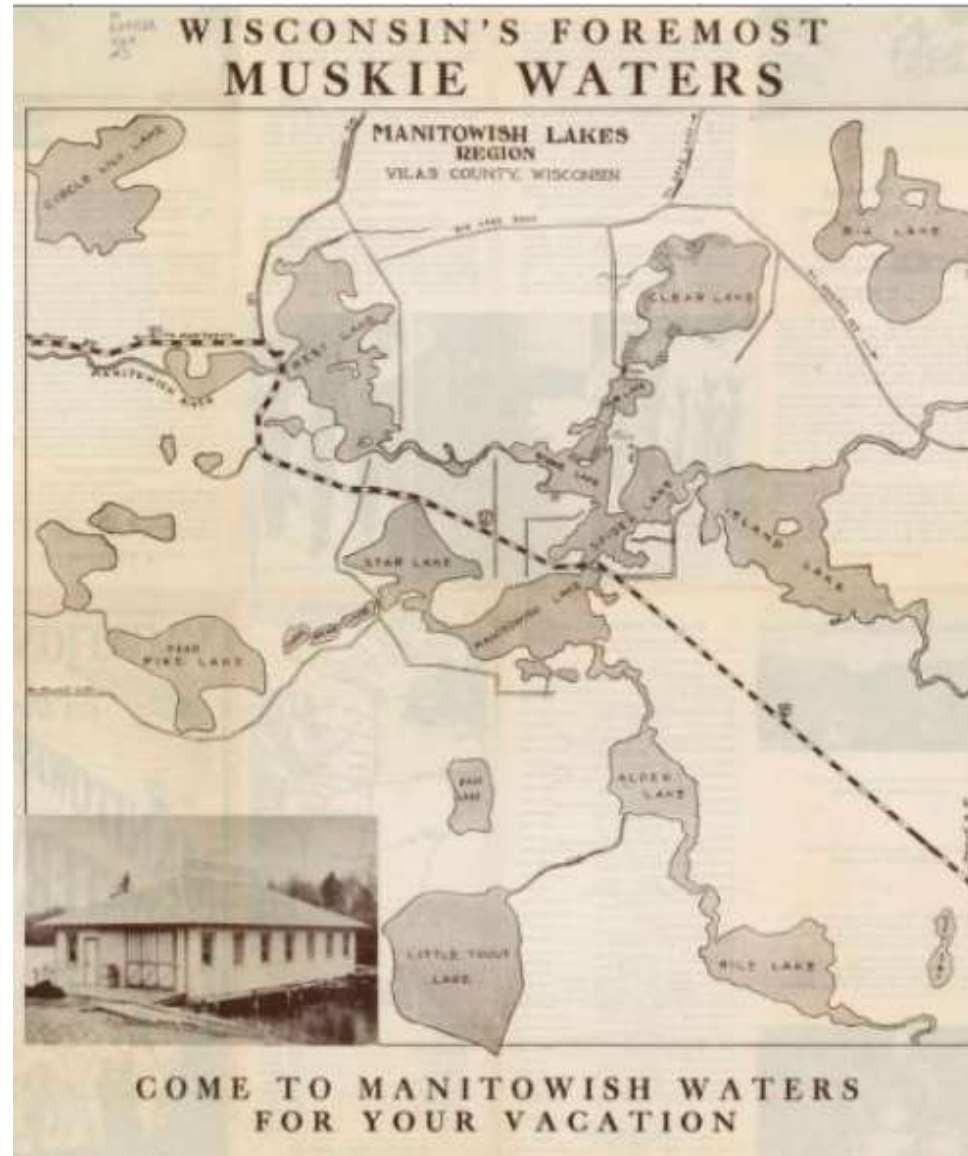
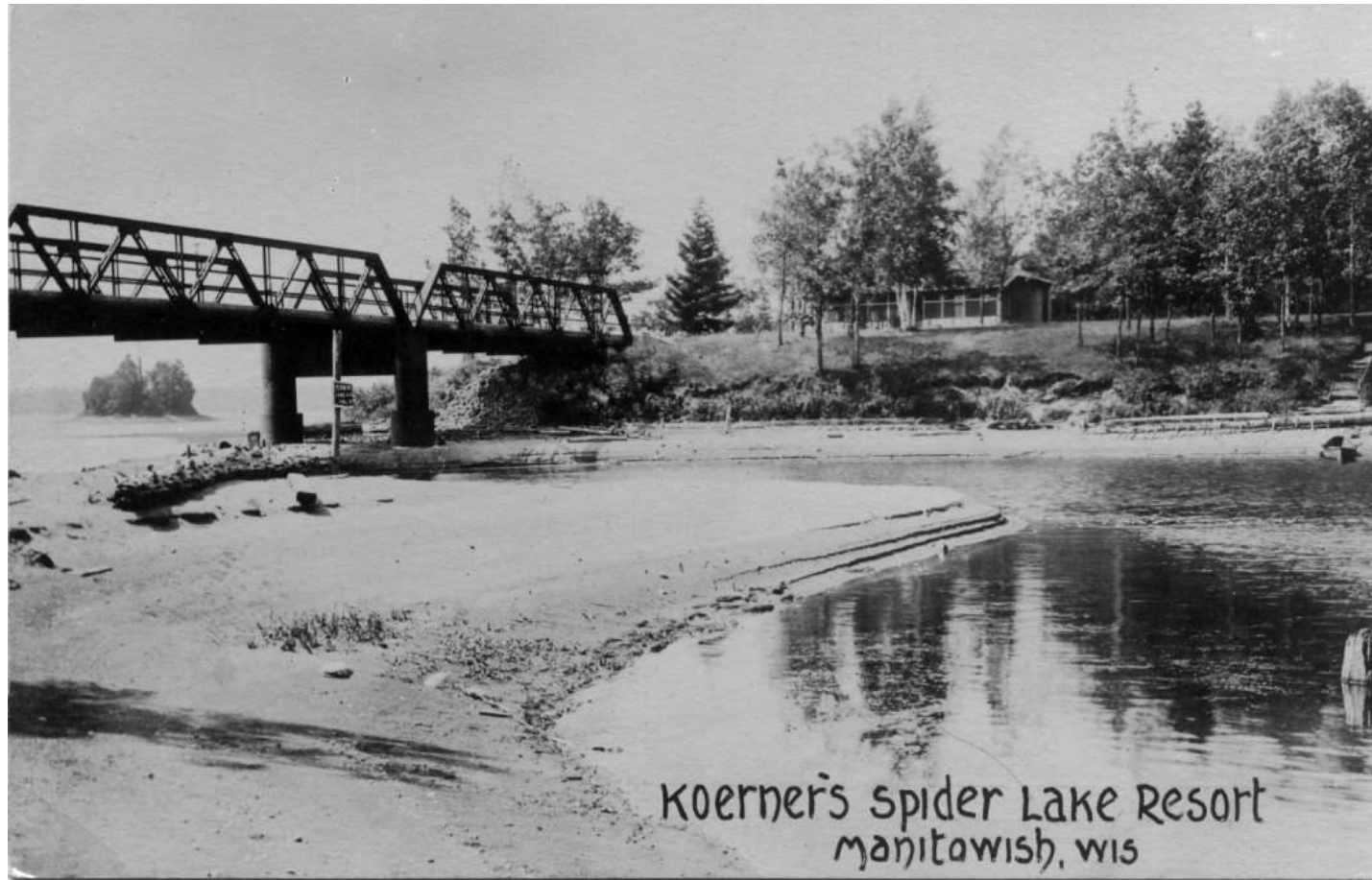


# Manitowish Waters Historic Mysteries



The Manitowish Waters Historic Mystery Project will reveal unsolved mysteries from all lakes connected to the chain through the Trout and Manitowish Rivers. These mysteries continue to challenge those interested in documenting and clarifying the robust history of Manitowish Waters.

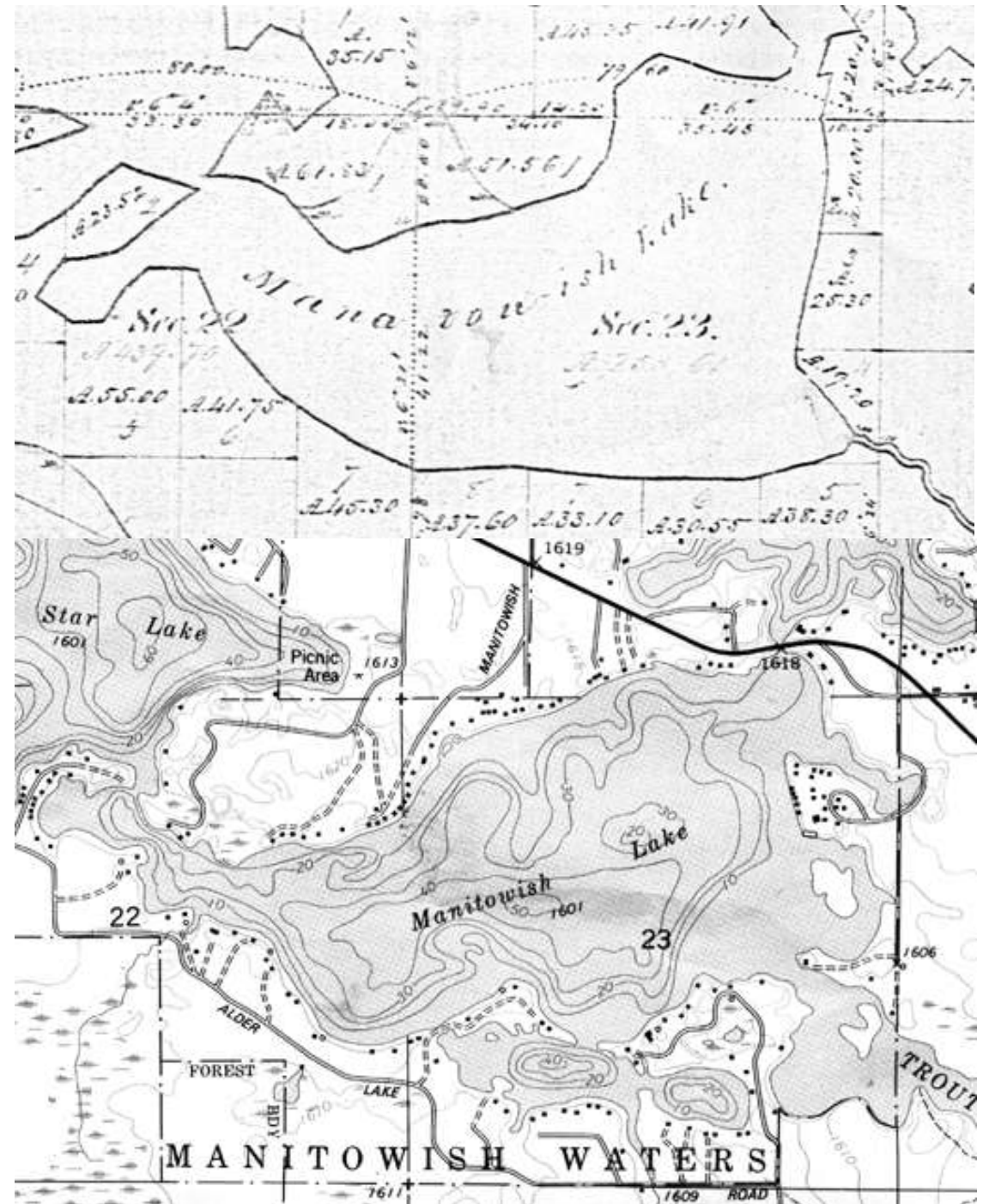


Koerner's Spider Lake Resort  
Manitowish, Wis

Because Manitowish Waters has a well documented early history only three lakes will be selectively explored in the third presentation



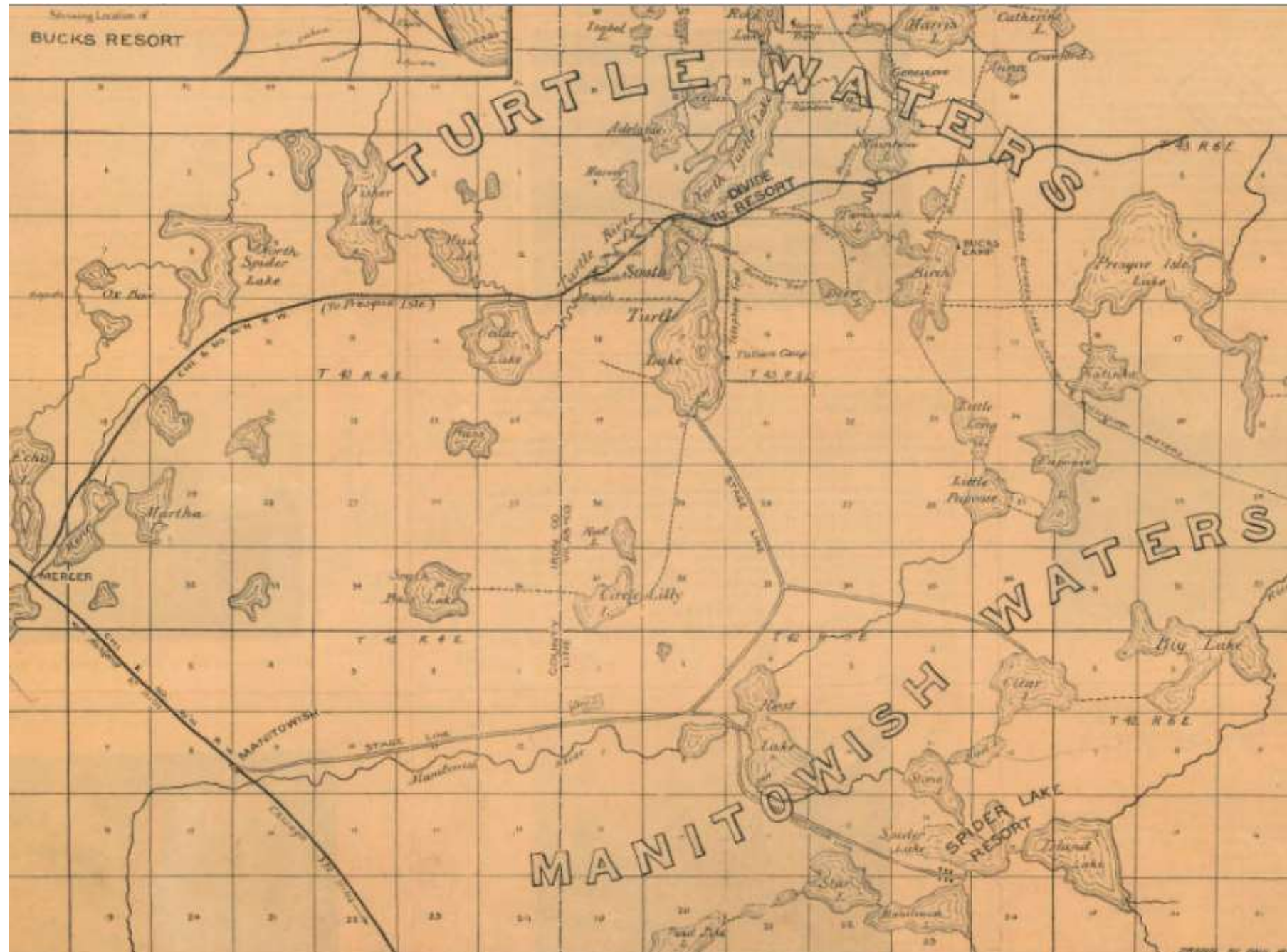
# Manitowish Lake 1862 Original Survey map



Manitowish Lake defines a large northern Wisconsin tributary of the Chippewa River



The name  
“Manitowish  
Waters” was  
branded in  
1905 by the  
Buck family



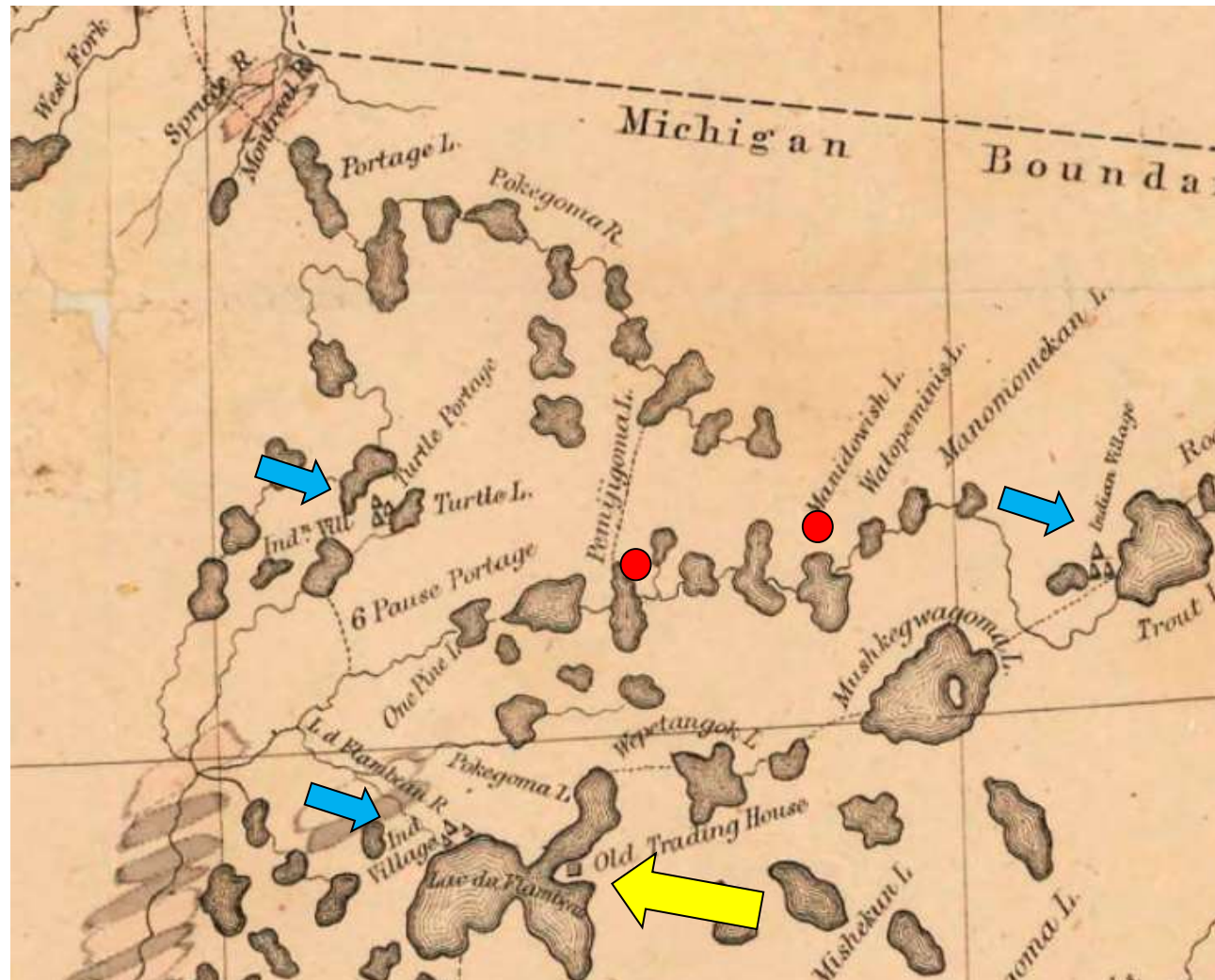
# Manitowish and Spider Lakes from 1930's



