



Minnesota Works Progress Administration:
Writers Project Research Notes.

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Submitted by
Mrs. Agnette M. Lohn
Fosston, Minnesota.

Resd. 5/7/36
Narrative of Clearbrook Environs
N. W. Clearwater Co., Minnesota.

The village of Clearbrook is located on the Soo railroad and on U. S. Highway No. 92 leading north of Bagley. It has an elevation of 1339 feet and a population of 212. The soil is suitable for general farming and dairying. The cut-over lands are fenced for sheep pastures. Four-legged Lake east of Clearbrook has been put on the map because of early historic interest. Then in past years twin-city fishermen have come north when the season opens to take brown and speckled trout from the deep pools of Ruffee Brook which connects Lake Nio-gade. (1) Four-legged Lake in east central Clearwater County is named Nio-gade for an old Indian who lived there. Its outlet flows west into Ruffee Brook, called by the Indians four-legged creek, which flows north into the Clearwater river. Our name of this creek is in honor of Charles A. Ruffee, of Brainerd, who was appointed in 1874 by Governor Davis to make inquiries and report on "the condition of the several bands of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota", with becoming citizens of the state.

(1) Aborigines of Minnesota.

Northern Trout Stream

From Clearbrook on Trunk Highway No. 92 one goes straight north five miles and reaches Ruffee Brook which comes out of Four-legged Lake or Nio-gade, Indian named, and flows north into Clearwater river. Ruffee brook is spring fed and its cold pure water is ideal for trout. Along its entire course the brown water tumbles over white boulders and bright gravelly riffles and is lost in deep pools where the brown and speckled trout lurk. Often the 15 inch size are taken.

This lovely little brook meandering through the northern forest with an undergrowth of ground pine, ferns and red-stemmed dogwood has attracted fishermen from a distance. They find a roof tree with some farmer or pitch their tent on the bank of the stream. The hurrying little brook makes one think of mountain streams. Tramping along the wooded bank, casting for trout, gives one real pleasure. Trout fry are planted here annually.

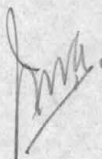
Clearwater Lake and River

North of Four-legged Lake or Nio-gade, a good country road leads north and east to Clearwater Lake which is a short distance east of Clearbrook. Apart from other northern lakes of silty and dark water, Clearwater Lake has a beauty all its own as has Clearwater River flowing out of it. The water is deep and of crystal clearness. The Ojibway Indians called the lake and river Ga-wakomitigweia which means Clearwater.

The surrounding region was heavily timbered and the great industry of pine lumbering was carried on in early days. Clearwater River was very important as logs were floated from Clearwater Lake down the river to its juncture with Red Lake River and down that river to the sawmills at Crookston in Western Polk County.

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Narrative of Gonvick
N. W. Clearwater Co.,
Minnesota.



Gonvick with a population of 292 is located on the Soo railroad and U. S. Highway No. 92. Having an altitude of 1287 feet, the summers are cool and bracing with long days of sunshine for growth and harvests. The soil of clay and stony loam is adapted to general agriculture and stock raising. The original wealth of the region consisted of great tracts of white and norway pine which were cut and sawed into lumber by the mills at Gonvick.

A few miles south of Gonvick over a graveled road, one reaches big Pine Lake known for its splendid duck hunting. Wall-eyed pike of good size are taken here, also large pickeral. Lost river flows through Pine Lake and outflows north^{west}.

Mysterious Lost River

Lost river flows north from Pine Lake to Winsor where it cuts through a morainic ridge and shortly is lost for several miles under a floating bog in a spruce swamp. From here the river emerged again and flowed west to join Clearwater river in Red Lake County. Engineers have opened a state ditch thru the swamp and now the river flows through a continuous channel. Today the mystery about Lost river is gone and the swamp reclaimed for agriculture.

Fanciful as the name, Lost river, are the names Starlight and Moonlight of two postoffices in Winsor township now discontinued. Over a difficult swampy stage route, these postoffices were in early days served by a stage route from Fosston about 50 miles away in Polk County.

Section
bl 4
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JMG
Shevlin, Clearwater Co.,
Area 1019 Sq. Mi.
North-central Minn.

Field Notes

Name of town: Shevlin, small village, situated on U. S. Highway no. 2 parallel with G. N. Railroad.

Transportation: Trucks, busses, railway.

Environs: Wooded with black spruce, jack-pine, tamarack, balsam fir, oak, poplar, birch and wild cherry trees.

Soil: Sandy and clay loam, swamp south of village.

Industries: Farming, dairying, sheep raising, cord-wood and pulp-wood cutting.

Assets: Public school and library, hotel and restaurant, lumber yard, gas filling stations, general stores, electric power line.

Elevation: 1457 ft.

Population: 228

Mrs. Agnette M. Lohn

Narrative of Field

Fosston, Minn.

Notes of Shevlin Environs

Clearwater Co., Minn.

Pulp-wood Industry in
Black Spruce Forest

Black spruce thrives best in cold muskegs or well-drained swamps in northern Minnesota. The tree has a straight trunk, dark scaly bark, drooping branches with bluish-green needles and small cones. The wood is soft and hellow-white in color and the pulp constitutes the chief ingredient in cheap paper.

The cutting of pulp-wood¹ furnishes lucrative occupation during idle winter months for farmers and unemployed. The spruce are felled, the branches trimmed off and the trunk cut into proper lengths which are piled in clearings. When market prices are best the pulp-wood is transported to the nearest paper mill and sold at good profits.

Collecting Spruce Gum

The minor industry of spruce gum² collecting is indulged in by the younger generation. Black spruce exudes a sticky fluid which hardens in chunks upon exposure to air. A piece of this chewed furnishes a wad of pinkish gum with the pure flavor of spruce. Ambitious lads harvest the gum in season.

1 & 2 Forest Trees of Minn. pamphlet 17, nov. 1930, U. of Minn.

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Narrative of Field

Fosston, Minn.

Notes of Shevlin Environs

Clearwater Co., Minn

Big Game Hunters

In November when the deer season opens big game hunters trek into the heavy timber in the vicinity of Shevlin. They live in rudely furnished shacks, stalking forth at dawn for a quick shot, and returning with the deer that furnishes venison steaks and pot-roasts. When the weather is too mild to keep the meat fresh, it is preserved by a method known to all skilled deer-hunters. After the meat is treated it is stored in clean canvas bags and brought home. The antlers are not forgotten or the hide which is to furnish warm buskskin coats and mocassins for the kiddies.

