



ALL SHIPSHAPE FOR THE PORTAGE

## Some Northern Wisconsin Canoe Routes

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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHORS

(CONTINUED FROM APRIL ISSUE)

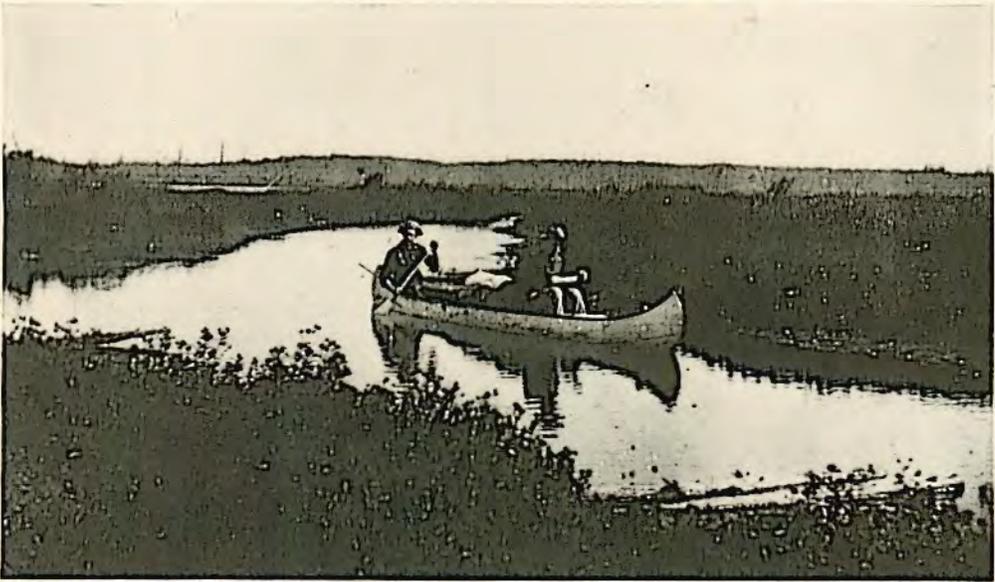
TRIP No. SIX—CISCO LAKE, MICHIGAN TO  
MANITOWISH OR WINEGAR, WISCONSIN.



**S**TARTING at Cisco Lake, portage into Grace Lake, 127 rods. From Grace to Big Mosquito is 36 rods, then south into Little Mosquito, a short portage over a swampy, indefinite trail. Next into Emeline Lake, a sixty-rod portage, then a sixteen-rod lift into Bay Lake. Another short portage brings you to Long Lake. From the end of Long Lake to Ink Pot there is a portage of 169 rods leading in a south-westerly direction. This leads into Plum Lake. The portage trail from Plum to Tenderfoot Lake is a little over 100 rods. Tenderfoot Lake is on the boundary line

between Michigan and Wisconsin. Leading out of the north end of Tenderfoot is the west branch of Ontonagon River, a wildly beautiful stream. A short trip up this stream is well worth while.

From Tenderfoot you pass through Creek to Palmer Lake. Through the rice beds of the south bay and a short lift brings you to Cochrane Lake. Then a fifty-four rod portage to Jones Lake and another of seventy-four rods from Jones to Devil's Lake. A beautiful hilly trail of 271 rods takes you to High Lake which connects with Fish Trap Lake and the Manitowish River. Fish Trap Lake is a fine one for fishing. Then down the river (there is a dam to carry around) and into Boulder Lake. From this point you can continue down Manitowish River and Stone Lakes as described in Route No. 1, to the



SLIP UP THIS CREEK

town of Manitowish or you may start to Winegar from Boulder Lake by portaging ninety rods into Clear Crooked Lake. From this lake there is a fifty-rod portage to the left of Dicks Camp. There is a seventy-five-rod portage between Wolf and Little Bear Lakes. On the west shore of this Lake, to the left, there is an old right of way. Portage down this until you hit logging road. Keep on logging road until you reach logging camps, then turn to left down steep hill. At the foot of the hill, turn to the right to find creek. Upon reaching creek, turn to the right after putting canoes in water and soon you will come out on Round Lake. From this lake continue on to Winegar in reverse order as described in Route No. 1.

