

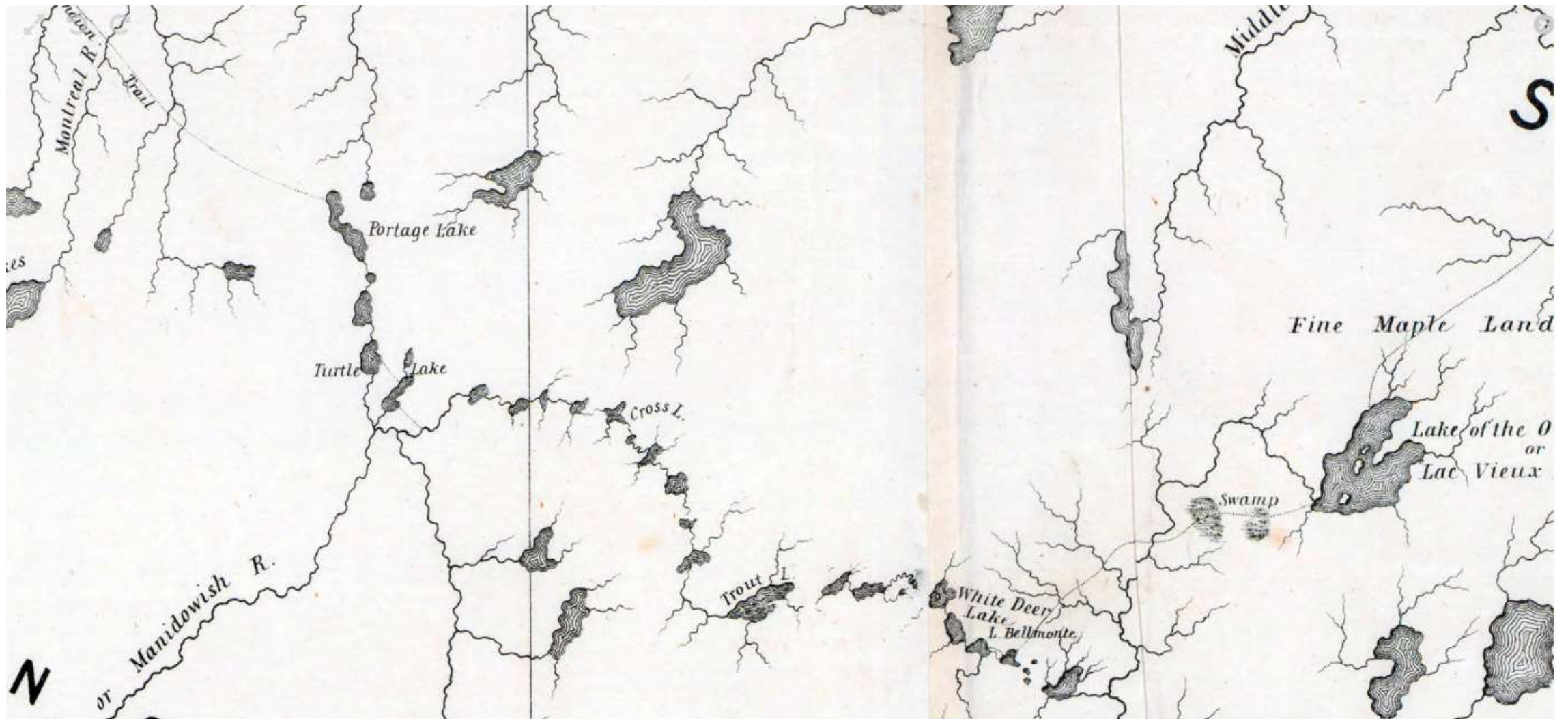
MWHS Research on CCC, Southgate Canal, and Geological Exploration from the 1840's



For at least 10,000 years Native communities raised families in Manitowish Waters/LDF for all or a portion of the year



In 1846, LDF Chief White Thunder was documented as the head of the first family occupying Manitowish Waters

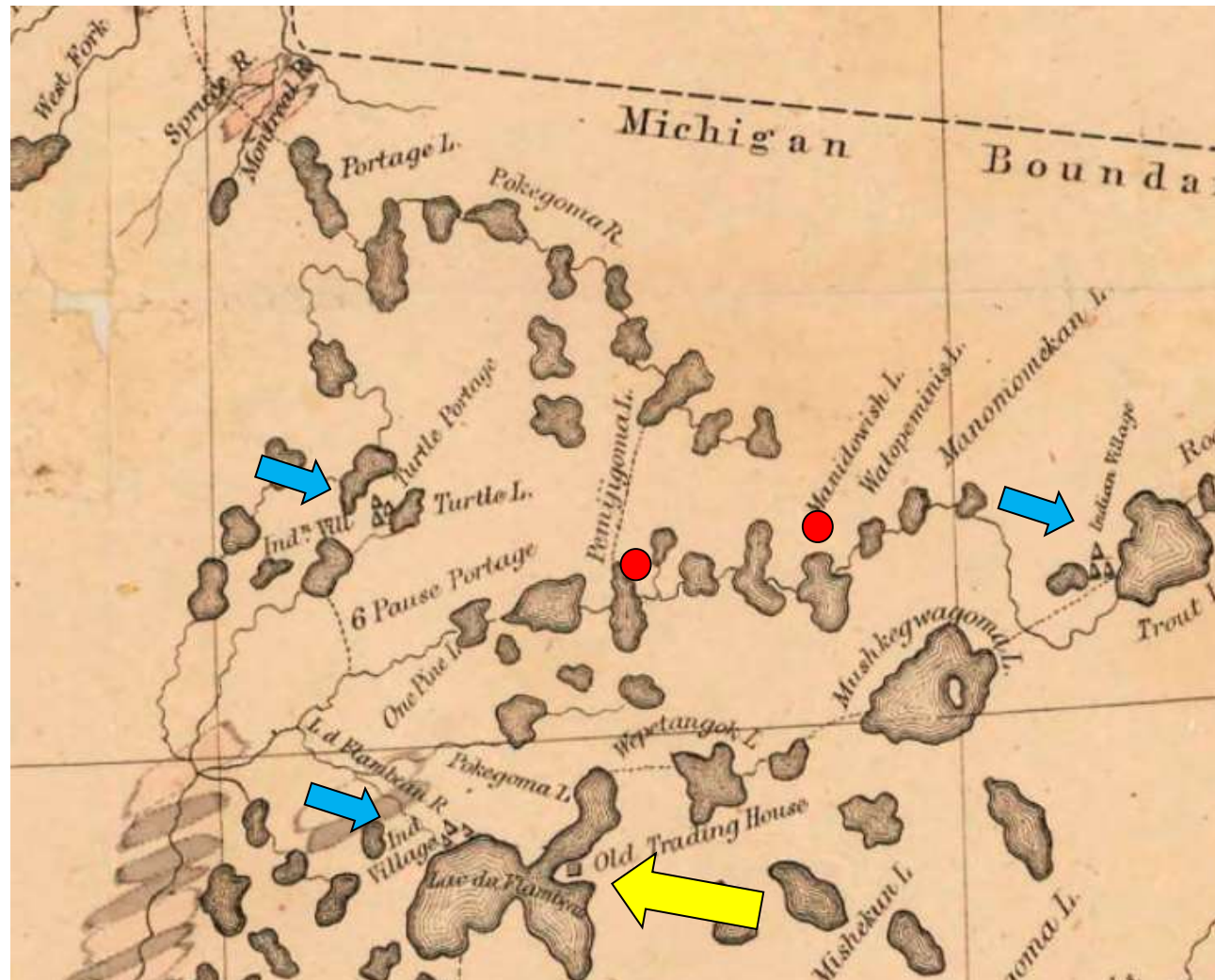


A. B. Gray's Map of 1846 Geological Survey-Traveled to "Cross Lake" in MW-possibly Rest Lake

1846 Travel From 6 Pause Portage up stream to Cross Lake

In the evening we entered "Cross" lake from the river – so called by the Indians from its resembling a cross in shape – and encamped upon a high point of land jutting out and forming one of the arms of the cross. Upon this point are two large wigwams and several acres of ground cleared and cultivated, being the summer residence of "White Thunder," a tall and athletic looking Indian. He had reached home the day before from the payment of La Point, and received us in a very friendly manner. Here he lives with his brother, in the possession of all around him, no one seeking to molest or disturb him...

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



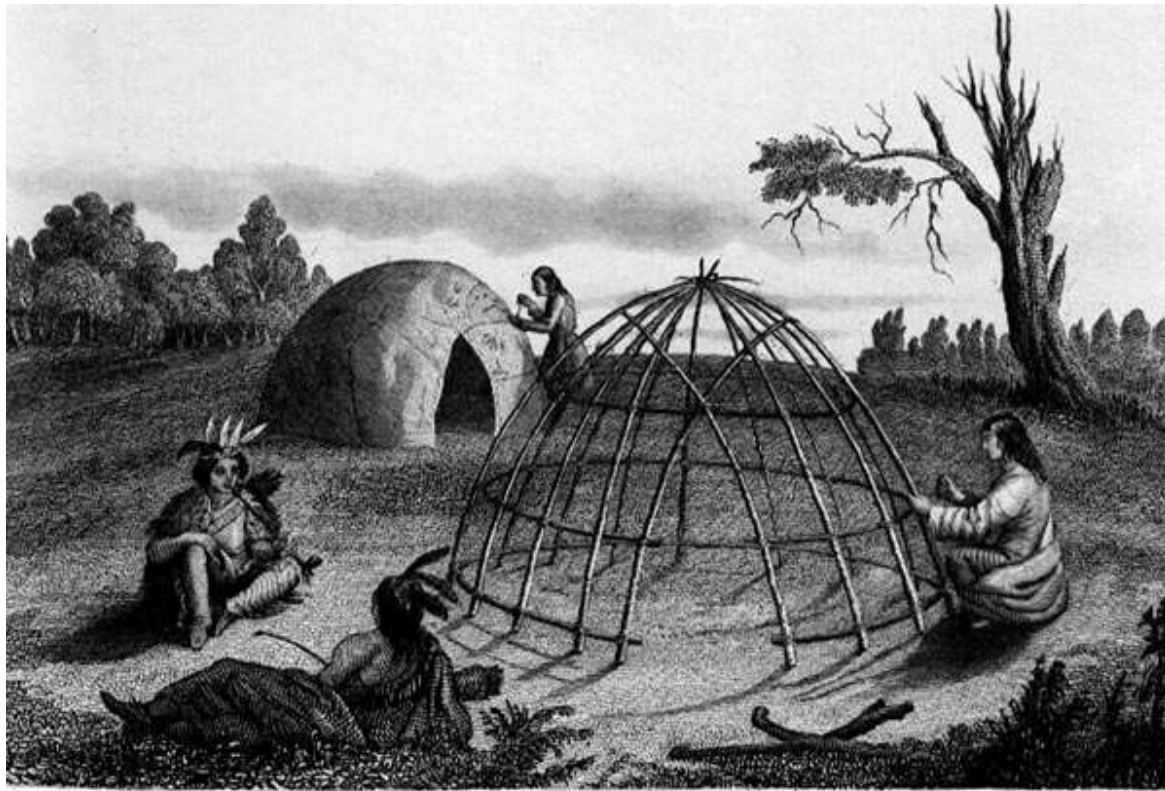
1847 Journal of J. G. Norwood traveling through White Sand Lake

September 28.— The Pokagoma, arm of Lac du Flambeau, which we crossed this morning, is about three and a half miles long by half a mile in width. It abounds with fine fish, which the Indians take in great numbers in gill nets and with the spear. From the northeast shore of this lake a portage of half a mile, over sand hills, covered with small pines and elevated about thirty feet above the general level of the small lakes, leads to Lake Wepetangok, which we crossed in a high wind. This lake is about two miles long, and our course across it was northeast to a small channel, four feet wide and eight yards long, which led us into another small lake three-fourths of a mile long and half a mile wide, which we crossed northeast to a portage of one mile in length, leading to Mashkegwagoma lake. This portage passed over hills of the same character as those seen in the morning.