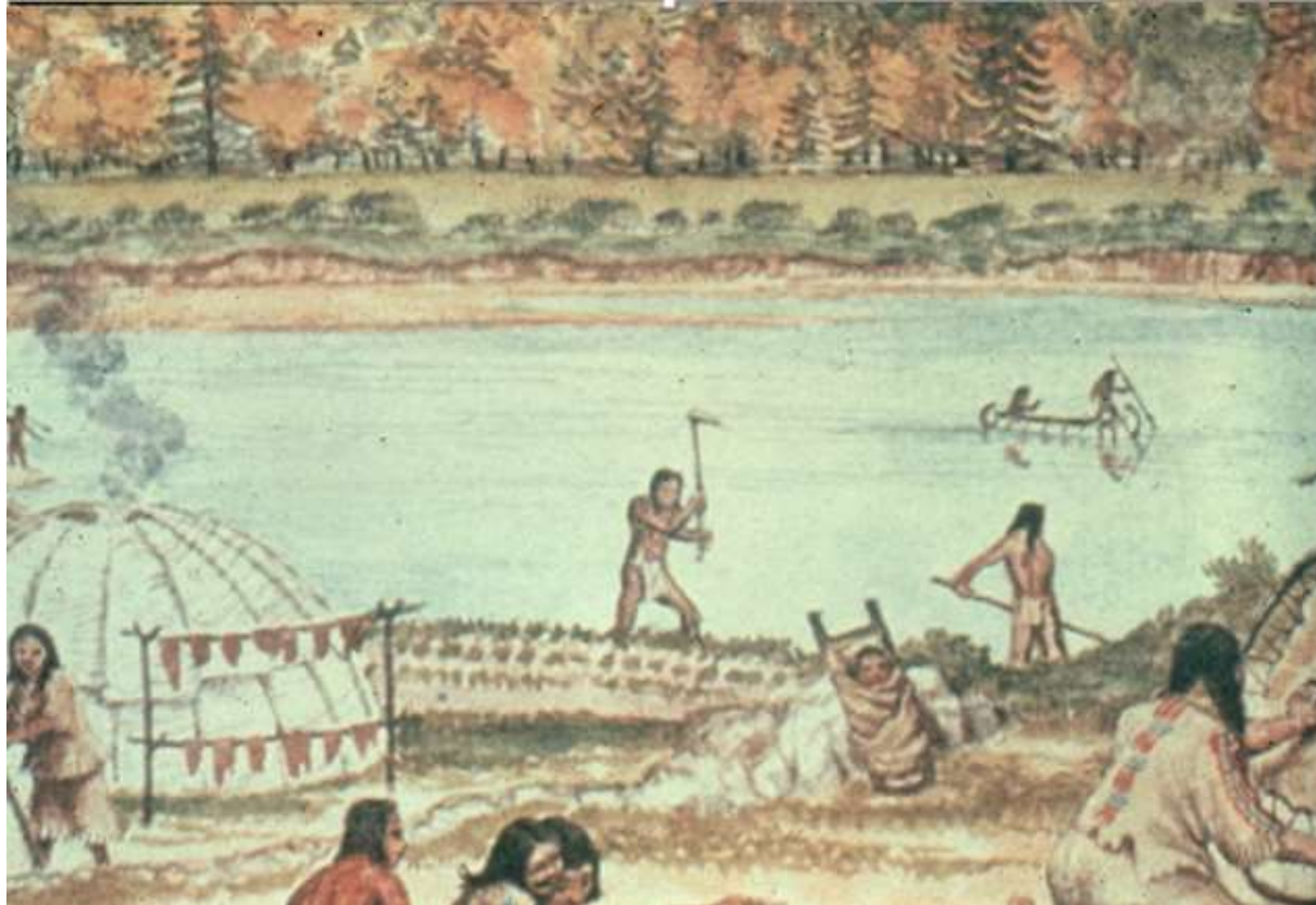
# Chippewa Retreat, formally Deer Park Lodge



# 1847 Manitowish Waters Ojibwa communities, fur trade post, and nearest interior Ojibwa villages



# Ojibwa seasonal camp



# Manitowish Lake's well documented historic Ojibwa camp



## Carl Christensen's interview highlighting Mary (Devine) Haskins

And other things she would tell about, the Manito Island on Manitowish Lake. She says there was an Indian chief died on that island and was supposed to have been buried there. And the same way, where Deer Park Lodge was on that point, there was an Indian stopping place when they were traveling on the lakes. When they were fishing and coming through there traveling. Those days, you know, they just traveled with the seasons. There was a lot of other things she used to tell about how that country was and so forth. How they made their living hunting and fishing and everything else. Her father was a big trapper. His name was Danny Devine and he was a red-headed Irishman.

Iconic Manito Island became the subject of early legends



Early resorts continually used Manito Island to brand  
our community



The pine pitch trees from the Ojibwa defines Chippewa  
Retreat an unique cultural site











# Wigwams from Waswagoning or Lac Du Flambeau



# Ojibwa burials were document on Manitowish lake

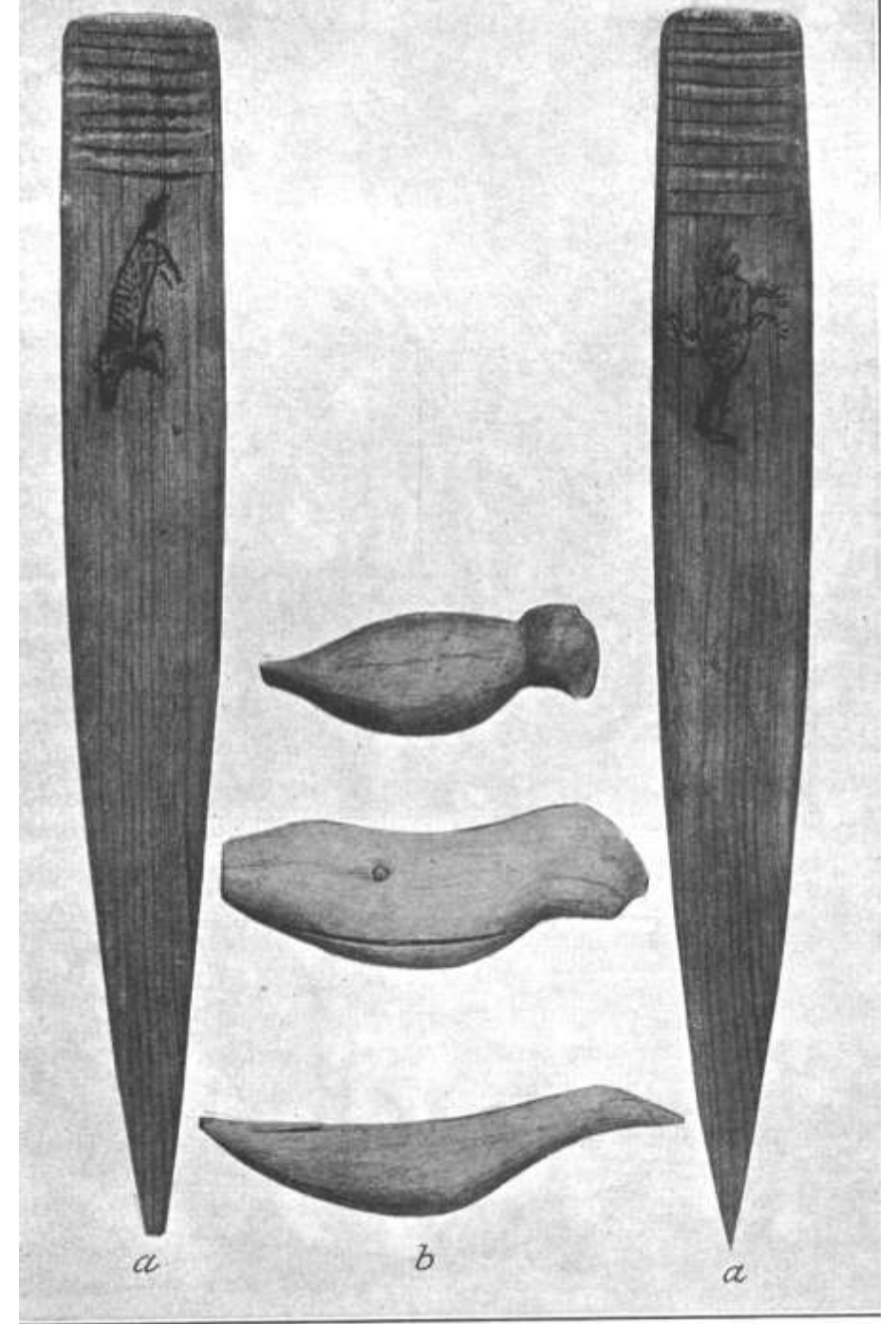


*a*, Birch-bark covering above grave



*b*, Wooden structures above graves

# Ojibwa grave markers



*a*, Grave markers; *b*, Wooden birds taken from grave posts

Spring maple sugaring was an intense activity producing storable food



# Spearing was a year round activity



# Gathering native berries

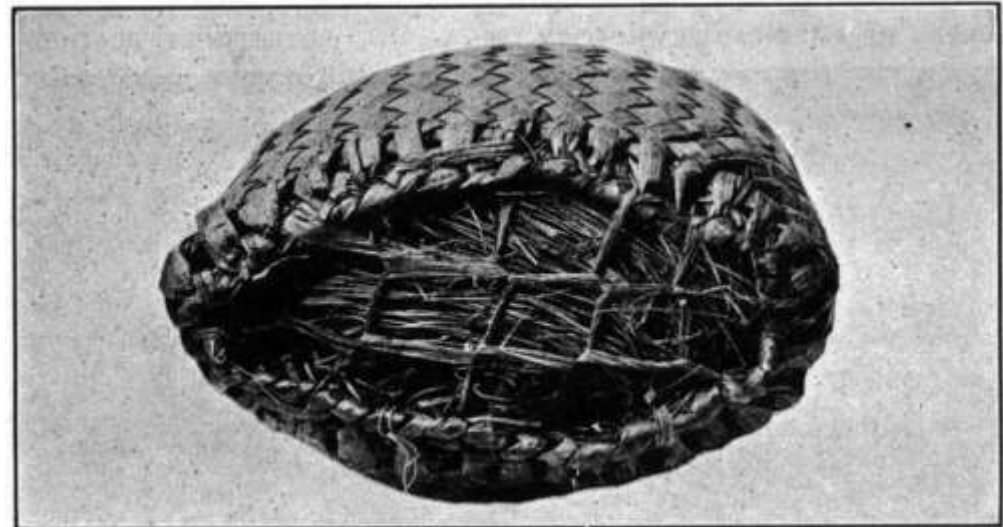


Gathering wild rice provided important storable food for winter



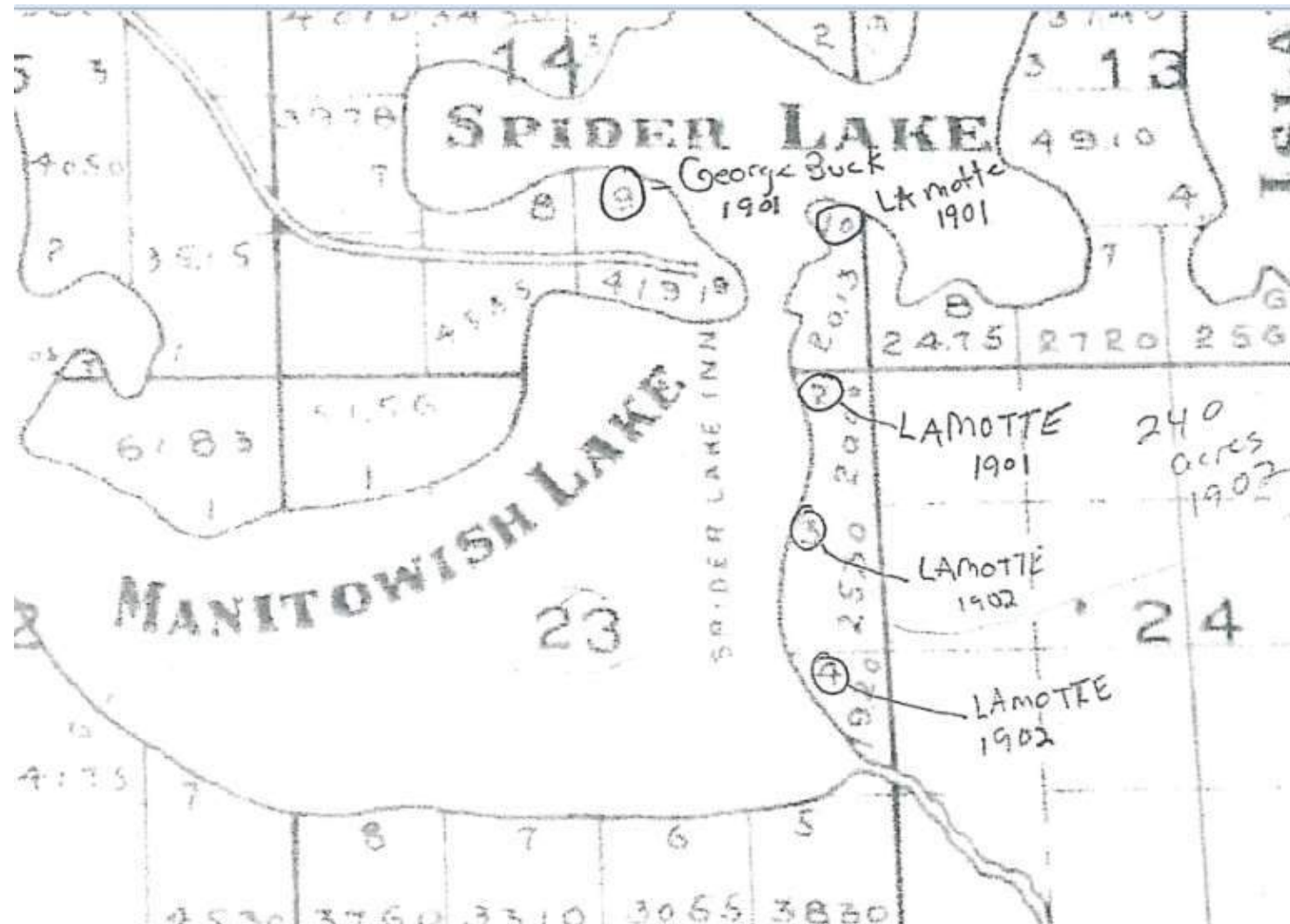
OJIBWA INDIAN WOMEN GATHERING WILD RICE  
From oil painting by Seth Eastman, in room of House Committee on Military Affairs,  
Washington, D. C.

Fall gathering wild rice provided  
important storable food for winter



c, Bark bag filled with wild rice

LaMotte purchased the property in 1902 but ran Deer Park Lodge in the 1890's

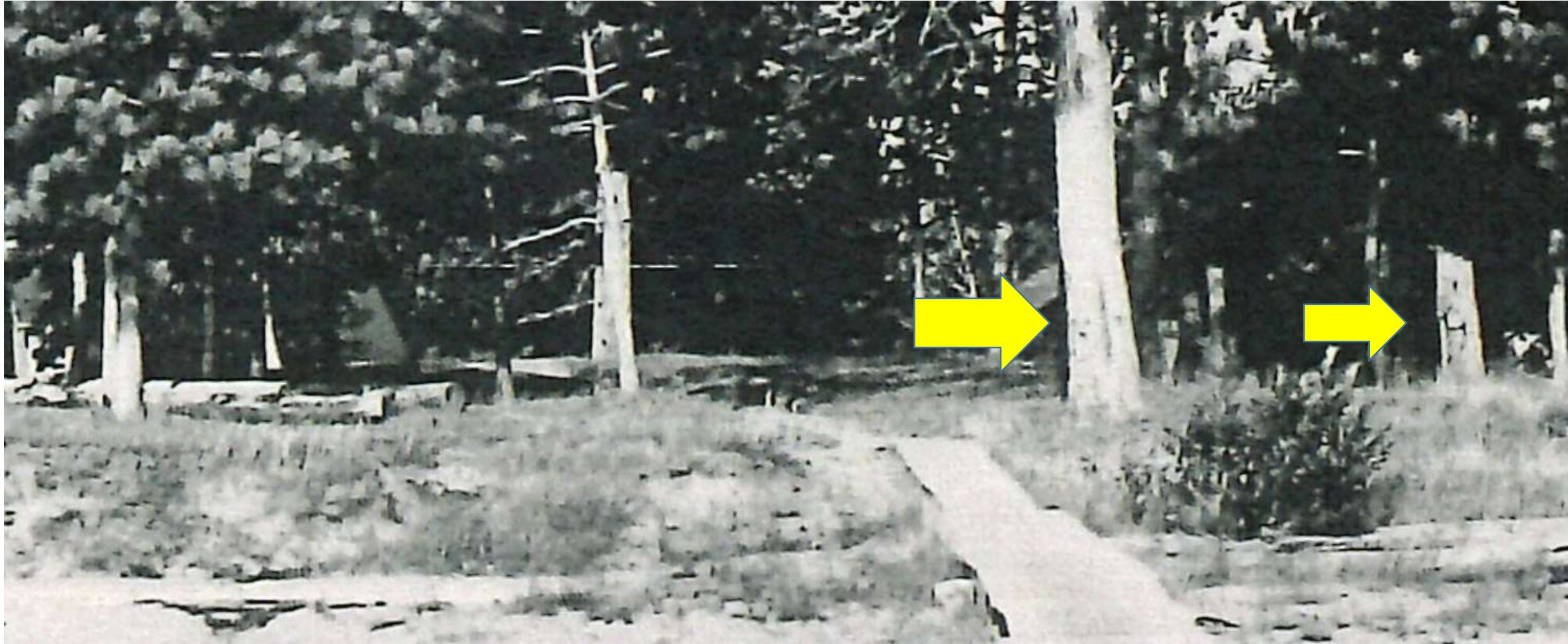


Early image of Deer Park  
Lodge



Antowish, Wis. 1255

# Enlargement illustrating pine pitch trees



# Deer Park launches at Little Star Landing



# Deer Park Lodge early lake front




# Early view of Manito Island & lake front



In contrast, 1960's image of Deer Park Lodge



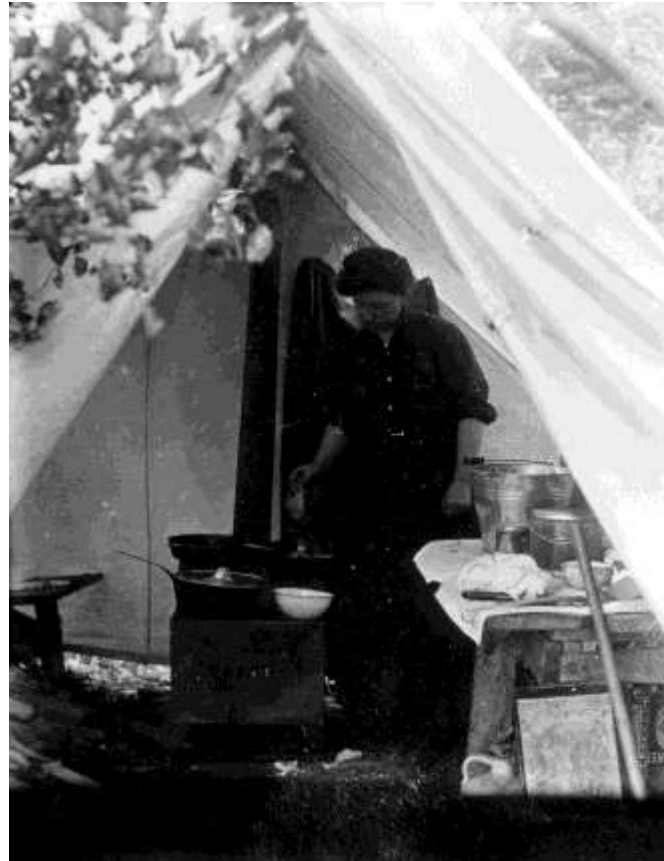
# 1960's lake view from the pool and nightly entertainment



