



Minnesota Works Progress Administration:
Writers Project Research Notes.

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MINNESOTA RECREATION GUIDE

(Editorial Notes)

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Numbered Pages - 49

Full pages of typing - 47 (1 page single spaced)

Extra line-spaces and indentation of side tours reduce actual length of text another 3 pages or so.

For ELIMINATION, if desired:

1. Paragraphs in Herald of Facts, General Tourist Information, etc.
2. Entire Sections, such as State Parks, Recreation Areas, Annual Events
3. Intermediate points on Tours, as desired - except that where an intermediate point is the starting place for a side tour, it should either be retained or the side tour eliminated also.
5. Mileage figures in Tours.

Minnesota Writers' Project

VACATION LAND

FORWORD

Nature made Minnesota an all-season playground. A region of lavish appeal to travelers and tourists, the North Star State from its earliest days has attracted the seeker after natural beauty. It addresses its appeal alike to the swimmer, skater, or canoeist, to the sailboat, iceboat, ski or toboggan enthusiast. Awaiting the fisherman in its lakes and streams are almost every variety of freshwater fish, while hunters know that its marshes and ricefields offer an irresistible lure to migratory waterfowl of all kinds, that upland birds and game animals, from snowshoe rabbit to whitetailed deer, are to be found in its forests and brushlands.

All sections of the state, fertile prairie, rolling hill country and primitive wilderness, contain crystal fresh lakes and numberless streams. Most of these waters find their way into the Mississippi River; some few of them, in the northeastern, northwestern and southwestern border areas, drain into Lake Superior, into Hudson Bay by way of Rainy River, the Red River and Lake Winnipeg, and through the Big Sioux and Little Sioux rivers into "Big Muddy," the Missouri.

It was a lucky day for Minnesota and her visitors, the time Paul Bunyan's blue ox, Babe, got loose and went galumphing over the state, leaving thousands of hoof prints to fill with rainwater and become lakes. For the famous slogan, "Ten Thousand Lakes," is a phrase that falls considerably short of the actual count.

These lakes are largely located in a setting of the utmost beauty in the northeastern half of the state. In the same area, vast stands of pine timber cover portions of Lake Superior's famed North Shore, the Superior and Chippewa National Forests, Itasca State Park, and considerable sections along the Canadian boundary.

Stories, tall and otherwise, told by sportsmen of other days, appear with astonishing, almost monotonous, regularity in Minnesota's early newspapers, letters and diaries, and ---this long before the establishment of the Tourist Bureau ---in printed testimonials from enthusiastic visitors. Both game and fish were incredibly abundant. One item of public record declares that "two gentlemen caught three hundred forty fish with hook and line at Lake Como the other day in less than three hours." Another states that fish in the ice-bound Crow River near Litchfield rushed into the flume of Forest City mill in such numbers that they stopped the water wheel. A third, in 1872, reports 409,392 pounds of venison shipped over the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad that season, while another relates that deer were so thick on Sand Creek that lumberjacks had to drive them away to make room to fell the trees.

The truth of most of these bygone tales is indicated by the still well-filled streams and lakes of the northern vacation land and the varied and plentiful wild life that yet makes its home in the forests of the state.

More than ninety years ago, St. Paul, already a mecca for sportsmen, formed a "Hunting Club" that had for its purpose the promotion of "rational amusement, the sports of the chase, and the cultivation of a taste for the history of the wild beasts, fowls, birds and fish of the West . . ." But even earlier, almost before the last stone had been set in place and the last log chinked in the barracks wall, guests with an eye for nature were knocking at the gates of Fort Snelling. In the years before the war between the states, when crowds of southern gentry, attended by slaves, made annual summer jaunts upriver, the Winslow House at St. Anthony Falls was a genteel rendezvous of society and sport. Titled hunters from across the sea were uncommon; a citizen of the neighborhood has left the observation that "Lords, Sirs and Honorables were as thick as blackberries."

Then as today, Minnesota's vacationers took carefree enjoyment in a country that had the means and disposition to be hospitable. The Pioneer & Democrat reported in the late summer of 1859 that "a large party of buffalo hunters, hailing from almost every state in the Union and headed by that old nimrod, Col. Dawson of Louisiana, left the Winslow House at St. Anthony on Friday morning for the Red River Valley and the plains beyond. The party was equipped, provisioned and liquored for a four weeks campaign and expect to have a jolly and successful hunt."

The Civil War interrupted, of course, the influx of leisured vacationers. However, with the return of peace, the tide of pleasure-seekers again turned toward the state, searching out the restful loveliness of Minnesota or the robust recreations offered by her fields and streams and woodlands. The ancient trails of the Chippewa and Sioux led them to regions where nature could be found at her unspoiled best. And year after year, they have continued to come.

As elsewhere throughout the country, the motor car and the national and state networks of concrete highways have multiplied beyond easy calculation the yearly caravans of vacationing tourists in Minnesota. Yet these travelers with widely varying tastes and objectives can, and do, choose their outings. This increasing volume of tourist business has created great numbers of resorts, camps, lodges and hotels ---accommodations as rugged or as luxurious as individual taste may desire.

Year round sports programs make the Minnesota winter season almost as popular as the summer season. Skating, skiing, tobogganing, ice fishing and hunting have their enthusiastic devotees and their favored resorts. Elaborate winter carnivals and frost frolics are promoted in several communities, and the "snow train" excursions run by the railroads are a heavily patronized attraction.

Minnesota is a modern playground, rich in the history of a not too distant past. The tradition of the explorer, the trapper and the hunter has not been broken. The forests, lakes and rivers of the North Star State are a part of the national heritage. And it is a heritage that the people have made a part of their living.

March 18, 1941

LAND OF THE SKY-BLUE WATER.

Nature made Minnesota an all-season playground. A region of lavish appeal to travelers and tourists, the North Star State from its earliest days has attracted the seeker after natural beauty. It addresses its appeal alike to the swimmer, skater, or canoeist, to the sailboat, iceboat, ski or toboggan enthusiast. Awaiting the fisherman in its lakes and streams are freshwater fish of almost every variety, while hunters know that its marshes and ricefields offer an irresistible lure to migratory waterfowl of all kinds, that upland birds and game animals, from snowshoe rabbit to whitetailed deer, are to be found in its forests and brushlands.

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HERALD OF FACTS

CAPITAL: St. Paul.

STATE NICKNAME: Popularly known as the Gopher State; also the North Star State, derived from the insignia on the state seal, "L'Etoile du Nord."

no #

STATE FLOWER: The Moccasin Flower (Cypripedium spectabile), a genus of the orchid family, also known as Lady's Slipper or Indian shoe. Picking is prohibited by state law.

STATE BIRD: Unofficially, the American Goldfinch (Astragalinus tristis).

SETTLEMENT: First white visitors were the French traders, Radisson and Groseilliers, during 1654-60, although the Kensington Rune Stone (see Alexandria, Tour (C) of disputed authenticity records Scandinavians in what is now Minnesota as early as 1362. Real settlement began with establishment of Fort St. Anthony (now Fort Snelling) in 1819. Organized as a territory in 1849, admitted as a state May 11, 1858.

AREA: Minnesota's area is 84,287 square miles, ~~about the size of Idaho, Kansas, or Utah.~~ It surpasses all states in inland water surface, 5,637 square miles. Its altitude ranges from 602 feet at Lake Superior to 2,230 feet above sea level in the Misquah Hills of northeastern Minnesota.

BOUNDARIES: Minnesota is the most northern of states, its Northwest Angle being the only part of the United States ^{portion} ~~mainland~~ to lie above the forty-ninth parallel. Minnesota is bounded on the east by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, south by Iowa, west by North and South Dakota, and north by the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Ontario. Approximately three-fourths of the state's boundary limits are defined by water.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: The state has 87 counties, 97 cities, 651 incorporated villages, and approximately 1,820 townships.

POPULATION: A 1940 census compilation (subject to revision) gives Minnesota's population as 2,792,300, of which 50.2 per cent is rural. The three largest cities are Minneapolis, 492,370; St. Paul, 287,736; and Duluth, 101,065. Twelve other cities exceed 10,000 and twenty-nine range between 5,000 and 10,000.

EDUCATION: In addition to the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, one of the largest in the United States, there are fourteen other institutions of higher learning in Minnesota. These include three men's and four women's Roman Catholic colleges, three Norwegian Lutheran, one Swedish Lutheran, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, and one Congregational. There also are six state teachers' colleges and nine junior colleges.

AGRICULTURE: Originally a wheat-growing state, Minnesota now is principally noted for its livestock and dairy products. It ranks first among states in the production of creamery butter, barley, and flax; second in potatoes, rye, oats, and sweet corn; fourth in corn. Canning crops are profitable in certain sections of southern Minnesota, and sugar beets also are raised. Livestock and produce yield approximately 80 per cent of the state's farm income, poultry and egg production alone exceeding \$20,000,000 annually.

MEAT PACKING: In the past decade the value of livestock sold to and processed by the meat packing industry in Minnesota has approximated \$120,000,000 annually.

hundreds of thousands of
 TOURISTS: More than 2,000,000 tourists each year to Minnesota, to fish hunt, swim, sail, skate, ski, tobaggan, and ice boat in season.

H
 HUNTING AND FISHING: More than a million fishing and hunting licenses were issued in Minnesota during 1940. Big game hunting licenses numbered 66,320; small game, 279,449; and fishing, 737,526. Of the fishing licenses, 61,862 were nonresident individual, and 32,198 were nonresident family licenses. Shipping coupons, permitting shipment of fish out of the state, totalled 20,133. More than a score of fish hatcheries propagate and distribute fish fry and fingerlings by the millions annually to offset the terrific toll taken of Minnesota's fish life. Game farms and refuges are maintained to prevent depletion of the state's game birds and animals.

MINING AND QUARRYING: The three great iron ranges produce some 40,000,000 tons of ore annually, valued at about \$100,000,000. The quarrying and stone cutting industry has an annual ~~value~~ ^{output} in excess of \$13,000,000. The leading granite producing area in the state, second in national importance, centers around St. Cloud. Other important commercial quarries include those at Mankato, Mantorville, Kasson, and Morton. Minnesota stone has been used in the construction of many of the nation's noted buildings.

MANUFACTURE, TRADE, INDUSTRY: The ten leading industries of Minnesota and their respective contributions to the state's income are: meat packing, 8.48 per cent; flour milling, 6.59 per cent; news printing, 6.30 per cent; book and job printing, 5.60 per cent; malt liquors, 4.99 per cent; bakery products, 3.60 per cent; butter, 3.24 per cent; paper and wood pulp, 2.73 per cent; railroad shops, 2.63 per cent; and canning and preserving, 2.23 per cent.