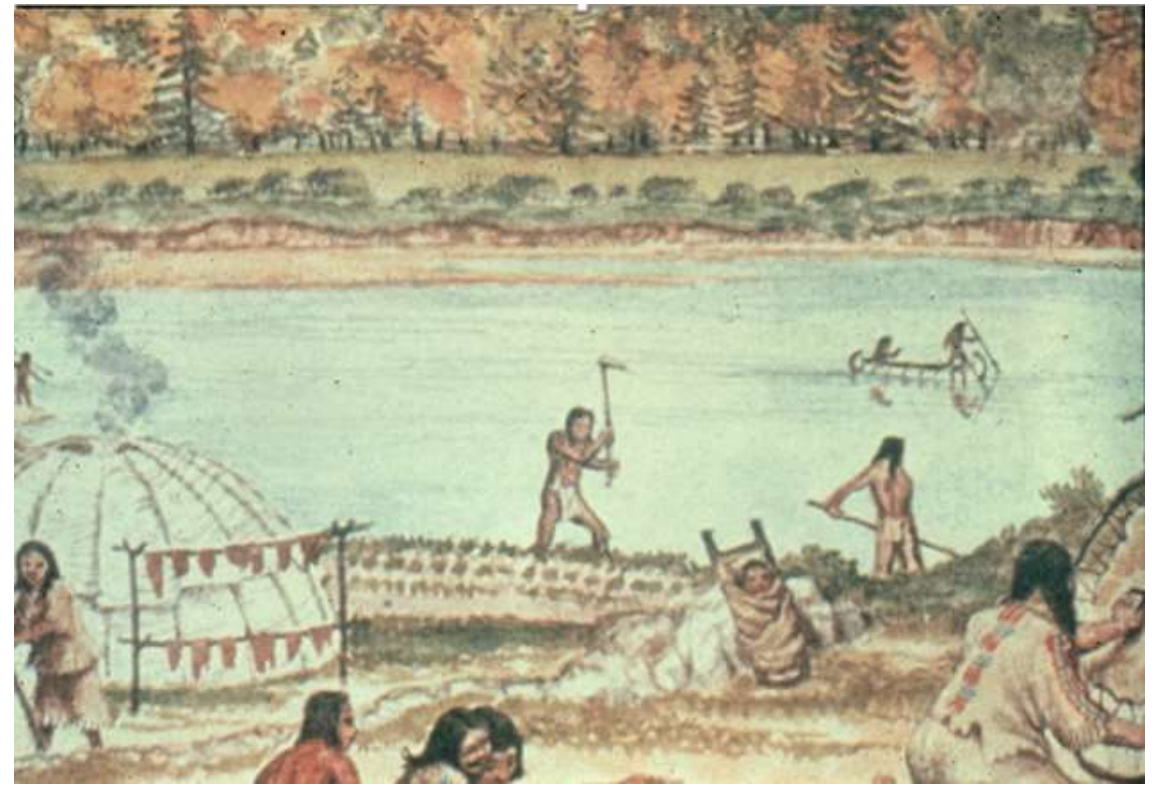
We waited sometime on the shore of this lake for the wind to subside, and at noon started across. By the time we had made two-thirds of the passage the wind increased to a perfect gale, and wave after wave, which ran almost as high as I have ever seen them in Lake Superior, broke over our canoe until it was more than half full of water and in momentary danger of sinking. By great exertions the men succeeded in reaching the borders of a small island, and we dragged the canoe into a marsh. Everything was thoroughly soaked, with the exception of my notebooks, which, very fortunately, were secured on my person. A fire was built in a spruce thicket, the highest part of the island, and we set about drying our persons, clothes, maps and instruments. As the wind continued high all the afternoon we were forced to camp on the island. The lake is about two and a half miles long and one mile and a half wide, a very small sheet of water to afford so heavy a swell. Our misfortune is to be attributed, however, more to the size of our canoe than the roughness of the lake.

September 29.— Crossed to the main shore, and made a portage of a mile and a half, to the Chippewa or Manidowish river. The trail, for nearly the whole distance, leads through swamps flooded with water almost ice cold. The river at this point is about forty feet wide, winding to the northwest through marshes like the one just passed.

Historic Ojibwa communities



CHIPPEWA LODGE.



After the construction of logging dams, gathering wild rice became a dominate resource in Big Lake, Rice Creek, and Papoose Creek



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

Southgate Canal System and Estate established by at least 1897

Caretaker of Bob-town or the Southgate Estate and canal system
Robert Loveless:

“...one time in the year of 1897 when i had charge of Mr Richards Southgate Residence and Mr Marvin Hughitte as Now Vice President of the Chicago North western Railroad well one time i Staid at Little trout Lak for a perid of time of 2 Soled Months all alone and Never Seen a Man or livin Sole....”

Excerpt from Robert Loveless Journal

Richard and Ella Southgate

SOUTHGATE, Richard Henry, ex-pres. Congress Hotel Co.; born Cincinnati, O.; son Richard and Julia (Watson) Southgate; married Ella E. Hathorn, of Saratoga, N.Y., 1868. Has been identified with hotels as owner or mgr. during practically entire active career; was propr. Congress Hotel, Saratoga, N.Y., Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Long Beach Hotel, Long Island, N.Y., Brunswick Hotel, New York; assumed lease of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, in 1890, and in 1893 constructed the Annex, now known as the Congress, and was pres. of the Congress Hotel Co.; also vice-pres. of the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, and St. Paul (Minn.) Hotel. Owns 1,000-acre estate at Bobtown, Wis., where spends much time fishing. Office and Residence: Congress Hotel.



Richard Southgate partnered with Marvin Hughitt to build a “one-of-a-kind” fisherman’s paradise

Creating an ambitious estate for fishing, using canals and the Chicago North Western Railroad for access, these men fashioned their personalized Northwoods community.

The canals created a link between the isolated retreat on Little Trout Lake and the modern world. Southgate and his guests enjoyed the finest delicacies of the world, furniture and decorations from Southgate’s international travels, and modern conveniences like electricity.

Dolly Tirpe (Robert Loveless daughter) reported:

Huge expenditures for French Champaign and barrels of live lobsters were common. Both Richard and Ella chose an open marriage, and their boyfriends and girlfriends also enjoyed time at Little Trout Lake.

one time in the year of 1897 when i had charge of Mr Richards Southgate Residence and Mr Marvin Hughitte as Now Vice President of the Chicago North western Railroad well one time i Staid at Little trout Lak for a perid of time of 2 Soled Months all alone and Never Seen a Man or livin Sole.... Excerpt from Robert Loveless Journal

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1900.

R. H. SOUTHGATE IS INSOLVENT.

Manager of the Auditorium and Annex
Files Petition in Bankruptcy, Plac-
ing Liabilities at \$434,938.

Richard H. Southgate, manager of the Au-
ditorium Hotel and the Annex, filed a vol-
untary petition in bankruptcy yesterday, in
which he schedules his liabilities at \$434,938
and his assets at \$306,775. The proceedings

The World's Greatest Complete Housefurnishe
CREDIT GIVEN TO EVERYBODY.

Fuller
FURNITURE & EBBETT CO.

will try some sea fishing at Long Island.

Mr. R. H. Southgate, of the Auditorium Hotel, of this
city, has left for Little Trout Lake, Wis.

Mr. C. F. Thompson, of this city, has gone to the Ash-
land, Wis., country after some bass fishing, and will be

Date 1900



R. H. Southgate's canal leading to his property on Little Trout Lake. Marvin Hughitt president of the Chicago Northwestern Railroad was a partner in the canal construction.



LIST OF CORPORATIONS—Continued.

Date: 1901

NAME OF CORPORATION.	CAPITAL STOCK.	LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL OFFICE.	PRESIDENT OR MANAGER. (Name and Address.)	SECRETARY. (Name and Address.)
Auditorium Hotel Company.....	500,000	Congress Hotel Annex, Chicago....	R. H. Southgate, Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	Vacant.

For Tomahawk District.

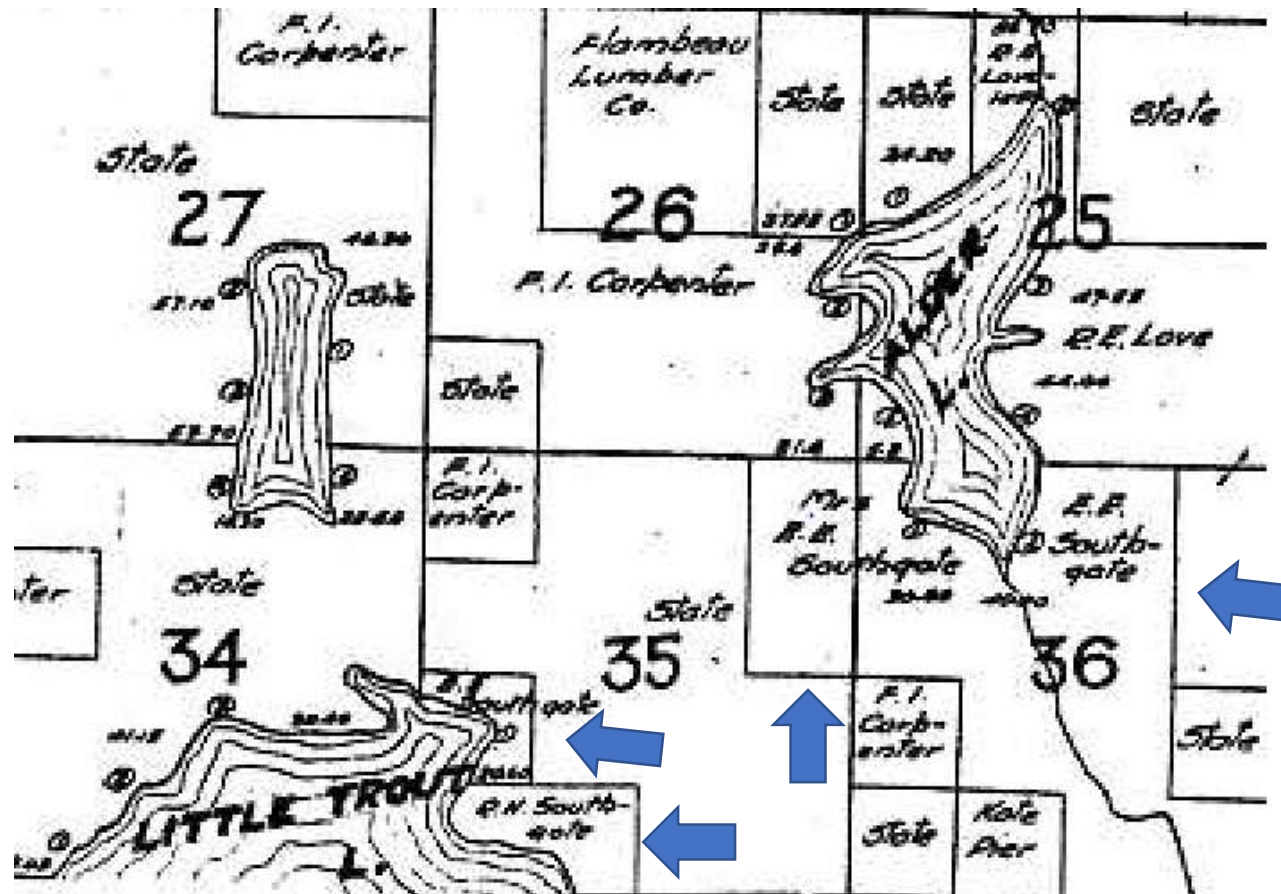
Judge Warwick Hough, of the Circuit Court, St. Louis, Mo., has for many years made trips into the muscallunge district of Wisconsin. In a letter at hand he says: "I shall hope, during the first or second week in August, to get away for a trip to Tomahawk Lake, near Minocqua. Mr. Southgate, of the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, has a cottage near the Northwestern railroad, on Lac du Flambeau, northwest of Minocqua, where I understand there is fine fishing.