#### TRIP No. SEVEN

The foregoing trip can also be started at State Line. Have a team haul you to Black Oak Lake, five miles distant. A short portage takes you into Anderson Lake from which you may reach Spring Lake by a seventy-two-rod portage. Then through Spring Creek, Lake Mamie, Crooked, West Bay and Big Lakes. Between Big Lake and Palmer Lake there is a logging road, down which you may portage your outfit. From Palmer Lake on see Route No. 6.

#### TRIP No. EIGHT

Another rattling good trip is the one down the Chippewa River from Glidden to either Murry or Bruce, Wisconsin, as de-

scribed by Mr. Wilks H. Douglas in Outer's Book of July, 1912. There are many readers who have no file of back numbers, so with the kind permission of Mr. Douglas, I will give a brief synopsis of the trip as taken by himself and a party of friends.

From Glidden to Murry on the Chippewa River is about 150 miles. This trip will take two weeks allowing stop over of a few days at each of the four lakes on the river. Drive from Glidden to Shanagolden and start the trip there. Pelican Lake is eight miles down stream. There is a fine camp site on the right bank, center of lake, on a point among Norway pines. Bear Lake next, twenty miles from the start. It is a mile and a half across each way. There is an excellent camp site on the left about half way down the lake. Carry around dam at west end of lake. Twenty-five minutes later you will come to Little Cedar Rapids and a little later to Big Cedar Rapids. Blaisdell Lake will be reached in another hour. Between this and Hunter Lake are the Snap Tail Rapids, three miles long, swift and full of rocks, but comparatively easy if there is a good head of water on. There is a good camp site on the right bank of the Big Eddy, which is a mile above Hunter Lake. The camp of the Baraboo Club is on the right bank, about the center of Hunter Lake. A mile from Hunter is Barker Lake from which point there is a road leading to Winter, eight miles away, which town was made

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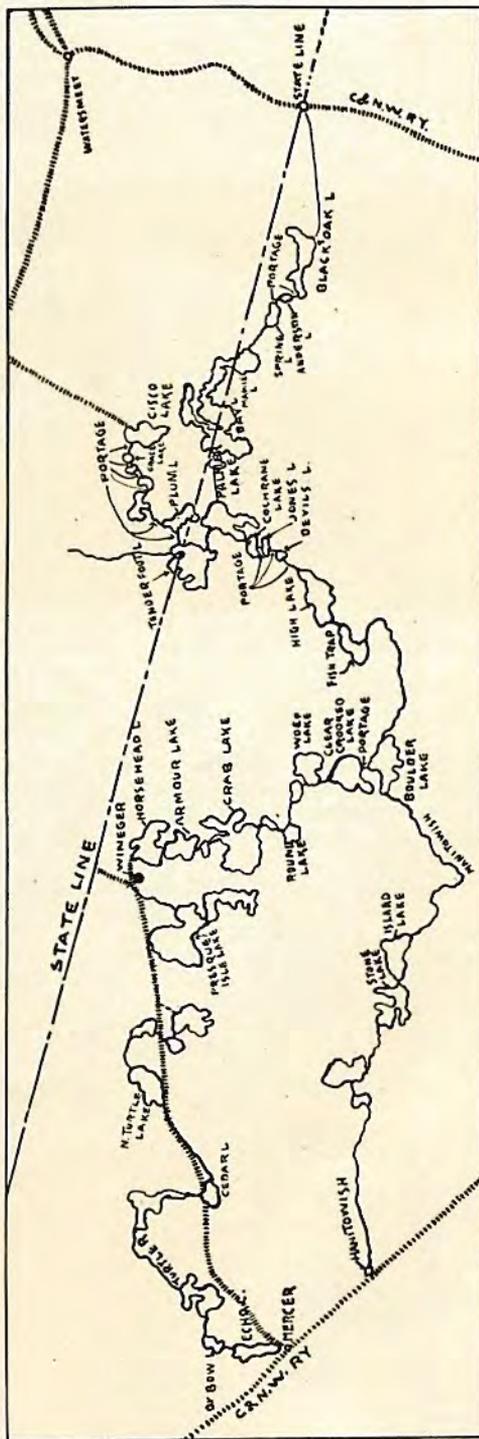
famous by John Dietz, the defender of Cameron Dam. From the outlet of Barker Lake, you will run through in their order, the Goose-Eye, McDouglas and Two-Mile Rapids, the latter being distinguished by the old logging camps on the left bank. Four miles from Barker Lake, the west fork of the Chippewa joins the east. From here on there is easy going until you come to the concrete dam below Raynor, which is the head of the worst rapids on the trip, known as Bellills Falls. Portage on the right bank of the river to a point at least three-quarters of a mile down stream before putting the canoes back into the water. From here to Murray there are no rapids. One can continue to Bruce, but Mr. Douglas states that this addition has nothing to offer but the increased distance and a mile carry to the railway station.