PRESS AND RADIO: Approximately 500 newspapers are published in the state. There are seven metropolitan dailies, twenty-six smaller dailies, and the remainder are weeklies. Distributed over the state are twenty radio stations, about one-half of ~~them being~~ ^{which are} affiliated with national networks.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS: Minnesota's Indian population, largely Chippewa living on nine reservations or tribal settlements, approximates 15,000 persons. Under the jurisdiction of the Cass Lake Agency are the Chippewa of the White Earth Reservation numbering about 8,200; Mille Lacs, 350; Leech Lake, 2,000; Fond du Lac, 1,300; Nett Lake, 650; and Grand Portage, 370. Apart from these, 2,000 Chippewa live on the Red Lake Reservation with agency offices at Red Lake. The Red Lake band are strictly wards of the government, since they have not been given individual land allotments as have those on other reservations. In addition, there are other small groups of Indian families scattered in various parts of the state outside reservation boundaries.

INDIAN MOUNDS: Thousands of Indian mounds are scattered throughout Minnesota. Some of the most interesting may be found in Indian Mounds Park, St. Paul; the region surrounding Mille Lacs Lake, US 169; the group including Grand Mound, the largest in the state, near Laurel, State 11; Northfield, US 65, where there are 1,500 mounds within a ten-mile radius; Chaska, US 212; and Big Stone Lake, US 12.

INDIAN EVENTS: An annual midwinter Indian fair, late in February or early March, at Cass Lake, US 2 or US 371; several Indian pow-wows held July 4, the most noted perhaps being that at Bena, US 2; annual pow-wow and carnival June 14 at White Earth village near Ogema, US 59; ~~and~~ wild rice festivals, held in the fall following the harvest, ~~and~~ including those at Nett Lake, US 53, and Mille Lacs, US 169.

MUSEUMS: St. Paul - Minnesota Historical Society, science museums of the St. Paul Institute; Minneapolis - Public Library Museum, Institute of Arts, Walker Art Center, American Institute of Swedish Arts, and the museums of Anthropology and Natural History and the Little Gallery at the University of Minnesota; Duluth - Children's Museum, St. Louis County Historical Society; New Ulm - Public Library and Historical Museum; Mankato - Blue Earth County Historical Society museums in the public library and Sibley Park; Mora - Isaak Walton League Museum; Grand Portage - log cabin museum; Rochester - Mayo Foundation Museum of Hygiene and Medicine.

LAKES: Minnesota is called "The Land of Ten Thousand Lakes." Actually, more than 11,000 have been counted. The largest, Red Lake, also is the largest fresh water body wholly within a single state. Lake of the Woods, part of which lies in Canada, covers more than 2,000 square miles, but its 14,000 islands afford sight of land from almost every point. Minnesota's largest lakes are:

Red Lake	State 72	(Tour 15)	274,994 acres
Mille Lacs	US 169	(Tour 5)	126,326 "
Leech	US 2 & 371	(Tour 9 & 14)	111,527 "
Winnibigoshish	US 2	(Tour 9)	48,100 "
Vermilion	US 53 & 169	(Tour 5 & 7)	37,915 "
Kabetogama	US 53	(Tour 7)	19,900 "
Cass	US 2 & 371	(Tour 9 & 14)	16,079 "
Otter Tail	State 73	(Tour 10)	14,746 "
Minnetonka	US 12	(Tour 1)	14,473 "
Gull	US 371	(Tour 14)	9,418 "

RIVERS: Three great drainage basins of the North American continent originate in Minnesota. The Red River, draining 18,300 square miles, and Rainy River, 9,700 square miles, reach the sea at Hudson Bay. The St. Louis River and other Lake Superior north shore streams drain 7,700 square miles lying at the western extremity of the St. Lawrence River basin. Rising in Itasca State Park, the great Mississippi collects the waters of 47,000 square miles, including that of the St. Croix and Minnesota Rivers, before leaving Minnesota for the Gulf of Mexico. The extreme southwestern tip of the state, about 1,500 square miles, lies in the Missouri River watershed.

HIGHWAYS AND MOTOR VEHICLES: Approximately 118,000 miles of roads make up Minnesota's highway system. Trunk highways total 11,350 miles, of which 3,000 are paved, 4,000 bituminous treated, and 4,000 graveled. There are approximately 37,500 miles of county roads, while township roads, forest trails, Indian roads and parkways total 69,500 miles. The highways are policed by Minnesota's Highway Patrol, a force of 100 uniformed patrolmen who are concerned only with traffic violations and rendering assistance to travelers. Approximately 855,000 motor vehicles are registered yearly.

DISTANCES: From St. Paul to:

Madison	280 miles	
Fort William &		
Port Arthur	360	"
Chicago	420	"
Winnipeg	470	"
Denver	950	"
New York	1,260	"
New Orleans	1,300	"
Seattle	1,800	"
Miami	1,850	"
San Francisco	2,100	"

GENERAL TOURIST INFORMATION

INFORMATION SERVICE: Minnesota Tourist Bureau, State Office Building, Aurora and Wabasha Streets, St. Paul; St. Paul Tourist and Vacation Bureau of the St. Paul Association of Commerce, 322 Cedar Street, St. Paul; A. A. A. Tourist Information Bureau, 85 E. Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul; Gateway Tourist Information Bureau of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association, Washington Avenue between Hennepin and Nicollet Avenues, Minneapolis; A. A. A. Tourist Information Bureau, 13th Street at La Salle Avenue, Minneapolis; Minnesota Arrowhead Association, Hotel Duluth, Third Avenue East and Superior Street, Duluth. Highway information can also be obtained from tourist bureaus, auto clubs, chambers of commerce, and from offices of the state highway department in Virginia, Duluth, Bemidji, Brainerd, Crookston, St. Cloud, Morris, Detroit Lakes, Hopkins, Willmar, St. Paul Park, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, Marshall and Windom.

TRANSPORTATION: Railroads: Canadian Northern; Chicago Burlington & Quincy; Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Chicago & Northwestern; Duluth, Missabe & Northern; Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific; Great Northern; Minneapolis, Northfield & Southern; Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Northern Pacific.

Bus Lines: 25 bus lines, 9 interstate, 9 intrastate, and 7 local.

Federal Highways: US 52, 53, 59, 61, 65, 69, 71, 75, 169, and 218, north and south; US 2, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 212, east and west.

Air Lines: Planes of the Northwest Airlines operate between Chicago and Seattle, stopping at Rochester, Minneapolis, and St. Paul. Those of the Hanford Lines connect the Twin Cities with Omaha and Kansas City. ~~Planes may be chartered at Wold-Chamberlain Field, Minneapolis, and Holman Municipal~~

Airport, St. Paul

Waterways: Service to and from Duluth connects with Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo; many freighters also carry passengers. A barge line, the Inland Waterways Corporation, operates between St. Louis and the Twin Cities, handling freight only.

Traffic Laws: Maximum speed on open highways is 60 m. p. h. during day, 50 at night. In towns and cities the limit is 30 m. p. h., with local speed zones in and near all municipalities. Nonresidents may operate automobiles without nonresident license for 3 months, but must register within 10 days. Minimum age for nonresident drivers is 15 years if licensed by home state; 18 years if home state has no restrictions. Gasoline tax is 4¢.

Trailer Regulations: License is not required. House trailer parking facilities provided throughout state with local time restrictions. Rear lamp and reflector must be between 24 to 60 inches from ground, within 20 inches of left edge and visible at 300 feet. The gross weight of a house trailer shall not exceed 6,000 pounds.

Accommodations: Hotels throughout state; approximately 2,500 lakeside resorts, and innumerable cabins, tourist camps, and campsites; tourist homes on highways entering cities and towns.

Climate: January is the coldest month, July the hottest. The average annual temperature is 41.6 ° and the range generally ~~is~~ from 40 ° below zero to 100 ° above. Extremes officially recorded are 59 ° below zero and 114 ° above. The immediate vicinity of Lake Superior is consistently cooler during summer months than the Twin Cities' area. Summer travelers should be prepared for warm days and extremely cool nights in northern sections.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES: The fee for nonresident big game hunting license in Minnesota is \$50 and for small game \$25; resident \$2 and \$1, respectively. Fishing licenses cost the nonresident of 16 years or over ~~\$4~~³; nonresident man and wife \$4.50; resident, 18 years or over, 50¢.

HUNTING: All game in Minnesota is protected except ~~when hunting is permitted~~ in open seasons as specified by law. The deer season, set by proclamation in even numbered years, falls between November 15 and 21. The bear season coincides with that for deer, except an additional season may be set ~~within~~^{between} April 15 and May 15 following any open deer season. Prairie chicken, grouse, partridge, and pheasant shooting permitted during fall in areas defined yearly. There is no open season on spruce grouse or wild turkey. Migratory birds subject to federal and state regulation. Regulations, dates, quantities, and shipping restrictions are printed on license forms.

Unlawful: Use of ^{any} other person's license. Taking waterfowl with rifle, pistol or with ~~other than~~ shotgun larger than 10-gauge (~~and for shoulder~~); taking migratory birds with hand-operated or automatic repeating shotguns that hold more than three shells; baiting hunting grounds for ducks; shipping game birds without attached coupon or to any county other than the one in which license is issued; shipping more than three upland game birds on a single shipping coupon, or keeping untagged game for longer than 5 days after end of season.

FISHING: ~~The dividing line between the southern and northern fishing zones begins at Taylors Falls and follows State 95 west to St. Cloud, then follows US 52 to Sauk Center, and State 23 to South Dakota line at Browns Valley.~~

Included among game fish are walleyed pike, yellow perch, pickerel, great northern pike, sand pike or saugers, muskellunge, crappie, black bass, silver bass, sunfish, trout, lake trout, landlocked salmon. Included among rough fish are bullhead, catfish, garfish, carp, dogfish, redhorse, sheepshead, tullibee or whitefish, sucker, burbot, eelpout, buffalo fish, and inland herring. All game fish must be retained and counted. Stream trout cannot be taken between 9 p. m.

and an hour before sunrise, and ~~all such fish~~ must be retained regardless of size.

Limits: Walleyed pike, sand pike (saugers) 8 daily, 16 in possession; great northern pike or pickerel---8 daily, 20 in possession; muskellunge---2 daily, 2 in possession; black bass---6 daily, 12 in possession; sunfish, rock bass or other such fish in aggregate---15 daily, 30 in possession; black and white crappie---15 daily, 25 in possession; stream trout---15 daily, 25 in possession or 20 pounds; lake trout---5 daily, 10 in possession; not over 50 bullheads in possession; no limit on yellow perch (except as commission may see fit to limit to 25 daily in certain waters), or other rough fish not specified.

