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Papers.

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Research made and notes taken by: [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, MO. (ONE) 708-7901

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35. INDEX OF RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT INDEX 1961---

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the impact of the proposed project on the environment. The study was conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Federal Land Management Policy Act (FLMPA).

Remarks:

History of Itasca State Park

Preface by Mr. R. R. Sacket.

Purpose of history

Location and Discovery of the Mississippi

Importance of

Historic

head waters of Miss etc

LOUISIANA Purchase

Geographic.

divides in half U.S.A etc

DRAINAGE BASIN of 1,000,000 sq miles.

Commercial

dependence of people living in this
area at this time, on this stream and
its tributaries for transportation. etc

Explorations

Earliest inhabitants

Pre-glacial to pioneer settlers

Physical description
Geological, etc

Economic

fur trade Why not important

Lumbering period.

private enterprise logging, etc

squatters

Establishment of area as a park.

Area boundary description, etc.

Governmental control, etc.

improvements

Use to day

Douglas Lodge etc

highways reforestation etc

Appendix PLACE NAMES IN ITASCA BASIN

~~LEAGUE~~

Acts of State Legislature REGARDING ITASCA
STATE PARK

The Mississippi River is the proudest, most valued ^{NATURAL} possession of the American people. In American history, it maintains leadership over all other rivers.

M.H.Scol
Vol. VII P6

The Great drainage basin of the Mississippi River extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the northern parts of the United States, and from the Alleghany range to the summits of the Rocky Mountains, covers an area of more than one million square miles.

This Great River has its origin in Itasca State Park, ^{Hubbard and Becker} Clearwater County, Minnesota. ^{it takes} where its course to the Gulf of Mexico. The distance from its source to its mouth is 2,553.00 miles.

Geographically, it divides almost equally the United States.

Its length is exceeded only by the Nile of Africa, its volume by the Amazon of South America.

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"The Mississippi River," says George Bancroft, "is the guardian and the pledge of the union of the States of America. Had they been confined to the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, there would have been no geographical unity between them; and the thread of connection between lands

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P453 that merely fringe the Atlantic must
soon have been sundered.

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Vol. IX.

Louisiana
Purchase

P 454 In the early days of our Republic, the great national artery so justly eulogized by our leading historians, was the fruitfull cause of the most dangerous intrigues, aimed at the perpetuity of our Union.

M.H.S.col Vol. VII. P. 104 Secretly as Spain had received from France in 1762 the immense but indefinite territory of Louisiana did she give it back again to the donor. The treaty of San Ildefonso was signed on October 1st, 1800, and by its third ^{Article it} retroceded to France, six months after certain stipulations concerning the "Kingdom of Etruria" should have been complied with, the colony or province of Louisiana, "with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France possessed it." The fact of this second transference of the Mississippi valley leaked out gradually, but within two years it had become, to statesmen, a good instance of an open secret.

Time flowed on for a year or two without any striking events occurring in connection with the Mississippi Valley.

M.H.S.col Vol. IX. P. 454 The inhabitants of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, cut off by the Appalachian Range from all commercial intercourse with the Atlantic seaboard, were necessarily dependent upon

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the Mississippi for access to the markets of the world. The mouth of that river was to them, the threshold of subsistence.

Extensive possessions, richness of soil, and immensity of production were of little value without the means which this great channel alone afforded for commercial relations with other nations. The most prolific, as well as most unbounded region of varied agricultural production in the world was comparatively valueless without this single convenience.

The first individual to see the evils which might flow from a dependence upon this outlet to the ocean by the people living west of the Alleghanies, was Washington himself.

He had carefully noted the flow of the rivers beyond the Alleghanies, and the portages between them and the rivers flowing down their slopes, at the time of his first visit into that region before the Revolution, and was only hindered from forming a company to unite them by an artificial channel, by the occurrence of the Revolution. At this time the mouth of the Mississippi and the country adjacent was owned and controlled by Spain, then a powerful nation,

P 454 jealous of her possessions in America, and unfriendly to the young Republic which had suddenly sprung into existence on the northern borders of her empire.

She had assented to the stipulation in the treaty between Great Britain, the United States, and herself in 1783 in which the independence of our country was recognized, that the navigation of the Mississippi from its source to its mouth should be and should ever remain free and open to subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States.

This privilege, sufficient for ordinary purposes in time of peace, was liable at any moment and almost any pretence, to be absolutely denied, or to be hampered with oppressive duties, or to be used for purposes dangerous to the very existence of our Government.

Towards the end of 1802, the Spanish authorities at New Orleans imprudently took away from the Americans the right of deposit at that city i.e. the right of landing and storing merchandise there without designating any other point where this might be done. Such bad faith incensed the

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people of the United States, AND A CRY AROSE that they should forcibly take possession of New Orleans AND of the outlets to the sea; IN FACT A CRY FOR WAR.

IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH THOMAS JEFFERSON, the President of the United States caused representation to be made ~~to be made~~ to the French Government concerning the matter, specifically, AS TO A PROJECT FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE FLORIDAS AND THE ISLAND OF NEW ORLEANS. The American plenipotentiaries labored hard with the French ministers, go-betweens of the First Consul, but little progress was made till BONAPART himself astonished the former by sending word that he would sell the whole of the province for a certain consideration.

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Vol. 9. P. 482

NAPOLEON'S FEAR OF AN EARLY ATTACK UPON NEW ORLEANS, NOW THAT WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND WAS CERTAIN, INCREASED THE ANXIETY OF FRANCE TO dispose of the entire province of LOUISIANA lest it fall into the hands of the British.

P. 484 WHEN NAPOLEON WAS INFORMED OF THE conclusion of the treaty, he uttered the following sententious prophecy: "This accession of

P. 485 territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; - AND I HAVE JUST GIVEN TO ENGLAND A MARITIME RIVAL THAT WILL SOONER OR

P. 485 later humble her bride."

M.H.S.col 7 By the end of October the "LOUISIANA
Vol VII. P. 106. Purchas" was consummated by the action of the
U.S. Senate. ON November 30th, the
ceremony of the formal transference of the
province from Spain to France took place at
New Orleans, and on December 20th, that year
from France to the United States.

M.H.S.col 1 ON the 22nd. of FEBRUARY, 1819, Spain ceded
Vol. IX. P. 504 Florida to the United States, and by treaty
it was agreed that a line drawn on the ~~med~~
meridian from the source of the ARKANSAS
northward to the 42nd. parallel of latitude,
and thence along that parallel westward
to the Pacific, should form the northern
boundary of the Spanish possessions and the
southern boundary of the United States in
that quarter.

P. 523
24 From the source of the Mississippi River in
Lake Itasca the line was drawn due north
by 95° 12' west longitude from Greenwich
to a point known as the northwestern point
of the Lake of the Woods. This line passed
through the southern half of Red Lake.

