

In the Heart of the Great North Woods

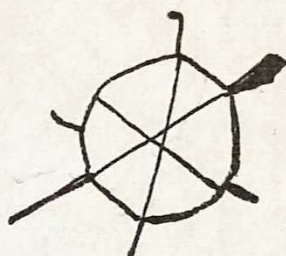


On the Route Camp Mishike
Boys will take to Chippewa
Indian Reservation

A Forestry Camp for Boys

CAMP MISHIKE

WINCHESTER, WISCONSIN



W. E. SANDERSON, Director

Winter Address

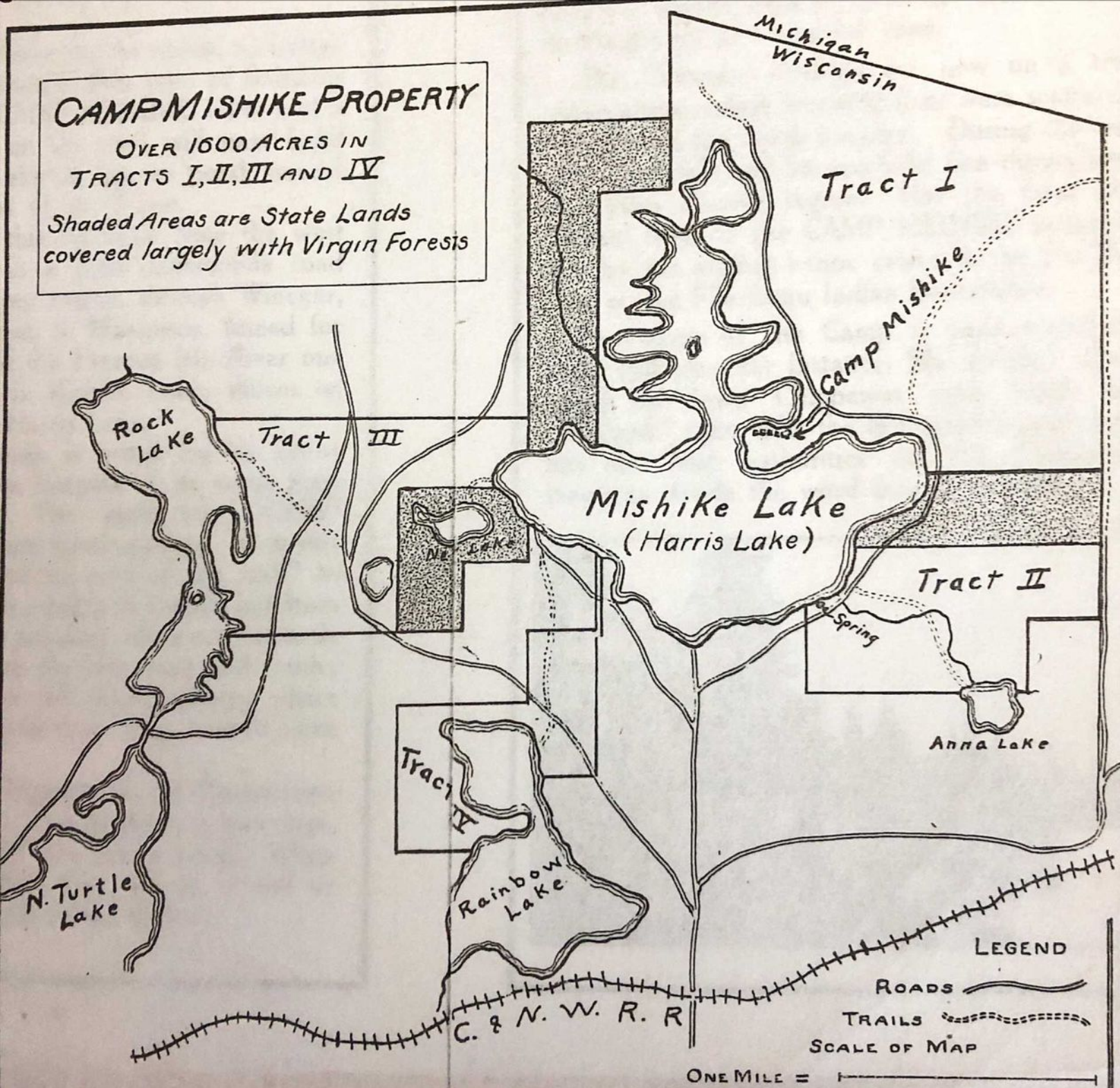
Box 555, Madison, Wisconsin

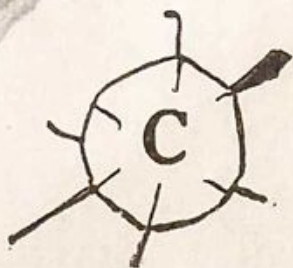
*An Educational Adventure
"Beyond the End of the Trail."*

