

Wilderness and Advanced Placement Geography

III Culture Processes and Processes

- An important emphasis of the course is the way culture shapes human-environment relationships.
- Students understand significance of environment in relation to social customs and cultural landscape
- Students come to understand how culture is expressed in landscapes and how landscapes in turn represent cultural identity.

Wilderness and the Creation of Place

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Wilderness is a function of

- Site and situation of a place
- Cultural attitudes/ landscape tastes of a culture
- Changes in styles in landscape tastes
- Personality characteristics of individuals

Sense of place

- Wilderness areas are not built in the manner of cities or agricultural lands but they are constructed and managed
- They are constructed indirectly by inhibiting their modification by human economic activity e.g. forestry, waterpower, agriculture, or mining

Definition of Wilderness over time

I. Edenic ideal

NEOLITHIC

WILDERNESS



=

PROFANE



WILDERNESS

PROFANE

HISTORICAL EXAMPLES

- a. Eden and wilderness
- b. Monastery and wilderness
- c. The New England town and wilderness
- d. The American seminary or college and wilderness
- e. American utopian communities
(First half of 19th century)

Wilderness over time

2. Urban revolution and cosmic ideal

WILDERNESS (profane)



WILDERNESS (profane)

UTOPIA

- a. Plato's Republic
- b. New Jerusalem

Folk Tales and Wilderness

- Little Red
- Hansel und
- Beauty and
- Peter and

3. The two juxtaposed ideals



COSMIC



EDENIC

PASTORAL
(bucolic)

- a. Alexandrian Greece
- b. Augustan Rome

GARDEN

- c. T'ang-Sung China
- d. Renaissance Europe

COUNTRYSIDE

- e. 18th - 19th century England

Doctrine of Sublime

Nature as awesome

- Wilderness a landscape where the supernatural lay just below the surface.
- See power of Divine in wild landscapes
- More likely to glimpse the face of God
- One can not help but feeling insignificant and being reminded on one's own mortality
- Landscape inspire awe and dismay rather than joy or pleasure
- Humans not meant to linger long in these places
 - Sea scenes
 - Mountain crags



Wilderness over time

4. The ideal of the "Middle Landscape" (Jeffersonian ideal: late 18th to mid-19th century)

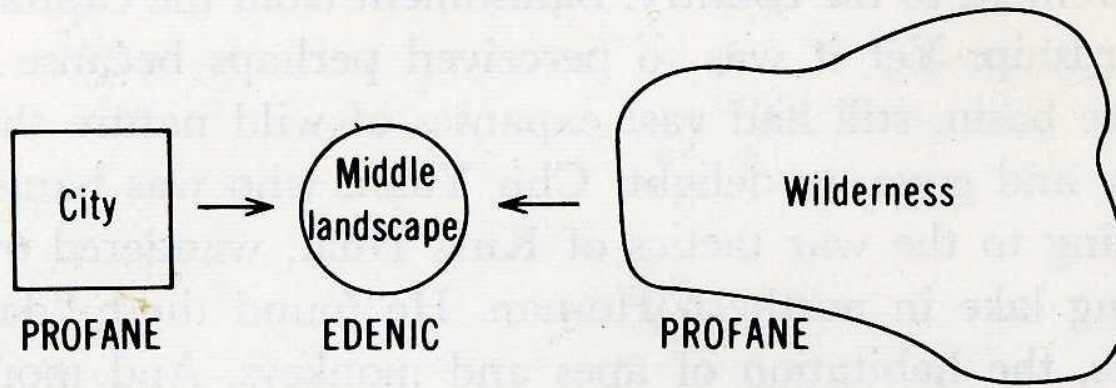


Figure 9 Wilderness, garden, city.

Jane Pitford Braddick Peticolas.
View of the West Front
of Monticello,

c. 1827



Jane Pitford Braddick Peticolas (1791-1852).

[View from Monticello Looking
Toward Charlottesville](#)



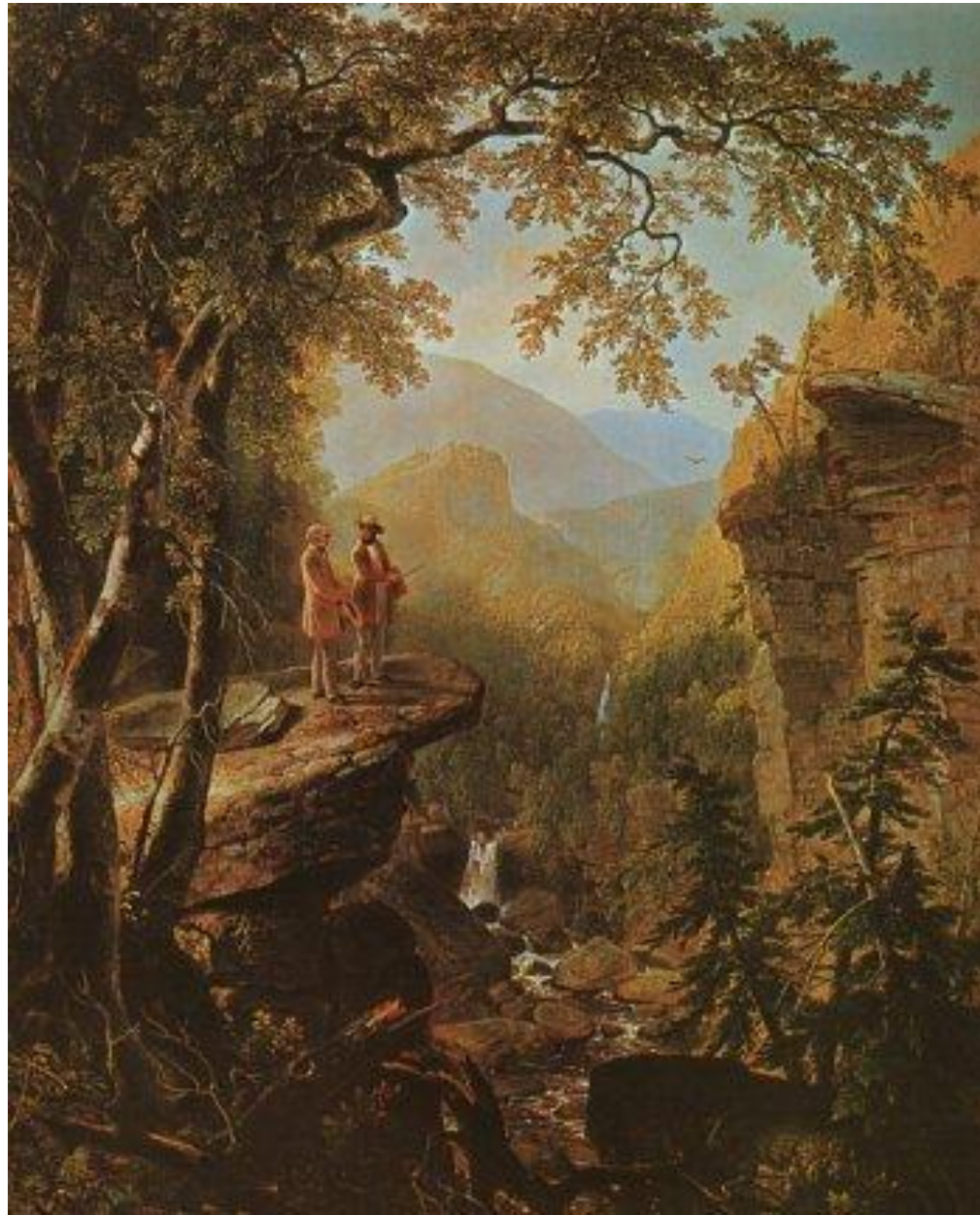
Hudson River School

- **The first coherent school of American art, the Hudson River painters, helped to shape the mythos of the American landscape. Beginning with the works of Thomas Cole (1801-1848) and Asher B. Durand (1796-1886) and evolving into the Luminist and late Romantic schools, landscape painting was the prevalent genre of 19th century American art.**

American Art and Ideals

- The Hudson River painters heeded Emerson's call "to ignore the courtly Muses of Europe" and define a distinct vision for American art.

