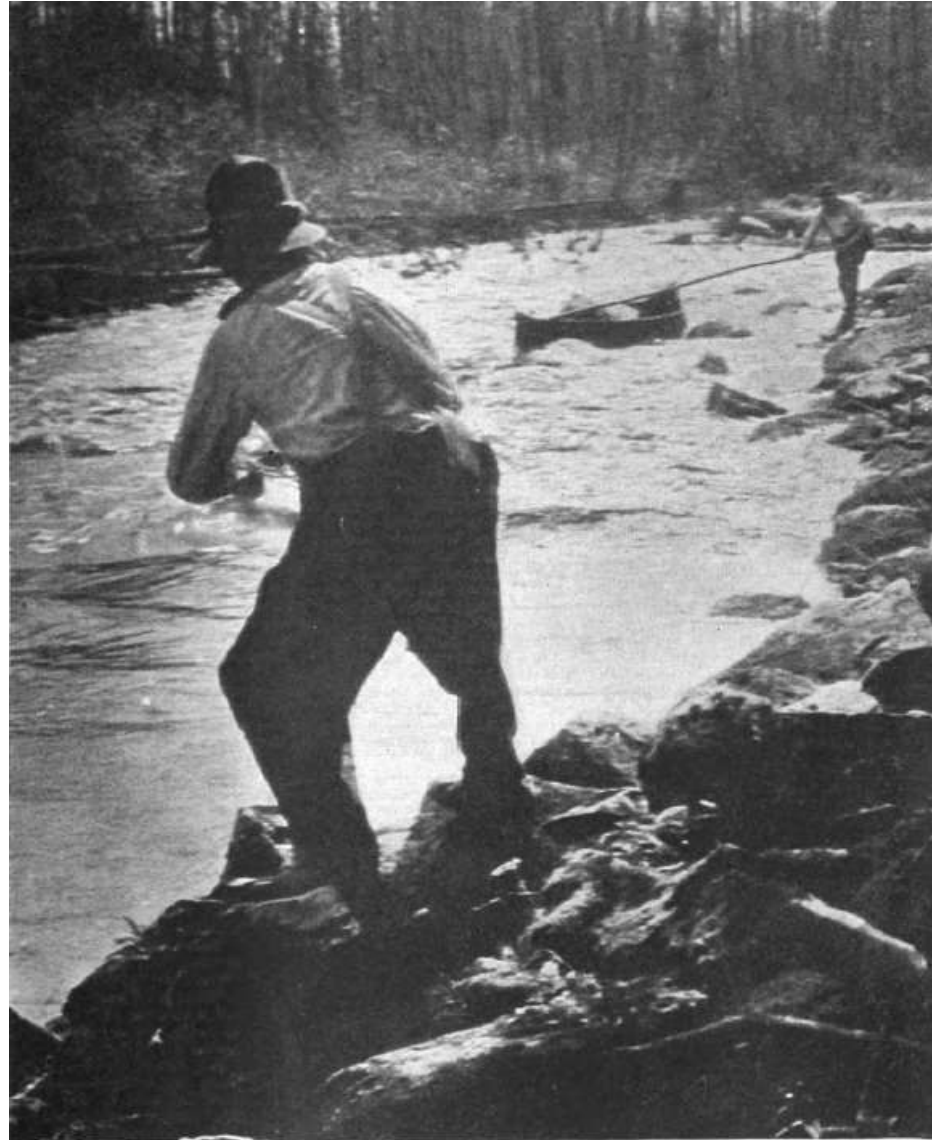


Exploring Early Northwood's Conservation Traditions



"The girls tried their hand at it, too"



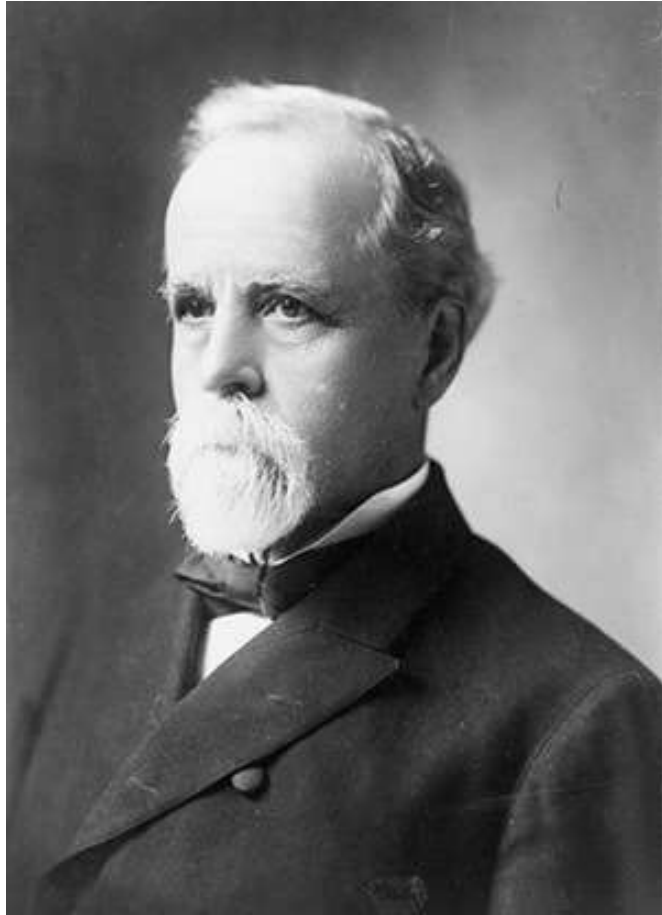
We roped up at the next set of rapids

1918 images of sportsmen and sportswomen enjoying the Turtle and Flambeau Rivers

Ojibwa and earlier early native cultures environmental practices were mostly sustainable leaving ecologies intact. While, EuroAmerican cultures tended to modify or dominate the environment usually for profit and/or control.



Early environmentalists were often sportsmen concerned about conservation, unethical harvest and wildlife habitat

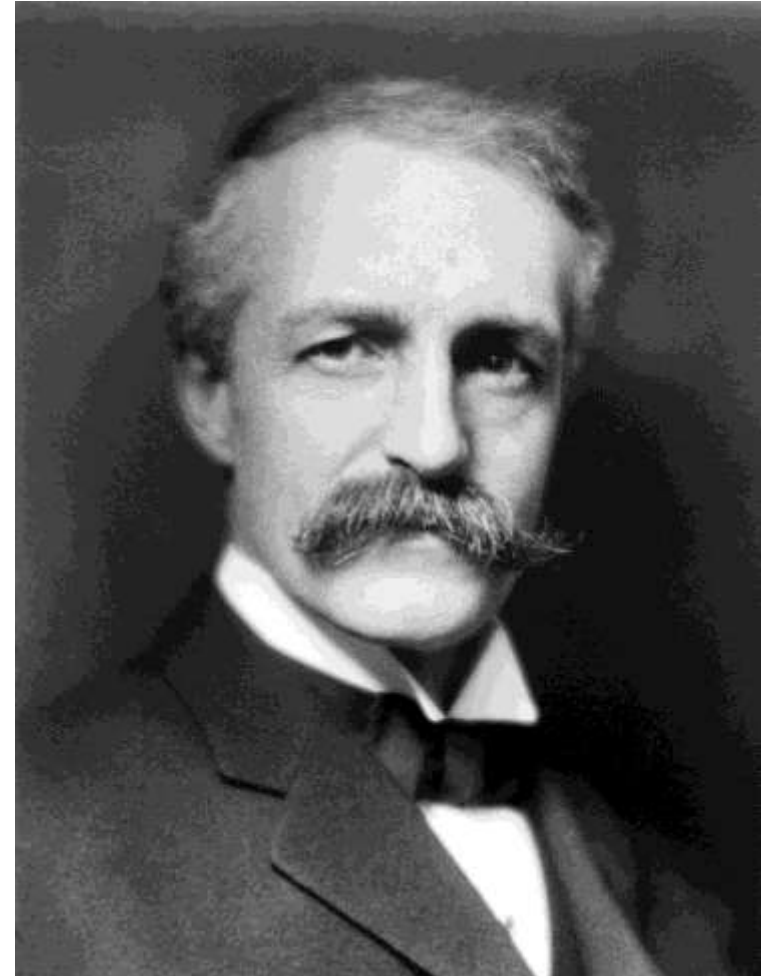


Senator Lacey from Iowa passed 4 Federal laws protecting resources 1894-1907



1887 Theodore Roosevelt founded the Boone and Crockett Club one of the earliest examples of environmental activism

As president, Roosevelt differed from John Muir on some environmental goals, while Federal Forester Gifford Pinchot embraced multi-use forestry on public lands.



E. M. Griffith attended Yale University focusing on science, mathematics and engineering, moved to Germany to pursue forestry coursework his senior year. In 1898, Pinchot hired Griffith as a forester in the Division of Forestry under the Dept. of Agriculture.



Griffith (holding pet fawn) and Black Hills crew, 1901



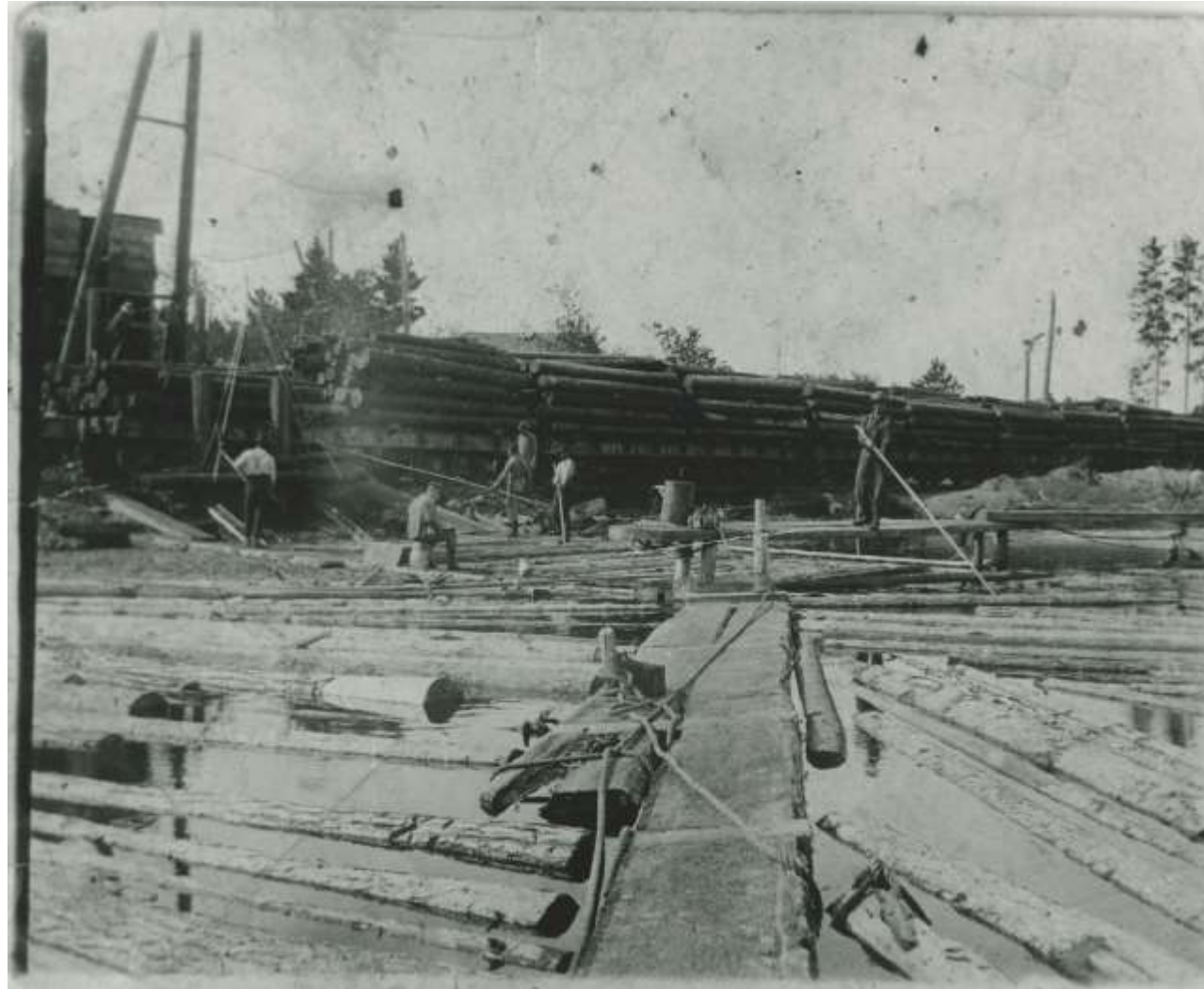
Logging restructures the northwoods environment: first river drive logging removed white pine from Wisconsin forests