CAMP MISHIKE PROPERTY

OVER 1600 ACRES IN
TRACTS I, II, III AND IV

Shaded Areas are State Lands
covered largely with Virgin Forests





CAMP MISHIKE, America's first forestry camp for boys, is located in the depths of the cool north woods of Wisconsin. It is named from the Chippewa

Indian word for the Turtle Waters, upon which it is located.

"Beyond the End of the Trail", life for the lad in Camp Mishike will be an educational adventure of two months devoted to real life out of doors. A real pioneering experience under the most careful supervision, with the best of food, and carefully selected associates and counsellors.

Based upon the long experience of trained foresters Camp Mishike is not a School but a Camp, a real camp in the midst of Wisconsin's northern lake country.

A new camp, it is being opened July 1, 1923 with experienced foresters in charge, men whose very profession trains them to know the lore and lure of the woods, and the proper care of themselves and others.

It is a camp with a definite program of accomplishment in character building. The fact that each boy who enters the camp will be expected to perfect himself in knowledge of the woods, in how to take care of himself out of doors does not mean that it will be a school.

The program will not be all play, neither will it be all work, and there will be little of what the boy will think is study. He will be taught fishing, canoeing, camping, but the program is formulated to give the city boy, the youngster of vigorous, fresh-air-loving instincts, that independence of thought and action which has so often prepared the country boy for leadership in the strenuous, busy life of the modern city.

The program will be a program for the Director, for the Counsellors, rather than for the boy.

The word "woodcraft" is so often misinterpreted that it is used here with hesitancy. And yet, true woodcraft implies a knowledge of the woods, its creatures, its plant life, its trees, which should be basic in any camp program. Nature study is only a part of woodcraft.



FORESTERS will be at the head of CAMP MISHIKE, and counsellors will be chosen from the forest schools. The Director of the Camp is W. E. Sanderson, Forester, practical woodsman and an experienced camp director, Mr. Sanderson, a graduate of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse in 1917, has for four years been Director of the Sophomore Summer Camp of the College at Cranberry Lake in the Western Adirondacks. During the War he rose from private to lieutenant, practicing forestry in getting out spruce from the Pacific Coast forests for aeroplane stock. As member of the Faculty of his College he has assisted in or supervised the planting of 1,200,000 trees in demonstration forests about New York State.

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of the company owning Camp Mishike, will have charge of the instructional program of the camp. He will spend his vacation from his duties as Executive Secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association at the Camp. In his early days in forestry, Dr. Baker traveled thousands of miles on horseback in the Rocky Mountains surveying and laying out new National Forests. On entering educational work he was successively in charge of Forestry Departments at Iowa State and Penn State Colleges, and for eight years, before going to the central organization of the paper industry, was Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse.

Warren B. Bullock, like his associates a former member of the Syracuse Forestry College Faculty, took his wedding trip in a birch bark canoe in Vilas county, and except when in the Army, has been in the lake region of Vilas county nearly every year since. His canoe cruises, often done as family trips, have been published with maps and touring details for the benefit of canoe cruisers wishing to travel the Indian Way in the Wisconsin woods. He will lead the boys who prove their proficiency in canoeing on an annual canoe cruise to the Big Fair of the Chippewa Indians at Lac du Flambeau Reservation south of Camp Mishike.

CAMP SITE IN NETWORK OF LAKES

It is because CAMP MISHIKE is "beyond the end of the trail" that this folder includes a detailed map of Northern Wisconsin, the "Land of Woods and Lakes," together with a map in detail of the Camp property itself.

CAMP MISHIKE lies a-straddle the Continental Divide between the Great Lakes, and the rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico. The Wisconsin sources of the Mississippi are a network of lakes and 1,600 of Wisconsin's 7,000 lakes are in Vilas county, where CAMP MISHIKE is located.

On a high plateau, CAMP MISHIKE has lakes flowing into Lake Superior, lakes of bass emptying into trout streams incomparable, and on the south its lakes filled with pike and muskellunge form the headwaters of the Wisconsin branches of the Mississippi. A Counsellor skilled in fly fishing for trout and equally so in fighting the tiger muskellunge will have charge of the fishing parties during the first season.

The most harmonious relations exist between the Camp management and the forestry department of the State of Wisconsin, whose virgin timberlands in this region are so located as to separate the Camp property into four distinct tracts.