P. 524 The territory now included in Minnesota east
of the boundary line agreed upon, and east
of the Mississippi River, comprises about

M.H. Scol
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P. 524

one third of the state. The balance of the present state of Minnesota was derived from the Louisiana Purchase.

Mississippi River
Chambers. P. 85

The purchase price was \$15,000,000. By thus securing this vast region from France, Jefferson not only doubled the existing area of our country but secured possession of the Mississippi River from its source to the sea. That purchase was the original act which made possible the acquisition by Minnesota of the limited and picturesque basin at the source of the Mississippi, to be set apart forever for the use of its citizens.

→
The Report of the
Commissioners of the
Itasca State Park
Dec. 1891-1894
P. 18

M. H. S. Co. P.

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P. 43.

To discover the source of the Mississippi was the favorite goal of a number of explorers for three centuries

Hernando de Soto discovered the Mississippi; May 8th (old style), 1541 at an Indian province called Quizquiz, crossed it, explored regions beyond it, returned to the river again, April 17th, 1542, where he soon died, his remains were afterward sunk to the bottom of the Mississippi which he had named the Rio Grand.

In 1543 Luys Moscoso, after Soto died, assumed command of the Spanish forces, in seven newly constructed brigantines, passed down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, completing a perfect discovery of the Great River along its lower course.

Peter Esprit Raddison and Medard Chouart two Frenchmen visiting the Dakota nation of Indians at and west of Miller Lac, in 1660, learned of the existence of the Mississippi, which flowed through the Dakota region. Raddison's unique narrative, now on deposit with The Bodleian Library at Oxford England,

M.H.Scol.

Vol. XI. P. 44.

In 1661 Father Nicholas Freytas, chronicler of the Expedition of Governor Penalosa of New Mexico first mentions the name "Mississippi".

Father Freytas wrote the word "Mischipi" there by becoming its original chronicler.

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Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette, S.J., reached the Mississippi on the 15th. (17th?) day of June, 1673, whence they descended the Mississippi in a canoe to the region where Hernando de Soto died 159 years before. The first mention ever made of Itasca Lake was by Marquette, as follows: "The Mississippi river its origin from various lakes which lie in the country of the tribes of the north."

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On the 29th. of February, 1680, Sieur de La Salle sent Michael Accault and Anthony Auguelle, accompanied by Father Hennepin, on a voyage from Fort Crevecoeur in a canoe loaded with goods to trade with Nadouessioux along the upper course of the Mississippi. The party arrived at the mouth of the Illinois River March 7th. and proceeded to make an unquestioned original discovery of the upper course of the Mississippi.

They were taken prisoners by a Sioux war party near the site of the present City of Burlington,

IOWA, AND IN NINETEEN DAYS ARRIVED AT DAYTON'S Bluffs AND PROCEEDED OVERLAND TO MILLE LAC, WHENCE IN JULY THEY PROCEEDED DOWN THE RUM RIVER AND THE MISSISSIPPI TO ST. ANTHONY FALLS, MOUTH OF THE MINNESOTA RIVER, AND THENCE DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI, COMPLETING A DISCOVERY OF THAT STREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ILLINOIS TO THE ENTRANCE OF THE RUM RIVER, WHERE THE CITY OF ANOKA IS NOW SITUATED.

BETWEEN 1690 AND 1700 PIERRE LE SUEUR, DISCOVERER OF THE MINNESOTA RIVER AND TRADER AMONG THE SIOUX VILLAGERS, WRITING FROM PARIS IN 1701, SAID: "I HAVE ASCENDED MORE THAN 100 LEAGUES ABOVE THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, WHICH IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO CARRY ONE'S CANOE AND BAGGAGE, IN ASCENDING THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS SOURCE, AND THE SIOUX WITH WHOM I WENT UP ASSURED ME THAT THERE WERE YET MORE THAN TEN DAYS JOURNEY TO ASCEND.

IT IS AT LEAST 100 LEAGUES BEFORE COMING TO THE SOURCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

I SAY SOURCES, BECAUSE THERE ARE MANY OF THEM, ACCORDING TO THE SAVAGES."

THE EXACT DATE WHEN LE SUEUR ASCENDED THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ST. ANTHONY FALLS TO SANDY LAKE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN LOST TO HISTORY.

M.H.Scol.

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P 45

William Morrison was living at the head-waters of the Mississippi. This is plainly revealed in a letter to his brother. MHScol. vol XI P.45

After 40 years or more had elapsed he made claim as a discover. This was disallowed.

DR W. W. Folwell
Hist. Minn
Vol. I. P 116

DR. W. W. Folwell said of Morrison's claim "The failure to make any report or record, and a silence of forty years or more, debars Morrison from credit as an exploring discoverer."

Henry R. Schoolcraft, Lieut James Allen, Rev. W. T. Boutwell and several member of the Schoolcraft Expedition, guided by an Ojibway Indian named Ozawindib (Yellow Hair), reached Itasca Lake July 13th, 1832, and went into encampment at Schoolcraft Island.

The St. Paul
Pioneer Press
Dec 31, 1933

P.A.3.

IN 1823 GIACOM BELTRAMI, AN ITALIAN, who had become intensely interested in discovering the source of the Mississippi, had joined the Long Expedition at Fort Snelling. Beltrami left the Expedition at Pembina and ventured forth on his own mission alone.

IN what is now Beltrami County he found a lake that he believed to be the northmost source of the Mississippi, as well as the southmost source of the Red River. This lake he named Lake Julia. "Lac la Piche, or Elk Lake" which we now know as Lake Itasca - Beltrami referred to as probably the "western source of the Mississippi. He continued to Cass Lake and then descended the Mississippi to Fort Snelling. IN 1828 Beltrami published a two-volume account of his explorations entitled "A Pilgrimage in Europe and America Leading to the discovery of the source of the Mississippi and Bloody Rivers." His claims to original discovery were variously commented upon, to some extent accepted, principally in Europe, but the active explorations of American Geographers soon superseded him in actual discoveries and the fanciful "Julian Sources" were exploded to give place to the real source

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St Paul Pioneer Press
Sunday Dec 31 - 1933

P. 3, A. In the summer of 1832 Henry R. Schoolcraft, who was in the Indian service and who had accompanied Cass in 1820 as mineralogist, was ordered to proceed to the country at the head of the Mississippi for the purpose of establishing peace among the Indians, of counteracting the influence of the Hudson's Bay company, of vaccinating the Indians, and of gathering information on a number of subjects.

Schoolcraft left Saulte St. Marie accompanied by a detachment of troops under Lieut James Allen, June 1832, and proceeded to Cass Lake by practically the same route that he had taken with Cass twelve years before. Dr. Douglass Houghton accompanied him for the purpose of vaccinating the Indians. Strangely enough Dr. Houghton had no difficulty in persuading over two thousand Indians to accept vaccination.

ST PAUL PIONEER PRESS
Sunday Dec 31 - 1933
P. 3A.