Open Season: Determined by Conservation Department within the dates prescribed by law; fishing regulations on border waters may be changed to conform with adjoining states. Wall-eyed pike, great northern pike, pickerel, sand pike or saugers, and muskellunge, May 15 to February 15 without curtailment. ^{Season on} Rock bass, ^{opens} sunfish, crappie, large-mouth and small-mouth black bass, May 29 in southern ^(South of State Highway 95, US 52, and State 28) zone; June 21 in northern zone. Season may last until February 15 on crappie, sunfish, rock bass; December 1 on large-mouth and small-mouth black bass; December 31 on all other game fish not otherwise specified. Trout (except lake trout), May 1 to September 1. Lake trout on inland lakes, December 1 to September 15th; lake trout on Lake Superior only, December 1 to October 1. Rough fish (whitefish - ⁱⁿ must be 16 inches or over; buffalo fish 15 inches) may be taken any time, excepting ~~March and April~~ March and April.

Prohibited: Fish, unless otherwise specifically permitted by law, shall be taken only by angling. The use or aid of artificial lights of any kind is unlawful. The use of drugs, or any other illegal substances, as well as nets, tip-ups, trot lines, ropes, wire strings, cables and the possession of fish nets (except minnow nets, landing nets, and dip nets) is forbidden. Game fish must not be sold or purchased. Fishing within 50 feet of fishway; taking fish from public water closed by director's order; and depositing refuse of any poisonous substance in waters containing fish are unlawful. (For further detailed information concerning all laws governing fishing, consult Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of Game and Fish.)

STATE PARKS

Approximately 120 recreational areas have been set off in Minnesota as state parks, forests, recreational reserves, waysides, and historical monuments. Outstanding among these are the following park areas, with tourist facilities ranging from a campground to complete modern conveniences:

NAME	NEAR	HIGHWAY	ACRES
Alexander Ramsey	Redwood Falls	US 71	185
Birch Coulee	Morton	US 71	82
Buffalo River	Hawley	US 10	280
Camden	Marshall	ST 39 (US 59)	470
Cottonwood River	New Ulm	US 14	836
Fort Ridgely	Fairfax	ST 4 (US 14-71)	214
Gooseberry Falls	Two Harbors	US 61	638
Interstate	Taylor's Falls	US 8 (ST 95)	154
Itasca	Park Rapids	US 71	31,816
Jay Cooke	Carlton	US 61	3,375
John A. Latsch	Minneiska	US 61	350
Kaplan Woods	Owatonna	US 14-65	180
Lake Bemidji	Bemidji	US 71	205
Lake Carlos	Alexandria	ST 29 (US 52)	403
Lake Shetek	Slayton	US 59	184
Charles A. Lindbergh	Little Falls	US 10 & 371	110
Middle River	Argyle	US 59 & 75	285
Minneopa	Mankato	US 169	110
St. Croix Rec. Area	Hinckley	ST 48 (US 61)	27,000
Scenic	Bigfork	ST 38 (US 2 & 169)	2,121
Sibley	New London	US 71	354
Two Rivers	Lake Bronson	US 59	711
Whitewater	St. Charles	ST 74 (US 14 & 61)	688

Unlawful: To cut live timber; windfalls and other dead wood may be used for fuel. ^{must not}
 Campfires must be built in a clearing of more than 5 feet in diameter and ~~may~~
~~be~~ be left burning unattended. Use of a naked torch, firebrand, or any exposed
 light in or near timberland is prohibited; ^{it is unlawful to discard lighted} also leaving any burning substance such
 as cigarettes, cigars, ^{or} matches ~~or ashes~~. Violations are prosecuted. For further
 details consult Forest Ranger stations.

Caution: Poisonous Plants, Reptiles, and Insects: The poisonous water hemlock
 (spotted cowbane or musquash root) is found throughout the state in moist meadows
 and swamps. It greatly resembles the wild parsnip, also somewhat poisonous, and
 has no known antidote. Poison ivy, poison oak, or poison sumac should be ^{avoided,} ~~guarded~~
~~against~~. A poisonous snake, the timber rattler, is confined to southeastern
 Minnesota along the Mississippi river. Minor nuisances are several insect pests---
 the black fly, deer fly, mosquito, and wood tick, among others. Caution is nec-
 essary in removing wood ticks to avoid infection; medical attention is advised
 when they become deeply embedded.

ANNUAL EVENTS

(17)

Jan.	3rd week	Duluth	Winter Sports Week
	4th week	International Falls	Winter Carnival and Dog Derby
	nfd	Minneapolis	10,000 Lakes Speed-Skating Meet
	nfd	Red Wing	Ski Meet
	nfd	St. Paul	St. Paul Winter Carnival
Feb.	nfd	Bemidji	Paul Bunyan Winter Carnival
	nfd	Brainerd	Winter Carnival
	nfd	Cass Lake	Midwinter Indian Fair
	nfd	Detroit Lakes	Winter Carnival
	nfd	Fergus Falls	Winter Carnival
	nfd	Hibbing	Winter Sports Frolic
	nfd	St. Paul	North American Indoor Skating Meet
Mar.	nfd	Chisholm	Winter Sports Frolic
	nfd	Eveleth	Winter Sports Frolic
Apr.	1st week	Minneapolis	Northwest Sportsmen's Show
May	3rd week	Northfield	May Fete (Carleton College)
	3rd week	Northfield	Music Festival (St. Olaf College)
	nfd	Twin Cities	Community Sings (Summer months)
June	14	White Earth	Indian Pow-wow and Carnival
	28	Itasca State Park	Historical Pageants (bimonthly to Sept.)
	2nd week	Brainerd	Paul Bunyan Carnival
	2nd week	Faribault	Mid-June Peony Show
	nfd	Aitkin	Swedish Midsummer Day Festival
	nfd	Duluth	"Kitchi Gammi" Golf Tournament
	nfd	Fort Snelling	Polo Matches (summer months)
July	4	Bena	Indian Pow-wow
	4	International Falls	Lumber Festival and Paul Bunyan Parade
	3rd week	Detroit Lake	Summer Festival
	nfd	Fergus Falls	Summer Carnival
	nfd	Marshall	Annual Zinnia Day
	nfd	Minneapolis	Minneapolis Aquatennial
	nfd	Pequot	Breezy Point Golf Tournament
	nfd	St. Paul	St. Paul Open (Keller Golf Course)
Aug.	4th week	St. Paul	Minnesota State Fair
	nfd	Alexandria	Minnesota Resorters Golf Tournament
	nfd	Bemidji	Birchmont International Golf Tournament
	nfd	Detroit Lakes	Pine to Palm Golf Tournament
	nfd	Milan	Lefse Fete
	nfd	Ortonville	Sweet Corn Festival
Sept.	1st week	Brainerd	Pine Beach Golf Tournament
	1st week	Tracy	Boxcar Day
	4th week	Montgomery	Kolacky Day
	nfd	Springfield	Sauerkraut Day
Oct.	nfd	Nett Lake	Wild Rice Harvest Dance (Chippewa)
	nfd	Stillwater	Lumberjack Days
	nfd	Vineland	Wild Rice Harvest Dance (Chippewa)
Nov.	4th week	St. Paul	'Mum Show (Como Park)
	nfd	Hibbing	'Mum Show (Bennett Park)
	nfd	Minneapolis	Twin City Art Exhibit

Virtually the entire state comprises one of the nation's greatest outdoor recreational areas. So well distributed are its 11,000 lakes and numerous streams that a short drive will provide fishing, boating, and bathing facilities in almost any sector. Many golf courses and canoe routes are added attractions.

All federal highways entering Minnesota approach lake regions. With little deviation from the main highways, the tourist can avail himself of recreational accommodations of every variety.

1. The Twin Cities and Environs	(US 8-10-12-52-61-65-169-212)	
2. The St. Croix River and Valley	(State 95)	53 miles
3. The Mississippi River and the North Shore of Lake Superior	(US 61)	445.2 miles
4. Jackson to International Falls	(US 71)	438 "
5. Southern Minnesota, Mille Lacs Region, the Mesabi and Vermilion Iron Ranges, and Superior National Forest	(US 169-State 169-State 1)	418.1 miles
6. Southwestern Minnesota and the Red River Valley	(US 75)	438.3 miles
7. Duluth to International Falls	(US 53)	167.1 miles
8. Rainy Lake and River, and Lake of the Woods	(State 11)	117.1 miles
9. Grand Rapids, Cass Lake, and Bemidji Resort Regions	(US 2)	262.9 miles
10. Southeastern Minnesota and West Central Resort Regions	(US 52)	383.7 miles
11. Albert Lea to Minneapolis	(US 65)	115.1 miles
12. Point Douglas to Moorhead	(US 10)	272.3 miles
13. Worthington to St. Vincent	(US 59)	463.9 miles
14. The Paul Bunyan Playground	(US 371)	133 miles
15. Red Lake and Lake of the Woods	(US 71-State 72)	116.1 miles

1. THE TWIN CITIES AND ENVIRONS
(US 8-10-12-52-61-65-169-212)

The metropolitan center of the Northwest, the Twin Cities serve as the commercial and financial hub of a rich agricultural empire. Among the varied civic attractions are numerous recreational accommodations, including 232 city parks and playgrounds, 40X public and private golf courses, and fishing, boating, and bathing facilities at 200 lakes within a 25-mile radius.

MINNEAPOLIS (pop. 492,370), largest city in Minnesota, owes its early development to the power of St. Anthony Falls which began to drive lumber and flour mills in the late 1840's. Today it is chiefly a jobbing and distributing point with manufacturing conducted on a more moderate scale. Apart from its 143 parks and 11 lakes within city limits, other interesting features of the city are Rand Tower, architecturally noted; Foshay Tower, designed after the Washington Monument; Northwestern Bell Telephone Company building; Pillsbury "A" Mill, world's largest flour producer; University of Minnesota, including Coffman Memorial Union, Museum of Natural History, and Northrop Memorial Auditorium, home of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; Institute of Arts; Walker Art Center; and the American Institute of Swedish Arts, Literature and Sciences, center of Swedish culture in North America. Notable among the city's 325 churches are the Basilica of St. Mary (Roman Catholic); St. Mark's (Protestant Episcopal); and the Church of St. Austin (Roman Catholic), exceptional in the extreme modernity of its architecture. Minnehaha Falls, inspiration of Longfellow's "The Song of Hiawatha," is in Minnehaha Park; here also is the Municipal Tourist Camp with cabins and trailer accommodations. An annual summer carnival, the Minneapolis Aquatennial, is held in July.

