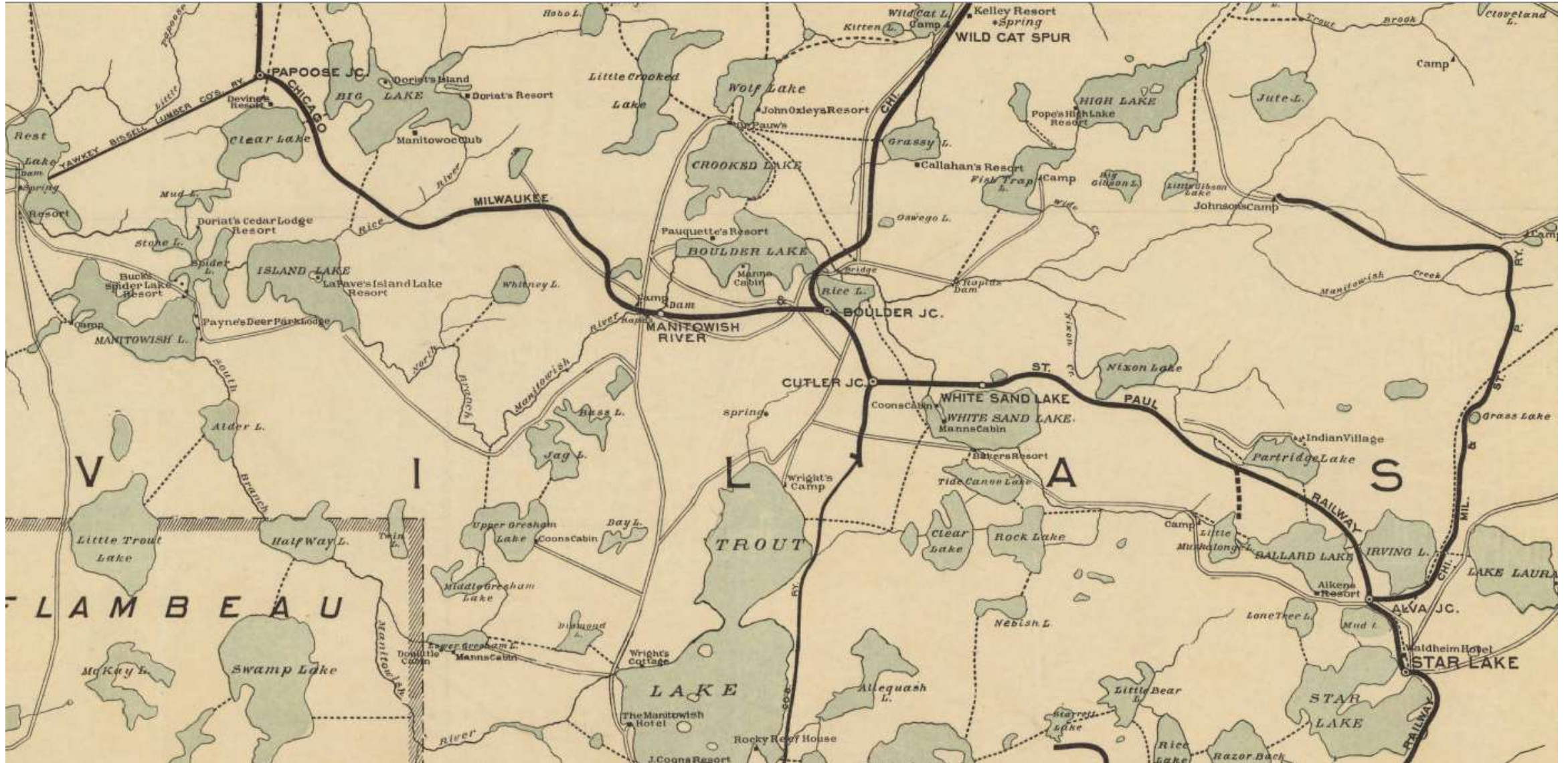


Unique Historic Highlights of Boulder Junction



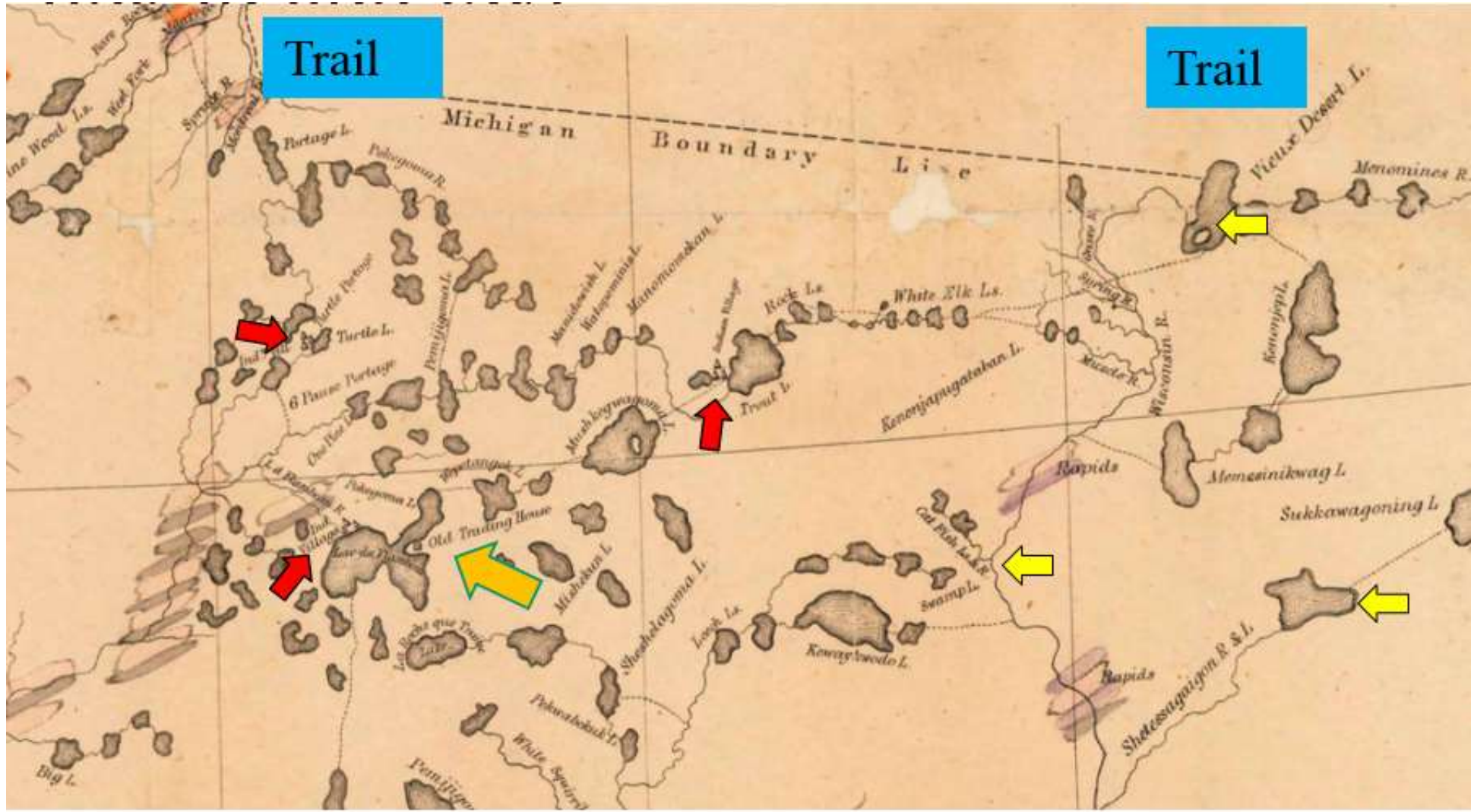
Boulder Junction formally began as a 1903 Railroad hub, but the township's true identity started much earlier



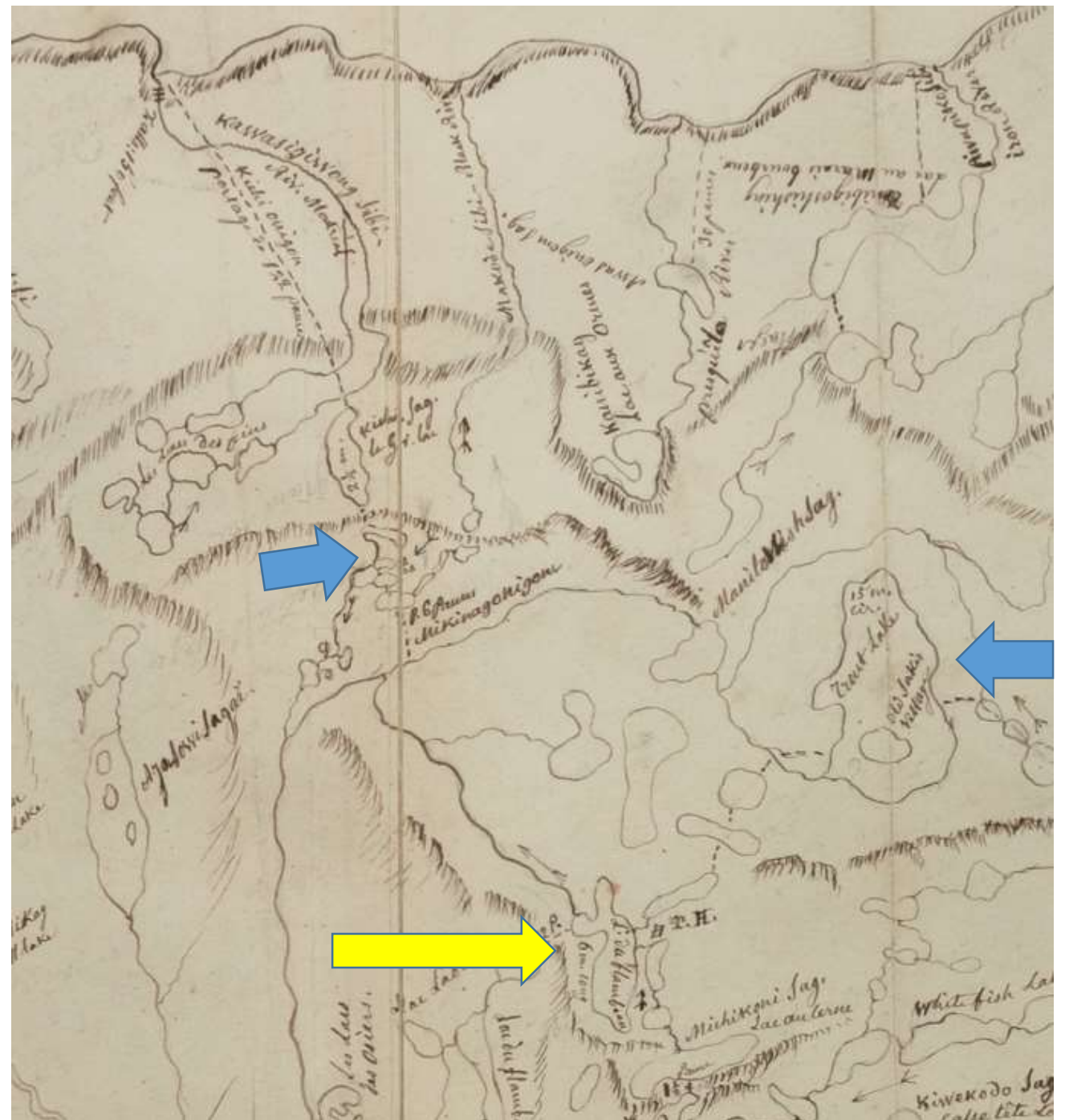
After 1745,
the historic
locations of
the 6 Ojibwa
bands of the
Lac Du
Flambeau
District



Primary routes from Lake Superior



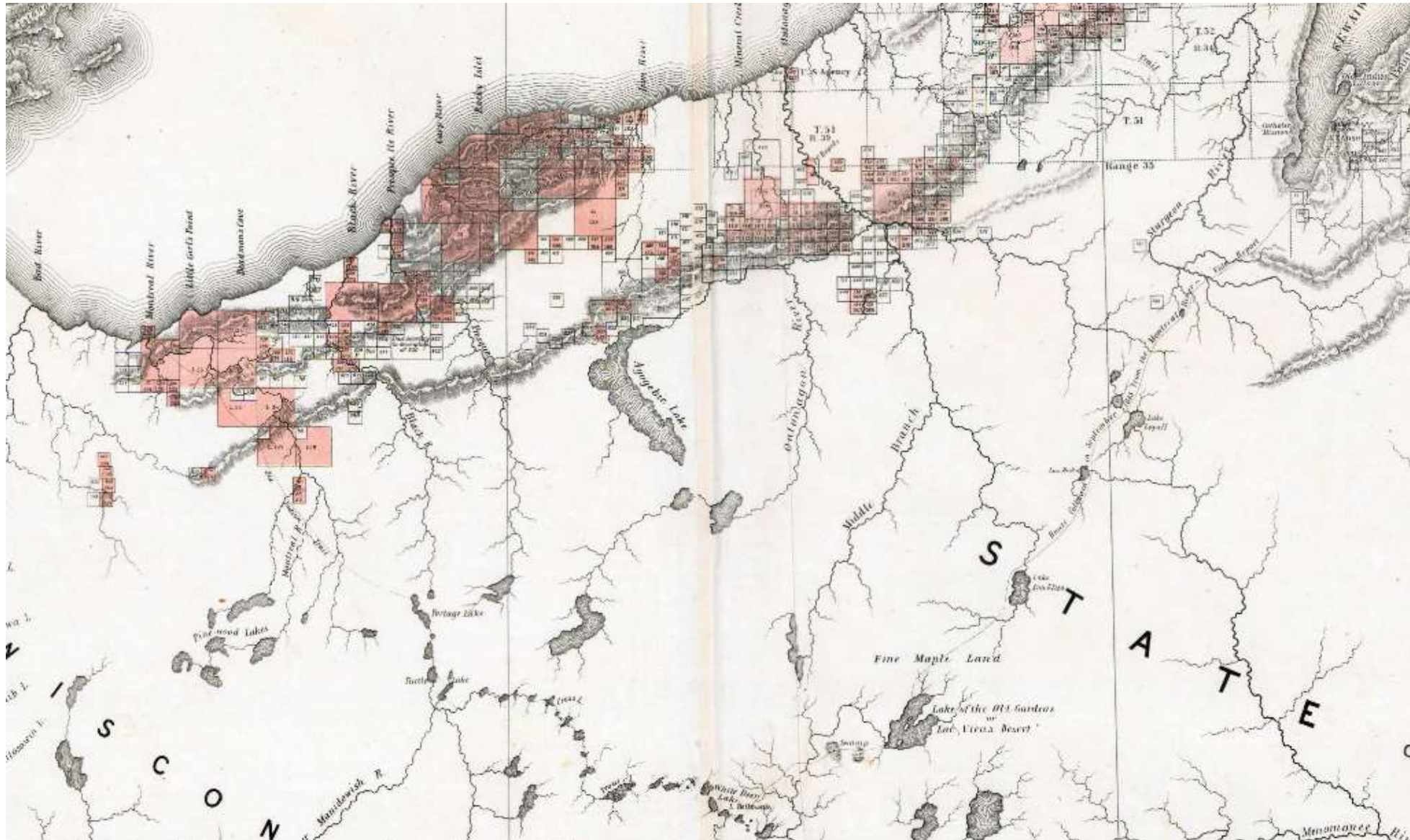
William Warren's
*History of the
Ojibwa People*
account of Turtle
Portage and Trout
Lake as staging
areas to secure
Lac Du Flambeau
from the Dakota
around the early
1740's



Mouth of Montreal River and start of Flambeau Trail-Norwood/Owen Journal



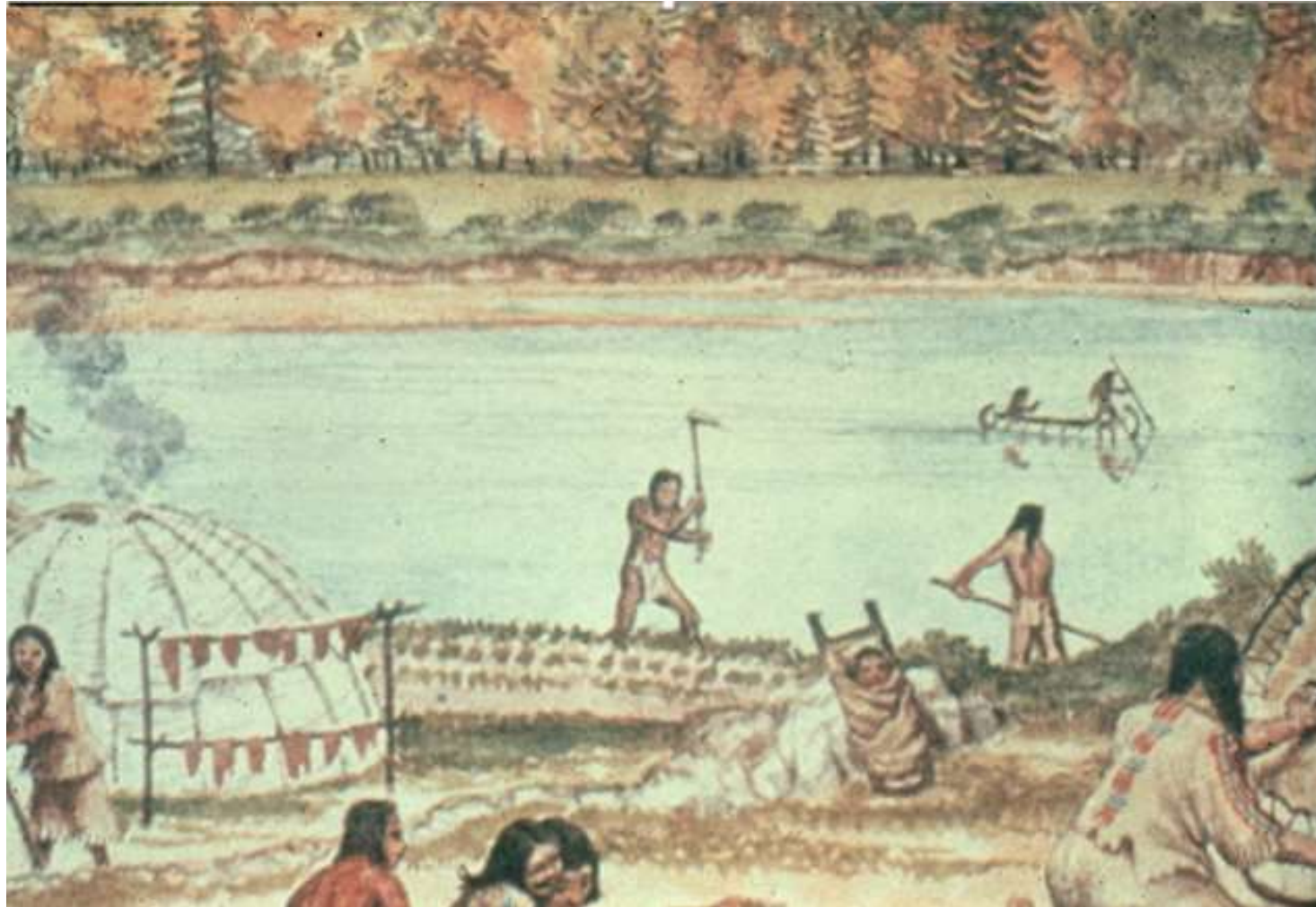
A. B. Gray Journal Map 1846



What are 5 characteristics of the Trout Lake area that made it a hub for American Indians like the Ojibwa?



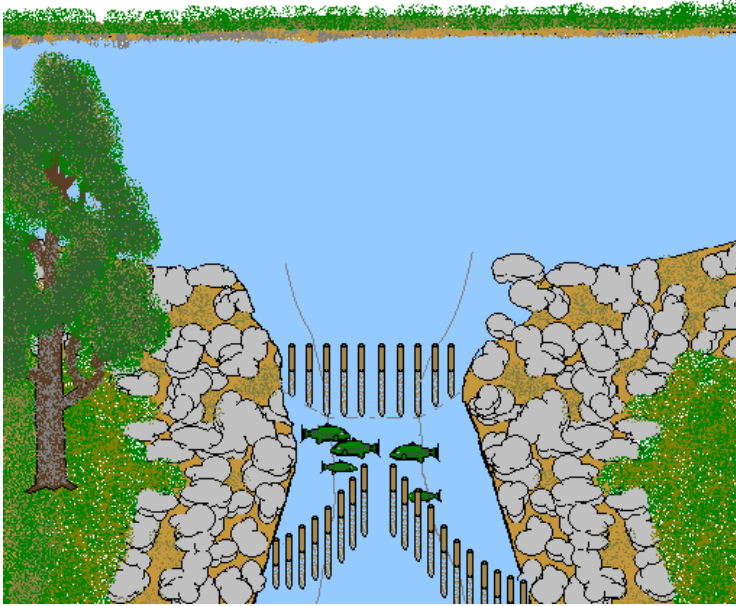
Typical Ojibwa camp





Images of local fish historically targeted by Ojibwa spearing





Fish weirs and fish traps were highly effective



Planting and maintaining gardens were important



Gathering native berries

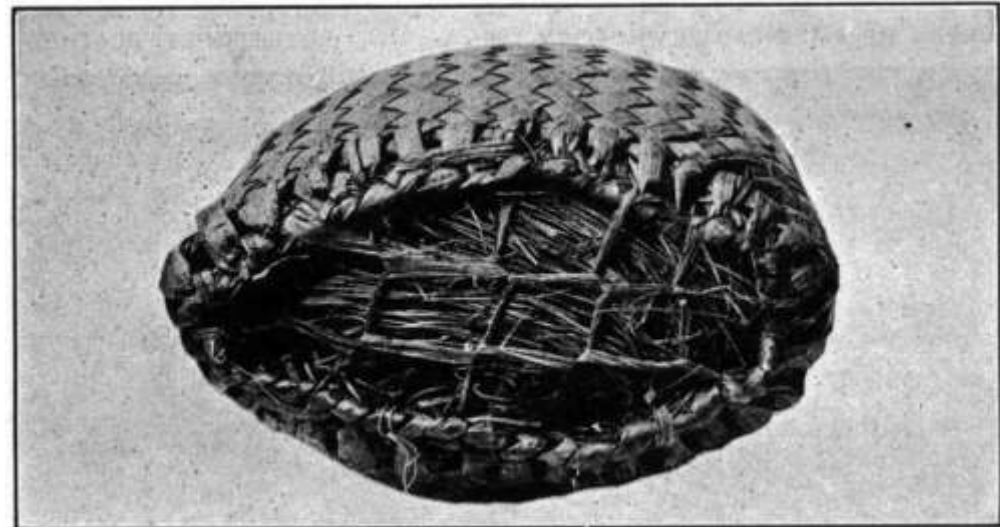


Gathering wild rice provided important storable food for winter



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

Hunting and trapping were yearlong activities but vital to winter survival



Successful winter spearing was critically important to augment Ojibwa diet



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDJcVV5noPU>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XiF8wiiF3Yk>

Ojibwa ice spearing fish decoys have become prized art



Spring maple sugaring was an intense activity producing storable food



Wisconsin and Trout Lake an historic hub



Ojibwa traded and later trapped the furs and the French merely parleyed trade goods for furs.