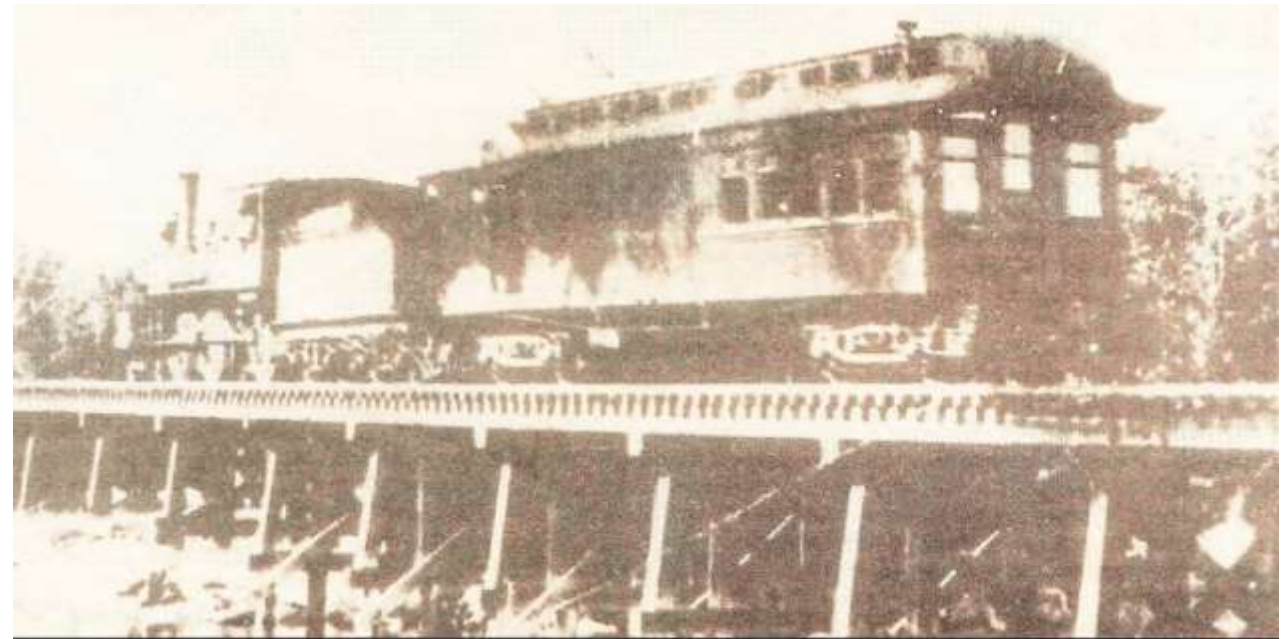
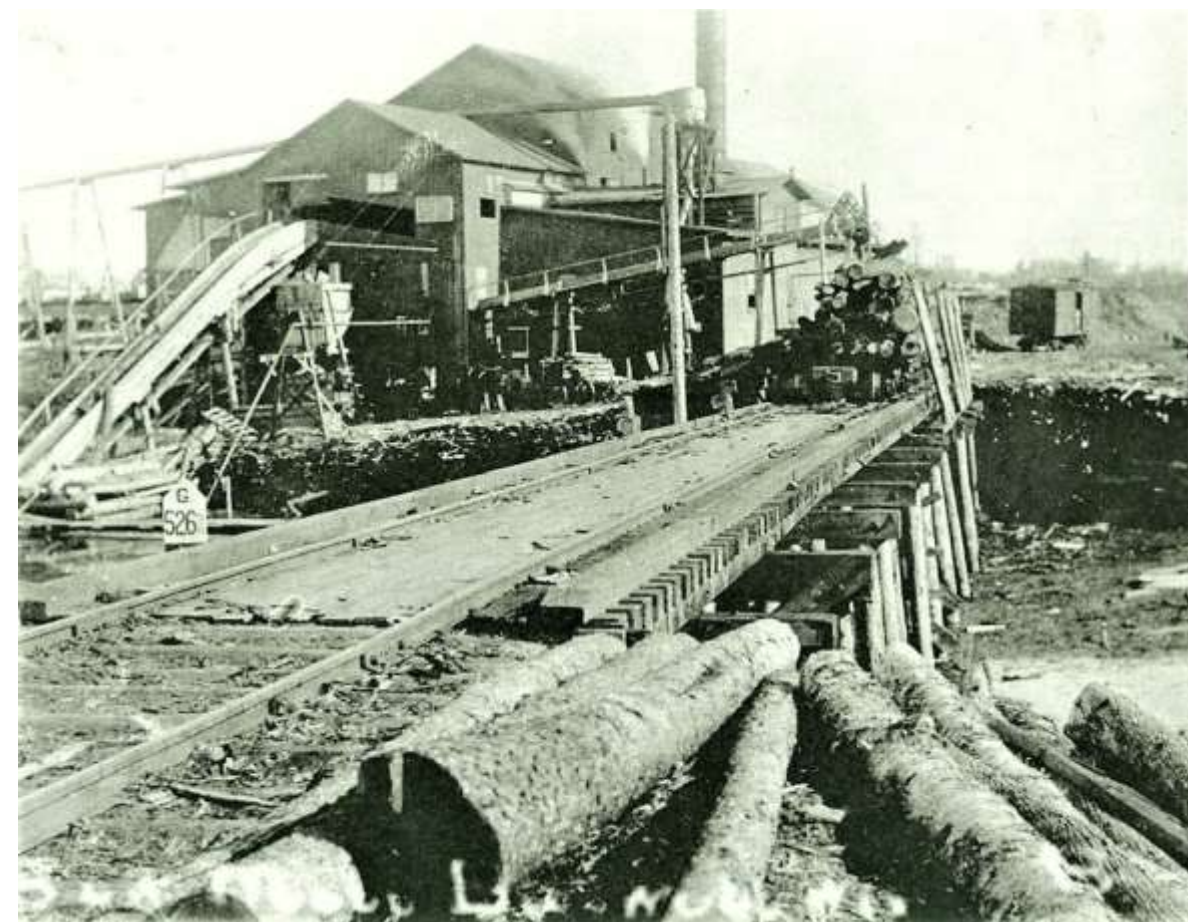
Remaining trees were harvested and hauled by railroads to numerous area mills



Red pine logs being hoisted from Little Star Lake on to railroad cars likely headed to the Flambeau Lumber Co. in LDF



Rail transport slowly evolved from intense logging to tourism



By 1910 Mercer and Manitowish Stations focused more on tourists than logging



Logging cutover led to repeated of fires, from 1904-1930 an average of 2500 fires burned 500,000 acres in Wisconsin annually. What interest group would applaud this environmental outcome?



As ordinary lumbering often leaves the woods. The large, most valuable timber cut and the remainder totally destroyed by repeated fires.

1. In the early 1900's, resorts owners stocked fish by railroad to bolster precious natural resources



The emerging resort industry depended on sustainable natural resources



Historic images of abundant natural resources enticed sportsmen and sportswomen to our area



The Commission of Fisheries of Wisconsin had specialized railroad cars for moving fish fry called, "The Badger", below is Badger # 2



LOADING STATE DISTRIBUTION CAR AT WOODRUFF, WISCONSIN. DISTRIBUTING PIKE FRY



The Badger was upgrade several times and serviced lakes, rivers and streams throughout Wisconsin



Residents worked cooperatively with the Commission of Fisheries stocking lakes and streams

APPENDIX TO SENATE JOURNAL

61

Distribution of Fish.

RAINBOW TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1904—Continued.

Name and Post Office of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
IRON COUNTY—		
Geo. C. Foster, Hurley	Gegogashgun River	7,500
A. L. Osborne, Gile	West Branch, Montreal River..	7,500
A. R. Andrews, Manitowish	Grant Lake	7,500
J. H. Paine, Manitowish	Trout Lake Creek	6,000
Abe LaFave, Manitowish	Big Lake Creek	6,000
Israel Proulx, Manitowish	Little Pappoose Creek	6,000
John Davis, Mercer	Tributary, Little Turtle River	7,500
J. C. Eaver, Pence	Montreal River	7,500
		55,500

Wagons needed to meet the train in Manitowish to
acquire fish fry to plant in area lakes



Walleye were planted in large numbers to sustain
quality fishing

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

43

Distribution of Fish.

WALL-EYED PIKE FRY PLANTED, 1903—Continued.

Name and Post Office of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
IRON COUNTY—		
F. J. Peterson, Manitowish	Lost and Sandy-beach Lakes	300,000
J. C. Eaver, Pence	Inland Lake,	200,000
G. W. Buck & Son, Manitowish	Spider, Manitowish and Stone Lakes	200,000
A. R. Andrews, Manitowish	Manitowish Lake	250,000
		950,000

Trout were stocked in many streams including Papoose Creek

98

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES.

Distribution of Fish.

RAINBOW TROUT, ADVANCED FRY, PLANTED, 1908—Continued.

Name and Post Office of Applicant.	Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
IRON COUNTY—		
B. Morsman, Upson	Spring creek	8,000
Wm. Sherman, Manitowish	Spring and French creeks....	8,000
Calvin Dorlot, Manitowish	Papoose creek	4,000
Chas. B. Clark, Kimball	Crystal brook and Rollings	

Pan fish like crappie we stocked in by rail to improve tourism

76

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH AND FISH EGGS, 1916.

Details of distribution of fish and eggs, fiscal year 1916—Continued.

CRAPPIE—Continued.

Disposition.	Finger- lings, yearlings, and adults.	Disposition.	Finger- lings, yearlings, and adults.
Norge, Seimora Pond.....	150	Rice Lake.....	500
Pemberton, Johnson & Duncan Pond.....	300	Manitowish, Manitowish Lake.....	1,000
Petersburg, Brander Pond.....	150	Merrill, Long Lake.....	400

Big Lake was considered to be part of the Manitowish Waters chain in at the turn of the 20th century



LAKE TROUT FRY PLANTED, 1906.

Where Planted.	No. of Fish.
In Rusk Lake, Vilas county.....	300,000
In Silver Lake, Washburn county.....	30,000
In Spider Lake, Douglas county.....	45,000
In Lake Superior, off Gull Island.....	2,562,000
In Lake Superior, off Presque Isle.....	3,068,000
In Lake Superior, off South Point, Raspberry Bay.....	938,000
In Lake Superior, off Manitou Island.....	900,000
In Lake Superior, off Raspberry Island.....	984,000
In Lake Superior, off Boss Island.....	984,000
In Lake Superior, Pike's Bay.....	50,000
In Lake Nine, Forest county.....	30,000
In Cable Lake, Washburn county.....	75,000
In Tozer Lake, Washburn county.....	75,000
In Heilman Lake, Washburn county.....	75,000
In Pike Lake, Bayfield county.....	112,500
In Round Lake, Sawyer county.....	112,000
Big Sand Lake, Vilas county.....	396,000
Viola Lake, Washburn county.....	112,500
Holy Lake, Bayfield county.....	112,500
Price Lake, Bayfield county.....	112,500
Pelican Lake, Oenida county.....	450,000
Tomahawk Lake, Oneida county.....	450,000
Trout Lake, Vilas county.....	195,000
Little Green Lake, Green Lake county.....	67,500
Pine Lake, Waupaca county.....	67,500
Cotter Lake, Vilas county.....	90,000
Big Lake, Vilas county.....	90,000
In Green Bay, out from Sturgeon Bay.....	450,000
In Lake Michigan, from Sturgeon Bay.....	517,500
In Lake Michigan, from Port Washington.....	1,080,000
In Lake Michigan, from Sheboygan.....	1,080,000
In Lake Michigan, from Racine.....	450,000
Total lake trout fry planted, 1906.....	16,057,500

2. Evolution of state forests and public lands



MATURE PINE ON TROUT LAKE.



In 1904, E. M. Griffith becomes Wisconsin's first state forester



THE FOREST RESERVES, by the Act of 1905, were expanded to include all federal grant lands north of Township 33, which line coincides with the northern boundaries of Oconto and Taylor counties.

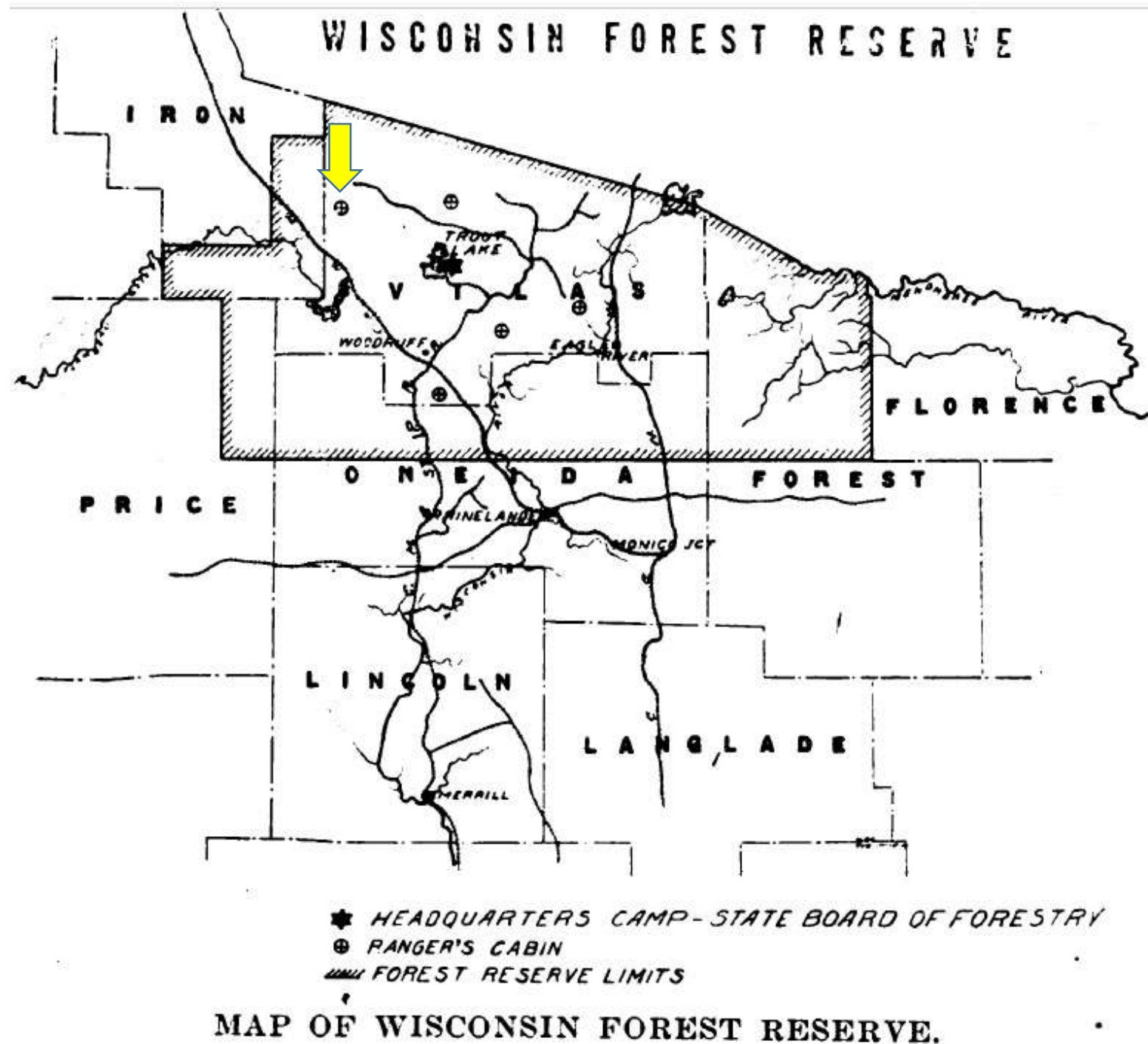
Griffith's personality, vision, capabilities and collaborative nature led to an impressive network of supporters including: Charles Van Hise President of the UW, Governor Lafollette, Lumber Baron Fredrick Weyerhaeuser, and many others.