Asher B. Durand Kindred Spirits
Portrait of the painter with his friend, Thomas Cole



- As Thomas Cole maintained, if nature were untouched by the hand of man--as was much of the primeval American landscape in the early 19th century--**then man could become more easily acquainted with the hand of God.**
- Emerson, who had written in his 1841 essay, **THOUGHTS ON ART**, that painting should become a vehicle through which the universal mind could reach the mind of mankind, the Hudson River painters believed **art to be an agent of moral and spiritual transformation.**



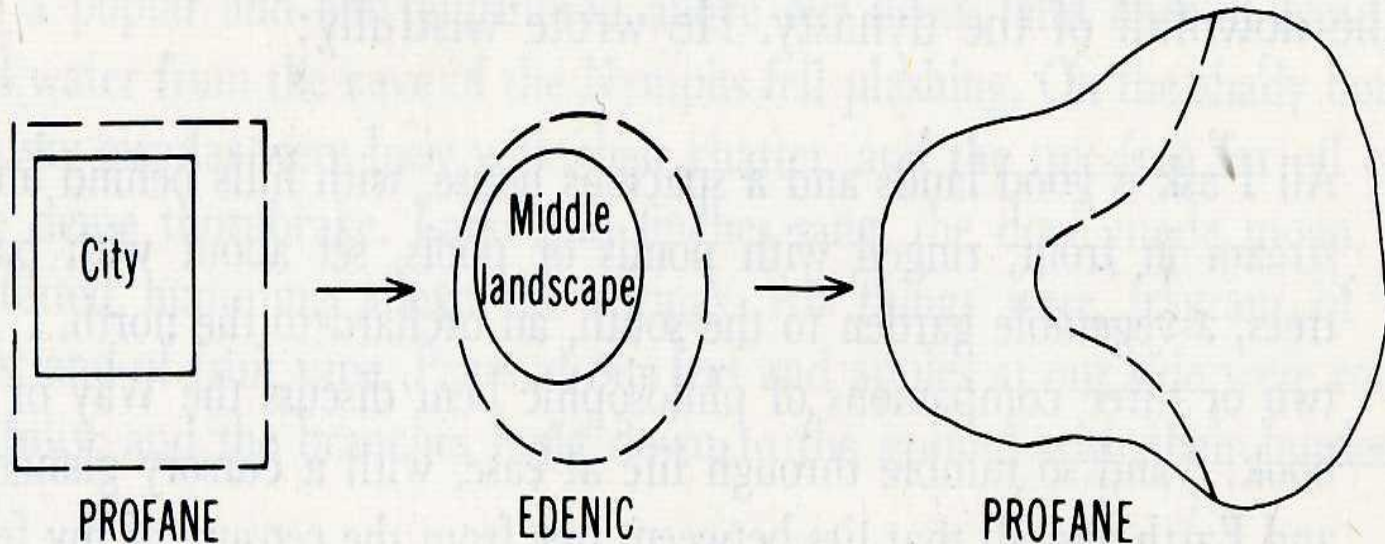


Hudson River School

- celebrated new world wilderness
 - with a sense of awe for majestic natural resources
 - optimism for the huge potential it held,
 - Man a minuscule part of vast creation retained that divine spark that completed the circle of harmony.

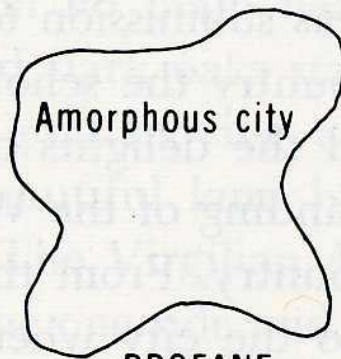
Wilderness and Middle landscape

The "Middle landscape" of yeoman farmers is seen as threatened by the city on the one side and by wilderness on the other. In fact this was a time when both the city and the middle landscape were expanding at the expense of wilderness, thus:



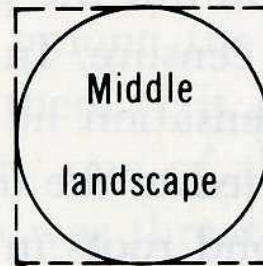
Middle Landscape and wilderness as garden

5. Late nineteenth-century values



Amorphous city

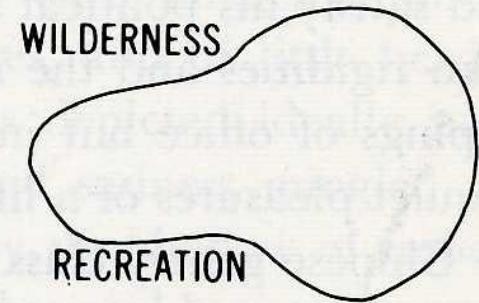
PROFANE



Middle
landscape

EDENIC

(acquiring the "order" of the city)



WILDERNESS

RECREATION

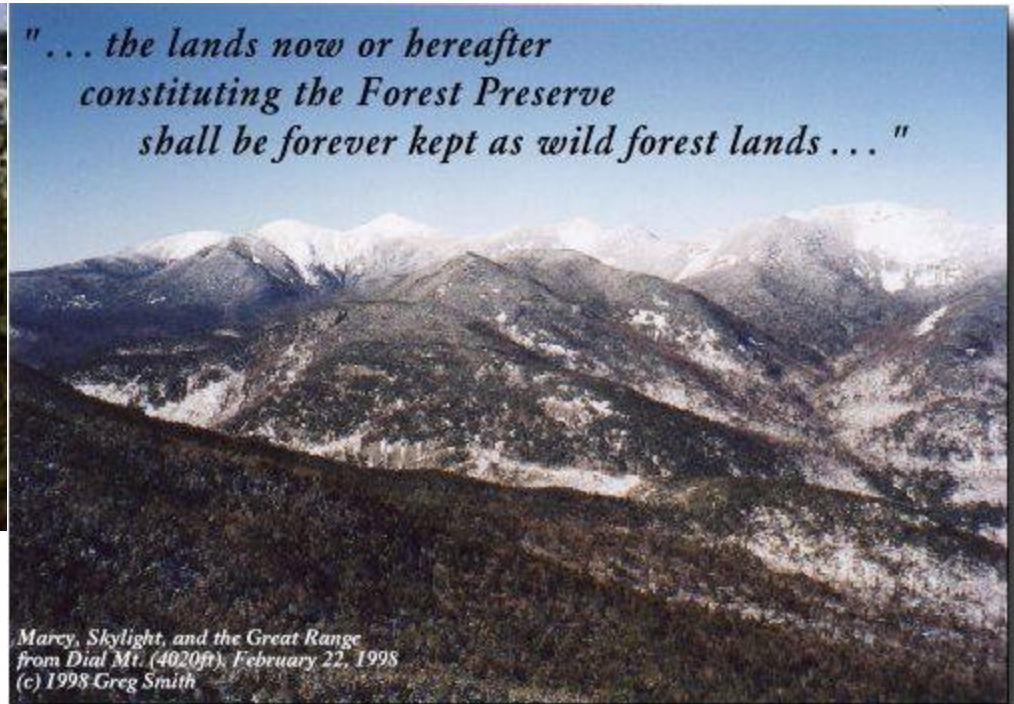
EDENIC

(conservation movement)

Calls for preservation of nature resulted in Yellowstone Park in 1872



The Adirondack Forest Preserve in 1885



Popularization of Wilderness took several forms

- Painting and literature formed base for popular culture
- Advocacy by mountain hikers and wilderness enthusiasts working through the political process
- Scouting to the youth culture
- Advertising to population in general
- Hunting and Fishing to the middle class

John Muir

1838-1914

- is renowned for his exciting adventures in California's Sierra Nevada, among Alaska's glaciers, and world wide travels in search of nature's beauty.
- As a writer, he taught the people of his time and ours the importance of experiencing and protecting our natural heritage. His writings contributed greatly to the creation of Yosemite, Sequoia, Mount Rainier, Petrified Forest, and Grand Canyon National Parks.

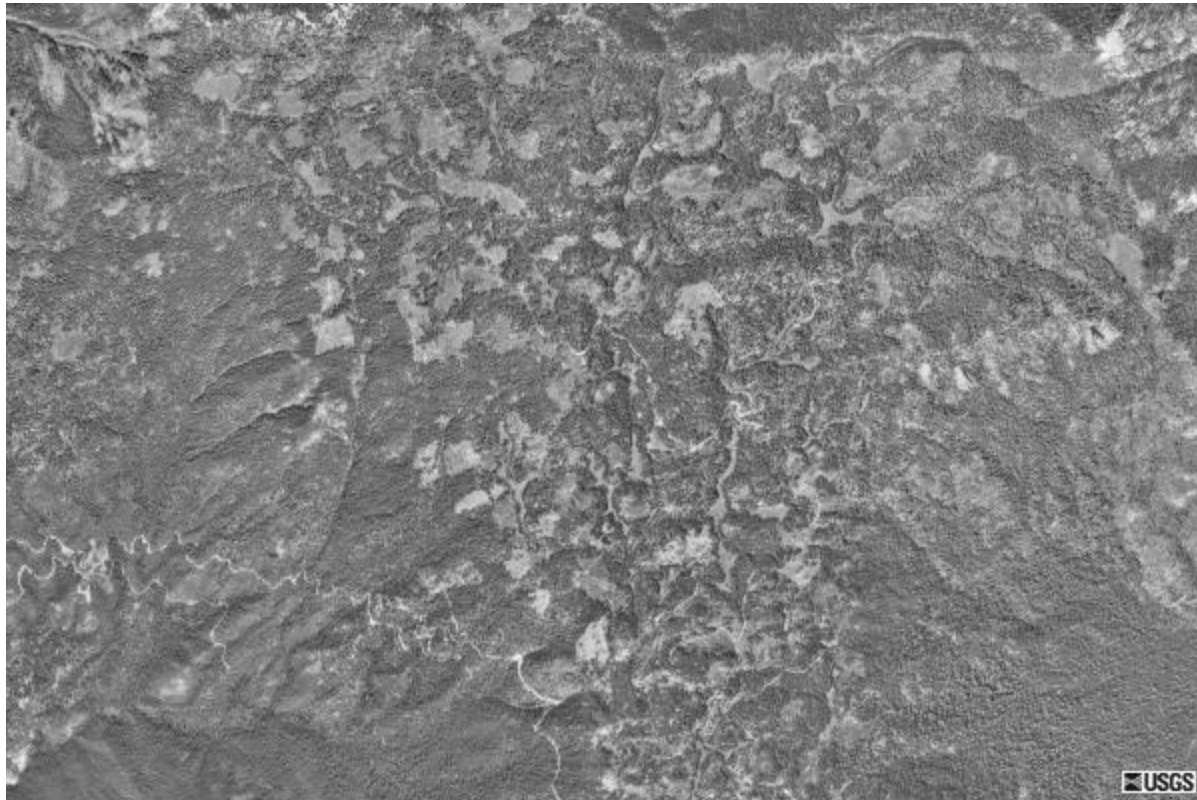
Muir

- Wilderness was a spectacle to be looked at enjoyed for its great beauty
- Wordsworth –awe filled bewilderment
- Thoreau - a stern loneliness
- Muir – a welcome ecstasy