**TRIP NO. NINE—FROM LAC DU FLAMBEAU ON THE INDIAN RESERVATION VIA BEAR CREEK, TO BONEY'S MOUND, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BEAR AND THE MANITOWISH, FROM WHICH POINT YOU MAY PROCEED AS DESCRIBED IN ROUTE TWO.**

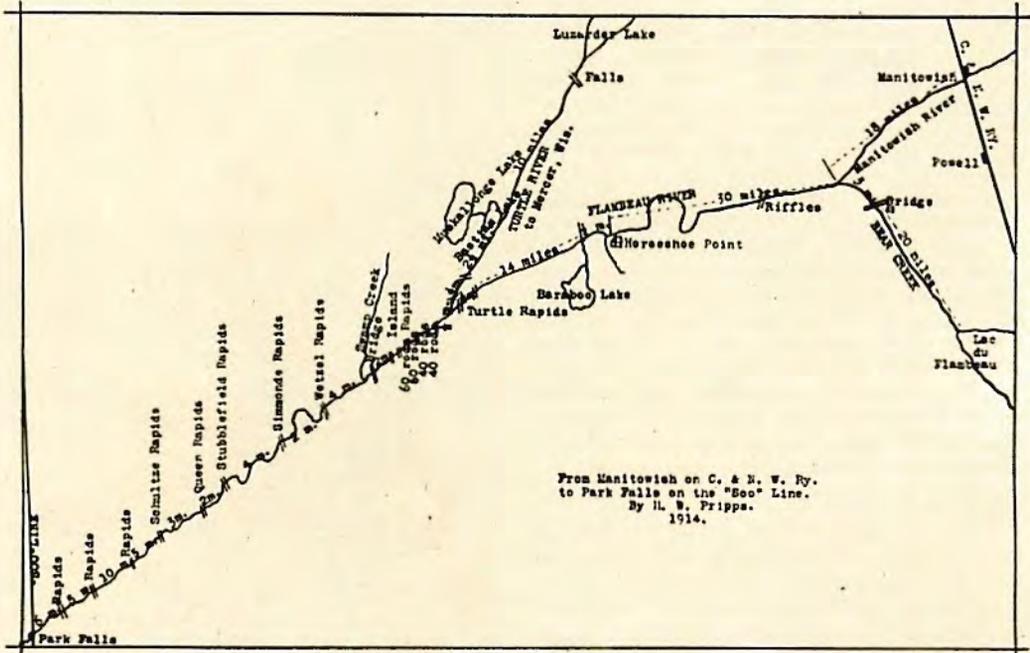
From the station you can have the man who runs the stage line haul your canoe to the town. From this point you can continue through the several large lakes by directions which almost any of the copper-hued townfolk will give you, to Bear Creek. Proceeding down Bear Creek you may be able to find the outlet of the creek which leads to Rannald Lake on the left, in which event you will be assured of most excellent bass and muskellunge fishing. This is about a half day's journey below Lac du Flambeau. The road over the wooden bridge which you pass after Rannald Lake Creek leads from Powell to Emerson P. O. From this point, which may also be marked by Conley's homestead on the right, to Boney's Mound is three miles.