The explanation of this was that the horrors of the successive epidemics of smallpox were all too vivid an inheritance among them.

From Cass Lake, Schoolcraft, Lieut Allen, Rev W. T. Bootwell, who was missionary to the Ojibway Indians at Cass Lake together with several members of the expedition guided by an Ojibway Indian named Ozawindib (Yellow Hair) set out in five canoes to find the source of the Father of Waters. They reached Lake Bemidji then called "Lac Travers," and from there ascended the Yellow Head, or Schoolcraft River. After a long portage, at two PM July 13th, they reached Elk Lake named Itasca by Mr Schoolcraft and Mr Bootwell from the two words Veritas and Caput, meaning true head.

With the exception of traders, no white men had ever traced the Mississippi so far. Lieut Allen, the commander of military detachment, who made the first map of this lake: speaks thus: - "From these hills, which were seldom more than two or three hundred feet high, we came suddenly down to the lake, and passed nearly through it to an island near its west end, where we remained one or two hours. We were sure that we had reached the true source of the Great River, and a feeling of great satisfaction was manifested by all the party. Mr. Schoolcraft had a few trees felled ~~near~~

MHSeol
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Hist Minn
Edward Reil.
P. 407

Hist. Minn
Edward D. Neil

P. 407

~~They~~ AND MADE A FLAG STAFF OF ONE AND HOISTED A SMALL
FLAG. The lake is about seven miles long, and from
one to three broad, but is of an irregular shape, conform-
ing to the base of pine hills (trees) which for a great
part of its circumference, rise abruptly from its shores.
It is deep, cold, and clear, and seems well stocked
with fish. Its shores show some boulders of primitive
rock, but no rock in place. The island is the only
one of the lake, which I have called Schoolcraft Island,
is one hundred and fifty yards long, fifty yards broad
in the highest part, elevated twenty or thirty feet,
overgrown with elm, pine, spruce, and wild cherry.
There can be no doubt that this is the true source
and fountain of the longest and largest branch of
the Mississippi."

St Paul Pioneer
Press Sun. Dec 31
1933 P. 3A.

Returning, Schoolcraft reached the Mississippi by
way of Leech Lake and the Crow Wing River and
then came down stream to Fort Snelling, from
here he wrote this letter to Dr Addison Philleo,
editor of a Galenian newspaper, describing the
expedition to the source of the Mississippi.

Minn History
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P. 183

Schoolcraft to Philleo, July 25, 1832.

(From the Galenian, August 22, 1832.

Dr Addison Philleo

Dear Sir:- I arrived at this place yesterday,
from an expedition through the Chippewa country

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ON the source of the Mississippi, accompanied by a detachment of troops under Lieut Allen of the 5th. Int^y. A commanding influence has been exercised, in former years, over some part of this extensive region, by the North West Company, and since its fall, by the Hudson's Bay Company, who oppose our traders [sic] strenuously on the lines, and supply their clerks with high wines to attract the Indian population to their posts. — Political and commercial honor go together, and the former is made subservient to the latter.

Medals and flags are, I am informed, distributed by them to Indians living within the boundaries of the United States. Old prejudices are kept alive, and new ones are excited. The strife for furs merges every thing else. And if it is not marked by the sanguinary acts, which characterize the last years of rivalry for the fur trade carried on among themselves, it is not less ardently, recklessly and successfully pursued, with respect to American traders. Many of the Chippewas on Lake Superior, and in the region of Lac du Flambeau, still visit the British posts in Upper Canada to procure the presents which are annually distributed there. I met a large party, in a canoe, who were destined for the British post at

P. 184 Penetanguishire. And these men would pass Fort Brady, on their outward, and inward rout. To counteract the political influence thus exerted, has been among the objects of the expedition, and to keep them at peace with the Government and with each other. The latter has been a task of difficulty, as the state of hostile feeling among the Chippewas and Sioux has acquired the inveteracy of a hereditary feud. War parties are continually trespassing upon the territorial boundaries of each other. And fresh scalps have been danced (round) at Red Lake, Cass Lake, and Leech Lake during the time of my passing through the country.

War has been the engrossing theme, and it has not been an easy task to declare pacific measures, and enforce them with arguments which a savage people could appreciate, while the war drums and the scalp yell were sent forth from other parts of the premises.

We found the waters of the Mississippi in a good state for ascending, and I availed myself of this circumstance to carry into effect, the desire of visiting its actual sources, a point which has continued to be problematical in our Geography.

Pike placed it at Leech Lake in 1806. Gov. Cass carried it much further north, and left it at Red Cedar Lake in 1820. But it was then ascertained

P 184 that its sources were considerably north and west of that lake.

I ENCAMPED the expedition AND TROOPS AND heavy baggage at this lake, and proceeded up the river in five small birch canoes, capable of containing one man and his bed, in addition to the Indian and Canadian who conducted it. The Mississippi expands into several lakes, the largest of which is called Lac Traverse (Bemidji). A few miles above this it forms into a southwest and northwest branch.

We ascended the latter, through a number of lakes to its source in a small creek. From thence we made a portage of 6 miles, with our canoes, into Lac la Biche or Itasca lake (from a derivation of the expression veritas caput) which is the true source of this celebrated stream, being at the same time, its most western and northern head.

P. 185 This lake is about 7 miles long, having somewhat the shape of the letter Y. It has clear water and pleasant woody shores. It has a single island, upon which I landed, caused some trees to be felled, and hoisted the national flag. I left this flag flying, and proceeded down the N.W. or main fork. A descent of about 180 miles brought us back to our party at Red Cedar, a Cape lake.

Very respectfully, dear sir
Your friend and obed't serv't
H. R. Schoolcraft, I. A.

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The letter is reprinted here with from Philleo's paper, the GALENIAN, for August 22, 1832. A file of this paper is in possession of the Chicago Historical Society.

FROM Fort Snelling July 25th, 1832 Schoolcraft wrote this letter to Dr. Addison Philleo, editor of a GALENA newspaper, describing the expedition to the true source of the Mississippi.

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P. 48

IN 1836 JEAN NICOLLET, a talented French Astronomer, ON A CANOE VOYAGE TO ITASCA LAKE discovered AND MADE ~~EXPLORED~~ NICOLLET'S INFANT MISSISSIPPI, AUGUST 29, TO NICOLLET LAKE AND SPRINGS, AND MADE FULL GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THESE SOURCES. IN HIS REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION NICOLLET GIVES FULL CREDIT TO SCHOOLCRAFT FOR THE DISCOVERY OF ITASCA LAKE, AND CLAIMED FOR HIMSELF ONLY THE MERIT OF PRESENTING MORE DELAILED GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF THIS LAKE. HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE THEORY THAT LAKE ITASCA "MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH INVISIBLE SOURCES." AFTER FINDING THAT THE LAKE WAS FED BY FIVE CREEKS HE CONCLUDED THAT THE LARGEST OF THESE CREEKS, WAS THE "INFANT MISSISSIPPI."