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State Editorial Copy
of Shevlin Narrative

Clearwater Co., Minn

The black spruce timber in the vicinity of Shevlin covers muskegs and sandy stretches. Black spruce furnishes occupation for the cutting of pulp-wood which is shipped to paper mills for the manufacture of cheap paper. Black spruce also yields a product that supplies us with a true-flavor spruce gum. The heavy timber around Shevlin is an excellent deer-hunting region.

Fosston, Minn.
Submitted by
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June
Bagley, Clearwater Co.,
Area 1019 Sq. Mi.
North-central Minn.

661
Field Notes

Name of town: Bagley, situated on U. S. Highway no. 2 and G. N. railroad.

Population: 885, city water, hotel and restaurants, mercantile and grocery stores.

Transportation: Railway, bus line and highway.

Resorts: Tourist camp on lake.

Industry: Agriculture, dairying, sheep raising, cord-wood cutting.

School: Public school and library.

Churches: Congregational, Lutheran and Methodist.

Hospital, New modern building under supervision of good doctors and nurses.

Elevation: 1446ft.

Topography: Soil light and sandy and crops affected by drouth.

Swampy stretch south of Bagley. Country wooded with tamarack, pine, spruce, balsam fir, oak, birch, cottonwood and poplar.

Adjoining the town is Lake Lomond with its tourist park and accomodations.

Mrs. Agnette Lohn

Fosston, Minn.

State Editorial Copy

of Bagley narrative

Clearwater Co. Minn

The timber and swamp region around Bagley furnishes good trapping of small fur-animals. About ten miles south of Bagley an Alaskan fox rancher established a fox farm and found it a profitable industry in connection with his general farming.

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Fosston, Minn.

Narrative of Field Notes
of Bagley Environs
Clearwater Co., Minn

Northern Muskegs

East of Bagley on a section of U.S. No. 2 near the Clearwater river is a stretch of muskeg which is a glorious riot of wild flowers as summer advances. In autumn the thornapple, sumac and highbush cranberry bushes splash crimson over the sere muskeg, and so the seasons proclaim their beauty to the passing motorist. Snow comes and the trapper follows imprints of the small animals, setting his traps and getting his catch. Truly the wide spaces offer pleasure and profit.

Where Silver Fox Frolic

Turn south at Bagley and follow the country road winding through meadows and clumps of pine streaked white with birch.

An Alaskan fox rancher finding that Northern Minnesota offered equal advantages in fox raising shipped his prize foxes there and built his fox yard. The pens are of wire netting sunk into the ground to prevent the foxes from burrowing their way out and high enough to prevent them from leaping over. In the wire pens are small wooden kennels to house the foxes. The feeding and drinking troughs are kept scrupulously clean as as not to contaminate food and drink. Using every precaution the fox farmer had never lost a fox through sickness.

Extra
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Narrative of Roy Lake
S. W. Clearwater Co.
Within White Earth Indian
Reservation, Minnesota.

West of Highway No. 92 at Itasca State Park, one may travel over graveled Highway No. 31 and reach Roy Lake with its park-like groves of birch, oak and ash, and its surrounding hardwood timber where once the big saws buzzed. The north shore of the lake has been developed. A tourist park with tables and benches offers a place for picnic spreads. Boats are available for fishing and boating. There is a bath house and bathing beach. Peeled log cabins have been built for private lease. A well stocked store provides for campers and visitors may buy lovely Indian bead work or other relics in the adjoining booths. In connection with the store is a rustic eating place where tourists are served good meals, lunches and drinks. There are many private summer homes with ample fireplaces for warmth and cheer in the northern Minnesota summer. The game warden and forest ranger cabins are stationed here.

At the end of a by path is a zoo of wild animals. Wolf cubs, raccoons and spotted fawns that had received injuries were placed there by the wardens who tended them until their injuries were healed. When turned into the wilds, these domiciled creatures are loath to go, so attached have they become to their benefactor.

On the south shore of the lake is a C. C. C. camp. The workers clear brush, build trails and roads, and help the rangers in fire prevention and control. They help conserve the wild flowers and wild things. They save beautiful clumps of white birches or a lovely mountain ash from being cut down when trails are built.

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Narrative of Roy Lake
S. W. Clearwater Co.
Within White Earth Indian
Reservation, Minnesota.

Out in the lake is a floating reef; formed of lake vegetation washed together by the waves. The reef is compact enough to hold its shape, but light enough to be set in motion by a strong breeze. It is an interesting and unusual sight to see this reef moving across the water to the cries of circling wildfowl disturbed from their nests.

On the northwest shore of the lake is an old lumber mill. Countless stumps and huge sawdust piles are mute evidence of the lumbering carried on there. Aromatic pine and spruce chips only are left of the huge rollways of logs and great piles of lumber.

This lovely lake has an Indian background. Although its surroundings has become modernized, we think of it as Indian country and weave fanciful legends around it. We leave with regret. Motoring west along the graveled Highway No. 31, we come to Mahanomen which is on the White Earth Indian Reservation. Here No. 31 intersects Highway No. 59 running south to Detroit Lakes and north to the boundary.

Submitted by
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Fosston, Minnesota.

Itasca State Park
to Waubun on No. 113
About words

Lakes Set in Evergreens

These gems of the Northland can be seen from No. 113 that brings you out of Itasca State Park and the White Earth State Forest to Waubun in the south of Mahnomon County. You follow the 16 foot graveled road west through the hilly timbered country about four miles, then as you drop down the trail you see a long narrow lake nestled in a valley. This is Lake of the Valley, known by the Indians as Bad Medicine Lake, 5 miles long. The Indians in the region live in log cabins. They hunt, fish and trap. At the north end of the lake is a small pine clad island, approachable by boats which are available for fishing. Northern pike, bass and pickeral are plentiful. A number of private cottages have been built on the wooded shores of this lovely lake.

Motoring on over the graveled road, you cross over an old logging railroad. The rails are gone, but the ties are there, sunk into the woodsy mold of the big timber that stretched west to Elbow Lake. As you reach the top of the hill, timbered with Norway pine, you glimpse the lake through the trees. On the elbow of the shore, you see a cluster of weathered shacks which was once an old Indian village. The stand of Norways is protected, as it was Indian property which lumber companies could not purchase. Lumbering was carried on extensively which is indicated by the submerged logs in the lake. In recent years these "dead heads" have been recovered from the lake bottom and sawed into saleable lumber by private concerns. Elbow Lake is so crystal-clear that the bottom is seen in fifteen feet of water. Good boats are available for fishing and boating.