The forest reserve was created to protect the headwaters of Wisconsin and sustain forest resources

URGENT NECESSITY FOR COMPLETING FOREST RESERVE.

The state forest reserves now comprise over 400,000 acres of land most of which is on the headwaters of the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers, but in many cases the state lands are so badly scattered that it will be necessary to acquire about 1,000,000 acres more in order to block up and consolidate the reserves, which must be done in order to make forestry management, and especially fire protection, feasible. A forest reserve of 1,500,000 acres will include practically all of the nonagricultural lands in Forest, Oneida, Vilas, Iron and Price counties; protect the headwaters of our most important rivers; insure a large part of

In 1911, E. M. Griffith created an model for forestry showcasing the promise of the land surrounding our communities. Manitowish Waters was one of the 4 spokes of Griffith's plan.



Initial Wisconsin State Forest Reserve Goals....in 1909-1910
Griffith suggested in his annual report that counties be empowered to create their own forests with the support of State Board of Forestry. Fierce opposition created hostility toward Griffith and the State Forest program.

	Acres
Vilas	506,000
Oneida	345,000
Forest	253,000
Iron	115,000
Price	70,000
	<hr/>
Total	1,289,000

Table 4.

LANDS PURCHASED AND SOLD, 1911-12.

	Acreage Jan. 1, 1911.	Acreage sold.	Acreage acquired.	Acreage Jan. 1, 1913.
Ashland.....	\$5,401.20	1,235.00	.....	4,166.20
Bayfield.....	3,161.21	1,601.47	.....	1,559.74
Burnett.....	19,073.96	12,776.13	.....	6,297.83
Douglas.....	9,475.66	1,368.78	80.00	8,186.88
Florence.....	3,559.16	.....	80.00	3,639.16
Forest.....	35,427.34	.....	1,919.29	37,346.63
Iron.....	29,910.06	479.61	924.00	30,354.45
Langlade.....	2,293.40	880.98	.....	1,418.42
Lincoln.....	2,477.86	920.66	.....	1,557.20
Marinette.....	4,494.21	.....	.....	4,494.21
Oneida.....	53,310.63	374.80	20,418.81	73,354.64
Polk.....	1,960.74	118.17	.....	1,842.57
Price.....	27,474.45	9,152.58	320.00	18,641.87
Rusk.....	2,894.47	440.00	.....	2,454.47
Sawyer.....	13,519.14	1,707.88	171.95	11,983.21
Vilas.....	59,956.05	.....	71,602.08	131,558.13
Washburn.....	8,988.30	5,139.48	.....	3,848.82
Total.....	283,383.84	36,195.54	95,516.13	342,704.43

Table 7.

NAMES OF PERSONS FROM WHOM LAND WAS PURCHASED IN 1911 AND 1912.			
	No.	Price	
	of acres.	per acre.	Price
→ Matt Plunkett	80	\$2.50	
→ Buswell Lumber & Manufacturing Company ..	600	2.50	
† Ross Lumber Company	10	.	\$30.
→ Alexander Stewart Lumber Company	640	3.00	
→ Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company	8,550.54	2.50	
Land, Log and Lumber Company	15,893.95	3.75	
Robert Stamp	400	2.50	
G. F. Sanborn	102.30	3.00	
B. F. Wilson	2,194.30	6.50	
→ Yawkey Lumber Company	2,317.76	3.75	
→ Turtle Lake Lumber Company	80	3.50	
Turtle Lake Lumber Company	284	3.00	
A. E. Doolittle	85.25	3.50	
C. H. & W. L. Houlton	440.72	4.00	
→ Blue Grass Land Company	3,678.09	2.50	
Blue Grass Land Company	35.75	3.00	
Blue Grass Land Company	402.92	3.50	
• N. A. Colman	Island	.	\$1,000.

Vilas County dominated
early state forest reserve:
1) purchases and 2) back
taxes acquisitions



CATHEDRAL POINT, TROUT LAKE, VILAS COUNTY. A PORTION OF THE FOREST RESERVE.

Table 11.

LOCATION OF LANDS PURCHASED.

Iron county.		Acres.
T. R.		
42-4 E.	.....	480.00
43-4 E.	.....	444.00 ^a
Forest county.		
T. R.		
36-12 E.	.....	81.65
36-13 E.	.....	480.00
37-13 E.	.....	200.00
39-12 E.	.....	40.00
39-13 E.	.....	80.00
40-12 E.	.....	1,517.64
Onelda county.		
T. R.		
36-4 E.	.....	40.00
36-8 E.	.....	80.00
36-9 E.	.....	40.00
37-7 E.	.....	40.00
37-8 E.	.....	75.61
37-9 E.	.....	320.00
38-5 E.	.....	80.00
38-6 E.	.....	935.36
38-7 E.	.....	2,582.66 ^a
38-8 E.	.....	939.15
39-4 E.	.....	120.00
39-6 E.	.....	2,554.20
39-7 E.	.....	2,580.20
39-8 E.	.....	1,059.73
39-9 E.	.....	505.00
39-11 E.	.....	1,348.30
Vilas county.		
T. R.		
39-10 E.	.....	355.45
40-4 E.	.....	1,604.13
40-6 E.	.....	3,564.19
40-7 E.	.....	12,591.70
40-8 E.	.....	2,718.93
40-9 E.	.....	1,455.60
40-10 E.	.....	167.70
40-11 E.	.....	1,408.76
41-6 E.	.....	8,004.25
41-7 E.	.....	12,626.13
41-8 E.	.....	10,179.94
41-9 E.	.....	1,388.17
41-10 E.	.....	240.00
41-11 E.	.....	1,040.00
42-5 E.	.....	80.00
42-6 E.	.....	160.00
42-7 E.	.....	986.75
42-8 E.	.....	5,168.44
42-9 E.	.....	134.70
42-10 E.	.....	760.00
42-11 E.	.....	2,418.51
42-12 E.	.....	160.00
43-5 E.	.....	640.00
43-6 E.	.....	635.00
43-7 E.	.....	3,096.19
43-8 E.	.....	168.45

WISCONSIN GETS 20,000 ACRES

OF NORTHERN LANDS FROM NA-
TIONAL GOVERNMENT AS
FOREST RESERVE.

PATENT ARRIVES FROM WASH-
INGTON YESTERDAY— STATE
IS COMMENDED.

Governor Davidson yesterday re-
ceived a patent of nearly 20,000 acres
of land from the national government
to be added to the state forest re-
serve, which already numbers 300,000
acres and is valued at from \$2,500,000
to \$3,000,000.

This is pursuant to an act of con-
gress of 1906. at the in-

U. S. LABORATORY FOR WISCONSIN

FORESTRY OFFICIALS TO CON-
CENTRATE ALL TIMBER EXPER-
IMENT STATIONS AT U. W.

REGENTS NEED ONLY PROVIDE
BUILDING—GREAT SIGNIFI-
CANCE TO STATE.

WISCONSIN LEADS IN FORESTRY

ONLY THREE STATES HAVE
A LARGER RESERVE.

Pointing the Way for Con-
servation of Nation's
Resources.

PRINCELY 300,000 ACRES
ACQUIRED BY THE STATE

Dec. 11, 1908

In 1911 State Forest Reserves HQ on Trout Lake and 4 Ranger Cabins were completed advancing Griffith's forestry plans



HEADQUARTERS CAMP, STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY.

Headquarters of Field Instruction for Forest Ranger Students.

Little Carr lake.....	in	T. 38,	R. 7	E.
Rest lake	in	T. 42,	R. 5	E.
Boulder Dam lake.....	in	T. 42,	R. 6	E.
Plum lake	in	T. 41,	R. 8	E.

Forest rangers had to past a test to qualify for a rigorous
2 year course of study

EDUCATIONAL.

FOREST RANGER SCHOOL.

The Regents of the University have established a department of Forestry in the College of Agriculture for the purpose of organizing courses of study for the training of Forest Rangers, and also to give instruction to both long and short course students in agriculture, in the care of woodlands, especially the management of farm woodlots.

Courses of Study.

First Year.

Dendrology and Silviculture	Woodcraft.
Soils	Meteorology.
Land Surveying and Mapping	Fish and Game.
Introduction to Forestry	First Aid to Injured.
Physics	Mechanical Drawing.

Second Year.

Forest Measurements (Cruising)	Silviculture.
Utilization (Lumbering)	Forest protection.
Tree diseases	Forest Law.
Forest Entomology	Forest Administration Policy.

Fire prevention, detection and fighting were mission critical for the early rangers

winter. A few patrolmen were kept on to string telephone wire. After some survey jobs, my assignment was to draft a map of the forest reserve, using the data compiled by the rangers. The four lookout tower sites on Muskellunge Hill, Boulder Dam Ridge and those near Rest Lake Dam and Lake Tomahawk had been located, for one of the main purposes of this map was to serve in locating fires by intersecting bearings from two towers. The single-line ground-circuit telephone system connected the ranger stations and lookout towers that were erected in the summer of 1912 to the switchboard at headquarters. The modified windmill towers had a platform and railing, and a canvas roof was added later. The map table was protected by a metal cover, but it was still necessary to climb down from the tower to the telephone instrument in order to report a fire.



The results of a severe forest fire in Vilas County, Wisconsin, September, 1908.

Fire breaks (left) were constructed to stop devastating fires (right)

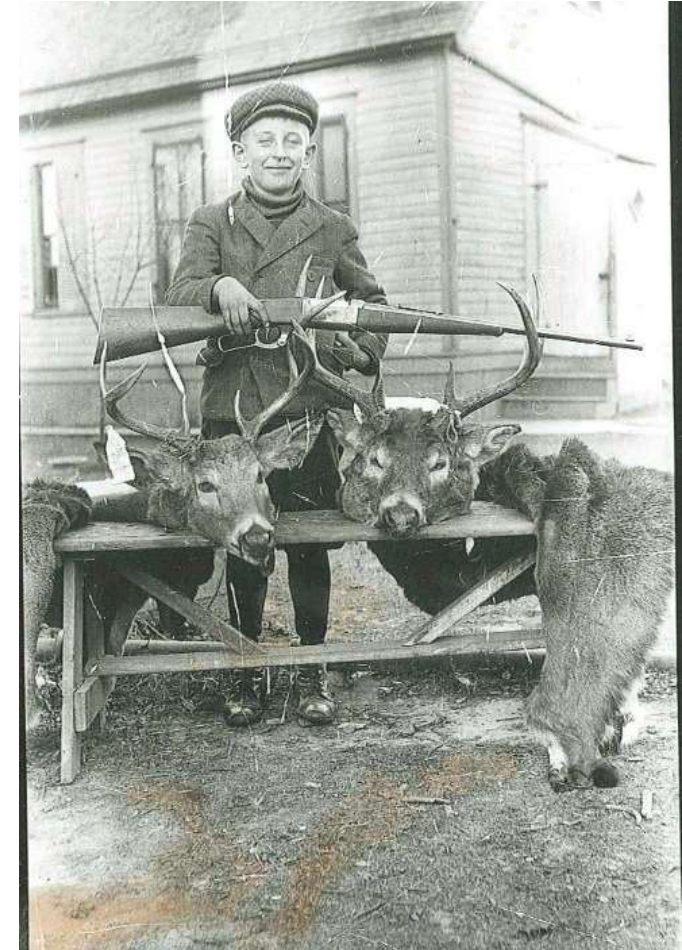


Fire line by means of which a fire can be prevented from spreading.



Spruce and balsam forest killed by fire. Humus burned to a depth of one foot.

Northern Wisconsin locals embraced both fire protection and new forestry practices benefiting hunting traditions



Rest Lake Ranger site, cabin and tower featured in the Report of the State Forester of Wisconsin 1911-12



RANGER CABIN WITH LOOKOUT TOWER.

By triangulation methods, the location of a fire may be quickly and accurately determined for any point within the forest reserves.