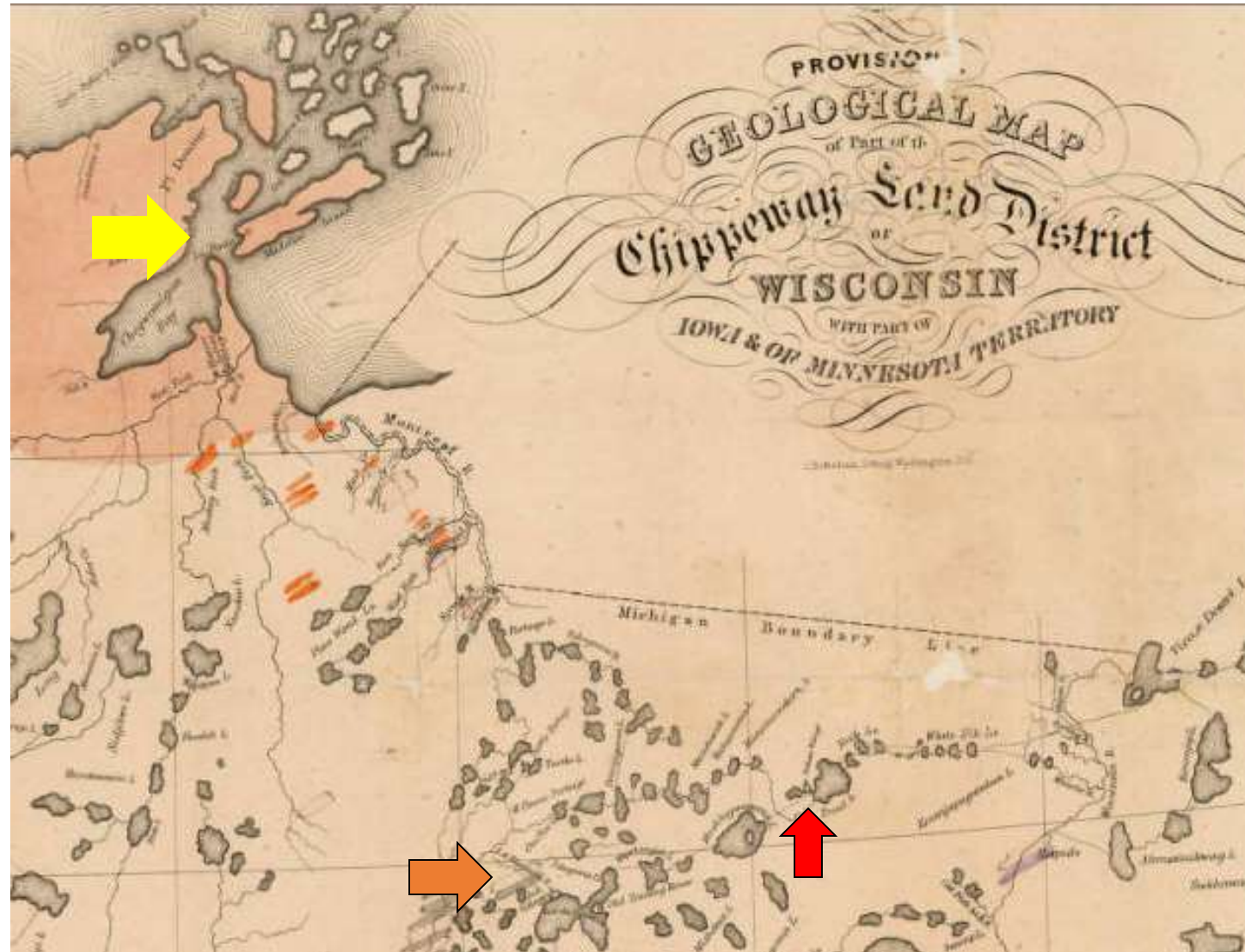
After 1763 both British and US fur trade companies competed throughout the Great Lakes



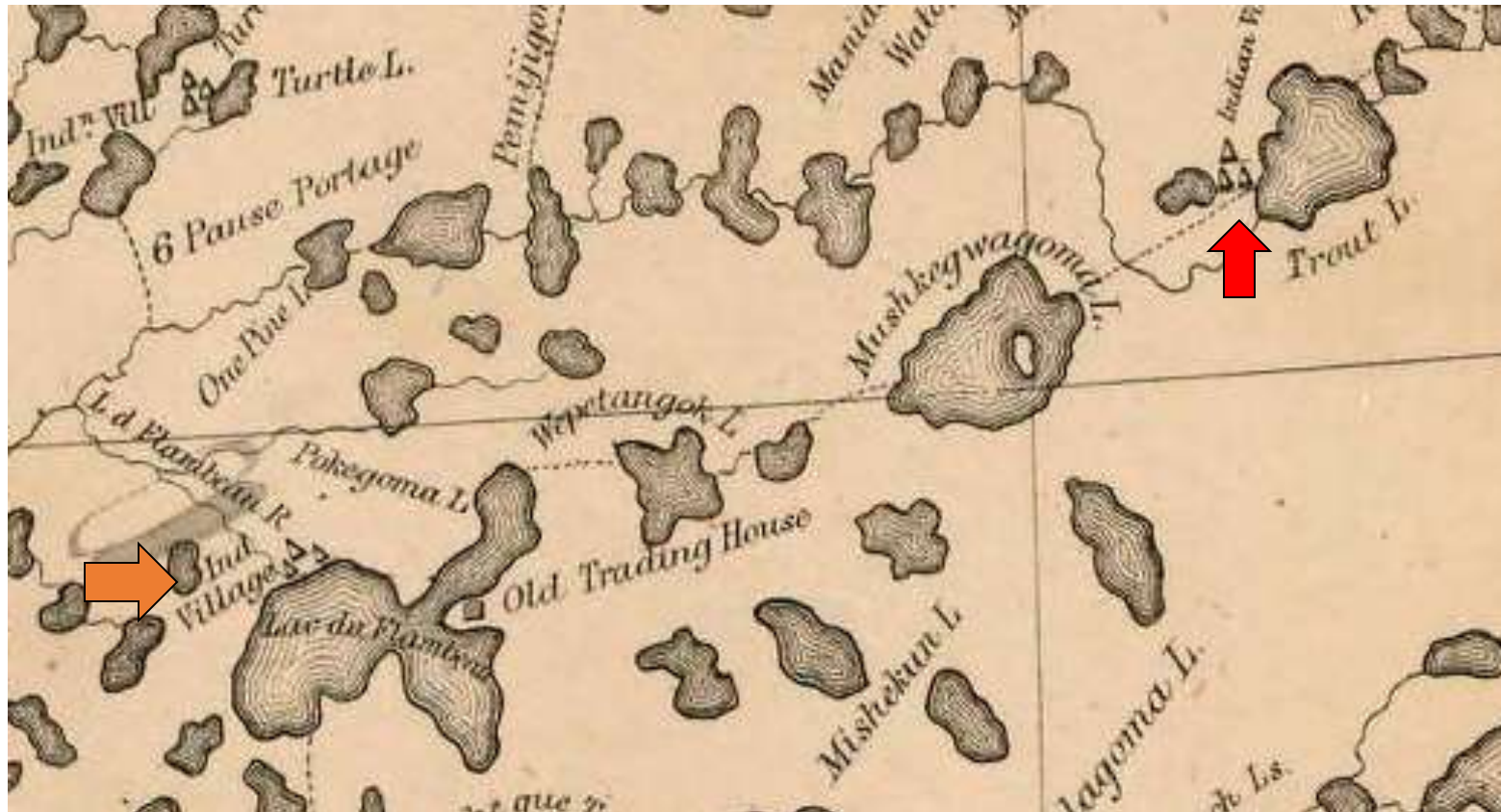
Fur trade goods motivated the Ojibwa to take a leadership role in trading



La Pointe was the fur trade hub for the
Lac Du Flambeau and Trout Lake Bands



Northwest fur trader Victor Malhiot's 1804 journal illustrated his alliance to the Trout Lake Band and conflict between rival Ojibwa Bands



1804 Excerpt from Malhiot's Journal on the impact of alcohol and fur trade competition

Sept 4th Tuesday. We had quarrels all day with the Savages of Lac du Flambeau;... spears, knives, hatches, etc. all were brought into play. They made a breach in the Fort, broke one of the doors and had it not been for the aid of "l'Outarde," ...there would certainly have been bloodshed and even somebody killed on one side or the other.

"L'Outarde" had his head cut open with a blow from a stick, ... There were 5 or 6 at him, and I expected every moment to see him pass from this world to the other. ...

...These Savages of Lac du Flambeau do not belong to "l'Outarde's" band.

10th Monday. The Savages are beginning to leave. May they all be gone soon! "L'Outarde" started yesterday with his young men to gather wild rice at lac de la Truite where his village is.

Chippewa Story of Trout Lake band by Seth Eastman-1 of only 5 pictographs drawn



Geologist AB Gray 1846

After a detention of a day and a half at this encampment, (our guide stopping with the other Indians to join in a “medicine dance” for the cure of a sick pappoose,) we continued the ascent of the Chippewa, and in the afternoon, at 5 o’clock, came to Trout lake, where our tents were pitched upon the bank, in a beautiful pine grove, a short distance above “Kenisteno’s” lodge, near the outlet of the lake.

Fine fish, with delightful water, is found here; and the small patch of ground, which was but rudely cultivated, had produced excellent vegetables. Several families reside upon its borders, and Kenisteno, the chief of the band, has his hunting grounds in this district.

Trout lake is from two and a half to three miles in length, containing numerous small islands, and may be called the head of canoe navigation of the Chippewa river.

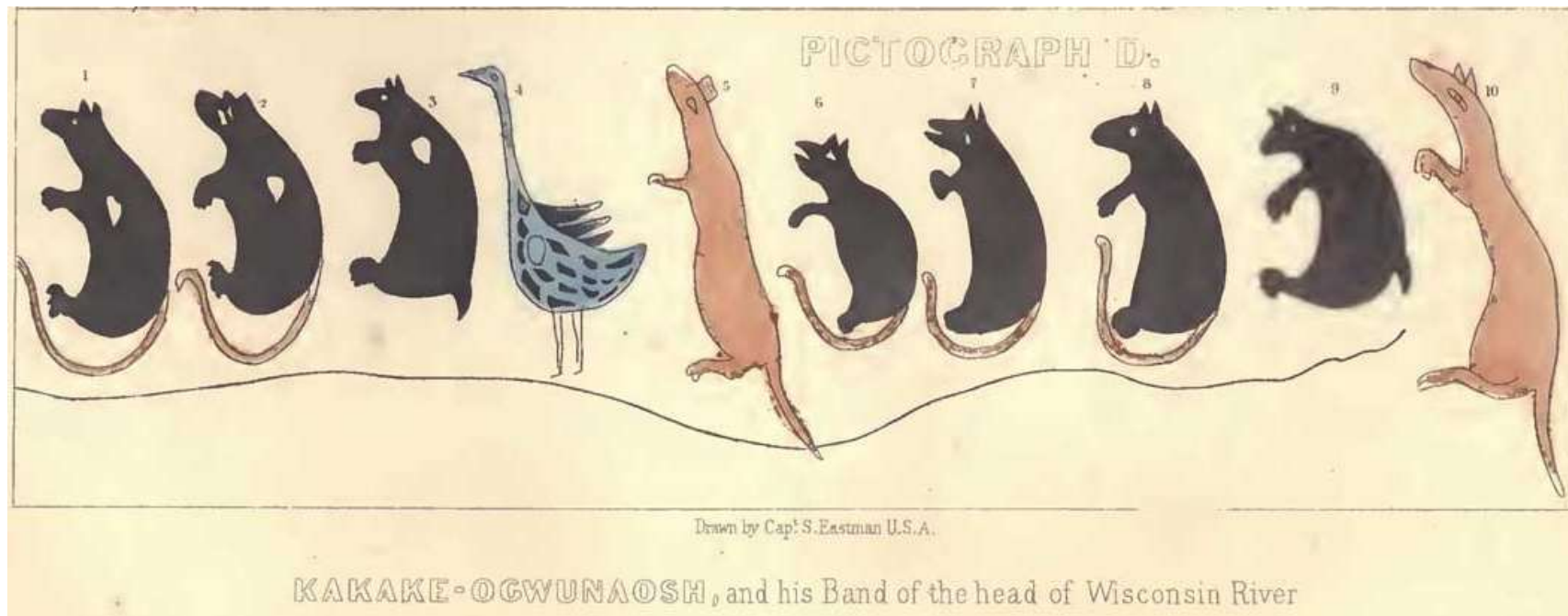
The river to-day, in some places, was quite shallow and rapid, with occasionally rafts of drift wood, which obstructing our passage, caused us to lighten the canoes and lift them over. In the bed of the river, near the shoals, we saw quantities of the fresh water clam; some of them, upon the inside of the shell, displaying beautiful colors of a pearly luster. Heavy growths of the wild rice were passed through in the swamps bordering the river. The gathering of this rice in the autumn is usually performed by the squaws, in canoes, and it is an article of food much prized by the Indians.

Geologist J. G Norwood 1847

There is an Indian village at Trout lake which is only occupied, however during the summer and fall months. They have gardens for corn and potatoes at this place, through their principal dependence for food is upon the lake, which yields them a plentiful supply of fine fish. The few Indians now here were preparing to depart for their hunting grounds. **Oshtawabanis**, head chief of the Wisconsin band, came to our canoe and begged some flour, in return for which he sent us a lot of very fine potatoes, a most acceptable present, as more than two-thirds of the provisions which we had brought with us from La Pointe were consumed, and we had not yet performed more than one-third of our journey. Osh-ka- ba-wis

Wisconsin River Band Chief

Osh-ka- ba-wis, Oshtawabanis, Ogwunaosh



CHIPPEWA INDIANS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

PETITION

OF THE

HEAD CHIEFS OF THE CHIPPEWA TRIBE OF INDIANS ON
LAKE SUPERIOR

FOR

A grant of lands, &c.

FEBRUARY 7, 1849.

Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Fall of 1848 Ojibwa chiefs went to Washington to petition for reservation land

30th Congress,
2d Session.

[HO. OF REPS.]

MISCELLANEOUS.
No. 36.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

PETITION

OF THE

HEAD CHIEFS OF THE CHIPPEWA TRIBE OF INDIANS ON LAKE SUPERIOR

FOR

A grant of lands, &c.

FEBRUARY 7, 1849.

Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your humble petitioners, the undersigned, head chiefs of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, residing on and near the banks of Lake Superior, would respectfully represent, that in obedience to the wishes of their respective bands, and also in obedience to the wishes of the chiefs and people of neighboring bands as expressed in general council, they have come to Washington for the purpose of laying before the authorities of the United States government certain grievances under which they labor, and also to ask from this government certain grants and privileges for the benefit of the bands aforesaid. That in pursuance of the object of their visit, and in fulfilment of their duty as the representatives of their people, they called upon their great father, the President, some days ago, and in a full talk laid before him the grievances complained of, and also made known the wishes of their people in regard to the grant of certain lands, &c. That the principal grievances of which we complain being matters of executive regulation, will, it is presumed, receive immediate attention and be promptly corrected, and we need not therefore trouble Congress with a recapitulation of the same.

That our people, to wit, sixteen bands, desire a donation of twenty-four sections of land, covering the graves of our fathers, our sugar orchards, and our rice lakes and rivers, at seven different places now occupied by us as villages, viz: at View Desert, or Old Garden, three sections; at Trout Lake, four sections; at Lake Cotérá, four sections; at La Point, four sections; at Ontonagon, three sections; at La Ance, three sections; and at Pah-po-goh-mony, three sections. That we desire these lands for the purposes specified, and also with the view of permanent cultivation, and as the permanent home of our people, whom we hope, under the gene-

Tippin & Sireeper, printers.

rosity and judicious legislation of Congress, may become an industrious and civilized population, and worthy of the rights of citizenship, the privileges of which we humbly pray may be at once extended to them. The present generation—that is the generation which is now passing away—can scarcely hope to live to realize any of the benefits resulting from so beneficent a policy, but it will make them happy to think that these great advantages of the white man will descend in blessings upon their children. That we foresee clearly the inevitable destiny of the red race, that it is doomed to be swept, at no distant day from the face of the earth; and we wish, if possible, to avert this catastrophe from our immediate bands and families. We do not wish to be driven north of the British line, nor West among the wandering and vicious tribes which infest the plains and mountains stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One or other of these events will be certain to ensue unless our prayer be granted by the great council of this nation. Either would be fatal to us, and we should never cease to regret that our white brothers had dealt so hardly by us.

That we already have good schools among us, and many of our children are being educated in the knowledge of the white man. Would it not be hard to separate us from these advantages, and send our children, partly educated, among the wild tribes of the West where they would lose all they know, and grow up as ignorant and barbarous as those by whom they would there be surrounded?

We would also further represent, that we have come a long way to see our great father and the great council of our white brothers, and to attend to this business for our people at home; that the little money that we started with lasted us but a very short time; that we were obliged to resort to exhibitions for the purpose of defraying our expenses; and that, with all our best efforts to avoid it, we have still gotten into debt. Generous white men, at several villages along the route, lent us money. We wish to pay them. We are now on heavy expenses, and have been ever since we came here, two weeks ago. Our annuities, we are told, cannot be diverted to our benefit; we therefore pray our white brothers of the two great councils to give us six thousand dollars to enable us to pay our debts, and to take us home to our families.

And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed at Washington city this 5th of February, 1849.

Ka she ansh, his x mark.

Osh-ka-ba wis, his x mark.

On gua-sug, his x mark.

Nah-gon nob, his x mark.

O gu mah-ge-zic, his x mark.

Wis kok, his x mark.

JOHN B. MARTELL, *Interpreter.*

Witness:

J. M. MORGAN, *of Iowa.*

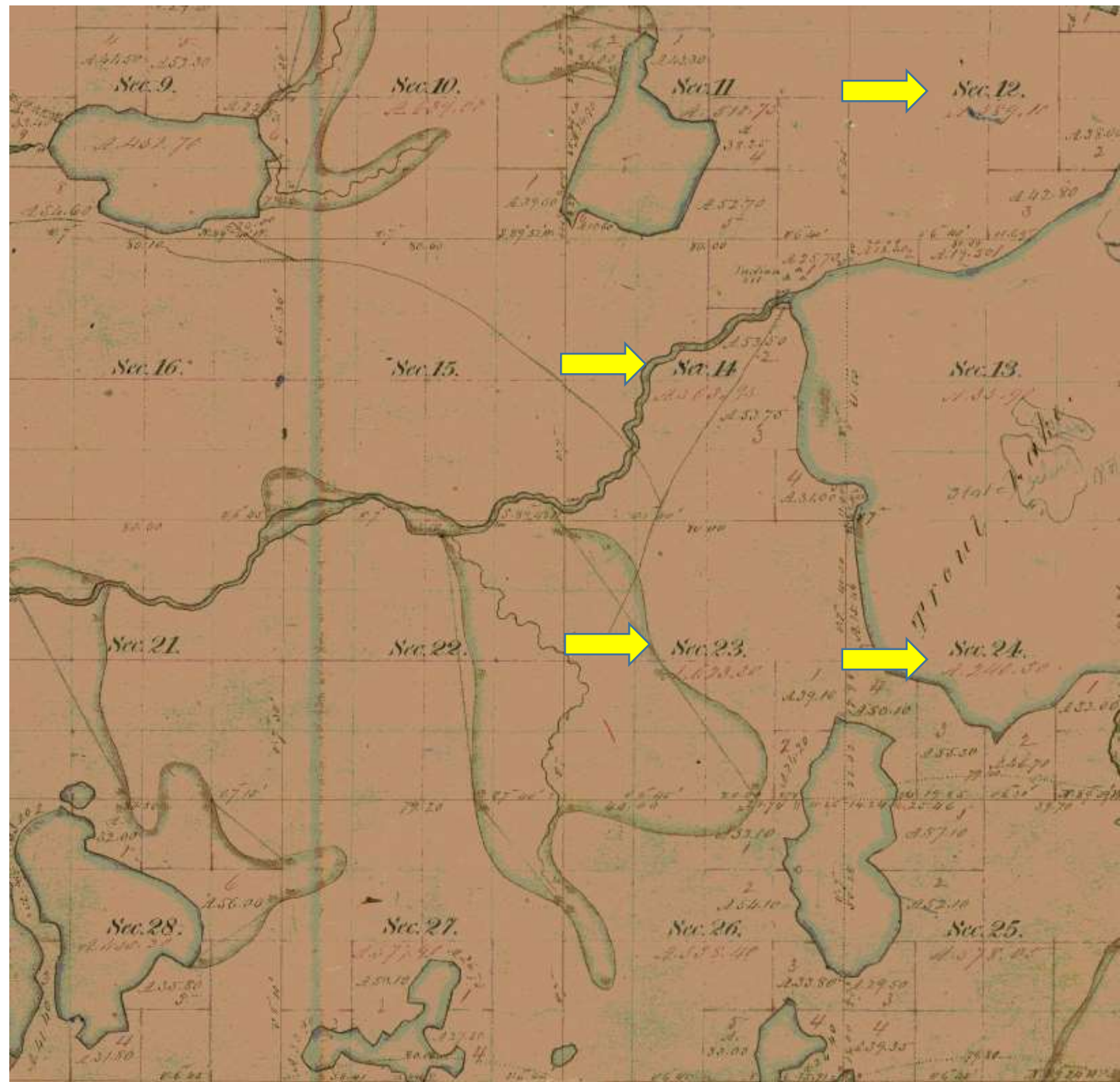
A true copy of the petition sent to the United States Senate.

J. M. MORGAN, *of Iowa.*

1848 Propose Trout Lake Reservation

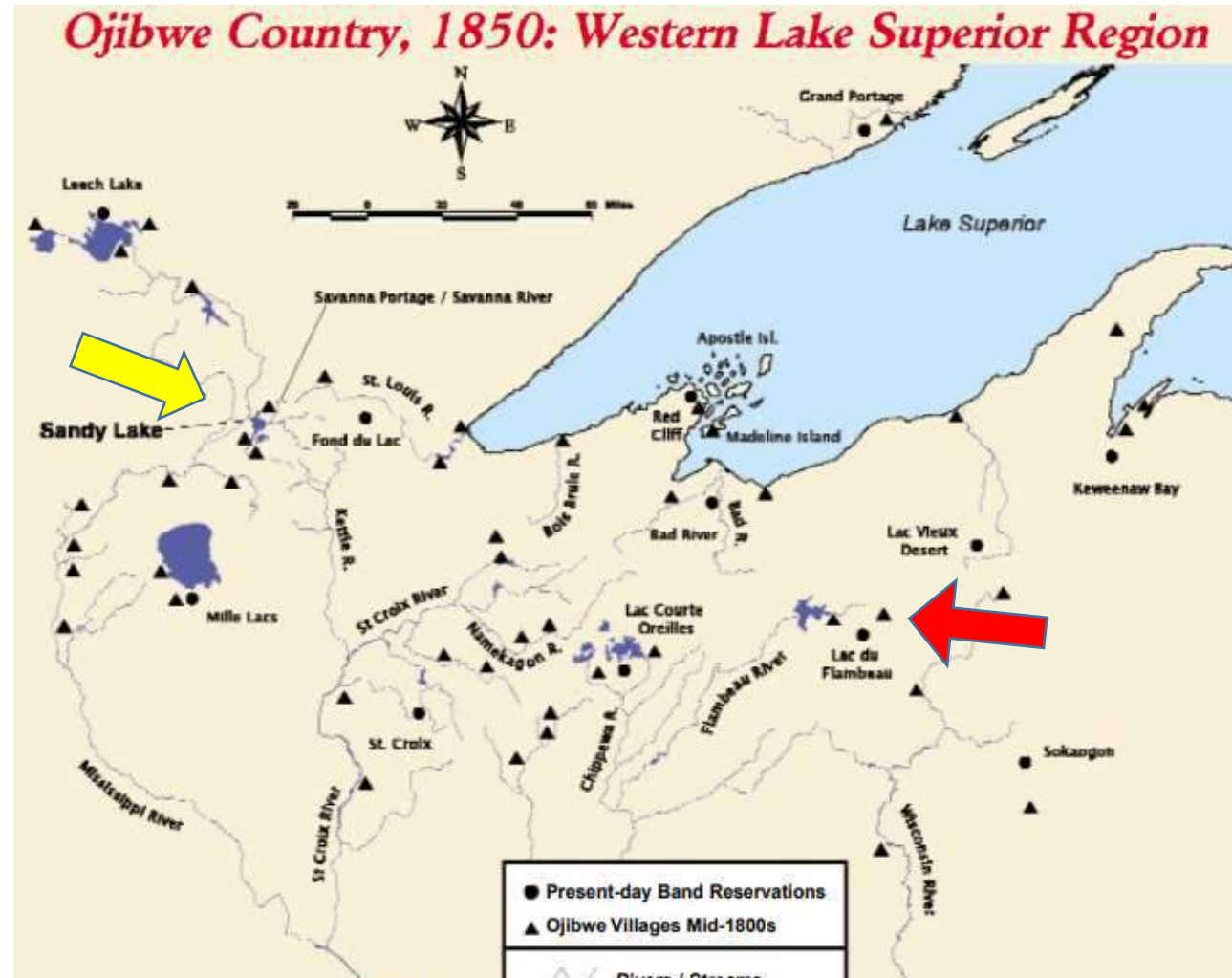
That our people, to wit, sixteen bands, desire a donation of twenty-four sections of land, covering the graves of our fathers, our sugar orchards, and our rice lakes and rivers, at seven different places now occupied by us as villages, viz: at View Desert, or Old Garden, three sections; at Trout Lake, four sections; at Lake Coteré, four sections; at La Point, four sections; at Ontonagon, three sections; at La Ance, three sections; and at Pah-po-goh-mony, three sections. That we desire these lands for the purposes specified, and also with the view of permanent cultivation, and as the permanent home of our people, whom we hope, under the gene-

Estimate the 4
section that might
have been selected
IF the 1848 Ojibwa
proposal was
accepted by the
U.S. Government



The Sandy Lake Indian removal led to a “Trail of Tears”

400 Ojibwa deaths motivated resistance and activism, ultimately leading to the Treaty of 1854 and the larger Lac Du Flambeau reservation



The 1848 proposal would have created a 4 square mile reservation along Trout Lake, while the 1854 Treaty expanded the Lac Du Flambeau to 144 square miles today