St Paul Pioneer
Press. Dec 31
1933

HE WAS THE FIRST WHO CARRIED WITH HIM ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS, AND PUT THEM TO PROFITABLE ACCOUNT ALONG THE WHOLE COURSE OF THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS SOURCE.

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JUNE 9th, 1872 Julius Chambers, coasted Elk Lake in his canoe, discovering and ascending Chambers Creek (named in his honor by J. V. Brower).

The Chambers discovery is completely authenticated by a map and printed descriptions

P. 48

IN 1875 Edwin S. Hall with a party of assistants and a team, first reached Itasca Lake with horses in the month of October, when he made an official survey of the township for the United States, established section corners and meandering Elk and Itasca lakes.

Hist. Narrative

Itasca State

Park. Robt Anderson

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P. 192

IN 1881 came the first visit of the notorious Capt. Willard Glazier. The exploits of this gentleman are worthy of notice. The party reached the east shore of the east arm of Itasca lake on July 21st, precisely where Schodcraft and Nicollet had arrived more than forty years before, and where the stakes and blazed lines of the public survey were in conspicuous view, regardless of these unmistakable evidences that he had been preceded, he proceeded to attach names to streams and lakes. Elk Lake was fixed as the source of the Mississippi and renamed Glazier Lake. His expedition received much publicity, to the end to create public sentiment sufficient to secure recognition, that Elk lake might be changed in name

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GLAZIER
MAP P 199

AND PERMANENTLY FIXED AS THE SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
TO THIS END PUBLIC OFFICIALS, MAP MAKERS, PUBLISHERS OF
SCHOOL-BOOKS, EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS, ACADEMIES AND SOCIETIES
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA, EDUCATORS, PROFESSORS OF COLLEGES
AND CITIZENS GENERALLY WERE SOUGHT TO CONFIRM THE CLAIM
OF ALLEGED DISCOVERY. THAT THIS DEEP-SEATED AND WELL
MANAGED SCHEME OF DECEPTION FAILED IN ITS PURPOSE, IS OWING
TO SEVERAL CAUSES. 1. THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
UPON A CONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION, CAUSED TO BE PREPARED
A REPORT, BY GEN. J.H. BAKER, SEVERELY DENOUNCING THE
ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE GEOGRAPHY OF MINNESOTA.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE PASSED AND APPROVED AN
ENACTMENT FORBIDING CHANGING THE NAME OF ELK LAKE
WHICH HAD BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS TO THE INDIANS
AND EARLY EXPLORERS. OR THE USE OF ANY SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY
PUBLISHED PRIOR TO JANUARY, 1891. THE PLAGIARISM OF
HIS PUBLICATION "DOWN THE GREAT RIVER," WAS SO FLAGRANT,
HIS STATEMENTS SO DEVOID OF TRUTH AND VERACITY, OUT OF
THIS CONTROVERSITY WHICH THEY FOMENTED GREW THE FIRST
EMBRYONIC DEMANDS AND PLANS FOR ITASCA STATE PARK.

HIST NARRATIVE
ROBT ANDERSON
ITASCA STATE PARK
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IN 1886 DUE TO THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE TRUE
SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IVISON, BLAKEMAN,
TAYLOR AND CO., PUBLISHERS OF SCHOOL BOOKS AT THE
CITY OF NEW YORK, WHO HAD REFUSED TO INCORPORATE
IN THEIR PUBLICATIONS, THAT ELK LAKE WAS THE TRUE

Source of the Mississippi (As claimed by Willard Glazier).
This publication organized The Ivison, Blakeman,
Taylor and Co., Expedition to supplement the work of
Nicollet and Edwin^S Hall by a careful examination of
the Itasca Basin.

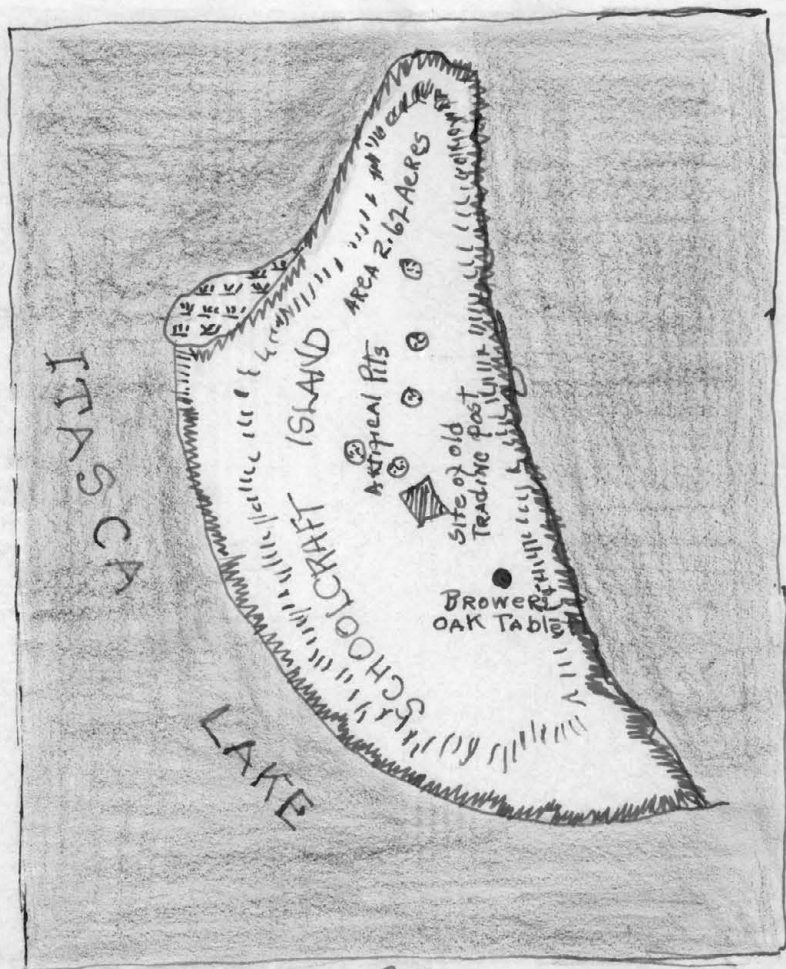
This expedition was placed in charge of Mr. Hopewell
Clark who was connected with the Land Department of the
Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr Clark selected two
assistants, the party arrived at Itasca Lake October 13th,
1886. His equipment consisted of a camping outfit, pocket
sextant, aneroid barometer, drainage level, thermometers,
hand level, surveyor's chain and compass, levelling rod
and pocket compass.

P.216 A critical examination of the locality between Elk and
Itasca lakes was had; Nicollet's Infant Mississippi
was found to be the principle affluent and it was
carefully explored to its source, which Mr. Clark
determined to be at the lake in the northwest quarter
of section 34, township 143, Range 36 (Whipple lake),
with no connection with the lakes to the south.