Mrs. Agnette M. Lohn

Itasca State Park
to Waubun on No. 113

Black bass and wall-eyed pike are caught in numbers. There are no cottages for rent here, but a store furnishes provisions for campers. This lake is a fisherman's paradise.

Proceeding along the graveled road you reach Tulaby Lake where religious camp meetings are held in the buildings constructed for such use. Boats are available for boating and fishing. From Tulaby Lake the road turns north and westward it is bituminous treated to Waubun.

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State Editorial Copy
About words.

Lake of the Valley, Elbow Lake and Lake Tulaby with fine fishing and boating are reached by Highway No. 113. One sees fine stands of Norway pine, spruce left from the lumberman's axe, and an old logging railroad. On the shore of Elbow Lake are the weathered remains of an Indian village and away in the timber are the log shacks of Indians who hunt, fish and trap for a living.

Submitted by
Mrs. Agnette M. Lohn
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Narrative of the Rice
Lake Section, S. W.
Clearwater Co., Minn.
About words

How to Reach Rice Lake

At Bagley Highway no. 92 runs south to Itasca Park. The graveled road winds along lanes of rose briars, wild sweet peas and Indian Paint Brush, dipping into dales fragrant with white yarrow matted under sumac and hazel brush. We motor up slopes and stop on a hill to view the panorama of sky-painting spruce and noble pine. We drop into the valley again, climb a hill for another encompassing view, then down into the valley and cross Rice river which connects upper Rice Lake with the lower Rice Lake which is within the eastern boundary of the White Earth Indian reservation. The land around Rice Lake is marshy and in wet seasons has to be traversed on foot to reach the lake. The trip is worth it as it brings us into a country of virgin forest and Indian hunting grounds that are still in a primitive state.

Wild Rice Lure Water Fowl

Rice Lake is a vertible paradise for wild-fowl. Its marshy, reed-grown margins offer nesting, breeding and hiding places. In autumn when the wild rice ripens, great flocks of wild-fowl takes flight to the wild rice marshes of Rice Lake. It is not unusual to see hundreds of white geese, Canadian honkers, thousands of ducks and a scattering of white swans make their habitat until freeze-up and the southward flight.

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Narrative of the Rice
Lake Section, S. W.
Clearwater Co., Minn.

Rich Fur Country

The heavy growth of bullrushes, swamp grass and cattails along the marshy shores of Rice Lake furnish material for beavers and muskrats to build their hives which are seen in countless numbers. Wild rice supplies food to the water-loving animals, including the mink. Raccoon, red fox and ermine are trapped in numbers by the Indians.

Wild Rice Harvest

Wild rice or Indian rice of northern Minnesota grows in the shallow water in the miry places of Rice Lake. The plant has a culm about eight feet high with branching leaves and a large terminal cluster of male flowers with a spike of female flowers at the top. The flowers have six stamens. When ripe the seeds are about one inch long, slender and brown in color, and known as wild rice which is much used by the Indians and greatly relished by us as an addition to our wild duck dinners.

The Indians of the Rice Lake region gather annual harvests of wild rice for their own consumption and the commercial trade. When the grain is in the milk, the Indians go forth and tie it into bunches and cover it with a shield of bark to protect it from the blackbirds and other birds. When the wild rice

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Narrative of the Rice
Lake Section, S. W.
Clearwater Co., Minn.

has matured, towards the end of August, the Indians harvest the rice by beating it into some receptacle with a stick to shake off the kernels of rice. Sometimes the trip must be made in a canoe when the ripened grain is bent over the canoe and the wild rice beaten into it. The wild rice is brought to the homes of the Indians. A supply sufficient for a year's consumption is parched in a large kettle over a slow fire after which it is sacked for future use.

What remains of the annual harvest of wild rice is shipped to commercial centers where it is sold at high prices. Visitors come into the region to get a glimpse into the primitive occupation of the Indians and to buy a few pounds of wild rice for their family's use. Buyers come into the region at harvest time with loads of merchandise which they trade for wild rice that was in pioneer days known as "marsh rye" by the settlers and Indians.

Dam Across Rice River

On the west side of Rice Lake, a dam has been constructed at the outlet of Rice River to keep the water in Rice Lake at its usual level which is from one to five feet in depth. The work was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps. From the west end of Rice Lake a road leads through the woods and joins the county road. The Rice River is crossed by means of an old wooden bridge and one comes into the coniferous timber surrounding Roy Lake which is located near Highway No. 31 several miles east of Mahanomen.

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State Editorial Copy of
Rice Lake environs
Clearwater Co., Minn.

Rice Lake is known for its wild rice marshes which yield bountiful harvests for home consumption and the commercial trade. There is excellent waterfowl shooting and trapping of fur bearing animals in season. The construction of a dam at the outlet of Rice River keeps the lake at its level and thereby promotes the growth of wild rice and other food for wild fowl and fur bearing animals.

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to Waubun on No. 113
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to Waubun on No. 113

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White Earth State Forest
E. Clearwater & Mahnomen Co.
Area 4749 acres
About words.

The White Earth State Forest comprising 4749 acres ad-
joins Itasca State Park on the west, and is located in the east-
ern part of Clearwater and Mahnomen Counties. It was established
a state forest in the 1931 legislature and is under the supervis-
ion of the Department of Conservation.

(1) The area of the White Earth State Forest west of Itasca State
Park compromises a belt of moraine hills, knolls, and short
ridges, formed at stages of advancement and halt of the continen-
tal ice-sheet. The hilly deposits of glacial and modified drift
crossing Minnesota is named Itasca or Tenth moraine. The topo-
graphy of the area being so extremely rugged, it is not adapted
to agriculture, but has great possibilities for a timber produc-
ing region

(1) Library Division, Department of Education, St. Paul.

The jungle of hills and trees offer recreation if you
care to rough it afoot. There are trails that lead through conif-
erous forests where pine and spruce crowd so closely that no sun-
light comes in and the wind is heard only in the crowns above.
Under foot is the thick soft carpet of pine needles.

In the valleys and dips are glorious clumps of **birch** with
the white bark unpeeled and the gorgeous bittersweet left intact,
as no vandal comes into the protected state forest to destroy a
work of art. The woodland flowers are left to seed and propagate.
If you drop down into some moist shady hollow, you may be met with
the intensely sweet fragrance of the pink and white moccasin
flower, the State Flower of Minnesota, adopted by the legislature

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Fosston, Minnesota.

White Earth State Forest

in 1892 and chosen from among a thousand of other wild flowers. You climb up into tangles of juniper and brakes of balsam and cedar. You wind over hillside trails through thorn-apple and hazel bush, sumac, dogwood and wild currant, high-bush cranberry and blueberry bush in flower or fruit. You pass through jungles of wild cherry and plum trees, under stately maple and mountain ash. You have circuted through a part of the White Earth State Forest and have come out feeling the time well spent.