ST. PAUL (pop. 287,736), capital and second largest city of the state, was founded in 1838. At the head of Mississippi River navigation and home of James J. Hill, the Empire Builder, this city for several decades dominated

the commercial life of the Northwest. It remains today an important manufacturing, trade, and transportation center. Points of interest are Como Park (zoo and botanical conservatory); Indian Mounds Park (vantage point); State Fish Hatchery; Gillette State Hospital for Crippled Children; St. Paul Institute (science museums); Cherokee Heights Lookout (vantage point); and the state capital group consisting of the Capitol, State Office Building, and the Minnesota Historical Society Building (museum). Among educational institutions are St. Thomas College and the College of St. Catherine (both Roman Catholic); Hamline University (Methodist), oldest in Minnesota; and Macalester College (Presbyterian). Prominent buildings are the City Hall and Ramsey County Court House, combined in one structure housing the imposing 55-ton onyx Peace Memorial Statue by Milles; Hill Reference Library and St. Paul Public Library, also in one building; First National Bank Building; Northwestern Bell Telephone Company Building; and the Ford Motor Company Plant. Outstanding church structures are the Cathedral of St. Paul (Roman Catholic); First Church of Christ, Scientist (Christian Science); St. Luke's (Roman Catholic); and the House of Hope Church (Presbyterian). Principal annual events are the Keller National Open Golf Tournament (July); St. Paul Winter Carnival (nine days in January and February); and the Minnesota State Fair (ten days ending Labor Day).

LAKE MINNETONKA, once nationally known for its resort hotels, today is lined with cottages and mansions around its 250 miles of irregular and wooded shore line. This lake, scene of all types of water sport including weekly sailboat races climaxed by a fall regatta, has been eulogized in "From the Land of Sky Blue Water" and "By the Waters of Minnetonka." WHITE BEAR LAKE is a summer sports center for St. Paul. On its Manitou Island is an exclusive residential district.

At the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers is FORT SNELLING, established in 1819 and for several decades the outpost of civilization in this

region. In its Old Round Tower (1820), now a museum, Dred Scott, famed slave, was married in 1837 and from this structure's roof Count Zeppelin in 1864 made one of his earliest balloon flights. Polo is a favorite summer sport here and on September 21 annually the Third Infantry, organized in 1784 and now stationed here, celebrates its part in the siege and capture of Monterey in 1846. Across the river is MINNODOTA, the oldest permanent white settlement in Minnesota, thriving as fur depot shortly after 1800. Here are the state's two oldest stone houses, the Home of Henry Hastings Sibley (1835) and the Jean Baptiste Faribault House (1837). SOUTH ST. PAUL (pop. 11,844) is one of the nation's leading livestock markets, several packing plants being here.

2. THE ST. CROIX RIVER AND VALLEY (State 95 - 53 miles)

This unpaved route begins two miles west of Point Douglas (see Tour 12) and extends north from US 10, paralleling the St. Croix River through a rolling valley to US 8 and Taylors Falls. Millions of feet of pine were logged off the upper reaches of this stream, noted for its excellent fishing.

Point Douglas to Taylors Falls

AFTON, 12 m., named after Burns' "Afton Water," nestles on Lake St. Croix, which is the widened lower end of the St. Croix River, extending 25 miles north from its confluence with the Mississippi. At BAYPORT, 20.7 m., is Lakeside Park with a public bathing beach and picnic grounds. Just north is the Bayport Golf Course and Minnesota State Prison (open at 10:30 and 2:30 except Sat., Sun., and holidays; adm. 25¢). STILLWATER, 23.5m., was once a sawmill town teeming with lumberjacks and rivermen. Annually in September or October, the Lumberjack Festival recalls this lusty period with costume parades and sport contests of that day. North of the city is a Municipal Golf Course.

MARINE-ON-ST. CROIX, 35 m., formerly a sawmill town known as Marine Mills, is now a retreat for summer colonists. As State 95 and US 8 join at

50.2 m., they continue together around rocky cliffs, past a Tourist Camp, to TAYLORS FALLS, 53 m., and Interstate Park, an area embracing both the Minnesota and Wisconsin sides of the St. Croix River as it flows through the Upper Dalles. Glacial waters during the ice age cut through the hard basaltic lava flow here, leaving a gorge with perpendicular walls 75 to 100 feet high. Near the boat landing on the Minnesota side, the inexplicable Kettle Holes or Pot Holes are most numerous. Some are 12 feet in diameter and over 60 feet deep. Launches make daily excursions to the Lower Dalles, two miles south; boats and camp conveniences are available.

3. THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR (US 61 - 445.2 miles)

This drive passes through the scenic Mississippi River Valley, skirts the Twin Cities and western edge of the St. Croix Valley to Duluth, where the Lake Superior north shore drive begins, passing through the eastern end of Superior National Forest to the International Boundary at Pigeon River.

La Crescent to St. Paul, 132.3 miles

US 61 enters Minnesota (free bridge) east of LA CRESCENT, 1.8 m., and goes north along the western side of the Mississippi. It winds along the broad river valley, often in the shadow of towering bluffs, through scenery which fully justifies the superlatives Mark Twain used in describing the river and valley at this point.

Near RICHMOND, 13.5 m., are Catlin's Rocks, autographed about 1835 by the famous painter of Indians. WINONA, 25.6 m., popular Sioux name for a first-born girl, started as a river settlement in 1851. Garvin Heights Scenic Wayside is a vantage point overlooking the city and river valley. Near MINNESOTA CITY, 33.9 m., occurred the tragic settlement attempt of the Rollingstone Colony. Enticed by promoters to a community that existed only on paper, a number of New Yorkers ignorant of frontier life were set down

on the river bank in 1852. Many died of hardships in the months that followed. At John A. Latsch State Park, 39 m., with its Five Peaks affording a wide view, are camping facilities. At WABASHA, 60.7 m., named after a dynasty of Sioux chieftains called Wapashaw, the river widens at the mouth of the Chippewa River (Wis.) to form Lake Pepin.

At 80.9 m. is FRONTENAC STATION.

From here a country road leads east to an historic region adjoining the early river town, FRONTENAC. Here are the Little Grey Episcopal Church, built in 1867; St. Hubert's Lodge, estate of the Kentuckian, General Israel Garrard, who hunted, raced horses, and entertained national celebrities in a baronial manner during the 1870's and 1880's-----as recounted by William McNally in his novel House of Vanished Splendor; the Westervelt home; Villa Maria, convent school established 1856 by Ursuline nuns and located near Sand Point, a sand spit believed to be the site of Fort Beauharnois built in 1727; and Frontenac Inn, famed river hostelry where General Charles King, popular novelist of his day, wrote "From the Ranks" and "The Colonel's Daughter." This region is popular with ornithologists studying bird migrations.

At RED WING, 91.1 m., where Mark Twain extolled the panorama, are La Grange Mountain, commonly called Barn Bluff; Colvill Park with a municipal swimming pool; Minnesota Training School for Boys, a reformatory; and Red Wing Potteries, Inc. At HASTINGS, 118 m., the Spiral Bridge spans the Mississippi River. Across the tracks at RED ROCK, 132 m., in Red Rock Park is a Methodist Mission Log Church, erected in 1838, the first Methodist mission in Minnesota. The park, named for the Red Rock, venerated by the Indians, until recently was the site of annual summer camp meetings attended by as many as 30,000 persons.

At 132.3 m. US 61 reaches the city limits of ST. PAUL (see Tour 1).

St. Paul to Duluth, 154.4 miles

At 148.1 m. are White Bear Lake, popular with St. Paulites for fishing, bathing, and sailboating, and the city, WHITE BEAR LAKE. FOREST LAKE, 162.6 m., adjoins a lake of the same name. Between WYOMING, 166.9 m., and NORTH BRANCH, 179.6 m., the hardwood trees, that once covered most of southern and central Minnesota, begin to give way to the conifers that blanket the northern part. HINCKLEY, 215.3 m., was the center of the 1894 forest fire that took more than four hundred lives.

East from Hinckley on State 48 are the Monument to the Fire Victims, 0.1 m.; and the St. Croix Recreational Area, 20 m., ⁷27,000 acres improved by the federal government with facilities for campers, picnickers, fishermen, and the under-privileged (see Herald of Facts).

Near SANDSTONE, 225.3 m., is a new federal reformatory.

Four miles northeast on State 23 is ASKOV, a Danish community noted for strong cooperatives.

MOOSE LAKE, 249.9 m., where a monument commemorates the 1918 forest fire that cost 453 lives, is the new Moose Lake State Hospital, for insane patients. About midway between Moose Lake and BARNUM, 254.6 m., noted poultry and produce center, US 51 crosses the St. Lawrence and Mississippi River Divide. At CARLTON, 273.2 m., is the western entrance to Jay Cooke State Park, 3,375 acres of rugged woodland through which tumbles the St. Louis River; camping and picnicking accommodations.

SCANLON is at 276 m.

North on State 45 is CLOQUET, 2.9 m., rebuilt following destruction by the 1918 forest fire which took more than 400 lives, and destroyed property worth \$25,000,000. Here are several large plants converting

wood into various products; also one of the nation's largest cooperative retail associations.

West of Cloquet on State 33 are the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation, 1 m., a 25,000-acre tract with about 725 residents, and the Cloquet Forest Experiment Station, 4 m., of 3,000 acres.

DULUTH (pop. 101,065), 286.7 m., its terraced streets extending for 24 miles along the edges of St. Louis Bay and Lake Superior, is the third city of Minnesota and one of the world's greatest inland ports. A haven for hay fever sufferers, its principal points of interest include the Skyline Parkway Drive, along the bluff 500 feet above Lake Superior; gigantic Ore Docks; Lief Ericson Park with a "Viking Boat" that crossed the Atlantic in 1926; Aerial Lift Bridge; Fairmont Park, with a zoo; American Steel and Wire Co. Plant; Morgan Park, model village built by the United States Steel Corporation; and the reproduction of the Astor Trading Post in Chambers Grove at FOND DU LAC. For golfers there are 18-hole municipal courses at Enger Park and Lester Park; tourist camps at Indian Point, 68th Ave. W. and Pulaski St., and Brighton Beach, on US 61 at 62nd Ave. E.