Date: 1903

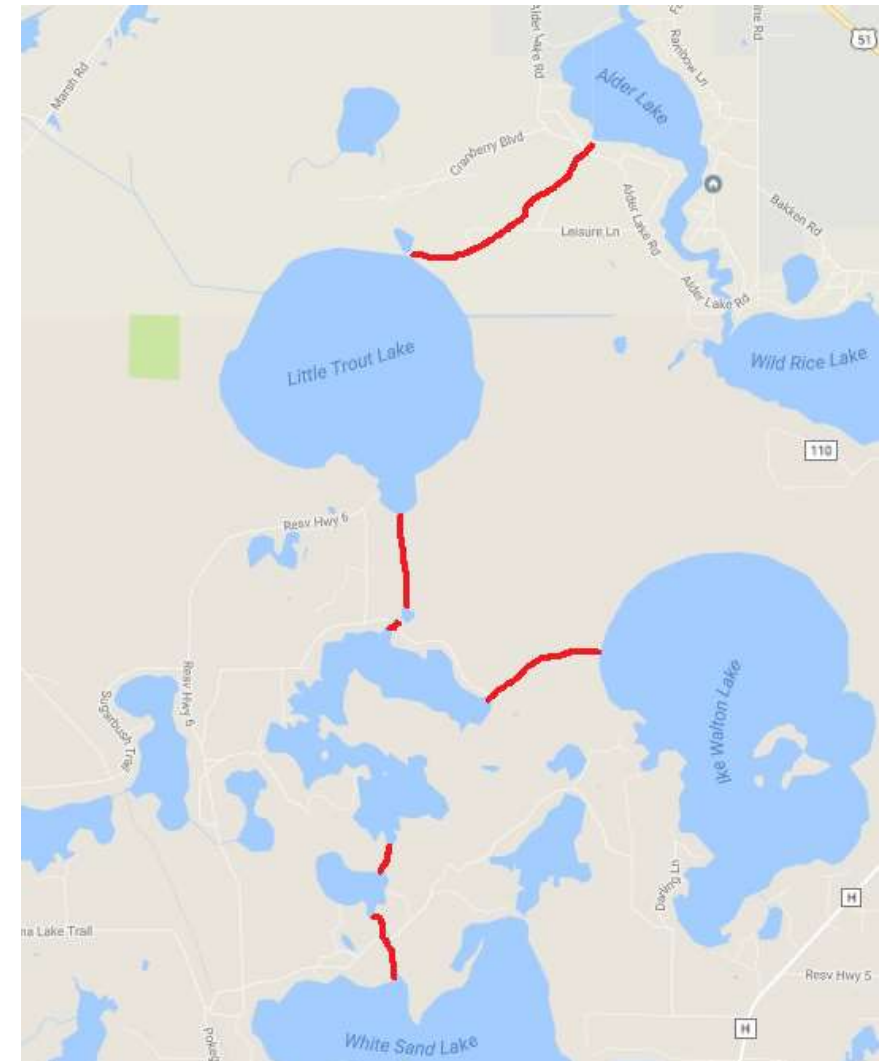
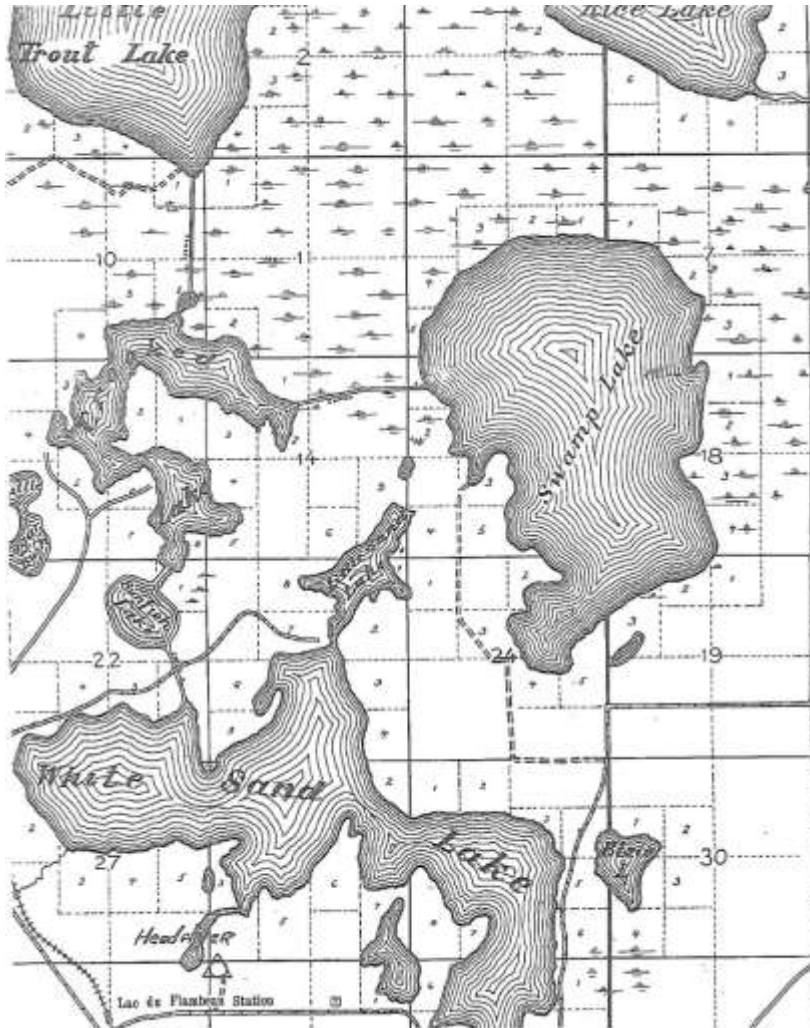
1889 Bob Town



Tracts of Land owned by Southgate



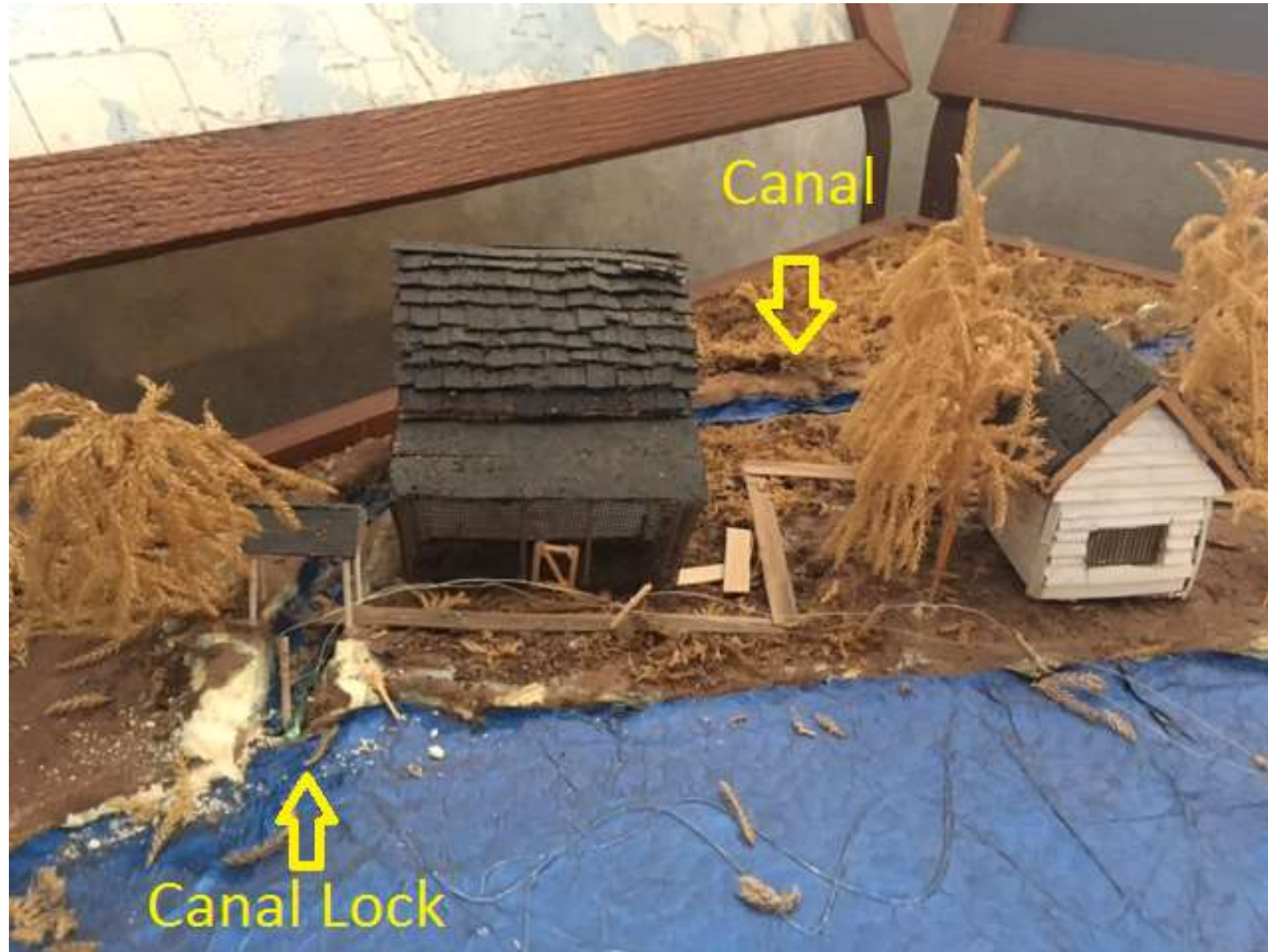
Southgate's and Hugitt's canal systems linking LDF and MW



Diorama of Southgate Property created by Steven Bartling under the supervision of his grandfather Cal La Porte



Southgate canal and lock system



Lake view of the Southgate property. All of the property burned except the caretaker's house in the early 1930's Powell Marsh fires



Images of the Alder to Little Trout Lake canal and locks in operation constructed by Loveless and Lac Du Flambeau labor



Canal locks and boat house above Alder Lake



Beginning of the Southgate canal exiting Alder Lake with the lake clearly in the background. Note the fishermen on the boardwalk observing canoers using the canal.



Southgate's launch on Alder Lake that came through the canal according to Dolly Tirpe



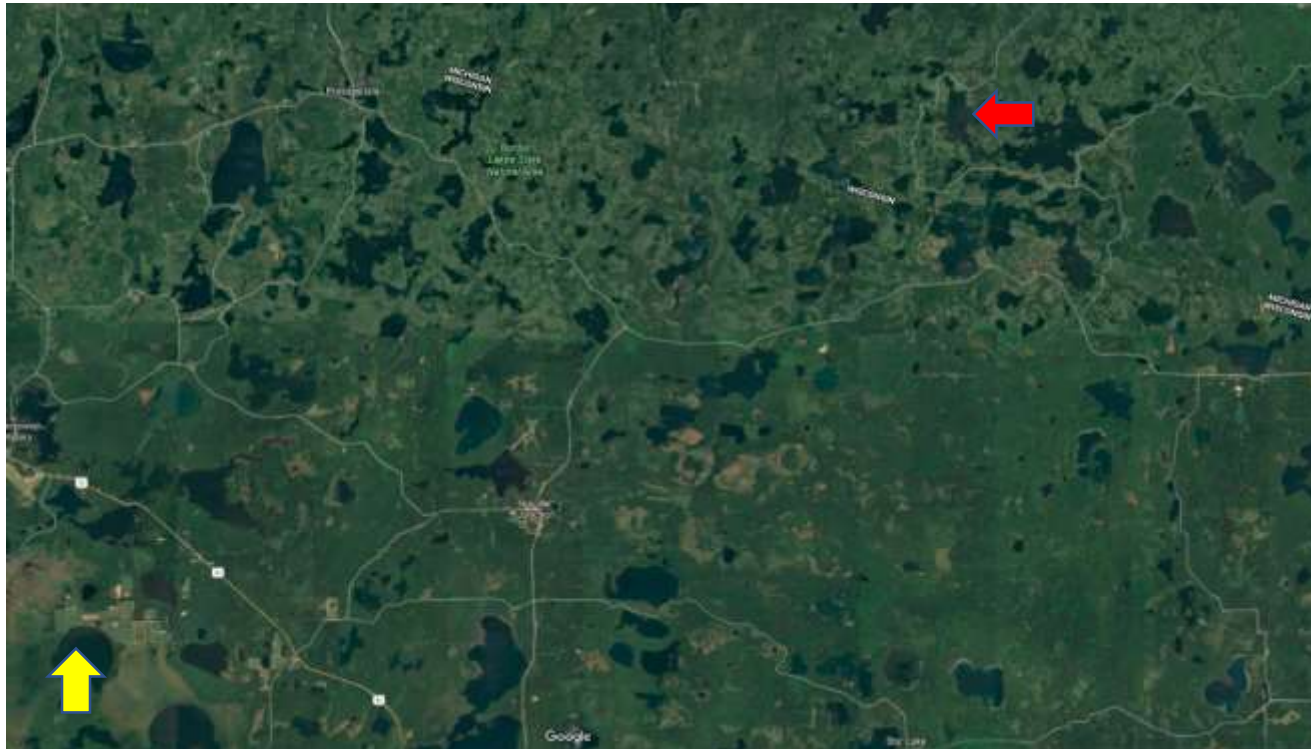
1970's image of
Southgate canal
in Lac Du
Flambeau



1911 Richard Southgate became ill and called for Loveless to help him in Florida. Sadly, Richard Southgate dies in 1912 and Ella marries one of her boyfriends (Richard Himes) who later squanders the Southgate fortune in oil shale speculation



Marvin Huglitt
upgraded his Watersmeet
camp creating a similar
estate (red) as Southgate's
Estate became unsettled



1918 Hotel magazine

Ella continued Bob-Town
through the 1920's (yellow)

By a recent decision of the appellate court, the finding of the circuit court of Cook county was affirmed in the case of the Congress Hotel Company, which had brought suit against Mrs. Ella E. Southgate, widow of the late Richard H. Southgate, for the recovery of stock in that hotel company amounting to \$231,000. The courts decided that Mrs. Southgate was the rightful owner of the stock. The disputed stock had been given to Mr. Southgate while he was vice-president and manager of the Congress by the directors of the company. The stockholders contested the gift and sought to regain it.