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State Editorial Copy
White Earth State Forest
E. Clearwater County
About words

The White Earth State Forest comprising 4749 acres adjoins Itasca State Park on the west. It was established as a State Forest in 1931. The area is rugged and densely timbered, having great possibilities as a timber producing region. The belt of ridges and knolls extending through the area and crossing Minnesota is named the Itasca or Tenth moraine.

Section 3
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John
Itasca State Park & Forest
Area 32,000 acres
S. E. Clearwater Co. Minn.
About words

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Dep.
Road to Itasca State Park

From U. S. Highway No. 2 at Bagley turn south on Highway No. 92 which is graveled, then bituminous treated as it nears the park. The road winds up and down through oceans of pine and spruce, birch, oak and poplar until it reaches the headwaters of the Mississippi at a height of 1467 feet above sea level. In the clearings of the timber are farm and pasture lands with herds of cattle and sheep. Outside the park limits is an airport. Several log cabins with fireplaces and a well stocked store afford accomodations for campers.

was
The Minnesota legislature established ^{*the*} Itasca State Park on ^{*and*} 35 sections of land granted by Congress in 1891. It has since been enlarged by Federal grants and the purchase of land by the State of ^{*to now include*} Minnesota. Itasca State Park and its forests cover an area of 32,000 acres of land and water, including Lake Itasca. It is the most popular vacation land in the state, having fine tourist accomodations for those who do not care to "rough it."

Douglas Lodge, in its stting of Norway Pines at the head of lovely Lake Itasca, invites one to stay awhile. Charming is the rustic veranda where one may rest and sip tea. To satisfy keen appetites there are fish and chicken dinners. Or one may pack a lunch and go on a launch ride around the shores of lovely Lake Itasca which branches out in three arms and has miles of shore line under evergreen slopes. Well furnished hotel rooms accomodate the over-night tourist. An early riser sees sunrise gold pines and spruce and glint over the crystal lake. A doe and her fawns come down to the shore to drink. Such sights linger in the consciousness and bring renewed joys in

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Itasca State Park

Among the complete range of tourist accommodations and attractions here
after years.

Other accommodations for tourists are a number of state owned buildings under private lease. These include a bath house above which is a museum with a fine collection of specimens of the Itasca Park's flora and fauna. There is an information bureau, a store and refreshment parlor, also concessions serving hamburger, soft drinks and coffee. Last year (1935) a number of log cabins were built for private lease.

At the end of the lake is a public picnic ground within a stand of Norway pine.
As one enters the park one comes to the state owned camp ground at the north end of the lake. There is a good supply of drinking water and stone fireplaces where tourists may cook their meals. In sight of Lake Itasca they may pitch their tents and enjoy outdoor living, fishing, swimming, hiking and boating at very small cost. Tables and benches supply rest and comfort.

A few miles further on along Highway No. 92 is the public picnic ground. The C. C. C. workers have built a stone and concrete wall along the highway adjoining the grounds which slope gently towards Lake Itasca. Stands of Norway pine lend distinction to the place. Birches throw shade over tables and benches. The ground is thickly bedded with pine needles which exudes an invigorating aroma. Where once an Indian campfire blazed are now modern ovens built of stone and concrete by the C. C. C. boys to safeguard against fire and supply the means for cooking meals. Where the Indians dreamed under the majestic Norways we may dream and be refreshed in body and mind.

Lake Itasca Today

Fed by countless springs and rivulets trickling into it,

Mrs. Agnette M. Lohn
Fosston, Minnesota.

Itasca State Park

Lake Itasca is the same today as it was a hundred years ago when first discovered. Like the Indians and early explorers, tourists are inspired by the mirror-clear Itasca, beautiful by day, alluring and mysterious when night crests it with stars and a golden moon. In Lake Itasca the Mississippi River has its source, 1467 feet above sea level. The stream is so small here that one may wade across it, but in its 2546 mile course to the Gulf of Mexico it gathers the water of a vast empire in its mighty flow.

Trails, lakes and Indian mounds

The Itasca State Park region embraces some of Minnesota's few remaining stands of virgin white and red pine timber. Numerous trails wind in and out through the untrammelled forest which gives refuge to wild life. Perchance his majesty the deer will stalk forth, or a spotted fawn dart across the path and a squirrel leap into an oak tree. These denizens of the wild add interest to the silent woods. Delicate and lovely wild flowers scatter beauty and fragrance in sun-filtered glades.

The Lind saddle trail was laid out and most of the money for its building donated by him while he was governor of Minnesota in 1900. Beginning at Douglas Lodge the trail circles through the timber for a distance of thirteen miles within sight of twenty eight lakes and ponds and ends again at Douglas Lodge. Some of the lakes seen from the trail are Elk, Gilfillan, Mary's and Desota. The last named is 101 feet above Lake Itasca and the height of land behind De Sota is 300 feet high. To see only this lovely lake is worth the trip. One can imagine Governor John Lind retreating there and recuperating from the affairs of state.

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Itasca State Park

Deer Park trail connects Douglas Lodge with De Sota lake by a woodsy trail which can be covered afoot or on horseback.

Eagle trail was built by the Boy Scout troops. The trail leads through a beautiful woodland from the southwest patrol cabins to De Sota lake. One can imagine the scouts lingering here for a fish-fry and biscuit-bake.

Bohall trail is merely a footpath beginning at the west arm of Lake Itasca and running two miles through the virgin timber to Bohall Lake and the Park Drive.

The Park Drive was mainly built for fire patrol of the north half of Itasca State Park. Motorists may pass over the one-way road through the big timber and see the beauties of this section of the park. Peacepipe Spring, limpid and cool, bubbles out of the sand on Lake Itasca's shore at the foot of a steep timbered hill. Lunch stands are maintained at the crest of the hill where one may have hot coffee or drinks made from cold water from the spring below. The name Peacepipe suggests the Indian with his pipe. ~~This~~ lovely spot is cool and fragrant with pine and flower scents and invite one to linger.

Indian mounds are scattered throughout the park. From a number of these mounds have been taken ^{many} ancient stone implements and ^{shards} pottery which have been sent to the State Historical Society and carefully preserved.

