lumber company. At this time Paul Bunyan and his blue ox "Babe" grew to enormous size big enough to stride across the Mississippi, or dig the Grand Canyon as an irrigation ditch. By and large pun fully intended this is the true beginning of the character we all know now as Paul Bunyan, along with his faithful sidekick Babe, the blue ox. Many stories have been told and written since. And no doubt many more will continue to be. Meanwhile, Paul seems satisfied to live "off the grid" here at Trees of Mystery, collect his royalty checks, and simply hang out with regular folks and the enormous trees he loves so much. Over the years there have been a number of depictions of Paul and Babe erected on the Trees of Mystery location. These have been of varying sizes and not always in the same place in the parking lot. Statues have sometimes gotten damaged and had to be repaired, replaced or repainted. The current images are constructed of wooden beams, wire and cement stucco. His waist is a firm 52 feet around. His chest is a robust 66 feet in circumference. His strong arms measure 27 feet each. Even his boots are 10 feet high! His pal Babe is similarly humongous. The big blue ox measures 35 feet at the horn tips, and weighs just as much as Paul does - tilting the scales at a trim, powder blue, 30, lbs. No diets for these guys. The head has since been replaced and reinforced. Paul is not the least bit camera shy. And, with a great big smile and a waving hand Paul greets all comers to Trees of Mystery. You almost might expect him to break out in a song and a dance. But kids often clamor over his boots - so he has to be careful. Paul kids with the kiddies and shares his outspoken opinions with visitors on a variety of entertaining topics. But, since he and Babe find themselves standing outdoors day or night, rain or shine, it is in an accurate analysis of the weather that Paul has shown particular interest and talent. You can also get a taste for his dry wit as a comedian as well. When you stand in the open as much as he has to, it pays to have a sense of humor. Paul created the lakes because he needed to create a watering hole large enough for Babe to drink from. There are also stories telling that the 10, Lakes of Minnesota were formed from the footprints of Paul and Babe while they wandered blindly in a great blizzard. Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett were said to have given Babe to Paul Bunyan, because they were all "woodsey" pioneer friends. The present Paul Bunyan showed up the year before the Seattle Worlds Fair, which was in the early sixties. The present Babe has been there since The smoke scared some children, so that was discontinued. The head movement is now inoperable due to bracing installed when he was moved to the other side of the parking lot in to make room for the new End of the Trail Museum. If you are familiar with oxen, you might notice a few "details" that a normal oxen does not have. Also, it happens to be a very popular photo-op.

Chapter 8 : Paul Bunyan and the Great Lakes | Marymount University Folklore & Legends

Paul came back and Babe ripped himself free of the chains that he was being held by. Paul Bunyan chased Babe all over Minnesota, and the blue ox and Paul Bunyan left their footprints all over Minnesota. Then it began to start raining heavily, and all of the footprints filled with water. This is how the 10, lakes of Minnesota were created.

Etymology[edit] There are many hypotheses about the etymology of the name Paul Bunyan. Much of the commentary focuses on a Franco-Canadian origin for the name. The English surname Bunyan is derived from the same root as bunion in the Old French *bugne*, referring to a large lump or swelling. The Many Lives of Paul Bunyan that Paul Bunyan stories circulated for at least thirty years before finding their way into print. In contrast to the lengthy narratives abundant in published material, Paul Bunyan "stories" when told in the lumbercamp bunkhouses were presented in short fragments. The earliest recorded reference to Paul Bunyan is an uncredited editorial in the Duluth News Tribune which recounts: The great Paul is represented as getting out countless millions of timber in the year of the "blue snow. The range on which an army of cookees prepared the beans and "red horse" was so long that when the cook wanted to grease it up for the purpose of baking the wheat cakes in the morning, they strapped two large hams to his feet and started him running up and down a half mile of black glistening stove top. All four anecdotes are mirrored in J. Scholarly research[edit] K. Bernice Stewart, a student at the University of Wisconsin , was working contemporaneously with Laughead to gather Paul Bunyan stories from woodsmen in the Midwest. Stewart was able to make a scholarly anthology of original anecdotes through a series of interviews. The research relates traditional narratives, some in multiple versions, and goes on to conclude that many probably existed in some part before they were set to revolve around Bunyan as a central character. He was famous throughout the lumbering districts for his great physical strength. He was another principal researcher who recorded early Paul Bunyan stories from lumberjacks. The Many Lives of Paul Bunyan. Edmonds concluded that Paul Bunyan had origins in the oral traditions of woodsmen working in Wisconsin camps during the turn of the 20th century, but such stories were heavily embellished and popularized by commercial interests. Laughead reworked original folklore while adding some tales of his own. Laughead took many liberties with the original oral source material. Furthermore, latter authors, and possibly tourist agents, would add other geographic features to those Paul Bunyan was suppose to have created. Among others, Paul Bunyan has been credited with creating the Grand Canyon by pulling his ax behind him, [22] and Mount Hood by putting stones on his campfire. Typical among juvenile accounts, the cartoon features Paul Bunyan batting cannonballs in the American Revolutionary War , sinking pirate ships, and building the Big Rock Candy Mountain. Running at variance to his origins in folklore, the character of Paul Bunyan has become a fixture for juvenile audiences since his debut in print. Typical among such adaptations is the further embellishment of stories pulled directly from William B. Legends of Paul Bunyan was the first book published by the prolific tall tale writer Harold Felton. In , an animated film based loosely on the folktale titled Bunyan and Babe was released, starring John Goodman as Paul Bunyan.

Chapter 9 : Paul Bunyan Family Campground » Lighthouses on the Great Lakes, Lake Huron

western Great Lakes area of the United States. Other people say the stories about him came from French Canada. Early in the twentieth century, a writer prepared a collection of Paul Bunyan stories.

MM Collected by Ken Story: Ken "ok um" where did you hear this story from? Ken- Thank you for your time. Paul Bunyan can be considered as a hero character because he overcomes obstacles. He is powerful and stronger than a normal man, giving Paul Bunyan a super hero type profile. Like many of his other stories, Paul Bunyan displays his strength and speed by creating the Grand Canyon or digging the St. The baths would be called the Great Lakes today. Other Tall Tales like Johnny Appleseed and John Henry have similar protagonists who display great strength or do extraordinary feats. The person that shared this particular Paul Bunyan story is my roommate from Marymount. He heard this story from his grandfather, but the original stories came from Michigan where lumberjacks would gather around campfires and tell each other Tall Tales for entertainment. The story is supposed to take place during the U. Paul Bunyan travels around mostly in the Northwestern and Pacific regions of America. Interview Setting and Process: The story was told to me by my roommate in an interview setting. The assignment was to interview someone on campus for a story they heard in or outside of the Marymount campus. After the interview, I asked him questions for additional information for my research project. Finally, during the whole interview, I had a tape recorder to keep a record of the conversation so I could write a transcription later. The story functions to entertain both adult and children listeners with a funny and inspirational story about a heroic American with the ability to make great changes. Paul Bunyan would symbolize the American people, and the stories would represent the issues that settlers would face while exploring and trying to tame the new western frontier. These stories would inspire people to do bigger and better things than the great Paul Bunyan had done in his many tales.