**TRIP NO. TEN—FROM MINOCQUA TO TOMAHAWK CITY, VIA TOMAHAWK RIVER**

This trip, which is highly recommended, starts at Minocqua. Paddle through Minocqua Lake into Tomahawk Lake from which you get into Lake Catherine via canal. From Lake Catherine to Lower Kaubachen Lake there is a portage of about three-quarters of a mile, the only one on the trip excepting some short carries around dams. From this lake you pass into the Tomahawk River. There are quite a number of rapids on this trip, the main one being the Cedar, Half-Breed and Prairie Rapids. The junction of the Tomahawk, Somo and Wisconsin



TRIPS 3, 6 AND 7 ← North

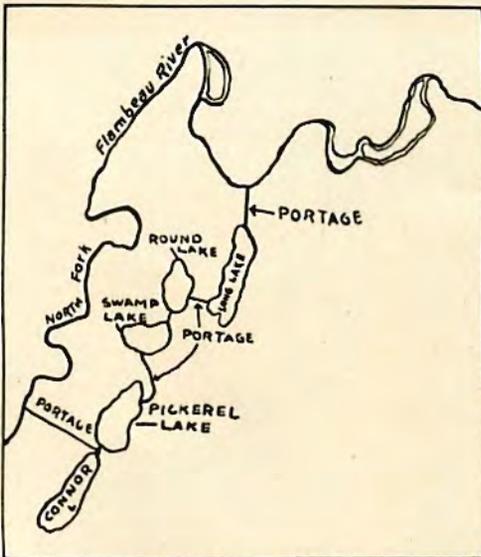


TRIPS 2, 4 AND 9

Rivers near the city of Tomahawk, forms quite a lake. Here you can end the trip or proceed down the Wisconsin River as your time limit allows.

TRIP NO. ELEVEN—DOWN THE WISCONSIN RIVER

The start may be made at either Conover, Eagle River or Tomahawk Lake Station. This is an ideal trip for the man who wants to be in the open all day long and still be free from the duties of camp life as one can always end the day's trip at some town and sleep in a hotel. It should not be inferred from this that the trip is a tame one. Some of its rapids will make the cleverest of river men use all of their skill and there are certain wild places which make portaging necessary. The first rapid of note is one mile below Tomahawk Lake Station and is called the Rainbow Rapid. You will reach the City of Rhinelander next, after passing through several miles of submerged forest. About eight miles below Rhinelander are the Hat Rapids, also known as the Whirlpool Rapids. There is quite a lot of fast water following but nothing which should give one much trouble if the water is high enough to cover the many rocks in the shallows. The city of Tomahawk is next. Below this place, about ten miles, are the Grandmother and shortly after the Grandfather Falls. The first can be run easily, but around the latter you will have to portage. The town of Merrill is about fifteen miles below. There



SIDE TRIP MENTIONED IN TRIP No. 5

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is good water all the way between Merrill and Wausau. One can continue all the way down to Kilbourn, Wisconsin, and pass through the famous Dells of the Wisconsin River in a two weeks' trip passing, in addition to the cities mentioned above, Stevens Point and Grand Rapids, all of which can be utilized as supply points, thus obviating the necessity of carrying a two weeks' supply of provisions. As the Wisconsin River supplies the power for a great number of industries lying in its course, there will be quite a number of dams to carry around, at the head of which as a rule, the back water forms quite a lake.

Here are some of the best known routes, from which to plan your next vacation's cruise. Dozens of combinations are possible. Take your pick and good luck to you.

Now, as to the best time of the year to go. If you are a camera enthusiast and want to get pictures of deer along the rivers, pick June or early July. This season has its disadvantages in the form of the ever-present-always-on-the-job mosquito, but it's worth it. Mr. R. L. Schlick counted eighty-three deer on the Flambeau River between Park Falls and Ladysmith in the month of June. This is also one of the best fishing seasons. About the most popular time for a canoe trip is from September 1st to October 15th. This will take you right into the partridge season. Last year we found it no trouble to get as many partridge as we cared to eat, on any day in the season, along the Flambeau and some of its tributaries. There is also a possibility of adding ducks to the bag, although this is not an ideal duck country, it being too wooded. But, game or no game, you will have a bully good



RAPIDS AHEAD

time in this ideal playground of ours, The Lake Region of Northern Wisconsin.

*Editor's Note:—The maps shown on the preceding pages are very roughly sketched and offered merely to help make the descriptions more clear. Any reader contemplating one of these trips will of course take with him the railroad maps (which are unusually good of this region) and such other regular maps as he may desire to obtain.*

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