His words and deeds helped inspire President Theodore Roosevelt's innovative conservation programs, including establishing the first National Monuments by Presidential Proclamation, and Yosemite National Park by congressional action



In 1892, John Muir and other supporters formed the Sierra Club "to make the mountains glad." Muir's Sierra Club has gone on to help establish a series of new National Parks and a National Wilderness Preservation System.



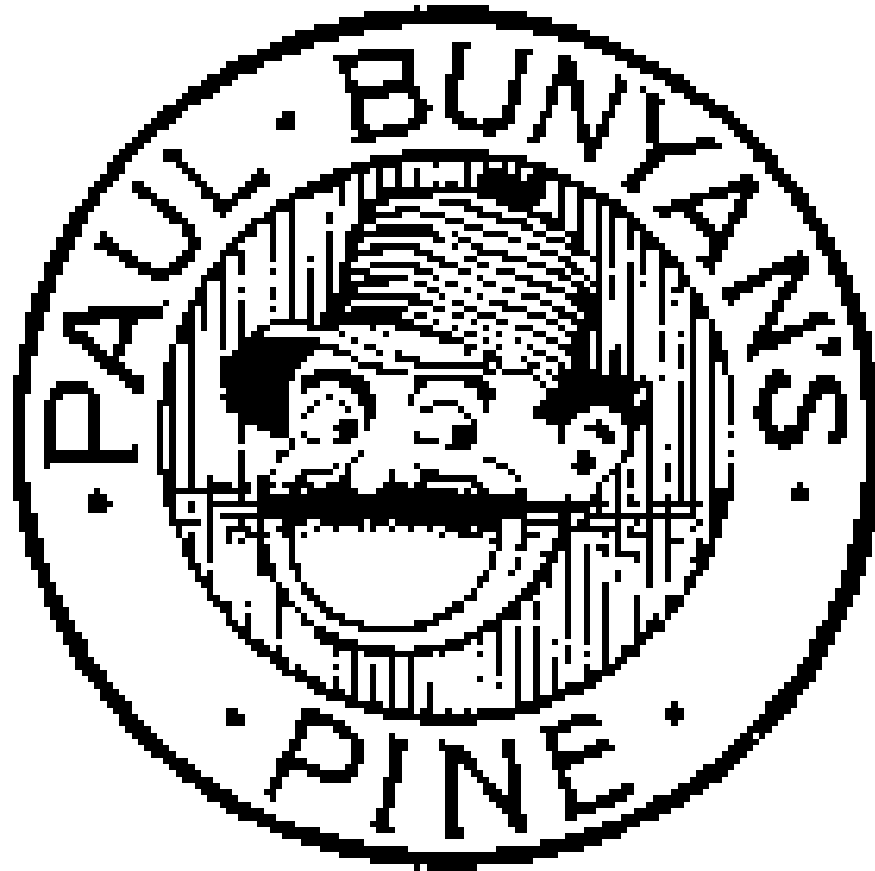
Wilderness and rugged individualist

"No nation facing the unhealthy softening and relaxation of fiber that tends to accompany civilization can afford to neglect anything that will develop hardihood, resolution, and the scorn of discomfort and danger." - Theodore Roosevelt

Lumber industry developed counter image

- Paul Bunyan character was created to promote lumbering and image of lumberman
- Interesting feature of this figure was the degree to which the commercial figure was taken into popular culture as an actual feature of folklore rather than a trade mark

Red River Lumber Trademark



Storey behind Bunyan Legend

- In 1910 *Detroit News-Tribune* published the first Paul Bunyan story to appear in print "The Round River Drive" In it Paul and the other lumberjacks try to float logs to the sawmill, only to realize after the scenery starts to repeat itself that the river they're using is circular. The story was by James MacGillivray,
- a versified version that appeared in *American Lumberman* magazine in 1914.

- In 1914 William B. Laughead wrote and illustrated *Introducing Mr. Paul Bunyan of Westwood, California*, the first in a series of Paul Bunyan advertising pamphlets for the Red River Lumber Company a firm was headquartered in Minneapolis.
- Some of the stories in the pamphlet were based on Bunyan tales Laughead had heard a decade earlier in a lumber camp near Bemidji, Minnesota. A few were based on other logging yarns or Laughead's own experiences, presumably exaggerated.
- Laughead is credited with naming Babe the blue ox and Johnny Inkslinger, the clerk who has an ink hose connected to his pen.

Storey of Bunyan Legend

- The first two Paul Bunyan pamphlets in 1914 and 1916 enjoyed only modest success, but the third in 1922 was a hit and brought the giant lumberjack international fame.
- Additional Bunyan pamphlets appeared sporadically until the company went out of business in the 1940s. Red River trademarked a Paul Bunyan image

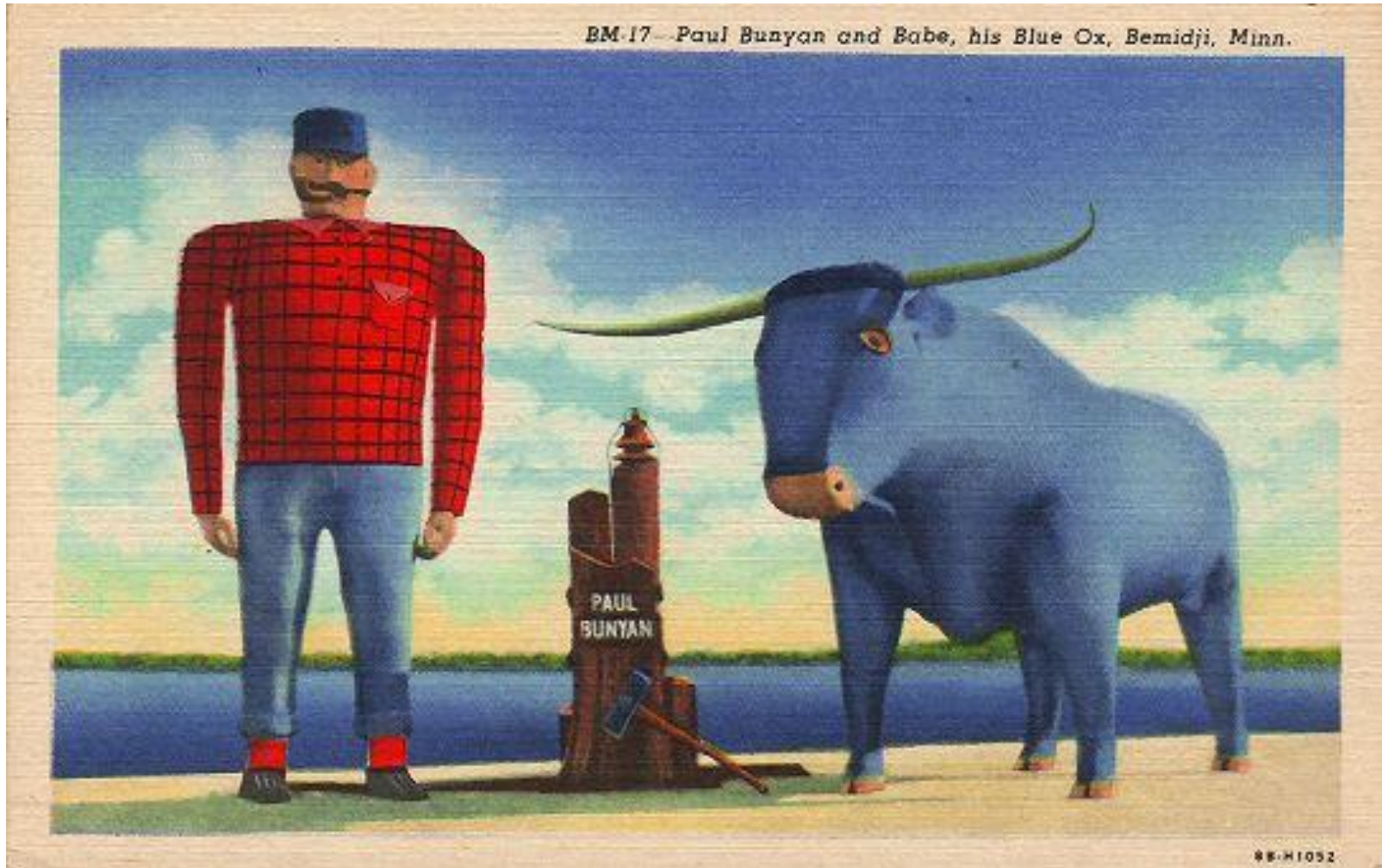
Oldest image of Paul



The image



Vintage view of statues





PAUL BUNYAN

HONESTLY GREAT in QUALITY and PLEASURE

Looking North

Advertising and Wilderness

- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Illustrations for the Potlatch Corporation
formerly Northwest Paper Co of Cloquet
Mn
- 16 illustrators 1931- 1970
- Business to business advertisement
reflect of northern and western forests