Rest Lake Ranger Station and tower 1912 operated by Ranger Herman Krueger



Ranger Fred Wilson meets Rest Lake Ranger Herman W. Krueger

westward cross country following stretches of old logging roads when they went my way and came out at the narrows between Spider and Manitowish Lakes, where the Highway 51 bridge is now located. A call brought a boat from what was then Buck's Resort. After a night in the guide shack, one of the guides rowed me to the north end of Spider Lake the next morning, and walking around Clear Lake I contacted Ranger Krueger. His crew was building a road around the north end of Rest Lake to connect with the old road to Manitowish.

A smoke was beginning to show in the west, so I walked down the Chicago and Northwestern track to the Powell siding and westward, and slept that night in a tent of a settler who had built his cabin where Bear Creek joins the Manitowish to form the North Fork of the Flambeau. After a breakfast at the small sawmill operation called Emerson, I found two small fires near Springstead Lake, which were extinguished with volunteer help. I stayed at a summer resort where the



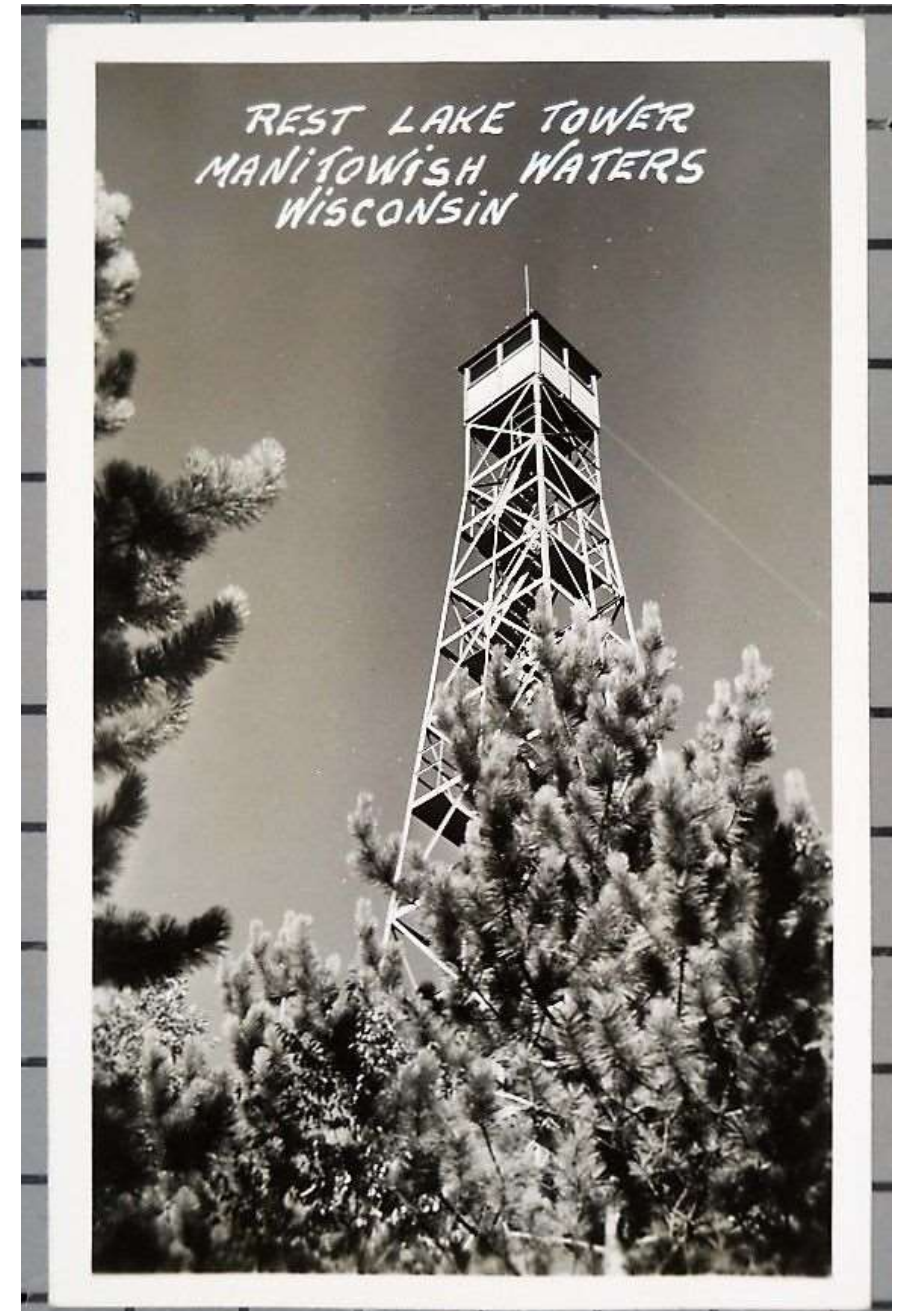
STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY. 1911-12		
Name.	Position.	Com- pen- sa- tion.
Unclassified.		
C. R. Van Hise.....	Chairman of board.....	Expenses
H. L. Russell.....	Member of board.....	Expenses
E. A. Birge.....	Member of board.....	Expenses
George Beyer.....	Member of board.....	Expenses
Exempt.		
E. M. Griffith.....	State forester.....	Per mo. \$300.00
Winnifred Baldwin.....	Stenographer.....	60.00
Competitive.		
F. B. Moody.....	Ass't state forester.....	166.66
Mildred Castle.....	Chief clerk.....	125.00
Anna V. Crane.....	Stenographer.....	75.00
Ellis M. Weaver.....	Forest ranger (with pony)..	115.00
Geo. H. Bailey.....	Forest ranger (with pony)..	90.00
Albert E. Doolittle.....	Forest ranger (with pony)..	90.00
Peter C. Christensen.....	Forest ranger (with pony)..	90.00
J. B. Cook.....	Forest ranger.....	75.00
Henry Freund.....	Forest ranger (with pony)..	90.00
Herman W. Krueger.....	Forest ranger.....	75.00
J. H. Krumm.....	Forest ranger.....	75.00
Frank J. Long.....	Forest ranger (with pony)..	90.00
John J. McDonald.....	Forest ranger.....	75.00
Phillip A. McDonald.....	Forest ranger.....	75.00
Fred G. Wilson.....	Forest ranger.....	75.00
W. D. Barnard.....	Forester.....	50.00
Peter Jacobs.....	Cruiser (head).....	8.00
J. Lucius.....	Cruiser.....	5.00
H. A. Johnson.....	Cruiser.....	5.00
C. R. Brooks.....	Cruiser.....	5.00
Neal Harrington.....	Forestry assistant, temp....	50.00
Wakelin McNeel.....	Asstt. temp., and board.....	40.00
O. L. Sponsler.....	Ass't. temp. and expenses...	100.00
Labor.		
51 laborers - occasional at \$1.15 to \$4.00 per day.....		

Rest Lake fire towers featured by the State Conservation Commission of Wisconsin.



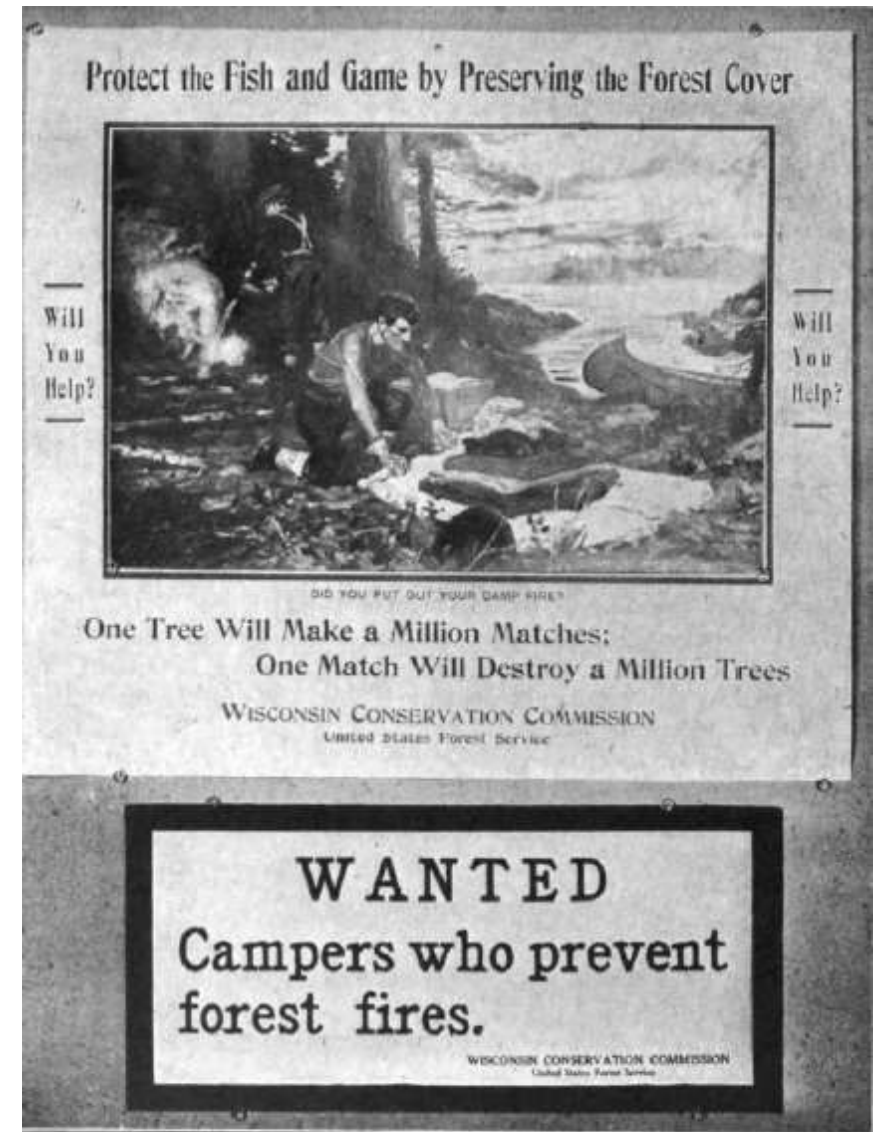
Old Rest lake tower.
New Rest lake stairway tower.

Ranger's view from the fire tower.



Fire towers were part of a multifaceted effort to prevent forest fires

Image removed due to limited permission to publish



FOREST FIRE PREVENTION PLACARDS DISTRIBUTED BY THE
CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

By 1950 Mercer Ranger William Carow elevated the media image of Smokey Bear into a character



Boulder Junction Ranger Station



Rest Lake Ranger Station
benefited from tree
planting in 1918



PLANTING CREW AT WORK. TROUT LAKE

COST OF PLANTING FOR THE STATE

Spring, 1918.

Oxley Ranger Station.

Trees Planted	216,100
Total cost of planting .	\$724.95
Cost per acre	\$3.35
No. acres planted	225

Saynor Ranger Station.

Trees planted	251,900
Total cost of planting .	\$1,379.20
Cost per acre	\$15.18
No. acres planted	252

Star Lake Ranger Station.

Trees planted	43,650
Total cost of planting .	\$260.80
Cost per acre	\$6.65
No. acres planted	43

Rest Lake Ranger Station.

Trees planted	7,300
Total cost of planting .	\$31.50
Cost per acre	\$4.50
No. acres planted	7

1914-1915 political battles ends the Dept. of Forestry

STATE FORESTRY LAND PURCHASES HELD INVALID BY SUPREME COURT

CONSTITUTION NOT PROPERLY
AMENDED, IS DECISION
WRITTEN BY JUSTICE
MARSHALL AGAINST
THE STATE.

"DIVERSION OF TRUST
FUNDS IS UNLAWFUL";
ACCOUNTING PROPOSED

W. M. Griffith, State Forester, Says

FORESTRY LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL SAYS HIGH COURT

*May Upset Other
Important Laws*

JUDGE SAMUEL HASTINGS NAMED
REFEREE TO MAKE
ACCOUNTING.

POSSIBILITIES.

The opinion expressed in some
quarters as a sequence of the su-
preme court decision in the for-
estry matter is quite as startling,
if taken to be well-founded, as the
pronouncement of the court on
that particular subject.

Lawyers are inclined to the be-
lief that perhaps the state-aid
highway system and the bases on
which rest respectively the state

QUESTIONS POINTS IN DECISION

CHIEF JUSTICE WINSLOW CON-
CURS IN JUDGMENT IN FOR-
ESTRY CASE BUT DIFFERS
WITH LINE OF REASONING

CURBS POWERS

JURIST SAYS LITTLE MORE
THAN SHELL OF REFORESTA-
TION AND AFFORESTATION
POLICY REMAINS AFTER DE-
CISION

GRIFFITH DRIVEN OUT OF OFFICE BY POLITICS

STATE FORESTER SAYS WORK OF
DEPARTMENT IS
RETARDED.

ASSERTS 360,000 ACRES
OF TREES ARE CONSERVED

Tells Natural History Society, here,
of Deal in Which Wisconsin
Was Swindled Out of
Timber Land.

"Too much politics, causing the prog-
ress of the work to be retarded, is the
reason I gave notice of my resignation
as state forester," said E. T. Griffith,
Madison, who spoke before members of
the Wisconsin Natural History society
last night in the public museum.

"State Was Swindled."