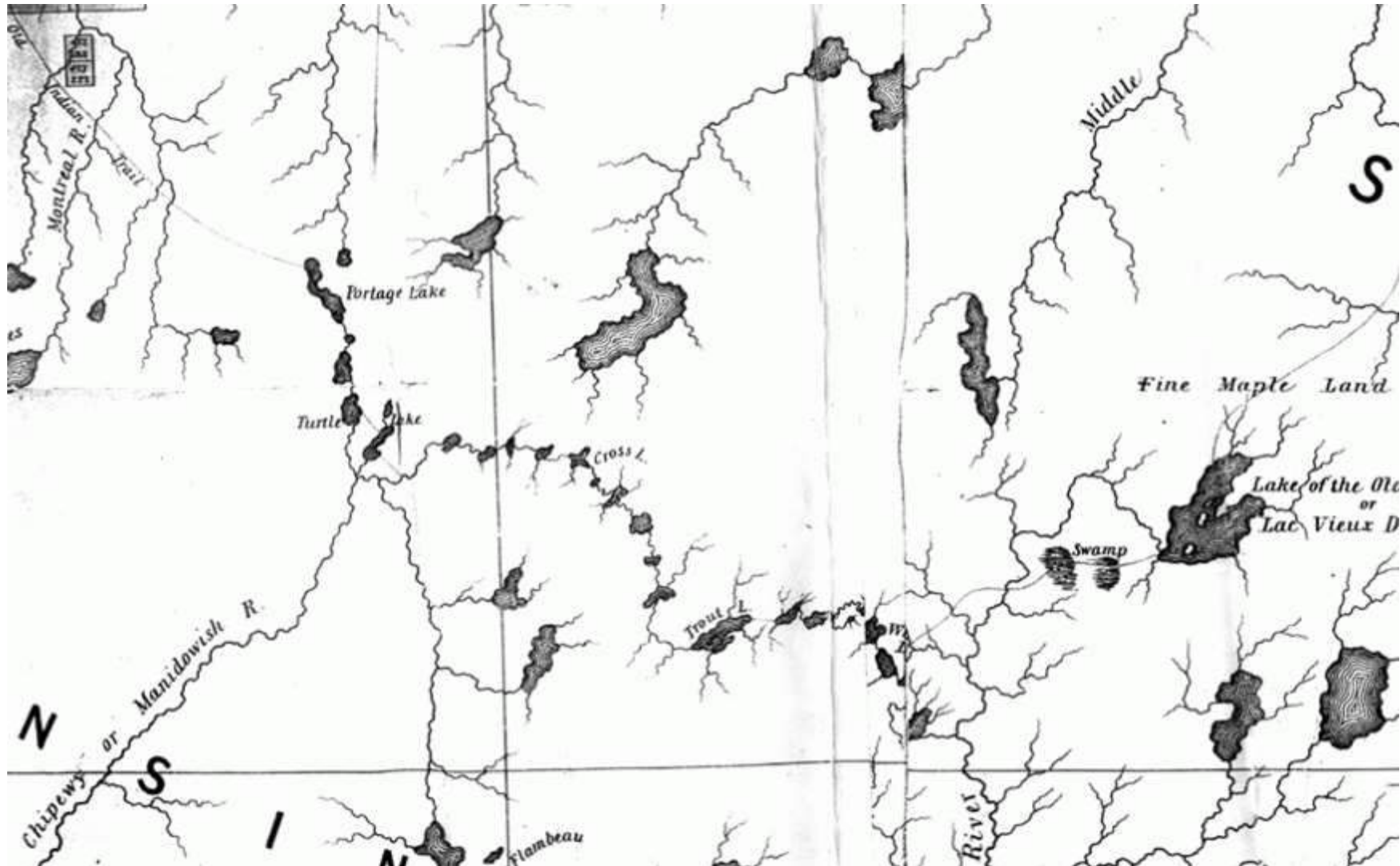


Non Ojibwa trappers were only present well after 1847 in Lac Du Flambeau and Trout Lake



Pioneers and historic records claim that a (“Hudson Bay”) fur trade post existed at the outlet of Trout Lake

Key trade routes Geologist AB Gray Map 1846



Key trade routes 1847 Owen/Norwood Map

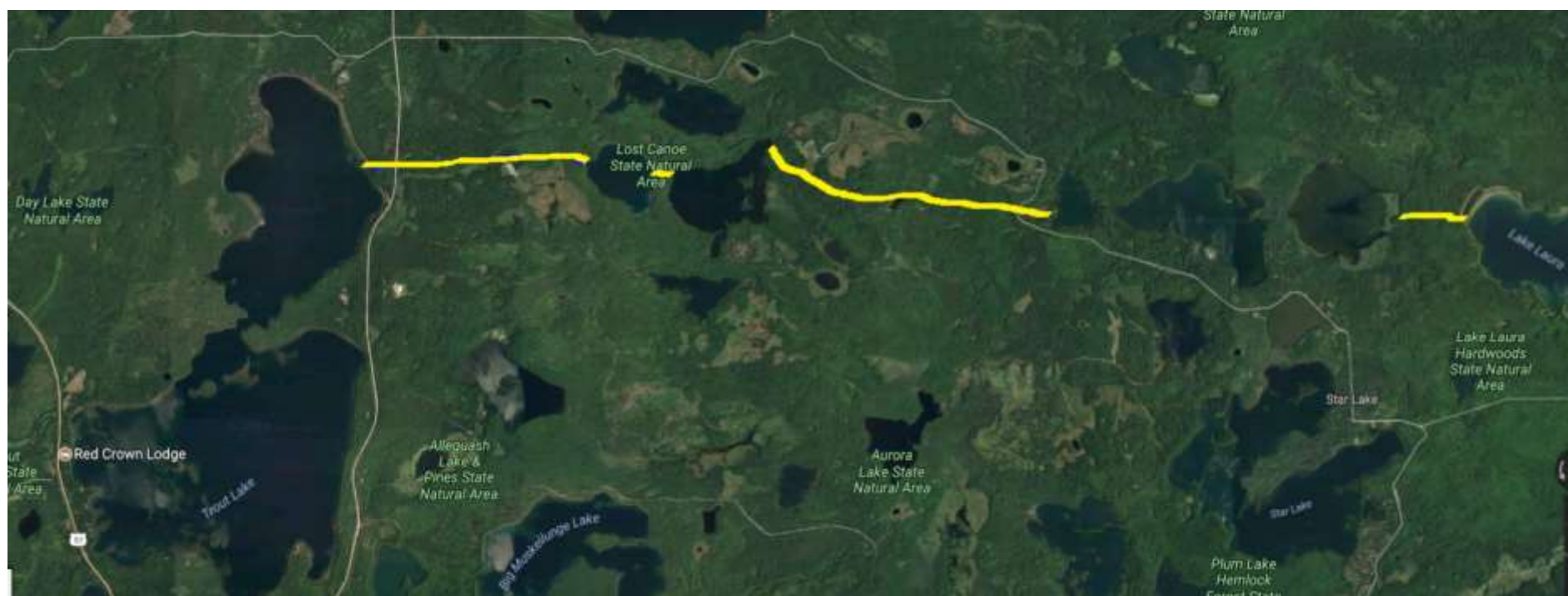


Key trade routes 1854 Map H. R Schoolcraft



Boulder Jct. trails
capture much of this
route of a 19th century
primary trade route





A B Gray 1846

The next evening we reached "White Deer" lake with our canoes, after making several portages and passing up a small and crooked branch, with difficult swamps, through which we pushed ourselves. This small sheet of water – so called, according to tradition, from the circumstance of a white deer having been seen upon its bank – was supposed by us to empty into a branch of the Wisconsin river. Antoine (our guide thus far) has his winter quarters upon the borders of this little lake; and he, with his squaw and several children, are all that live in the neighborhood. Catching fish is sustenance and hunting for furs during the winter, which latter he take into the settlements and trades off for provisions, appear to be his only occupation.

He has a small clearing , with a comfortable wigwam; but, like most of these Indians, is very poor, and depends almost entirely upon his gun and his net for a subsistence. Here Antoine finding himself at home, thought it more pleasant than traveling through thickets and swamps, and, becoming a little fractious, declined going any further with us. He, however, decided to guide us some ten miles more, a part of it by water; which, if he had not done so, would have been a serious matter to us in the loss of time, the want of canoes, &c.

The second day after reaching White Deer lake, we bivouacked upon a high range of hills, near a small running branch, which the Indian told us emptied into the Wisconsin river. Our guide, Antoine, had now returned to his wigwam, leaving us to pursue our journey through a portion of country known only to the wildest Indians.

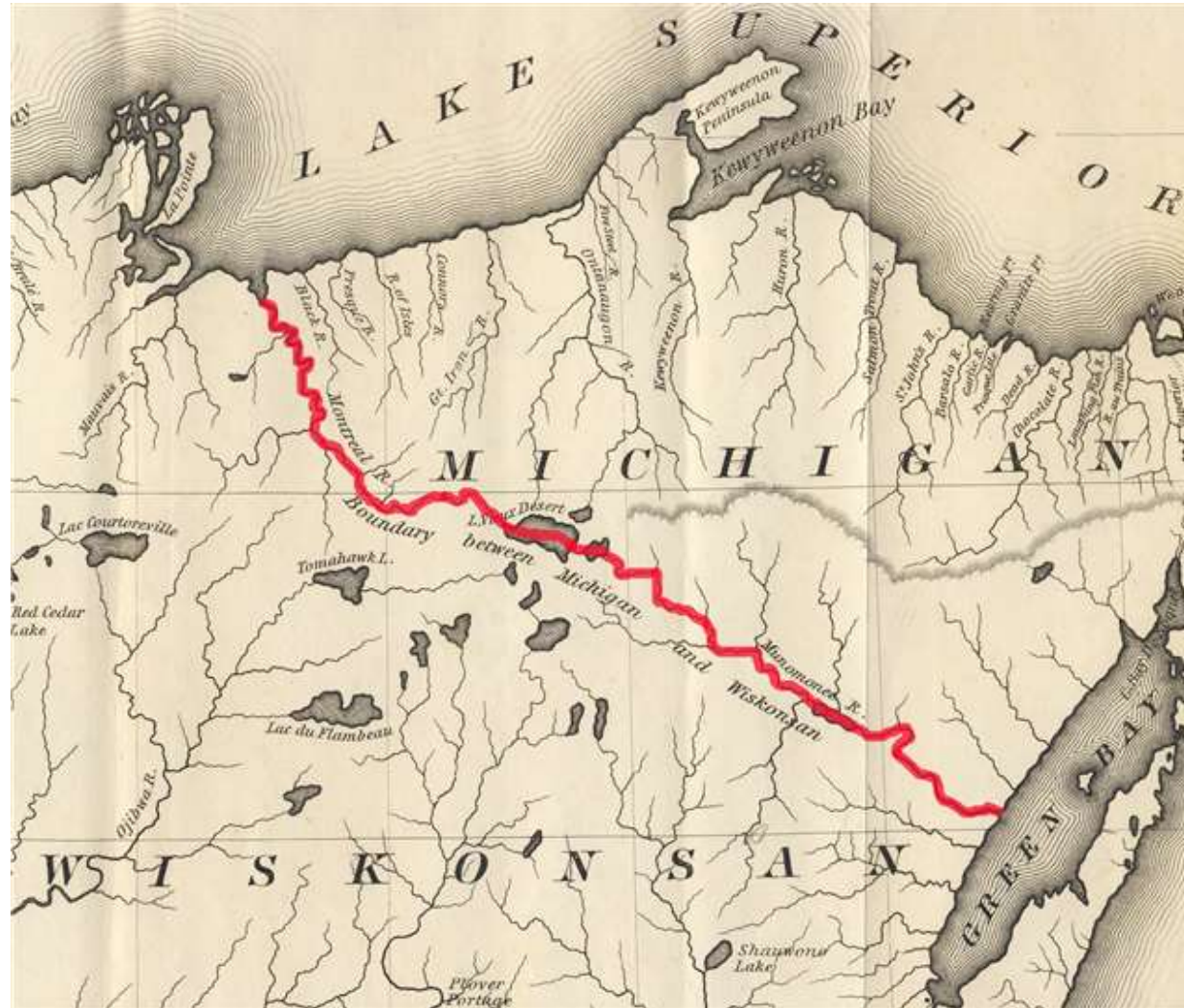
Norwood 1847

September 30. — Ice formed one-fourth of an inch thick last night. The portage between Trout and Lower Rock lakes is about two miles and a quarter in length, and runs along the base of drift hills. These lakes are connected by a small stream, not navigable for canoes. The lower lake is about half a mile in diameter. A portage of three hundred yards leads to Upper Rock lake, which is one mile in its largest diameter, and contains a number of small islands. These lakes are also connected by a small stream. They derive their name from the immense number of boulders which line these shores, and show themselves above the water in the shallow parts. The islands in the upper one are made up almost entirely of boulders, with a thin soil covering them, and supporting

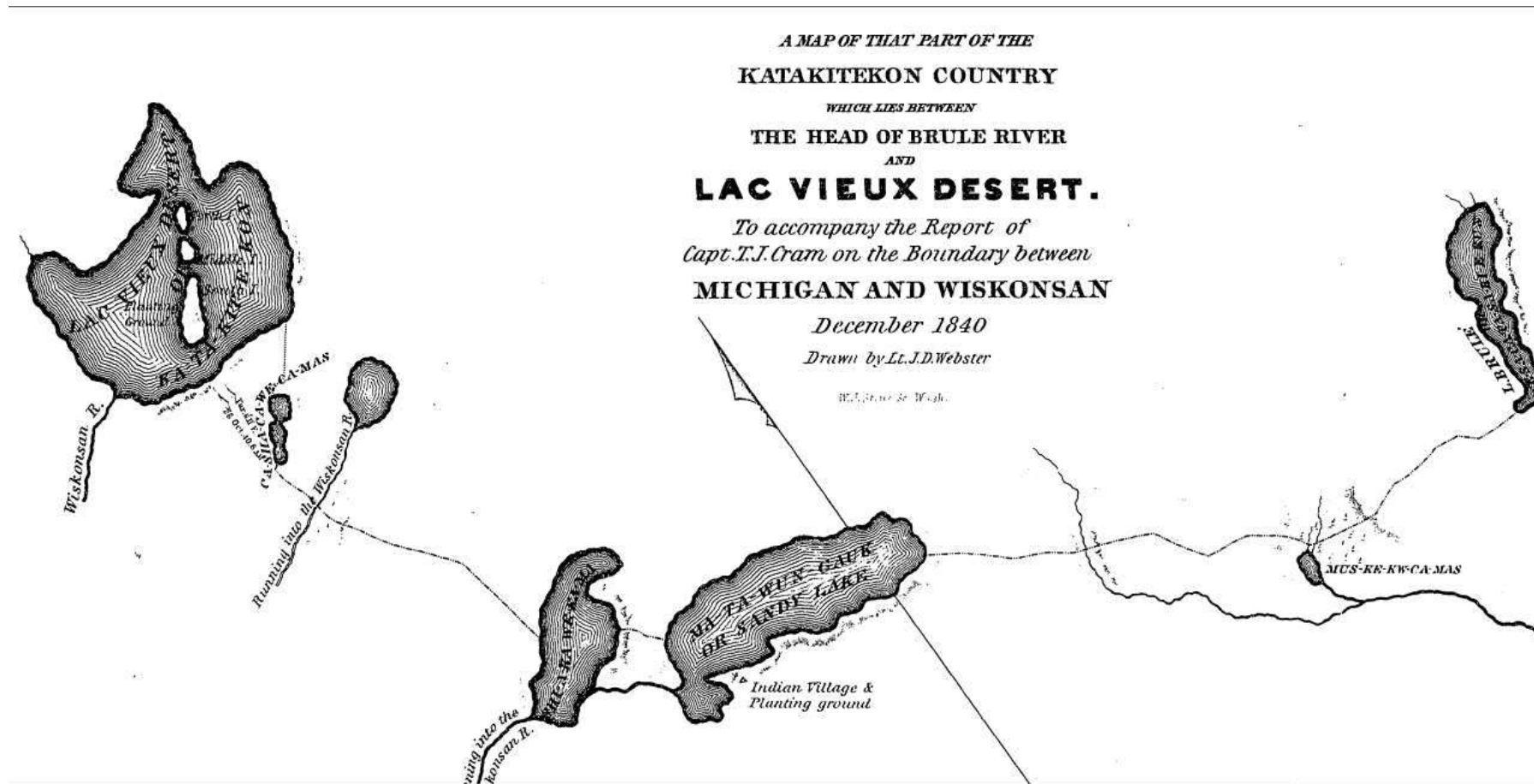
hornblende, and greenstone, with smaller ones of amygdaloid, were seen near the east end. We had great difficulty in finding the portage from this lake. It begins on the northeast shore, and is about two and a half miles long. Its course is nearly due east, passing a good part of the distance along in the first two miles. They are connected by a small stream flowing into Upper Rock lake, and which is navigable for canoes up to the second pond. From this point a portage of everything has to be made to Lower White Elk lake. The country passed over yesterday and to-day is made up of drift hills, from twenty to sixty feet high. The sand is white and coarse, while the boulders, which are disseminated through the upper part, were derived almost entirely from granitic rocks. The soil is thin, but supports a growth of small pine, birch, spruce, hemlock, fir, a few oaks, and some basswood; the swamps, as usual, being filled with tamarack, or, where that is wanting, over run with cranberry bushes.

Lower White Elk lake, where we camped, is about three quarters of a mile long, and a quarter of a mile wide. Here we found a number of deserted wigwams and the remains of a garden. The lake affords great numbers of fish, and the quantity of their remains scattered around shows they are the principal article of food among the Indians who occasionally inhabit it.

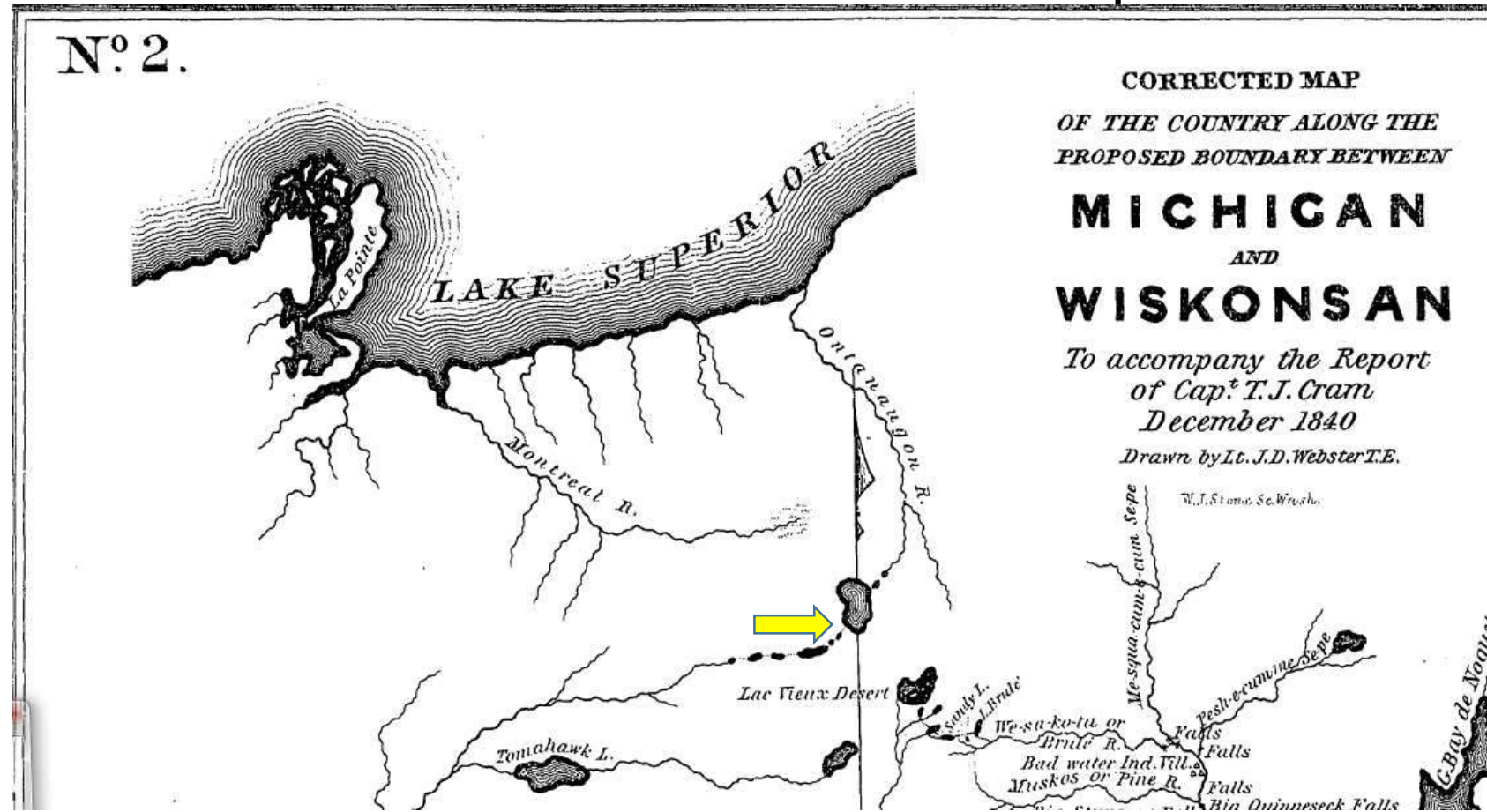
Boulder Junction was at the heart of the Wisconsin Michigan Border dispute



Cram Journals reveal errors and irregularities in geography making his congressional orders impossible to implement



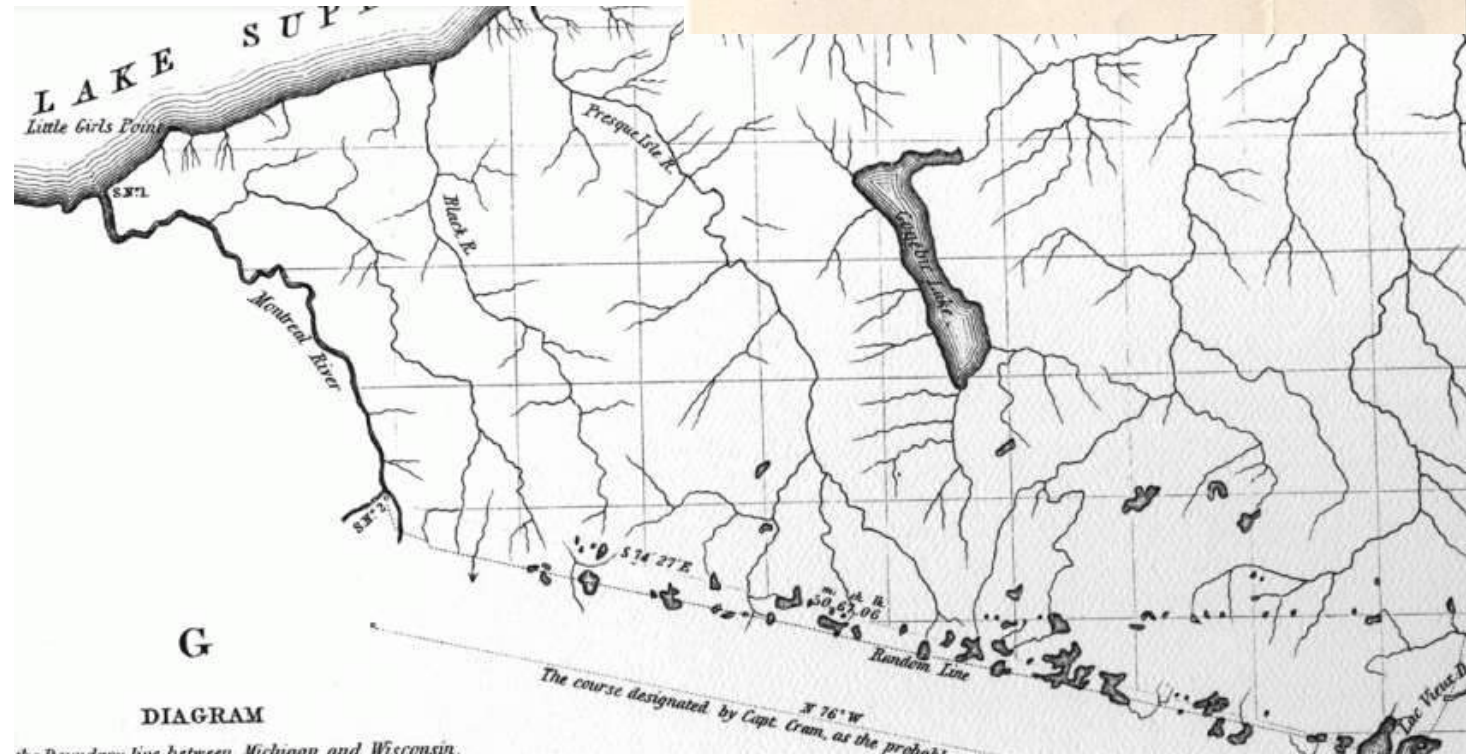
Corrected water shed map



The lake seen represented on map No. 2, between the head-waters of the Ontonagon and Chippewa rivers, is properly the head of the former; but, in times of high water, passages for canoes may be found from the lake into the Chippewa river. From these circumstances, the Indians are in the habit of regarding this lake as the head of both rivers—the Ontonagon and the Chippewa.