Fire Lookout Stations

Mantrap Lookout Station is located southeast of the park just outside its limits. Anchor Hill is another lookout station with its 100 foot steel tower. Visitors may climb the ladders for an encompassing view of the country through binoculars. There are ranger ^{commenced by Mr. Howard} ^{ascend this tower}

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Itasca State Park

stations with every equipment for fire-fighting. During dry seasons when the timber is in an inflammable state, every precaution is taken to prevent fires from starting. The lookout towers are manned and trucks and men are in readiness to go to the fire the minute the tower-men sight it. Telephone communications are always available to give signals of danger.

Value of Conservation

The C. C. C. furnish a reliable crew of fire fighters that have saved much valuable timber, homes and buildings. C. C. C. camps are scattered throughout Itasca State Park. Their activities in conservation insures good hunting and fishing for the present and future generations. The boys protect and minister to injured wild animals, often caring for the young animals until full grown. Under good leadership the C. C. C. camps foster love and protection of our forests, birds and wild animals. Experiences gained in the outdoor land are never forgotten and may be the turning point in a boy's life for better things and good citizenship. The trails they clear through the dense timber may be the road to safety for animals and humans. Taking out trees allows the sunlight to come in and vegetation to grow and supply food for the forest animals. The trails may be a short cut to a fire or to reach a telephone in time of need.

Keep Our Forests Green

This is the warning posted by Uncle Sam throughout our timberland. Tourists should handle with caution the lighted match and burning cigarette stub, lest a spark start a blaze and destroy our beautiful trees and the wild things that make life so enjoyable. Only by the fullest public co-operation can fires be controlled.

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Discovery of the Source of the Mississippi River (1)

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft was one of the first pioneers Americans to be interested in mineralogy and geology. In 1817 he made his first trip to the Mississippi valley to explore its geology, geography and general ethnology. The collections he brought back and the reports he published brought him recognition. In 1820 when General Cass made his exploring trip to find the source of the Great River, Schoolcraft received the appointment as geologist and mineralogist. On this trip he became greatly interested in the Indians.

Happy and contented they dwelt amid the the virgin forests until uprisings came between the tribes. The unsettled conditions between the Sioux and the Chippewas caused President Monroe to Appoint Henry Rowe Schoolcraft as Indian commissioner in the northwest.

Early in 1830 found Schoolcraft in the Indian service. He was authorized to lead an expedition into the upper Mississippi river region and endeavor to promote peace between the Sioux and the Chippewas, also to gather data about these tribes. Another object was to search for the actual source of the Mississippi river which other explorers had failed to find. An interpreter and military escort consisting of 10 soldiers under Lieutenant James Allen was provided. The party, thirty in number, started forth into the untrammelled forest. Here was opportunity to study natural history, habits and language of Indian tribes and other ethnological groups. On all these expeditions, Schoolcraft searched for the true source of the Mississippi.

In the year 1832 Schoolcraft's party set out over a difficult route through the wilderness, finally arriving at Cass Lake from which they traveled by water-route in canoes with frequent portages.

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Itasca State Park

After a long and dangerous journey they reached Lake Itasca by way of the small stream which they found to be the beginning of the mighty Mississippi river.

The little party in five small canoes embarked upon Lake Itasca sunk amid steep wooded hills. The crystal-bright water reflected their own images. They saw red deer drinking in the margin and waterfowl flying above. An exhilaration of spirit came over the men at the thought that they had reached the goal of their hopes and toil, and had found the source of the Great River. After a few hours rest they canoed across the water to an island.

(1) Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association
Schoolcraft Island (2)

The island was named Schoolcraft Island in honor of their leader. The party made camp. From there Schoolcraft explored the surrounding region and got into communication with the Indians. He called a council of the Chippewas. The chief presented the war club and pipe as a token of friendship. Schoolcraft's promise to the Chippewas was the Friendship Dance. Before the explorers left the island they erected a flag staff and hoisted the stars and stripes. Taking specimens of forest growth, they embarked on their canoe journey down the Mississippi river over rapids and across portages until they reached Cass Lake, from where they continued on their expedition.

The discovery of the the source of the Mississippi river by Schoolcraft made Lake Itasca known to the world. Then came precise charting of the Itasca region which required time and skill. Schoolcraft remained on the frontier until 1841, then devoted the remainder of his life to the Indian cause. He married a beautiful Indian girl. Schoolcraft died in 1864.

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Itasca State Park

The Chippewa treaty of 1855 opened for legitimate purchase great pine regions about the headwaters of the Mississippi river as fast as surveys could be extended. In 1891 Itasca State Park was established by the Minnesota legislature. This procedure forever settled the question of the source of the Mississippi river which had puzzled explorers over a century.

(2) Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association.

Commemoration of Lake Itasca's Discovery (3)

July 13, 1932 the first celebration and commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Itasca as the source of the Mississippi river by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft took place. Multitudes of people from all over the middle west attended the successive pageants which represented the early historical happenings, and were enacted through the courtesy of the State Conservation Commission.

We sit on the slope under the majestic Norways and watch the pageant enacted below on the sandy shore of Lake Itasca out of which flows the Mississippi river, a stream so small here that one may wade across it. As the scenes of the pageant unfold, the Indians live again, and explorer and fur trader are made real in the vital drama depicted.

(3) Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association.

Indian Legends (4)

Out of the lore of the Indian race have come many sweet melodies and one legend in particular which is closely associated with beautiful Lake Itasca and how it was named.

Legendary: Nanabozho, or Hiawatha, the great mythical wonder-worker of the Algonquin Indians,--to which radical family the Chippewa or Ojibways belong--had a beautiful daughter whose name was Itasca.

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Itasca State Park

Although the legend is silent on the subject, it is hoped in the interest of monogamy that Itasca's mother was the ancient arrow-maker's daughter, Minnehaha. At any rate, Itasca lived with her father in his lodge. She was wooed fiercely and impetuously by Chebiabo, the ruler of the lower regions, who governed the spirits of the dead. Itasca, however, had no desire to leave this fair earth for the region of darkness, even to be the bride and consort of Chebiabo, and she plainly told him so. Chebiabo, however, was not to be denied and finally in rage at Itasca's continued refusal, amid fierce shaking of the hills, as if by earthquake, and in the violence of a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, he bore his unwilling bride below the earth, and the upheaval of the earthquake left the hills as one may see them today; while Itasca's tears, as she still weeps and mourns for the upper world, are the springs and rivulets which trickle to the lake and form the ultimate source of the Mississippi river.

(4) Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association.

Submitted by
Mrs. Agnette M. Lohn
Fosston, Minnesota.

State Editorial Copy
Itasca State Park
S. E. Clearwater Co.
About words.

Itasca State Park was established by the Minnesota legislature in 1891 on 35 sections of land granted by Congress. It has since been enlarged by Federal grants and the purchase of land by the state, and now covers an area of 32,000 acres of land and water, including Lake Itasca. It is a popular vacation land.