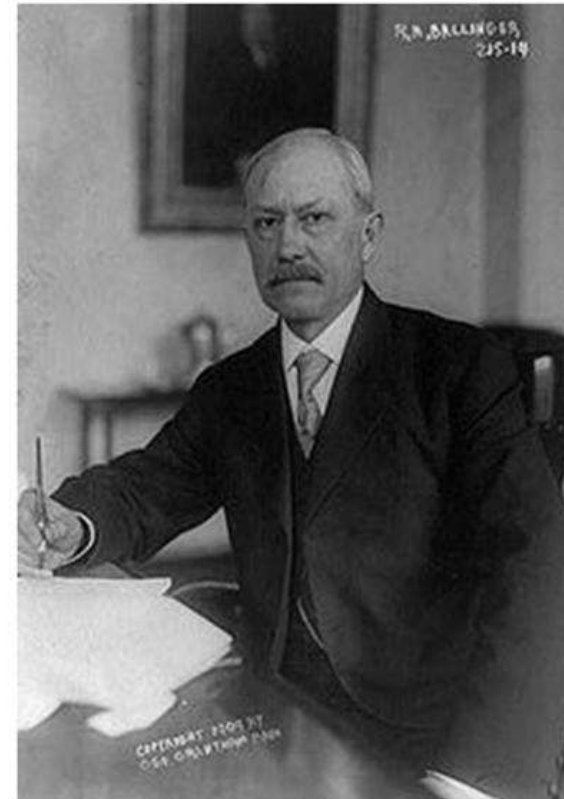
"Our state is rich in forests," said Mr.
Griffith. "It is one of the greatest in
the country. But continual interference
on the part of politicians has retarded

Milwaukee Free Press, Feb. 26, 1915

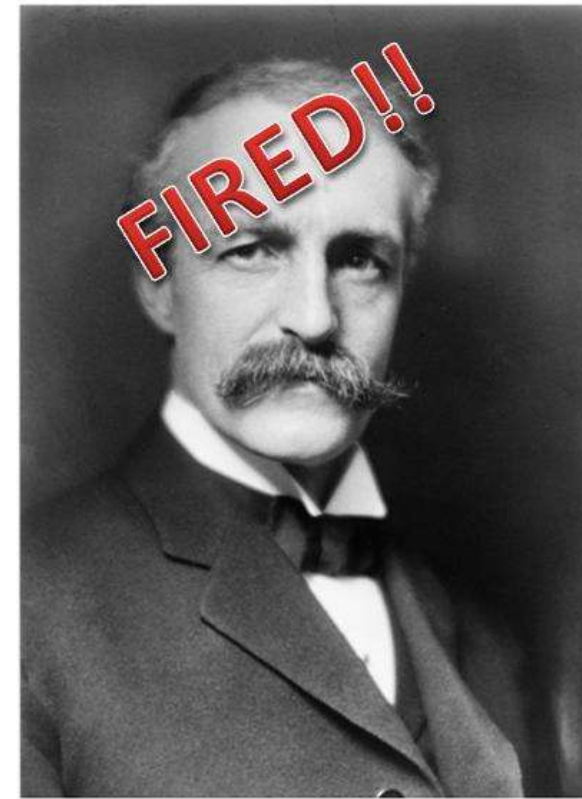
Wisconsin's forestry conflict mirrored national policy battles



President Taft protects Secretary Ballinger as Roosevelt lurks behind Chief Forester Pinchot



Richard Ballinger
Secretary of the Interior



Gifford Pinchot
head of the forestry division in the
Department of Agriculture

Starting in 1924 Wisconsin forestry programs shifted back to Griffith's model & also collaborated with the Federal Government

- 1924 the State Constitution was amended to allow state funds to promote purchase of forest lands up to 500,000 acres & created the Northern Highland State Forest.
- 1925 Wisconsin passed the Enabling Act which authorized the federal government to purchase land under the Federal Weeks Law of 1911.
- The National Forest Reservation Commission would need approval of county boards to ultimately purchase land creating the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forest.
- Ranger Fred Wilson returned to Wisconsin as a crusading forester, later drafting the 1929 Legislative Committee Report on Forestry & Public Lands that outlined how the 1927 Forest Crop Law and county zoning could allow counties to create their own forests.

Fred Wilson was a ranger under Griffith and ultimately published a history of Griffith's accomplishments in 1982

Wisconsin Conservation Hall of Fame



Frederick Wilson

Inducted, 1997



“As Wisconsin’s ‘Mr. Forestry,’ he attached a destiny to millions of acres of unwanted cutover and tax-delinquent land in the 1930s.”

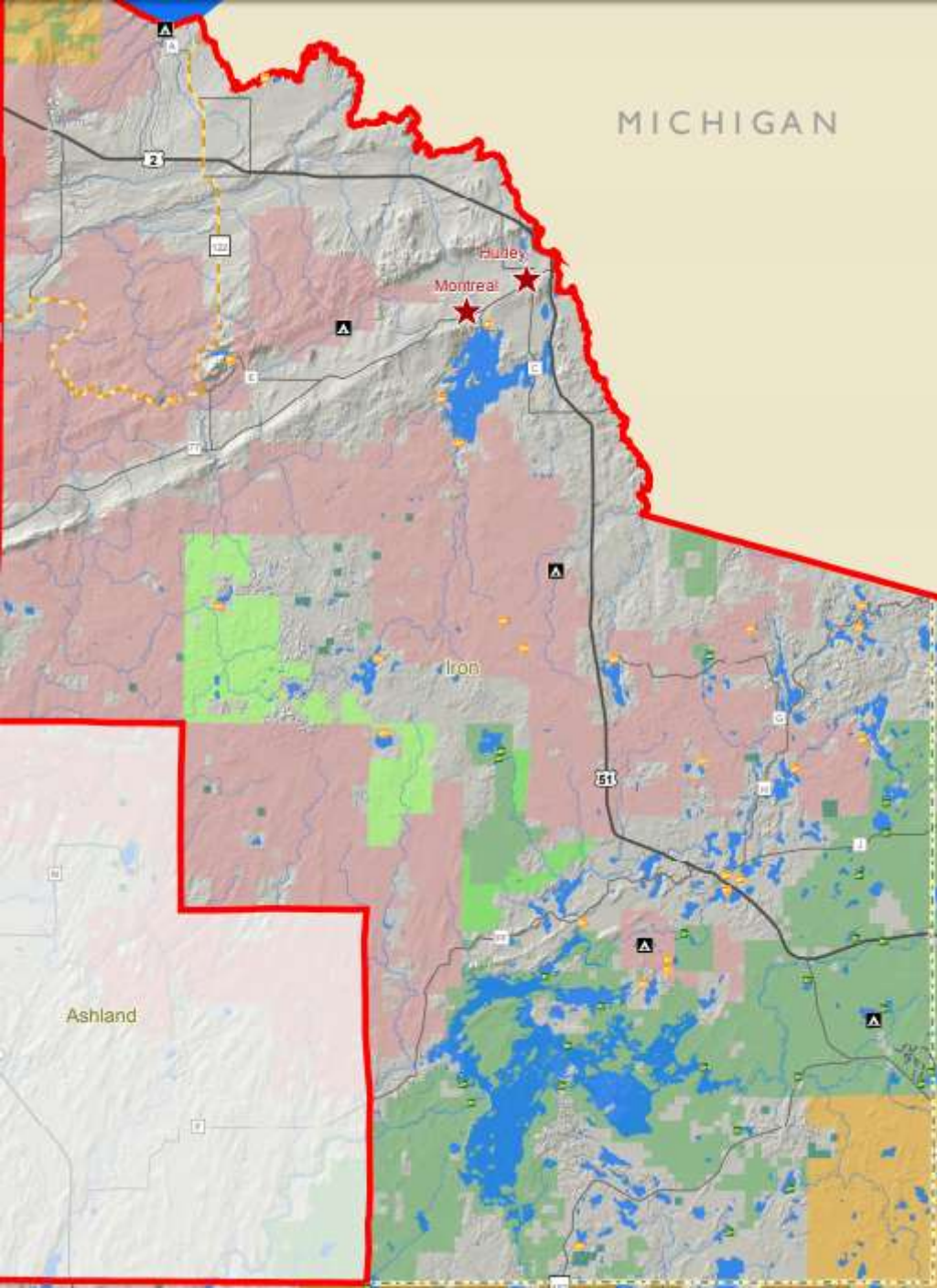
By 1929, counties and the Federal government began adding to public lands, ultimately creating 4.76 million acres of new reserves



Wisconsin enjoys 2.4 million acres of Federal forests.



There are county forests in 29 of Wisconsin's 72 counties, totaling more than 2.36 million acres.



the Iron County Forestry Office Conference Room, and will be reviewed. Contracts may be awarded to the successful bidders after bids are opened.

Bids submitted for this sale must include at least 10% of the total bid value. Bid Bond will be forfeited upon failure to sign contract by successful bidder. Bidders who previously have had Iron County timber sales contracts in default or suspended may be required to deposit 100% of the total bid value.

We will be accepting bid deposits for these contracts under these conditions:

1. A check, certified check or money order in an amount that is equal to **10%** of the TOTAL bid value. If you are selected as the successful bidder your bid deposit will be used towards the sale Performance Bond.
2. Irrevocable Letters of Credit will NOT BE ACCEPTED for a bid deposit.
3. **No Surety Bonds** will be accepted.
4. **If you plan to replace the bid deposit check included in your bid with an irrevocable letter of credit, please indicate that in writing on your bid form. Be aware that our department will hold your check for a maximum of Twenty (20) days, then it will be cashed. If your check is returned due to insufficient funds you will not receive a contract for that sale tract.**

If you have any questions about any of the above conditions, please contact the Iron County Forestry Department Office at (715) 561 - 2697.

Successful bidders in this bid opening will be required to submit proof that they are in compliance with Wisconsin requirements for Worker's Compensation Insurance coverage for their employees upon award of contract; and proof that any subcontractors working on their sales are also in compliance with those requirements as a condition of their timber sales contracts.

Successful bidders in this bid opening will be required to ensure that the actual logging contractor *and any subcontractor* complies with the training standard as adopted by the Wisconsin SFI® Implementation Committee (SIC). **Documentation confirming completion of the training standard (FISTA Certificate of completion) will be required upon award of contract.**

Please note: Iron County Forestry Department policy requires that each cut stick with a small end diameter of ten or more inches, and a length of eight or more feet, and a grade of number three (3) or

The Iron County Forest (pink area) is over 170,000 acres and is the 3rd largest county forest in Wisconsin

The Wisconsin public land puzzle. Note how the pieces fit, creating over 5 million acres of public lands in Northern Wisconsin



1933 quote from Vilas
County courthouse
that affirms the
impact of Griffith's
leadership,
scholarship and vision

Just before noon on November 16, 1933 in the courthouse at Eagle River, Vilas County had also adopted its zoning ordinance, and the chairman announced that unless some member had new business, a motion to adjourn was in order. Whereupon Ole Rimson rose to his full height, and in the soft voice often characteristic of huge men, spoke:

Mr. Chairman: One fact remains to be noted. We have just adopted a land use ordinance; we have our county forest, the first state forest has developed, and the plantation at Star Lake has become an attraction; we have industry forests owned by paper companies, and our recreation resources draw thousands, not only in summer. We have done everything Mr. Griffith advocated: He should have had our support.

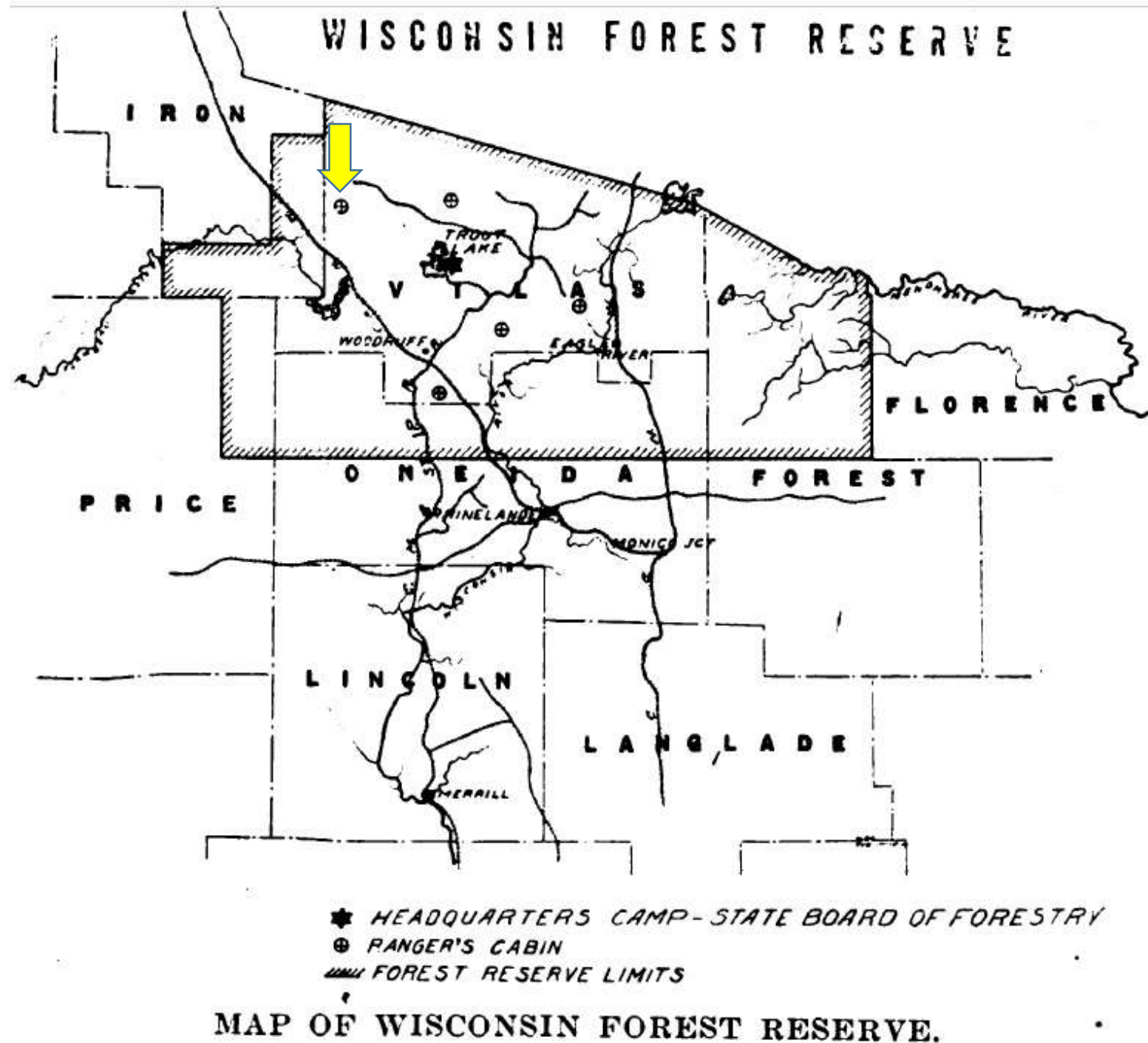
Oneida county leadership, who strongly opposed Griffith's forestry model, ultimately conceded to his insights and practices