Problems

- Northwest Paper lead by Weyerhaeuser family
- Began making newsprint in 1899
- 1930/31 brought on line a new paper making machine produced high-quality bleached offset paper
- Depression and economic decline

Solution- Advertisement

- 1920s boom in advertisement
- Chicago Academy of Fine Arts trained illustrators
- Commercial studies created in Chicago
 - Coca-Cola's Santa
 - Quaker oats Quaker
 - Arrow Collar Man
 - Comic books and book illustrations Tarzan, Prince Valiant

Advertisement not art

- Red color used to show the quality of the printing papers produced by Northwest/Potlatch
- Annual calendars
- Popular with those who preferred traditional narratives in naturalistic settings.
- Audience primarily if not exclusively male
- Longest running series in history of American Advertising

The Wilderness Message

- The “Northwest”
 - Conflation of Upper Midwest with Canada common in Minnesota
- The regional intangibles
 - Goodness
 - Strength
 - Square dealing
- The development of the wilderness

Messages

- Mounties symbolize action and adventure
- Not ironic
- Bringing of law and order to untamed wilderness
- Wilderness going through a sequence of occupants.

Images for hard pressed businessmen

- Brave men overcoming adversity
 - Scenes of men in difficult situations
 - Tag lines urged stoic resolve
 - “Forward - Press on!”
 - “Only the strong meet today’s conditions

We all need a lot of fortitude . . .
To win



Self-sacrifice to duty Mountie and scout leave fireside for wild







Post war happiness in wilds



Bringer of law and order welcomes development of wilderness



Rockwell's view of the original

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine
Founded by Benj. Franklin

JUNE 19, 1941

5c is THE COPY

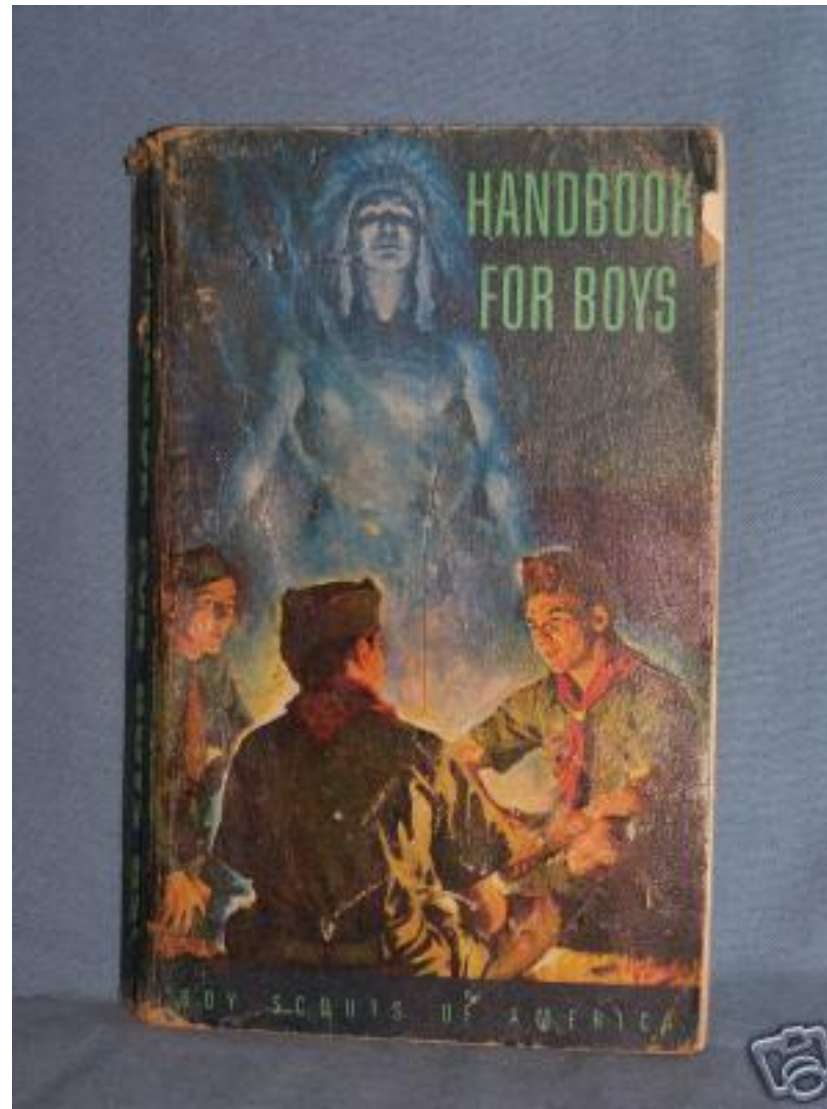


More Than a Million a Week Circulation

Rockwell's view of recreational



Regularized practices by BSA



Hunting and Wilderness

- Hunting associated with upper classes and rulers
- Sport and subsistence hunting and fishing
- Sport hunting and fishing democratized in North America during the nineteenth century
- Rules and records established

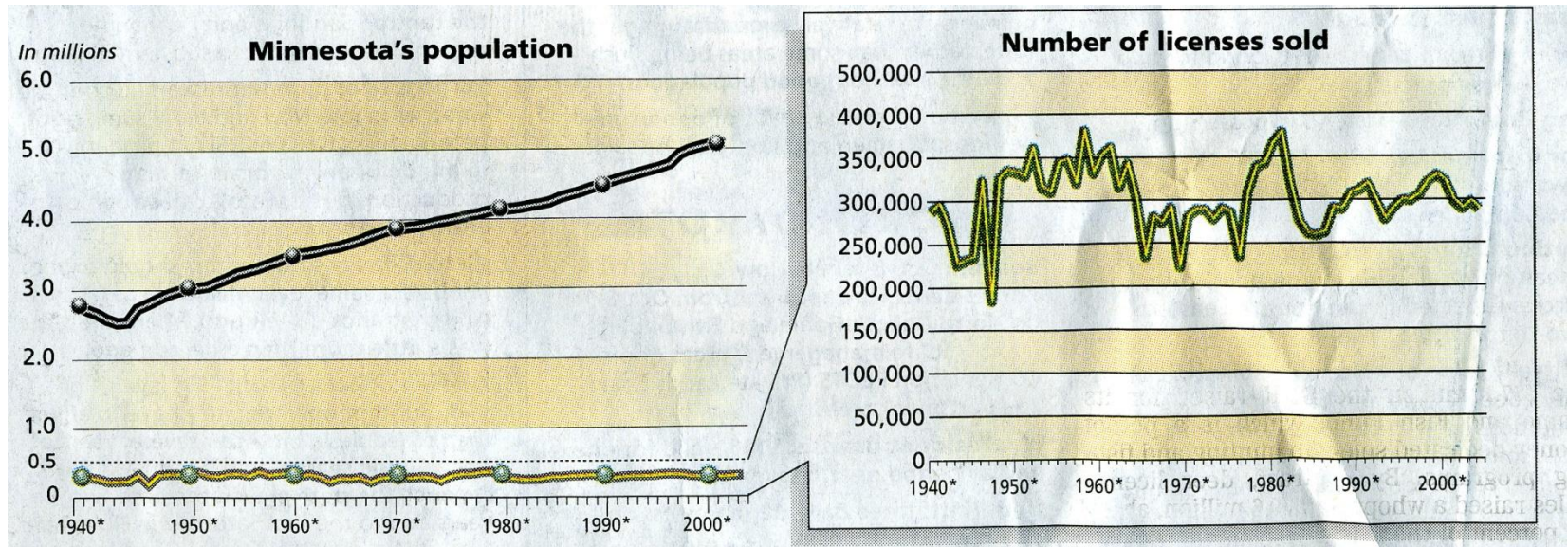
Decline in subsistence hunting and rise of sport hunting created a demand for records and standards



Hunting as recreation has changed in Minnesota

- Number of hunters has not kept pace with population growth
- Hunting landscape has shrunk due to agricultural and urban expansion
- Culture of hunting limited to limited number of families.
- Management of game populations difficult

Population growth has not resulted in an increasing number of hunters



Need to manage wilderness

- Forestry and lumber interests
- Hunting and fishing interests
 - Lobby for wilderness and hunting habitat
 - Licenses and fees pay for conservation and game management programs.
- Agricultural frontier

Wilderness Act

- In the early 1930s, Bob Marshall, who dreamed of wilderness protected by law, stated, “Areas ... should be set aside by an act of Congress. This would give them as close an approximation to permanence as could be realized in a world of shifting desires.”
- However, passage of a bill preserving wilderness was not easy. Howard Zahniser wrote the first draft of the Wilderness Act in 1956. The journey of the Wilderness Act covers nine years, 65 rewrites, and 18 public hearings.
- In August 1964, after the Senate had passed it for the second time, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed the Wilderness Act of 1964— with only one dissenting vote!