David and Amarah  
Dance, Singing and Comedy Team  
in the  
**Driftwood Lounge**  
Deer park Lodge  
Manitowish Waters  
20 miles North of Woodruff on Hwy. 51  
Along with the  
Dave Barry Quintet  
*Summer '64*  
Dancing — 9:30 to Closing



The Flancher Family arrived on Manitowish Lake about 1905



Both Flancher men and women participated in hunting and fishing



# Flanchers dried fish differently than Ojibwa



Photos illustrate the importance of drying and boxing walleyes



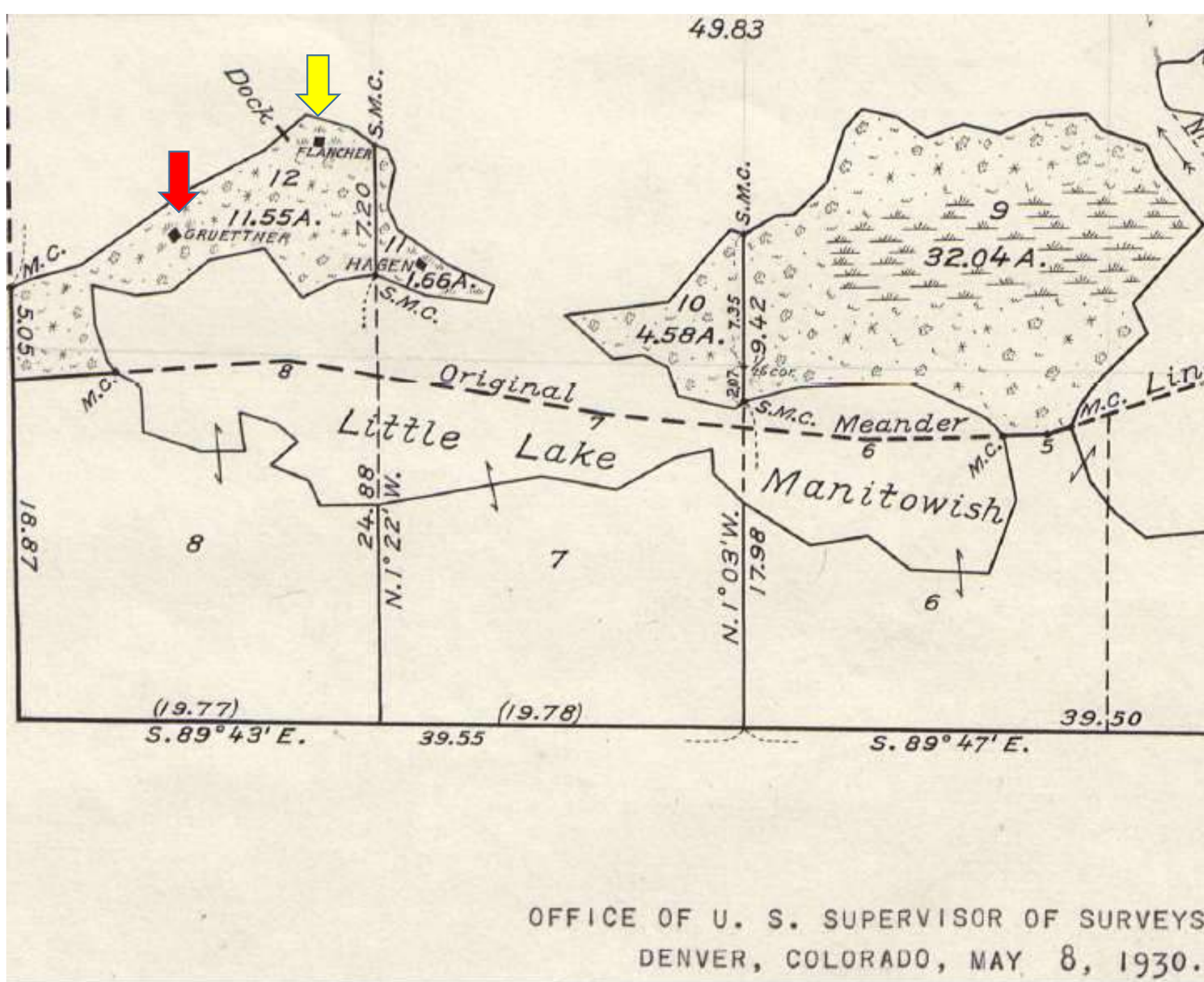
The Manitowish Lake railroad spur supported Flancher's property development



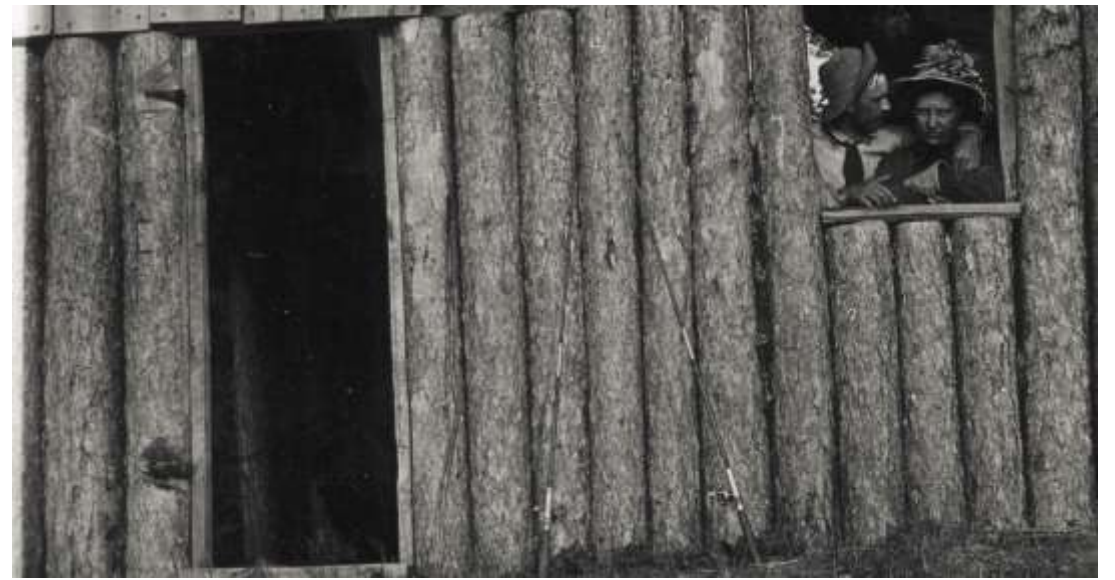
# Manitowish Railroad Spur photo graphed in 1937



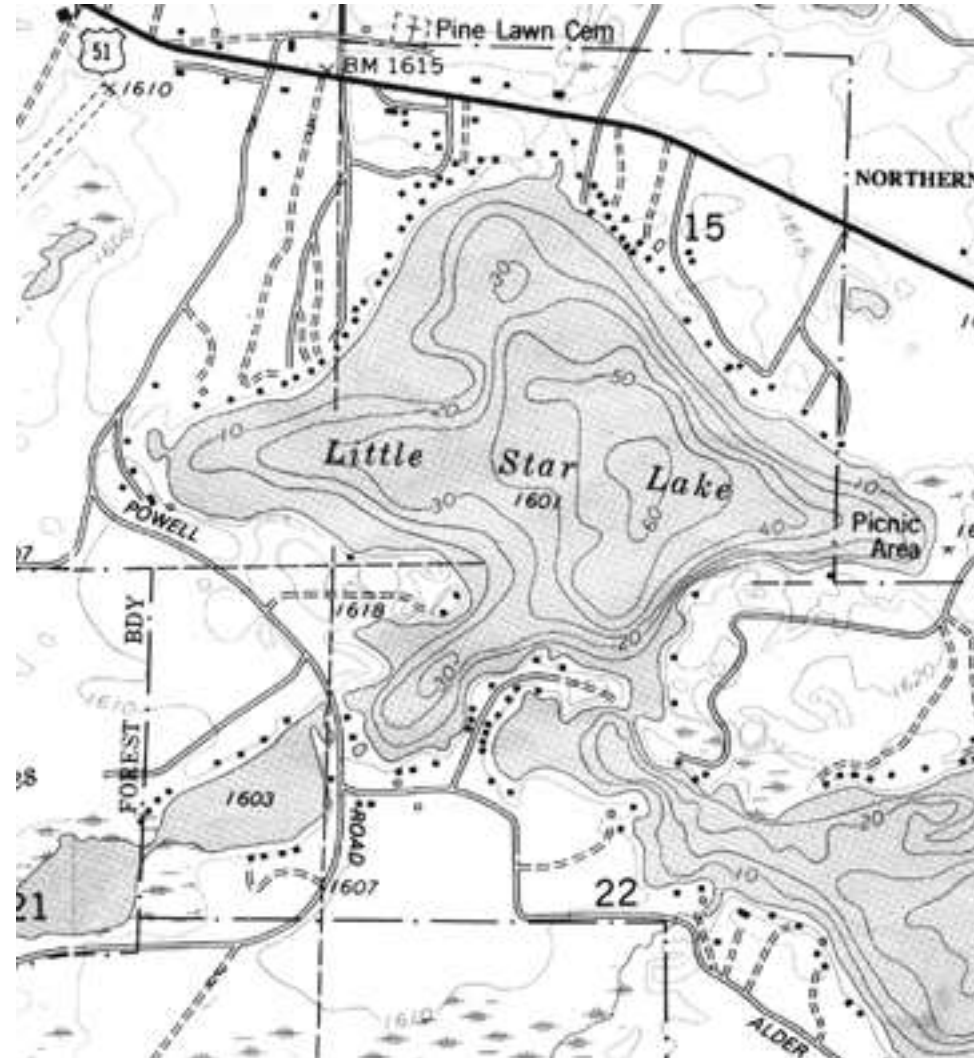
# Flancher & Gruettner Families' property on Manitowish Lake



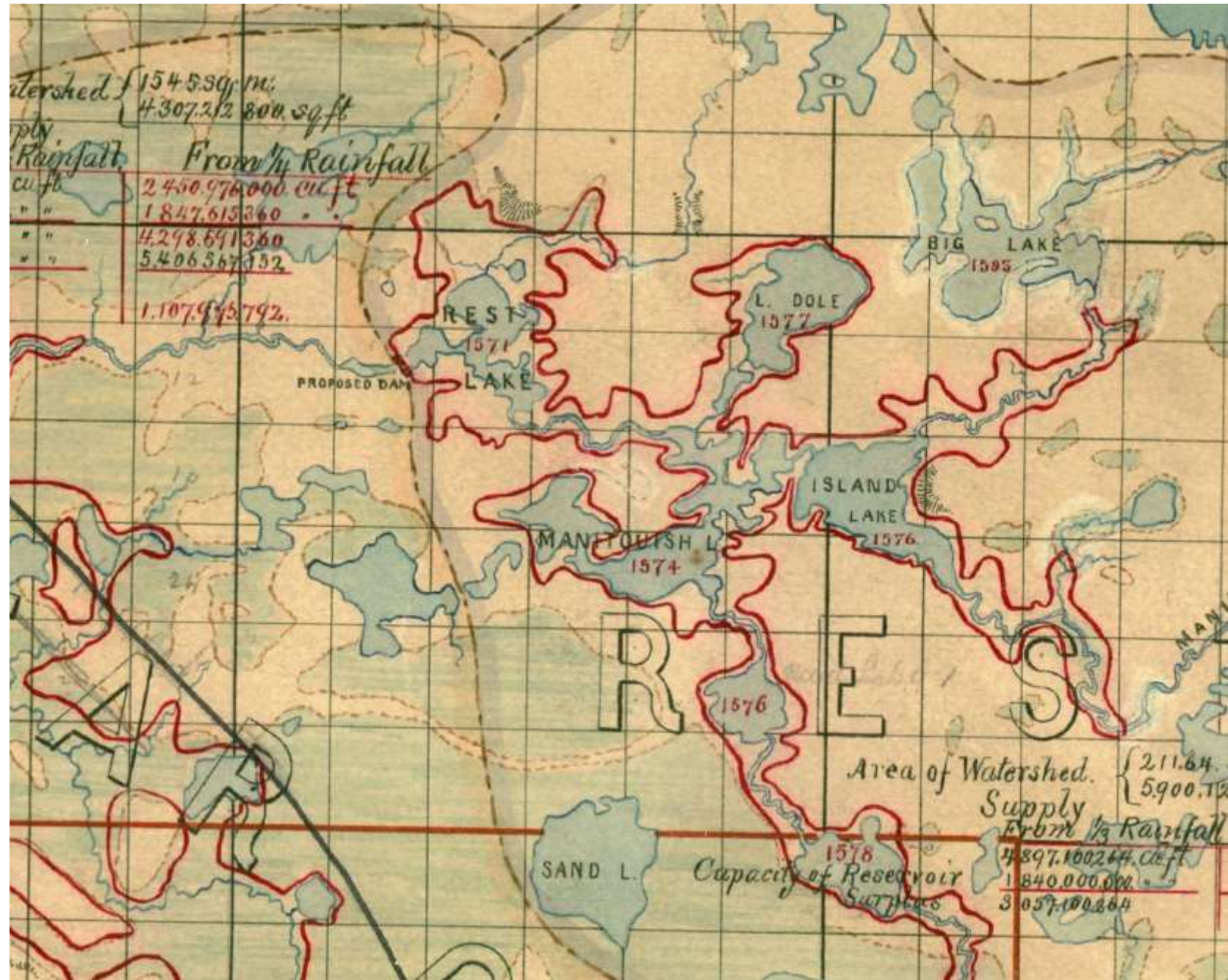
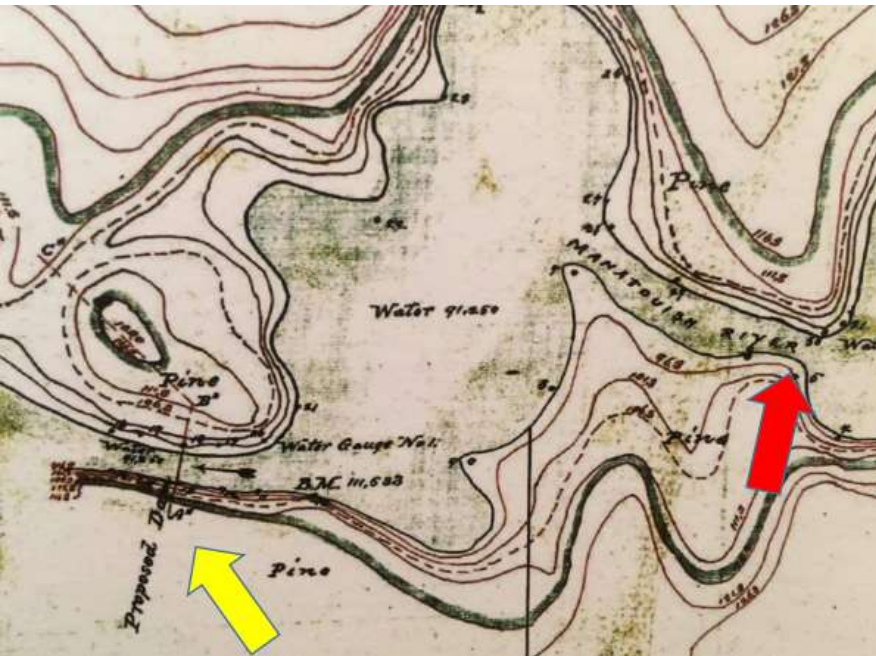
Early 1900's Flancher  
Family at Manitowish  
Lake Railroad grade and  
a mail order cabin  
delivered by rail