Modern map of Cram's description of the Manitowish and Ontonagon headwaters





Cram's Trout Lake survey witness tree

Visit our other Wisconsin Historical Society websites! Choose a website

WISCONSIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Support Us Membership [DONATE](#)

[BROWSE](#) [SEARCH](#) [EVENTS](#) [STORE](#)

HISTORICAL ESSAY

Surveyor's Tree Blaze

Wisconsin Historical Museum Object – Feature Story

[PRINT](#) [EMAIL A FRIEND](#) [FACEBOOK](#) [TWITTER](#) [MORE...](#)

Surveyor's tree blaze from the 1841 expedition to lay out the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan, found at Trout Lake, Vilas County, Wisconsin. (Museum object #1977.97)

Surveying is the means by which European settlers turned the North American landscape into property. They created new legal realities by dividing the country into discrete parcels with imaginary lines, but attaching these imaginary lines to the physical landscape often proved troublesome. In the nineteenth century, surveyors typically used natural features (rivers, lakes, peaks) when they could, and pounded stakes or carved available trees, like the one featured here, where nothing more permanent was



Surveyor's tree blaze, 1841
Source: Wisconsin Historical Museum



MAKE YOUR
NEXT EVENT
HISTORIC

[LEARN MORE](#)

Related products from our Online Store:

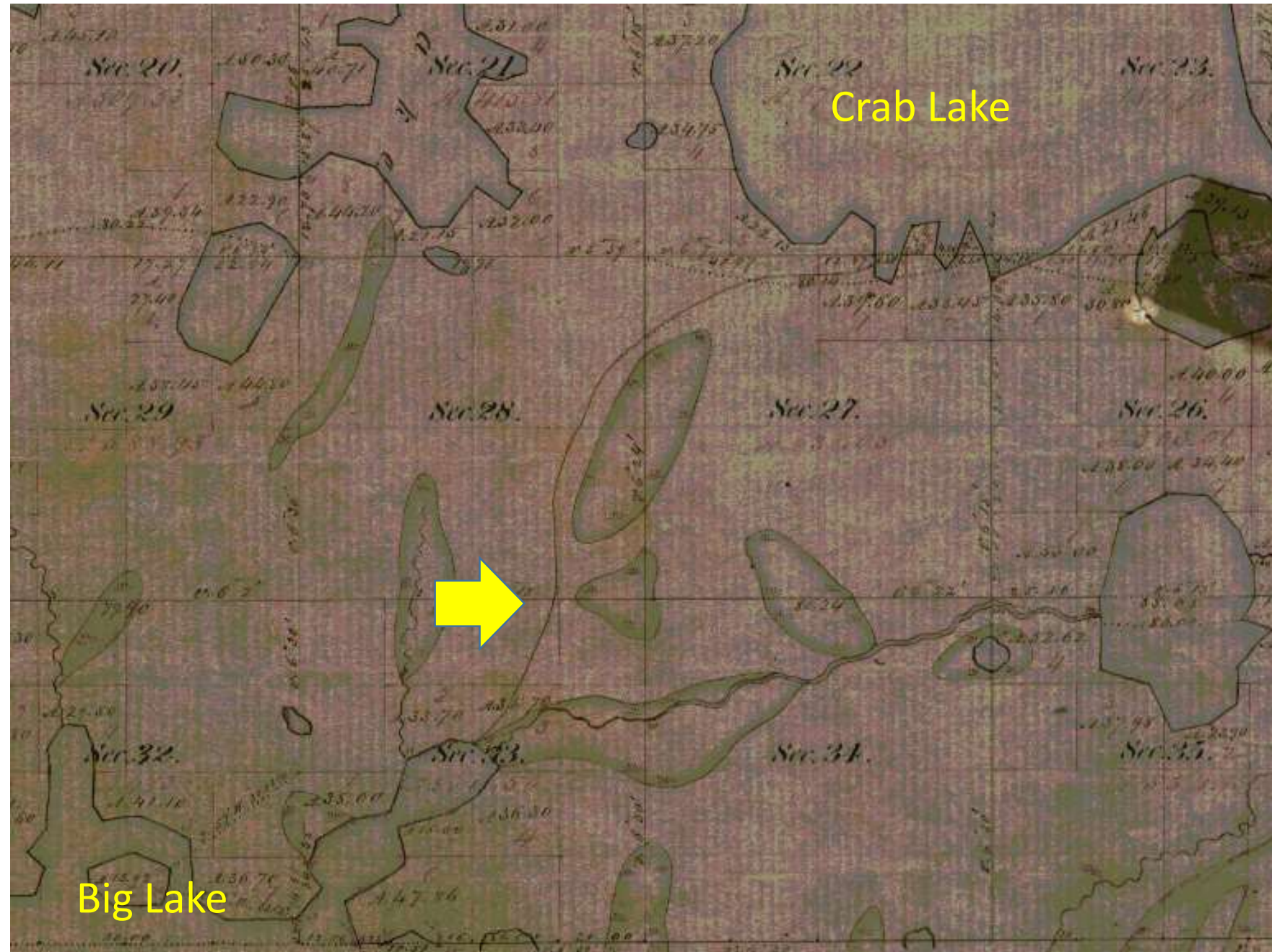
[Palauatoma: Keepers of the Fire](#)



Boarder dispute with Michigan and
the survey of T J Cram and the
Trout Lake witness tree that
triangulated the survey



1862 trail from
Big to Crab Lake
and other trails
network MW
chain to Lake
Superior Water
Shed

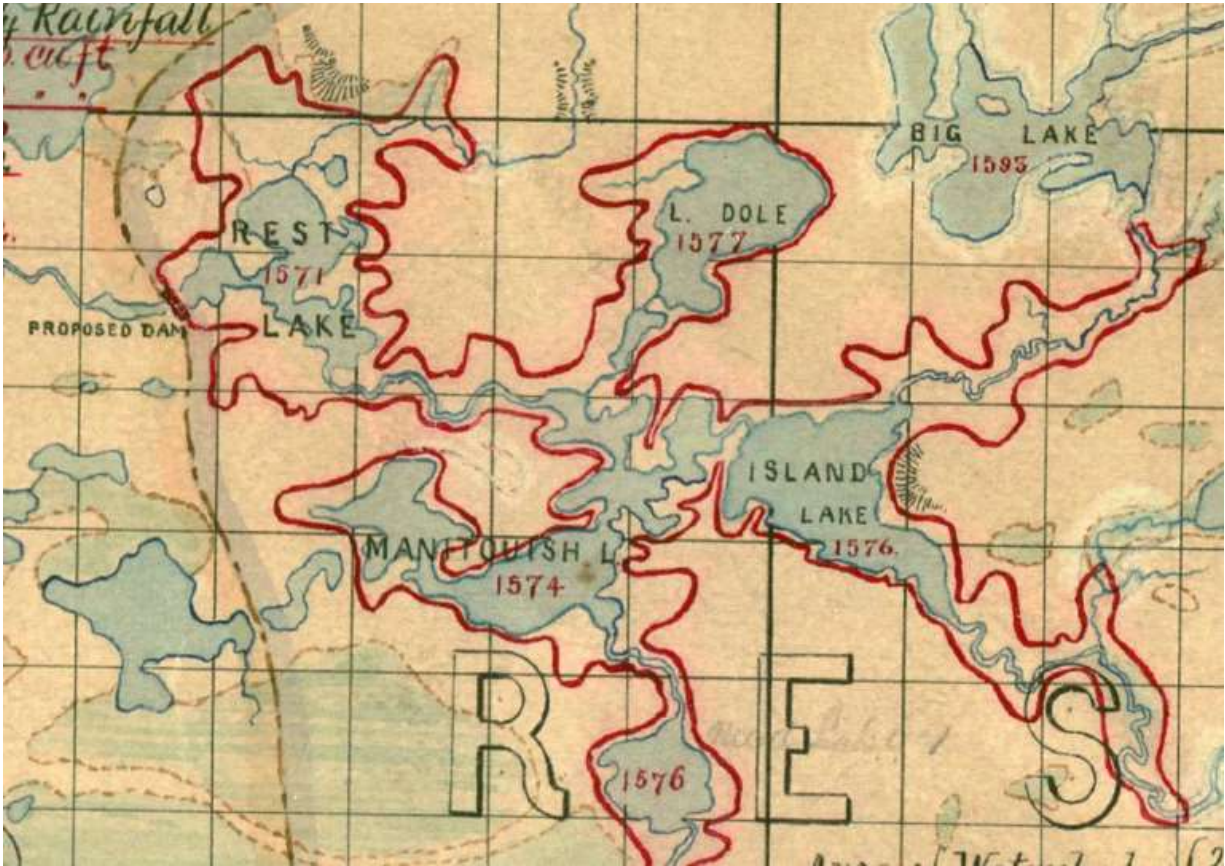


The first pioneers from 1870-1888
were timber cruising, trapping, and
river drive white pine logging



STARTING FOR THE WINTER CAMP,

Original and modern Water levels



| Lake | Winter water | Summer water |
|-------------------|---|---|
| | depth to pre-dam or original shore line (measured in feet) based on a 3 foot drawdown from maximum summer levels. | 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 |

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



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

Shield's 1890
account of the Big
Lake and Rice
Creek Ojibwa
camps

We camped on the site of an old Indian village. The Lac de Flambeau Indians come up here in August in large numbers to harvest the wild rice and carry away boat loads of it. They have some novel devices for gathering, hulling and taking care of the grain, such as earthen mortars or tubs, flails, pestles and birch bark buckets. At the close of the harvest they have a rice dance and a great feast, when they dine on rice, fish, ducks and such other delicacies as their larder or the surrounding country affords.

c1900 Big Lake wild rice bundled for protection



Ojibwa ricing near Big Lake



Devines and Haskins continued Ojibwa traditions into the 1940's

For many years, the Indians have labored gathering rice, selling some and retaining some for their own use. Mary and Tommie (as his friends call him) have learned enough from their parents to follow the old methods of gathering and curing. In the late summer, they tie bunches together with a rope made from dried and cured bass wood strips. In tying

It

might be interesting to note that scouts from a Hollywood Studio appreciated rice gathering and curing so much that a few years ago they shot films of Mary and Tom while in the process of gathering it in Big Lake.

Historic Indian trail markers are part of a fascinating debate among historians and archaeologists



Historic Wisconsin marker trees?



Round Lake bent tree and possible trail marker

Location of Round Lake bent tree supported by
1905 Fay Buck Map...trail marker?



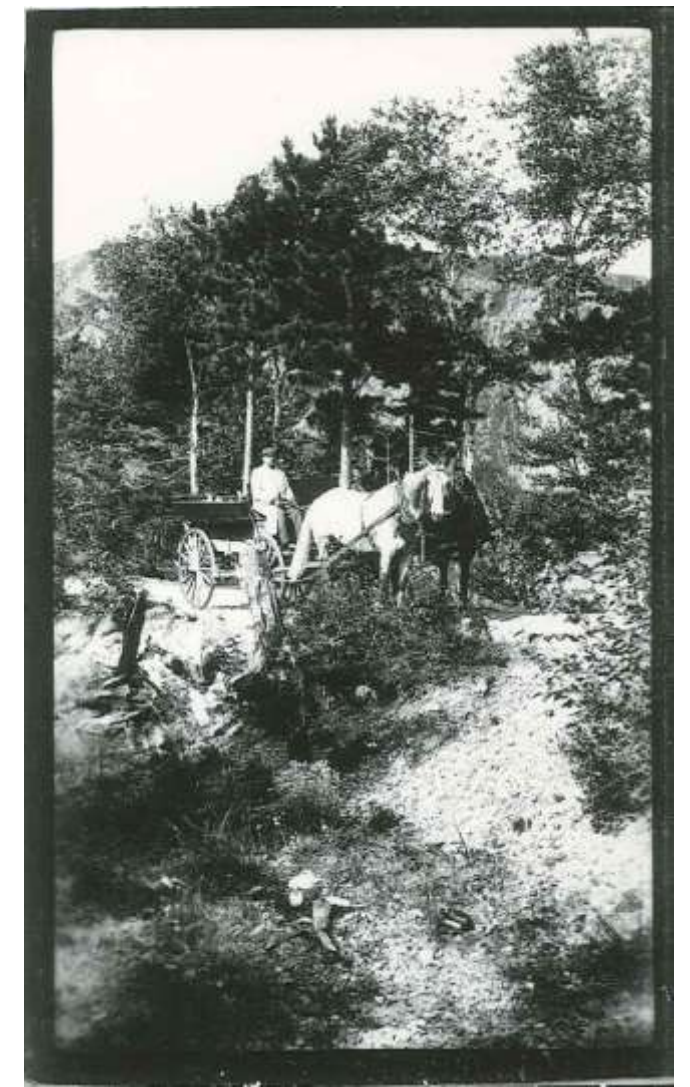
In the 1890's, early sportsmen traveled great distances to access the Big Lake and Rice Creek area. In 1899, Paul Tarbell, writer for Forest and Stream magazine arrived in Manitowish, Wisconsin



“The water--look at this lake. Round Lake, this side of the Lake Superior divide, one of the Manitowish chain isn't an inspiration?

The lumber man has not dammed nor devastated its banks. It is as beautiful and perfect as it was a hundred years ago, when the Indians held full sway”.

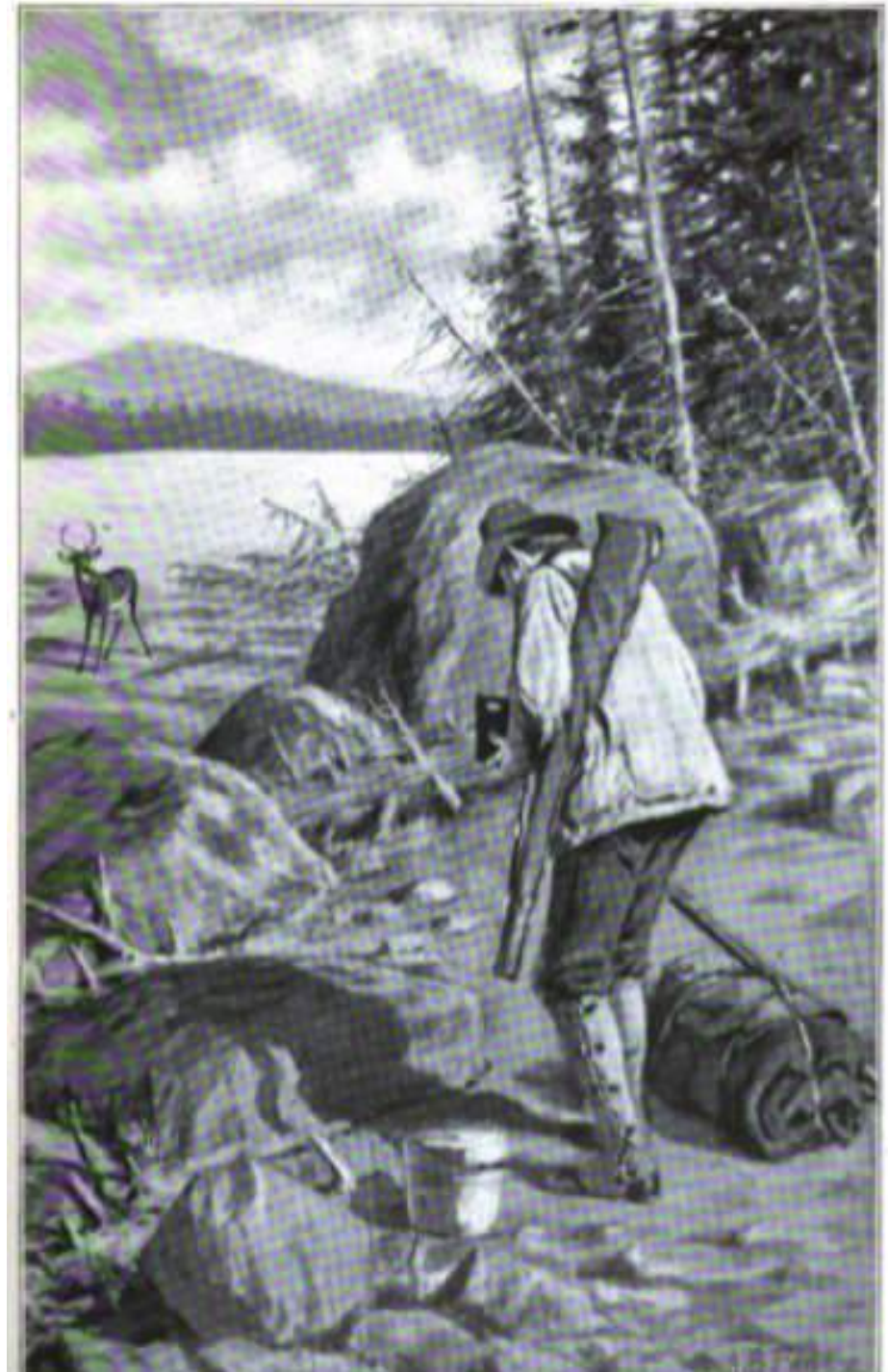
Wagons and stages were used to link railroads to deliver passengers and supplies to area resorts and homes



1890 RR Ad from Shield's Magazine

MANITOWISH RIVER, WIS., connects quite a chain of lakes, including Manitowish, Rice, Alder, and Trout lakes, all of which contain bass and muskallonge, and some have been fished but very little. Boats and guides can be secured at Manitowish Station, and it is expected that a hotel will be ready at that point for the reception of guests on the opening of the fishing season of 1890.

Outdoor enthusiasts from the cities sought wilderness adventure and used new railroad lines to access the Northwoods immediately. New outdoor publications soon followed documenting early sportsmen in the Northwoods.



Railroad stations of Manitowish, Stateline and Marenisco were used in the 1890's to access Big, Clear and Island Lakes



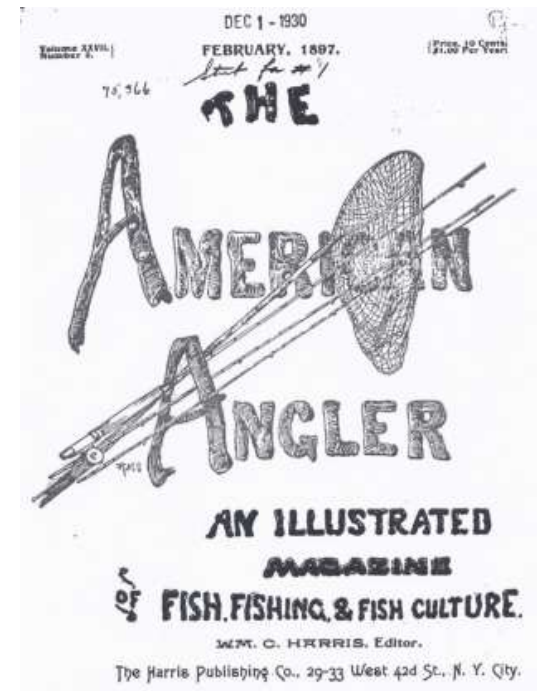
Birching in the Big Woods, 1890



In the heart of the Wild Woods, 1899

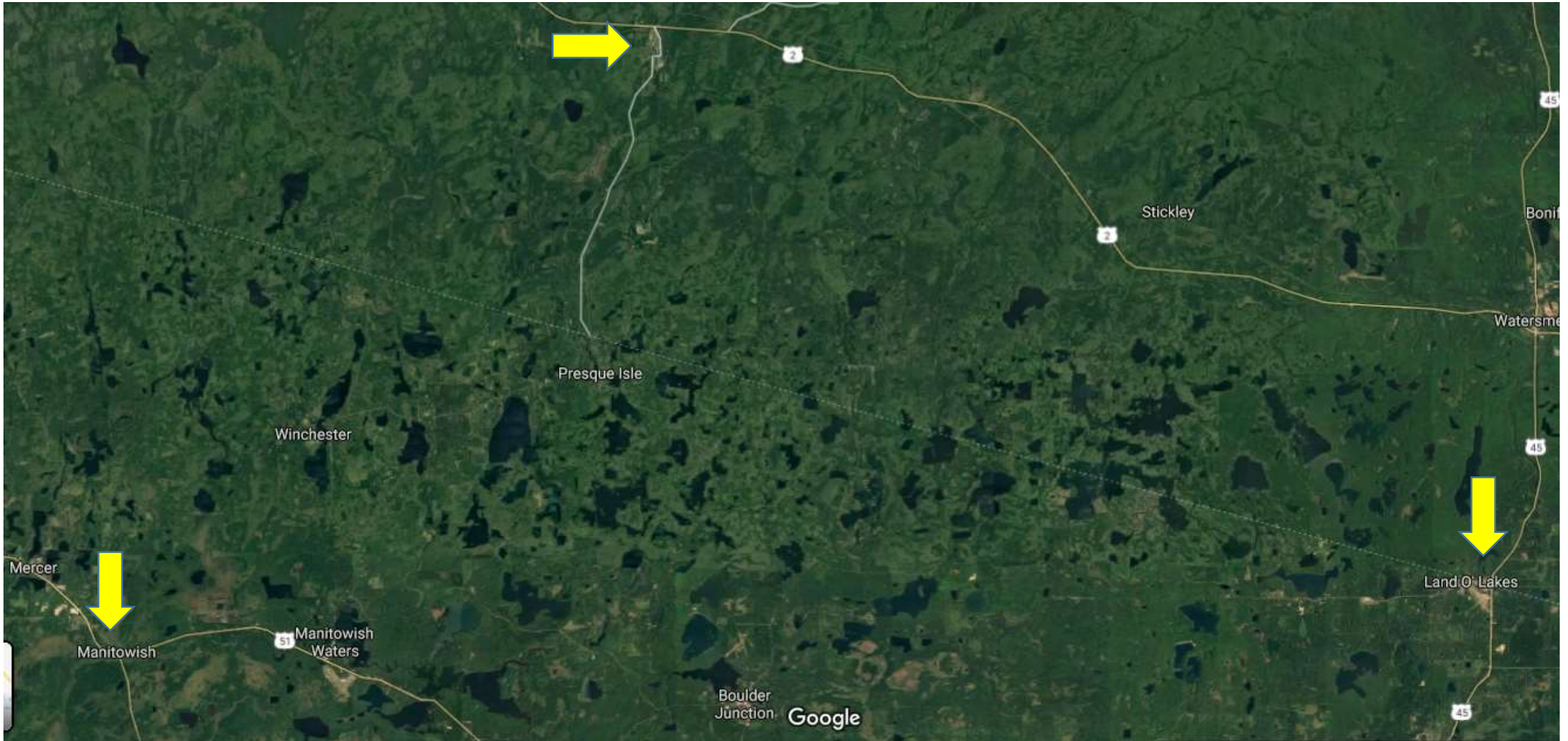


Four Weeks on Presque Isle Lakes, Wisconsin 1895



Presque Isle, Clear and Papoose Lakes, 1897

Early rail stops used by 1890's sportsmen accessing MW



Loveless Trip to Bear Lake via Big Lake c1895

i was guiding Mr Hughitte of the North western Railroad there was a nother guid by the Name of Ernest Frayback well wee talked the Party up to go to Little Bare lake for one Night now there was only to Men in the Party Dock Hammond of Chicago and Mr Hughitte of the Northwestern Railroad and wee 2 guides So frayback got them talked up to go to Little Bare lake and i Never been to this Before and Never went Since and i Dont think that frayBack had ever bin there as he got Lost and i folled him and was Lost with him well Ernest had a Birch Bark Canoe Some Smaller than mine as i had a Bark Canoe to my Canoe was 4 foot Beam well wee Started from Big lake and went up to Little Round lake to the inlet and went up the creek about a Mile and 1/2 and a trail Started out from here Rite in a Big Tamerack Swamp So wee Bulled our Canoes up out of the Creek here and Dock Hammond and Mr Hughitte took the trail

Forest and Stream Article 1895

From Pappoose Lake in a southeasterly direction lies Big Lake, a very irregular-shaped body of water, having lots of points setting out into it. It has very fine bass fishing in it. Rice Creek connects it with Little Crooked Lake. The creek must get its name from the amount of wild rice that grows there; it would be a great place for ducks, and in fact a great many come in there; but the Indians go in to get their supply of rice as soon as it is ripe enough, and they keep up such a racket that all ducks stay away until the Indians are through; then there is not much left for the fowl.

But the Indians and the ducks are not the only ones in this

Forest and Stream Article 1899

We fish on the way, have tolerable luck, and after passing through Rest, Stone, Spider, Manitowish and Island lakes and about twenty miles of thoroughfares we are up against a high bluff, where Allen and I leave guides and boats, walk a trail about one-half mile in length, at the end of which Big Lake spreads itself before our delighted vision, unquestionably one of the most ideal camping locations in the entire State. In about half an hour the guides, having pushed through a narrow creek, appear with the boat, and we start across the lake to our camp.

--

Feats of strength by Pete Vance and Joe Lavigne as rowing guides 1899

The guides throughout all these waters are expert rowers, and never seem to tire. Using a constant, steady pull, we are through the Creek and Island Lake and eight miles up the thoroughfare toward Wolf Lake by 3 o'clock.