The first sentence of the Wilderness Act

- *In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.*

The Wilderness Act was passed by Congress in 1964 and continues to be the guiding piece of legislation for all Wilderness areas. The Act defines Wilderness as follows

- *"...lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition..."* Section 2(a)
- *"...an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man..."* Section 2(c)
- *"...an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation..."* Section 2(c)
- *"...generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable..."* Section 2(c)
- *"...has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation..."* Section 2(c)
- *"...shall be devoted to the public purposes of recreation, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation and historic use."* Section 4(b)

Untrammeled ??

A “trammel” is a net used for catching fish, or a device used to keep horses from walking. To trammel something is to catch, shackle , or restrain it. Untrammeled means something is refers to being free or unrestrained. So, wilderness areas are to be unconstrained by humans. Zahniser defined “untrammeled” in the Wilderness Act as “not being subject to human controls and manipulations that hamper the free play of natural forces.”

President Lyndon B. Johnson

- After signing the act, President Johnson reflected on its significance: “If future generations are to remember us with gratitude rather than contempt, we must leave them something more than the miracles of technology. We must leave them a glimpse of the world as it was in the beginning.”

Wilderness in USA

- We have official wilderness areas that are protected by governmental organizations
- Wild areas must be large to be called wilderness

Use of Wilderness

- more than 12 million people visit Wilderness each year on their own or with a guide
- most types of recreational uses are allowed in Wilderness except those needing mechanical transport or motorized equipment, such as motorboats, cars, trucks, off-road vehicles, bicycles , and snowmobiles.
- Wheelchairs are allowed in Wilderness and Americans people with disabilities are encouraged to enjoy the benefits wilderness has to offer.

From swamps in the Southeast to tundra in Alaska, from snowcapped peaks in the Rocky Mountains to hardwood forests in the Northeast and deserts in the Southwest, wilderness areas are found in all but six states (Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Rhode Island).

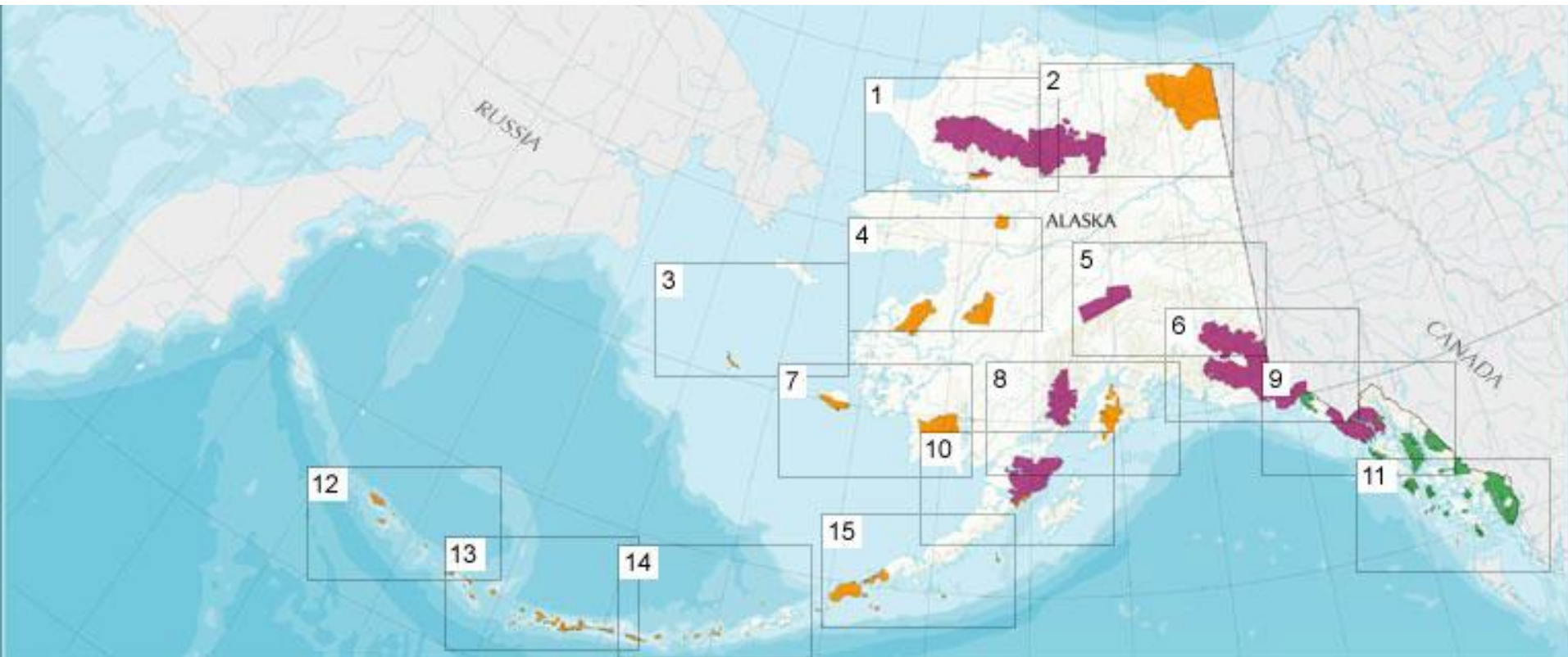


Click on the "Fast facts" and "Common misconceptions" links above for more interesting truths about wilderness.

- BLM yellow
- National Park Service purple
- Forest service green
- Fish and Wildlife red/orange

State acres: 365,039,000 Largest wilderness: [Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness](#)
Acres of wilderness: 57,522,507 Smallest wilderness: [Hazy Islands Wilderness](#)

Wildernesses: 48 Managing agencies: FWS, FS, NPS



Land Use in Minnesota



Perception of the limits of
wilderness depends on
characteristics of the visitors

The Case of The Boundary Waters Canoe
Area Wilderness

Creation of BWCAW

- Superior National Forest Established in 1905
- Post WW I camping began 12,750 visit the forest for recreation in 1919
- Waterpower vs recreation 1920 -1940
- 1925 declared a primitive area
- Given present name in 1958
- 1million acres 1,200 miles of canoe trails
- 200,000 people get permits/year

The QUETICO-SUPERIOR COUNTRY
 of MINNESOTA and ONTARIO
 featuring **The ANCIENT VOYAGEUR'S HIGHWAY**
 and **The FAMOUS WILDERNESS CANOE ROUTES** showing
The SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST and
QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK OF CANADA

MADE BY THE QUETICO-SUPERIOR COMMISSION IN THE INTEREST OF THE PROVINCE
 ENDORSED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS IN THE INTEREST OF THE PROVINCE
 CONSULTED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSIONERS IN THE INTEREST OF THE PROVINCE
 QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK OF CANADA

A trading post was established at Rainy Lake to accommodate trappers from the Adirondack, found only 2 miles to the North-west. The summer season was too short for them to go to Grand Portage and back.

Special teams of voyageurs from Grand Portage were sent to Rainy Lake Port to meet the Alaskan trappers, receive their furs and give them their annual supplies.

Indian paintings on rocks can be seen on the shores of Crooked Lake, Lake La Croix, Heyman Lake, Darky Lake and other lakes in this region.

From this point "The Voyageur" is always continued down the Rainy River to Lake of the Woods and thence to the far Northwest.

Loeb Pine - the voyageurs' landmark, usually a tall pine tree on a prominent point visible for great distances against the sky line. The voyageurs upon landing cut a tree, which if left one man to climb it and lob of the center branch, leaving a tail at the top and bottom. The tree was then named after a Quetin in the party. Some of these trees are said to be still standing. One of the most important cut loeb pines of the fur trading days was on Maysport Island in Rainy Lake.

All trading posts were called Forts, if they were enclosed by a stockade, several winking houses of the voyageurs depended on each fort for supplies and protection.

Father Friedrich Baraga came to the Lake Superior area in 1820 and spent a long life here, preaching, teaching and helping the Chippewa.

The voyageurs never spoke of portage in feet or leagues in length, but rather counted them by poles. A pole being a resting place to which a load was brought and put down.