Duluth to Pigeon River and International Boundary, 158.5 miles

This is the famed North Shore Drive along Lake Superior, where US 61 crosses numerous trout streams and many rocky prominences into the wilderness of northeastern Minnesota. At FRENCH RIVER, 307.4 m., is a state fish hatchery propagating trout, whitefish, herring, and pike. TWO HARBORS, 322.1 m., has been an ore-shipping terminal for the Vermilion Range (see Tour 5) since 1884. At Silver Creek Cliff, 327.2 m., a bronze tablet describes the history of this region. Gooseberry Falls State Park, 335.5 m., is 638 acres of igneous volcanic rock and woodland with complete modern tourist facilities. Split Rock Lighthouse, 342.2 m. (open to visitors) stands on the crown of a high cliff overlooking dangerous reefs. BEAVER BAY, 347.3 m., was the only north shore

settlement to survive the panic of 1857. At about 352.5 m. a road leads to the summit of Palisade Head, an 80-acre headland of volcanic rock rising 314 feet above the lake level, from which, on clear days, the Apostle Islands and the Wisconsin shore may be seen. LITTLE MARAIS, 360.2 m., is a resort and fishing village.

Outstanding among numerous North Shore waterfalls are those of the Manitou River, 364.9 m., the final plunge into Lake Superior being especially impressive. US 61 enters the eastern part of Superior National Forest (see Tour 5) near SCHROEDER, 376.9 m., where launches can be hired for "deep sea" or lake trout fishing in Lake Superior. The Temperance River, 378.4 m., is the only North Shore stream without a bar at its mouth. At Cascade Park, 397.9 m., footpaths lead to an upper view where three falls can be seen from one spot. GRAND MARAIS, 407.4 m., has an excellent harbor with pulpwood shipping and commercial ^{fishing} important activities here. Several of the many resorts at this point provide launches for trolling and deep-sea fishing in Lake Superior; also launch service to Isle Royale.

Swinging north and west from Grand Marais is the famed Gunflint Trail, winding through Superior National Forest (see Tour 5) and over the most rugged ^terrain in Minnesota to Big Saganaga Lake, 59.5 m., on the Canadian border. Lodges, cabins, and camping grounds are available all along the trail in this primitive wilderness. Cool temperatures prevalent here, especially at night, require the vacationist be warmly clad and well supplied with bedding. Moose, bear, deer, and wolves are indigenous to this region. CAUTION - Observe fire regulations; violators are prosecuted (see Herald of Facts).

Continuing on US 61, at 438.6 m. is MINERAL CENTER, a small village.

East from here is GRAND PORTAGE, 5.8 m., a fur metropolis of the Lake Superior country shortly after the Revolutionary War. Head-

quarters of the Northwest Company, 1778-1801, fur traders portaged from here over the Grand Portage Trail to upper reaches of the Pigeon River and continued, by canoes and afoot, deep into the North American continent. There is a restoration of the original post stockade. In the village, populated almost entirely by Chippewa Indians, are several old log structures including those housing the Catholic Mission School (1838), oldest in Minnesota, and an Historical Museum. Launch service is available here to Isle Royale.

A swath through the woods, crossing US 61 at about 443.6 m., is the Grand Portage Trail, leading from Lake Superior nine miles to the site of old Fort Charlotte at its western extremity. Numerous cataracts in the Pigeon River compelled the voyageurs to use this overland route to reach the interior. U. S. Customs and Immigration Patrol Offices are at the Pigeon River, 445.2 m., where the highway crosses the International Bridge into CANADA. The gorge of the Pigeon River, with its many waterfalls, is here the boundary between the Dominion and the United States.

Pigeon River to Fort William-Port Arthur (Isle Royale), 43 miles

About five miles from the border crossing are Middle Falls of the Pigeon River, visible from the highway. About three miles farther is a difficult tote road leading two miles to High Falls, where the river takes a spectacular 96-foot drop.

Isle Royale, attached politically to Michigan, though closer to the Canadian mainland, is a primitive wilderness maintained as a national park. It has a large herd of moose. The largest island in Lake Superior, it is about fifty miles long and from three to eight miles wide, with an extremely rugged shore line surrounded by scores of small islands. Launch service connects the island with Grand Marais and Grand Portage, Minnesota, and Port Arthur, Ont., 40 m. At 445.2 m. FORT WILLIAM is reached and three and one-half miles farther is PORT ARTHUR.

4. JACKSON TO INTERNATIONAL FALLS (US 71 - 438 miles)

This route passes through the agricultural and resort regions of southern and central Minnesota into the timbered North and the Rainy Lake region.

Iowa line to the Canadian border

At JACKSON, 8.4 m., is Riverside Park with a modern tourist camp; also a monument commemorating the Inkpaduta Massacre of 1857 in which thirty whites were slain by the Sioux. At WINDOM, 30.8 m., is the fine Island Park Municipal Tourist Camp.

Southwest on State 60 is HERON LAKE, 11.9 m., situated on Heron Lake, noted for its annual duck flight; east on State 60 is MOUNTAIN LAKE, 10.7 m., a Mennonite Settlement.

At REDWOOD FALLS, 80.1 m., and Alexander Ramsey State Park are tourist accommodations. An active Indian Agency here serves about thirty families of Mdewakanton Sioux living on 1,000 acres. From his camp nearby, Chief Little Crow led the Sioux against the white settlers in the uprising of 1862, in which nearly five hundred whites were slain. Just across the impressive Minnesota River Valley lies MORTON, 87 m., granite center, and Birch Coulee State Memorial Park, a battle site during the Sioux Outbreak of 1862.

East 14.4 m. on State 19 and south 5.6 m. on State 4, is Fort Ridgely State Memorial Park, 20.2 m., where old Fort Ridgely buildings have been restored; the fort was fiercely attacked by the Sioux in the 1862 Outbreak. Continuing south is SLEEPY EYE, 31 m., and east on US 14 is NEW ULM, 45 m., nearly destroyed in 1862, and Cottonwood River State Park.

WILLMAR, 127.3 m., named after Paul Willmar, Belgian soldier of fortune under Maximilian, is a railroad and farm trade center. North of it is the

Willmar State Hospital for the insane and inebriates.

West at 148.2 m. on State 23 is Sibley State Park, 2.1., named after Minnesota's first state governor. Excellent accomodations here.

WADENA is at 236.1 m. PARK RAPIDS, 271.5 m., is the center of one of Minnesota's finest recreational areas, including the famed Mantrap Lake Chain, muskie waters, and the Straight River, considered by many the state's finest trout stream.

West on State 34 is PONSFORD, 18.9 m., an Indian village with a cemetery where Christian burial is blended with the pagan custom of adorning graves with possessions of the departed. This, too, is a region of splendid fishing lakes.

lc At 293.4 m. is the eastern entrance to Itasca State Park. Outstanding among state parks in the nation, its 32,000 acres, embracing the headwaters of the Mississippi River, contain more than 300 lakes and virgin stands of white and Norway pine. Here, as a rivulet from Lake Itasca, the mighty Mississippi begins its 2,500-mile journey to the sea. Fishing is excellent within park limits and wild life abundant, including deer, bear, elk, beaver, timber wolves, wild cats, mink, otter, muskrat, porcupine, and water fowl. During the summer season the Itasca Park Pageant, depicting aboriginal folklore, is presented once every two weeks in a natural amphitheater, affording the visitor an opportunity to see the Chippewa in tribal costume. Within the park are 20 miles of roads, 42 miles of trails, campsites with trailer accomodations, log cabins, a store, and Douglas Lodge, a fine hostelry.

BEMIDJI (see Tour 9), 324.6 m., is an important resort city in a thickly-wooded region studded with numerous lakes. HINES, 345.5 m., and BLACKDUCK, 350.8 m., are former lumbering towns once surrounded by fine stands of pine. The territory is excellent for deer and duck hunting in season. US 71 here runs along the divide that diverts waters of this area north to Hudson Bay, or

south to the Gulf of Mexico. BIG FALLS, 398.8 m., and GRAND FALLS, 399.6 m., ^{le} are named after a cataract in the Big Fork River. Fish, including the muskellunge, are abundant in this stream and the Little Fork River; here deer hunting also is excellent. Pulpwood is cut around LITTLEFORK, 418.2 m., providing much of the raw material for the large paper mills at INTERNATIONAL FALLS, 438 m., on the Ontario-Minnesota border, an outfitting point for expeditions into the vast wilderness region lying to the north. Customs and Immigration Patrol Offices are located here; on the banks of the Rainy River is the Falls Golf and Country Club. Three miles east of the city on Rainy Lake is a municipal bathing beach and tourist camp.

5. SOUTHERN MINNESOTA, MILLE LACS REGION, THE MESABI AND VERMILLION IRON RANGES, AND SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST.
(US 169, State 169, State 1 - 418.1 miles)

After passing through thriving trade centers in Southern Minnesota to Minneapolis, US 169 winds around the western side of Mille Lacs, noted pike lake, enters the heart of the Arrowhead region and turns northeastward to follow the great Mesabi Iron Range to Virginia, where tour continues via State 169 to Tower, on the western end of the Vermilion Iron Range, and thence east to Ely on State 1.

Iowa line to Minneapolis, 128 miles

BLUE EARTH is 9.5 m. from the Iowa line and at 19.9 m. is WINNEBAGO. GARDEN CITY, 39.7 m., is a small village that inherited \$400,000 from the late British drug magnate, Sir Henry Wellcome, who spent his boyhood here. In Minneopa State Park, 48.8 m., are two waterfalls and a historic stone windmill; also tourist facilities. At MANKATO, 53.8 m., occurred the largest legal execution ever held in the United States when 38 Indians were hanged for their part in the Sioux Uprising of 1862. Kasota limestone, used throughout the country for building, is quarried in this region. At St. PETER, 65 m., are Gustavus Adolphus College and the St. Peter State Hospital, largest

and oldest state institution for the insane. Near 66.5 m. is Traverse des Sioux Wayside, where in 1851, the Sioux ceded millions of acres in return for annuities. It has limited picnicking accommodations. LE SUEUR, 76.8 m., has on its main street the Mayo Home, from 1858 to 1863 the residence of Dr. W. W. Mayo (1819-1911), founder of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester. SHAKOPEE, 111.5 m., named after a noted Indian chief, has the State Reformatory for Women. Carl Schurz found the Minnesota River Valley here as beautiful as that of the Rhine. MINNEAPOLIS is at 128 m. (see Tour 1).

Minneapolis to Ely, 290.1 miles

At ONAMIA, 216.1 m., is Grosier College, one of the two English-speaking branches of this Belgian Roman Catholic Order in the nation. At about 220 m. Mille Lacs Lake comes into view. Originally the name Mille Lacs (Thousand Lakes) applied to the region, but eventually the name was given only to the largest lake, which has an area of 200 square miles. Near VINELAND, 226.4 m., is an Indian Trading Post and Museum where Indian curios may be purchased. On Cormorant Point here about 300 Chippewa live in primitive willow and birchbark huts. Annually in October the Indians hold a Rice Dance Festival, following the harvesting of wild rice. Around Mille Lacs lake, considered the finest wall-eyed pike water in the state, are numerous Indian mounds extending to the eastern shore, where resorts and fishing facilities also are available. Caution - occupants of small boats should not venture far off shore on this lake; easily disturbed, its surface is quickly lashed into dangerously high waves.