# 1863 original survey of Little Star Lake



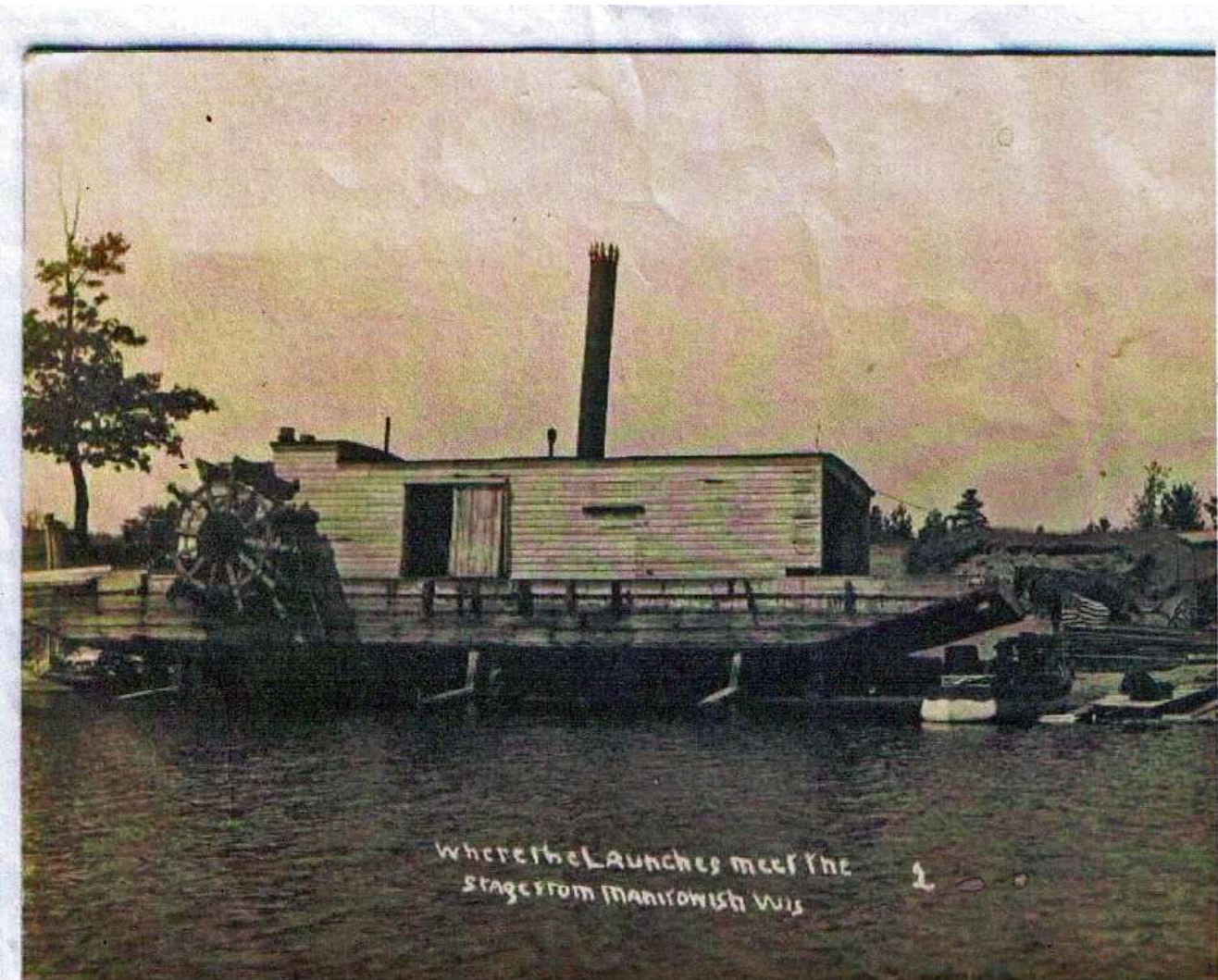
Early logging  
required dams, in  
1878 the Army  
Corps of  
Engineers had  
ambitious plans  
for Rest Lake



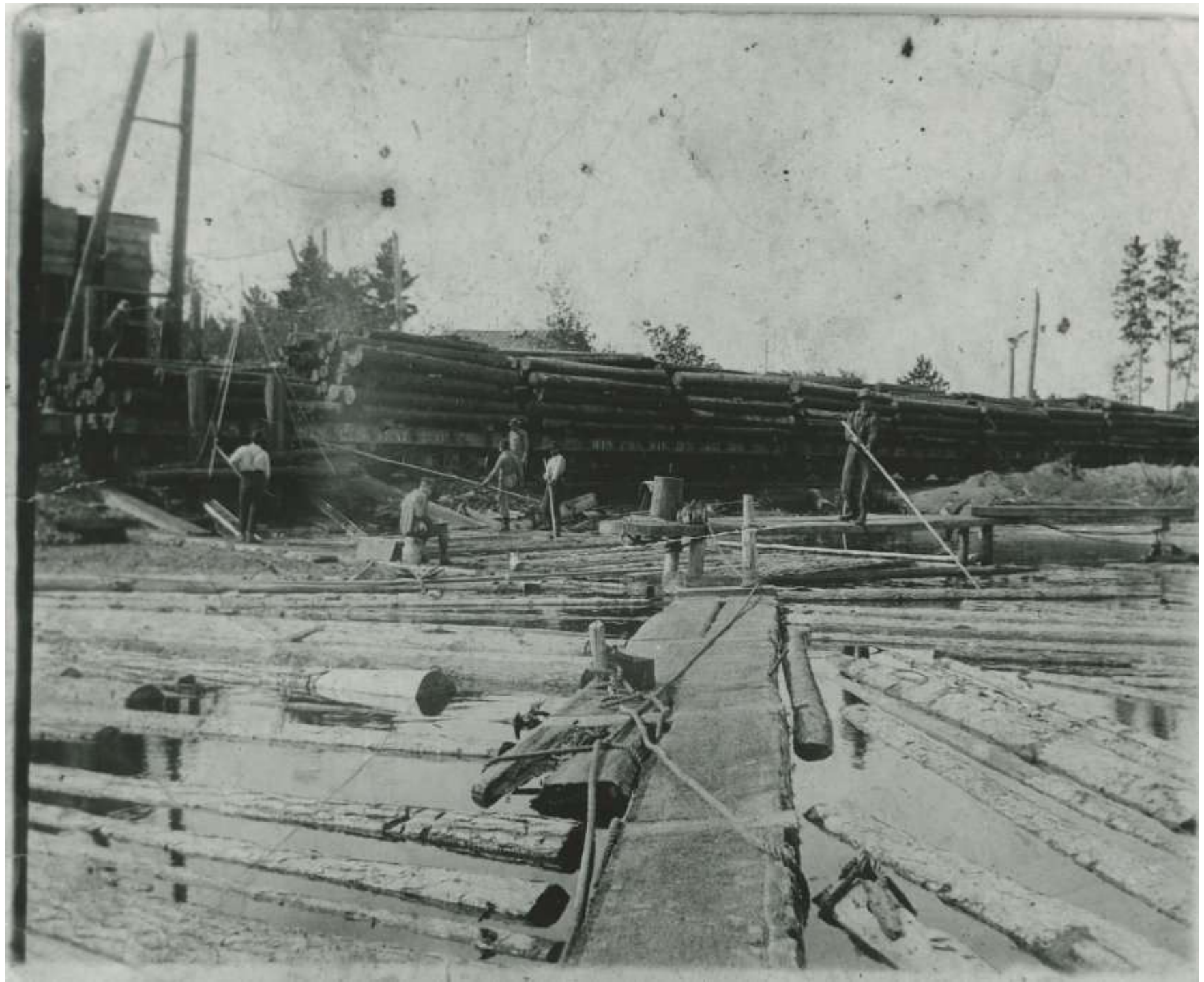
# Northwestern railroad depots at Manitowish and Powell



As river drive logging faded railroad logging emerged  
connecting to both land and water hoists



Little Star Lake  
railroad hoist  
started in 1900  
and was  
operated by the  
Flambeau  
Lumber  
company



Modern lake view of Little Star log hoist & a historic lumber camp similar to the camp at the junction of Alder Lake and Powell roads.



Red arrow marks the hoist

Yellow arrow marks the camp,  
blacksmith shop & livestock  
area

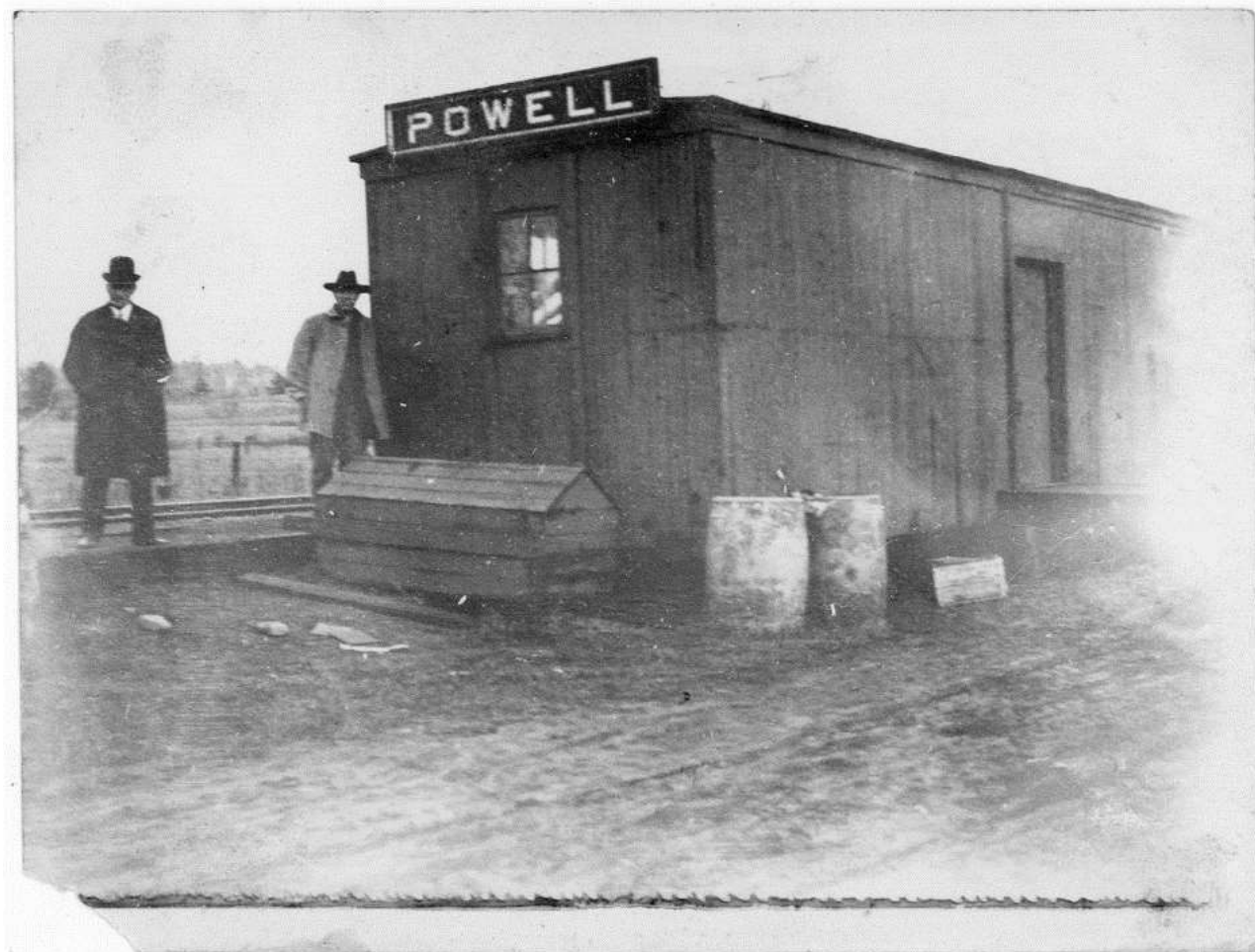




Note the wagon trail to Little Star Lake started at Powell WI, while the logging railroad spur was well south of Powell



# Recently donated images illustrating the railroad activity between Powell and Little Star Lake



# Railroad office on Little Star lake



Little Star Lake wagon road landing from Powell rail station-  
note the wagon, launches and tourists



The Powell  
Stage served  
as a key link in  
the early  
tourist  
industry



In 1929, Emil Wanatka started building Little Bohemia restaurant, bar & lodging



Little Bohemia's iconic bar remains a classic among northwoods establishments

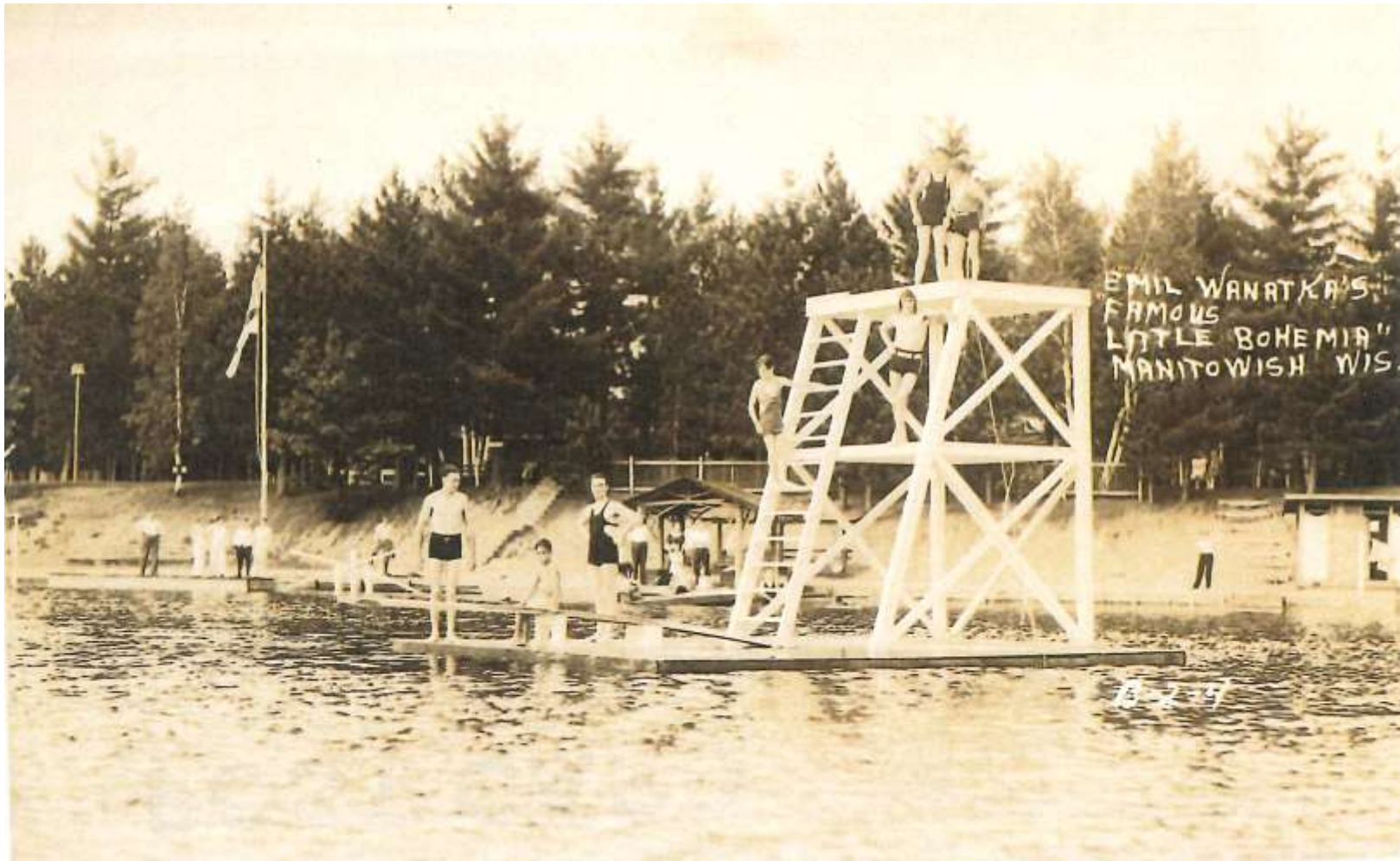


# Emil Wanatka's Little Bohemia Little Star Lake waterfront



EMIL WANATKA'S FAMOUS LITTLE BOHEMIA, MANITOWISH, WIS.

Gin clear water, sand beach, and warm summers made  
Little Bohemia a tourist destination

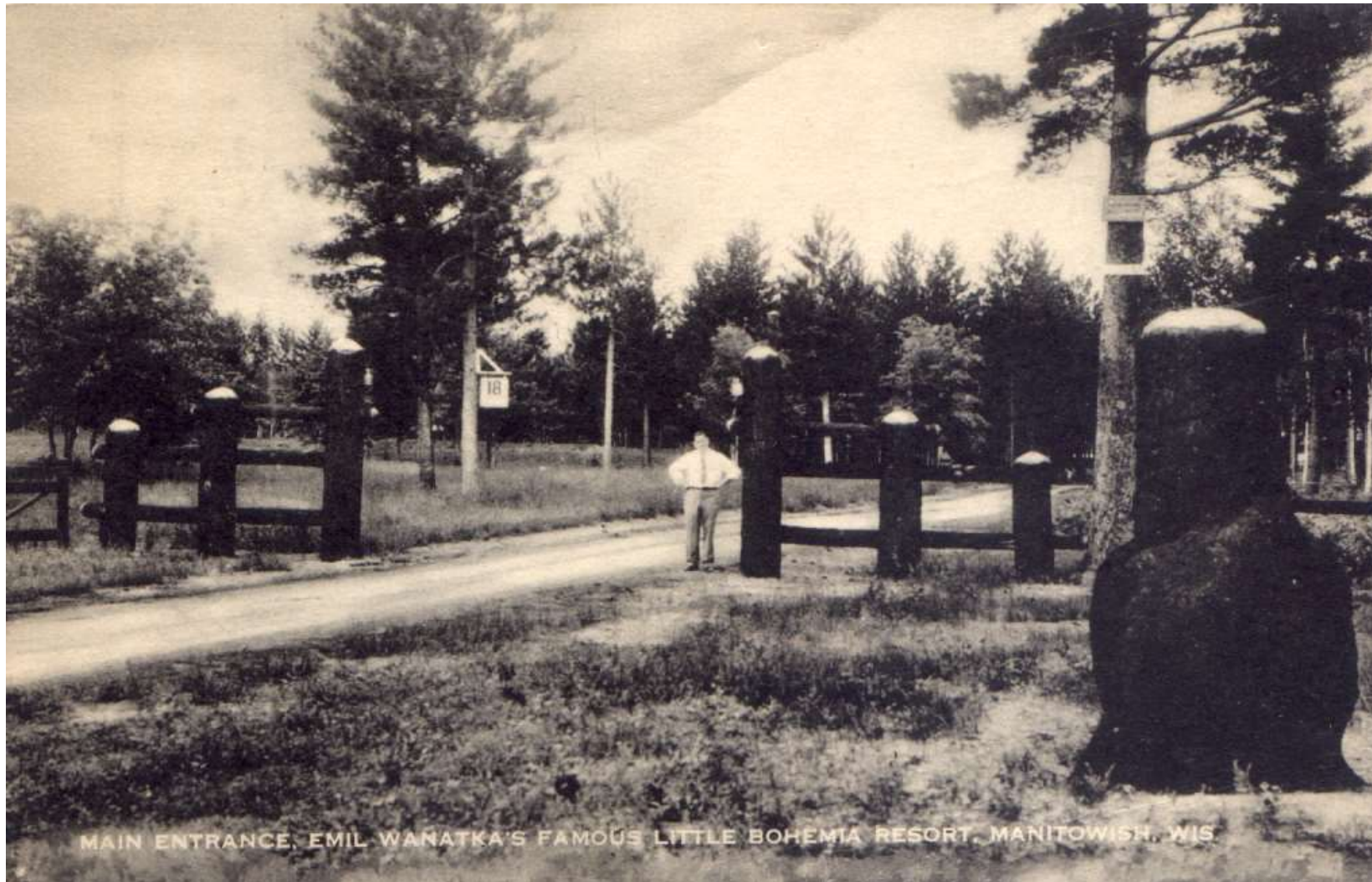


The transition of entrances at Little Bohemia beginning  
with bentwood fencing and frame



LITTLE BOHEMIA LODGE - MNITOWISH WIS.