In 1889 J.V. Brower, with an exploring party,
representing the Minnesota Historical Society, penetrated
the Itasca Basin with transit and level lines to Morrison
and Hernando de Soto lakes, which he named, finally
reaching the utmost waters in the Basin of the Mississippi;

P48 photographing the same MAY 3rd; AND placing on charts the ultimate reservoirs which give birth to the springs at the source of the Mississippi River. The final chart of those discoveries has become a standard record.

Thus the entire length of the channel of this great river was discovered in three centuries between June 9th, 1541 and MAY 3rd, 1889.



Sketch Map of Schoolcraft Island,
LAKE ITASCA

Historic Markers and Sites

P 112 The Henry R. Schoolcraft camp on Schoolcraft Island, where the Schoolcraft Expedition camped July 13th. 1832 is marked with an oak tablet.

P 51 At the source of the Mississippi River stands a section corner post established by Edwin S. Hall in 1875

P 122 The Parks Cabin, section 21, Township 143, Range 36, at Nicollet's Middle Lake, erected to secure pine land on Northern Pacific R.R. indemnity grant with adverse results. President Cleveland's order opening the grant to speculative settlers was reversed by the Federal Court.

An old trading post site on Schoolcraft Island

Memphis vol IV
Kathino. P 54

An oak tablet at the north end of Itasca Lake established 1894, indicating the location of archaeological discoveries there with other engraved reference.

Historical Narrative
Itasca State Park.
Robt. Anderson

PXIII A blazed tree marks the first permanent camp on the north east side of Itasca Lake opposite Schoolcraft Island, on this tree is inscribed: Ed. Hall's Lost Explorers, Hazelton, Ed Hall's Camp, October 9th. 1875.

(1937.) This tree is still standing near the road that runs past De Soto cabin, and much of the scribbling is still plain and readable. On the same tree is inscribed "J. V. Brower 1889, Camp."

P. XX There is a tree near Douglas lodge which bears a scribbling left by Aiton, (Prox. George B. Aiton of Minneapolis, who made botanic investigations in the Park 1891).

M.H.S. col

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67
69

A memorial tablet marks the spot at the foot of Morrison Hill, commemorating the first religious service known to have been conducted at or near the source of the Mississippi. This service was conducted by Rev. J. A. Gillfillan, May, 1884.

It was the usual service of the Episcopal Church, and was half in English and half in Ojibway, to accommodate the congregation of

M.H.S. Col
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P 269 one Massachusetts Yankee (Prox Clark) and
one Ojibway Indian (Southern Ground).
The reading of this marker is as follows:
First Sermon at the Source
From "Then Had Thy Peace Been As
A River." By Rev. J.A. Gillman.
May, 1881.

Hist. Narrative

Itasca State Park

Robt Anderson

P. 55 Another historic fact was the baptism of
a child in the waters of the North Arm
of the lake, by Rev. Stanley McKay
1891.

Chicago
AAA

A rock was dedicated by the late
Governor Floyd B. Olson during one
of the summer pageants held at the Park.

The Brower Oak tablet on Schoolcraft Island.

M. H. S. col.
Vol VIII

Earliest inhabitants

P232 The Hon. J. V. Brower PARK Commissioner
233 Report to Governor

of Minnesota, for the two years
ending December 1, 1894, the
following tabulated historical
record of the descent of title by
possession of the Head Waters of
the Mississippi River, may be
approximately given as follows:

Pre-glacial age --- Possibly palaeolithic
MAN.

The Glacial period --- Possibly an
Esquimaux, occupancy.

Post-glacial period --- The Mound
Builders.

The succeeding occupancy -- The
Sioux Indians.

The Columbian period -- The Spanish,
Post Columbian period --- The French
and English.

The seventeenth or eighteenth
century -- The Ojibway Indians.

The eighteenth century -- The
Federal Republic.

February 22nd, 1855 Ceded, by
Treaty between the United
States and the Ojibway Indians.

1876-1891. Surveyed by the Govern-
ment and opened to pioneer settle-
ment.

1891. Set apart by law and
dedicated as a public park
forever.

P132 ON October 27th 1893 Mr. J.V. Brower discovered and located on the shores of Itasca Lake the unmistakable remains of a lost village of prehistoric Mound Builders.

Stone and copper implements and a curious and miscellaneous collection of broken pottery were taken from below the surface of the ground upon lot 2, section 2, township 143, and range 36, and an adjoining tract on the north end of the lake.

It would appear that this lost village was nearly a half mile in length, and the fact that the deposit of relics is now found below the present surface of the earth several inches seems to justify the belief that this extinct race of men proceeded to discover and reside at Itasca Lake many centuries ago, but as to exact date when these known occurrences took place a further and more extended examination is necessary for an intelligent guess.

P137 Exploration indicate conclusively that the Itasca Lake Mound Builders was of the same nation and time as the Mille Lac, Pine River and Fort Pillager Aborigines preceding the coming of the Ojibway nation, and also that

P 57 the village at Itasca Lake was not of greater age than the earthworks which were constructed in Northern Minnesota during the continuance of the Hohe War, previous to 1634.

The village site and mounds at Itasca Lake were of Dakota Indian origin, exactly similar to the village site and mounds established by the same people at Mille Lac.

MHS.col
Vol XI P 12 Dakota Indians were residents at Itasca Lake for a long period of time, fishing, hunting and gathering wild rice and native fruits, making and using clay vessels. After the successful Ojibway warfare which was inaugurated at Mille Lac about 1750, all the Dakota villagers retired from Cass, Leech, Naiwa, Tascodiag, Bemidji and Itasca lakes.