Douglas Lodge is widely known as a summer esort. Other accomodations for tourists are a number of state-owned buildings, including a bathhouse, information bureau, refreshment parlor and store, lunch, coffee and soft drink stands. There is a public picnic ground with a well, stone fireplaces for cooking, tables and benches. A tourist park offers splendid service for campers. Surrounding lakes may be reached over trails leading through virgin timber of Norway pine and desiduous trees. Springs are numerous. Wild life being protected by law, abounds. Boats are available for boating and fishing. By launch the historic Schoolcraft Island may be reached and all of beautiful Lake Itasca seen, trailing around its irregular shore line.

CLEARWATER COUNTY

Clearwater County, in northwestern Minnesota, is situated in the midst of the Ten Thousand Lakes region, adjoining the famed Paul Bunyan Playground of the Northwest. Its chief agricultural pursuit is dairying, more than one-third of the total farm income coming from creamery products. Prevailing cattle are the dairy type - Holsteins in the north and Guernseys in the central and southern parts.

In the early settlement days, the county's main industry was lumbering, but with depletion of the native timber the industry declined until agriculture became first in importance, concentrated upon feed crops and livestock.

Principal crops at present are the forage grasses, legumes, and grain for feed. Leading cash crops are potatoes and wheat, the acreage of which is increasing steadily each year. Alfalfa is being grown successfully, the acreage having increased from 6,704 acres in 1929 to 10,419 acres in 1935, a gain of 36 percent. Less than 1 percent of the corn raised is harvested for grain because of the short season.

Dairying is being developed rapidly. Within the county are 6 creameries, all co-operative. The nearest cheese factory

is at Brooks in Red Lake County. In 1935, 1,456,758 pounds of butter were manufactured in the county, valued at \$388,872.27, as compared with 360,769 pounds in 1920, valued at \$200,963.00; and 1,395,543 pounds in 1928, valued at \$640,846.13. An average price of 27 cents per pound was received for butter in 1935.

Butterfat sold in the milk and cream in 1935 was valued at \$2,646.63. Milk totaling 5,589,397 gallons was produced in 1935, as compared with 5,194,759 gallons in 1930.

OPPORTUNITIES Agricultural opportunities in Clearwater county are favorable, particularly for the dairy industry. Soil and climate are especially adapted to the raising of small grains for the necessary fodder, and market centers for produce are conveniently located. The large tourist trade has resulted in an exceptionally good market for dairy products during the summer months.

This county has experienced a consistent growth in farm properties. In the five year period from 1930-1935 approximately 419 new farms have been opened in the county. At the same time, a trend has been toward a decreased average acreage, from 155.6 in 1930 to 144.3 in 1935. This does not mean however, that the increase in total farms has been entirely due to a re-proportioning of old properties. Total portion of land in farms reveals a 43,521 acre gain during the five year period. This is a 14 percent increase for the county, as contrasted to a State average increase of only 6 percent.

PHYSICAL
SETTING

Clearwater county, about 200 miles northwest of Twin Cities and 140 miles west of Duluth, is in the midst of the northern lake and park region. Beautiful Itasca

State Park, the first state park in Minnesota, opened to the public in 1876, is largely within its boundaries to the southeast. Lake Itasca has long been famous as the reputed origin of the Mississippi River, but more lately Hernando De Soto, also within the park, has become known as the ultimate source of America's mightiest river. Itasca Park has an area of nearly 32,000 acres, and contains more than 300 lakes where fish are abundant. A State Forestry school affiliated with the University of Minnesota, is also located here.

The county is bordered on the west by Pennington, Polk, and Mahnomen counties; to the north and east by Beltrami, and on the south by Becker County. To the north it extends into the Red Lake Indian Reservation, and southwest into the White Earth Reservation. About one-quarter of the county at its northern end is within the ancient limits of glacial Lake Agassiz.

Topography

Area of the county is 1,044.83 square miles, or 652,150 acres, of which 42.5 percent is in farms. The water area is 17,891 acres, but total territory covered by swamps, lakes, and small ponds is 153,600 acres, or 23.5 percent of the county.

Surface of the land is undulating, the greater portion being covered with timber, such as second growth pine, poplar, birch, tamarack, ash, spruce, cedar, maple and oak. Altitude of Gonvick in the northern part of the county is 1454 feet above sea level, and Itasca State Park in the southern part is 1500 feet. Average elevation of the county, however, is 1250 feet.

Drainage

The county is drained by the Mississippi, Red Lake, Clearwater and Wild Rice Rivers. These streams all find their sources within the boundaries of the county, and with the exception of the Mississippi, drain northward into the Hudson Bay.

That portion of Clearwater county within the limits of glacial Lake Agassiz includes a large proportion of undrained swamp land. For a few miles around the extreme edge of this area, a sandy to gravelly loam predominates, with soil of variable constitution and slight depth. Farther out is a general coating of peat over a clayey glacial deposit, with patches of sand and gravel, as in nearby Pennington county adjoining it to the west.

Soil

The soil varies from a black loam with a gray subsoil to a sandy loam mixed with clay, but there is everywhere a thick top soil of vegetable mold or peat. Lightest soils are found in the old lake beds and lines of ancient glacial drainage, consisting largely of sand and fine gravel with only a slight amount of loam. The rolling uplands usually have a considerable mixture of loam with the sand and gravel, which gives them a somewhat higher degree of fertility than the glacial plains and beaches. Portions of the uplands are greatly interrupted by small swamps and basins which render cultivation of the land rather difficult. In consequence only a relatively small proportion has been brought under cultivation. The wet lands of the northern portion of the county lie largely in the Red Lake Reservation, and outside the Reservation are sparsely settled. This area needs considerable ditching to render it tillable. Clayey regions which constitute about three-eighths of the county have high productive soils, but are not all improved.

Climate and Rainfall

The climate is cold and dry in winter; the summers are warm, but short. More than three-fourths of the precipitation it received during the spring and summer months. The length of the frost free season averages 125 days. Prevailing winds are northwesterly and have medium velocity.