The initial cut log entrance was much smaller



MAIN ENTRANCE, EMIL WANATKA'S FAMOUS LITTLE BOHEMIA RESORT, MANITOWISH, WIS

Note the logging wheel on the left with stump ends and extra pine bolts, ultimately leading to the current entrance



Sign greeting guest in April of 1934

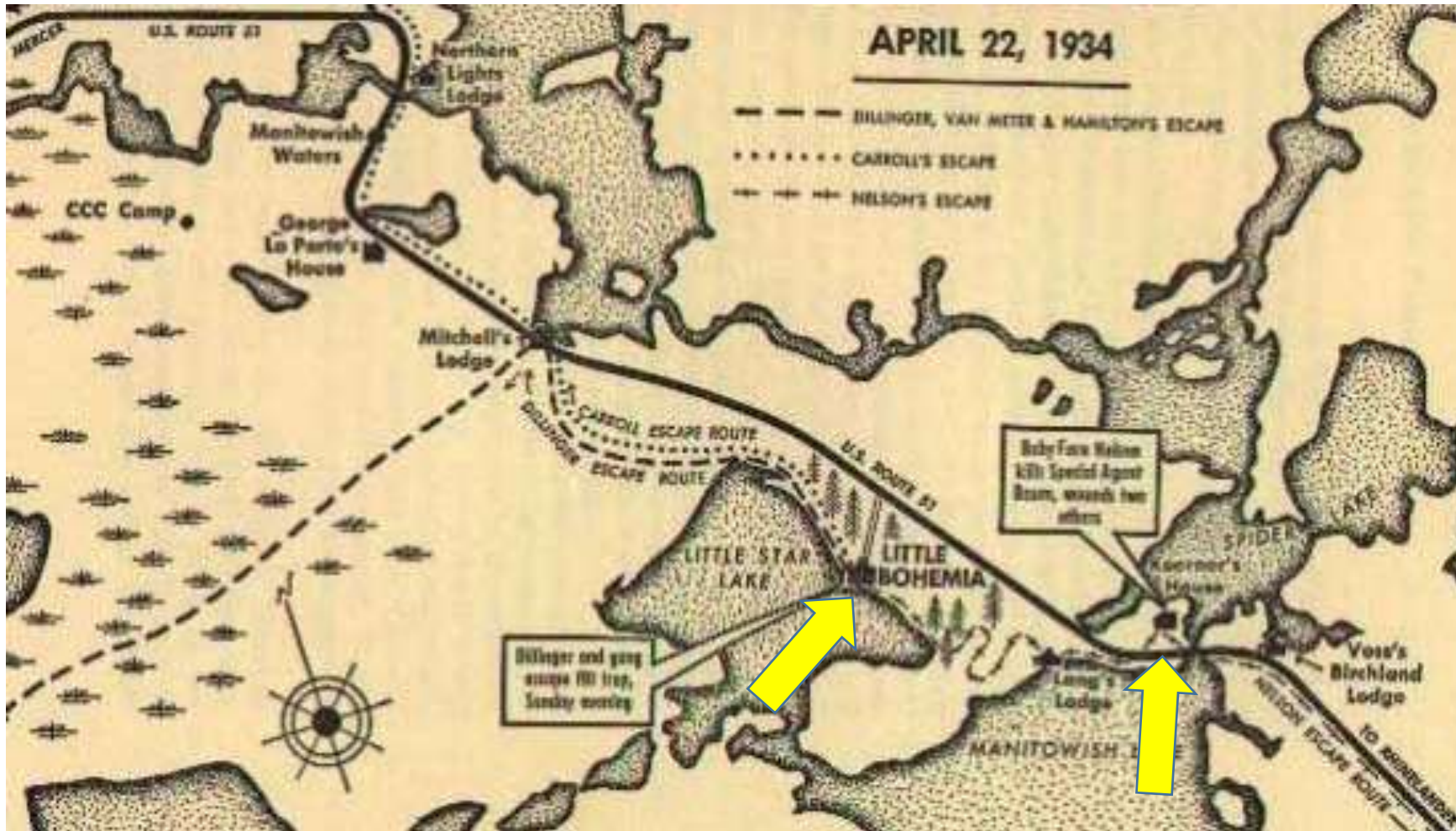


# FBI failure at Little Bohemia drives systemic restructuring ushering in advanced training and tactics



<https://www.fbi.gov/video-repository/newss-lessons-at-little-bohemia/view>

# Map of 1934 escape by the Dillinger Gang with lethal gun fights marked by yellow arrows



FBI discovered a large weapons cache at Little Bohemia and the notorious Baby Face Nelson escapes south to Koerner's Resort



This tragedy was quickly amplified at Koerner's Resort when 2 FBI agents and the MW Constable were all shot in their car-  
FBI Agent Carter Baum died at the scene



# The 1934 Dillinger event in MW remains a stinging FBI legacy- Carter Baum is one of only 36 FBI Agents designated as Service Martyrs

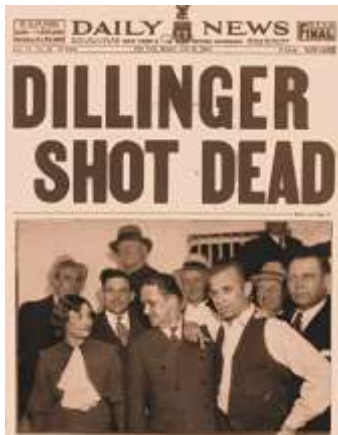


**W. Carter Baum**  
1904 - 1934

## Wall of Honor

**FBI Agents Killed as the Direct Result of an Adversarial  
Action**

On April 22, 1934, Special Agent W. Carter Baum was killed by "Baby Face" Nelson, who would later claim the lives of two other FBI agents. Information was received that John Dillinger and members of his gang were hiding at Little Bohemia Lodge, about 50 miles north of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. Agents from the St. Paul and Chicago offices hurried to the area in an effort to apprehend the gangsters, who proceeded to escape under cover of machine gun...



Left 1862 original survey map of Spider Lake

Right map of unknown date (est. 1876) of Spider Lake



Non Ojibwa trappers were only present after 1847 in  
Lac Du Flambeau, many non native trappers also  
acted as timber cruisers and guides



# Dan & Kate Devine

told by Carl Christensen

Danny Devine was a trapper and also a guide and worked in the camps, lumber camps. He was married to a full-blooded Indian squaw [sic]. How they got the land and that I don't know because Mary could never tell... She was up close to her fifties when she was telling those things.

... Mary would tell us about all the different things. How the lakes were years and years back when she was a little girl. So one time I asked her, I says, Mary, I says, was you born here on the lake? She says no, she says, I don't know where I was born because we were on a trapping trip, my father was on a trapping trip when I was born. So she says I can't tell you where I was born. And that was the same way with one of the other ones...

# Dan & Kate Devine arrived in Manitowish Waters about 1880

told by Lottie Rintelman

The Devines lived on the Flambeau reservation for a few yaers, but mother Devine desiring a more quiet and secluded home for her children, urged her husband to give up his job and leave. Guided by his wife's council and good judgment, he moved his family to a site on what is now known as Rest Lake where the present Ilge Resort now operates. At that time it was entirely unpopulated or settled. Quietness and privacy was achieved here at the sacrifice of not having any neighbors for miles and miles. Here they carried on, the growing family assisting in their daily struggles of living. Conveniences were non-existant, engenuity was a necessity making use of every available growing plant, fruit and wild life wsa a natural duty. Hunting and fishing were not only for pleasure--it meant food on the table. Wild Rice, berries, nuts, etc.

## Outers Magazine 1918

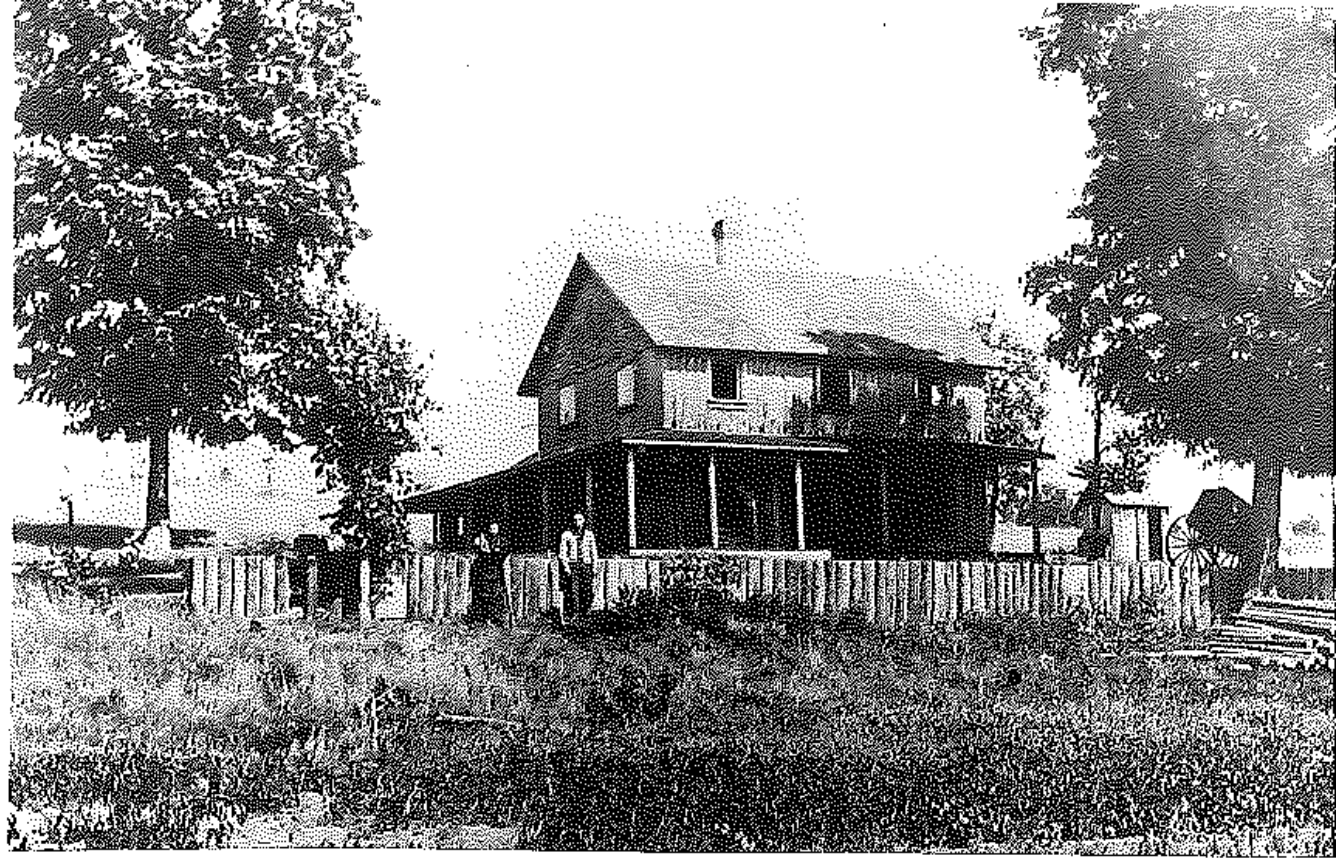
This is the Indian trading and outfitting camp indicated just south of the dam on my map of Rest Lake as “Indian Camp”. I say public benefit advisedly, because it is. I believe it is the only one of its kind in the Northwoods,...It's “Factor” as the managers of the north west trading post have long been termed, while a member of the Chippewa tribe, is not an Indian but a gentleman from Texas, who would have made an ideal leading character for one of Zane Grey is charming tails of generosity of the primitive southwest.



Logically, river drive logging operations and Rest Lake dam construction before 1887 caused Devine's to move

Seeing an opportunity to further his economic needs, Daniel opened up a trading post on the location which recently has been known as Koerner's Resort on Spider Lake. Here he traded furs with the Indians and kept a small stock of household provisions. It was the first sign of a store in the area. We can imagine the stock was scanty when one realizes how far he had to go to bring it to his post. Wausau and Fifiield were the closest trading centers in which he could buy such provisions as were needed in the north woods. So, by way of water, he carried in such things as flour,

Devine cabin (left) on Clear Lake ultimately becomes the family homestead



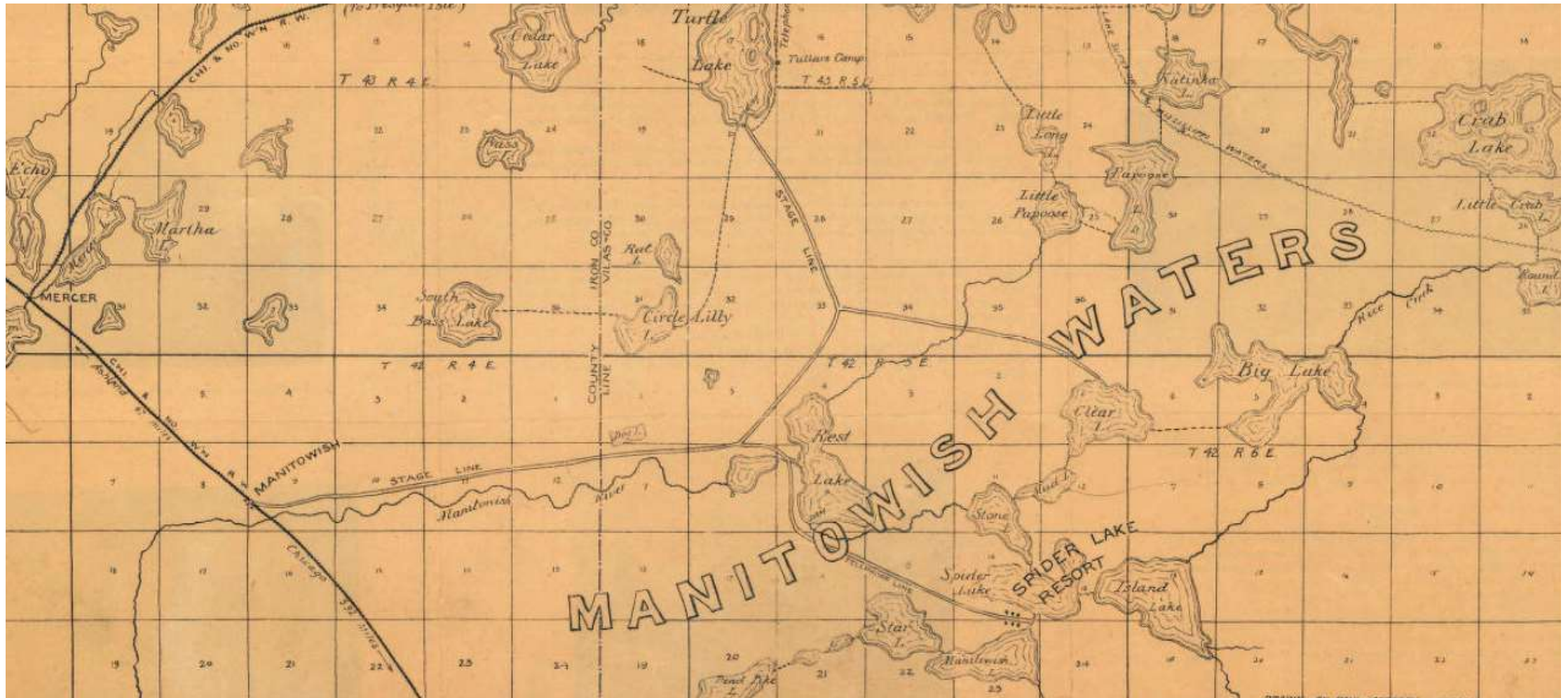
1937 photo of Bucks or Koerner's Resort and Highway 10



# Buck's 1900 map advertising their resorts



## Buck's 1905 more detailed map



# The United States of America.

**CERTIFICATE**  
3337 } To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas *George Washington Buck, of Iron County, Wisconsin*

has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at *Kausau, Wisconsin*, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said

*George Washington Buck* according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands," and the acts supplemental thereto, *that the lot numbered nine of Section fourteen in Township forty-two North of Range five East of the Fourth Principal Meridian in Wisconsin containing forty-one acres and ninety-one hundredths of an acre*

according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said *George Washington Buck*

Now know ye, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress in such case made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said *George Washington Buck*

and to *his* heirs, the said tract above described: To HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances, of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said *George Washington Buck* and to *his* heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, *William McKimley* President of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

In testimony whereof, *William McKimley*

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

L. S.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the *thirtieth* day of *July*, in the year of our Lord one thousand ~~eight~~ *nine* hundred and *and* *twenty-fifth*, and of the Independence of the United States the

BY THE PRESIDENT:

By

*William McKimley*

*J. M. McLean* Secretary.

By *J. M. McLean* Secretary.  
*G. W. Brush* Recorder of the General Land Office.