Rocky, hilly, sandy jack pine barrens [weren't suitable for farming]. Griffith at the head of the forestry department years ago told us what we would have to do with this and like areas, but we laughed at him and threw him out of office, now we are finding Griffith was right, he was far-sighted enough to see just what was going to happen to us. This land as a Federal Forest is going to be worth more to Wisconsin than the few struggling farms that may locate there in years to come.⁷⁰

Angus MacDonald of Three Lakes, a resort owner, 1925

From "Our Living Ancestors" by John Bates

Rest Lake Ranger Station was foundational to the creation of Wisconsin public lands



3. 1914-1916 court battles regarding Rest Lake Dam operations



1902 article illustrating the impact of radical water level changes on fishing



The water is reported roily at Turtle Lake at the present time, and the muscallunge fishing is not thought to be good there. The Manitowish waters offer very good fishing when the dams leave the lakes and streams in their normal condition.

In 1914, MW residents became environmental activists litigating the Chippewa & Flambeau Improvement Co.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN
BEING THE REPORTS OF THE VARIOUS
STATE OFFICERS, DEPARTMENTS
AND INSTITUTIONS
For the Fiscal Term Ending June 30, 1914

VOLUME 5



MADISON
DEMOCRAT PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTER
1916

438

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN.

IN RE DETERMINING THE HIGH WATER MARK TO BE ESTABLISHED ON THE REST LAKE RESERVOIR OPERATED BY THE CHIPPEWA AND FLAMBEAU IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Submitted June 19, 1914. Decided Nov. 24, 1914.

Complaint was made that the adoption of the high and low water marks suggested by the Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Co. for its Rest Lake reservoir would result in injury to petitioners' property and to the fish of the lakes involved, and a further hearing was requested. It was alleged that a wide variation

Hearings were held throughout our community

affected. Hearings were therefore held on June 18 and 19, 1914, at George W. Buck's Spider Lake resort, and at numerous other points on the lakes tributary to the dam in question. At these hearings the Chippewa and Flambeau Improvement Company was represented by *W. L. Davis, Guy Waldo* and *C. B. Stewart*, and numerous property holders appeared in their own behalf.



Grassroots efforts led to a favorable decision for Manitowish Waters' residents

Pursuant to notice, a further hearing was held on May 19, 1915, at Madison, the appearances being as follows: Charles McPherson for the Chippewa & Flambeau Improvement Com-P.U.R.1915F.

pany, Charles M. Morris for F. L. Carpenter, Dr. H. E. Fox on his own behalf, and Roy Buck on behalf of the town of Flambeau.

On July 23, 1915, the case was argued orally before the entire Commission by Charles McPherson, George D. Van Dyke, and Charles M. Morris, and briefs were submitted.

The great damage done to the property owners along the lakes is through the variation in levels and the action of ice and frost. When the level is at 10 feet, heavy winds cause especially disastrous effects, as there is no shore at that level to protect the banks, which are mainly of a sandy composition and easily washed away. In places the old shore lines have disappeared, leaving perpendicular embankments 10, 12, and 15 feet high. The gradual disappearance of what are now islands was fully shown by the testimony. It was also testified that a variation

large areas, at time of maximum level, the fish extend over these lands, and when the levels are lowered are either caught there or their spawn is left there and destroyed. In consideration of

After MW residents also won the appeal by Chippewa & Flambeau Improvement Co., the Rest Lake Dam dispute was settled by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin

Wisconsin. Supreme Court
WISCONSIN REPORTS /
164

CASES DETERMINED
IN THE
SUPREME COURT
OF
WISCONSIN

SEPTEMBER 22, 1916 — JANUARY 16, 1917

APPEAL from a judgment of the circuit court for Dane county: E. RAY STEVENS, Circuit Judge. *Affirmed.*

The plaintiff is a corporation authorized by ch. 640, Laws 1911, to maintain a system of water reservoirs on the headwaters of the Chippewa and Flambeau rivers. It acquired and owned a dam in the Manitowish river at the outlet of Rest lake, which had been built in 1888. September 10, 1915, the defendant *Commission* made an order requiring that said dam should be maintained and operated so that at no season should the maximum head of water therein exceed eight feet six inches, nor be less than five feet six inches, except when the reservoir was covered with ice, when it might be lowered to a head of two feet six inches.

The ownership of the dam was clarified

Chippewa & F. Imp. Co. v. Railroad Comm. 164 Wis. 105.

lake dam was constructed in 1888 and was capable of retaining a sixteen-foot head of water. The water area affected by the dam is about eight square miles and includes a number of connected lakes. The dam was built by the Chippewa River Improvement and Log Driving Company under a legislative charter granted by ch. 449, Laws 1887, to Charles H. Henry, and by him assigned to said company. By this act Henry and his assigns were authorized to improve the Flambeau river "for log-driving purposes" by building and maintaining dams and other structures, including a dam at the place in question, the same to be operated for the use and benefit of all persons desiring to navigate the stream with sawlogs. They

Early dam operations were quantified

The dam was used for log-driving purposes until the year 1904, although few logs were driven after the year 1897; then the driving of logs ceased entirely on the river and the dam necessarily ceased to be used for such purposes.

During the log-driving years a head of about sixteen feet of water was obtained about the middle of April, when the driving would begin, and the drives would be finished about July 1st, when the water would be drawn down to about the natural level, where it would remain for a period of one to four months. In 1901 the dam began to be used for reservoir purposes to some extent and was so used until it was sold to the plaintiff in 1912. During these three years the maxi-

Environmental damage from dam operations proved to be substantial

shore line several feet at a time. During the year the water level has been maintained as high as ten feet. At this level there is no shore line, and the disastrous effects upon shore property are only too plainly visible. When the banks give away, large trees fall into the water. → In one instance, thirty large green timber trees were counted lying in the lake where the shore had been taken away this year. ←

“The great damage done to the property owners along the lakes is through the variation in levels and the action of ice and frost. When the level is at ten feet heavy winds cause especially disastrous effects, as there is no shore at that level to protect the banks, which are mainly of a sandy composition and easily washed away. In places the old shore lines have





The community of Manitowish Waters prevailed with an operating order similar to today's practices

122 SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN. [Oct.

Chippewa & F. Imp. Co. v. Railroad Comm. 164 Wis. 105.

voir area ; and when it is held that no prescriptive rights were obtained by the plaintiff when it purchased the dam which can interfere with the order, it seems that all questions as to the supposed taking of property without due process of law disappear. As already indicated, there is in our judgment no invasion of legislative or judicial power in the making of the order, and we are unable to say that the order is in any way unreasonable.

By the Court.—Judgment affirmed.

4. Depression era Fish Hatcheries

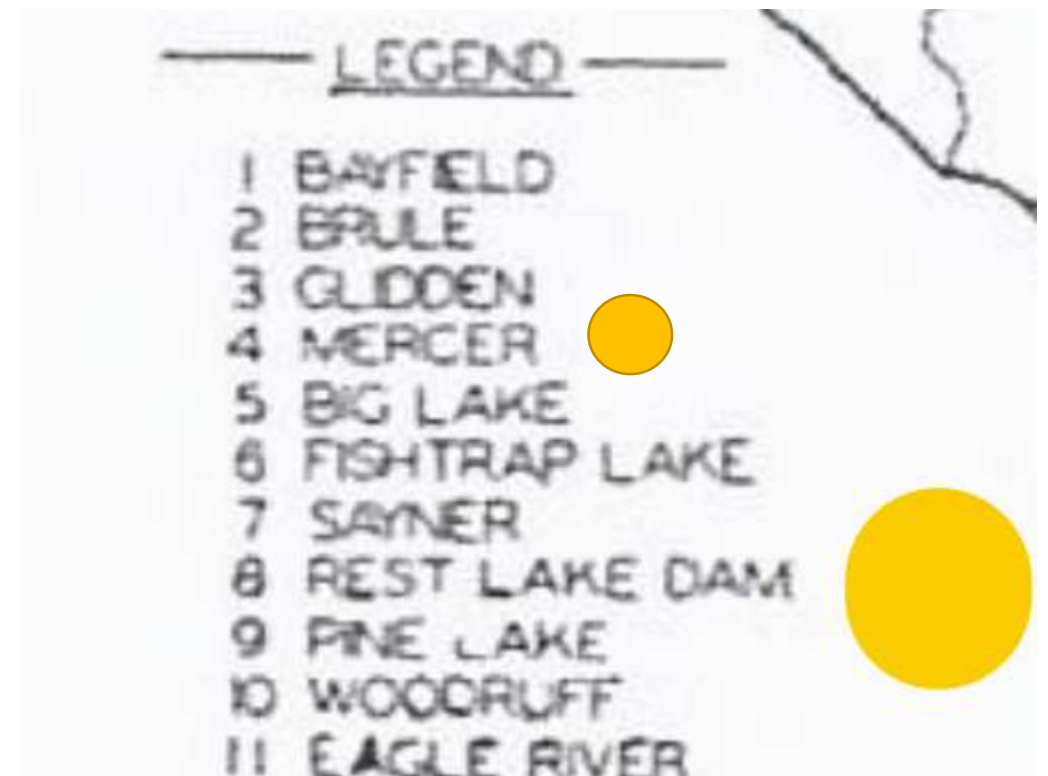
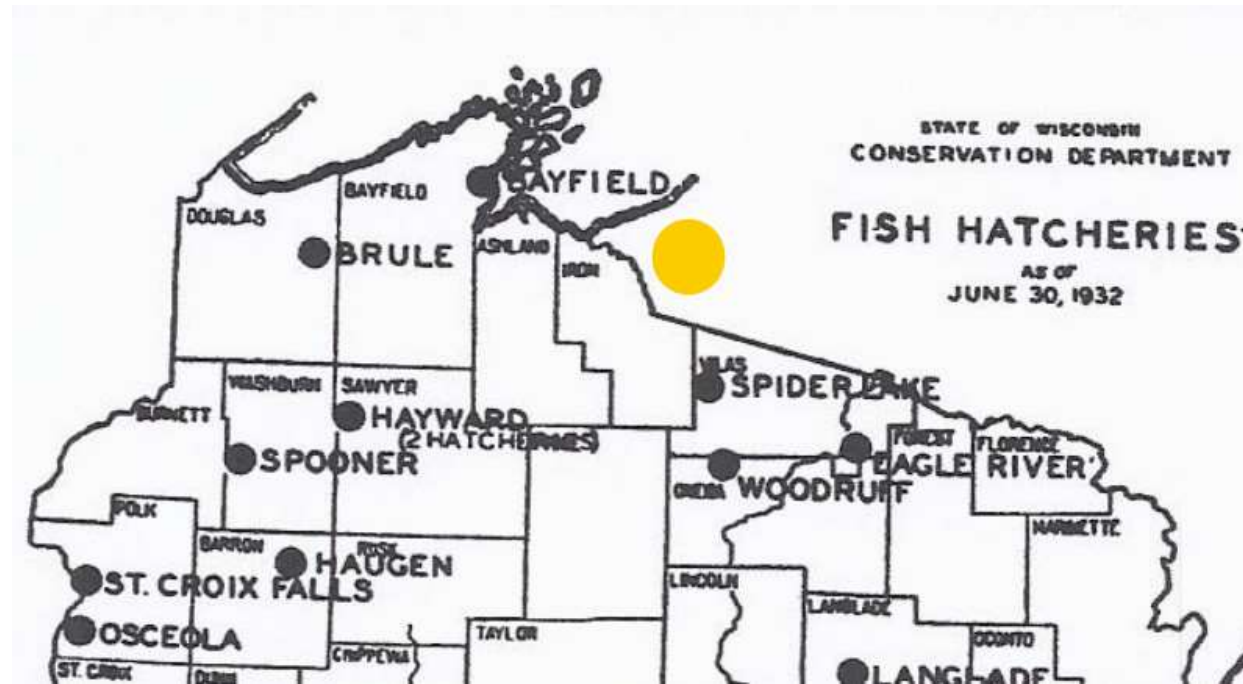