Clearwater County

6

CLIMATIC RECORD

(— yrs)

MONTHS:	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOWNS												
Itasca												
StatePk.												
(alt.1500)												
Tempera-												
ture-Fah-												
renheit.	3.3 ^o	9.1 ^o	21.8 ^o	40.1 ^o	51.8 ^o	61.4 ^o	66.1 ^o	63.0 ^o	54.9 ^o	42.4 ^o	27.8 ^o	11.9 ^o
Precipi-												
tation												
in inch-												
es.	.66	.61	.86	1.78	2.98	4.01	2.98	3.85	2.49	1.98	.97	.83

Annual Temperature 37.8 degrees x

Annual Precipitation 24.00 inches x

SETTLEMENT
AND RACIAL
ORIGINS

Clearwater county was early visited by intrepid explorers seeking to determine the source of the Mississippi. Numerous lakes were designated and disputes were frequent. Among the famous explorers to the headwater of the Mississippi were William Morrison, Henry R. Schoolcraft, and Jean Nicollet. Morrison claimed to have visited Lake Itasca in 1804, but Schoolcraft in 1832 was the first on record to visit Itasca and declare it the source. J. V. Brower with an exploring party representing the Minnesota Historical Society surveyed the region in 1889, establishing Lake Hernando De Soto as the ultimate seepage and source of the Mississippi.

The county received its name from Clearwater River and a lake by the same name within its area. Lumbering was formerly an extensive industry, logs being floated into Clearwater Lake and thence into the Red River and to the saw mills at Crookston. The Red Lake Trail went through this county, coming up from the White Earth agency. First settlers were lumbermen, and agricultural immigration did not begin extensively until after 1900. The farmers today are mostly second and third generation Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Germans.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION
AND SUBDIVISIONS

Clearwater county was organized, December 20, 1902, with the county seat at Bagley. Residents in the western part of Beltrami county, from which Clearwater was detached, thought that the county was too large. A large proportion of Beltrami county's rural population lived in the western portion where the best soil was found. The residents here wanted this section organized into a new county. After several meetings and a general election the proposition carried by a

large majority.

Beltrami county, however, did not willingly consent to the division. Many court hearings ensued, and the fate of Clearwater county was for a long time undecided. The dispute was not entirely settled until May, 1903, when the State Supreme Court rendered a decision legally organizing the new unit.

Urban development is limited to five incorporated villages. Bagley, the county seat, is a thriving community with schools, churches, a small hospital, and the usual industrial enterprises. Principal occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, lumbering, and small manufacturing. The county is subdivided into 21 townships. They are Hangaard, Winsor, Greenwood, Clover, Falk, La Prairie, Pine Lake, Leon, Sinclair, Eddy, Holst, Dudley, Popple, Copley, Shevlin, Nora, Moose Creek, Minerva, Bear Creek, Rice, and Itasca.

Clearwater county's farm population numbered 7,852 persons, living on 1,919 farms in 193~~6~~⁵, as compared with 7,053 persons living on 1,500 farms in the county in 1930 - an increase of about 800 farm residents during the five-year period. The farmers are mostly second and third generation Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Germans.

Total population of the county according to the latest, 1930 census was 9,546. Growth was from 6,870 in 1910 to 8,569 in 1920. All of the villages show a definite increase in population. Census figures for the villages are: Bagley, 885; Clearbrook, 401; Gonvick, 292; Shevlin, 228; and Leonard, 109.

TAXES

Although the average tax rate in Clearwater county has increased from 79.41 mills in 1931 to 103.50 mills in 1935, this rise has been more than offset by reductions

in valuation, with the result that the total taxes paid by the residents of the county have decreased more than 33 percent.

In 1931 with a total valuation of \$3,567,721, the levy was designed to yield \$284,787; by 1935 the valuation of had been reduced to \$1,814,344. and the levy to \$189,480 - an annual saving of \$95,307.

Indebtedness and Delinquency

On January 1, 1936, the total net debt of the county was \$207,774, but total debt of county and all subdivisions was \$367,171.58. This represents a per capita debt of \$38.46. Ratio of debt to taxable values was 20.24 percent.

Taxes uncollected in 1934 amounted to \$85,000, or about 41.8 percent of the levy. Total assessments uncollected Jan. 1, 1936 had reached the sum of \$703,098, or about three years of unpaid taxes. Accumulated tax delinquencies have mounted steadily since 1929, when the aggregate was \$292,581.

MARKETS AND TRADE CENTERS

Chief trade centers serving the county are Bagley; Bemidji in Beltrami county; Detroit Lakes in Becker county; and Fargo - Moorhead. Terminal markets are Duluth and Superior.

Livestock Shipping Associations are located at Bagley, Gonvick, Shevlin, and Clearbrook; potato and produce associations at Bagley, Clearbrook, Leonard, and Gonvick; and grain elevators at Bagley, Clearbrook, and Gonvick, although grain shipments are light. The farmers operate a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a casket cooperative association, and two cooperative oil com-

Cooperatives

panies. Poultry and eggs are marketed at produce stations, local stores, and creameries. Resorts and summer homes afford markets for a large percentage of the dairy products.

Following are the creameries in Clearwater county:

Bagley Coop. Creamery Co.	-----	Bagley
Clearbrook Coop. "	" -----	Clearbrook
Eddy Coop. "	Assn.-----	Clearbrook
Farmers Coop. "	" -----	Shevlin.
Gonvick "	Cry. Assn.-----	Gonvick
Leonard Coop. Creamery Assn.	---	Leonard

TRANSPORTATION One Federal highway (US 2) and three State highways (Nos. 31, 89, and 92) traverse the county. Graveled county roads in good condition make most parts of the county accessible by motor, while numerous lake resort developments are also provided with all-weather roads.

Two railroads serve the county (the Great Northern and the Soo), and Greyhound bus lines ^{or} as connecting units reach all the principal villages.

SOCIAL INSTI- Churches
TUTIONS AND
AGENCIES

Of four religious denominations represented in the county, the greater number of the fifteen churches are Lutheran and Congregational.

Schools

For the year 1935-36 there were 65 school districts and 69 school buildings which average about three to a township. In 1935, Clearwater county had 1,427 rural pupils and 878 graded, elementary, and high school pupils, instructed by 69 and 35 teachers respectively.

According to the latest census of three largest villages, Bagley had a consolidated school with 7 teachers and 296 pupils in the elementary grades and 9 teachers and 187 pupils in high school. A consolidated school at Clearbrook has 3 teachers and 105 pupils in the elementary and 6 teachers and 133 pupils in the high school department; Gonvick has respectively 2 teachers and 52 pupils, and 5 teachers and 107 pupils.

Clearwater county residents are also within access of Bemidji State Teacher's college, just a few miles to the east in Beltrami County.