# Exterior of Buck's Lodge and grounds



# Interior of Buck's Lodge



# Buck's Resort and early view of Spider and Stone Lakes



# Buck's waterfront and launch



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.

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

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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

Large white pines on Spider lake in 30+ feet of water



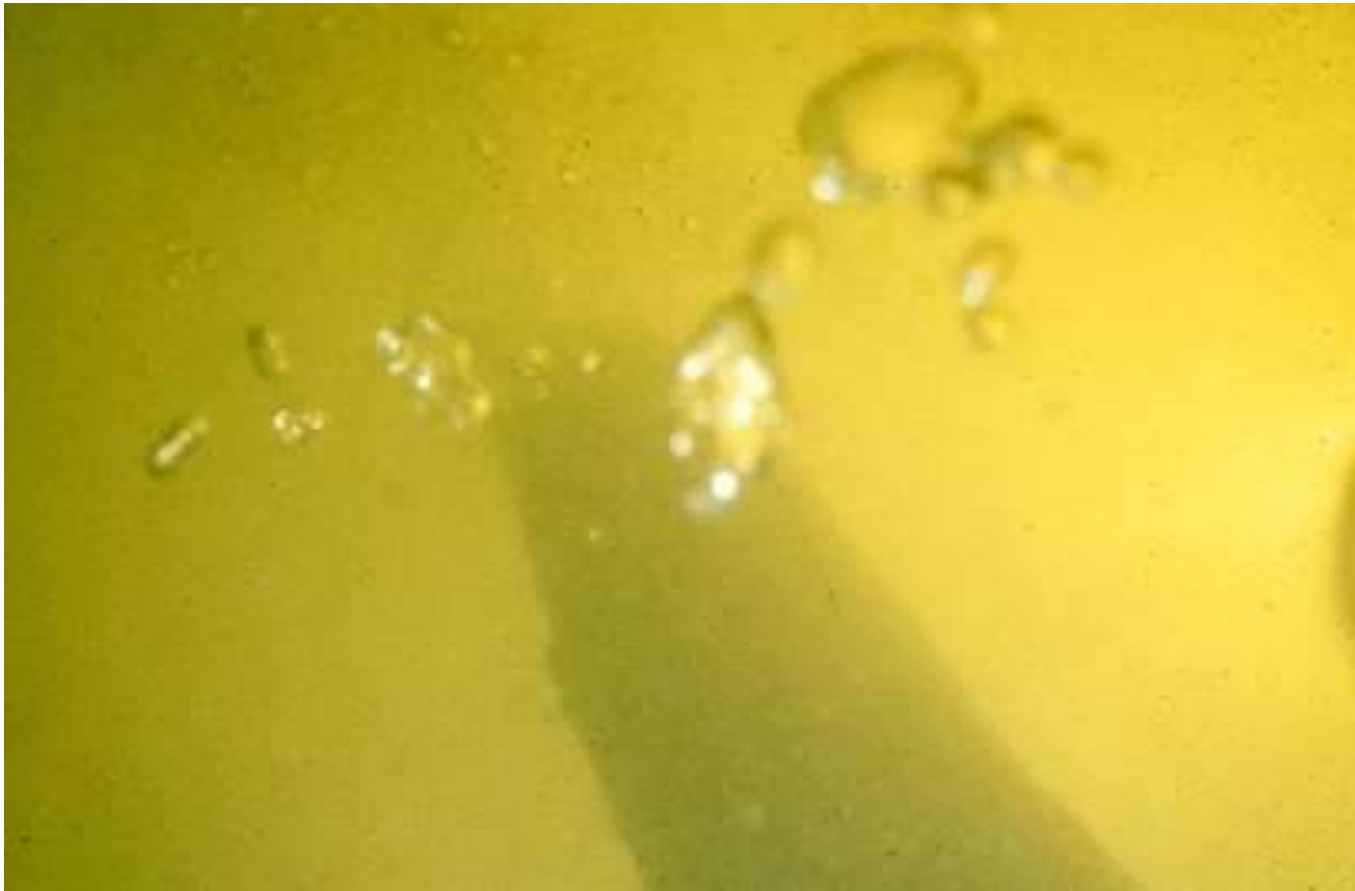
Underwater investigation reveal a huge white pine attached to a large chunk of shoreline



- **WARNING:** do not dive on these sites due to threat of rope entanglement!

Across the lake a smaller pine also has a large root ball  
keeping a red pine vertical

- **WARNING:** do not dive on these sites due to threat of rope entanglement!



# Radio carbon dating created a new mystery



University of Pittsburgh

APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER  
Radiocarbon Laboratory

26 November 1991

Mr. James Bokern  
1226 East 20th Street  
Marshfield, Wisconsin  
54449

Dear Mr. Bokern:

We have completed the dating of the increment-cored wood sample from Spider Lake with puzzling results:

PITT-1052. Spider Lake core. 105.9% modern

This odd number means that the sample contains 105.9% more carbon than the modern international laboratory calibration samples provided by the National Bureau of Standards. The casual interpretation of this is that the material has adsorbed modern carbon resulting from the fission and fusion bomb tests which introduce into the atmosphere synthetic C-14 known as "bomb C-14".

Were we to translate this into "years A.D." it would be the equivalent of A.D. 2400 which is ridiculous; we cannot correct the age for the modern contaminant since we have no idea of how much contaminant of what level of activity is involved.

Since the sample is 5 meters under water, it would suggest that the surrounding lake waters have picked up the "bomb C-14" and you might want to find another source of samples for your study. Please let us know if we can be of further help.

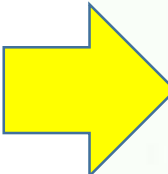
Sincerely,

  
Robert Stuckenrath  
Director



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

122 SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN. [Oct.

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

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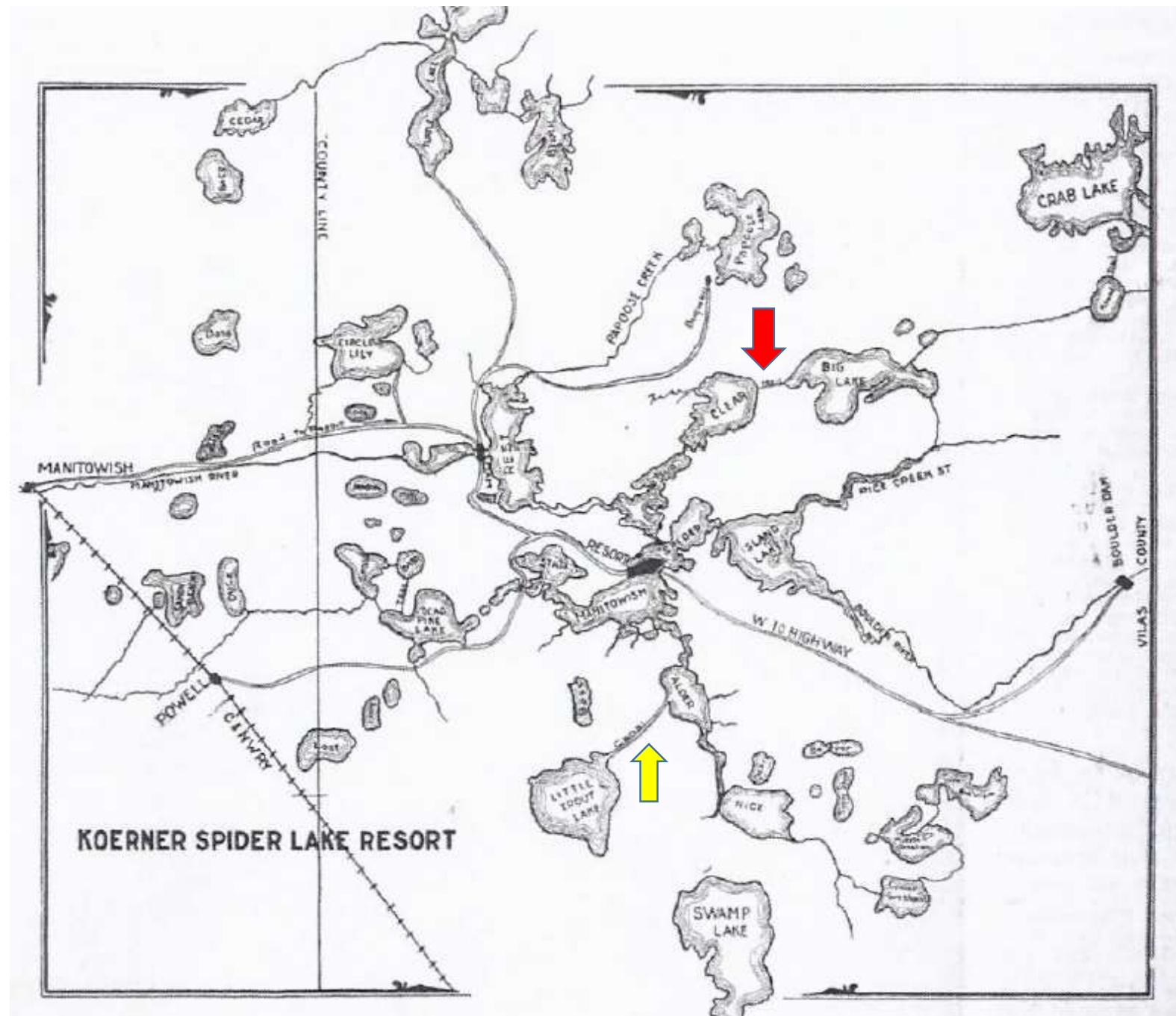
voir area ; and when it is held that no prescriptive rights were obtained by the plaintiff when it purchased the dam which can interfere with the order, it seems that all questions as to the supposed taking of property without due process of law disappear. As already indicated, there is in our judgment 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.

# Koerner's purchases Buck's Resort 1916



Koerner's also published maps of their resort and surrounding. Note the canal connecting Alder and Little Trout Lakes; as well as the trail between Clear and Big Lakes.



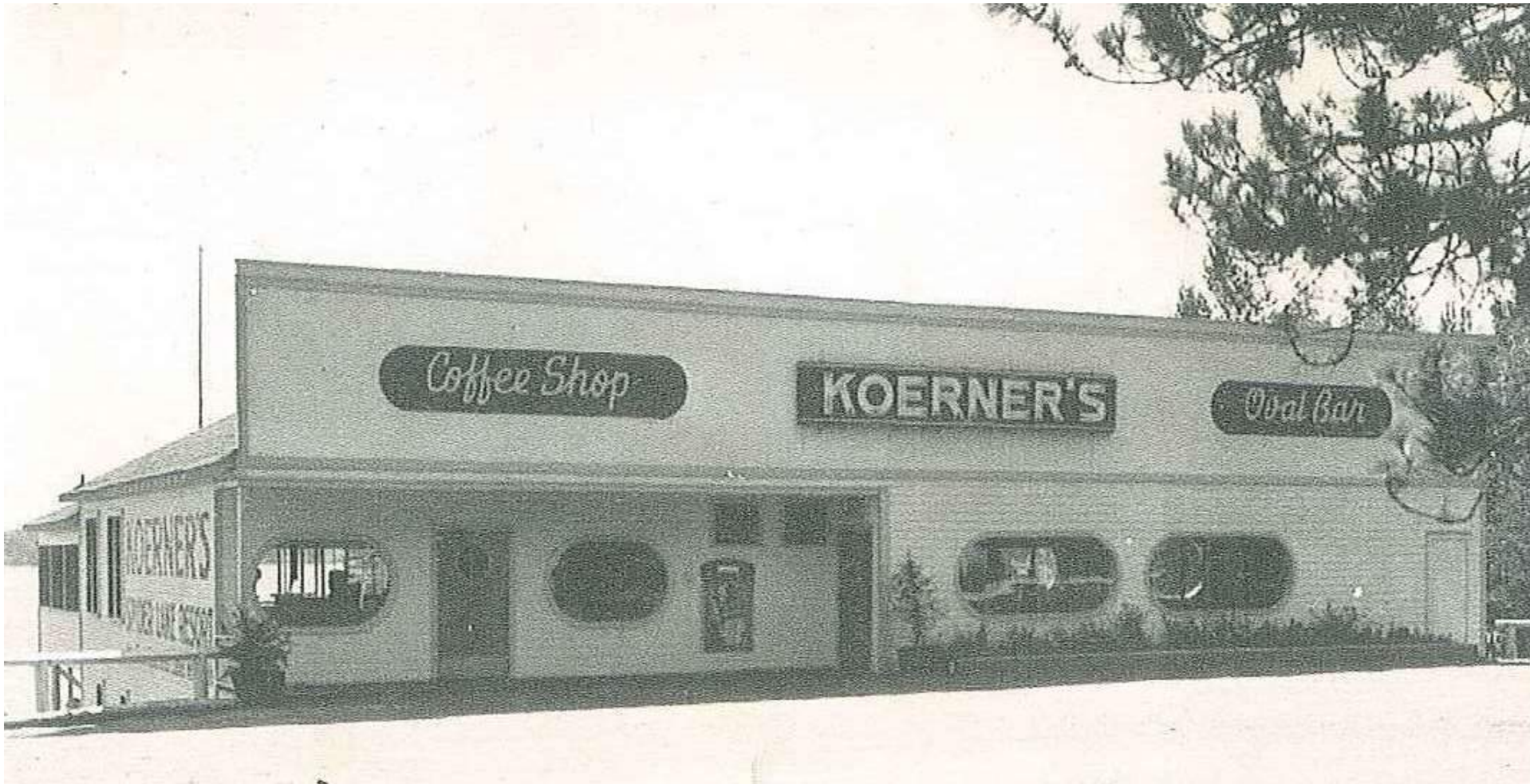
Koerner's created the Oval Bar and Coffee House on  
Manitowish Lake



The sand beach and waterfront on Manitowish Lake was a draw for guests



From Highway 10 Koerner's was a standout for travelers



The interior was inviting to customers from sun up to well past dark



Koerner's Resort continued developing the property  
adding new buildings



Koerner's dining room was expansive and well appointed



The channel view of Koerner's reveals safe harbor for boats, launches, and aircraft



# Koerner's was a true destination in what will become Manitowish Waters



The property continued to evolve with larger and new cabins



This unique image illustrates a large launch towing two boats up a channel or river



Iconic postcard typically sent by guests to friends



Since 1909 the Voss family continues to operate a traditional northwoods resort and have been dedicating to preserving the history of our community

Plan to Spend Your Vacation on the Beautiful Manitowish Waters



# Voss' BIRCHWOOD LODGE

Northern Wisconsin's Finest  
Lake Region



*Fishing  
Boating  
Bathing  
Dancing  
Golfing*

## NEW MODERN HOTEL

10 Cottages with Bath

FOR BOOKLETS AND RESERVATION, » » WRITE H. A. VOSS, MANITOWISH, WISCONSIN

*On a Chain of 14 Lakes located on  
U. S. Highway 51  
One day's drive from Chicago or Milwaukee.  
Relief from Hay Fever.*

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Early tourist arrived via launch, used canoes and row boats



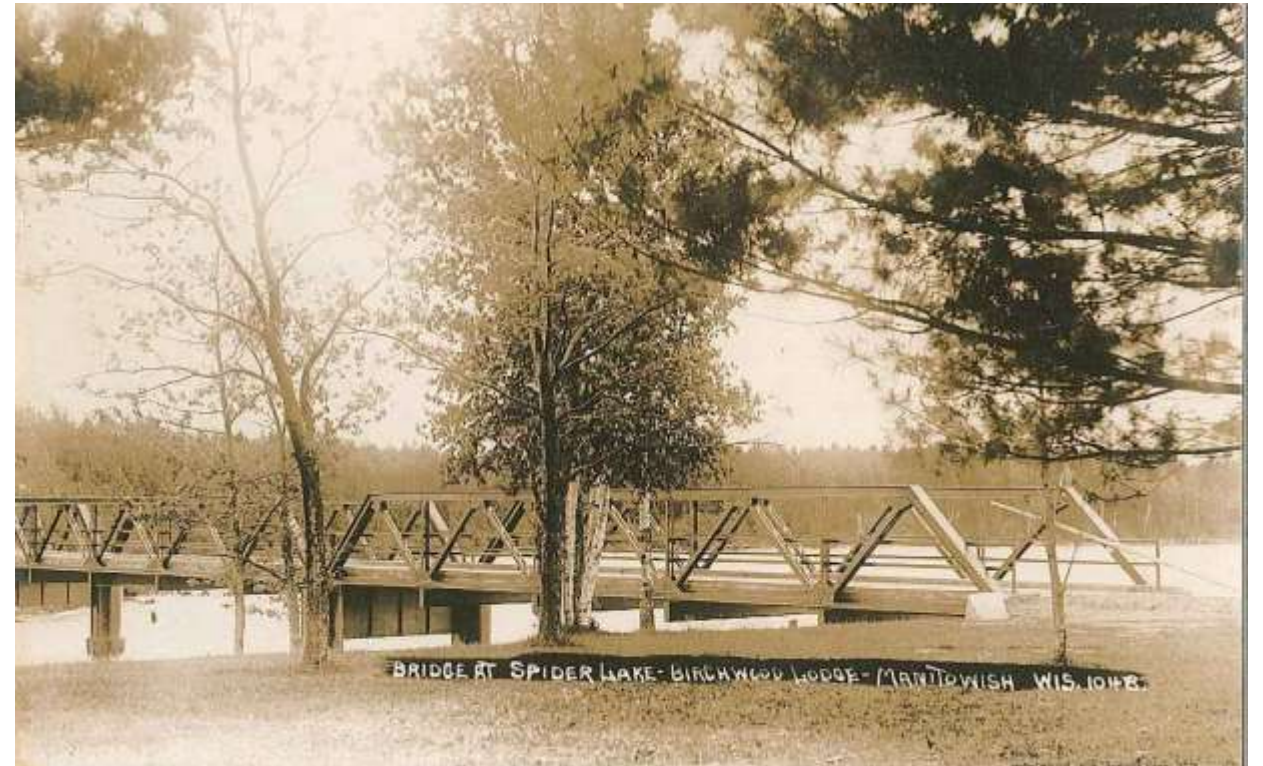
Motors for fishing boats and runabouts became instantly popular



New technologies opened the chain to greater recreational opportunities



The Highway 10 bridge ushered in automobile access to MW



Voss' quickly embraced the new auto tourism boom



The Birchwood Lodge was recognized in 2018 on the  
National Register of Historic Places



The dining room is arguably the most authentic in the  
Northwoods



A Corner of the Dining Room  
Voss' Birchwood Lodge, Manitowish, Wisconsin

Continuously family owned Voss' remains loyal to the original design



The classic patio view of the bridge captures the American Plan tradition that dominated early resorts