The Depression caused the state to shift fish hatchery operations

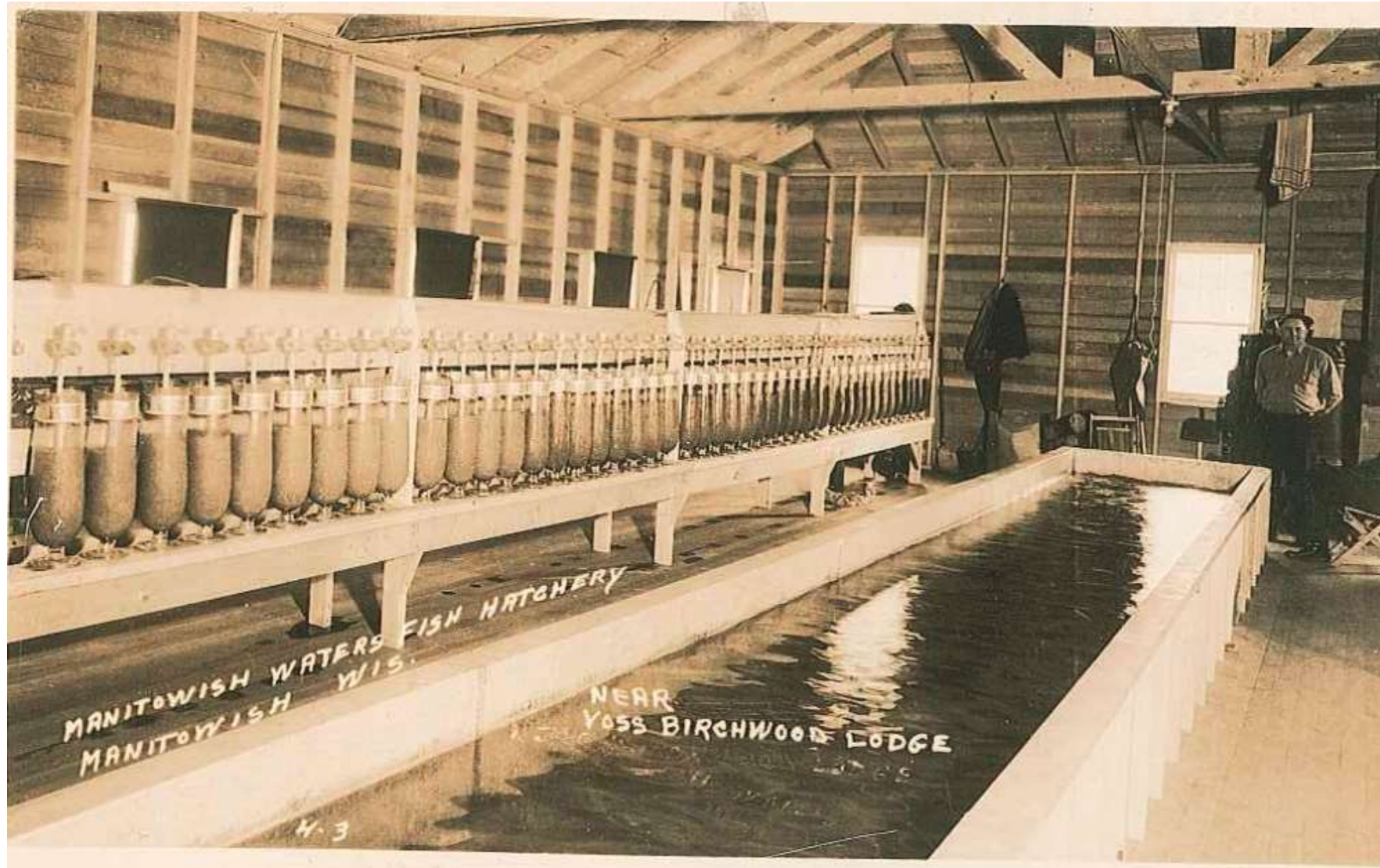
Note 1929 Fish Hatcheries in Northern Wisconsin



In 1932 Spider or Rest Lake Fish Hatchery led the way for municipal hatcheries. By 1936, over a half dozen new hatcheries followed the MW model.



Operating below the Rest Lake Dam the MW fish hatchery proved to be a solution in sustaining key resources



The fish hatchery became a powerful symbol of local achievements and pride



Community members used fyke nets to safely capture fish to harvest the fish eggs and milt to hatch fry



The spawning fish were safely released

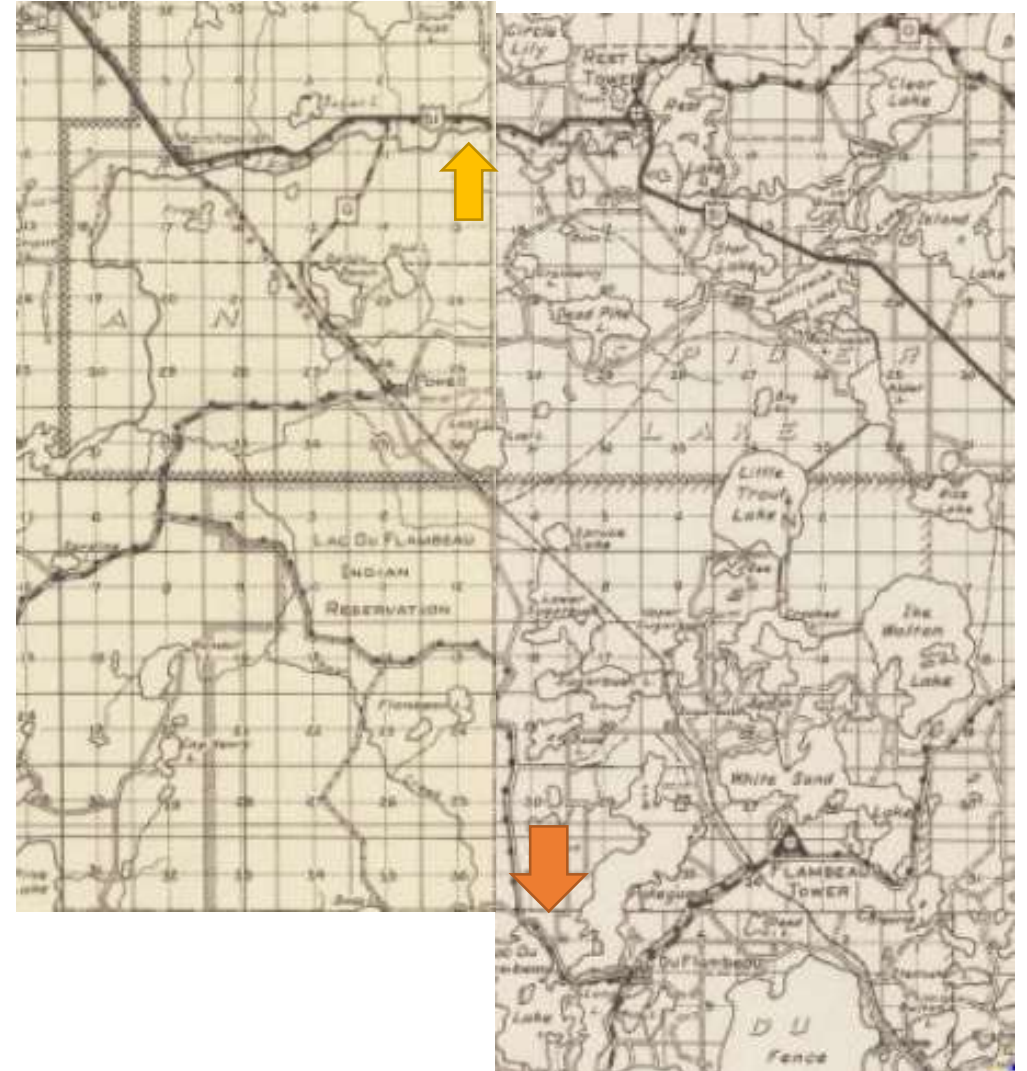


Mercer Hatchery on the Turtle Flambeau Flowage followed the example of Manitowish Waters

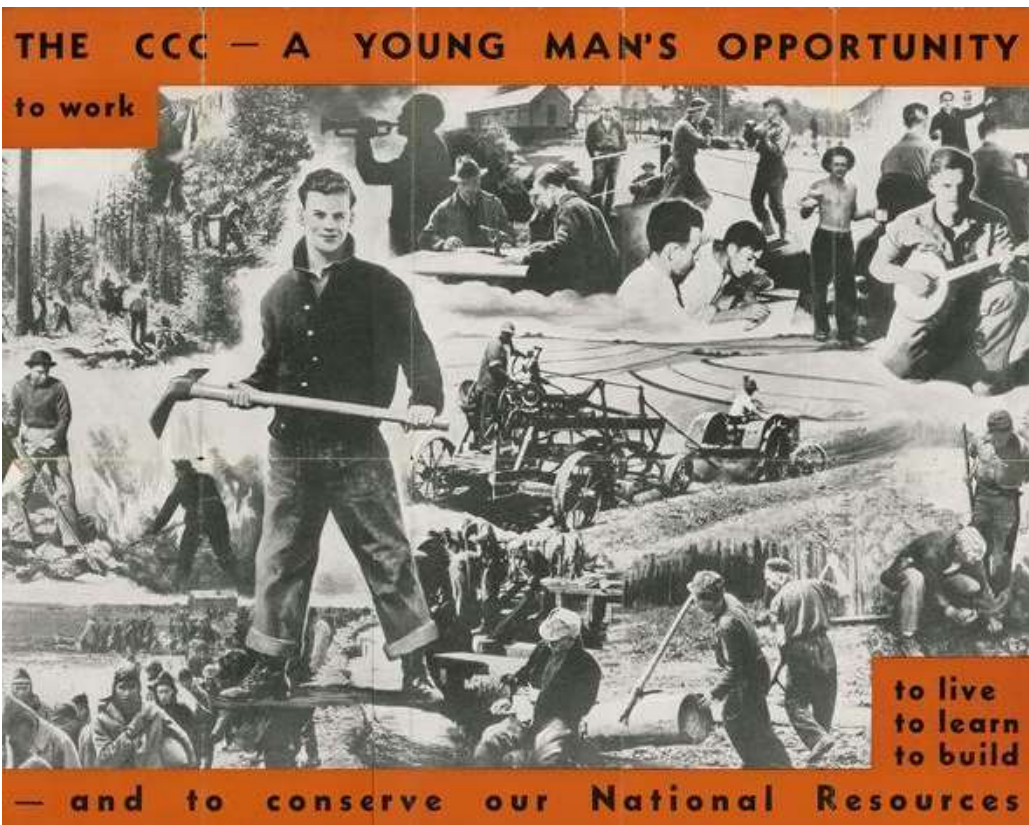


5. During the Depression CCC Camps offered hope to families and environmental revitalization

In the 1930's and 40's CCC Camps were segregated. Manitowish Waters proximity to both an Indian Division CCC Camp in Lac Du Flambeau and a white CCC Camp along the Manitowish River illustrates the regional diversity of environmental stewardship.



The Manitowish River CCC or Camp Mercer gave young men from ages 18-24 room, board, education and important work





Co. 660
CAMP MERCER-S-79
Manitowish, Wis.



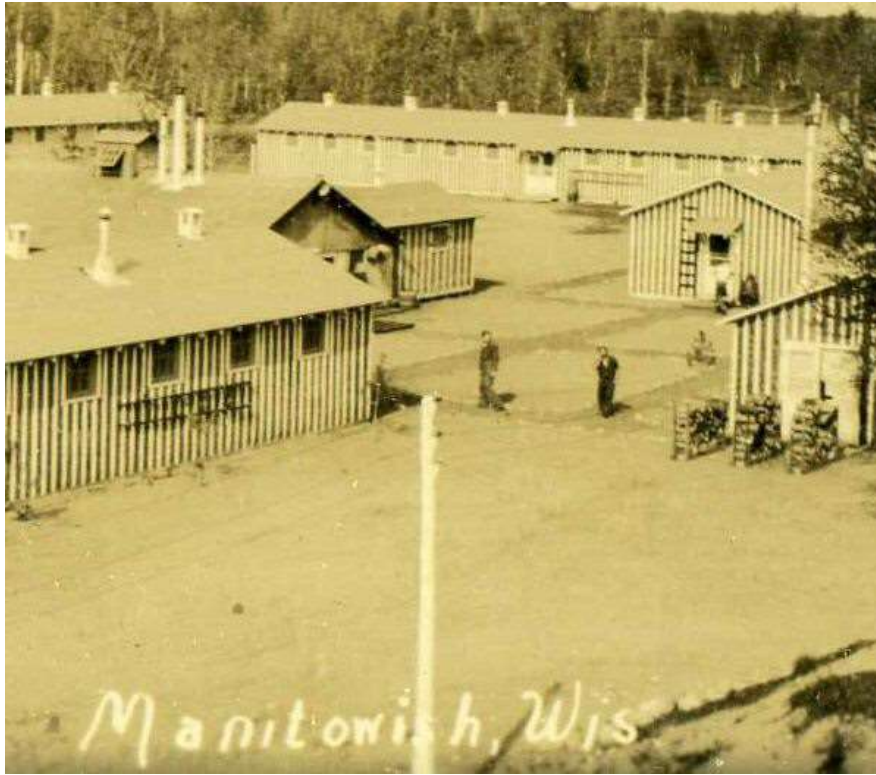
Co. 660th, one of the early CCC Camps enjoyed a remote and beautiful setting to construct a sprawling campus