Ella and Richard Southgate had an open marriage and upon Richard's death, she married one of her "boyfriends" with the last name or Hienz.

Heinz invested all the monies from Southgate in oil shale speculation in Colorado and lost everything! By the late 20's the estate was in collapse. Thereafter Hienz worked as a bellhop in the Congress Hotel in Chicago.

OIL and GAS NEWS

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VOL. VIII KANSAS CITY, MO., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1920 NO. 6

THE OIL AND GAS NEWS

17

Shale Oil Pioneers of the Present Day May be Saviors of Industry Tomorrow

By ROBERT G. DELL,
Financial Editor, Denver Post.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 21.—Colorado's oil shale beds, covering more than 1,500,000 acres of land on the western slope of the Rocky mountains and carrying, according to the United States Geological Survey, billions of barrels of oil, are on the verge of fulfilling their destiny.

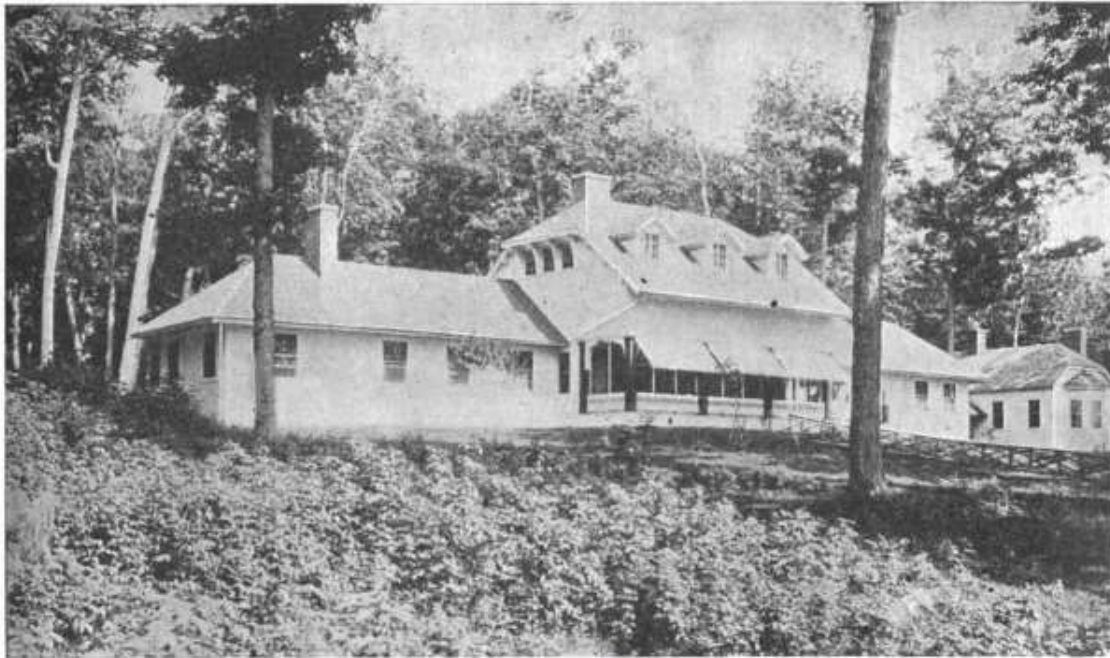
Operations on a small scale have begun at numerous strategic points and while these may never prove to be successful from a commercial viewpoint, they will eventually lead to the discovery of some process for the economic recovery of oil to meet the nation's requirements when the oil fields of the country fail to satisfy the ever increasing demand for fuel for internal combustion engines.

sent east for laboratory treatment. What the results have been are the secrets of these corporations.

As a corollary, "big money" has also shown an interest in the education of oil from shale, the instance being the so-called porphyry copper companies which are reported to have expended several hundred dollars in endeavoring to find a process by which the oil could be extracted not for the purpose of converting it into gasoline, but to use it as one of the mediums in the flotation process of extracting metal from ore, for which oil of the gravity of crude from shale is especially fitted. These instances indicate that when the time seems propitious, the captains of industry will be found in the shale game, and in a big way.

Will Have "Places in the Sun."

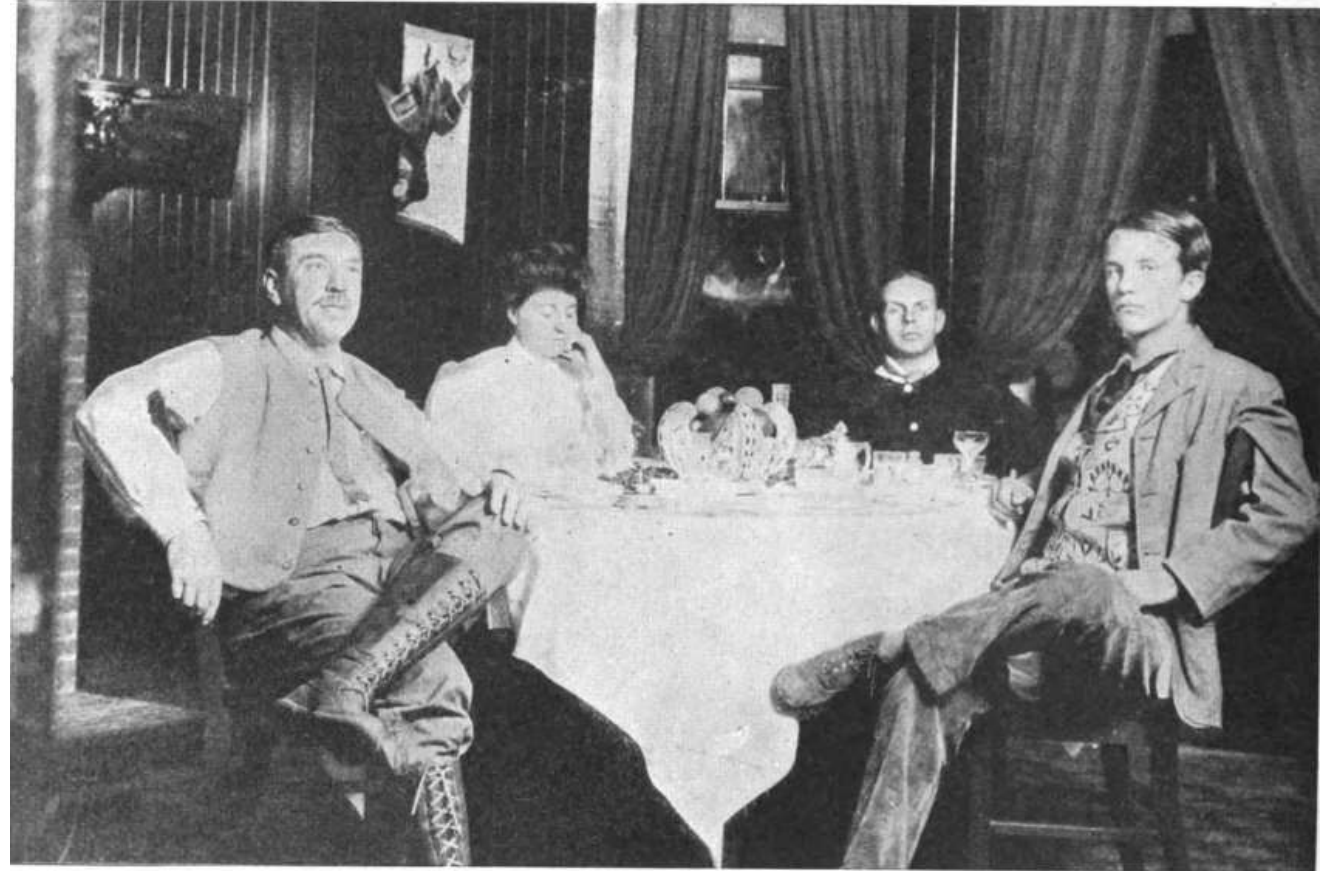
Marvin Hughitt's similar estate on Thousand Island Lake built around the time of Southgate's death and Robert Loveless' brother was hired as caretaker!



Maplewood, the hunting and fishing lodge of Marvin Hughitt, Jr., and F. H. Rawson of Chicago

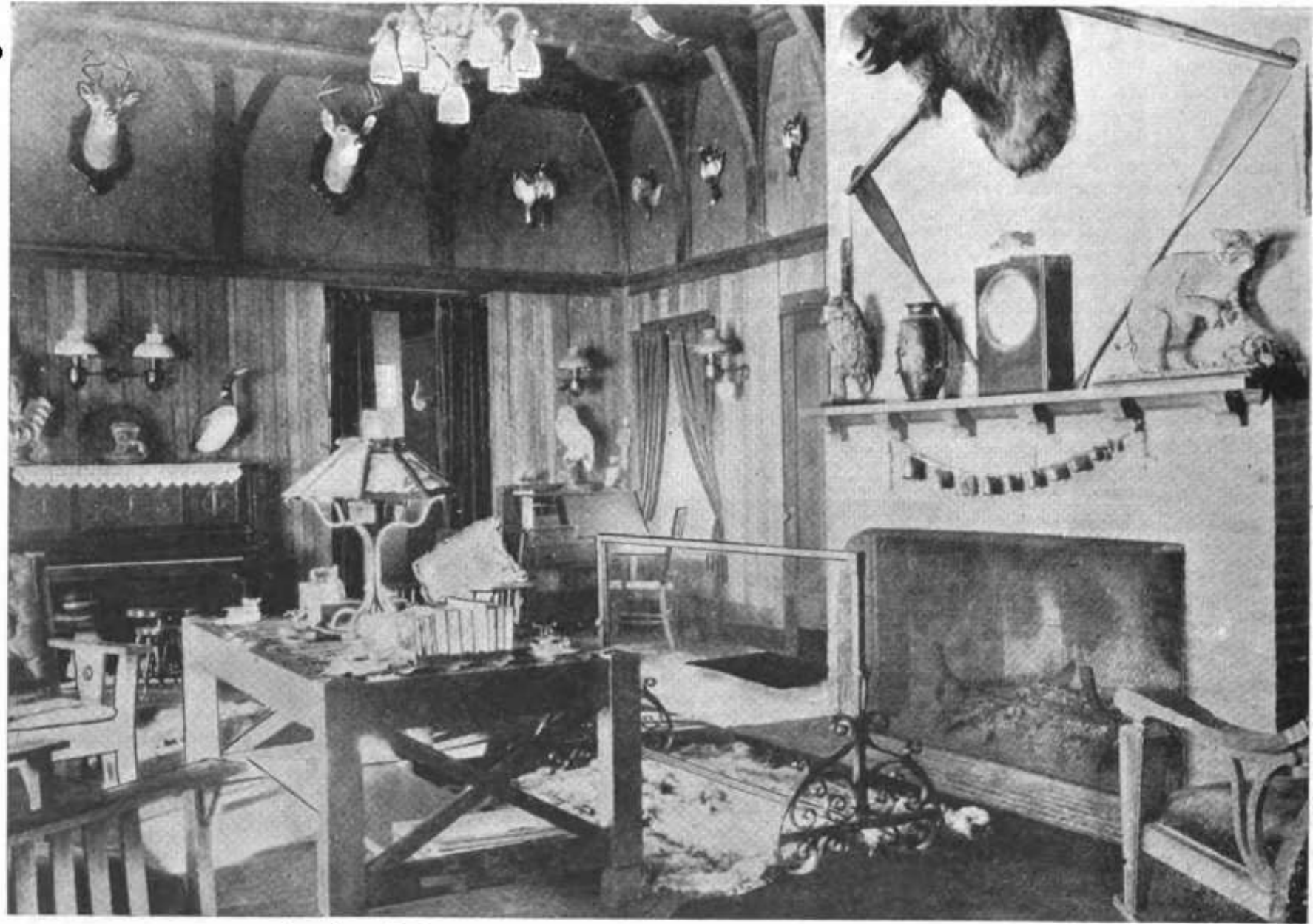
Glimpses of Wilderness Luxury

Some Intimate Pictures of Maplewood



From left to right, Marvin Hughitt, Jr., Mrs. F. H. Rawson, F. H. Rawson and Kermit Roosevelt

Hughitt hires
members of
the Loveless
family to run
his Maplewood
estate on the
Wisconsin
Michigan
border



Interior of the comfortable and homelike living room at Maplewood

Hughitt even created a railroad runabout for lake transport like Southgate's canals on Little Trout Lake