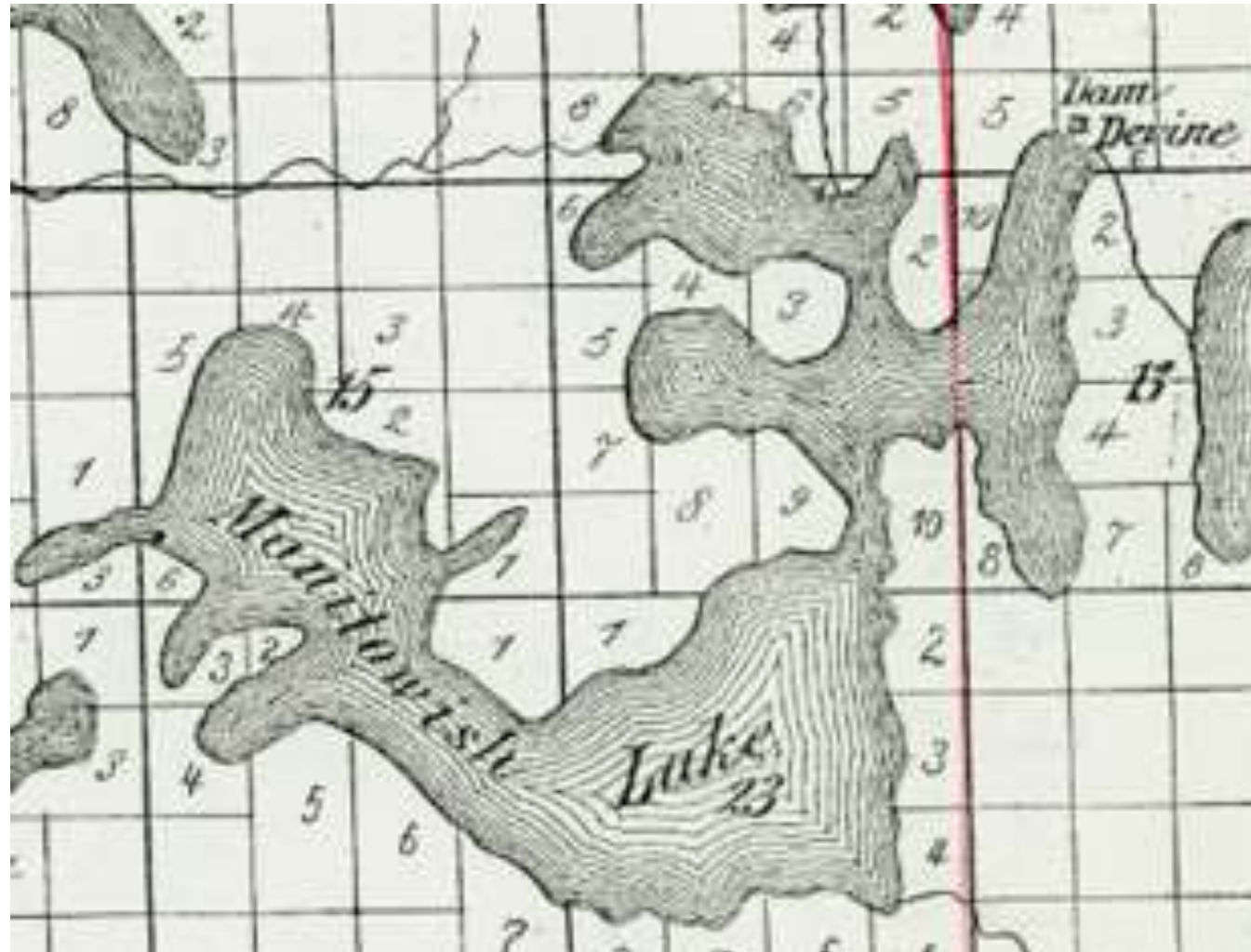
1890 Shields



Out of Big lake we ran Windfall creek, a crooked, rapid stream three miles long, badly obstructed by fallen timber, hidden rocks and shoals and overhanging brush. While polling along through one piece of it which looked clean, and which we thought was safe, we ran the birch high up on a sharp pointed rock that stood within three inches of the surface. A

hole was ripped in the boat's bottom large enough to permit a man's hand to pass through, and we had to work hard to reach shore, although it was only 40 feet away. The boat was half full of water when we landed, but fortunately our bedding and eatables were not seriously damaged. We hauled her up, built a fire, warmed the pitch pot, patched the rent with a piece of canvas, and were soon on our way again.

Map of unknown date (c1876) of Spider Lake



1878 map shows possible evidence of Devine in MW during the 1870's. Why was Clear Lake named Lake Dole?



1899 visit to the Devine home on Clear Lake by hunters guided by Lavigne and Vance

thing more that morning. We followed the trail until we arrived at Clear Lake, worked the shore line thoroughly, and at noon we brought up at Pat Devine's shack. Pat is a pensioner of the Government and has lived on his Clear Lake clearing for twenty years, and he now has a deed from Uncle Sam for his 160-acre tract. There are only about five or six acres cleared, on which his squaw (Pat married an Indian of the Chippewa tribe) and children raise potatoes and vegetables, and Pat, in imitation of his brothers-in-law, furnishes fish or game—if he feels like it, but generally he does not feel like it. There is a family of four children; the eldest—a daughter—is handsome. She was educated at an Indian school, and I am informed has been fitted for a position of teacher, the duties of which she is to assume next week, at the Indian school on the reservation at Lac de Flambeau.

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...

1897 American Angler



Presque Isle, Clear and Pappoose Lakes, Wis.

Reached via Chicago and N. W. Railway from Chicago, Ill.

Arrangements have just been made by which fishing parties can reach Presque Isle Lake via Manitowish Station. Stage meets No. 11 each day, which takes passengers to Manitowish Dam.

Arrangements can be made to have Dan Devine meet parties at Dam with boats and take them to Clear Lake, and from there, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, by good trail Pappoose Lake can be reached, where boats will meet parties bound for Presque Isle Lake.

Pappoose Lake is large, and excellent bass, pike and muscalonge fishing can be had from Pappoose Lake to Presque Isle. There are two short portages, one of one hundred paces and one of 40 paces, and you reach Presque Isle Lake, the resort at Presque Lake.

I spent one week there last summer, and have never had such bass fishing. Numerous small lakes surrounding it have hardly been fished, and some not at all.

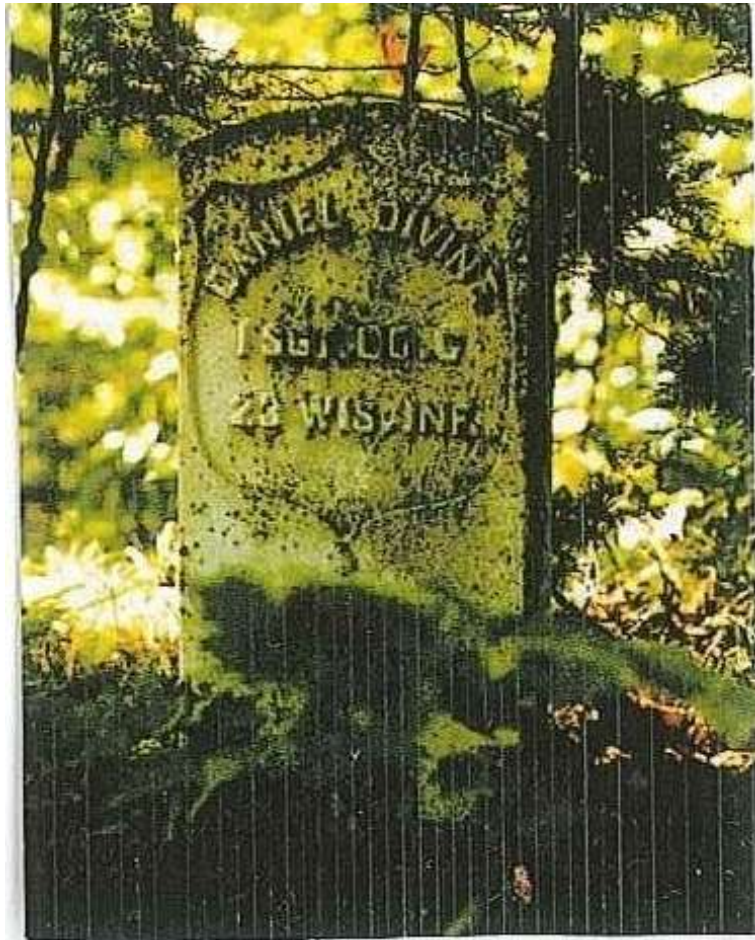
Until present arrangements were made it was very hard to reach. Now it can be done in less than half a day from Manitowish, and the best of fishing all the way.

Parties desiring to make this trip should wire E. A. Ormes, Marenisco, Mich., care of agent, Gogebic or Wakefield, two days in advance, or write as per address enclosed cards.

Devine cabin (left) on Clear Lake ultimately becomes the family homestead, currently Haskin's Road off of Hwy K



Dan Devine Sr. tombstone on Clear Lake and Dan and Kate Devine's seven sons (daughters Mary and Lizzy not present)



In 1905 the Milwaukee Road linked Devine's camp to the modern world

June 6, 1910

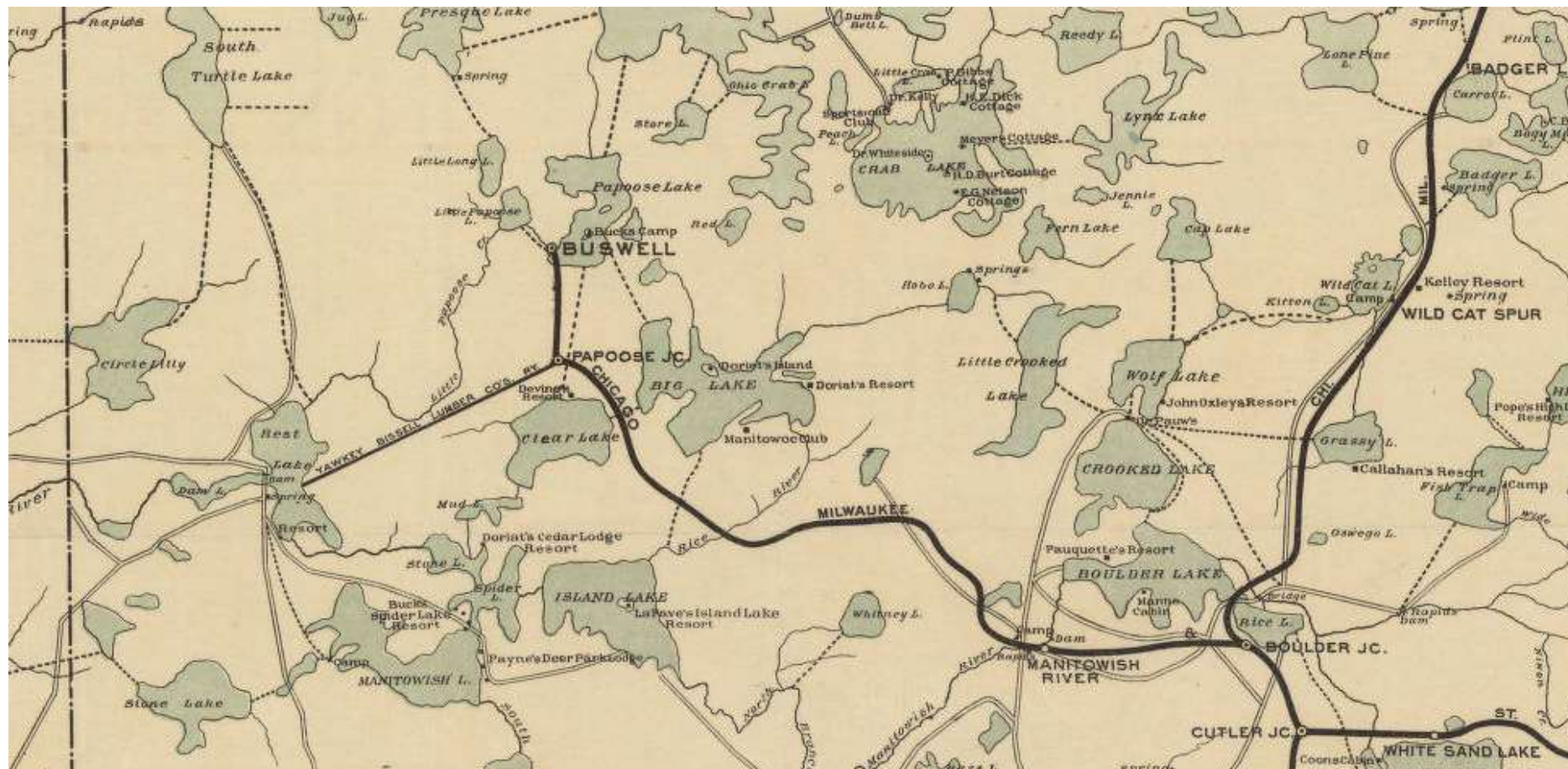
Star Lake--Buswell.

| | 401 | Mls. | Table 87 | 402 | |
|-------|-------|------|-------------------|-----|------|
| | AM | | | PM | |
| | 11.30 | 0 | Lv. Star Lake | Ar | 2.55 |
| | 11.40 | 2.6 | Ar. Bailard Lake | Lv | 2.40 |
| | 11.53 | 6.1 | " White Sand Lake | " | 2.25 |
| | 12.06 | 9.4 | " Cutler Jct. | " | 2.10 |
| | 12.14 | 10.9 | " Boulder Jct. | " | 2.02 |
| | 12.24 | 13.3 | " Oxley | " | 1.52 |
| | 12.44 | 18.3 | " Rice Creek | " | 1.32 |
| | 12.55 | 21.1 | " Papoose Jct. | " | 1.20 |
| | 1.00 | 22.3 | Ar. Buswell | Lv | 1.15 |
| | PM | | | PM | |

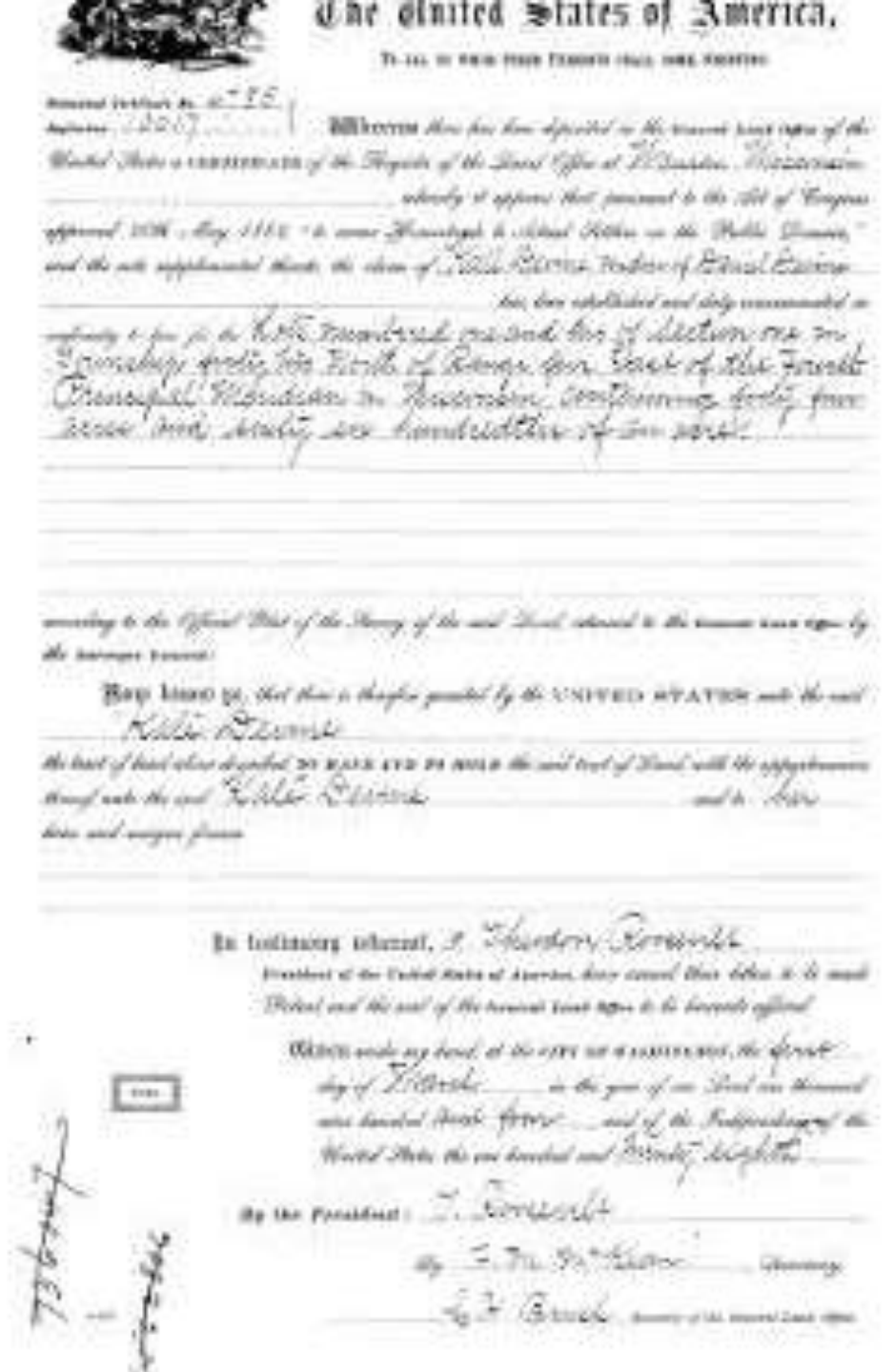
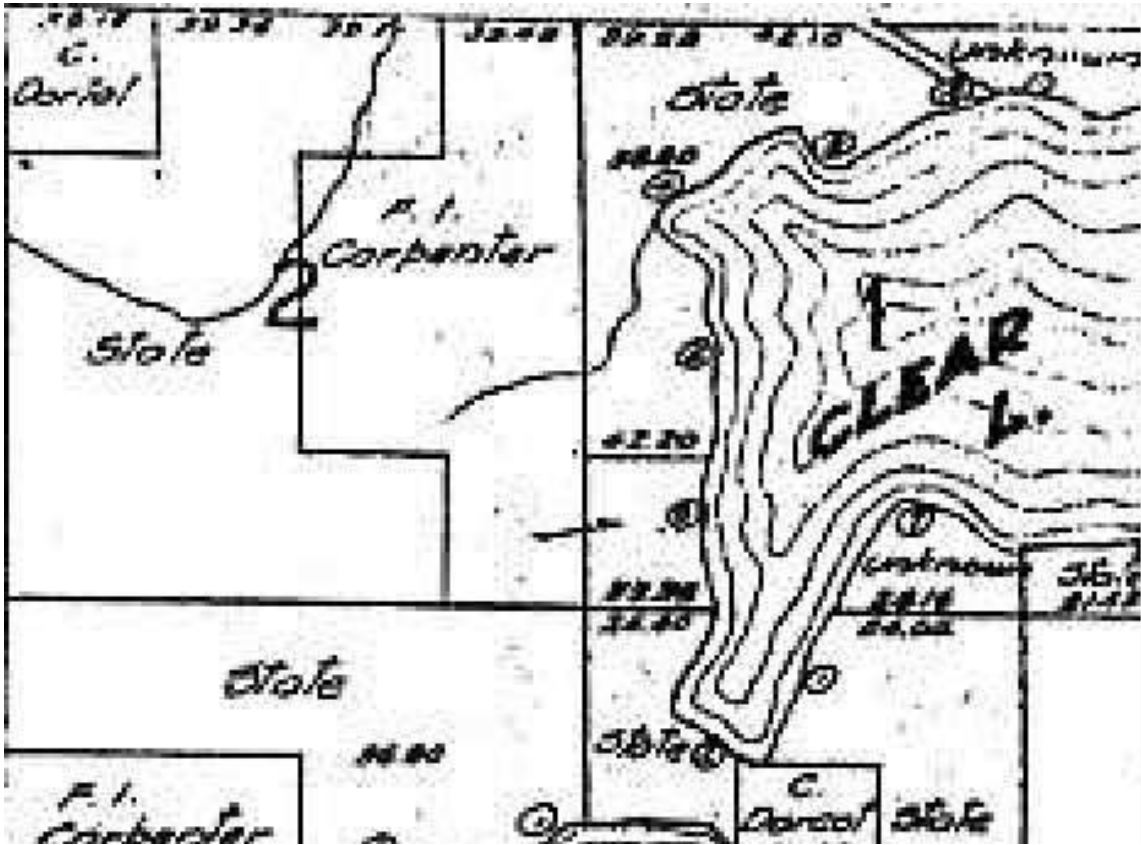
All branch line trains are mixed trains.
d Runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. f Fridays only. k Satur-
days only. § Sundays only. † Daily except Saturdays.



1909 map illustrating Devine's resort



1913 Plat suggests the ownership of Devine's Clear Lake property was "Unknown"



Resident's and visitors sometimes criticized the Devine's and their Ojibwa heritage. Their service as veterans would be remarkable in any era of U.S. History!

What was the service history of the Devine brothers?

What Vilas County gave in man power: Men enlisted, 270; in navy, 57; marines, 6; national army, 38; volunteers in special branches (foreign armies), 2; total, 373. Of that number at least two met death in action and two or more others died in the service; or as a result of it, as the death of one occurred after the war closed; the number of wounded and gassed w" 17. These figures apply to the white population, as some 40 or more Indians from the Lac du Flambeau Reservation got into the service, of whom at least one was killed and another died. In addition to the above several Vilas County boys enlisted outside the county. It is worth mentioning that six boys of the Divine family of Clear Lake served in the war and the seventh tried to enlist, while the family of Otto Flodine sent four sons and a son-in-law to the war.

1937 Air photo of Devine's resort and Keith's Farm



1918 Map from Outer's magazine and Paul Devine guiding



John Devine (far right) guided Roy Case (middle) , recognized as the “Father of Wisconsin Bow Hunting” in arrowing the first legal deer taken by an archer in Wisconsin in 1931. Operating in the Big Lake area.



Dan Devine Jr. died in a mysterious hunting accident!

Clear Lake
Haskin's Cottages


Cal Laport interview 2/2010

Thomas Haskins was an Indian and owner of property.

Thomas and Dan Divine were out hunting one day. They met each other on Hwy. K and talked. Suddenly from nowhere, a shot rang out from the distance and Dan dropped. He died of the gunshot wound.

No one found the killer and the shooting was thought to be on purpose because of jealousy. Dan was in his ~~40's~~ 60's.

John Devine lived near the Case property on Big Lake, was present during the 1920 shootout. In 1930, John Devine was elected constable in MW.



Ballot for Assessors
Neal La Porte 32 Votes
Ballot for Constable
John Devine 24 Votes
Ballot for Chairman of Caucus Committee
Alvin Hoerner 25 votes
Don Devine 12 " Member of Caucus Committee
" " " " "

Evidence of a moonshiner shootout and the consequence of murder on Big Lake. Kay Krans is researching many new details regarding Big Lake and will present her findings this year on a August canoe tour and next summer in a presentation.



1918 Maps and Images from Outer's Magazine



Pretty good for bass tackle with no gun or gaff

1899 MW guides delivering for clients

Both Joe and Pete are personal friends of mine, and are always ready to go into the woods with me whenever I come up. Joe, when you ask him his profession, answers, "I am blacksmithing by trade."

But Joe's great forte is cooking and guiding. Pete is a humorist, as you will learn later on.

The first, Rest Lake, is a beautiful sheet of water. Pete Vance and his good wife own a fine lodge on its banks, and furnish good cheer to hunters or lumbermen. Pete is an ideal guide. Indefatigable, good-natured, knows every foot of ground for thirty miles around, a splendid shot, a tireless worker and a good companion. He is there to bid us welcome, and Joe La Vigne, a French-Canadian, also shows his smiling face.

Joe Lavigne as the premier camp cook



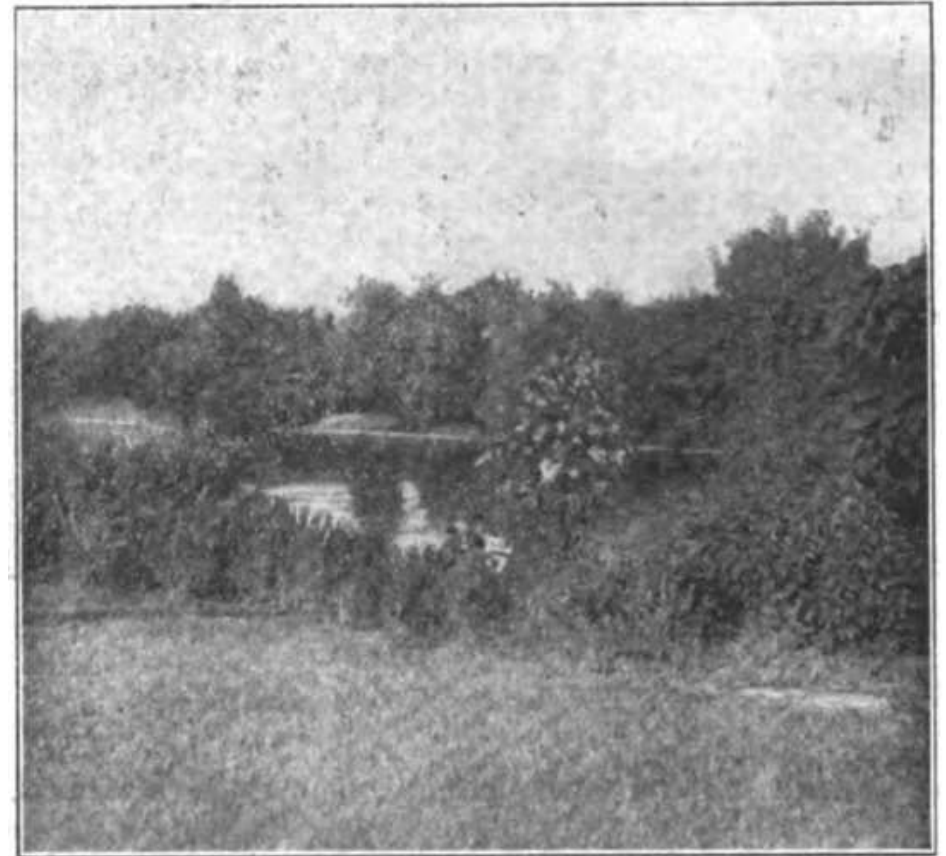
At 3 o'clock next morning we were not only up, but eating a breakfast consisting of fried pike, potatoes, eggs, bacon and coffee. Lunch for four was put in the basket. Fishing tackle, guns (both rifle and shot), ammunition, gum coats, were put into our boats, and by 3:30 we were speeding for Clear Lake trail at the lower end of the Big Lake.