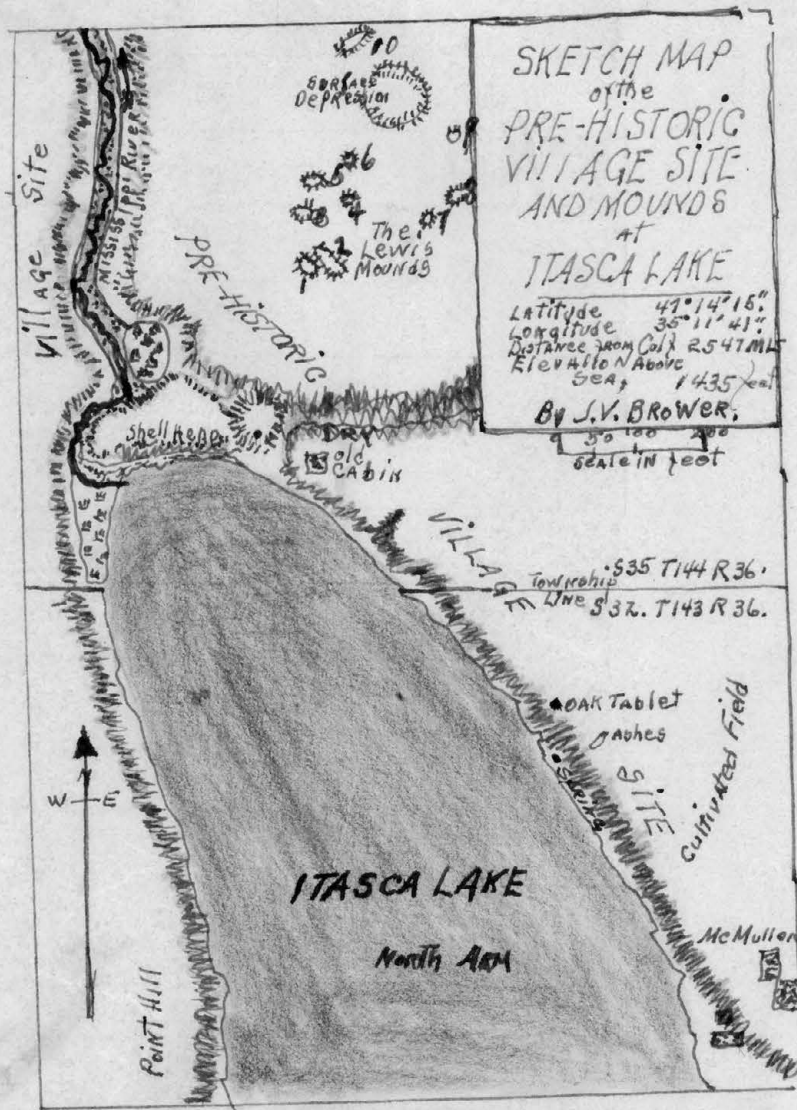
MHS.col
Vol V. P 183 The feuds between the Dakotas and the Ojibways continued for years.

P 188 It is said however, that the Ojibway Chieftain Bi-aw-wah tried hard to bring lasting peace with the Dakotas after he had driven them out and secured a firm footing for his people on the rich hunting ground of the Upper Mississippi. He did succeed in putting an end to the custom of

MHScd.
Vol. V.

P 188 torturing captives, which was still practiced by the Dakotas. This practice ~~ceased~~ altogether and the taking of captives became less frequent.

MHScd. The Ojibways held possession of the
Vol XI P 92 locality until their life was extinguished by the treaty with the Federal Government February 22nd 1855.



ITASCA STATE PARK

Legislative Manual. 1901, P. 251.

P. 247 A group of ten burial mounds was discovered upon the fractional East half of the South-west quarter of section 35, Township 144, Range 36, which were named for Prof. T.H. Lewis a companion of Mr Brower and co-discover

The Lewis Mounds.

1. Diameter eighteen feet, height one foot.
2. Length eighty-three feet, width sixteen feet at the East end, twenty-one feet at the west end, height two and one-half feet.
3. An Elliptical mound length thirty-eight feet, width twenty-four feet, height three feet.
4. Diameter seventeen feet, height ~~one~~ and one-half feet.

P. 248. 245. Length forty-three feet, width sixteen feet at the west end, twenty-four feet at the east end, height two feet, About the shape of an egg cut in two lengthwise, and the half shell turned down.

6. Diameter twenty-six feet, height three feet.

M.H.S. col
Vol VII

P.248 7. Diameter twenty-two feet, height three feet.

8. An Elliptical mound length twenty-eight feet, height two and one-half feet.

9. Diameter sixteen feet, height two and one-half feet.

10. An Embankment, forty-four feet in length, eighteen feet in width and two and one-half feet in height.

Excavation of Lewis Mounds

P249 Sioux or Ojibway Indians, probably the latter. The remains of this last interment were very much blackened and decomposed, while on the other hand the skull lower down in this place of burial were natural in color; A comparison in the mode of burial which presents a wide difference. At the east end of the excavation there had been buried the remains of seven persons, but throughout the extent of the excavation there was wanting any evidence of regularity in the mode of burial. In different sections of the mound two small beds of gravelly sand and two of charcoal and ashes were noticed, but no certainly defined existence of fire at the time of burial could be traced. A portion of the bones were calcined.

P249 Mound No. 4 was composed of black sandy loam, and contained the disappearing remains of but one person near the bottom of the mound.

P249 Mound No. 5 Composed of light sandy loam.

Near the east end of a small pit, five feet in diameter, had been excavated below the original surface about one and one-half feet. From this artificial pit there were taken three skulls and a few bones, very much decayed and broken. At the east end appeared a quantity of debris, consisting in part of broken bones, pottery shards, charcoal and ashes, but the bones were not of human origin.

Excavations of Lewis Mounds.

P249 With the assistance of Messrs. Wegman and Sauer, whom Mr Brower had engaged for the occasion, several of this interesting group of mounds were excavated, with the following results:

Mound No. 1 was composed of sandy loam. The remains of one or two interments in this mound were fragmentary and useless for scientific comparison.

Mound No. 2 was not excavated.

Mound No. 3, composed principally of black sandy loam. At the west side of the center the loam of the original surface had been removed. Resting upon the natural gravel below this excavated loam was a quantity of calcined human bones. Five skulls were recognizable and the fragments of probably as many more were intermixed in this heap of charred remnants. At the north edge of the calcined remains was a well-preserved skull. Just above this calcined mass of human remains and almost resting upon it were six skulls and various bones, more or less decomposed and broken. Still above these last described remains and near the upper surface of the mound appeared the remains of an intrusive burial of doubtful identity; but since a well-defined covering of birch bark appeared, this latter interment was undoubtedly by

Excavations of Lewis Mounds.

P 250 Mound No. 6 WAS composed of sandy loam, AND contained, apparently, the fragments of two decayed skeletons.

Mound No. 7 Composed of sandy loam. Only one pottery shard was found in this mound.

Mound No. 8 Composed of sand and sandy loam. Two small ash heaps and a few fragments of human remains only were found in this outlying place of burial.

Mound No. 9 Composed of sandy loam. Near the surface were two intrusive burials, male and female, and the same considerations apply to these which appear concerning the upper burials in Mound No. 3. I am of the opinion, however, that these are the remains of Ojibway Indians, buried near the surface, in the flesh, and not, therefore, prepared for a continuous preservation as were the calcined remains of the dead Mound Builders interred so long ago in the mound referred to. The other remains in the mound had long since crumbled to dust.

Mound No. 10 Composed in part of a sandy clay and sandy loam. Near the center of this mound were two skulls

Excavations of Lewis Mounds

P250

and part of two skeletons. Beyond a trench, about twenty eight feet in length, run through the upper part of this place of burial, nothing of interest appeared. The interments were original.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE
ITASCA STATE PARK
ROBT ANDERSON

P.52 The pioneer settler of record was a preëmptor named Austin Sigimore, who built a cabin on section twenty-two, settling there on August 22, 1878. Like so many of the early settlers Sigimore turned his claim over to the lumbermen and pulled stakes, probably to repeat the performance elsewhere.