In general, the Camp is located in the heart of the old forest region of Vilas county, so thickly dotted with lakes that it seems to have been intended by Providence to be the playground of the Middle West.





ISHIKE, "The Turtle", was chosen for the name of the Camp, because of the fact that the Camp is located on the Turtle Waters. Though Lake Mishike, also

known as Harris Lake, is beyond the end of the trail used by the usual summer tourist or cruiser, the Camp is far from inaccessible.

Daily sleeping car service from Chicago, good state automobile roads almost to the entrance to the camp property make it readily accessible to boys or to parents who wish to visit their boys during the summer in the cool North Woods.

Winchester, a model lumber town of the north woods is the Camp Post Office. It is about six miles distant on a branch line of the Chicago and North-Western railway. A special flag stop for passengers and freight has been authorized for the Camp, only two miles from Mishike Lake.

When the boys leave for the woods, a through sleeper will drop them within sight of Rainbow Lake one of the CAMP MISHIKE lakes and a few rods farther on the trail will pass Lake Ameek, a timber skirted beaver pond, named for these engineers of the forest.

In addition to this entrance from the west and south, there is a good automobile road north from the camp region, through Winegar, another lumber town, to Marenisco, famed for the trout fishing of the Presque Isle River one of whose sources is Mishike Lake, shown on the older maps as Harris Lake.

Northern Wisconsin is noted for its canoe cruising possibilities, because of its many hundreds of lakes. For such trips CAMP MISHIKE is a natural starting place. It is just far enough "beyond the end of the trail" to be off the route of the ordinary tourist, but from its lakes, with short portages, tours can be made in every direction to the east, west and south; to the northward is the rough country where tumbling trout streams drop down toward Lake Superior.

A trip to the Chippewa Indian Reservation at Lac du Flambeau, can be made in two days, but Mishike lads will take over a week. When the date of the Indian Fair permits, it will be visited by the campers taking canoes.

CAMP TOTEM BASED ON HISTORY

The history of the original Americans, the Indians, furnishes the unique totem, or Indian sign manual chosen for CAMP MISHIKE, the roughly drawn picture of a turtle. This totem was the signature of an Indian chief, or sachem, upon a historic letter dated 1710.

This signature can be found on display in the Congressional Library at Washington, on a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and CAMP MISHIKE will feature in its summer activities the lore of the Chippewa Indians whose great chief used the Camp Totem more than two hundred years ago.

The site of the Camp is in the region where the Chippewas and Sioux fought, before the Sioux became plains Indians, and is along the Divide over which historic Indian trails led from Lake Superior to the Mississippi. One of the yearly activities of the boys will be the searching out and marking of these old Indian trails, the highways of an earlier race.

The Chippewa Indians are now on a few reservations, while formerly they were scattered all through the north country. During the fall they hunt, fish and harvest wild rice throughout the Vilas County region. Not the least important item on the CAMP MISHIKE program will be the annual canoe cruise to see the Big Fair on the Flambeau Indian Reservation.

The name of the Camp is pronounced in three syllables, for instance, Me-she-key. One group of Iowa Chippewas calls itself the "Misheek" tribe, with the last syllable accented, but the best authorities on the Chippewa language divide the word into three syllables.





XTRAS will be notable by their absence at CAMP MISHIKE. The fee of \$300 will cover practically every expense of the summer, except transportation

to and from home to Camp.

There will be a "Trading Post" at the Camp Headquarters, but boys will be guided carefully in their Camp expenditures and the purchase of candies or other foodstuffs will be supervised by the Camp authorities. The Trading Post, so named by the fur traders who were among the earliest whites to visit this region, will have small necessities for sale.

There is no required uniform for the camp. Parents who wish, and who know the region, will be able to purchase the type of clothing adapted to the Camps life and activities. For those who wish their boys equipped with special types of shoes, clothing and the like, there will be maintained a department at the Trading Post where such equipment can be secured. The boys clothed at the Trading Post, however, will be fitted only with standard, high quality, but not extravagant equipment, and the variety of styles will be limited. Stag shirts of heavy wool for canoe cruising, properly fitted shoes, heavy stockings and the like will be provided at reasonable prices for those who wish them.

The strictest supervision will be exercised over the registration of the boys. No commissions are paid to salesmen, counsellors or agencies to secure campers. Only boys who are physically fit and of good health will be accepted.

In this, the first year of the camp, fifty selected boys only will be registered, as the management proposes to take only the number that can be given the most careful supervision and care. References will be required from every applicant, before registration is accepted.