Oh! Oh! Oh! There is Mr. Bear, a big black one, and he does not see, hear or wind us; we get to within 50 yards of him and stop. No, I am not frightened, but if there is such a thing, I have the bear fever.

Bruin is busy with the flesh pots; now Pete tells me to get my rifle to my shoulder, and when the bear turns to plug him through the foreshoulder or about 3 inches back through the heart. I am ready, then Pete gives a growl like an angry dog. For a lumbering brute, Mr. Bruin whirls around mighty lively, and seeing us, stops with his head toward us, his side advantageously exposed. I aim quickly and fire. The bear growls, raises himself on his hind feet and slashing the air with his forepaws comes toward us.

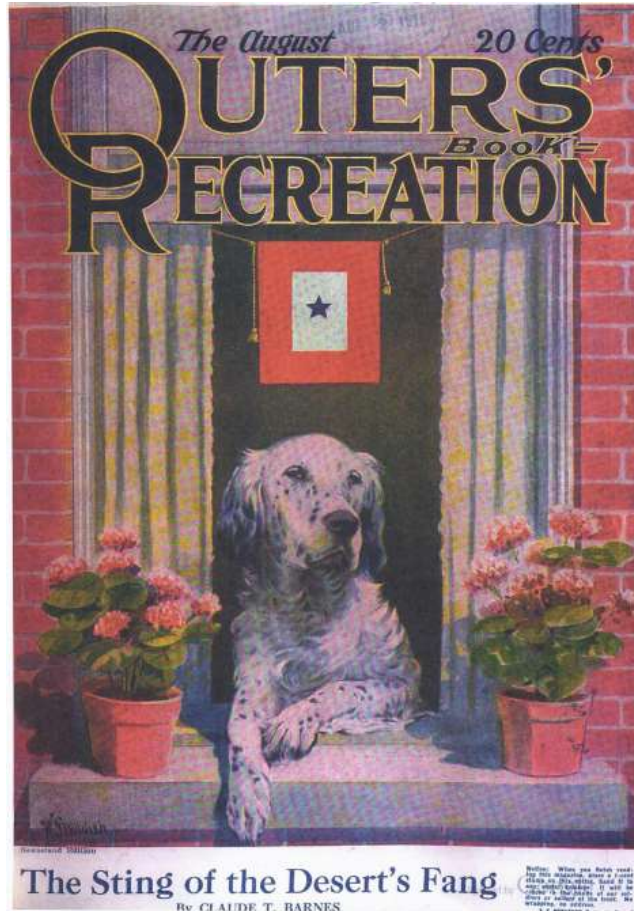
He stops short when he has gone about 20 feet, drops on all fours and has half a dozen trees between us before I am ready to shoot again. Pete says he is seriously hurt, and that it is our bear. So we follow the bloody trail and occasionally see his lordship not more than 60 or 70 yards ahead. Now he darts into a thick underbrush. We follow close, but it is very hard work to go through such thick brush, and we emerge, only to find we have lost the trail. No more blood nor tracks, so we go on, hoping to again find the lost thread.

Vance guides the author to a trophy black bear

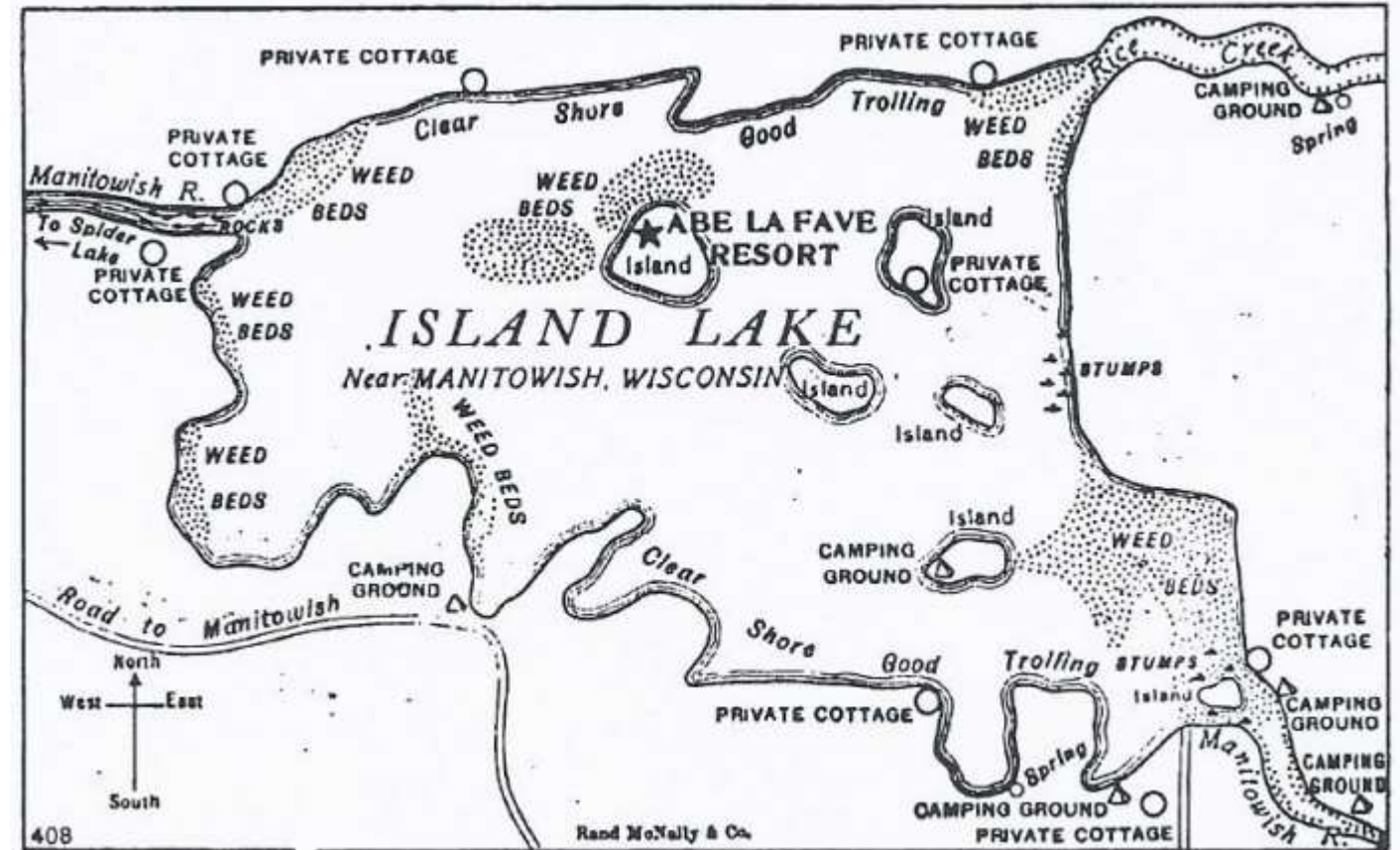


A BIT OF RIVER SCENERY NEAR WHERE THE BEAR FELL.

1918 map and article regarding Island Lake



The Queen of the
Manitowish 1918



1918 outers

tom. Rice Creek is navigable for about two miles for a power boat—about a mile beyond the big bridge—and here you will find a spring and a good camping location. To get a boat on from here you will have to wade and pull it as the water is too shallow and swift to get through any other way. There is a good trail through from here to Big Lake. Now

Outers images of camping and canoeing Big Lake

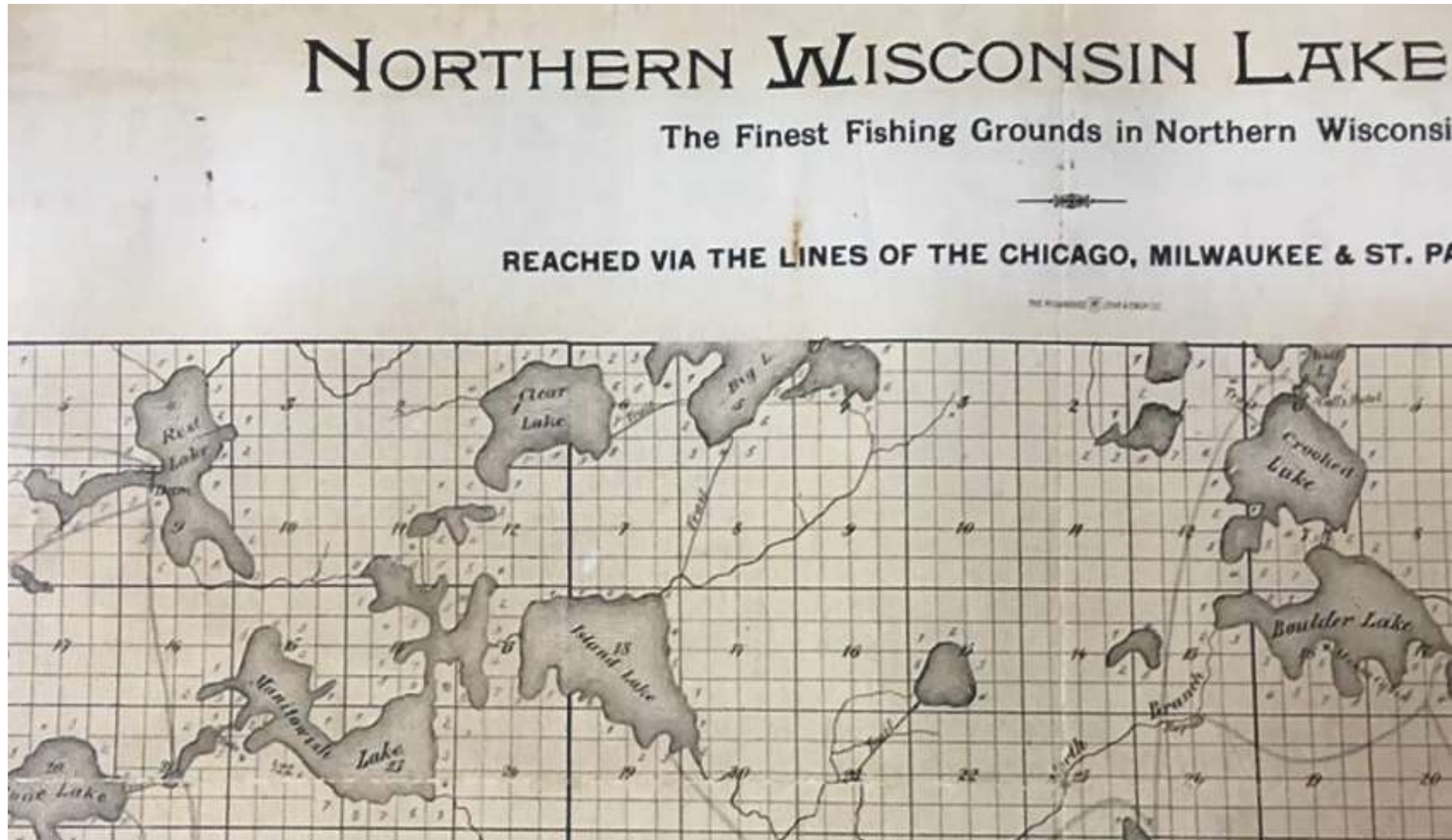


The penalty of being able to cook—you cook while the others fish

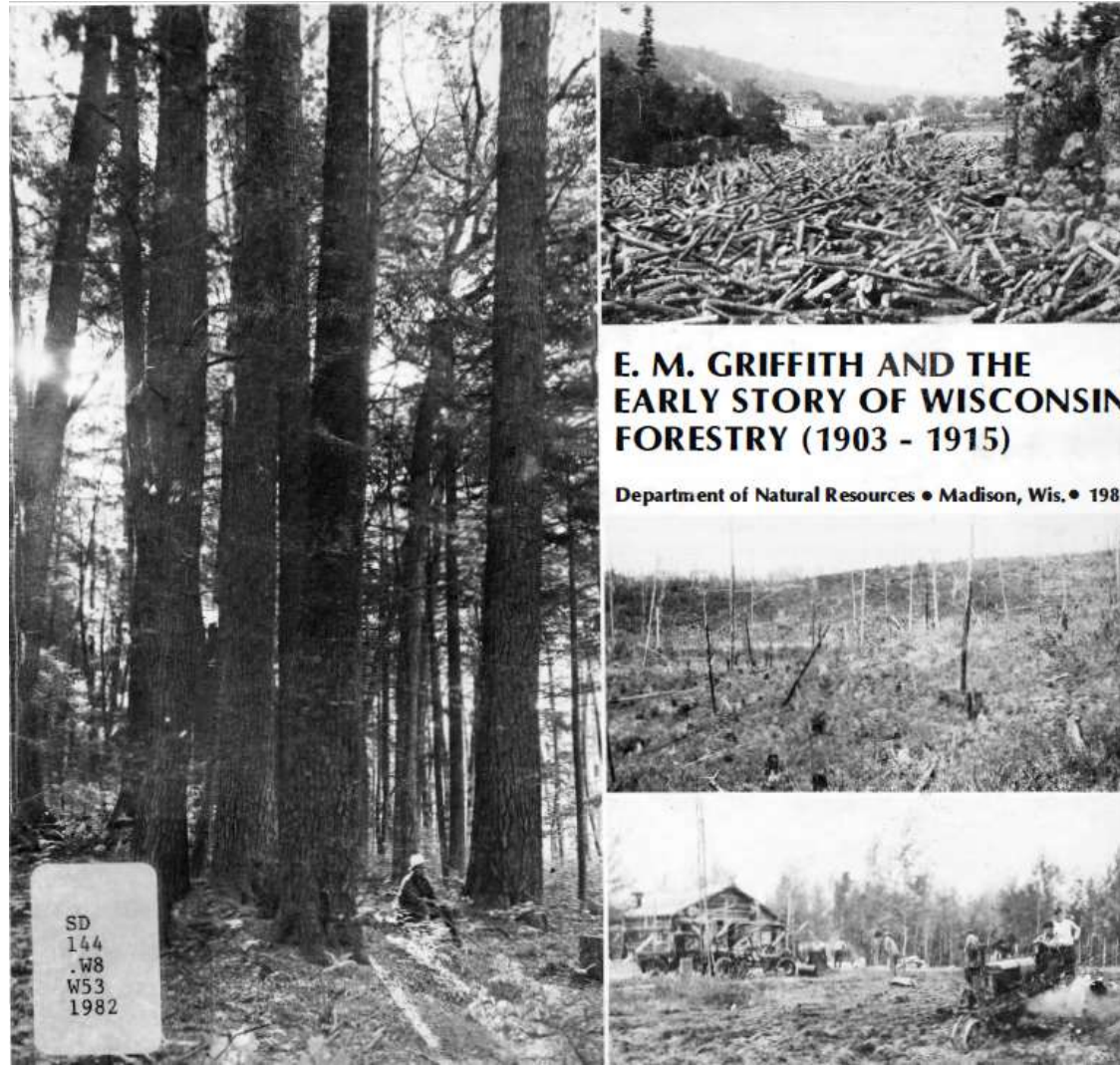


Commencing the day's lap of a northern Wisconsin canoe trip

1895 Map of trails from Island and Clear to Big Lake



Boulder Junction is the cradle of Wisconsin forestry and public land traditions



In 1903, 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 legacy of the Trout lake Forestry Headquarters is well known



NORWAY PINE ON THE NORTH SHORE OF TROUT LAKE.

This timber is now worth over \$450 per acre.



FORESTRY HEADQUARTERS. TROUT LAKE

Trout Lake defined the Forest Reserve



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



BOATHOUSE AT HEADQUARTERS CAMP.

The ravages of post logging fires

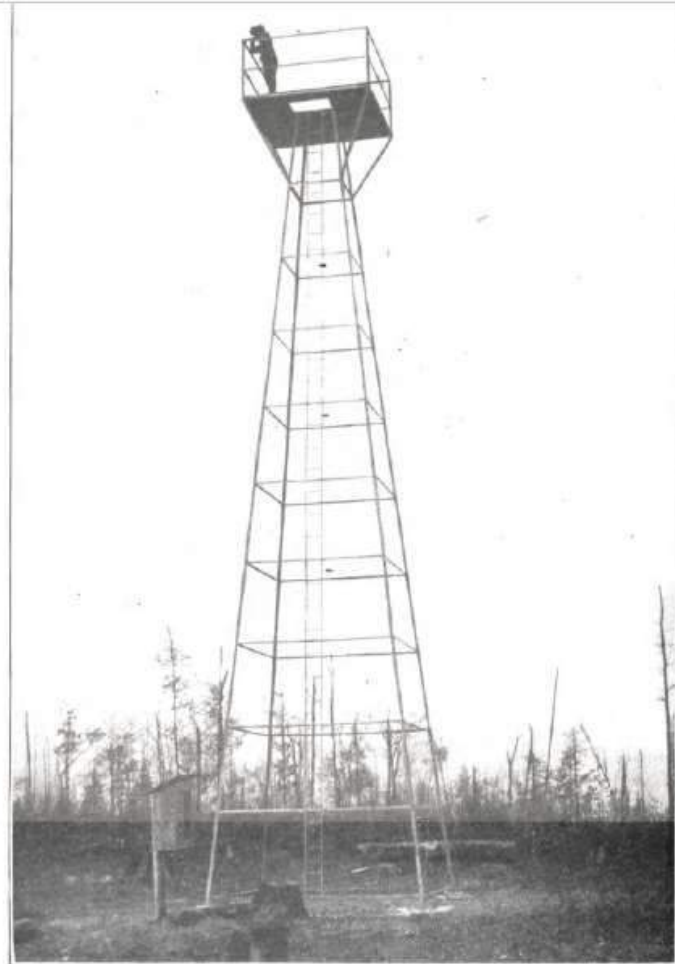


The results of a severe forest fire in Vilas County, Wisconsin, September, 1908.



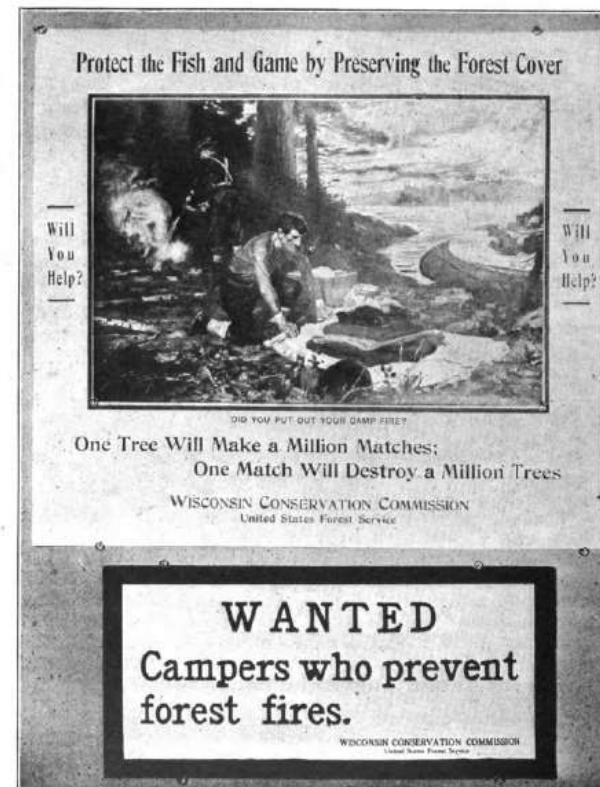
A heavy ground fire which destroyed most of the timber and all the surface soil.

Fire prevention and detection was mission critical for early forest rangers



FIRE LOOKOUT STATION. FOREST RESERVE

Note: By triangulation methods a fire may be quickly and accurately determined and located.



FOREST FIRE PREVENTION PLACARDS DISTRIBUTED BY THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION



FOREST FIRE PREVENTION PLACARDS DISTRIBUTED BY THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Road and fire lanes were constructed



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



BUILDING A ROAD AND FIRE LINE IN THE FOREST RESERVE.

The Wisconsin forestry model was part of a larger national movement

FOREST RESERVES AS GAME PRESERVES.

As Ex-President Roosevelt has so well pointed out, the National forests as well as the forest reserves maintained by the various states are intended for the fullest and best use consistent with their protection, and one of the most natural uses to which a portion of the reserves should be put is as game preserves for all kinds of wild game.

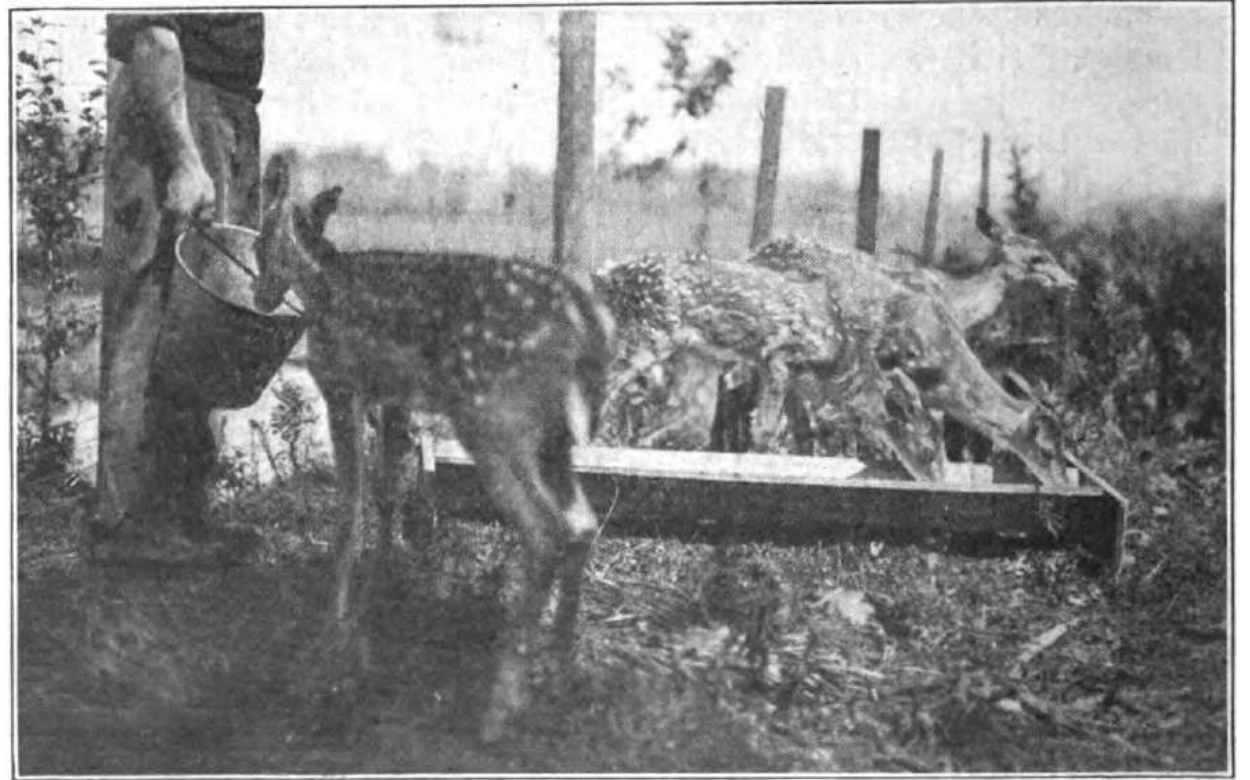
As stated in this report the forest reserves in time should be used very extensively as a summer resort and by campers, hunters and fishermen. Much of the attraction of the reserves will depend on whether there is good hunting and fishing, and if these are provided sportsmen and tourists will spend a large amount of money in the state.