An ingenious railroad runabout. Mr. Rawson (left), Mr. Hughitt (right)

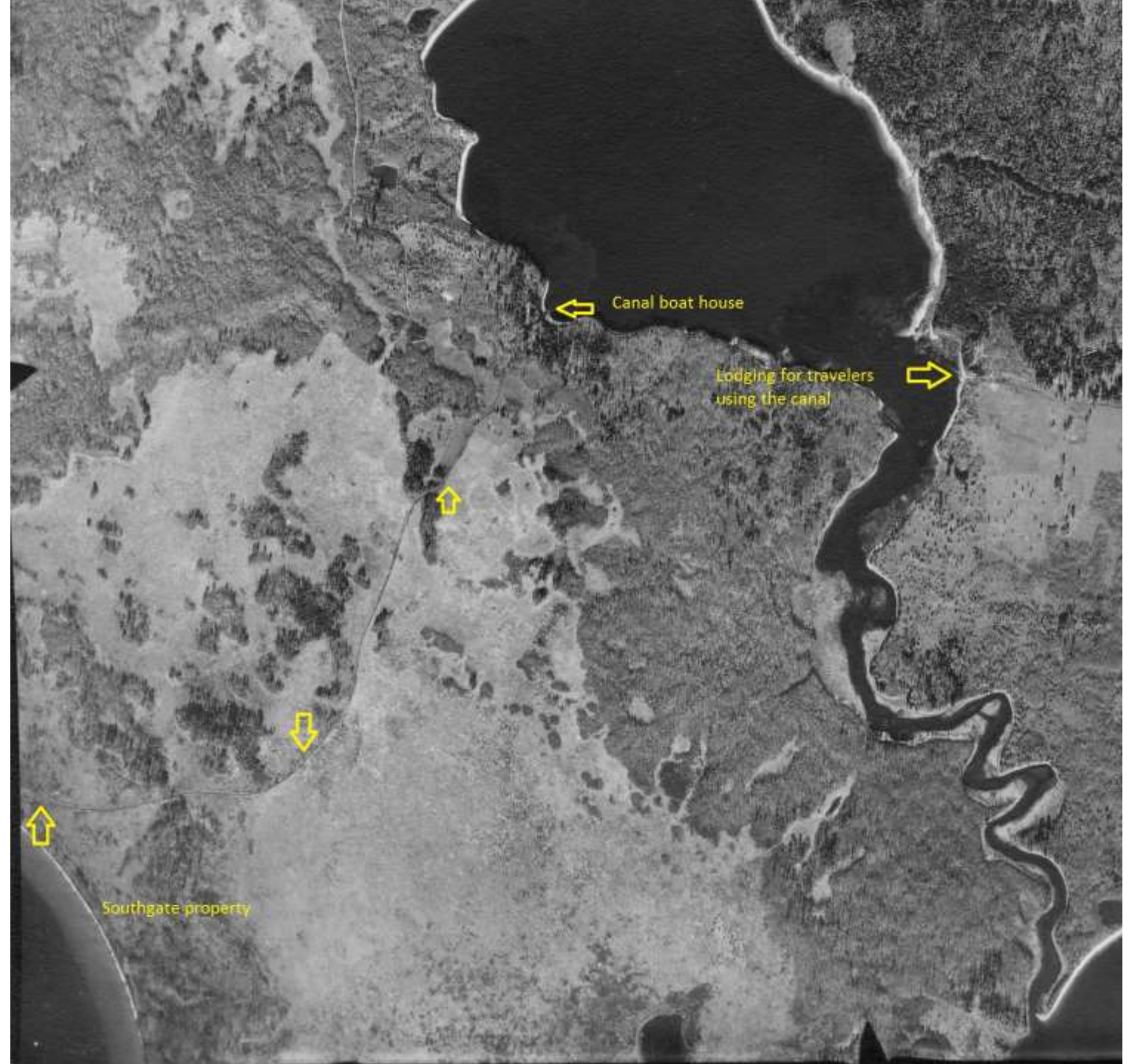
1921 Camp Manitowish canoe journal using the canal to travel from Alder to White Sand Lakes

We then deserted the Manitowish river, turning south through South Branch river, to the right of Deer Creek Lodge, into Alder lake. At the south end of Alder lake, we found, in the rear of an old boat house, the end of an old canal. A reconnoiter of the canal showed that it led about twenty-eight hundred steps into Little Trout lake, and since 1,740 of the writer's steps make a mile, we had about two miles to go, either dragging the canoes or portaging. We did a bit of both. The water was turned on through the canal about noon, so that one could wade and pull the loaded canoes, thus helping the long trip through the meadows. The cranberries along the banks were abundantly fruiting, and the native dewberries were at perfection. Also bullfrogs were plentiful, so that in this short trip the writer managed to catch more than fifty. We had frog legs for supper. Instead of making the last hundred and fifty feet of the canal where the sand made going difficult, we portaged across a narrow strip of land, which landed us on Little Trout lake.

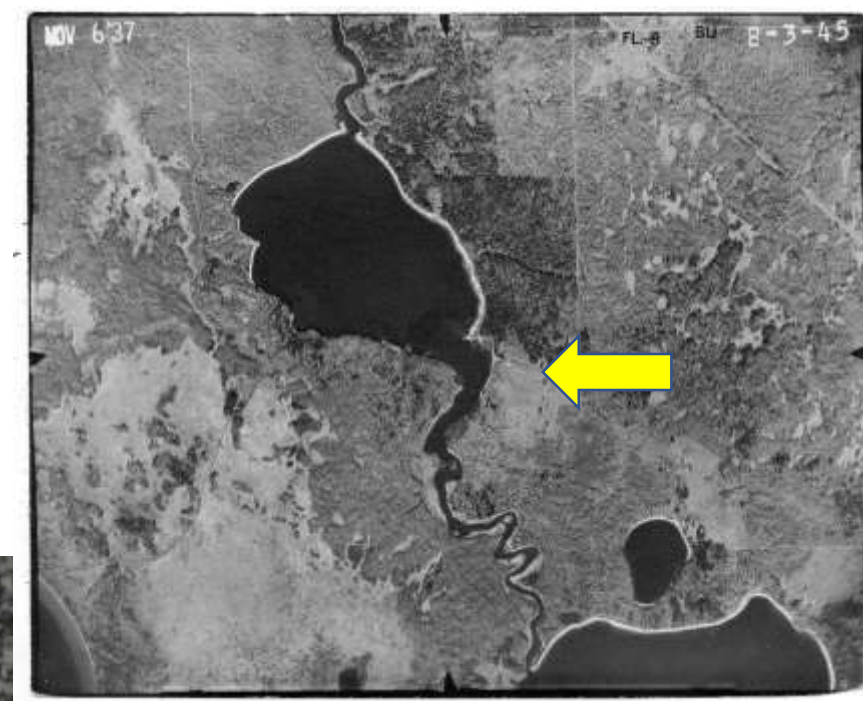
We crossed Little Trout in a southeasterly direction to the juncture of dead and green timber and there found a canal containing more water than the former one, but also more brushy. One man took the canoe through, while the rest walked the banks. The banks were lined with white birches and little balsams, and the vistas stretched away in a straight line. It was a beautiful sight and we took several pictures, though the beauty was one of color rather than of form. This canal led into a little round, mud lake, where there was no fishing so far as we could discover. Another beautiful, short canal led into McKay or Crooked lake. We paddled a regular U-shaped course through this lake to the farther end, where we again picked up our canal trip. This was a long canal with a fish trap in it, and leading into little Sunfish lake. We did not think it was Sand lake, because it was so small, so scouted out around the lake and struck the home of some Chippewa Indians, where the women and children were industriously making baskets for the Indian fair. They were also chewing choke cherries, which they called "Pawahi menun." Running strips of the moist basswood through their mouths gave these strips a faint pink color.

The similarity of their tongue to that of the Menomini was enough to enable us to make inquiries. We found that Sand lake was through another canal further on. So we retraced our steps to the canoes and found the canal, which led us on to the narrowest arm of Sand lake. We crossed Sand lake in a southwesterly direction to the portage camp for Lake Pokegama. This portage leads over the Northwestern railway tracks. While the rest of the crowd prepared supper, Paul and I investigated the portage of over a mile to Lake Pokegama. We came back and made camp in a driving rain and here all spent a miserable night, thank you.

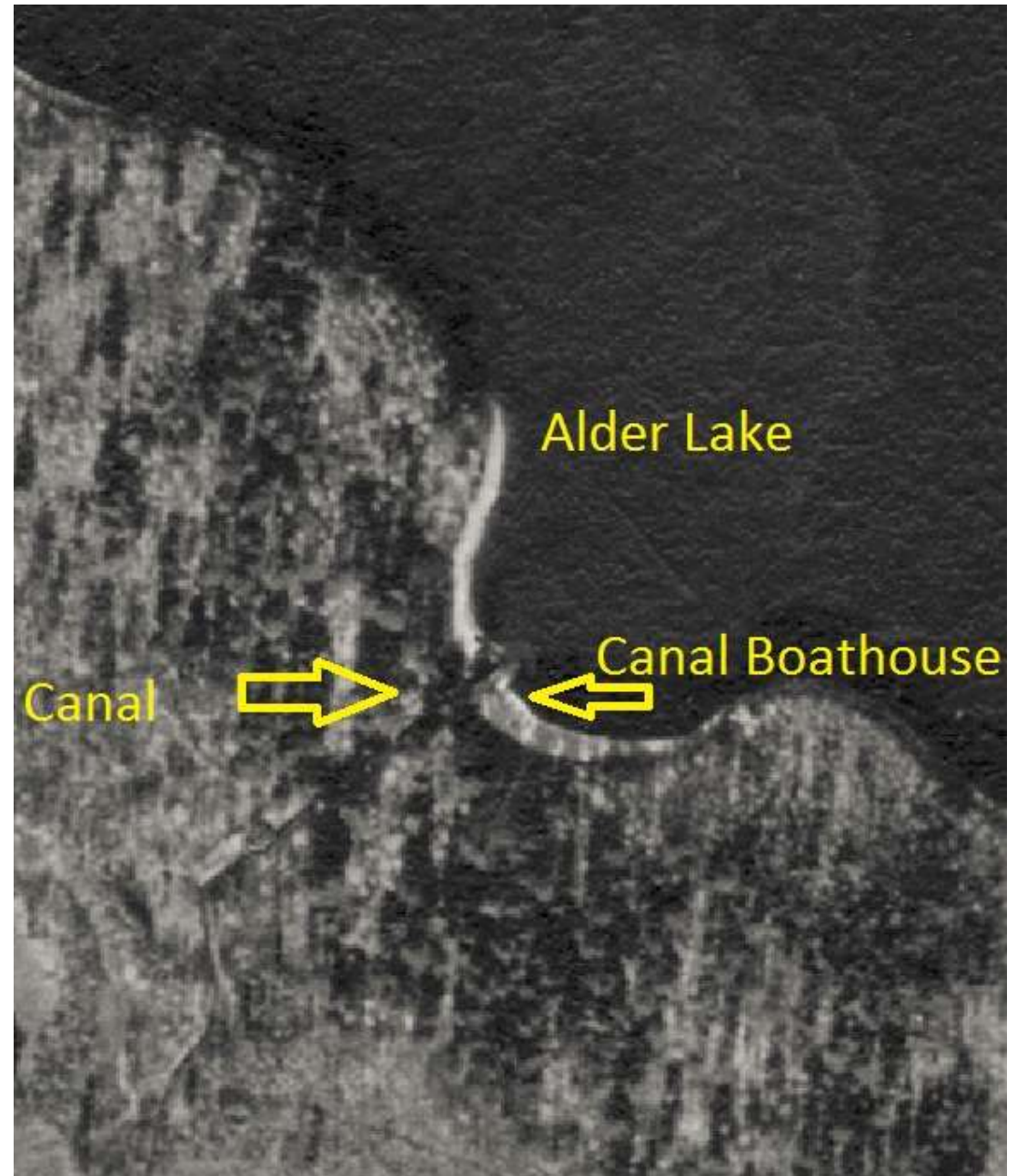
Detailed
1937 photos
illustrating
the entire
canal system