The boys will be quartered in large tents, each with a counsellor in charge and sleeping in the tent with the boys. The central building will serve as a dining hall and in inclement weather as a recreation and play room. Manual training will be of the woods type, learning to do the kind of things that the pioneer in the forest is required to do to make his backwoods home comfortable.

BOYS LEARN TO KNOW THE WOODS

Giving the boy something that will last, not merely a good time for the summer, will be the keynote of handling the campers at CAMP MISHIKE. It is not merely a good place to spend the summer, though it is all of that. After a boy has spent a season at CAMP MISHIKE he should be able to go out into the woods alone or to take others of his family along and help them to enjoy the forests.

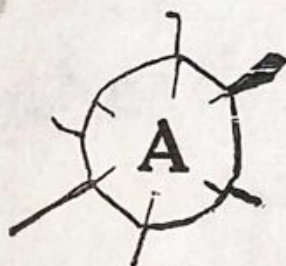
The story of the boy's summer in Camp begins with elemental instruction in woods and water customs, proven by experience of woodsmen. No boy will be allowed to go on canoe trips, or long camping trips until he has previously proved his ability to take care of himself comfortably on shorter trips.

When he first arrives in Camp the boy will be examined medically, to ascertain his capacity for out of door sports. No boy will be allowed to over-do in any of the Camp's activities. As fast as he develops he will be allowed to undertake more difficult and more strenuous work and play.

As a lake front camp, the first attention will be paid to swimming. No boy will be allowed in a canoe until he has demonstrated his ability to swim. His use of boats or canoes will be absolutely forbidden until he has passed required tests.

Suitable recognition will be made for achievements in Camp. Athletic prowess will be recognized by an award of a segment of the camp totem to be worn on the sweater or jersey. Achievements in other lines will be similarly recognized by the awarding of the right to carry certain symbols on the "shingle", each boy's own identification record kept in his quarters. Accomplishments in canoe cruising will be evidenced by symbols on his canoe paddle.

The acquiring of woods lore while on pleasure expeditions, woodcraft given in the field by practical example will be the rule of CAMP MISHIKE.



CTIVITIES of Mishike Campers will not be the city type of sports. Why send a boy to the Wilderness, into the great Out-of-Doors to play the games that can be played in his home surroundings?

That does not mean that CAMP MISHIKE will have no baseball or other such games, but they will be alternated with the real out of doors sports such as the boy can not secure except in the woods.

Camping experiences, cruises, both by canoe and on foot, will be the features of the camp. The headquarters camp will be a headquarters from which tours in every direction will radiate. "Turtle Tours" will be of such variety as to give the boys a constant round of happy and helpful experiences.

The atmosphere of pioneering in the Camp will appeal to boys of the right type, the real boys who will be the big men of the next generation. It will be a Camp, not a summer resort.

The boys will be built up to the more difficult activities by careful stages. The climax of the summer in the woods will be reached just before the end of the season, so that there will not be a sudden letting down from the peak of the Camp in the last few days, to city life, but there will be a tapering off to lead the boy back to city life by easy stages.



Notable Private Reforestation

(Editorial, Milwaukee Journal, December, 1922)

More and more, as the days pass, all who realize the desirability and the necessity of reconstructing out-door Wisconsin, experience a feeling of hope and satisfaction. The movement is going forward.

One of the most pleasing developments during recent weeks is the announcement that men of high repute in forestry circles have decided to establish a forest camp school near Winchester, in Vilas county, and that they will proceed to reforest some 1,100 acres of cut-over land which they have purchased as part of the school grounds.

It will not be a technical school. It will not attempt to turn out trained foresters. But during summer it will take boys from the city and teach them the habits of our native trees, how they grow, how they can be made to grow, how they eat and drink and how they live and in time die.

This school, in addition, will instruct boys in the wild life of the woods, and in woodcraft, in camping, canoeing and the like. It will teach them how to "handle" themselves in the woods and on the water. It will quicken their love of nature. It will make them stronger of mind and body.

To all who mourn the loss that Wisconsin has suffered by reason of destruction that has visited its forests, to all who realize the pressing need and the stupendous advantage of restoring those forests in large measure, the plan to reforest 1,100 acres of land is of marked interest. This, so far as is known, is the most extensive plan for reforestation that has yet been undertaken in the middle west. It means the planting of at least 1,100,000 trees.

It is reassuring to learn that this work will be done by foresters who in the east have had no little experience in this field of forestry. It is both significant and inspiring to know that they will do this work on land which they personally own. They are practicing exactly what they preach.