Wisconsin propagates through its fish hatcheries many kinds of fish to stock the waters but so far the state has done nothing outside of enforcing the game laws towards maintaining or increasing the supply of wild game. Now that the state has a forest reserve it would not entail a great expense to enclose, say, 10,000 acres within a game proof wire fence and authorize the State Fish and Game Warden to use such funds as are available from time to time in stocking it. The area to be enclosed should

Trout Lake Game Preserve

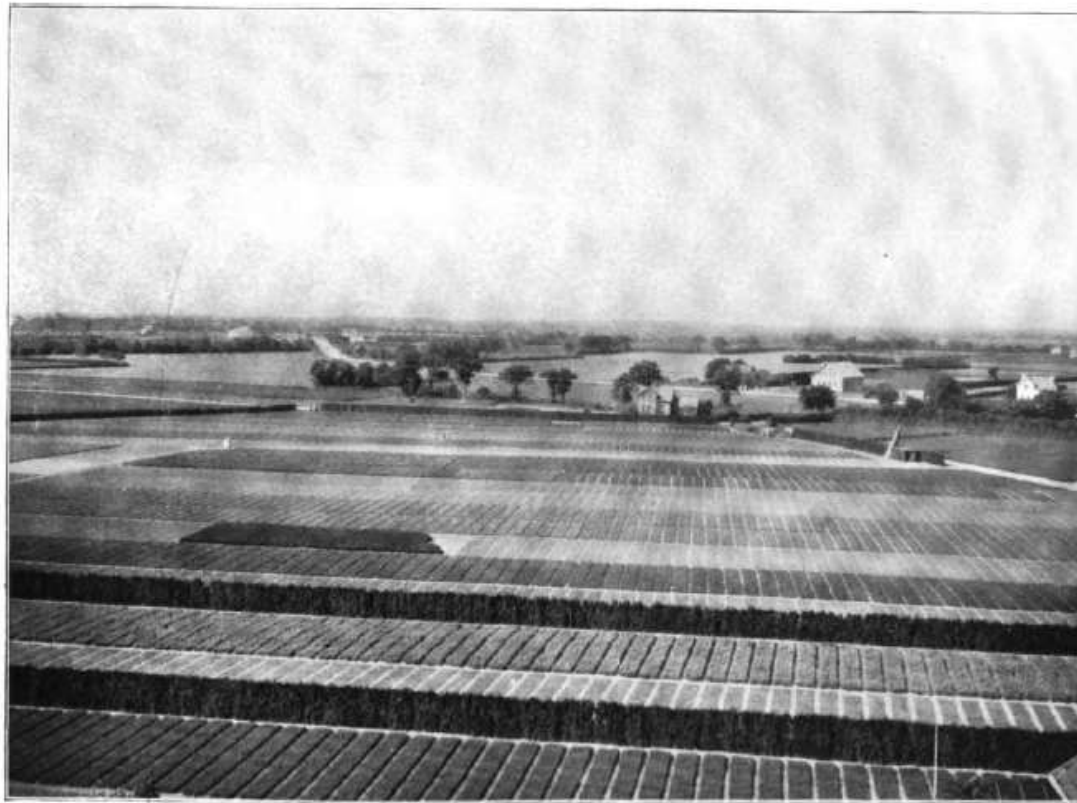


COW ELK IN STATE GAME FARM



FEEDING THE FAWNS. STATE GAME FARM. TROUT LAKE

European nursery models were developed at Trout Lake



A splendid forest nursery in Germany.



PORTION OF STATE FOREST NURSERY, TROUT LAKE.

The reserves are of course intended for the fullest use and enjoyment of all the people, and therefore the State Board of Forestry has adopted the policy of leasing camp and cottage sites on the lakes and rivers. The following circular prepared by the Department explains the general terms under which leases are granted.

DEAR SIR:

In response to many inquiries in regard to the leasing of camp and cottage sites on lakes within the state forest reserve, the following general information is given.

The forest reserve area, especially in Vilas county and the northern portion of Oneida county, includes hundreds of beautiful lakes and the state owns many of the most desirable lots on those lakes. The state board of forestry is prepared to lease five acres or more to any individual or club for a period of from one to twenty years, with privilege of renewal, as sites for summer camps or cottages, at an annual rental of from \$10 to \$50, depending upon the location, area and value, upon which suitable buildings are to be erected by the lessee.

Sites can be had either near a railroad or distant from one, and applicants should state which they prefer; and whether they desire a site suitably located for a family outing or whether they simply require good hunting and fishing. These lands are wild and forest lands and not suited for agriculture. Application should be made to the State Forester, giving full and definite information as to the requirements of the applicant.

The provisions of the lease are very simple and not at all restrictive, the main points being that no green timber shall be cut for building or other purposes without the consent of the State Forester, that all reasonable care shall be taken to prevent starting forest fires and that no intoxicating liquors will be sold.

Individuals or families who would like to spend the summer in the forest reserves can secure a site for the erection of tents or temporary structures upon the payment of a yearly fee of \$2.00 for an individual and \$5.00 for a family. Detailed information as to any particular lake, also camp, cottage or tenting sites, will be furnished upon application.

The state forest rangers, in connection with their work, will try to protect camps and cottages on state land from being molested.

A map showing the most desirable lake lots can usually be loaned to applicants, and it should be returned as promptly as possible.

Very respectfully,

E. M. GRIFFITH,
State Forester.

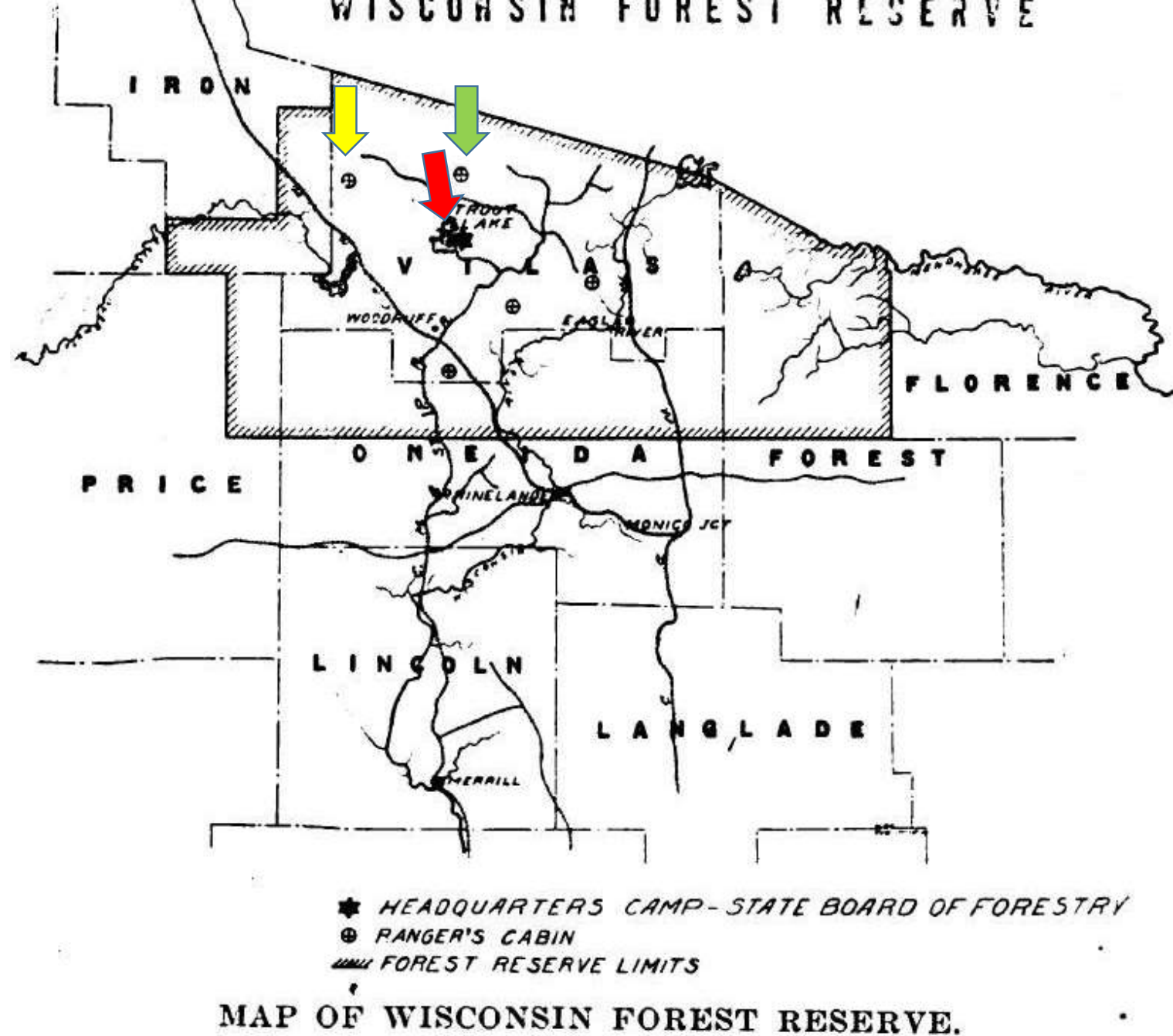
Congress has now granted to Wisconsin for forestry purposes some 250 islands in the inland lakes, most of these being within the forest reserve area, and these islands will be leased exactly the same as the lake shore property.

Leased land within the Forest reserve



A PRIVATE CAMP WITHIN THE FOREST RESERVE AREA.

In 1911, E. M. Griffith created a model for forestry showcasing the promise of the land surrounding our communities. Manitowish Waters (Yellow), Boulder Jct. (Green), and were 2 of the 4 spokes of Griffith's plan.



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. |

Initial Wisconsin Forest Reserve Goals

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

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

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.

Boulder Junction Ranger Station



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 Buckis 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

| 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..... | Assdnt. 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.

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."

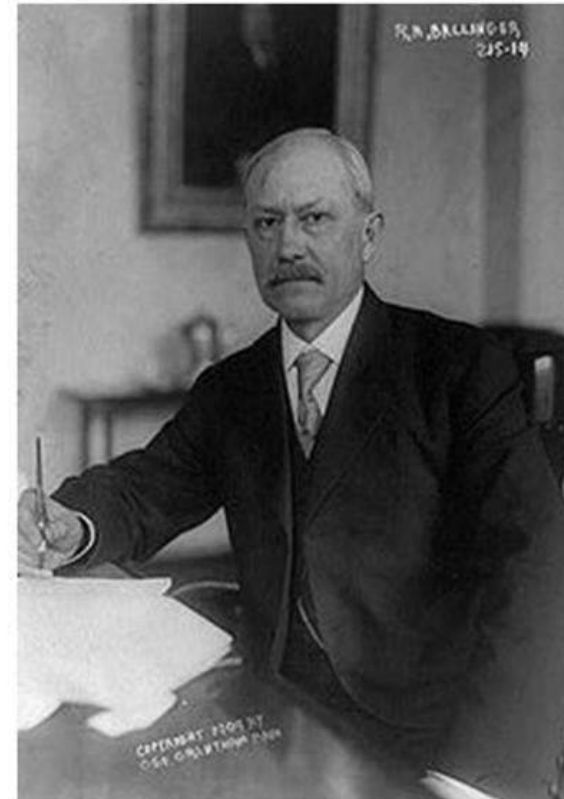
"Our state is rich in forests," said Mr.
Griffith. "It is one of the greatest in
the country. But continual interference
on the part of politicians has retarded

Milwaukee Free Press, Feb. 26, 1915

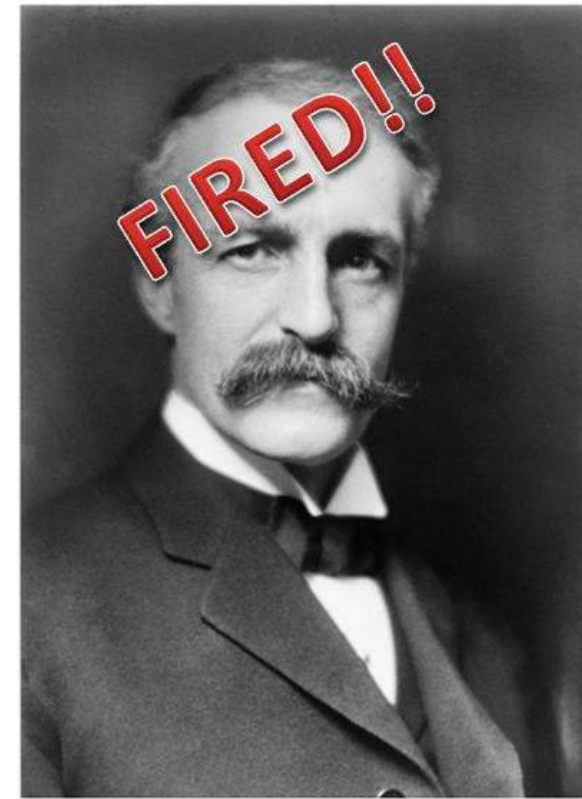
Wisconsin's forestry conflict mirrored national policy battles



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 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

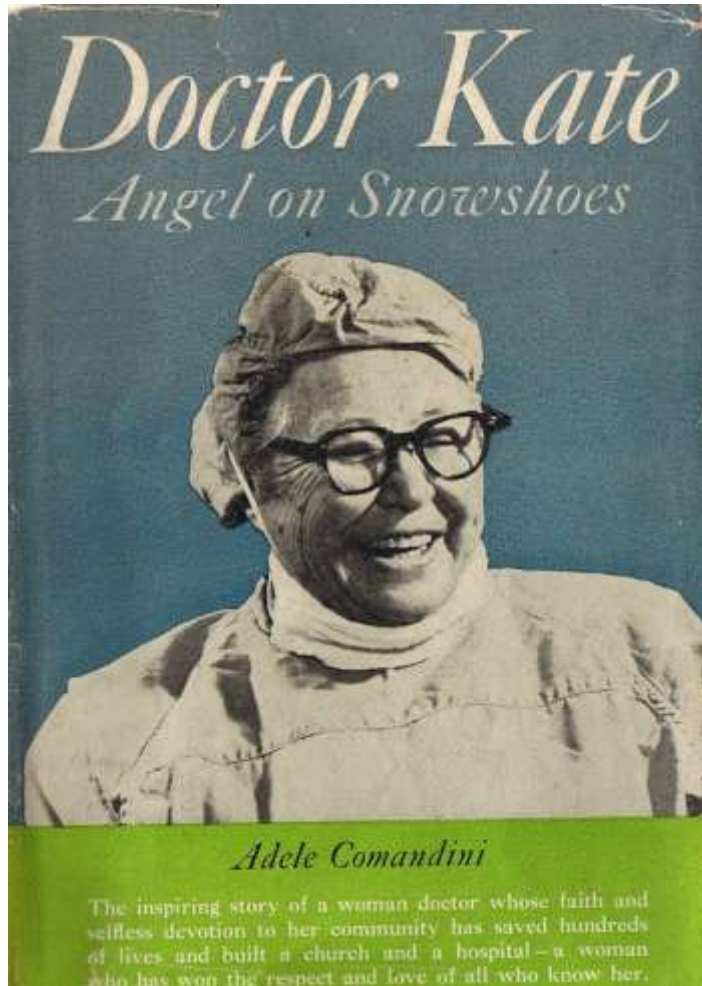
Just before noon on November 16, 1933 in the courthouse at Eagle River, Vilas County had also adopted its zoning ordinance, and the chairman announced that unless some member had new business, a motion to adjourn was in order. Whereupon Ole Rimson rose to his full height, and in the soft voice often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

Rice Creek Rail Stop on what will become the Dr. Kate Newcomb's property and Dr. Kate's Summer sanitarium



Dr. Kate and her husband moved to Rice Creek to help Mr. Newcomb recover from an industrial accident. Additionally, she ran a summer sanatorium to help others with medical challenges.

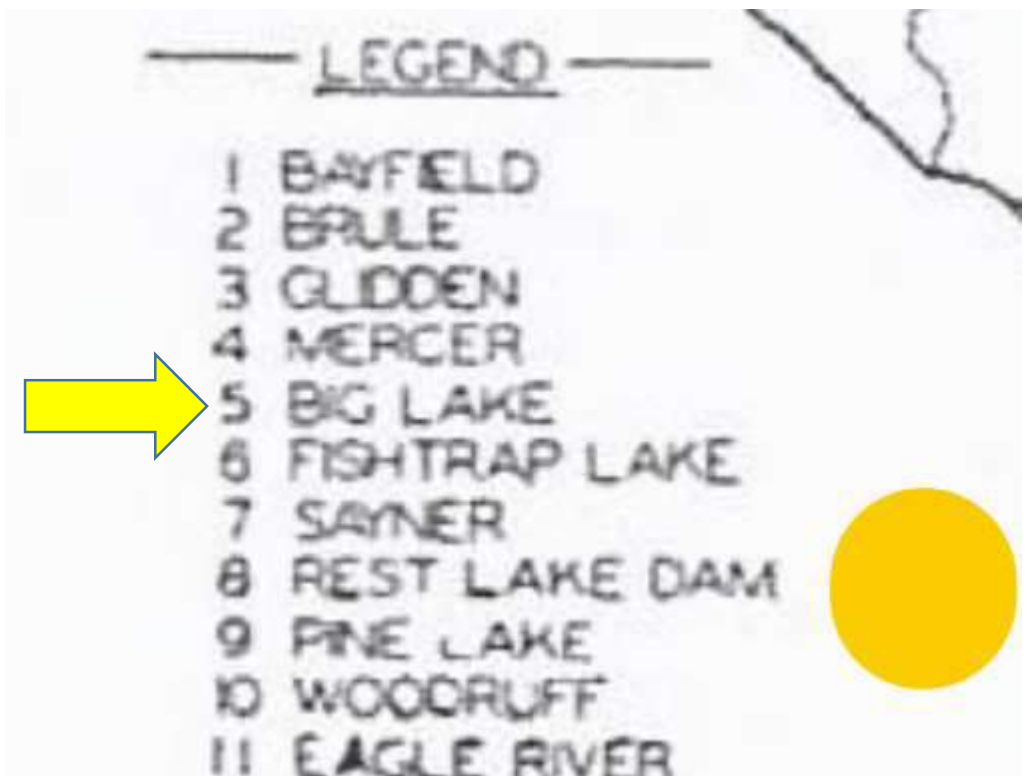
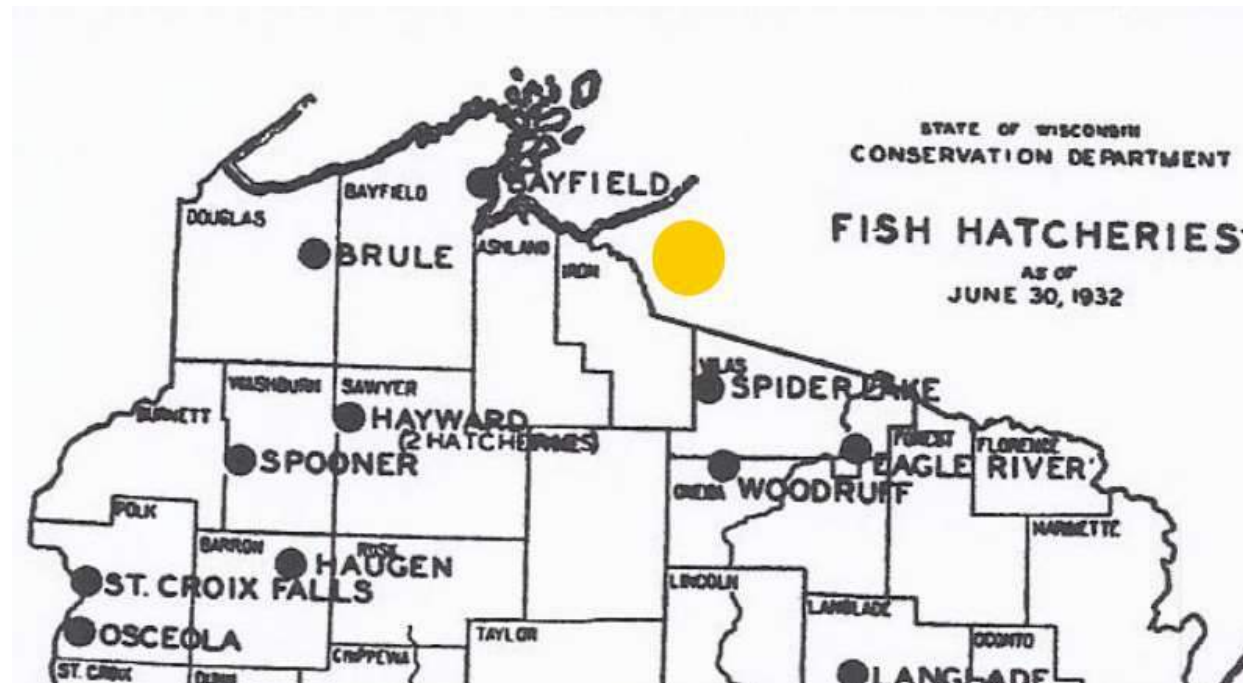


The Depression caused the state to shift fish hatchery operations

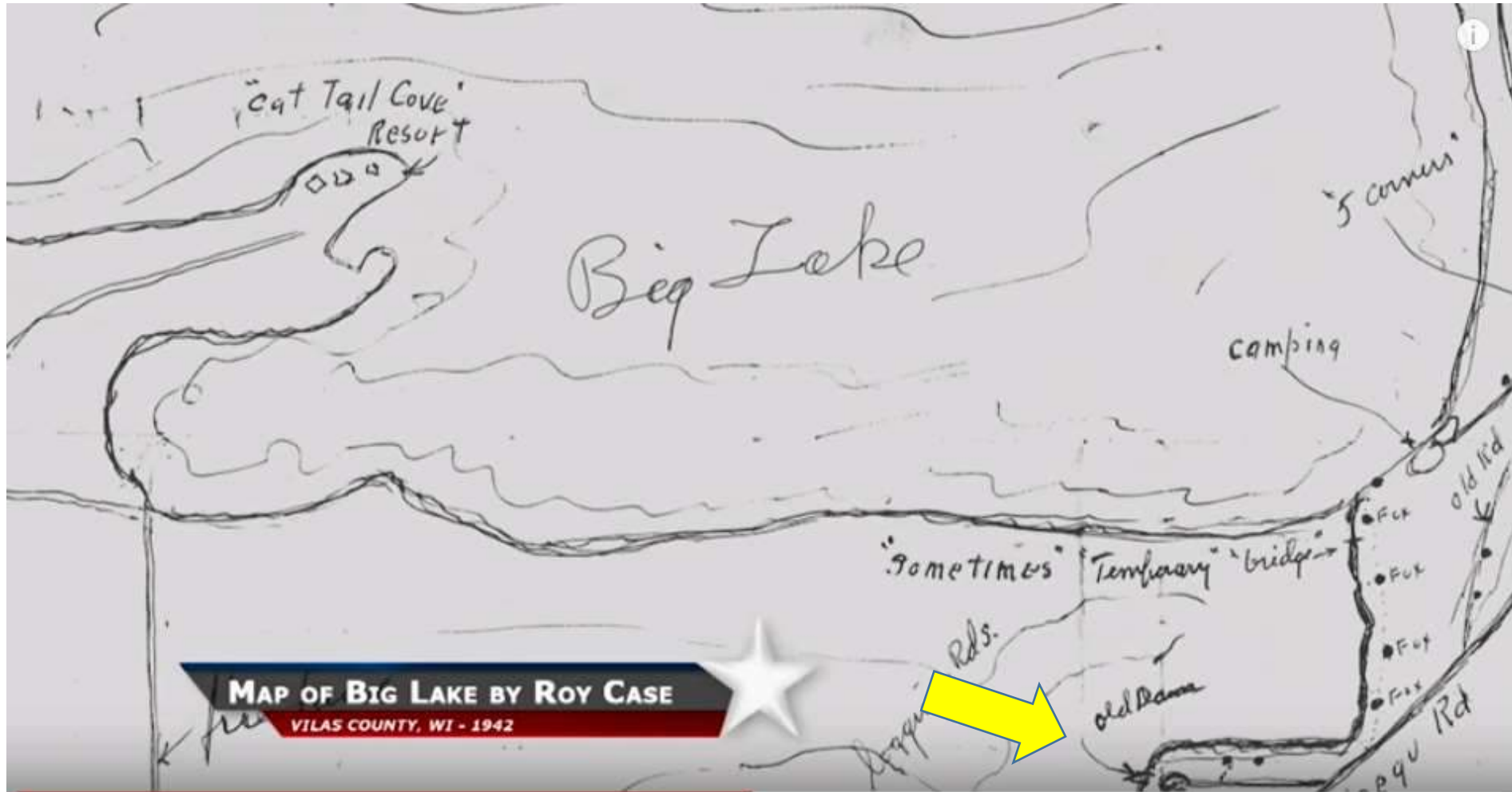
Note 1929 Fish Hatcheries in Northern Wisconsin



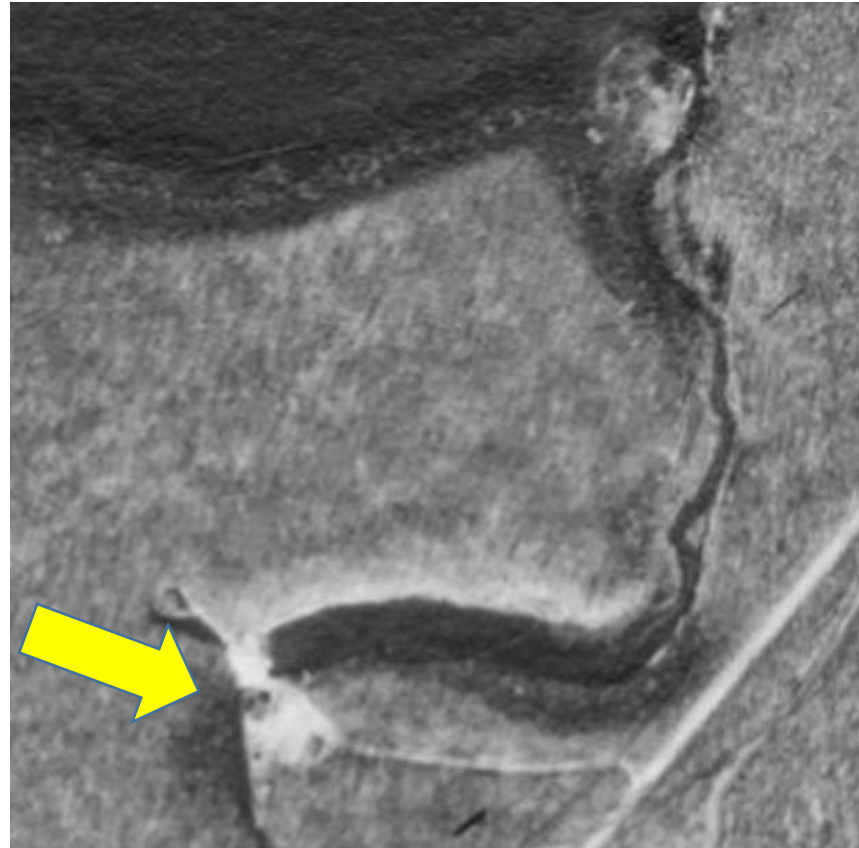
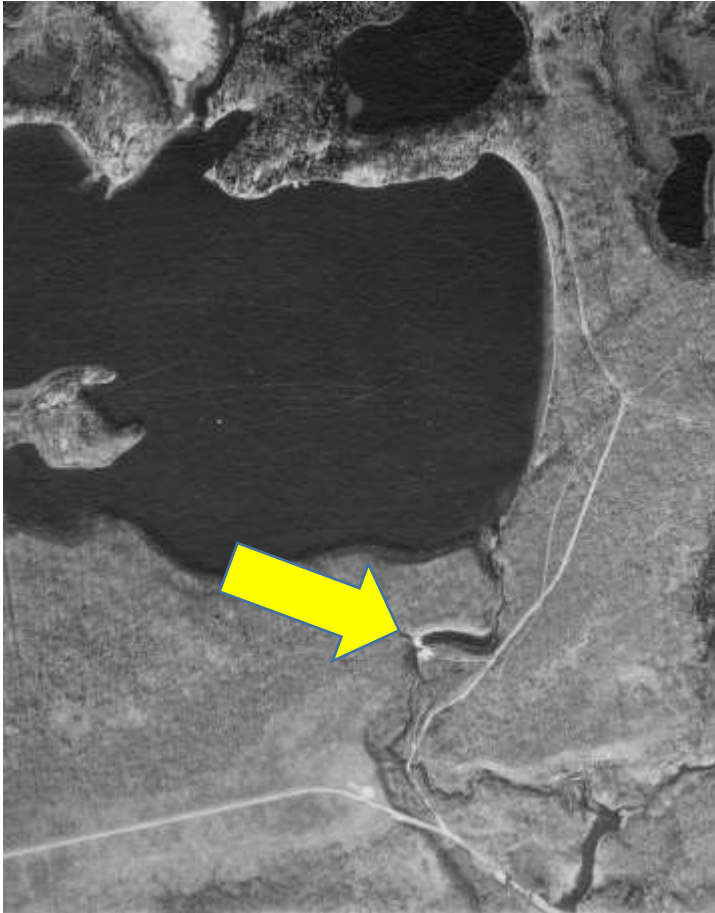
In 1932 Spider or Rest Lake Fish Hatchery led the way for municipal hatcheries. By 1936, over a half dozen new hatcheries followed the MW model.



