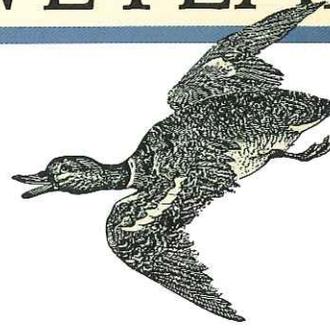


# A TIME FOR WETLANDS



“The Swamp on Sections 29 & 32 & a part of the Same on Sects 31, 28 & 33 is of a character little better than a mud lake it cannot be passed without some danger to Life . . .”

Wm. A. Burt, 1835, surveying T11N R21E of Ozaukee County, the area known today as Cedarburg Bog

“The country from the Ottawa Lakes to Lake Superior is very uneven and thickly covered with woods. All the wilderness between the Mississippi River and Lake Superior is called by the Indians The Mosquito Country; and I thought it most justly named. I never saw or felt so many of those insects in my life.”  
Jonathan Carver, at the head of the Chippewa River (1766-67)



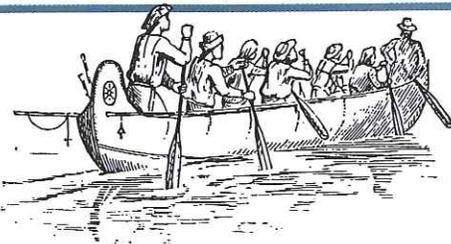
“The next morning we proceeded up the Fox River, which was very serpentine. We came to a shallow lake where we could not see water except in the canoe track. The wild rice was so thick that the Indians could hardly get one of their small canoes into the rice to gather it. Vast numbers of wild ducks fatten there on the Wild Rice every fall. When they rise, they make a noise like thunder.”  
Peter Pond, fur trader (1773-1775)



Northwest Ordinance declares all navigable waters are public domain (1796)

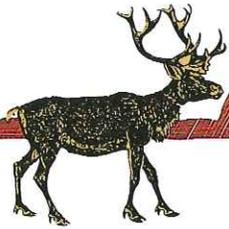
Settlement in Wisconsin underway; approximately 10,000,000 acres of wetlands present (early 1800s)

Tamarack logs taken from the Theresa Marsh area used to construct a corduroy road, known today as State Highway 28 (early 1800s)



Decline of the fur trade (1698)

Radisson and Grosseilliers land on the west side of Ashland, WI (1659)

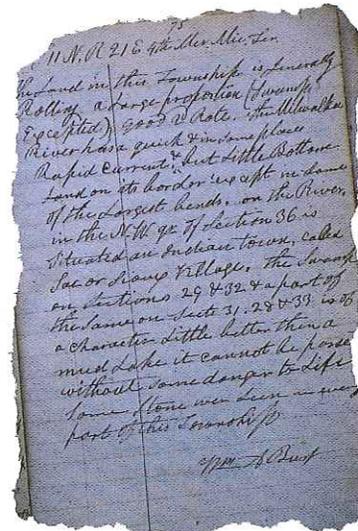


Caribou shed horns in peat bog in Wauwatawa (15,000 B.C.)

Glaciers cover the northern two-thirds of Wisconsin (10,000 B.C.)

Grand River Marsh formed from glacial meltwater lake (10,000-7000 B.C.)

Bird Mound built on shore of Lake Wingra (8000 B.C.)

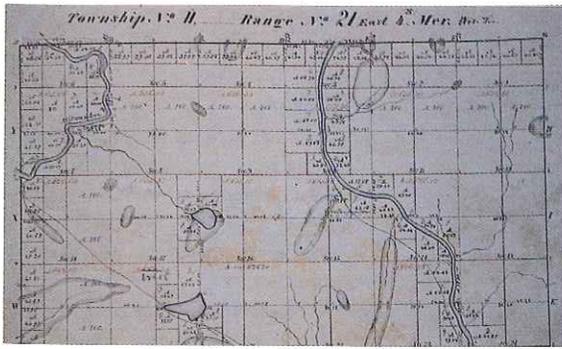


Wisconsin's population: 30,945 (1840)

Horicon Marsh dammed, flooded and renamed Lake Horicon — the largest man-made lake in the world at the time (1846)

Wisconsin's Statehood (May 29, 1848)





*"Swamps and wetlands are a necessary part of the ecological creation . . . An owner of land has no absolute and unlimited right to change the essential natural character of his land so as to use it for a purpose for which it was unsuited in its natural state and which injures the rights of others."*

*Justice Hallows, Wisconsin Supreme Court, Just vs. Marinette County (1972)*

*"Wetlands are areas of great natural productivity, hydrological utility, and environmental diversity, providing natural flood control, improved water quality, recharge of aquifers, flow stabilization of streams and rivers, and habitat for fish and wildlife resources."*

*President Jimmy Carter, May 24, 1977*

*"If there is any fact which may be supposed to be known by everybody and therefore by the courts, it is that swamps and stagnant waters are the cause of malaria and malignant fevers, and that public power is never more legitimately exercised than in removing such nuisances."*

*U.S. Supreme Court, the Swamp Land Act of 1850*



Lake Horicon reverts to marsh after dam is removed (1869)

Neenah-Menasha Dam built on the Fox River; vast wild rice beds became lakes Winnebago, Poygan, and Little Butte Des Mortes (1870s)

Two brothers hunting on Muskego Lake bag 210 blue-winged teal in one day. (September 1877)

Bordner Surveys of Wisconsin's land cover completed (1930, revised 1936)

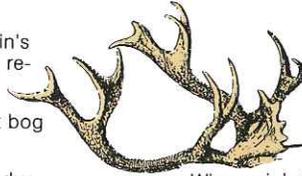
Caribou horns found in peat bog in Wauwatosa (circa 1946)

2,000 geese stop at Horicon during their annual fall migration (1948)

Federal Water Pollution Control Act passed (1948)

Theme for Wildlife Week, 1955: "Wetlands Preservation"

The Wisconsin Conservation Commission approves \$1,395,245 for acquisition of 41,401 acres of wetlands (February 1954)



Wisconsin's Wetland Inventory begun (1978)

Half (5,000,000 acres) of Wisconsin's wetlands gone (1979)

Wisconsin's population: 4,705,642 (1980)

*"READ MY LIPS . . . NO NET LOSS"*

*President George Bush in Sports Afield (October 1988)*

236,000 geese stop at Horicon during their annual fall migration (1987)

North American Wetlands Conservation Act signed into law (December 1989)

1900

Horicon Marsh farmed unsuccessfully (early 1900s)

*"The general surface of this Township is gently rolling. The Soil is poor and of but little value for agricultural purposes, except the swamps, which, when they shall be properly drained will be the best land in the Northern part of the State."*

*Wm. E. Dougherty, 1864, surveying T39N R10E of Oneida County*

1950

First Earth Day (1970)

Clean Water Act Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act passed in Congress (1972)

Kakagon Slough included in the National Registry of Natural Landmarks. (April 14, 1974)



2000