P.53 In 1883 Peter Turnbull and party of settlers arrived from Park Rapids to preempt land to sell to the lumbermen. None of these settlers remained at the lake.

1889 Wm. McMullen built a cabin of substantial proportions near the end of the north arm of Lake Itasca, which he occupied for several years.

Nine years later he was accidentally shot by a hunter. He was laid to rest in a little plot of ground on the shore of the north arm, the land for which he had been the donor.

This little plot has since acquired several additional tombstones, one of them marking the grave of the adopted son of Theodore Wegman who was killed in France. From this most pretentious grave the plot acquired the title of "Wegman's Cemetery."

Theodore Wegman and Ernest Sauer were early settlers who staked out full homesteads and proved up their claims, they have remained on their

Hist. Narrative
Itasca State Park
Robt Anderson

P. 54. ORIGINAL homesteads. Wegman's cabin, still in a good state of preservation, is standing near his store across from Ozawindib Museum, while Sauers' cabin is in use a mile north on the highway

The Mississippi
River and its
Source
MHS. Col. Vol. 11

P. 210 A Post office was established, since dis-continued

P. 211 It is proper to state that the character of the locality is a forest and with its hills and valleys and streams it is picturesque, and a natural wilderness, unsuited for agricultural pursuits, as soon as title was secured by the proofs of settlement and occupancy, the land was disposed of to the lumbermen for more inviting homes nearer civilization.

The land was valuable principally for its pine timber

M.H.S.
Vol XI

PR 78

~~Gillillan Lake~~ - The Commissioner's Report. After
Rev. J.A. Gillillan, who celebrated
the first known P

P. 221 Time was, when the entire space designated by Mr Brower under the name Itasca Basin, was a single lake. It is a depression in the Earth's crust, eight kilometers broad, and about eleven kilometers long from south to north, limited on the south by an ancient moraine, and bounded along the side by the Height of Land (Hauteure Terres). The waters have worn a channel toward the north, has partly emptied itself, leaving the small lakes in the lowest spots.

The prime reservoirs of the river are at the southwesterly extremity of the basin, in the western valley, designated Nicollet's Valley, which is wooded and marshy.

P. 222. At an altitude of 1558 feet are found, in the first little basin, the lake Hernando de Soto, 20 feet deep, situated in $47^{\circ} 8' 50''$ North latitude, and $95^{\circ} 12' 48''$ longitude west from Greenwich (Geographical position of Brower's Island in this lake), and immediately to the North, the small lake Morrison, 40 feet deep. Both lakes have very winding banks.

The heights of land envelopes them, and at the southside rise above them by about 200 feet. The summit of the height of land rises to an elevation of 1750 feet. The surface is wooded with pines, and the brush is almost impenetrable.

Source of the Mississippi

P.R.R.R. Some other very small lakes keep them company, MikenNA Lake, Little Elk Lake, etc. The Triplet lake, so called because they number three, lie to the north of Morrison Lake, at one to two feet lower level, in one of the two narrow ravines that lead from the first basin into the second.

The second little basin is that of the small Lake Whipple and of the Floating Moss lake, the altitude of which are 1551 and 1548 feet, respectively, and which communicate by a brook broken by a fall.

These two basins are together three miles in length, from south to north. They are isolated; but their waters filter through their sandy beds, unmistakably feeding the Mississippi.

In a ravine, situated towards the northwest, and hardly 250 meters from Floating Moss lake, there springs from a bog, at an altitude of 1535 feet, a brook, which, about one kilometer farther on, swiftly discharges into a very small lake, very nearly circular in shape, Upper Nicollet lake, the highest one of a series on Nicollet's map, lying at an altitude of 1496 feet. This again is a small isolated basin.

From the foot of the parapet of earth retaining this lake on its westerly side, and which

Source of the Mississippi

P222 borders a deep RAVINE, rise several springs, NAMED Nicollet Springs, starting from which, flows, above ground and uninterruptedly, the water course which is the origin of the great River. The water of these springs, lying at an altitude of 1476 feet, flows almost immediately into Nicollet's Middle Lake, 25 feet deep, small and oval. From the westerly bank of this lake, runs a brook 9 feet wide, which passes through the small Nicollet's Lower lake.

Thence increased by several other springs and brooks (Demaray creek, 5,950 feet long, Howard creek, 3,739 feet long, etc), it winds along a flat and wet bottom land, in the midst of a pine forest, until it reaches the southern extremity of the western arm of Lake Itasca, where it loses itself. Nicollet discovered this stream, the most considerable of those flowing into Lake Itasca.

P223. This last lake lies at an altitude of 1,457 feet (443 meters), being 30 meters lower than lake Hernando de Soto. From Nicollet Springs to the lake, the distance is barely more than one mile.

At a half mile to the north ~~east~~ from the entrance of the Mississippi, the lake receives, through a narrow channel, called Chambers

Source of the Mississippi

P.223 creek (from the name of the American who first explored it, in 1872), the waters of Elk lake. The altitude of this lake is 1458 feet, and its area 294 acres. It is fed by five small brooks, and by some apparently isolated lakes, Deer Park lake, Clark lake, Allen lake, etc., but whose basin, completely covered by thick woods, does not extend as far southward as that of lakes Hernando de Soto and Morrison. To two other small isolated lakes, south of this small basin, the Americans have given the French names Groseilliers and Radisson. The whole forms the Central, or Elk lake valley.

P.223 The Eastern arm of lake Itasca likewise receives the waters of a long valley parallel to that in which flow the waters of the Mississippi it is named Mary Valley. At the south in nearly the same altitude as the Triplet lakes, and at an elevation of 1515 feet, are Josephine lake, and, lower down Danger lake, the upper reservoir of that branch. They have no apparent outlets, nor have the Twin lakes, small lakes lying a little farther north. It is only by a small creek flowing into Mary lake (altitude 1488 feet) that the continuous course of this stream

Source of the Mississippi.

P. 223 begins, which from Mary lake, empties into the Eastern Arm of lake Itasca.

Lake Itasca, whose area is 1,130 acres, is composed of three arms, at whose junction is found the small Schoolcraft island (geographical position, latitude $47^{\circ}13'10''$; longitude west from Greenwich, $95^{\circ}12'$). Its greatest length is about six kilometers; and the mean breadth of its arms is about 500 meters. All around it stretch forests of white, red, and jack pines, cedar, oak, maple, and a profusion of willows. The whole region, upon the elevations, as well as the valleys or ravines, is also covered with woods. It is every where rough and savage, marshy in the depressions. The cold is severe. The mean temperature of the

P. 224 year is no higher than 40° Fahrenheit. In winter, it drops to 40° below zero.

The Mississippi flows out of the end of lake Itasca. It is there a stream sixty feet broad and three or four feet deep, with low and muddy banks.

Starting from this point, its course has long been known with sufficient exactness. The Mississippi flows northward, winding along the foot of the height of land that

M.H.S. Co.
Vol. VIII

by Prof. F. LEVASSEUR
member of the Committee of the Institute of France

Source of the Mississippi.