Big Lake "Dam" and possible fish hatchery location



The Big lake “Dam” had no impact on lake levels, it merely created a small pond with current similar to the Rest Lake and Mercer hatcheries



Rice Creek Dam
site and
possible
hatchery site



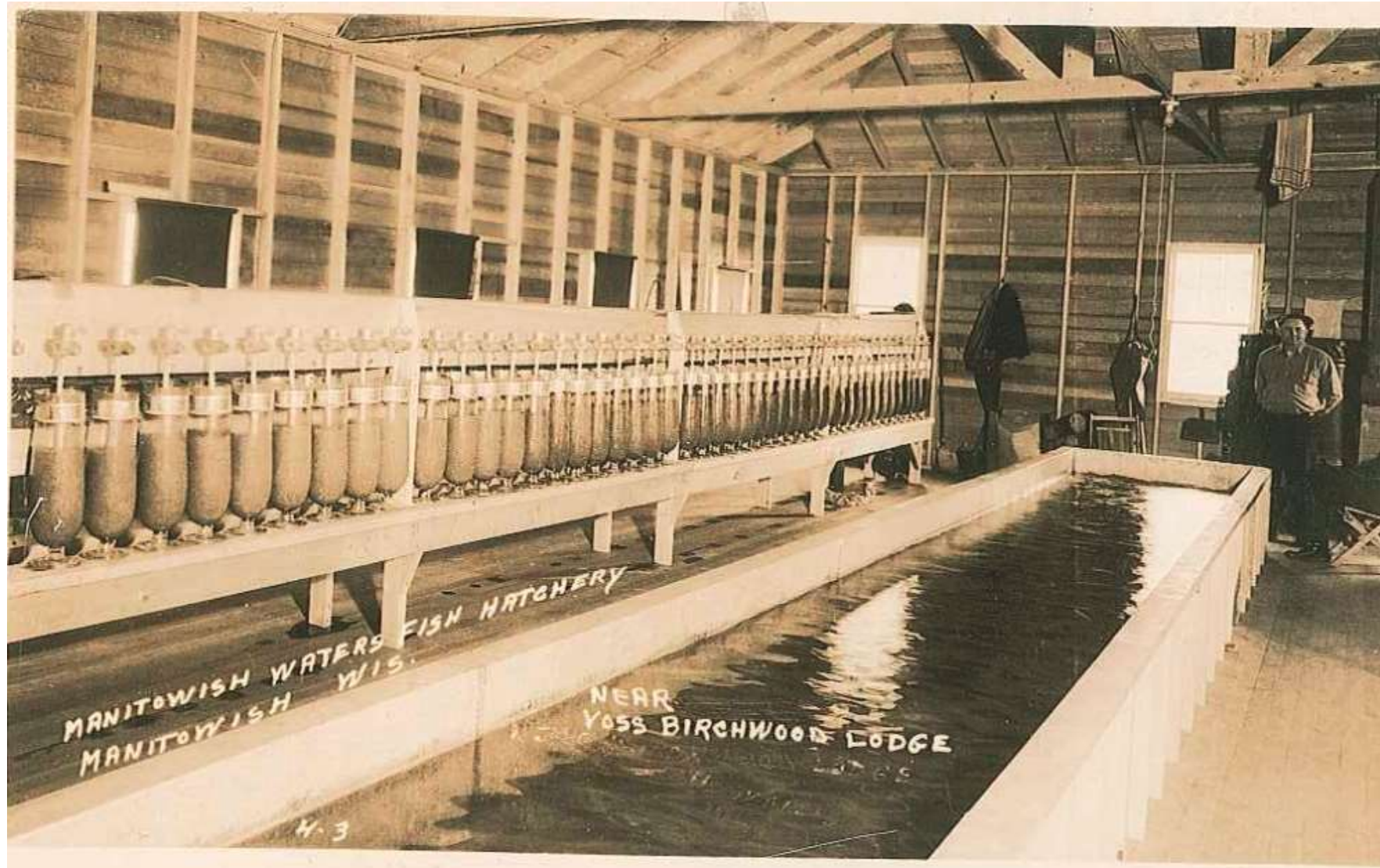
Rest lake and Mercer municipal fish hatcheries...Big Lake Images and data?



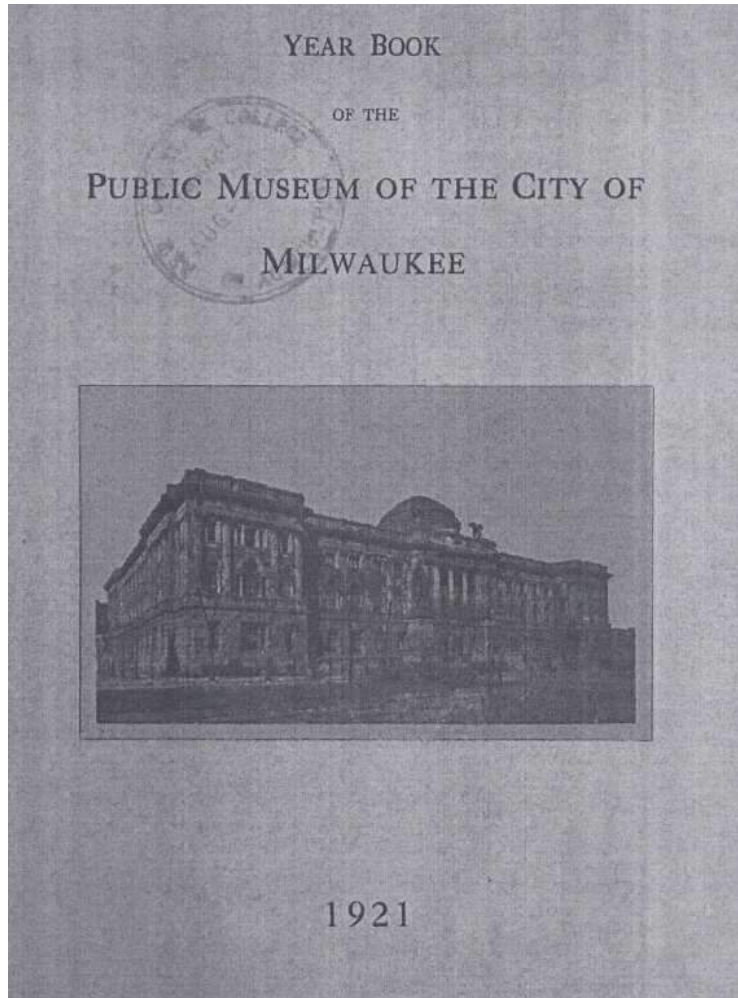
Community members used fyke nets to safely capture fish to harvest the fish eggs and milt to hatch fry



Operating below the Rest Lake Dam the MW fish hatchery interior...Big Lake images?



1921 Camp Manitowish article capturing the early identity of this century old institution



Camp Manitowish 1921

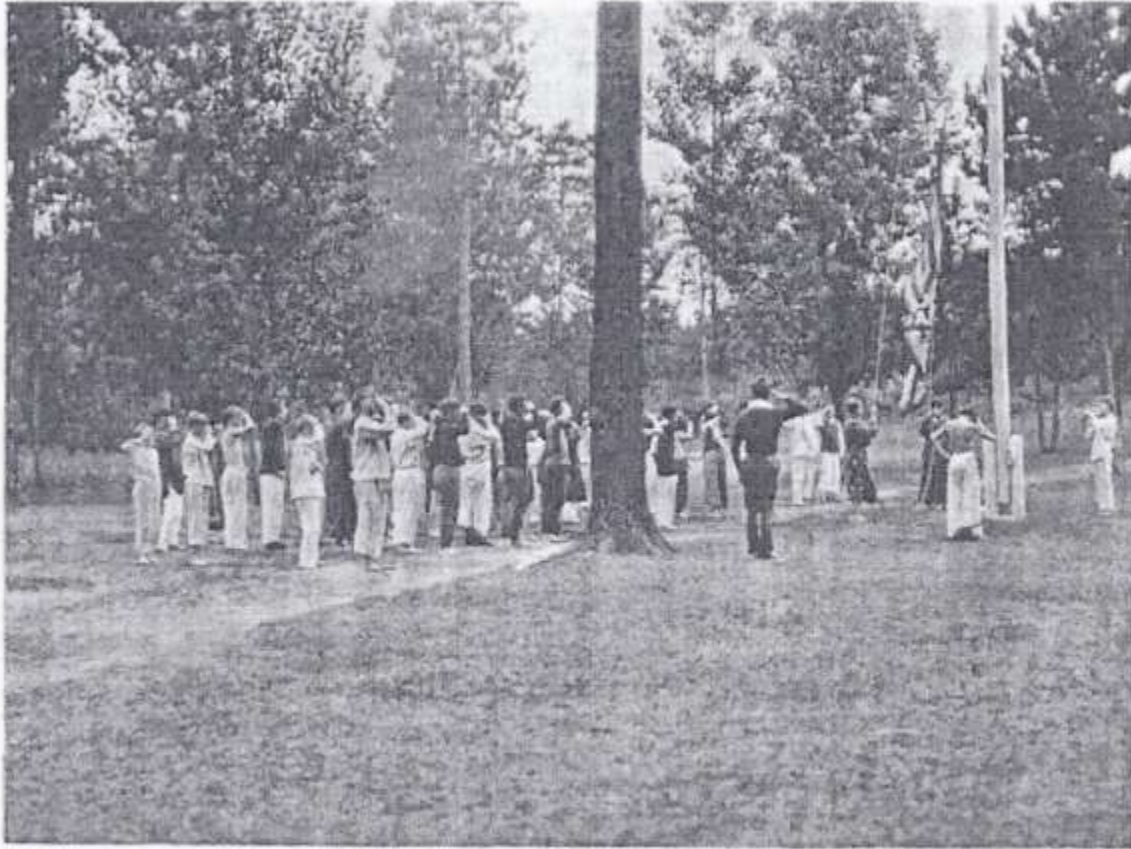


FIG. 111.—Morning flag salute at Camp Manitowish.

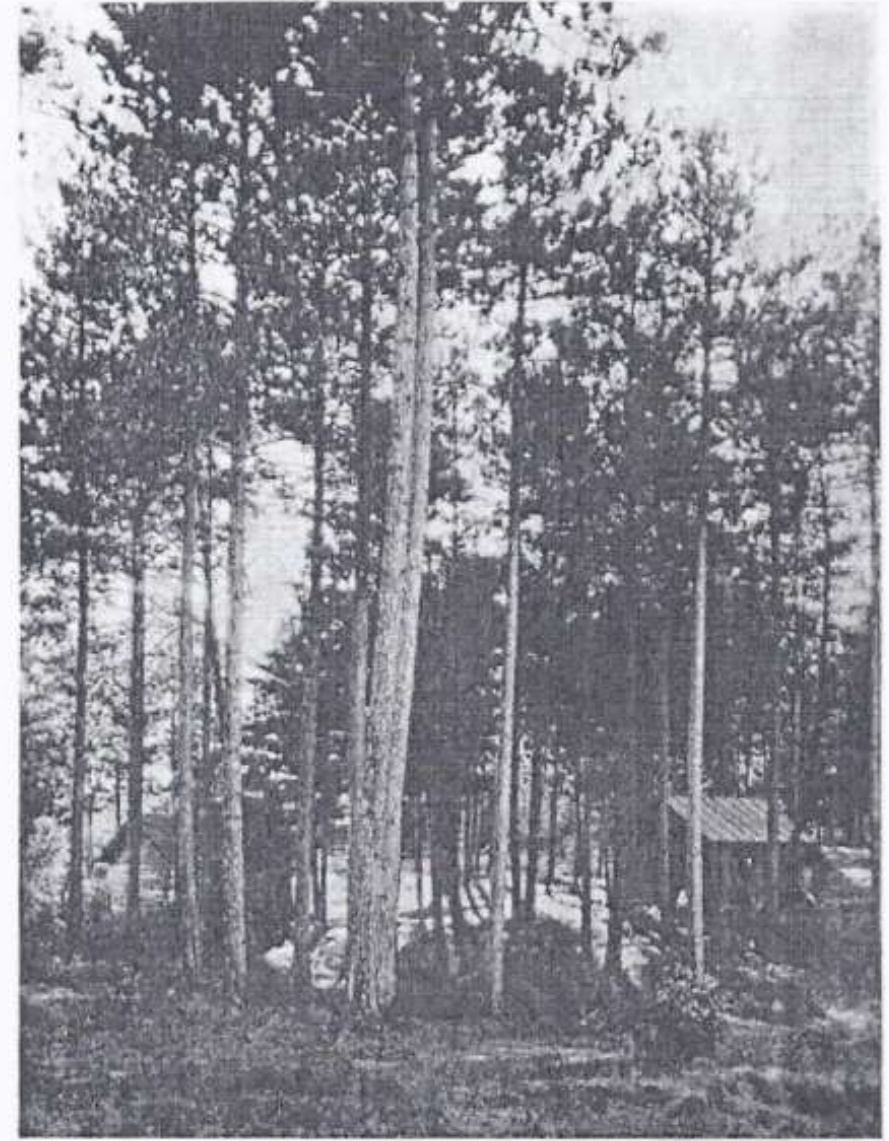
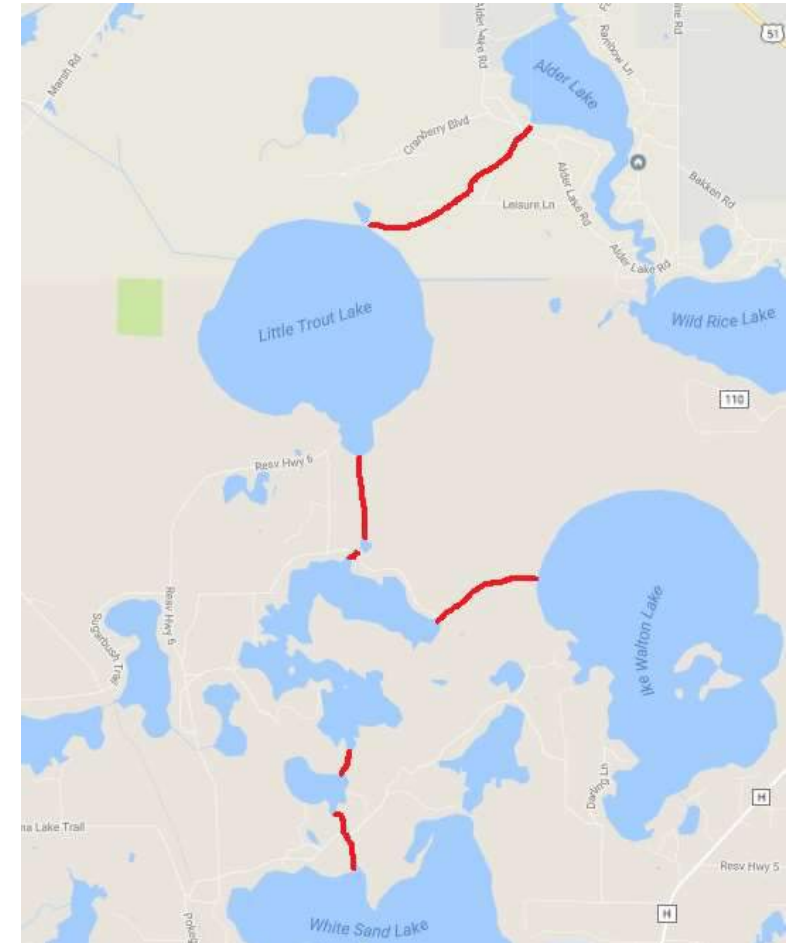
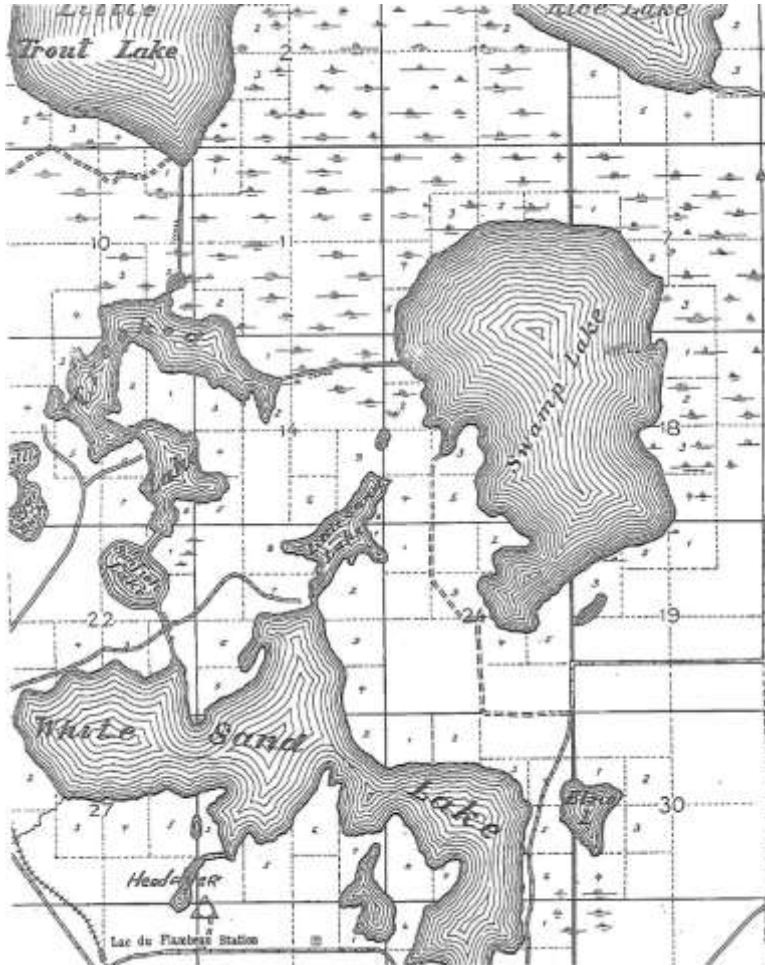


FIG. 110.—Norway and white pines at Camp Manitowish.

Manitowish trippers traveled through Southgate's canal system



Southgate's canals



Canoe's utilizing the canal above Alder Lake



The trip from Alder Lake

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.

Trip concludes

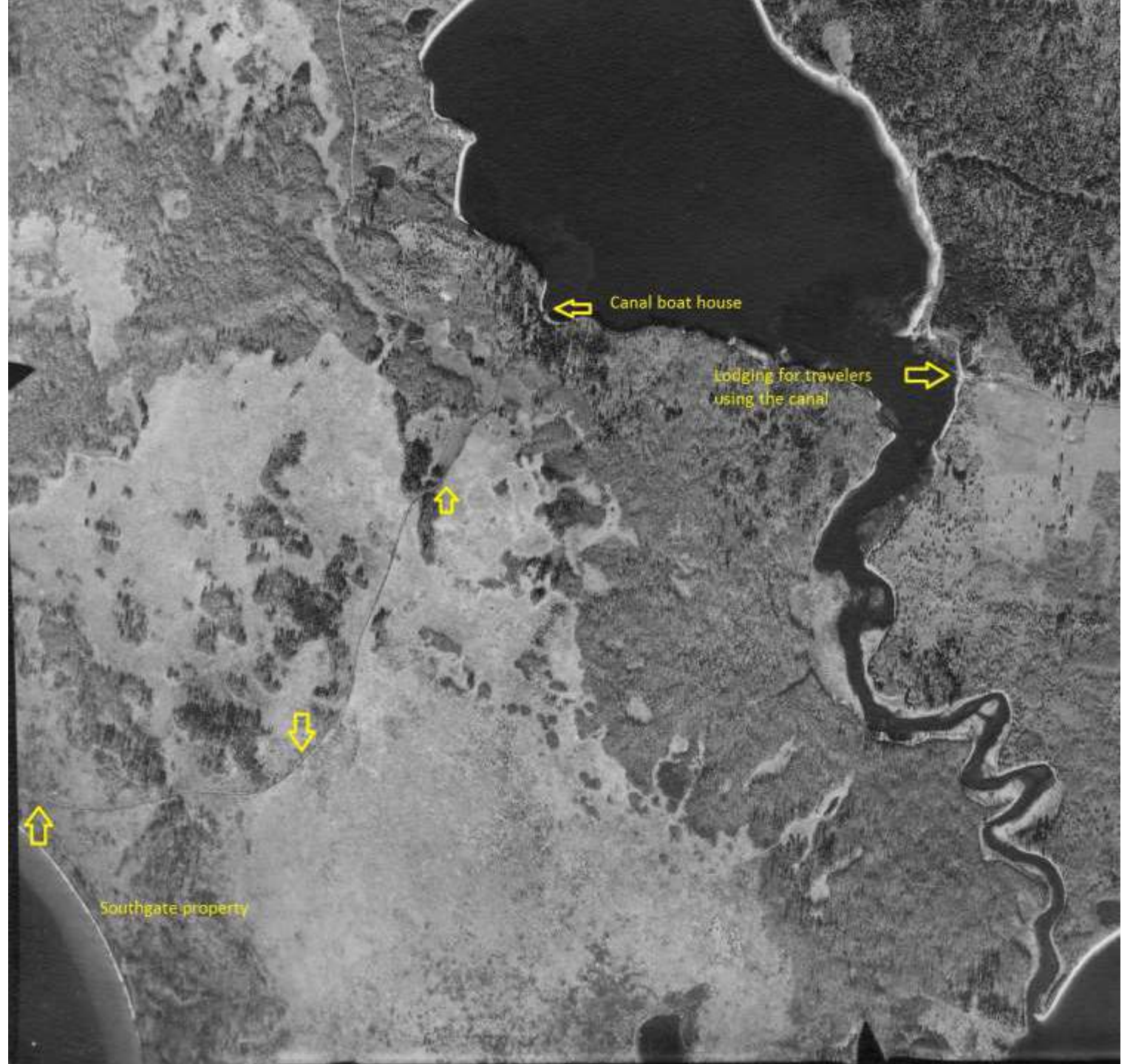
1922]

SMITH, WOODCRAFT

193

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.

Canal from
Alder Lake to
Southgate's
property on
Little Trout
Lake



1921 analysis of 4 Manitowish Canoe trips

The other three canoe parties were in from Winegar, Tenderfoot, and Star, all finishing in the specified four days. That evening, around the fireplace, we listened to the account of the trips.