Manitowish Water's residents supported and frequented U.S. CCC Co.660



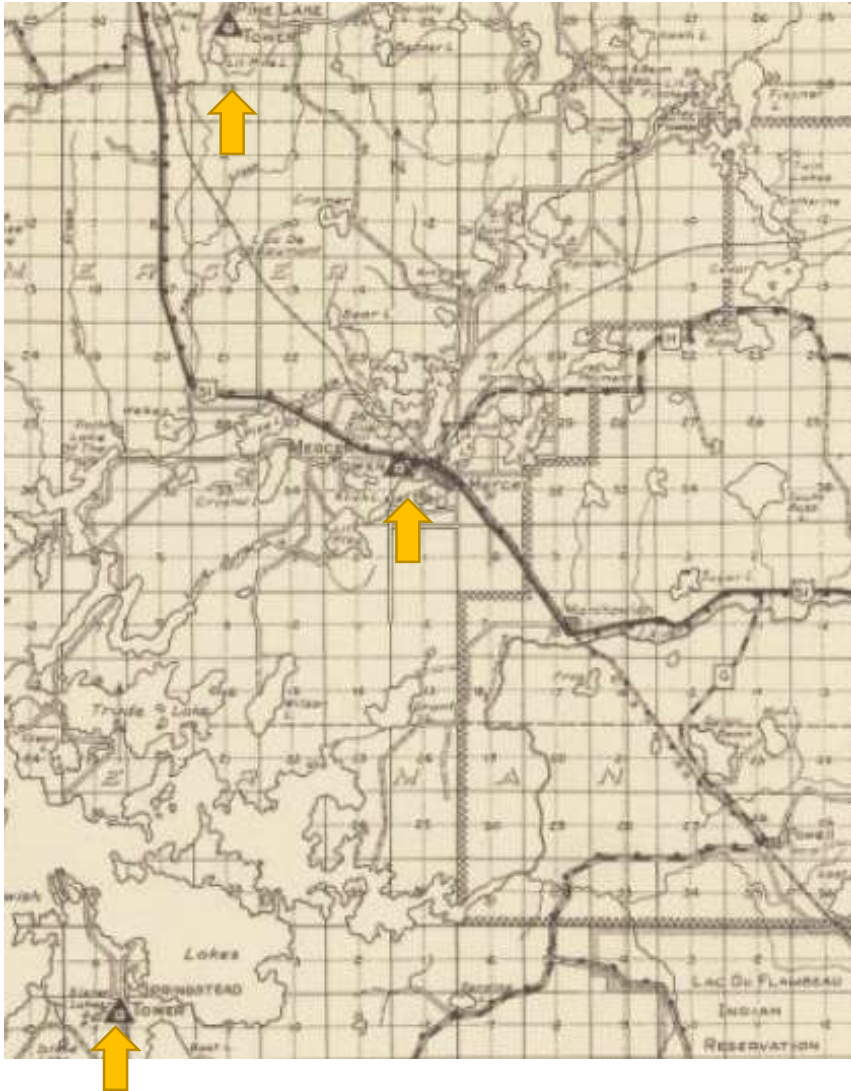
CCC Camps tended to be located in remote areas near a railroad depot in rural America



A distant dynamite shack is the only remaining structure from Co. 660



Building Depression era fire towers were part of the CCC accomplishments



FORESTRY PROJECTS

Camp Mercer, being situated on the banks of the beautiful Manitowish in the heart of the lake and forest regions, necessarily was assigned many and varied work projects.

The work project set-up at the start of the camp program consisted of: Thirty-six miles of telephone line construction; seventy miles of telephone line maintenance, 5,000 acres of fire hazard reduction, twelve miles of roadside clean-up, fifty-one miles of stream improvement; sixty-two miles of fire lane construction; and thirty-three miles of fire lake maintenance.

This camp has completed the following work during the period June 20, 1933, to May 14, 1937: Forty-six miles of fire lane construction; five fire lookout towers constructed; one million trees planted: Norway, White, and Jack Pine, lake improvement of twenty-one lakes; transplanting of fish, fire suppression, fire pre-suppression, and fire prevention all season.

Construction was an important duty of the Co. 660 CCC



Few understand that education was delivered at CCC Camps both in the field and by coursework supported by libraries



In Wisconsin, 6 bands of Ojibwa and 1 band of Ho Chunk participated in CCC-Indian Division projects



THE CCC INDIAN DIVISION

Aid for depressed Americans, 1933-1942

Lac Du Flambeau CCC-Indian Division(CCC-ID) Camp operated differently than traditional CCC Camps, expanding the age range of participants and allowing tribal direction of projects



Tribal leadership and other agencies targeted projects that fit community needs

<i>Physical Improvement</i>	<i>Development of Natural Resources</i>
bridge maintenance and construction	fish hatchery
fire tower maintenance	lake development
water supply systems	seeding wild rice lakes
trail maintenance and construction	forest planting
minor road maintenance and graveling	forest stand improvement
hazard reduction	white pine blister rust control
telephone installation	fire fighting
ditch drainage	fire prevention
dam construction and maintenance	firebreak construction and maintenance
garage, cabin, warehouse, CCC-ID camp building construction	public camp ground and picnic ground development
razing undesirable structures	stream development
restoration of historic structures	wildlife preservation
signs, markers, monuments— construction and maintenance	map making and miscellaneous surveys

The LDF CCC-ID Camp was featured in a government film promoting program success. <https://youtu.be/JbKIPSdjlh0>



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The Office of Indian Affairs selected the LDF CCC-ID as an exemplar operation, illustrating the strength of the CCC-ID program



Importantly families benefited dramatically, and LDF CCC-ID engagement and earnings were the highest

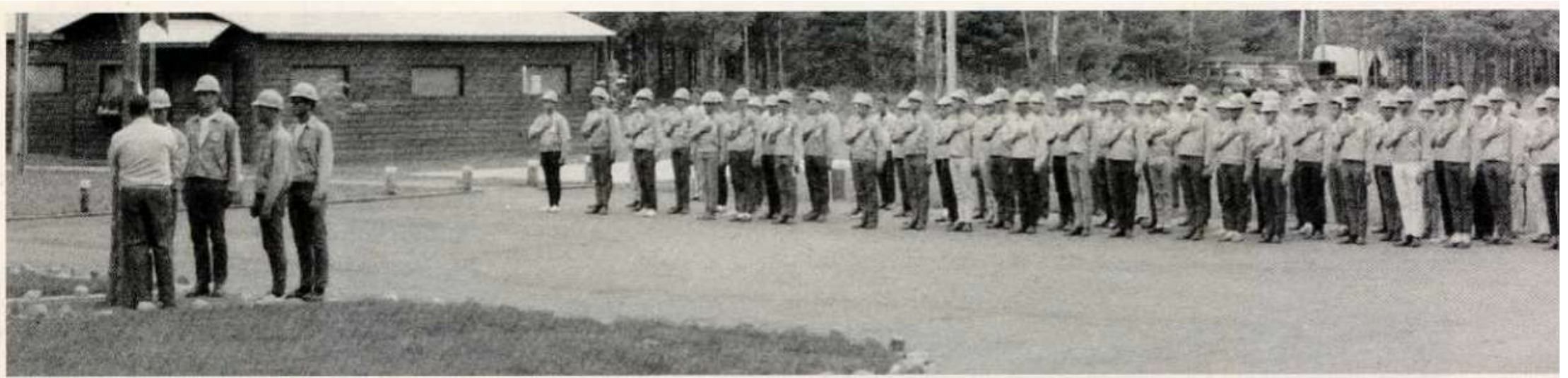
In more personal terms, employment data from four reservations suggests how many Chippewa families must have benefited from opportunities afforded by the CCC-ID:¹⁶

<i>Reservation</i>	<i>Average Number of Men Employed per Month in 1937</i>	<i>Average Number of Families Benefited</i>	<i>Total Money Spent on Indian Labor up to March 31, 1937</i>
Bad River	43	40	\$ 82,211
Lac Court Oreilles	44	40	\$105,000
Lac du Flambeau	83	75	\$178,324
Keweenaw Bay	35	30	\$ 43,350

Fire tower construction and fire prevention were one of the many projects completed by the LDF CC-ID

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6. Wisconsin Youth Conservation Corps



Governor Gaylord Nelson created Wisconsin Youth Conservation Corps in 1961 as part of his environmental leadership



Statehouse Lake Wisconsin Youth Conservation Camp was one of original three state camps which opened in 1961.



Cleaning cabins at Statehouse Lake Camp.

As testament to the success of Wisconsin's YCC program, in the 1970s the federal government established its own youth conservation program, modeled on Wisconsin's program. The Youth Conservation Corps proved so successful that Congress expanded it and made it a permanent national endeavor on September 3, 1974.

Youth Conservation Corps

Work, Learn, Play, and Grow

We need you! Get paid to accomplish needed conservation work on public lands. Work on historic structures, restore native species, disappearing trails, and the eradication of invasive species.



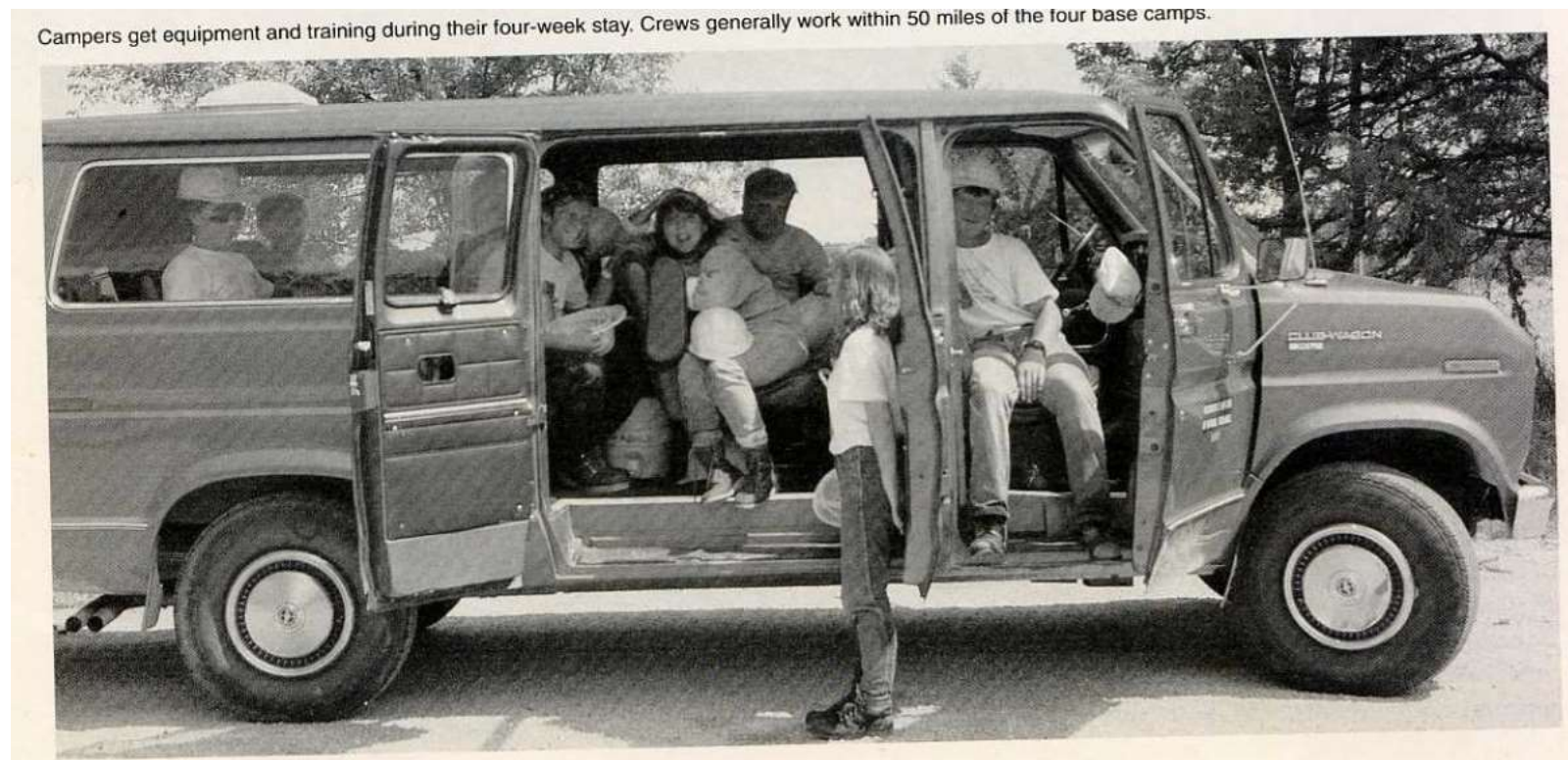
“Robert Brismaster, Statehouse Lakes Camp Director for many years, stressed that the original intent was to get work done in an outdoor atmosphere.”



Youth ages 15-18 worked at least 32 hours per week and enjoyed room, board and recreation at Statehouse Lake




The simple truth of the matter," said DNR's last YCC Chief, Ray Hendrikse, "is that without the assistance of the youth camps, development, restoration and maintenance of state parks, wildlife areas, forests, streams and lakes would be severely reduced.



The legacy of YCC continues in Wisconsin and the nations

2018 Conservation Camps

- **WI Land+Water Youth Conservation Camp** will held June 18-22, 2018 for students entering grades 9-12 for the 2018/2019 school year. Camp will be held at North Lakeland Discovery Center, 215 County Hwy. W, Manitowish Waters, WI. For more information contact: Kim Warkentin at kim@wisconsinlandwater.org, 608-441-2677.  [Click here to view the](#)



Joining the Youth Conservation Corps



DURATION: 2 minutes, 8 seconds