Among the Indians the Chippewa were the friendliest and very seldom killed white men. They were and are a pleasant, fun-loving people. After the arrival of the missionaries, many became

Voyageurs were French-Canadian wilderness trappers schooled by generations past in the fur trade. Frenzies were the first traders to come until late in the 19th century.

The Quetico Superior Country for centuries was the land of the French trappers and voyageurs. These men carried the furs of the old fur companies from Montreal and Quebec, loaded their heavy packs on the backs of the Indians and carried them through the dangerous wilderness routes of the great lakes to Grand Portage, Ont. on Lake Superior.

During the 17th and 18th centuries this was the gateway to the western wilderness of the St. Lawrence and every lake waterway. Here was the route of exploration to the unknown territories of the great Northwest. Over the ancient Voyageur's Highway along the present day Border Lakes, came fortune in law for the willing men in the fur.

This enchanted land of lakes, rivers and rocky mountains, where you know the cool of the breeze. The voyageurs felt the tread of mountain feet of thousands of voyageurs. The ancient camp sites show their dream and their hope. This wilderness lake country was their glory.

MAP SYMBOLS

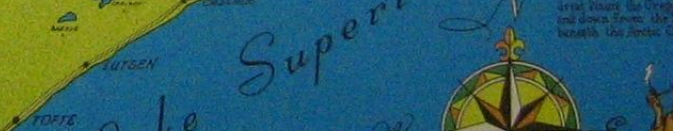
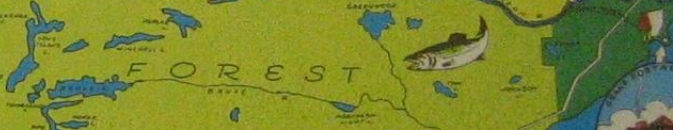
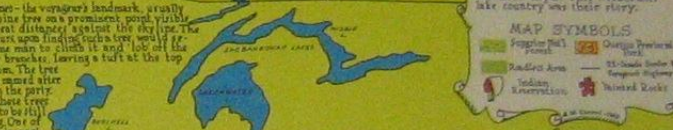
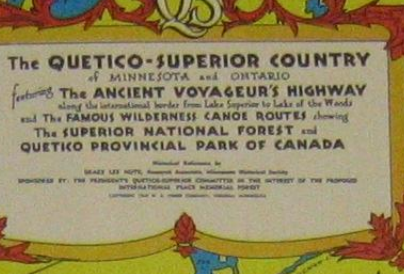
- Forested Point
- Quetico Provincial Park
- St. Charles River
- Superior Highway
- Indian Knowledge
- Mineral Rocks

On portage the voyageurs dog-trotted carrying two three loads of goods. Each load was fast bound on a pack. These loads were carried on bent backs and were held on by a portage strap which passed over the forehead and rested to the small of back.

About 1687 Jacques de la Potherie traversed the Portage and reached Fort Charles in the 17th century and it was opened.

About 1810 John Aikin, an ex-Grand Portage to the west of the Portage. This became the center of industry on the continent. From the Portage great teams of oxen and down from the hills beneath the Arctic Circle.

Voyageurs returned to the lake in the fall. They were about a 100-mile





**Superior-Zuelco
CANOE MAPS**
MINNESOTA - ONTARIO

NO. 114
LAKES ADJACENT GUNFLINT TRAIL

COPYRIGHT 1963 REVENUED 1980
W.A. FISHER CO., VIRGINIA, MINNESOTA 55732

SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2

Legend on Reverse Side

25 H.P. motors are permitted on East Bearskin Lake. 10 H.P. motors may be operated within the BWCA on Clearwater, Alder, and Canoe lakes.

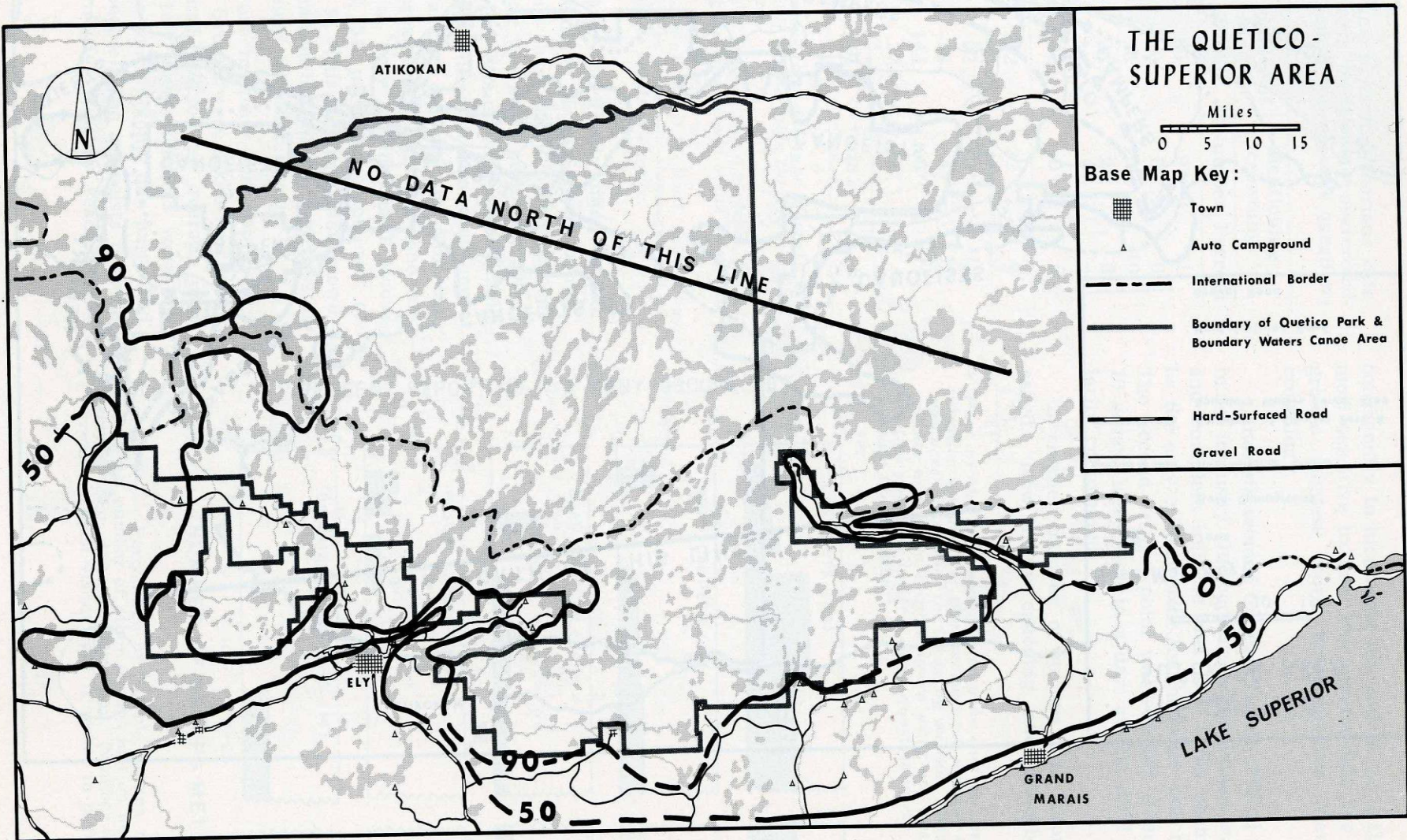


FIGURE 7. — The area considered “wilderness” by the resort guests. Definitions are the same as in figure 4. The map is based primarily on 1960 data, with some 1961 information.