Recreational Facilities

Tourist trade comprises one of the county's main resources. Itasca State Park attracts thousands yearly. It is accessible from the south and east by US 71, which skirts the park's eastern edge. State 92 traverses the tract and borders Lake Itasca. The reserve embraces many lakes of great beauty. Some of the state's few remaining stands of virgin white and Norway pine are found in the park. For many years a game refuge, it now contains an abundance of wild life, including elk, deer, bear, beaver, and raccoon. Indian mounds and beaver dams are of interest to visitors, and many native animals are held in captivity for show purposes.

Tourist accommodations include Douglas Lodge at the south end of Lake Itasca; Itasca Park Lodge, located among beautiful pines near the bank of Mary Creek; and many individual log cabins. A completely equipped, state-owned public camping grounds is at the north end of the lake. Also prominent is a natural amphitheatre with pageant ground facilities. Bridle paths and foot

trails within the Park have made outlying areas accessible to the nature lover.

Located immediately west of and adjoining Itasca State Park is the White Earth State Forest consisting of 4,749 acres. This is an area of extremely rugged topography almost entirely unsuited for agricultural purposes but very well adapted to timber production.

FAIR A County Fair sponsored by the Clearwater County Agricultural Society is slated annually at Bagley in August.

FARM INCOME Farm income of the county from all products in 1929, according to the 1930 census, was \$1,848,895.00, divided as follows:

CIRCLE GRAPH	Dairy and Livestock Products.....	\$780,744	42.3	percent
	Crops.....	344,575	18.6	"
	Farm Products Used.....	323,406	17.5	"
	Livestock (sold or traded).....	322,808	17.5	"
	Forest Products.....	77,362	4.1	"
		<u>\$1,848,895</u>	<u>100.0</u>	percent

From these figures it will be seen that dairying is the largest single source of income. Crops, second in importance, contributed less than half the income traceable to livestock and dairy products. Livestock sold or traded ranked third in production, while products used by families themselves contributed 17.5 percent of the total income. Income from forest products, 4.1 percent, is a comparatively high ratio.

CENSUS REPORTS The average full and true value per acre of land in this county as established by the tax commission has been on a steady decline since 1921. In 1910 the land was valued

at \$15 per acre; in 1920, \$43; in 1925, \$41; and in 1930, \$29 per acre. Average sale price of real estate in 1933 was \$16 per acre, and present valuation has further declined to \$11.19 per acre. Land values of farm properties, of course, range somewhat higher than this, (see census statistics, following) in 1935 averaging \$18.63 per acre.

A statistically average farm in the county, based on the 1935 figures, would cover 144.3 acres and be valued at \$2,688, a decrease in valuation of 43 percent since 1930. Its barns would house 11 head of cattle of which 8 would be dairy stock more than one year old, and a flock of chickens numbering 44, over 3 months old. On every third such farm would be a flock of sheep numbering approximately 29 head.

The productive acreage on this average farm would be divided among the principal staples as follows: oats, 42 percent; wheat, 15 percent; barley, 11 percent; corn, 10 percent, of which less than 1 percent would be harvested for grain; potatoes, 8 percent; flax, 8 percent; mixed grains, 4 percent; and rye, 2 percent. A substantial proportion of pasture would be timbered, considerable acreage would be devoted to forage crops, and the remainder of the farm would be given over to vegetables and fruits.

Outlook

In the last decade Clearwater County along with the rest of Minnesota has witnessed a general decline of farm incomes and a depreciation in farm values. Today, however, a more optimistic trend is noted.

Situated in the heart of the lakes region and catering to admirers of Itasca State Park, Clearwater County is apt to benefit more and more from tourist trade. The northlands of Minnesota are becoming increasingly vacation - conscious; and as the source of America's famous Father of Waters, Itasca park will naturally be much publicized.

Dairying today contributes over one third of the county's income, as contrasted to a state average of only 27.8 percent. Yet less than half the total area is in farms. Lumbering has, of course, declined, but forest products yet account for 4.1 percent of the income, a figure more than five times the state average. With an increasing awareness of conservation problems, reforestation may well become an important consideration in further development. All these factors are basis for confidence in predicting the future of Clearwater County.

CLEARWATER COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Population, 1930 (county).....9,546
Area.....1,044.83 square miles.....652,160 acres
Water Area.....17,891.77 "

County Seat - Bagley

Farm Development

Number of farms, 1935.....1,919 farms
Land in farms.....42.5 percent of total area or.....276,873 acres
Average size of farms.....144.3 "

Farm Values

Average value per farm - 1935.....\$2,688.00
" " " " 1930.....4,701.00
Average value per acre - 1935.....18.63
" " " " 1930.....30.22

The Tax Picture

Total Taxable Value (1935).....\$1,814,344.00
Total General Tax Levy (1935).....189,480.00
Average Tax Rate (1935).....103.50 mills

Total Debt of County & Subdivisions (1935).....\$ 367,171.58
Per capita debt.....38.46
Total Debt of County only.....207,774.00
County Bonds (1935).....88,824.02
The total debt of County and Subdivisions was 20.24 percent of the
tax value.

Tenancy and Mortgage Debt

Farm Mortgage Debt, 1930 (farms operated by owners)..\$1, 112,079.00
Of farms operated by owners, 59.2 percent were mortgaged in 1930.
Tenants occupied 23.9 percent of the farms in 1935.

CLEARWATER COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Farm Income - 1930

Total Farm Income.....\$1,848,895.00

Source of Income:

Dairy and livestock products.....	42.3	percent
Crops.....	18.6	"
Farm Products Used.....	17.5	"
Livestock (sold or traded).....	17.5	"
Forest Products.....	4.1	"

Livestock Holdings
1935

Horses.....1,355 farms reported 4,023 animals - all ages.
Mules and mule colts 37 " " 83 " " "
Cattle and calves ... 1,603 farms reported 18,252 animals all ages.
(Approximately 4,000 increase over 1930)
Sheep and lambs..... 517 farms reported 14,838 animals all ages.
Swine.....848 farms reported 2,081 animals all ages.
(Approximately 400 increase over 1930)

The 1935 U. S. Crop Census

Oats.....	1011	farms reported	14,811	acres	-	449,337	bu.
Wheat.....	683	"	"	5,581	"	-	99,621 bu.
Barley.....	502	"	"	3,994	"	-	95,270 "
Flax.....	316	"	"	3,126	"		19,835 " .
Mixed Grains.....	108	"	"	1,437	"		43,137 " .
Rye.....	70	"	"	737	"		9,541 " .
All Hay & Sorghum for							
Forage				51,349	"		44,553 tons.
Corn for all Purposes	585	"	"	3,656	"		
Irish Potatoes	1301	"	"	3,189	"		184,570 bu.
Corn for Grain.....	30	"	"	180	"		6,074 bu.