AITKIN, 256.2 m., turkey center and noted berry region, annually holds a Swedish Midsummer Day Festival.

West from Aitkin on US 210 are CROSBY, 14.7 m., and IRONTON, 15.8 m., principal mining towns on the Cuyuna Iron Range. Some 365 lakes in this area provide excellent fishing.

At 264.1 m. are HASSMAN and junction with US 210.

East on US 210 is MCGREGOR, 15 m., trading center for the Minnewawa and Big Sandy lakes resorts. Noted for excellent northern pike fishing, Big Sandy was the site of two of the earliest trading posts in Minnesota.

GRAND RAPIDS, 309.2 m., is in the heart of the Arrowhead resort region (see Tour 9). US 169 turns northeastward upon reaching the Mesabi Iron Range, the greatest iron ore producing body in the world. Vast and of high iron content, the Mesabi is unusual in that much of its ore lies virtually on the surface, being in broad deposits but twenty to fifty feet underground. Here was developed the open-pit method of mining, with mass production on a basis heretofore unknown. The Mesabi and the state's two other ranges, the Vermilion and Cuyuna, make up the world's largest known iron ore field. Together, they produce more than 65 percent of the iron ore used in the United States.

COLERAINE, 315.7 m., a model village; BOVEY, 316.8 m.; TACONITE, 319.4 m.; and MARBLE, 323.4 m., are all mining towns. Near CALUMET, 324.3 m., is the large electrified open-pit Hill-Annex mine. NASHWAUK, 331.6 m., a logging camp before the discovery of iron ore, and KREWATIN, 336.3 m., also are mining towns.

HIBBING, 344.5 m., is a village despite its 16,385 population and chooses to remain so to preserve its tax revenue. The history of this largest of the mining communities approaches the fantastic. Few towns have ever enjoyed its one time affluence. Found to be sitting upon the richest ore deposit on the Mesabi, the whole village was moved in 1918-20 to permit extending of what today is the world's largest open-pit mine, the Hull-Rust-Mahoning. So great was the tax revenue from this raw wealth that its disbursement embarrassed village authorities. The result was civic expenditures ranging from a \$4,000,000 high school to the purchase of a dozen more lamp posts in order that Cincinnati's total might be exceeded. This huge pit, which also includes the Sellers, Susequehanna, Webb, and Agnew mines, is two and one-half miles long, a mile wide,

and 375 feet deep. It contains seventy miles of railroad track and the material removed approximates 500,000,000 tons, or more than that moved in digging the Panama Canal. Tourist facilities are ample in Hibbing; they include a Spanish-type tourist court with twenty stucco cabins and adjoining garages, also trailer accommodations.

Continuing along the Mesabi, US 169 passes through several mining towns to VIRGINIA, 370.3 m., where are the Missabe Mountain Mine and Olcott Park and zoo. The route now becomes State 169 and enters the Superior National Forest to the Vermilion Iron Range, TOWER, 396.1 m., and Vermilion Lake, fifth largest in Minnesota. The tour now continues east on State 1. The Vermilion mines are underground, the Soudan Mine being the oldest, 1884, and deepest, 1,700 feet, in the state.

ELY, 418.1 m., and WINTON, four miles northeast, are outposts of a primitive region lying to the north and east. The Echo Trail swings around the east end of Shagawa Lake at Ely northwestward to BUYCK, 56 m., and CRANE LAKE, 64 m., passing through the northwest section of Superior National Forest. Resorts, camping and picnicking grounds are along the entire route. Fernberg Road extends eastward from Ely to a Ranger Lookout Station, 23 m.

The Superior National Forest, largest in the United States, is one of the great wilderness regions of the nation, extending over an area of nearly 4,000,000 acres, of which 2,246,000 acres are federal property. Additions are constantly being made to the forest, a matchless canoe country where hundreds of lakes and streams abound with fish. Approximately 1,290,000 acres is the Superior State Game Refuge. Few roads lead to the forest's northern edge and the Canadian border, many districts being accessible only by canoe or hydroplane. At Winton begin many of the more popular canoe trips. Further exploration of the forest by automobile can be made by continuing south from Ely on State 1 to US 61, 63.3 m., leading to GRAND MARAIS, 51.6 m., where the famous Gunflint Trail swings northward through Superior National Forest to the Canadian border (see Tour 3). CAUTION - Observe fire regulations; violators are prosecuted (see Herald of Facts).

6. SOUTHWESTERN MINNESOTA AND THE RED RIVER VALLEY.
(US 75 - 438.3 miles)

Passing over the Coteau des Prairies, a highland that reaches its highest elevation at Lake Benton, the highway crosses the western end of the Minnesota River Valley into the Red River Valley and over flat plains of heavy black loam.

Iowa line to Noyes and Canadian border

At LUVERNE, 10.8 m., are quarries producing red granite. At 18 m. is Mound Springs State Recreational Reserve, about one mile east of US 75. Visible from the highway is Blue Mound, a massive bluff of quartzite three miles long.

At PIPESTONE, 37.5 m., are the unique and sacred Pipestone Quarries, where aborigines mined and fashioned the soft red stone that hardens upon exposure to air. An area of 115 acres, including interesting rock formations and quarry wall hieroglyphics, has been set aside as Pipestone National Monument. In

IVANHOE, 73.6 m., streets bear the names of characters in Scott's novel. At ORTONVILLE, 143.6 m., is the Big Stone Canning Company, originator and patent holder of equipment for canning whole corn kernels. A Sweet Corn Festival is held here annually in August. Available here is a special \$1 five-day non-resident fishing license for Big Stone Lake; also tourist accommodations.

Toqua Lakes State Scenic Wayside with camping facilities is at GRACEVILLE, 163.2 m.

West on State 28 to BROWNS VALLEY, 20 m., is Sam Brown State Monument, honoring a Minnesota "Paul Revere" of the 1866 Indian scare. Through Brown's Valley, 21.6 m., link between Lake Traverse and Big Stone Lake, once spilled enormous quantities of water from glacial Lake Agassiz into the River Warren. The latter, a prehistoric river, carved the huge valley occupied today by the Minnesota River. In a gravel pit near the village the prehistoric "Browns Valley Man" was found. A return to US 75 may be made by following State 27, 23.8 m., along the shore of Lake Traverse.

At BRECKENRIDGE, 215.4., named after Vice President John C. Breckenridge, the Bois de Sioux and Otter Tail Rivers join to become the Red River. MOORHEAD (see Tour 12) is at 261 m. The famed fertility of the Red River Valley is due to its heavy black soil, known as gumbo. This soil was once silt deposited on the bottom of vanished Lake Agassiz, a body of water which in the glacial era exceeded the combined areas of all the Great Lakes. CROOKSTON, 343.4., an important trade center of the valley, has the Northwest School and Experiment Station, an agricultural branch of the University of Minnesota. ARGYLE is at 384.4 m.

East from Argyle is Middle River State Park, 10.5 m., with swimming and picnicking facilities.

US 75 from this point roughly follows the route used by Red River oxcart trains in transporting furs from the Pembina country to the head of Mississippi River navigation at St. Paul and Mendota during the middle of the last century. Here bonanza farms were common, including the enormous 65,000-acre property of the Donaldson-Ryan interests near DONALDSON, 402.5 m. HALLOCK, 417.3 m., was named after the founder of Forest and Stream magazine. At NORTHCOTE, 423 m., is the Florence Farm, once Jim Hill's and still a large farming unit. HERBOLDT, 429.9 m., was owned and platted by Jim Hill. NOYES, 436.1 m., is a port of entry, with the usual customs and immigrations offices at the border, 438.3 m.

7. DULUTH TO INTERNATIONAL FALLS (US 53 - 167.1 miles)

North from Duluth US 53 ascends a thousand feet to the great Mesabi Iron Range, runs through the western edge of Superior National Forest to the Rainy River and International boundary line.

EVELETH, 62.5 m., is a mining community with a modern tourist camp; an Annual Winter Sports Frolic is held in March. From VIRGINIA (see Tour 5), 65.3 m., where side tours may be made to any of the numerous iron mines of the Mesabi

Range, US 53 enters the Superior National Forest (see Tour 5). COOK, 94 m., is the outfitting point for the Lake Vermilion area, lying to the east. GLENDALE is at 110 m.

From here a side road winds to the Bois Fort Indian Reservation. Its village, NETT LAKE, is a group of old log cabins and tarpaper shacks. The surrounding area is noted for its extensive blueberry marshes and wild rice beds. Held annually here are wild rice dances, after the harvesting of this crop in October.

ORR, 111.5 m., is a resort town on Pelican Lake.

A road east from here to Buyck, 19 m., connects with the Echo Trail through Superior National Forest to CRANE LAKE, 29 m., or ELY, 65 m., (see Tour 5).

At about 141 m. on US 53, a side road leads north to GAPPA'S LANDING, 2 m., on Kabetogama Lake, 20,000 acres of truly great fishing water. Connected with Namakan Lake, a boundary lake, these waters yield muskellunge, lake trout, bass, crappies, northern pike, the rarer grayling, and especially wall-eyed pike. Rough and deluxe² cabins, launches, boats, outboard motors, guides, and hydroplane service to otherwise inaccessible lakes are provided by lodge and resort proprietors of this fine recreation region.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, 167.1 m., is a port of entry and outfitting point for canoe and hydroplane trips into the Canadian north and Rainy Lake region (see Tour 4).

8. RAINY LAKE AND RIVER, AND LAKE OF THE WOODS REGION (State 11 - 117.1 miles)

Beginning in the rocky escarpments that cradle Rainy Lake, the route generally parallels the Rainy River westward to Lake of the Woods.

State 11 begins at Black Bay, noted for its pike fishing, and extends westward south of Rainy Lake to RANIER, 9.1 m., an important port of entry. One of the nation's largest fish hatcheries is located here; gold workings, discovered and worked in 1893-4, were reopened in 1935 on American Island. West of INTERNATIONAL FALLS (see Tour 4), 12.2 m., is LAUREL, 29.5 m., where the state's largest Indian mound, Grand Mound, is located. SPOONER, 81.7 m., and BAUDETTE, 82.1 m., rebuilt following destruction by the 1910 forest fire, were once important lumbering towns.

Lake of the Woods is reached from here by going north on State 72 to WHEELER'S POINT (see Tour 15), 15.2 m., at the mouth of Rainy River, where fishing is exceptionally good.