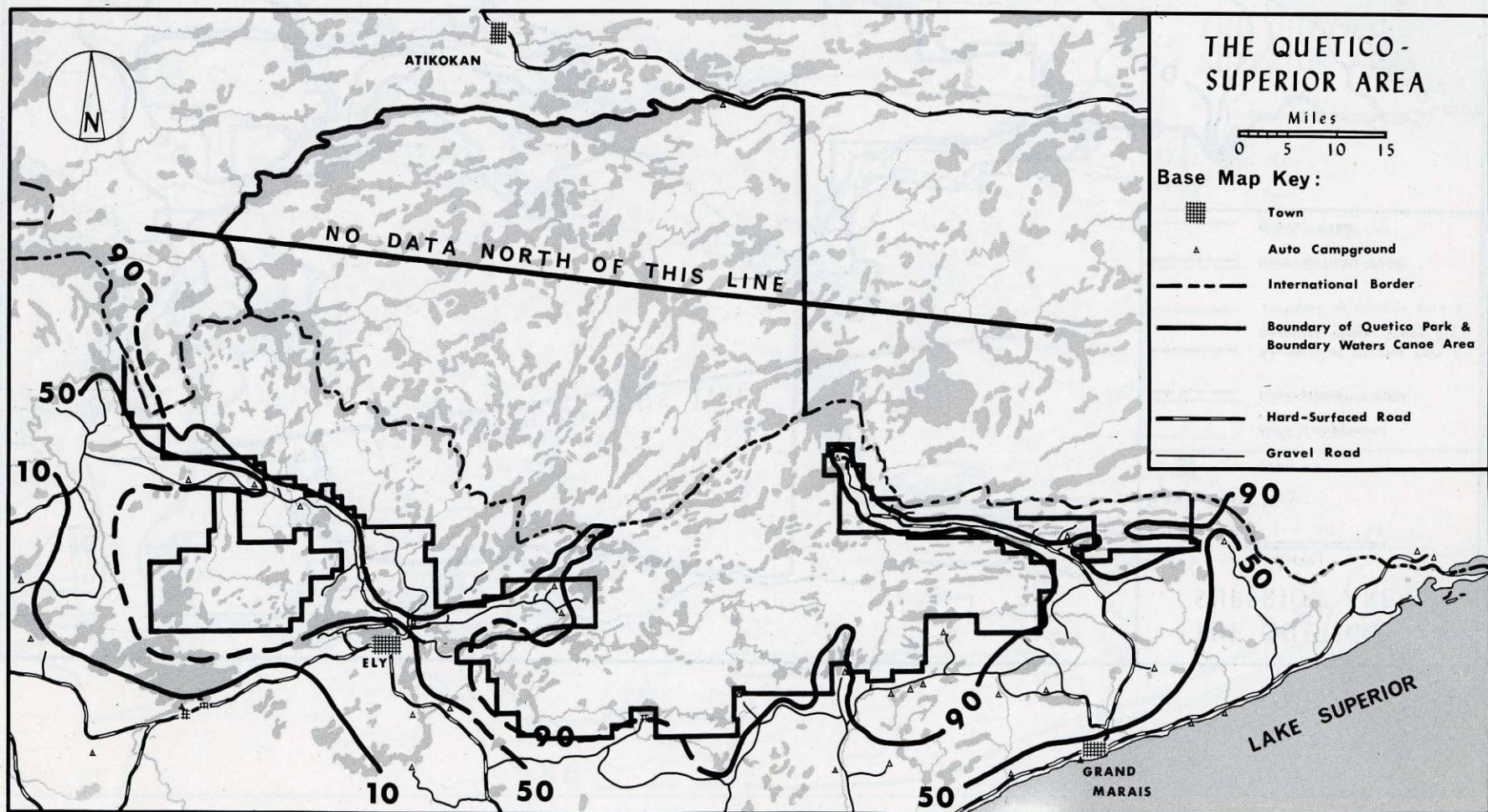


FIGURE 5. — The area considered “wilderness” by the auto campers. Definitions are the same as in figure 4.

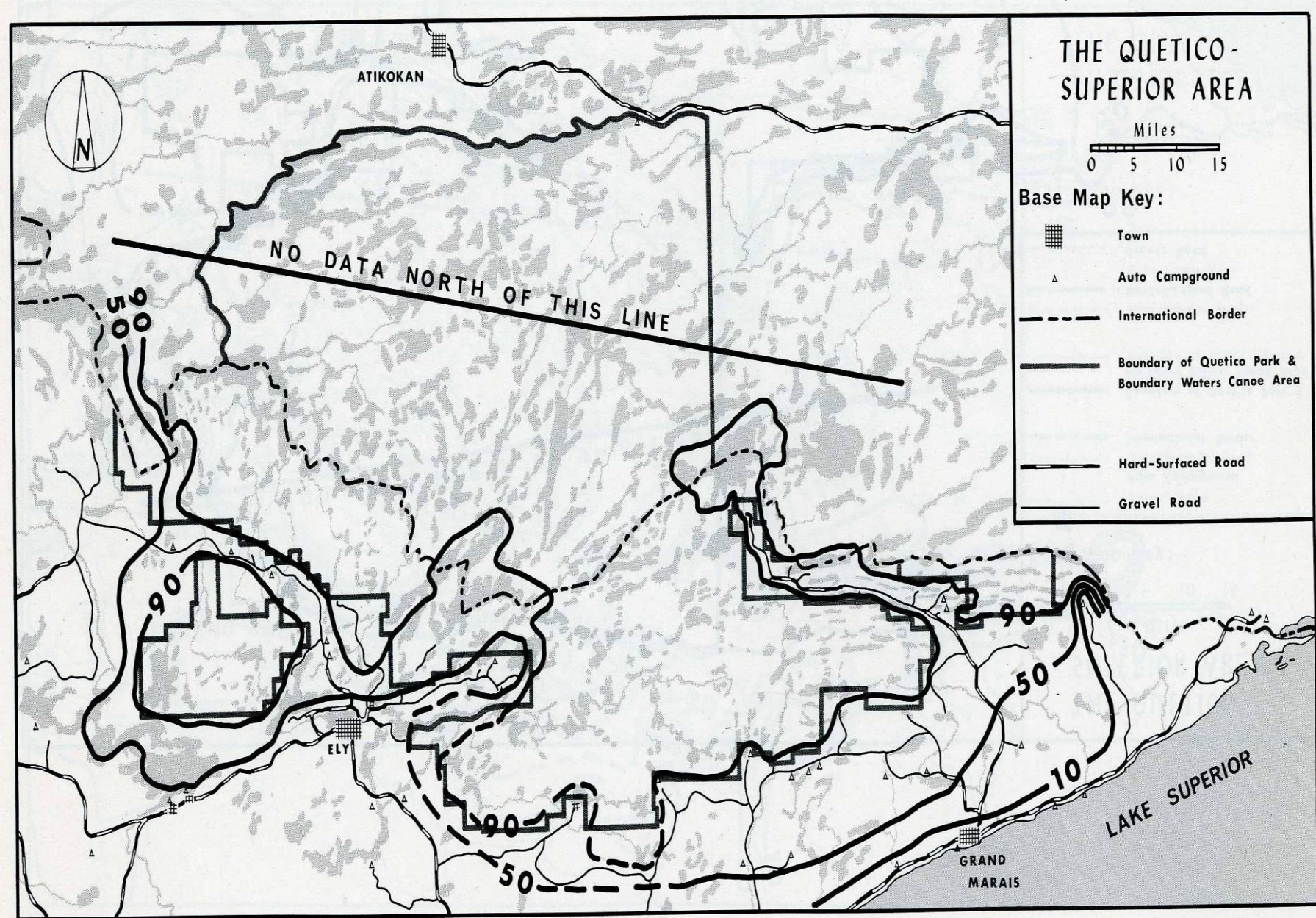


FIGURE 6. — The area considered “wilderness” by the boat campers. Definitions are the same as in figure 4. The map is based primarily on 1960 data, with some 1961 information.