At Voss'  
Waterfront, fun  
was guaranteed  
with a sandy lake  
bed next to deep  
water



Arriving by foot from their cabin or by float plane, guest enjoyed remarkable hospitality



Though the bridge is gone,  
the journey to Voss' will  
transport you back in time







*A Real Catch!*

Vacation in Beautiful WISCONSIN

**VOSS'**

**BIRCHWOOD**

LODGE

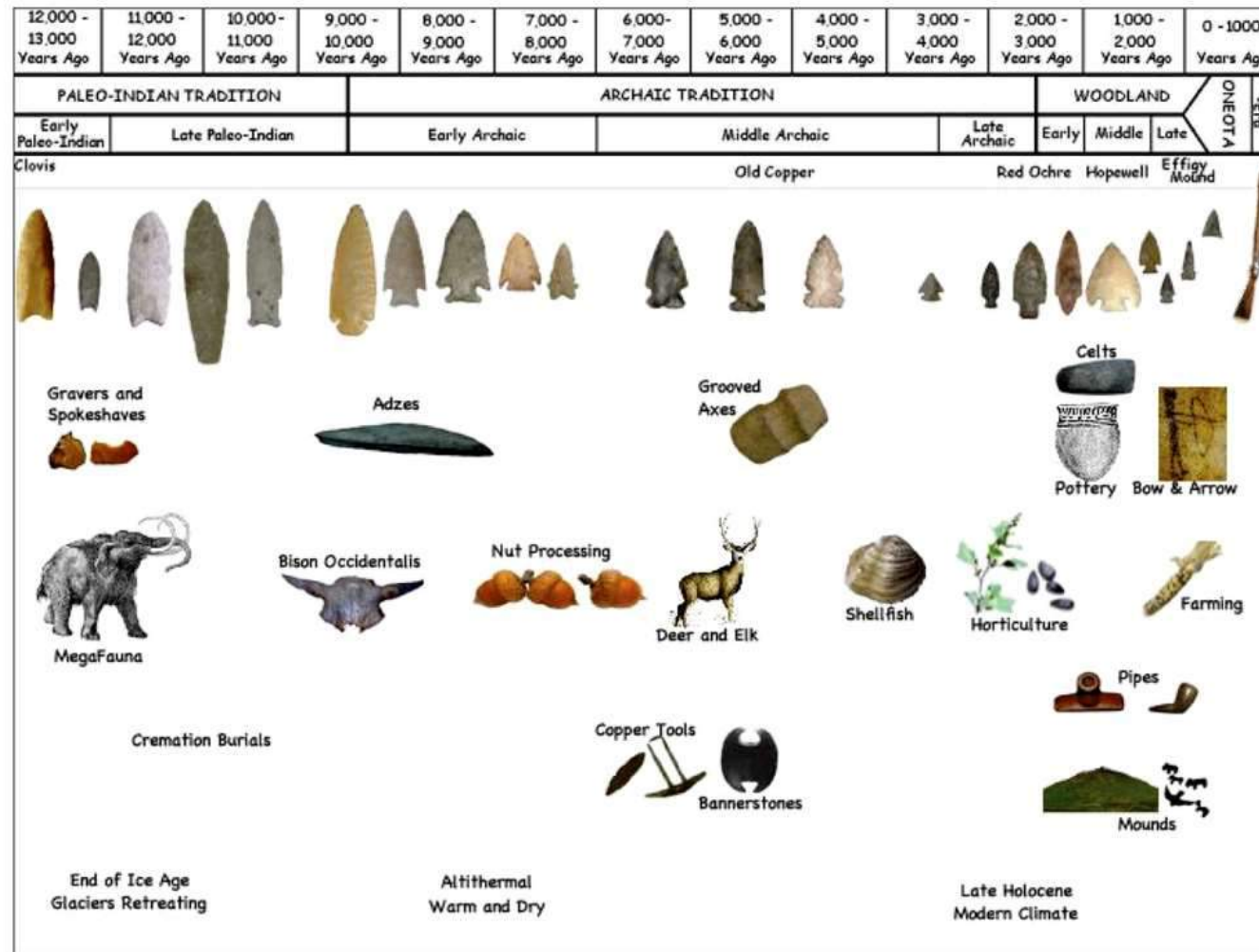


Voss' Birchwood Lodge is located on Spider Lake, one of a chain of lakes known as the Manitowish Waters. These lakes are famous for their excellent Muskellunge, Wall-Eyed Pike and Bass fishing. Fishermen from many states come here to fish these Manitowish Waters, the adjacent waters known as the Flambeau and Turtle Flowages and numerous land-lot lakes in the area. Boats...Motors...competent GUIDES available on request. GIVE MORE THOUGHT to a delightful FALL VACATION when the Northwoods are brilliant with autumn colors.

Manitowish Waters, Wisconsin 54545  
Telephone: Manitowish Waters 453

# Pre history mysteries in MW

## Wisconsin Archaeology Overview



Source: Wisconsin Archaeology Society



(c) The state historical society shall update the list as necessary to add additional locally designated historic places to the list or to delete designation

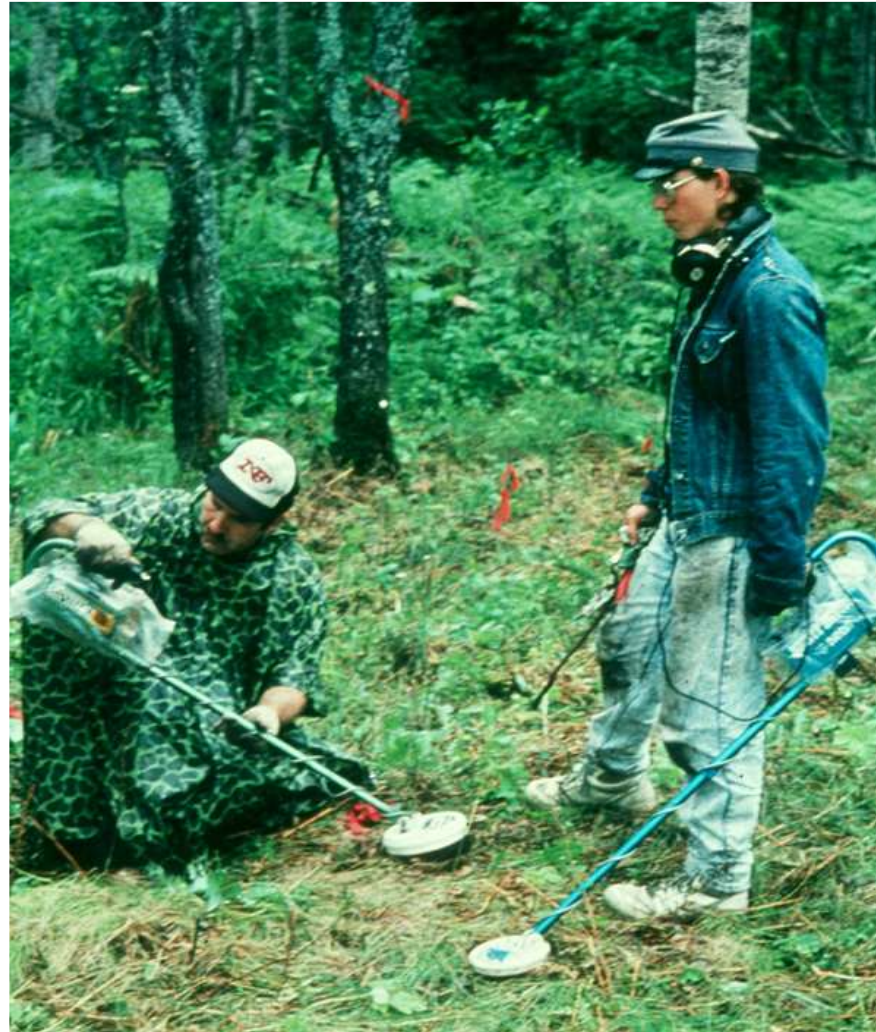
History: 1987 a. 395; 2007 a. 97.

**44.47 Field archaeology.** This state reserves to itself the exclusive right and privilege of field archaeology on state sites, and establishes regulation to preserve archaeological and scientific information, matter and objects. It is a declaration of legislative intent that persons practicing field archaeology in accordance with this section, and that the looting of all archaeological remains be strongly discouraged. Persons having knowledge of the location of archaeological sites shall report such knowledge to the state archaeologist. This section is not intended to burden persons who wish to use state public property for recreational and other lawful purposes or to use state public property for archaeological purposes.

(1) DEFINITIONS. As used in this section:

- (a) "Archaeological methods" means scientific procedures used in field archaeology by recognized professional authorities on archaeology.
- (b) "Archaeological site" means any land or the bed of any stream or lake where there are objects or other evidence of archaeological interest, aboriginal or historic Indian mounds, historic and prehistoric watercraft and associated objects, aircraft and other archaeological and historical features.
- (c) "Data" means field notes, photographs, maps and other records relating to field archaeology.
- (d) "Field archaeology" means the study of the traces of human culture by means of surveying, digging, sampling, excavating or removing objects.
- (e) "Local site" or "local archaeological site" means an archaeological site owned by a political subdivision.

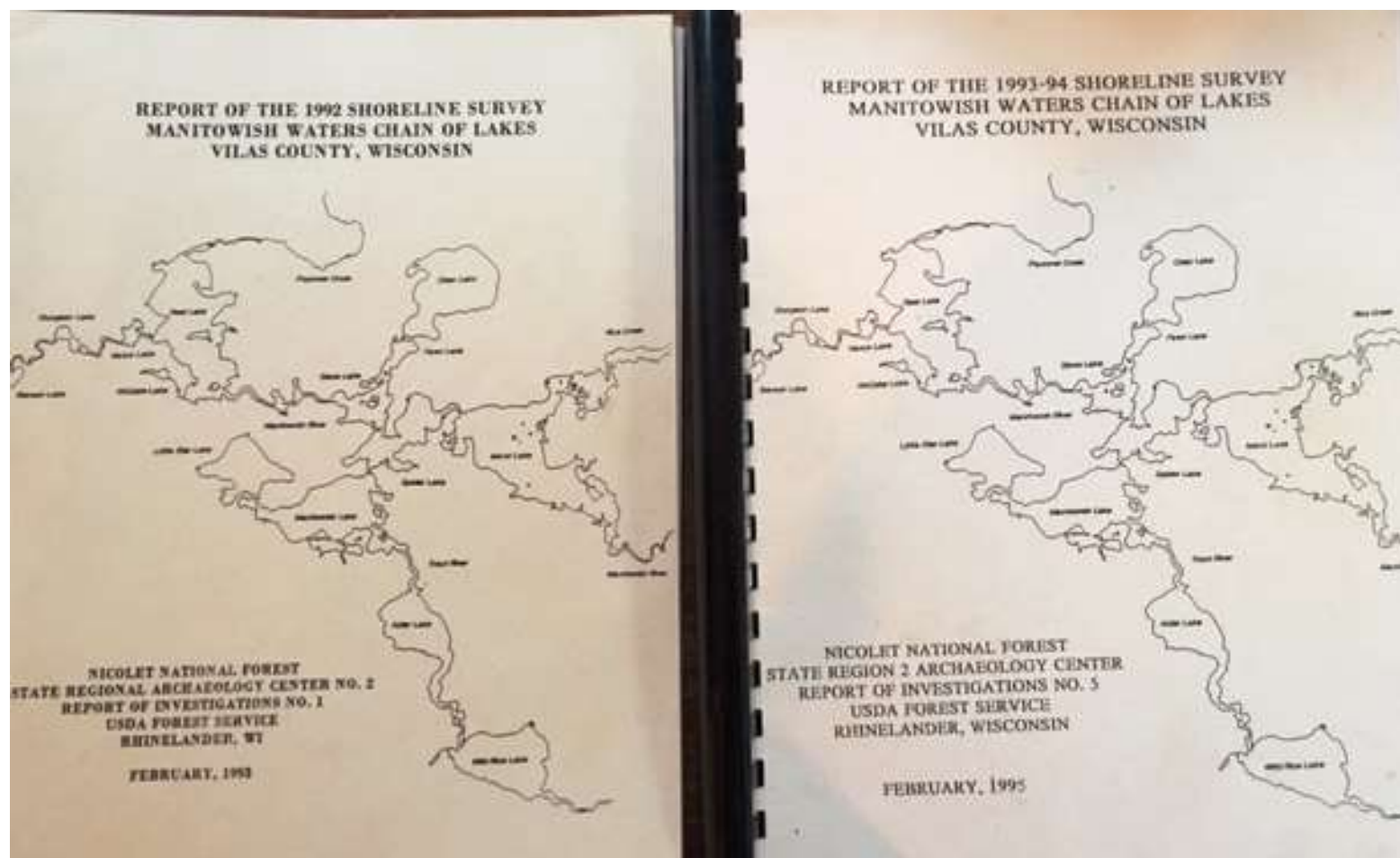
Metal detecting is not allowed on public lands or lakes,  
except by highly restrictive DNR permit



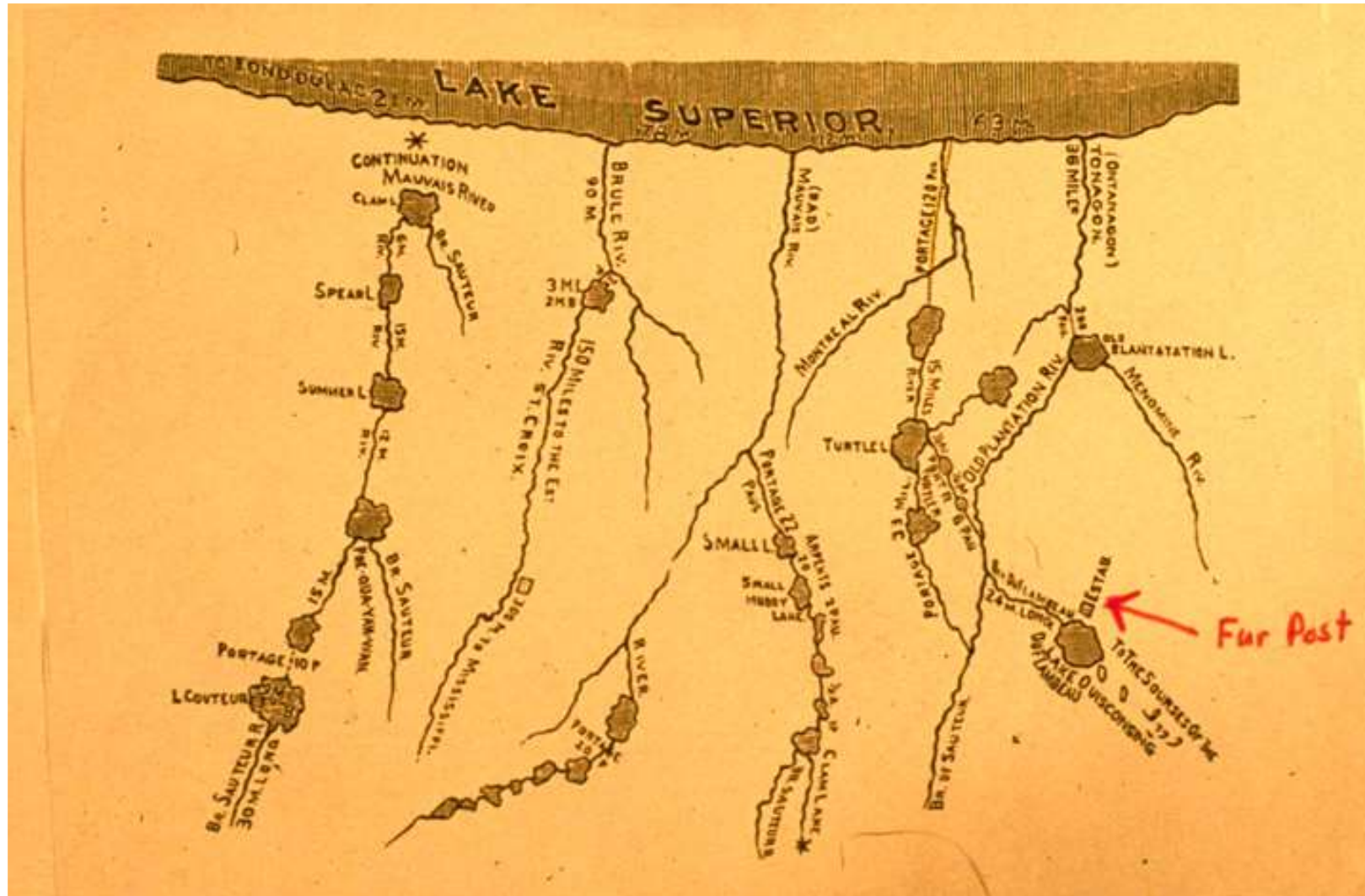
Looters have destroyed many key cultural sites



Archaeology is a permitted activity on public lands, detailed reports for each site with maps were submitted to the State Archaeologist



Significant pre field research of historic and other cultural documentations is required



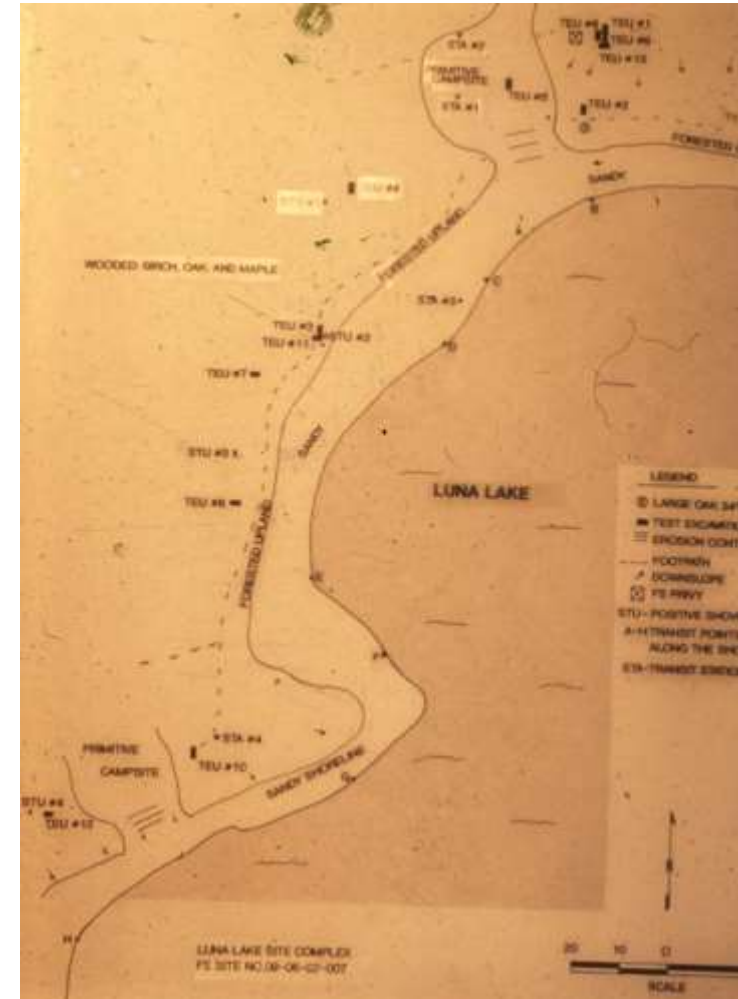
Surface discoveries and .5 meter test holes were dug in  
10 meter grids along shorelines