WARROAD, 117.1 m., only United States port on Lake of the Woods and important for its commercial fisheries, ships over a million pounds of fish annually to eastern markets.

Attachment of isolated Northwest Angle, the only part of the United States proper to lie above the forty-ninth parallel, to Minnesota makes it the northernmost state in the Union. This detached fragment is the result of boundary agreements reached between Great Britain and the United States before either participant had any actual topographical knowledge of the territory involved. It can be reached overland only through Canada; launch and plane service connects it with Warroad. As early as 1732 the French explorer La Verendrye established Fort St. Charles here and it was from this post that his eldest son and Father Aulneau, leading a party of 19 eastward for provisions, were overtaken by the Sioux and slain in 1736 at Massacre Island. Remains of the victims, interred at the fort, were found in 1908, thus identifying, after nearly two hundred years, the site of this early post. Lake of the Woods has an area exceeding

2,000 square miles and is studded with an estimated 14,000 islands. Especially noted for its huge muskellunge, the lake also abounds in lake trout, black bass, great northern pike, and wall-eyed pike. The Canadian side of the lake, however, is considered superior to the American waters for fishing.

9. GRAND RAPIDS, CASS LAKE, AND DEMIDJI RESORT REGIONS (US 2 - 262.9 miles)

This route passes through some of the most densely wooded portions of Minnesota, including the Arrowhead region, Chippewa National Forest, and the Demidji Paul Bunyan country, into the famed Red River Valley.

Duluth to the North Dakota line

Leaving DULUTH (see Tour 3), US 2 crosses the St. Louis River, 26.1 m., and proceeds along the northern edge of the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation (see Tour 5) to GRAND RAPIDS, 79.6 m., seat of Itasca county where dense woods and more than 1,000 excellent fishing lakes entice thousands of vacationists annually. Trading center for several hundred resorts, Grand Rapids is near the western end of the Mesabi Iron Range (see Tour 5).

North on State 38 is BIGFORK, 40.8 m., and Scenic State Park, six miles east. Most primitive of Minnesota state parks, its 2,000 acres contain seven lakes and virgin stands of Norway and white pine, the finest being on Chase Point, a peninsula separating Coom and Sandwich lakes. Modern camping facilities are available here.

North of DEER RIVER, 94.4 m., once a logging town, is the Bowstring Lake country, noted for its game and fish. Entering Chippewa National Forest (see Tour 14), US 2 passes Ball Club Lake, 100 m., so named because to the Ojibway its shape resembled a la crosse racquet. At BENA, 114.2 m., the highway skirts the southern shore of Lake Winnibigoshish, the Ojibway name, meaning "miserable-wretched-dirty water," for this large, but shallow and easily storm-tossed lake

Annually at Bena on July Fourth, Indians hold a pow-wow, perhaps the most ceremonious of several such events held in Minnesota on this holiday.

South from Bena is FEDERAL DAM, 7 m., and Leech Lake (see Tour 14) one of Minnesota's largest and finest hunting and fishing lakes. Fishing launches, with licensed pilots, are available here.

At 130 m. is Cass Lake and at 133.2 m. is the village of CASS LAKE, ^{and Chippewa Indian agency} headquarters of the Chippewa National Forest (see Tour 14). BEMIDJI, 150 m., named for an Ojibway chief and once a great lumbering town, is in a region of many lakes well stocked with game fish and popular with duck hunters in the fall. At the south end of Lake Bemidji, where several highways converge, is the Bemidji Tourist Information Bureau. On Diamond Point is a well-equipped tourist camp, and nearby is the Bemidji State Teachers College. At the north end of the lake is Lake Bemidji State Park with tourist accommodations, and on the Birchmont Golf Course is held the annual Birchmont International Golf Tournament. Typical Red River Valley towns are FOSSTON, 194.2 m., and ERSKINE, 207.9 m.

At about 229.5 m. a road leads north to GENTILLY, 2 m., known for its Limoges cheese industry, founded by Father Theilon, native of Limoges, France.

CROOKSTON, 238 m., is an important trade center (see Tour 6). FISHER, 248.8 m., and an important river port, and EAST GRAND FORKS, 262.6 m., on the state boundary line, both have beet sugar plants.

10. SOUTHEASTERN MINNESOTA AND WEST CENTRAL RESORTS REGIONS. (US 52 - 383.7 miles)

After passing through Rochester, renowned medical center, to the Twin Cities, US 52 joins US 10 to St. Cloud, then runs northwest through the lake

regions of Alexandria and Fergus Falls, unexcelled for their fishing and sandy bathing beaches, to Moorhead on the North Dakota line.

Harmony to the Twin Cities, 139.3 miles

HARMONY is 9.1 m. from the Iowa line.

Four miles southwest from Harmony is Niagara Cave, discovered in 1933 when a farmer heard underfoot the squealing of his missing pigs. Most prominent in a region of subterranean formations and underground streams, the cave (open for a fee) has five miles of explored passageways and a 60-foot waterfall 200 feet below the surface.

At PRESTON, 19.7 m., are the old Minnesota Hotel and Tibbetts House, both reminders of stagecoach days.

West on State 80 through a beautiful river valley is the Meighen Store in the ghost town of FORESTVILLE, 8.8 m. Founded in 1853 and closed in 1910, the store remains stocked with wares of that period. (see First National Bank of Preston for permission to enter.)

FOUNTAIN, 24.9 m., is named for its many natural springs, which also furnish CHATFIELD, 34.1 m., with its water supply.

East and north on State 74 is Whitewater State Park, 23 m., one of the most beautiful and completely equipped of southern Minnesota parks.

On a rolling and fertile prairie, ROCHESTER (pop. 26,312), 52.2 m., in 1854 began as a crossroads campground for immigrant wagons. Today it remains a great transient center, due to a constant stream of people seeking medical treatment at the Mayo Clinic. The city has two 18-hole golf courses, six tourist camps, an outdoor swimming pool, and forty hotels. The Mayo Foundation Museum of Hygiene and Medicine is of interest. ORONOCO, 66 m., had a goldrush

in 1857. PINE ISLAND, 71.5 m., calls itself the "Cheese Capital of Minnesota." ZUMBROTA is at 77.5 m. and ST. PAUL is reached at 131.1 m. and MINNEAPOLIS, 139.3 m. (see Tour 1).

Twin Cities to Moorhead and North Dakota line, 244.4 miles

Leaving the Twin Cities, US 52 passes through OSSEO, 155.4 m. and joins US 10 at ANOKA (see Tour 12) at 161.8 m. At EAST ST. CLOUD, 208.8 m., where the Minnesota State Reformatory is located on one of the state's finest granite quarries, US 52 turns westward to ST. CLOUD (pop. 24,173), 209.7 m., known as the "Granite City" because of its stone industry. At ST. JOSEPH, 218 m., is St. Benedict's Convent and College (1880); at COLLEGEVILLE, 221.2 m., is St. John's University, a Benedictine school begun in 1856; SAUK CENTER, 254.7 m., is the boyhood home of Sinclair Lewis.

ALEXANDRIA, 279.1 m., center of a fine recreational area, has on display at the Chamber of Commerce the much disputed Kensington Rune Stone, discovered in 1898 and bearing an inscription describing a visit by Norsemen to this region in 1362 A. D. North of the city are the Alexandria Golf Club Course, 2 m., site of the annual Minnesota Resorter's Tournament in August, and Lake Carlos State Park, 10 m. BRANDON is at 292.2 m.

A dirt road leads north from Brandon to the Otter Tail Lake region, past Inspiration Peak State Wayside, 14 m., a high and wooded area. At LEAF MOUNTAIN, 15 m., three moraines converge. A Mormon colony settled near CLITH RAIL, 24 m., in 1865. West on State 3 is West Battle Lake, 26.5 m., named, as is East Battle Lake, after a Sioux-Chippewa engagement here in 1795. At 28 m. is a junction with State 78. From BATTLE LAKE, 28.5 m., State 78 winds around Otter Tail Lake, largest of 1,000 lakes in Otter Tail county. At the northeastern tip of this 15,000-acre lake, where the Otter Tail River enters, is the site of a ghost town, OTTER TAIL CITY, important as a trading post

and land office from 1850 to 1860. State 78 joins US 10 at PERHAM, 54.5 m.; or return to Battle Lake and then 17.4 m. west on State 3 to Fergus Falls on US 52.

FERGUS FALLS, 325.6 m., is the seat of Otter Tail county, in one of Minnesota's leading dairy and resort regions. Lake Alice lies at the top of a hill above the city. There is a municipal tourist camp; also a nine-hole golf course. From BARNESVILLE, 359.7 m., where beaches of ancient glacial Lake Agassiz can be seen, US 52 passes through BAKER, 367.7 m., and SABIN, 374.4 m., noted potato growing region, to MOORHEAD (see Tour 12), 383.1 m., and the North Dakota line at the Red River, 383.7 m.

11. ALBERT LEA TO MINNEAPOLIS (US 65 - 115.1 miles)

This route passes through a prosperous and highly diversified agricultural section of southern Minnesota.

ALBERT LEA, 12.1 m., like its neighboring city, AUSTIN, twenty miles east, is a trade and packing center. At CLARK'S GROVE, 21.9 m., one of Minnesota's first cooperative creameries was organized in 1890, the forerunner of the well-known Land O' Lakes Association of today. At 45 m. is Kaplan Woods State Park. OWATONNA, 47.2 m., was selected in 1933 for an experiment in art education by the Carnegie Foundation and the University of Minnesota as a typical American town. A mineral spring is at the tourist camp here. FARIBAULT, 62.7 m., is noted for its many schools, including Shattuck School, founded in 1860 and the first secondary school west of the Mississippi to offer military training. East of here is the Nerstrand Woods, last remnant of the virgin hardwood timber that once covered much of southern Minnesota.

DUNDAS, 74.7 m., was Minnesota's first important milling center. The collapse of the 1856 land boom in this area, leaving a string of deserted villages,

is described by Edward Eggleston in his novel Mystery of Metropolisville (1873). NORTHFIELD, 78.2 m., scene of the thwarted Jessie James bank holdup of 1876 that resulted in the death and capture of most of his desperadoes, is a college town, having Carleton and St. Olaf Colleges. The highway crosses the Minnesota River to enter MINNEAPOLIS (see Tour 1) at 115.1 m.

12. POINT DOUGLAS TO MOORHEAD (US 10 - 272.3 miles)

This drive passes through highly diversified farming areas and resort regions to the wheat and potato raising plains of the Red River Valley. It probably carries the bulk of travel into north central Minnesota.