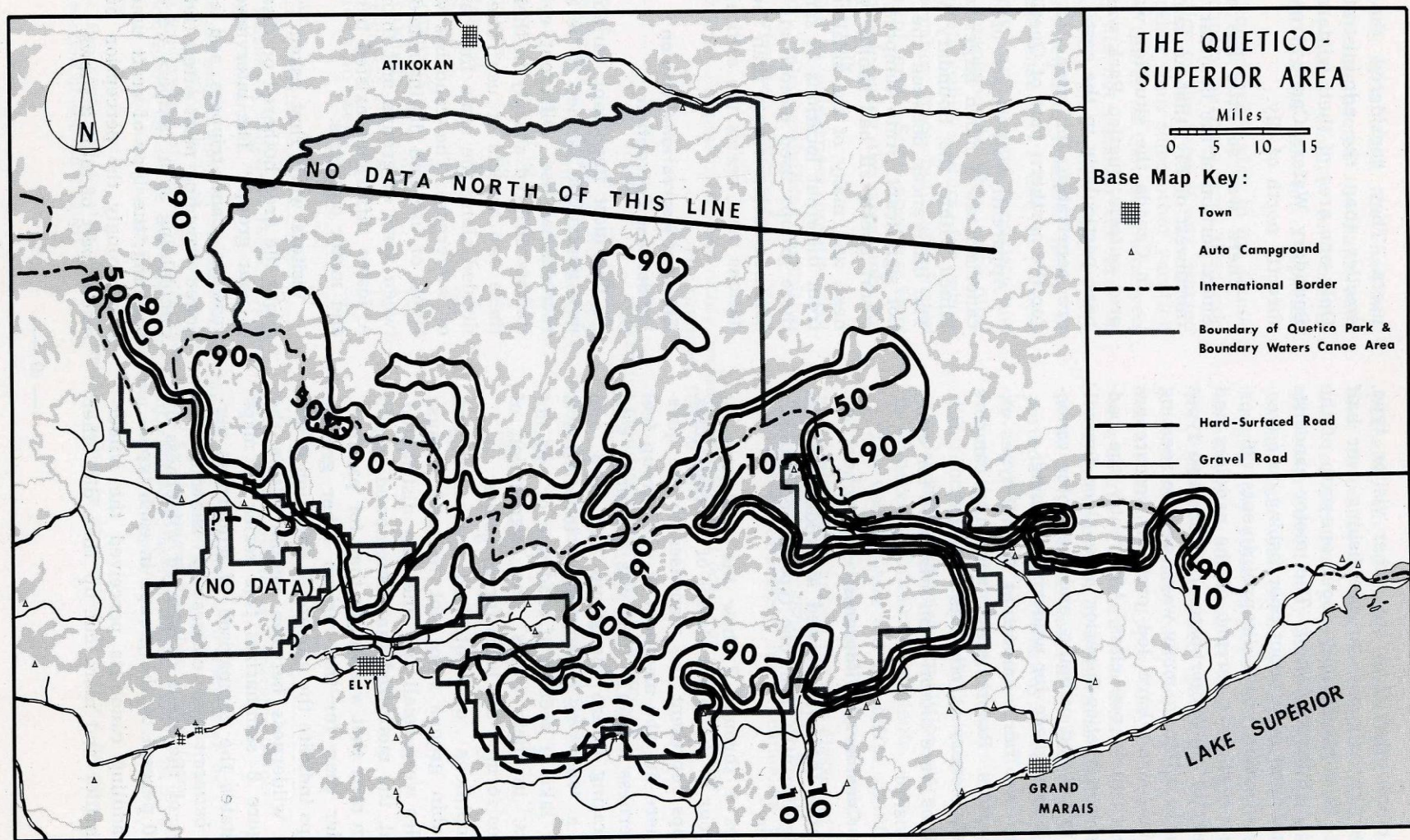


FIGURE 4. — The area considered "wilderness" by the paddling canoeists. The isoline values are the percentage of parties visiting each area which described that area as being "in the wilderness." The broken portions of the isolines indicate that data were lacking and subjective estimates were made. The map is based on 1960 data.

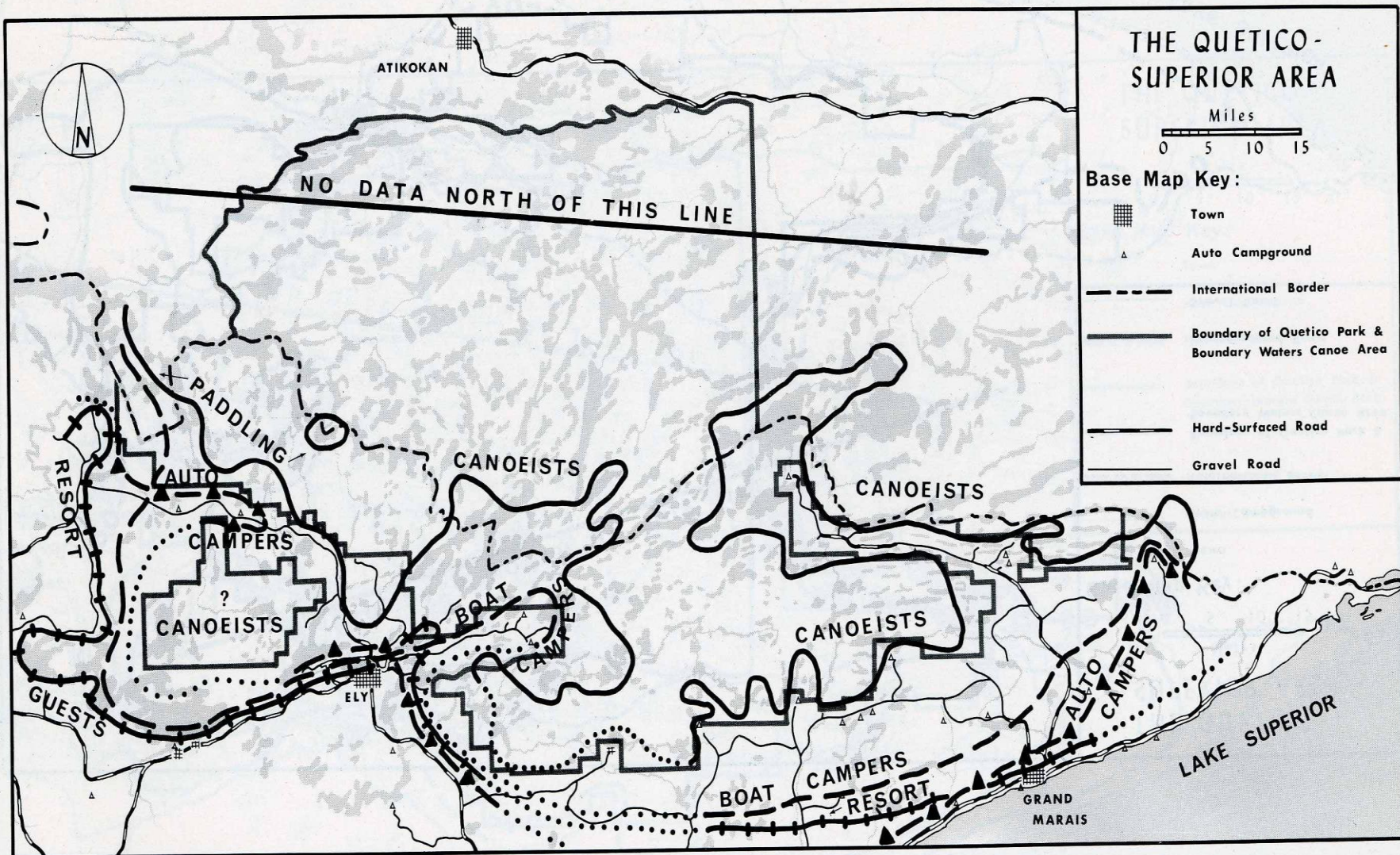


FIGURE 8. — The area considered “wilderness” by at least 50 percent of the visitors in each of the four major user types. The area in the interior, that is, away from the roads and generally to the north of the line for each user type, was rated as “wilderness” by 50 to 100 percent of the visitors of that type reaching the area. The dotted portions of the lines indicate that data were lacking and subjective estimates were made. Based on 1960 data, primarily.

Management of wilderness

- Wilderness is a function of landscape and the perception of the landscape
- The same place has different meanings to different people
- Management or protection of wilderness must consider the varying perception of the place and the resultant behavioral geography

Urban wilderness and safe nature

6. Middle and late twentieth-century values

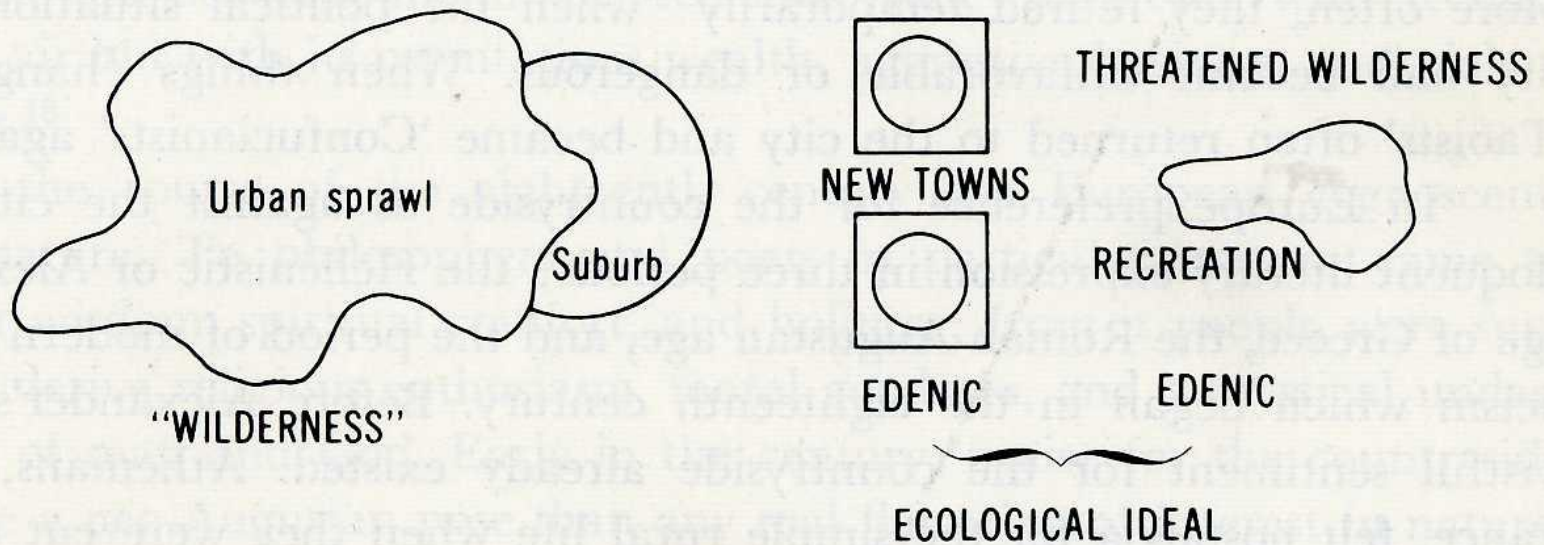


Figure 9 Continued.

the five major threats to wilderness

- *Overuse,*
- *fire suppression*
- *invasive species*
- *Pollution*
- *lack of public awareness*

SOURCES

- “The Recreational Capacity of the Quetioco-Superior Area” Robert C. Lucas 1964 Lake States Forest Experiment Station
- Topophilia Yi Fu Tuan Prentice Hall 1974