All materials from test holes were screened and artifacts bagged and mapped



Accurate mapping in the field is critical for accurate documentation and reports



Curation and documentation of each artifact is also required



# Three prehistoric cultural traditions in MW

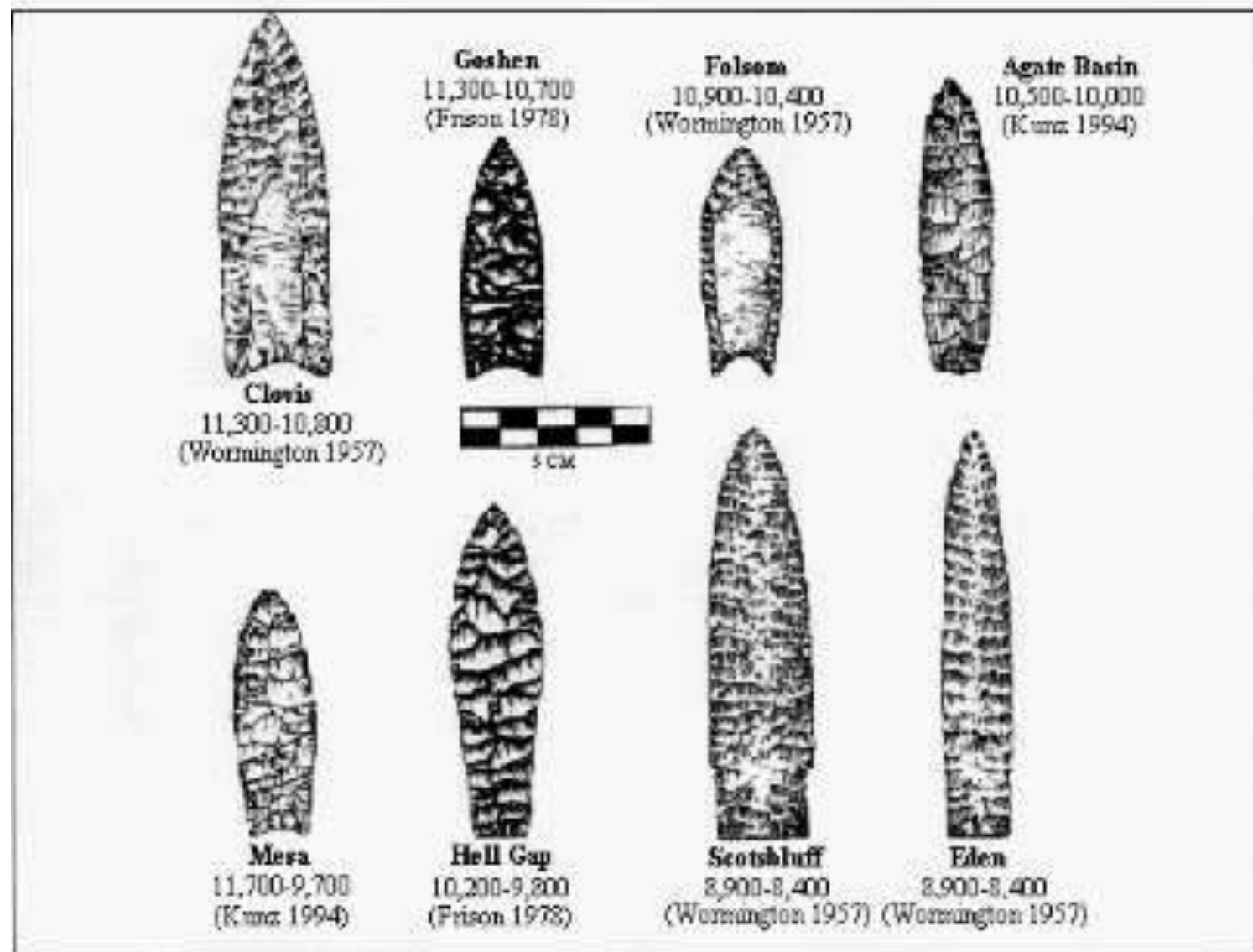


# Basalt adz for straightening spears

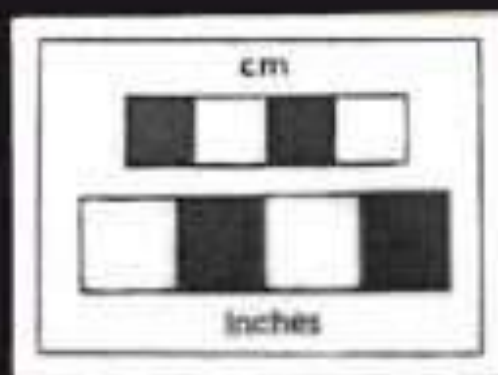


# Waste from stone tool manufacture





North American Paleoindian Point Types



# Paleo projectile points



# Scrapers and Archaic projectile points



Pottery can hide in plain sight



Some pottery stands out like this rim sherd



# Archaeology Best Practices Q & A on mwhistory.org site



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## Best Practices Q & A

### Questions and Answers Regarding Archaeological and Cultural Resources

#### Introduction

The Manitowish Waters Historical Society has created a question and answer document to provide both residents and visitors an easily accessed source regarding managing archaeological and cultural resources. The vast majority of residents and visitors want to follow the law and best practices to preserve archaeological sites and cultural resources. Over 80% of archaeological sites in the state, including the Manitowish Waters Area, have been damaged or destroyed by development, farming, reservoirs, looting and climate. All artifacts on a site are important to the understanding of the story behind the people who lived there and produced them. In this best practices document, archaeological sites and artifacts are considered together. Our greatest hope is to encourage citizens to become stewards of archeological and cultural resources, using this site to discover best practices, laws, and regulations.

**+ Question #1 Who owns an artifact or archaeological site located on private property?**

---

**+ Question #2 What do I do if I find an artifact or site on my private property?**

---

**+ Question #3 If I find something on my land can I keep it?**

---

# Conversion table for summer and winter water levels to pre dam levels

Lake	Winter water depth to pre-dam or original shore line (measured in feet) based on a 3 foot drawdown from maximum summer levels.	Summer water depth to pre-dam or original shoreline (measured in feet)
Vance or Dam Lake	0	0
Rest Lake	5.0	8.5
Stone Lake	2.3	5.3
Fawn lake	1.5	4.5
Clear Lake	Below original shoreline	1.5
Spider Lake	2.2	5.2
Island Lake	.1	3.1
Manitowish Lake	2.2	5.2
Little Star Lake	2.2	5.2
Alder Lake	.4	3.4
Wild Rice Lake	Below original shoreline	1.2

Source: Rare 1878 map of Rest Lake Dam associated with the James Allen Survey: map is displayed at the Koller Library in Manitowish Waters, Wisconsin. <https://mwhistory.org/2016/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Secretary-of-War-1880-Rest-Lake-Dam.pdf>

# MW Historical Society Webpage



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Q & A, Laws

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Retail, Restaurants & Taverns, Agriculture

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Rest Lake Dam, Federal Agents, Criminal &  
Nefarious Activities

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Hiking, Water Sports, Community Center & Parks

### Community

Municipal, Chamber of Commerce, Schools, Rest  
Lake Dam, Fish Hatchery, Civic Organizations,  
Cultural Activities

## Charter MW Historic preservation Leaders

Homer Sykes  
Elizabeth Sykes  
Captain James Robinson  
Mark Liestickow  
Ruth Dickerson Gardner  
Michael J. Dunn III  
David Dunn

## MW Leaders of Historical Preservation Awards

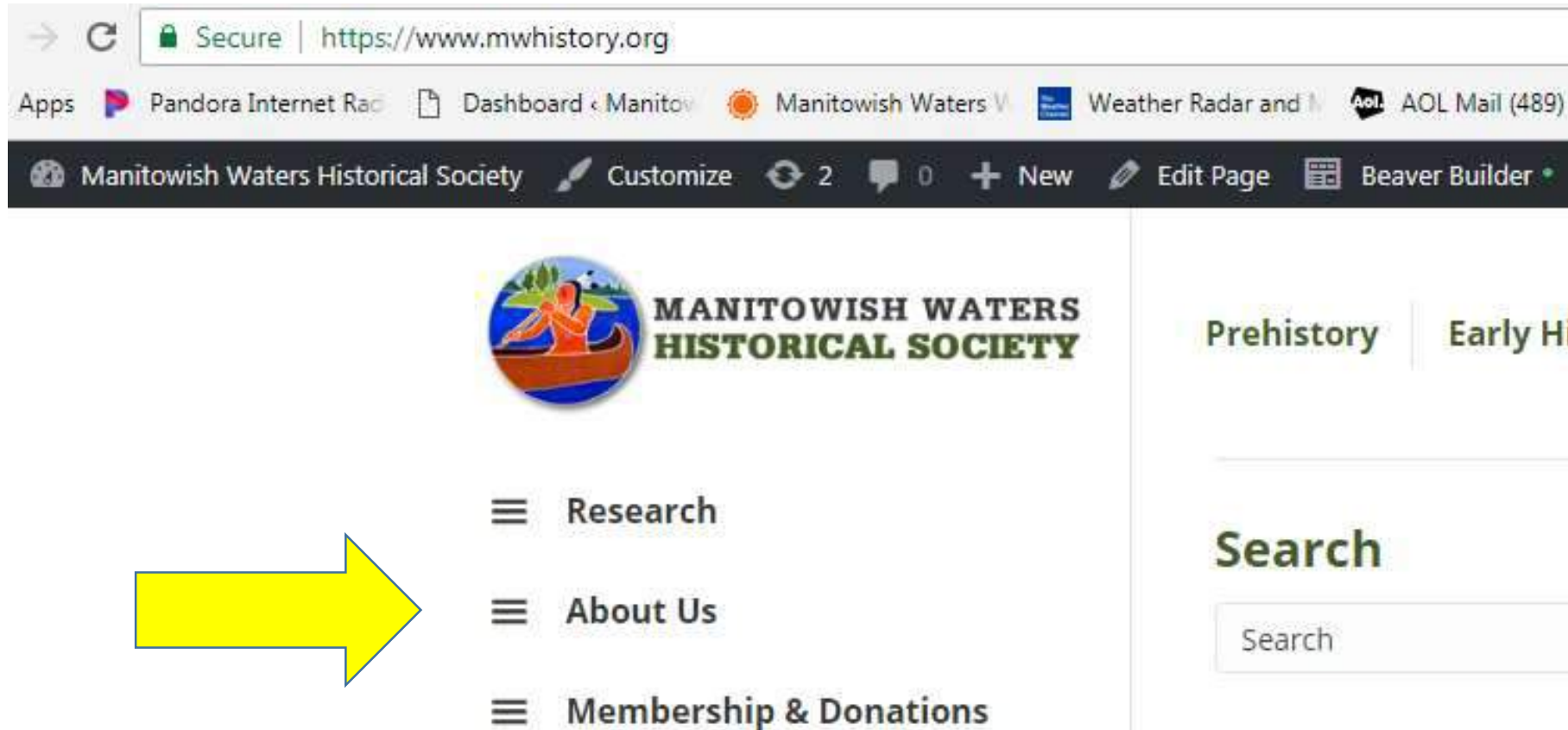
### Manitowish Waters Historical Society's Highest Recognition

On May 16, 2018 the Manitowish Waters Historical Society (MWHS) proudly recognized 7 community member as Leaders of Historical Preservation. Our celebration of "historical pioneers" marks the first MWHS recognition of what will become an annual event. The inaugural Leaders of Historic Preservation each contributed significantly to preservation of vital records, images, narratives, maps, histories, artifacts and stories that are at the foundation of our community's identity. Though the recipients may have pursued historic preservation differently, each are vital to our ongoing documentation of our town's history. With great honor we post names, pictures and stories of Manitowish Waters Leaders of Historic Preservation!

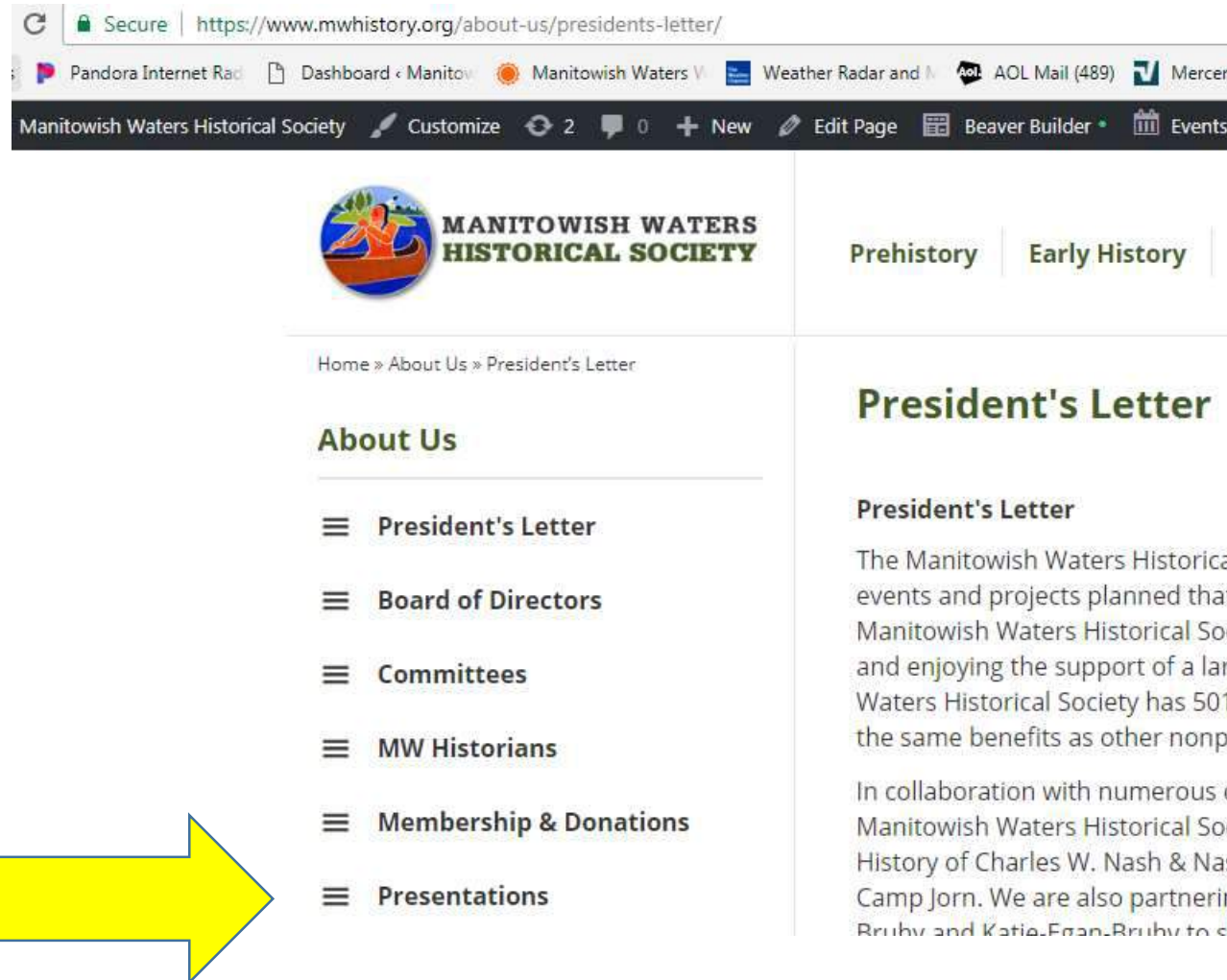


<https://www.mwhistory.org/about-us/preservation-awards/>

How to retrieve a copy of the presentation? Go to mwhistory.org and click on “About Us” on the left side of the page



On the left side of the page select “Presentations”




The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.mwhistory.org/about-us/presidents-letter/>. The browser's address bar shows the site is secure. The website's header includes the logo for the Manitowish Waters Historical Society, which features a person in a canoe. Navigation links for 'Prehistory' and 'Early History' are visible. A breadcrumb trail reads 'Home » About Us » President's Letter'. The left sidebar contains a list of links: 'President's Letter', 'Board of Directors', 'Committees', 'MW Historians', 'Membership & Donations', and 'Presentations'. A large yellow arrow points to the 'Presentations' link. The main content area is titled 'President's Letter' and contains text about the society's events and projects.

Secure | <https://www.mwhistory.org/about-us/presidents-letter/>

Pandora Internet Rad Dashboard < Manitowish Waters Weather Radar and AOL Mail (489) Mercer

Manitowish Waters Historical Society Customize 2 0 + New Edit Page Beaver Builder Events

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- ≡ **Presentations**

**President's Letter**

The Manitowish Waters Historical events and projects planned that Manitowish Waters Historical Soc and enjoying the support of a larg Waters Historical Society has 501 the same benefits as other nonpr

In collaboration with numerous c Manitowish Waters Historical Soc History of Charles W. Nash & Nas Camp Jorn. We are also partnerin Ruby and Katie Egan Ruby to sk

Just click on the presentation you wish to download



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## Presentations



[Exploring Manitowish Waters History- 8-16-18](#)



[Flambeau Trail- Mercer- 7-28-18](#)



[Exploring Early Northwood's Conservation Traditions-Mercer 6-12-18 \(7mb\)](#)



[Discovering Our Unique Environmental Legacy-MW 5-16-18 \(8mb\)](#)



[Manitowish Waters Mysteries \(5mb\)](#)



[Manitowish Waters Mysteries part 2 \(10mb\)](#)