Wisconsin line to the North Dakota line

Crossing (toll bridge) over the St. Croix River (see Tour 2) from Prescott, Wisconsin, at its confluence with the Mississippi, is Point Douglas, a former village site platted in 1849 and named after Stephen A. Douglas. RED ROCK (see Tour 3), 14.5 m. ST. PAUL (see Tour 1), 14.8 m. ANOKA, 47.5 m., was an important station on the Red River Oxcart Trail and early rival of Minneapolis. In a cemetery here is the Monument to Jonathan Emerson, a self-erected stone with an inscription of more than 2,500 words. Here also is the mouth of the Rum River, on which journeyed Father Hennepin (1680), Carver, Du Luth, and many early fur traders. ELK RIVER, 59.1 m., former trading post and lumbering center, takes its name from the river that swarmed with elk when visited by Zebulon M. Pike in 1805-6. At 94.5 m. is EAST ST. CLOUD (see Tour 10). The quarries of SAUK RAPIDS, 96.4 m., have supplied the pink granite used in many of the nation's public buildings. Here also is a Retreat of the Order of Poor Clares of Saint Francis.

In Lindbergh State Memorial Park, at LITTLE FALLS, 126.4 m., is preserved

the Home of Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., and the boyhood home of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. In Pine Grove Park is one of the few remaining stands of white pine in Minnesota; a recreational and park area with a municipal tourist camp is on the northern edge of the town. At 164.6 m. is STAPLES, division point of the Northern Pacific Railway, and WADENA, 182.1 m., is the trade center of a good farming country. NEW YORKS MILLS, 194.9 m., is predominantly a Finnish settlement retaining many old-country customs.

Here US 10 enters one of Minnesota's finest resort areas, whose hundreds of lakes provide exceptionally fine beaches and fishing. Tourist trade is important to PERHAM, 205.5 m., FRAZER, 216.9 m., and DETROIT LAKES, 226.7 m., renowned as a resort town. "Believe It or Not" Ripley credits Detroit Lakes with having more filling stations than any other community of its size in the nation, indicative of the tremendous tourist traffic here. The Pine to Palm Golf Tournament is an annual August event. AUDUBON, 234.1 m., was named after the great ornithologist, at the suggestion of his niece, who once visited the site. LAKE PARK, 239.7 m.

On the western shore of Big Cormorant Lake, 10 m. south of Lake Park, are the so-called Anchor Stones, believed to have been fashioned as moorings by the same Norsemen responsible for the famous Kensington Rune Stone (1362) at Alexandria (see Tour 10).

Westward from HAWLEY, 250.1 m., settled by English colonists in 1871, the highway traverses the Red River Valley. At 259 m. is Buffalo River State Park, one-half mile south of the highway. MOORHEAD, 271.3 m., founded when the railroad came in 1871, was once notorious for its many saloons that catered to the thirsty residents of "dry" North Dakota. Concordia College, a Norwegian Lutheran school, and Moorhead State Teachers College are here. At 272.3 m. US 10 crosses the Red River into Fargo, N. Dak.

13. WORTHINGTON TO ST. VINCENT
(US 59 - 463.9 miles)

Passing through the southwestern farming area of Minnesota, US 59 skirts the western limits of the park region and the prehistoric eastern shore line of glacial Lake Agassiz, and continues through the northern section of the Red River Valley.

Iowa line to the Canadian Border

WORTHINGTON, 9.4 m., founded as a prohibition colony in 1871, is a dairy community boasting a polo team. AVOCA, 33.7 m., was founded as a Roman Catholic colony in 1878. At Lake Shetek State Park, 47.5 m., a parkway connects US 59 with Valhalla and Keeley Islands over causeways terminating at the Lake Shetek Campgrounds. MARSHALL, 74.1 m., holds an annual Zinnia Day in July.

Popular is Camden State Park, 8 m., southwest of Marshall, where campgrounds and a swimming pool are available.

At MONTVIDEO, 113.3 m., are Camp Release Wayside and a tourist camp. WATSON is at 120 m.

At 121 m. a road leads west to Chippewa Mission Wayside, 2.5 m., site of the first Protestant mission in Minnesota (1835). At the mouth of the Lac qui Parle River, its waters and those of the Minnesota River are impounded, enlarging Lac qui Parle Lake and creating a new lake above it in the Minnesota River valley.

MILAN, 129.2 m., despite its Italian name, annually celebrates a Lofse Fete, during which this Norwegian delicacy (potato flatcake) is served. MORRIS, 166.4 m., has the West Central Agricultural School and Experiment Station; also a collection of war relics in the National Guard Armory.

West at 184.8 m. on State 27 is HERMAN, 13.9 m., in a locale favored by geologists for examination of the several beaches of glacial Lake Agassiz (see Tour 6).

One of the state's finest resort areas centers about FERGUS FALLS, 218.5 m. (see Tour 10). In 1932 parts of a prehistoric skeleton, the "Minnesota Man," were uncovered while rebuilding US 59 about three miles north of PELICAN RAPIDS, 241.9 m. Estimated by some anthropol^ogists to be at least 20,000 years old, the bone fragments are those of a 16-year old girl of primitive mongoloid type, believed to antedate the Lake Agassiz glacial period.

DETROIT LAKES, 265.7 m., boasts more than 400 lakes within a 25-mile distance (see Tour 12). At CALLAWAY, 278.1 m., the highway enters the White Earth Indian Reservation, an area of 1,200 square miles inhabited by Chippewa Indians. East of OGEMA, 286.5 m., is WHITE EARTH, 6 m., seat of an Indian agency. The Chippewa annually hold a festival here in June, entertaining visitors with public councils or pow-wows in formal tribal costumes, athletic games, sham battles, songs, speeches, and native dances.

WAUBUN is at 291.9 m.

East on State 113 about 30 m. is Itasca State Park (see Tour 4). Continuing 10.5 m. east to US 71 and then north 3.2 m., is the main entrance to the park. Leaving the north entrance of the park on State 92, a return is made to US 59 by turning west on State 31 to 40.5 m.

MAHNOHEN is at 302.4 m. A rich Indian hunting ground once centered around THIEF RIVER FALLS, 363.2 m., seat of Pennington county. LAKE BRONSON is reached at 426.7 m.

East of Lake Bronson is Two Rivers State Park, 2 m., with an artificially created lake of 327 acres; camp and bathing facilities are available here.

At ST. VINCENT, 463.9 m., US 59 crosses into North Dakota near the Canadian border.

14. THE PAUL BUNYAN PLAYGROUND (US 371 - 133 miles)

This is another route through a region of timber and numerous lakes. Several of the towns in this area hold annual Paul Bunyan carnivals, carrying out a motif depicting the feats of the great legendary lumberjack.

Little Falls to Bemidji

LITTLE FALLS (see Tour 12). Two miles west of FORT RIPLEY, 13.8 m., is the site of old Fort Ripley (1849-78), situated within the 20,000 acres comprising the Camp Ripley National Guard Camp. BRAINERD, 30.4 m., at the western end of the Cuyuna Iron Range and former boom lumber town, serves as the gateway to hundreds of lakes lying to the north. The annual Paul Bunyan Carnival is held in June and an annual Winter Carnival in February. Gull Lake is lined with many fine summer homes and resorts. PEQUOT, 52.5 m., is another resort town of note.

At AH-GWAH-CHING (Chippewa, out-of-doors), 91.8 m., is the Minnesota State Sanatorium for tubercular patients, consisting of 35 buildings on 886 acres of timberland overlooking Leech Lake. Bordering WALKER, 94.8 m., are the Tianna Farms, raising blooded Aberdeen Angus cattle. LEECH LAKE, 100.3 m., is on the shore of Leech Lake, a large body of water long popular with the Indians and figuring prominently in the history of the fur trade. On its Bear Island lived the band of Pillagers who in 1898 staged the last Indian uprising in Minnesota, engaging the whites on Sugar Point and killing Major H. C.

Wilkinson. At CASS LAKE, 115.7 m., is the main Indian Agency in the state, having jurisdiction over the Chippewa or Ojibway Indians of Minnesota. Here also are the headquarters of the Chippewa National Forest, an area embracing approximately 1,500,000 acres. Cass Lake, a good fishing lake, contains Star Island on which is the small Lake Windigo. This island, notwithstanding its many summer cottages, retains a primitive appearance. At 133 m. is BEMIDJI (see Tour 9).

15. RED LAKE AND LAKE OF THE WOODS
(US 71, State 72 - 116.1 miles)

This bituminous-treated road touches the eastern tip of Upper Red Lake and continues across one of the great swamp areas of the nation.

Bemidji to Wheeler's Point.

BEMIDJI (see Tour 9). At BLACKDUCK, 25 m., this route turns north on State 72.

At about 39 m. a side road---inquire condition---leads west to the lower and upper sections of Red Lake, 274,994 acres and largest in the state. On the Red Lake Indian Reservation, surrounding all of Red Lake but the eastern upper half, reside the most primitive of Minnesota's Indians, a Chippewa band numbering about 2,000. PONEAMAH, 25 m., is inhabited by Indians who cling to their aboriginal customs, including burial of the dead in little houses above the ground with accompanying gifts of food to appease the spirit of the departed. Six miles farther is another settlement at Red Lake Narrows, where, on a high spit, stands a fine forest of virgin pine. Agency offices are at RED LAKE, on the south shore of Lower Red Lake, and at REDEY is a state fish hatchery. Here the Indians maintain a cooperative fishery, providing a market for their catch, and a community-owned mill.

KELLIHER is at 44.2 m. The townsite of WASKISH (Ojibway for deer), 62.9 m., is owned by the Minnesota Game and Fish Department, the state leasing buildings to merchants. North from here State 72 makes its way across 17 miles of treacherous swamp; every two miles along this stretch are telephone stations for emergency use. The Beltrami-Pine Island Project, under the soil conservation service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is concerned with the restoration to its former state of 1,750,000 acres of swamp area. An earlier policy of ditching and draining lowlands for possible agricultural use has been abandoned and today, with the installation of more than 400 dams, water is again reclaiming the swamp. The area is expected to become once more a wild life refuge for waterfowl and game animals. A native herd of caribou, which dwindled to three animals, is being augmented by importations, elk have been released within the area, and further increase of the present estimated two thousand moose is expected.

SPOONER is at 102 m., and BAUDETTE at 102.9 m. (see Tour 8). WHEELER's POINT, 116.1 m., on Four Mile Bay at the mouth of the Rainy River, has a newly developed industry, the extraction of oil with antirachitic properties from the liver of the burbot, fresh-water member of the cod^{family} also known as the ling or celpout. For Lake of the Woods see Tour 8.