Three generations of McCormicks, the descendants of Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaping machine, held the deed to this area before Gordon McCormick willed the land to the U.S. Forest Service. McCormick Wilderness has recovered from the logging era that ended in the early 1900s. Today, you'll find a mixture of northern hardwoods and lowland conifers interspersed with small patches of towering white pine, Michigan's state tree.

Shredding the divide between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan, this region ranges from nearly level terrain to rocky cliffs. McCormick's water is what draws most visitors, with the Huron, Dead, Peshekee, and the Wild and Scenic Yellow Dog Rivers all have part of their headwaters within the wilderness. Many cascading waterfalls on the Yellow Dog make it unnavigable. The Yellow Dog is one of few Eastern rivers designated "Wild." Eighteen small lakes add sparkle to the landscape. Trout, pike, and bass live here, but only in small numbers due to the less-than-fertile waters.

The three-mile White Deer Lake Trail connects County Road 607 to White Deer Lake where the McCormick estate once stood. Remnants of old, unmaintained trails can sometimes be found, but the rest of the Wilderness is fairly rugged, isolated, unspoiled, and relatively difficult to access.

**What is Wilderness?**

"A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is recognized as an area where the earth and community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain...which is protected and managed to preserve its natural condition."

— The Wilderness Act of 1964

Wilderness is Congressionally designated public land that is managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 to "ensure an enduring resource of Wilderness for present and future generations." Wilderness areas are places where natural processes take precedent; and managed so that nature remains substantially unchanged by human use.