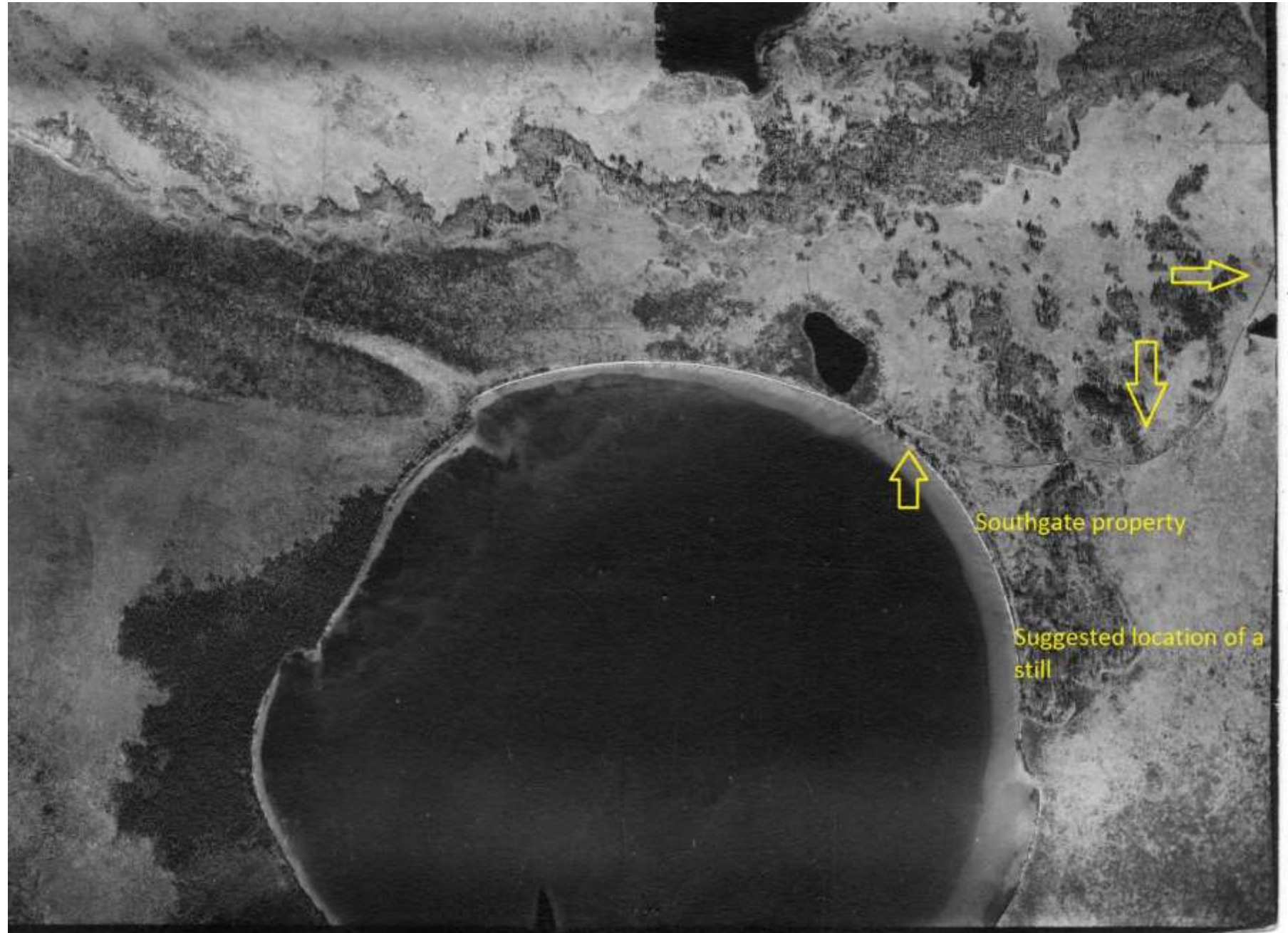
Sunny Cove was part of the Lavigne Homestead and housed guest who traveled on the canal.



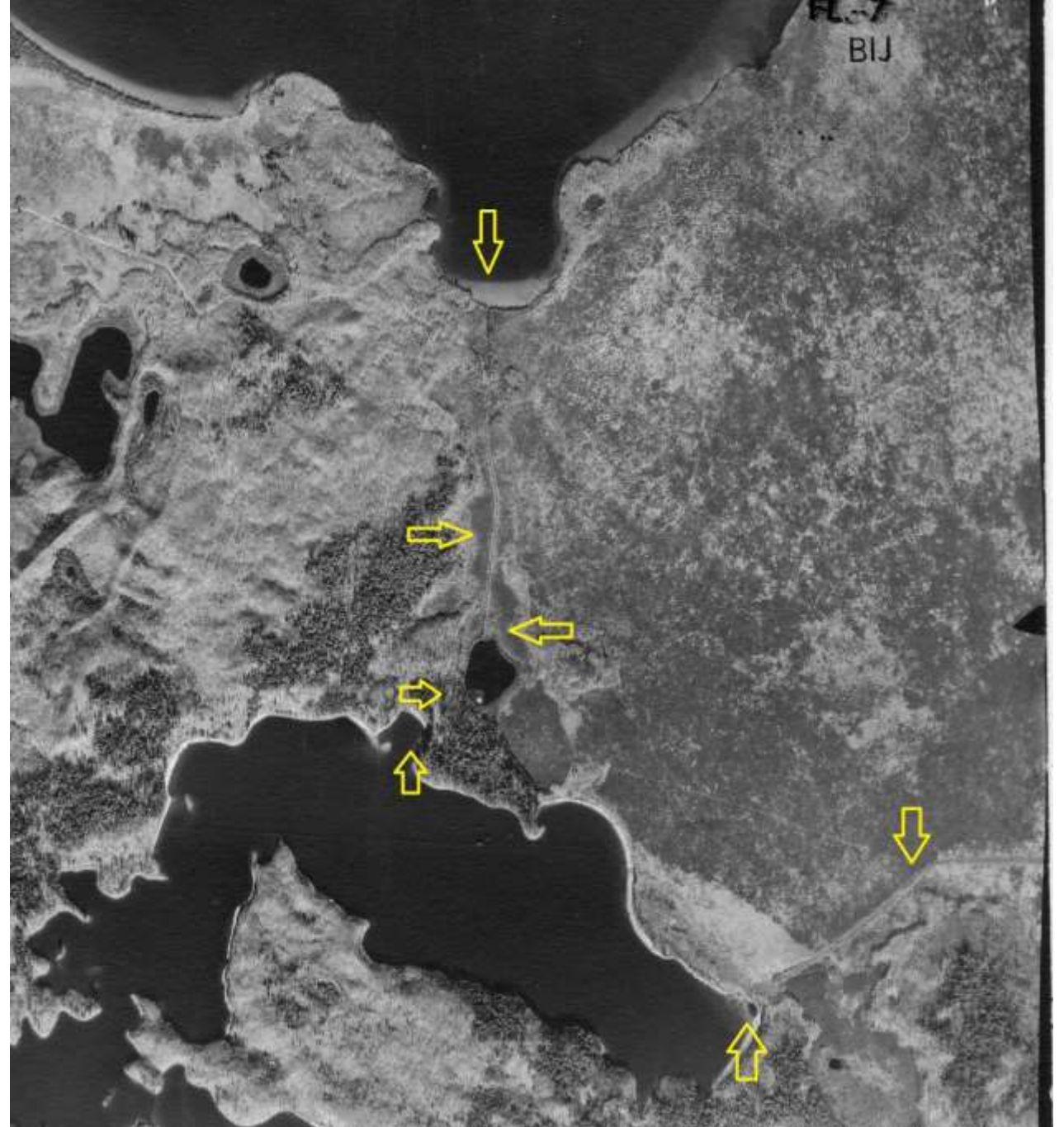
Remnants of the
old boat house
cited in the
Camp
Manitowish
journal are
visible at the
start of the canal
from Alder Lake



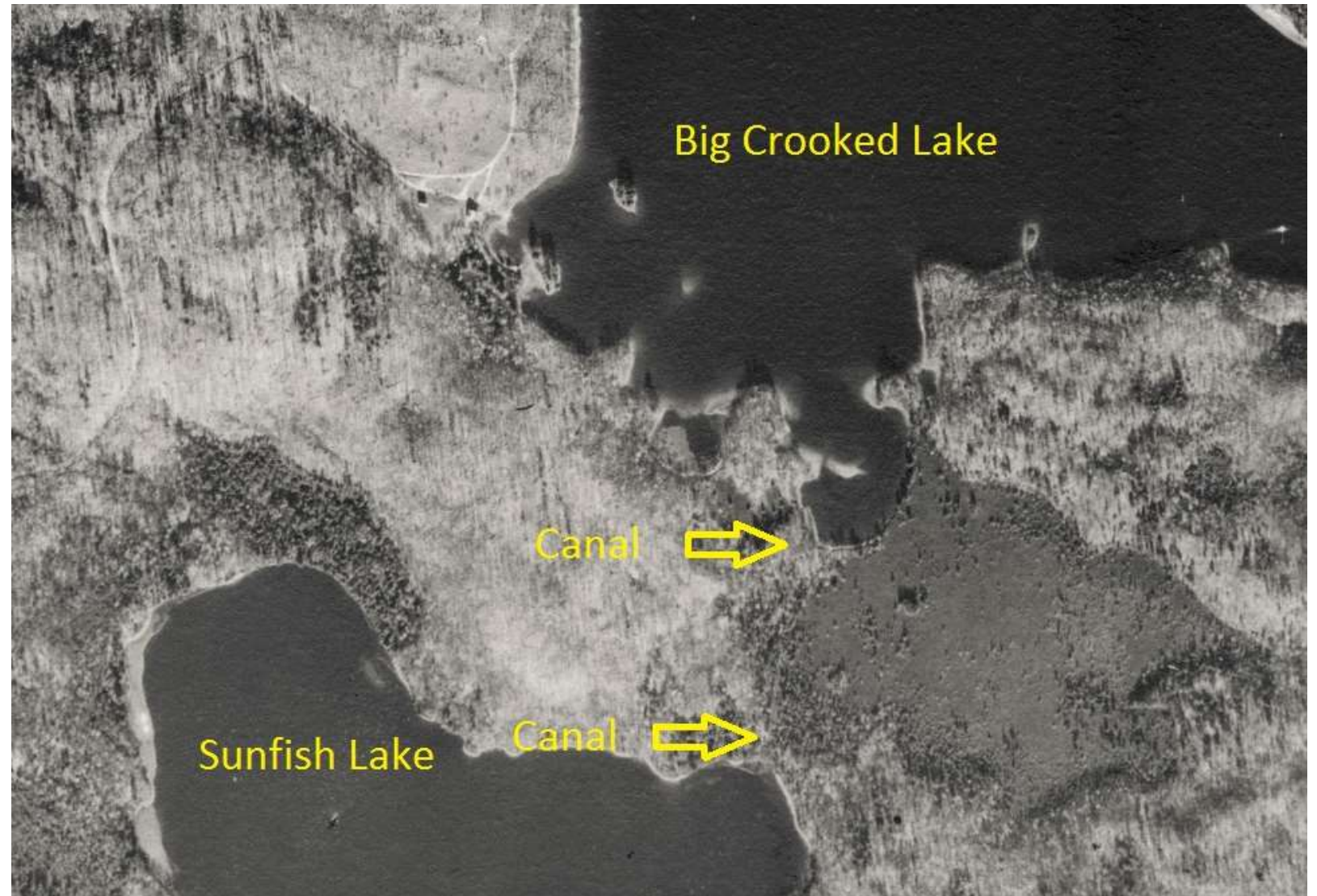
Southgate
property
and
conclusion
of the canal
on Little
Trout



Canal from Little Trout to Big Crooked lakes. To the east is the start of the canal from Big Crooked to Ike Walton Lakes



Canal
from Big
Crooked
to Sunfish
lakes.



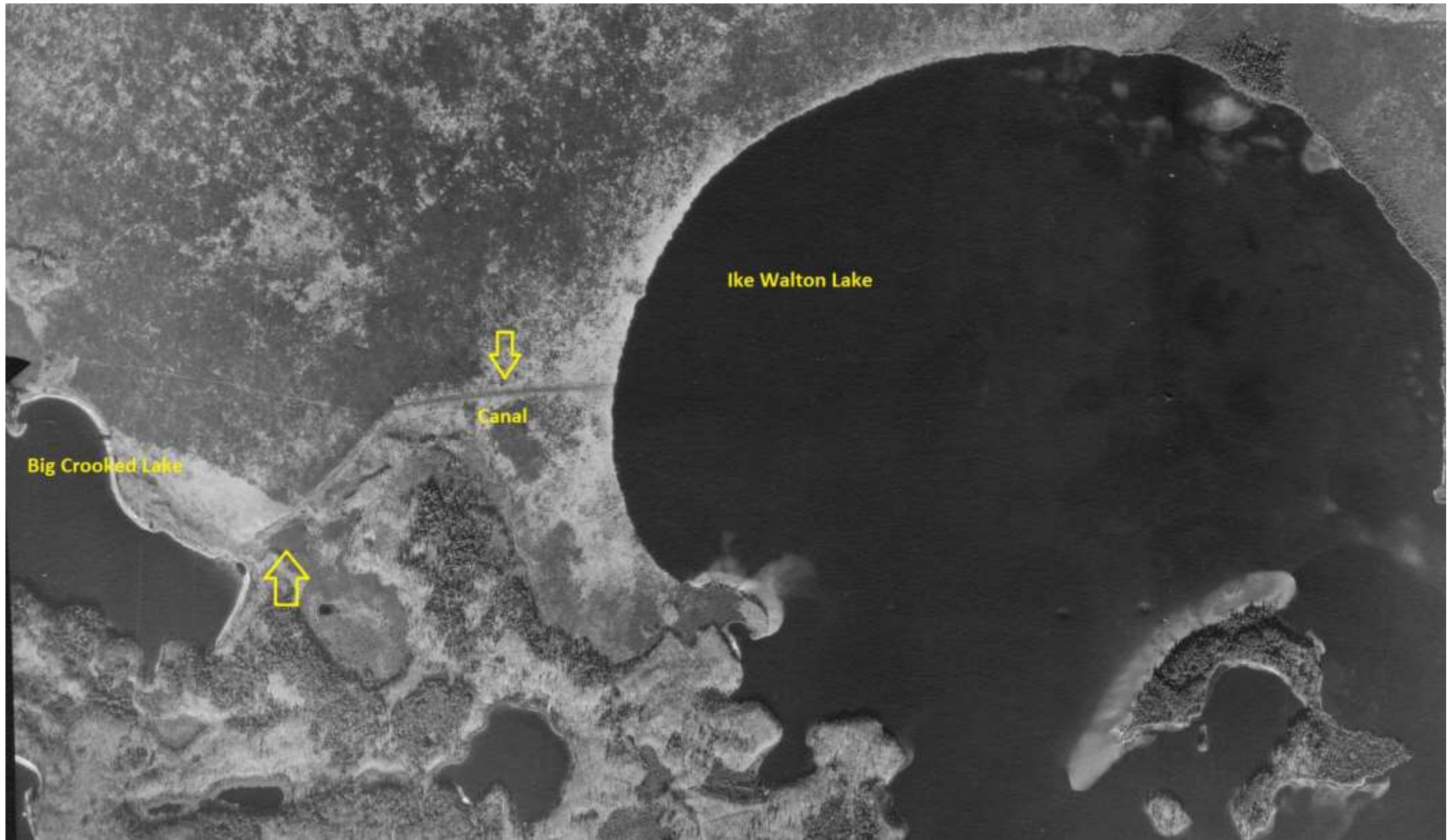
Big Crooked Lake

Canal →

Sunfish Lake

Canal →

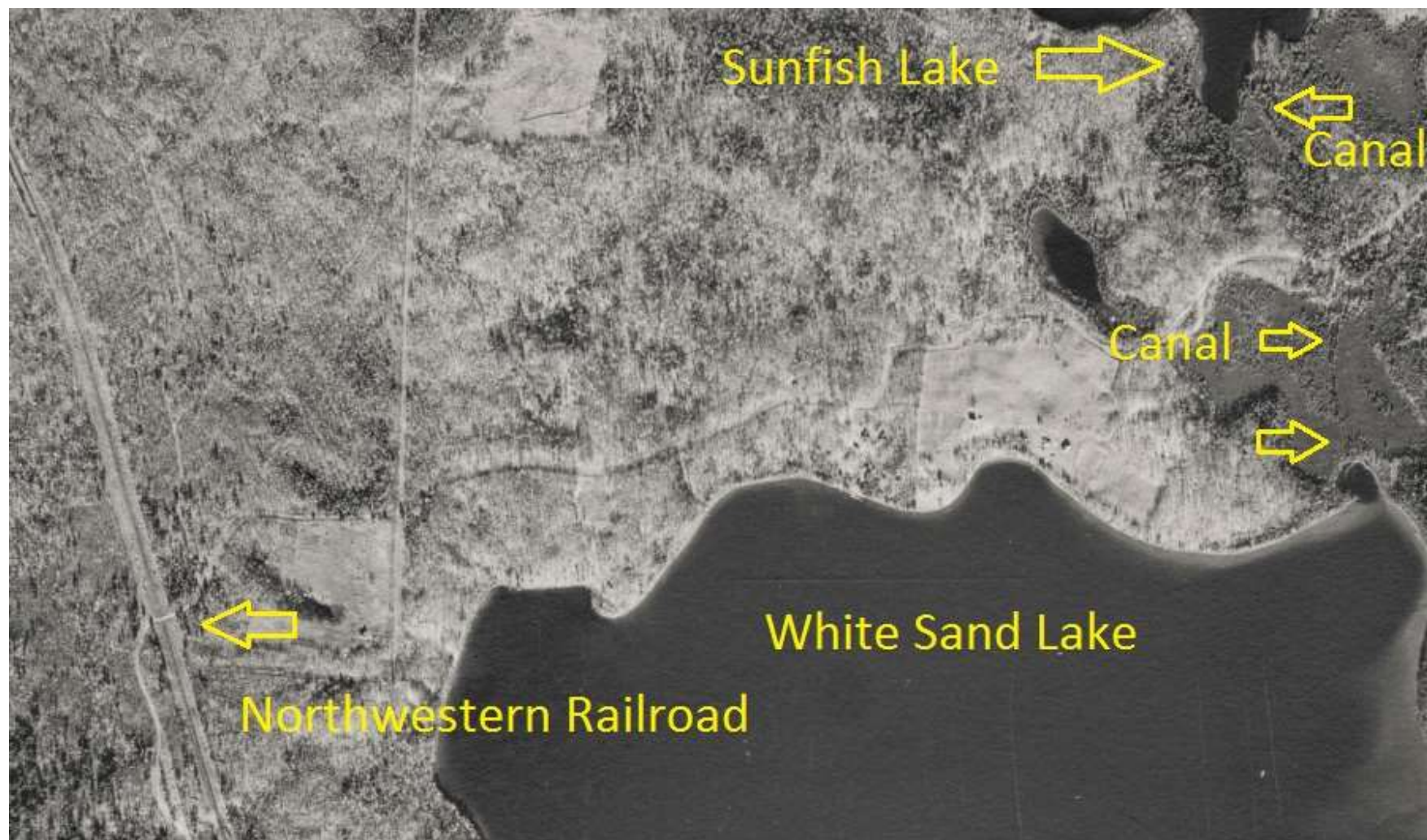
Canal from Big Crooked to Ike Walton Lakes



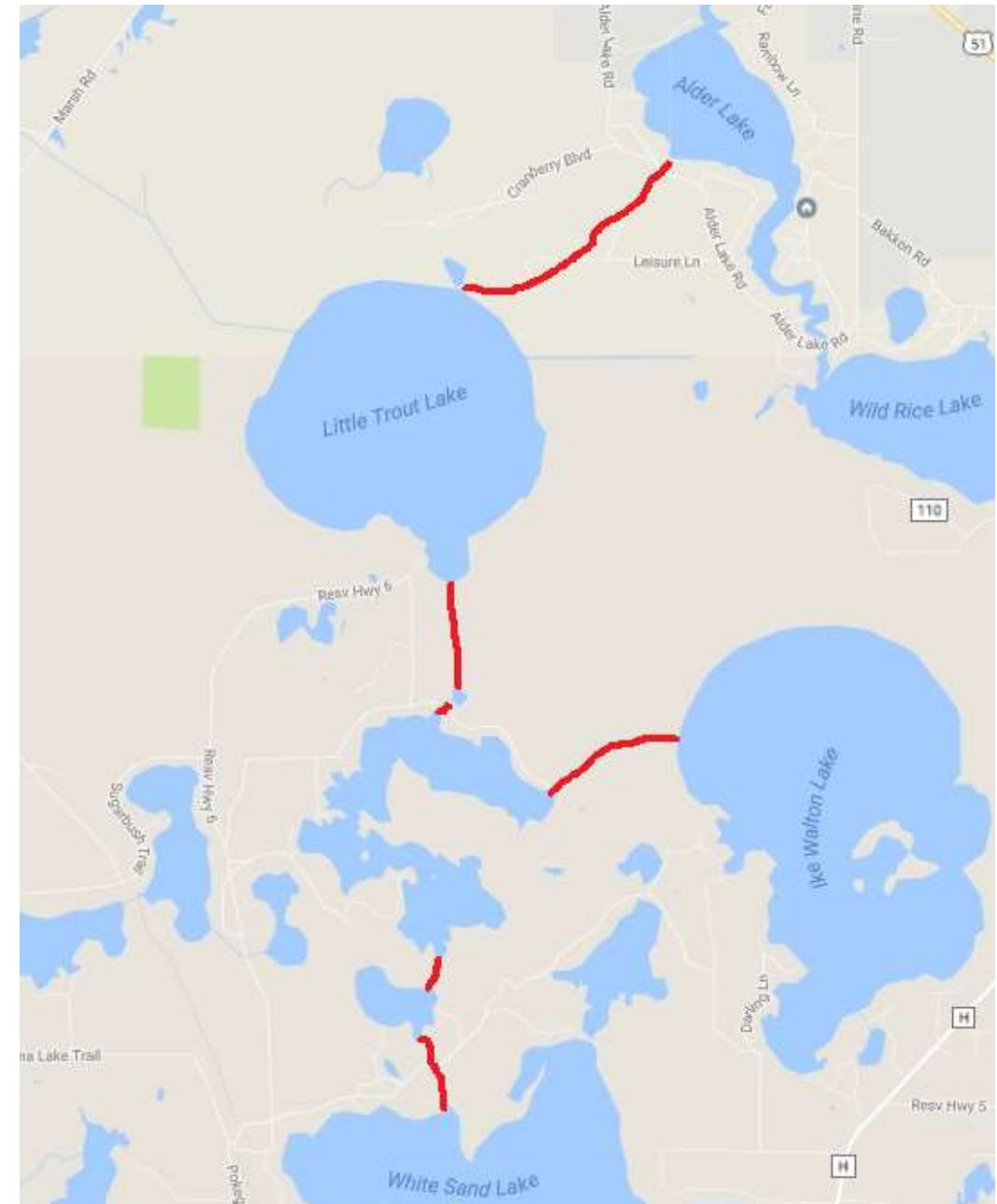
Canal from
Sunfish to
White Sand
lakes



Railroad drop off for Southgate and his guests to travel to his Little trout lake property.



The Southgate canal is one of the more unique stories of early fishing camps using rail transport to access Manitowish Waters. Why use the canal system verses other means of transportation?



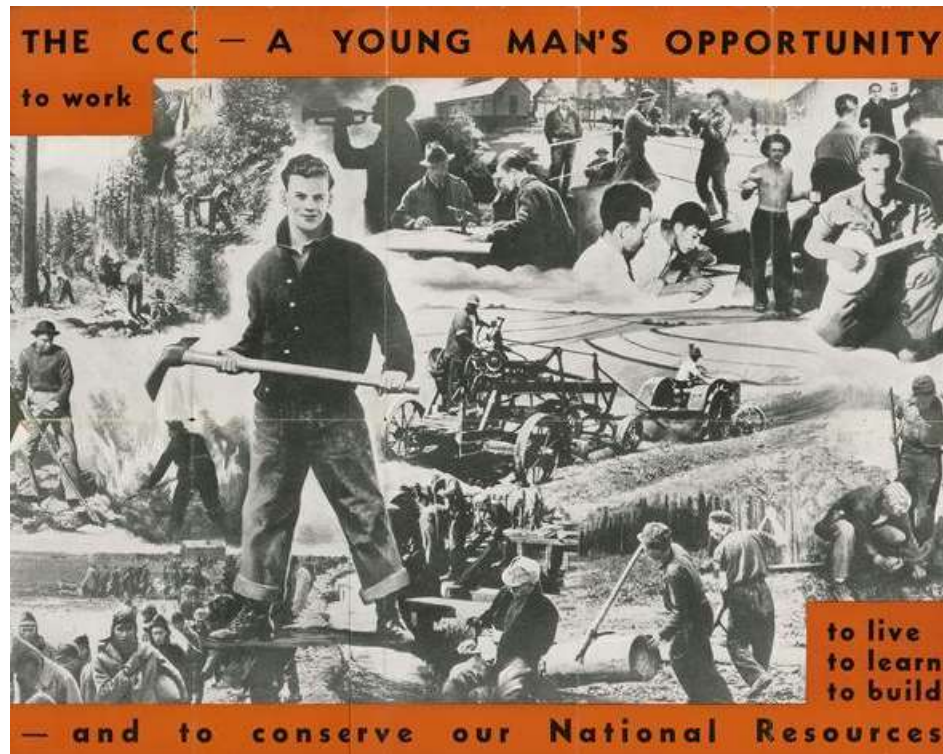
Regional History of Civilian Conservation Corps



CCC

A national program that empowered rural communities and families

CCC camps were a massive undertaking targeting relief for American youth, support for families, education and environmental stewardship.



How did Camp the CCC begin?

Driven by a sense of urgency to provide relief, recovery and reform, to end suffering from the Great Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) launched the CCC in the New Deal's famous "First One Hundred 100 days."

Along the bank of Pokegama Lake in 1933 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) ID established the LDF CCC which ran until 1942



Wisconsin minorities' participation in CCC camps have a unique legacy. Wisconsin and Minnesota were among a few states where African Americans were integrated into CCC camps and not segregated.



The closest CCC camp to Camp 660 was the Lac Du Flambeau CCC Indian Division Camp on Pokegama Lake. Wisconsin had six Ojibwa and one Ho Chunk Indian Division CCC Camps during the New Deal.

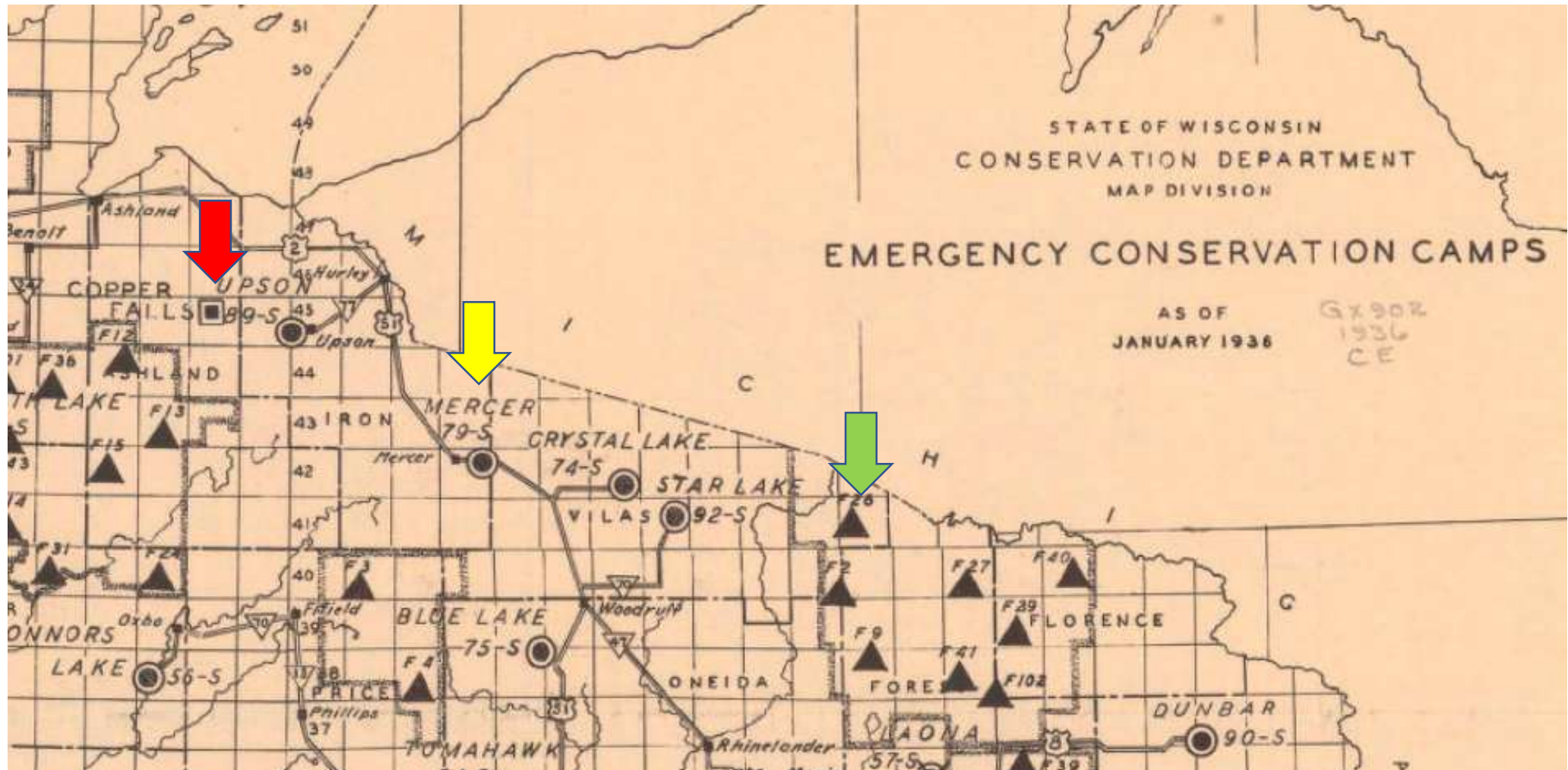


LDF CCC-ID was segregated, butThe logging camps on the reservation were supposed to hire Native men first but hired more whites than Natives.



In Wisconsin, Four different CCC camps operated:

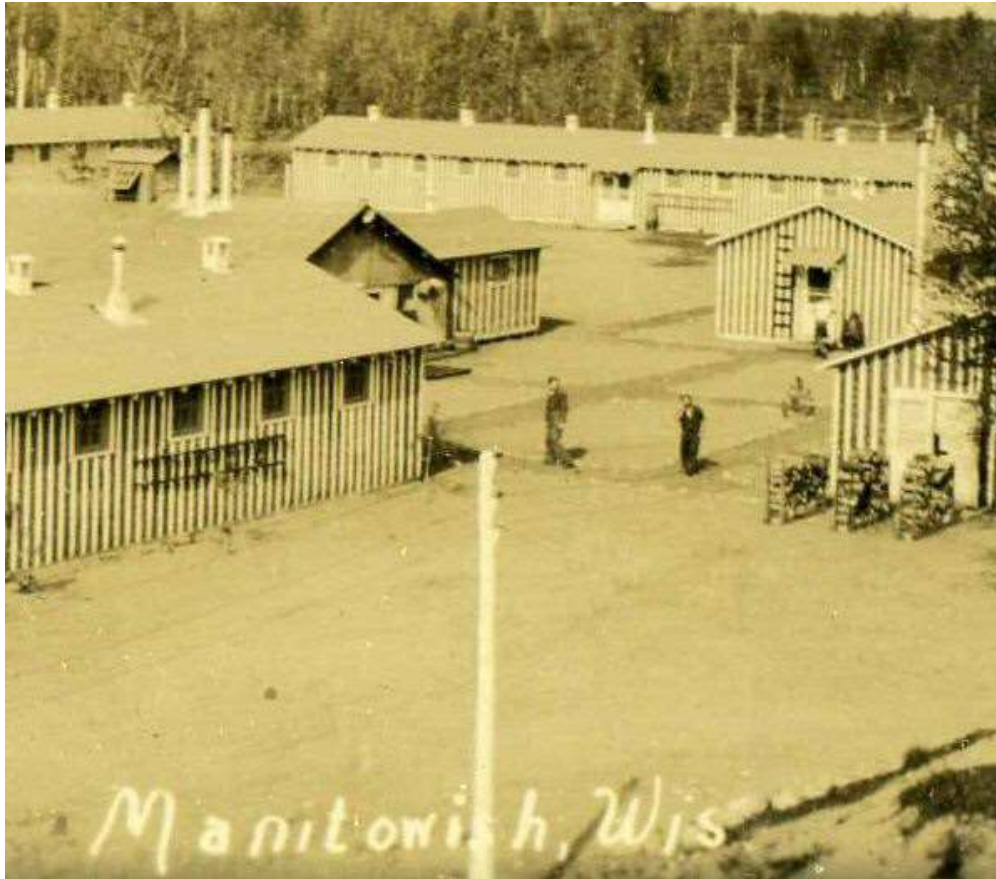
- 1) Soil Erosion Service
- 2) State Parks improvements,
- 3) Federal Forestry programs
- and 4) State Forestry programs



“He [FDR] proposed to recruit thousands of unemployed young men, enroll them in a peacetime army, and send them into battle against destruction and erosion of our natural resources. Before the CCC ended, over three million young men engaged in a massive salvage operation described as the most popular experiment of the New Deal.”

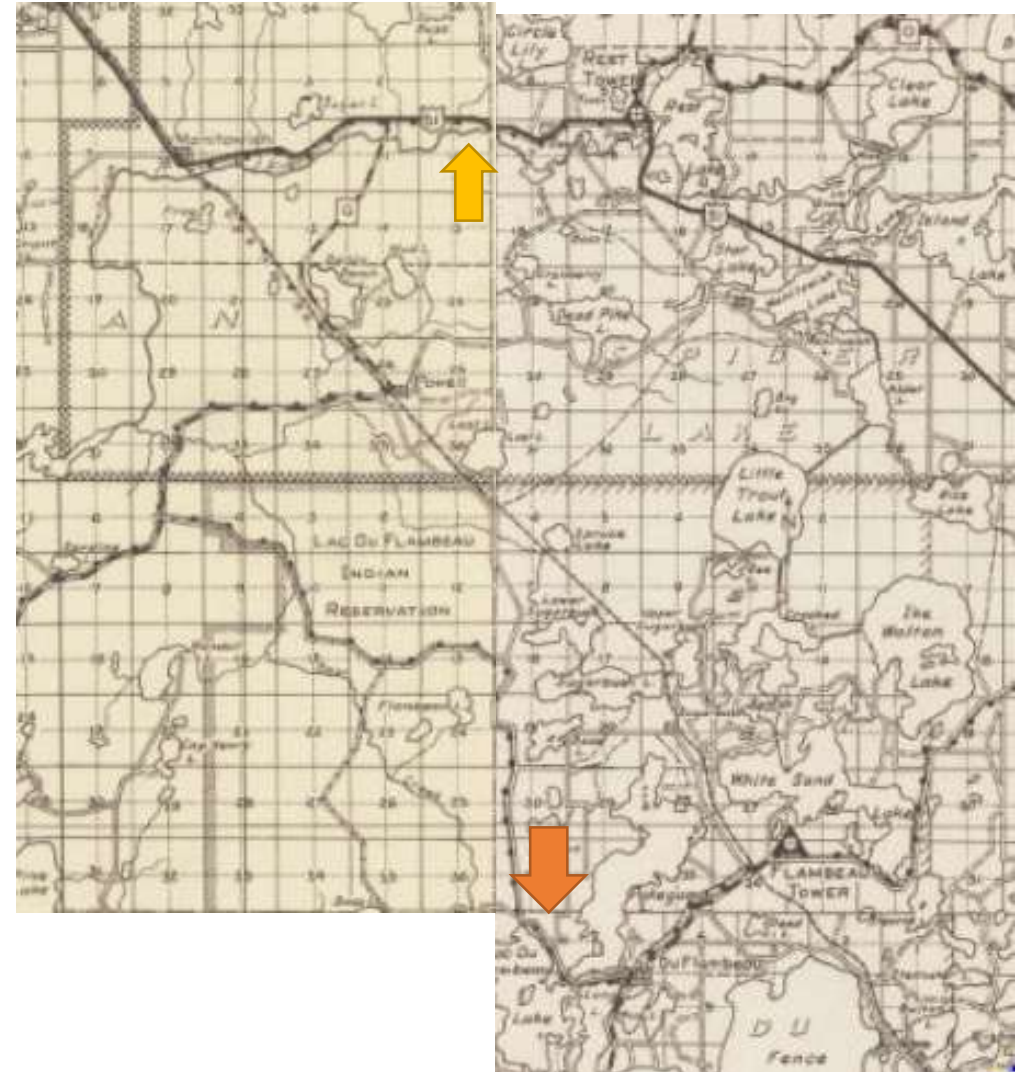


CCC Camps tended to be located in remote areas near a railroad depot in rural America



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.



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

Cindi Stiles Insights

LDF was an administrative CCC camp for 6 camps in northern Wisconsin and the UP: LDF, LCO, Red Cliff, Bad River, L'Anse (KBIC), and Marquette.

Marquette was unusual because it was the first, and I believe only, desegregated camp with Natives and whites. It was very successful but the government closed it after a few years.

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



There were a number of white men who provided services to the CCC-ID enrollees, such as mechanics, schooling (high school equivalency, basic reading, writing, bookkeeping, accountancy/business math, etc)



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



<https://youtu.be/JbKIPSdjlh0>

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 near the shores of White Sand Lake



Building
Depression era
fire towers were
part of the CCC
accomplishments
at both Camp
Mercer and LDF
CCC