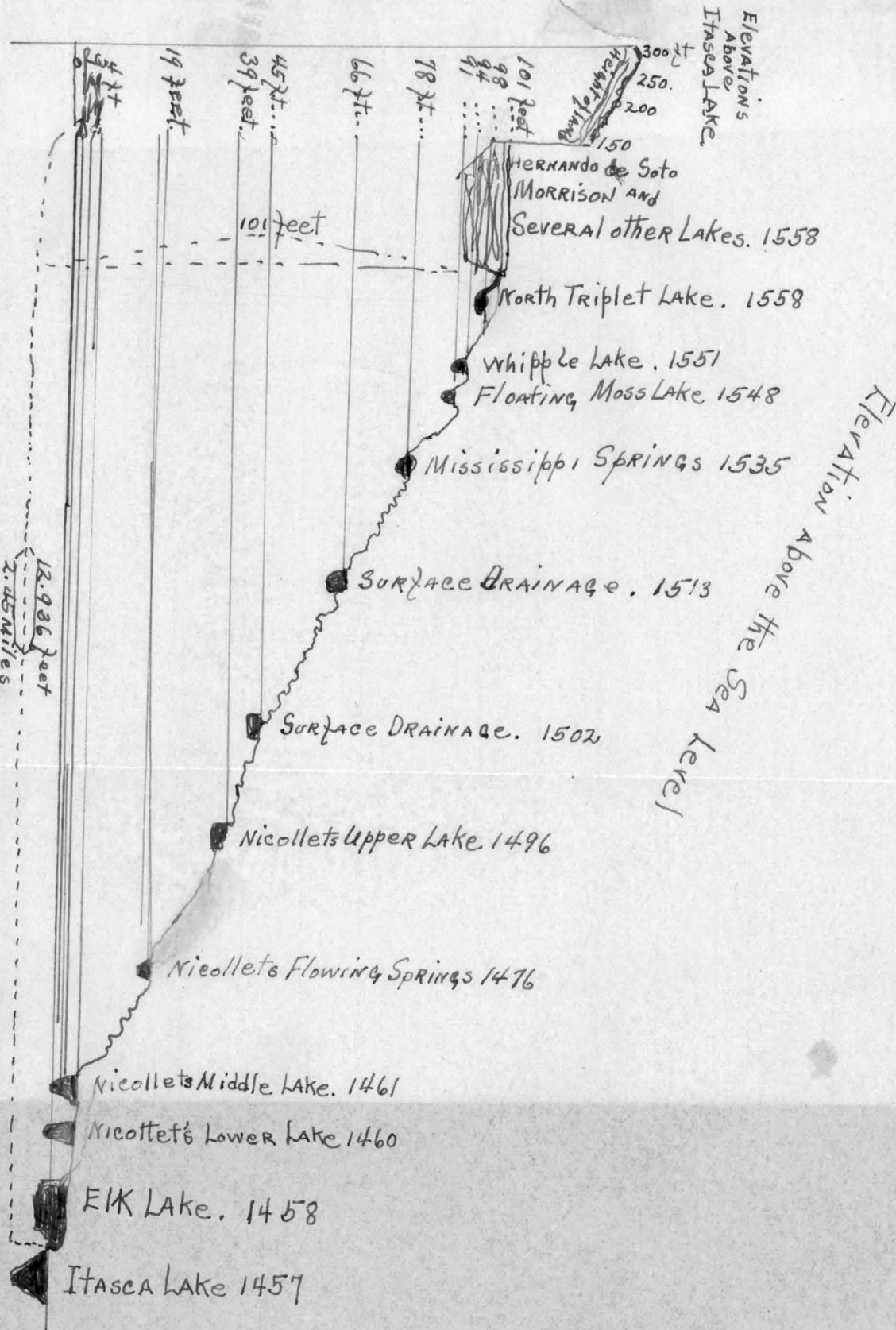
P224 separates it from the basin of the Red River of the North. Then it turns east, and flows through or forms lakes Bemidji, Cass, Winnebigoishish, each larger than the preceding.



Source of the Mississippi—outlet of Lake Itasca in Itasca state park. At this point you can step across the river as shown.

The Mississippi River and its source,
by J.V. Brower. M.H.S. col. Vol. VII. P. 274.

Profile of Elevations above the Sea levels from Itasca Lake to Hernando de Soto Lake
Reduced from an actual line of levels in the field, by J.V. Brower, Commissioner, 1889.



SURFACE OF WATER AT ITASCA LAKE
Dec 14th, 1891 - Elevation Above Sea Level,
1457 ft

MARY LAKE. Above Sea Level 1488 ft.

The TWINE LAKE, Above Sea Level 1495 ft.

DANGER LAKE, Above Sea Level 1513 ft.

Josephine LAKE. Above Sea Level 1515 ft.

Summit of HAUTEUR DE TERRE

Sibilant LAKE, Above Sea Level 1547 ft.

Ni-c-ma'-da LAKE, Above Sea Level 1512 ft.

Little MANTRAP LAKE, Above Sea Level 1511 ft.

Head of DINNER CR. Above Sea Level 1499 ft.

DINNER CREEK CROSSING Above Sea Level
1475 ft

Half MOON LAKE. Above Sea Level
1478 feet

HAY CREEK. Above Sea Level 1438 feet

End of GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TRACK
at PARK RAPIDS MINN, at surface of rail,
Elevation Above Sea Level, 1429 feet

Profile of Elevations Above Sea Level
From direct line of levels from end of Railroad track at
PARK RAPIDS MINN to ITASCA LAKE

By
J. V. BROWER
December
1891

Distance by direct line 20 miles

M.H.S. col. Vol. VII.
Page 256
The Mississippi River and its source, by J. V. Brower

P. 8

All the country about Itasca Lake, consists of the glacial and modified drift, the nearest outcrops of the bed rocks being eastward on the Little Boy River and southward, near Motley, on the Crow Wing River. The thickness of the drift? (drift?). At Itasca, may be estimated between one hundred and two hundred feet, from comparison with similarly

P. 9

covered drift areas of the Red River Valley, and all western and southwestern Minnesota, including the Coteau des Prairies, where the depth to the bed rock is ascertained by wells.

Over the pre-glacial surface as it has been sculptured into hills, ridges and valleys, by stream erosion before the ice age, the drift is found to spread with somewhat uniform thickness, but is generally increased fifty to seventy-five or one hundred feet in its depth upon beds of specially hilly and knolly deposits, with abundant boulders, properly designated as terminal moraines.

P. 9.

One of the most distinct morainic belts, denominated the Itasca moraine, extends with a width of five to ten miles from the Pokegama falls on the Mississippi River a little less than one hundred miles east from Itasca Lake, south of Pokegama and Leech lakes, westward to Little Man Trap and Josephine lakes and the southern

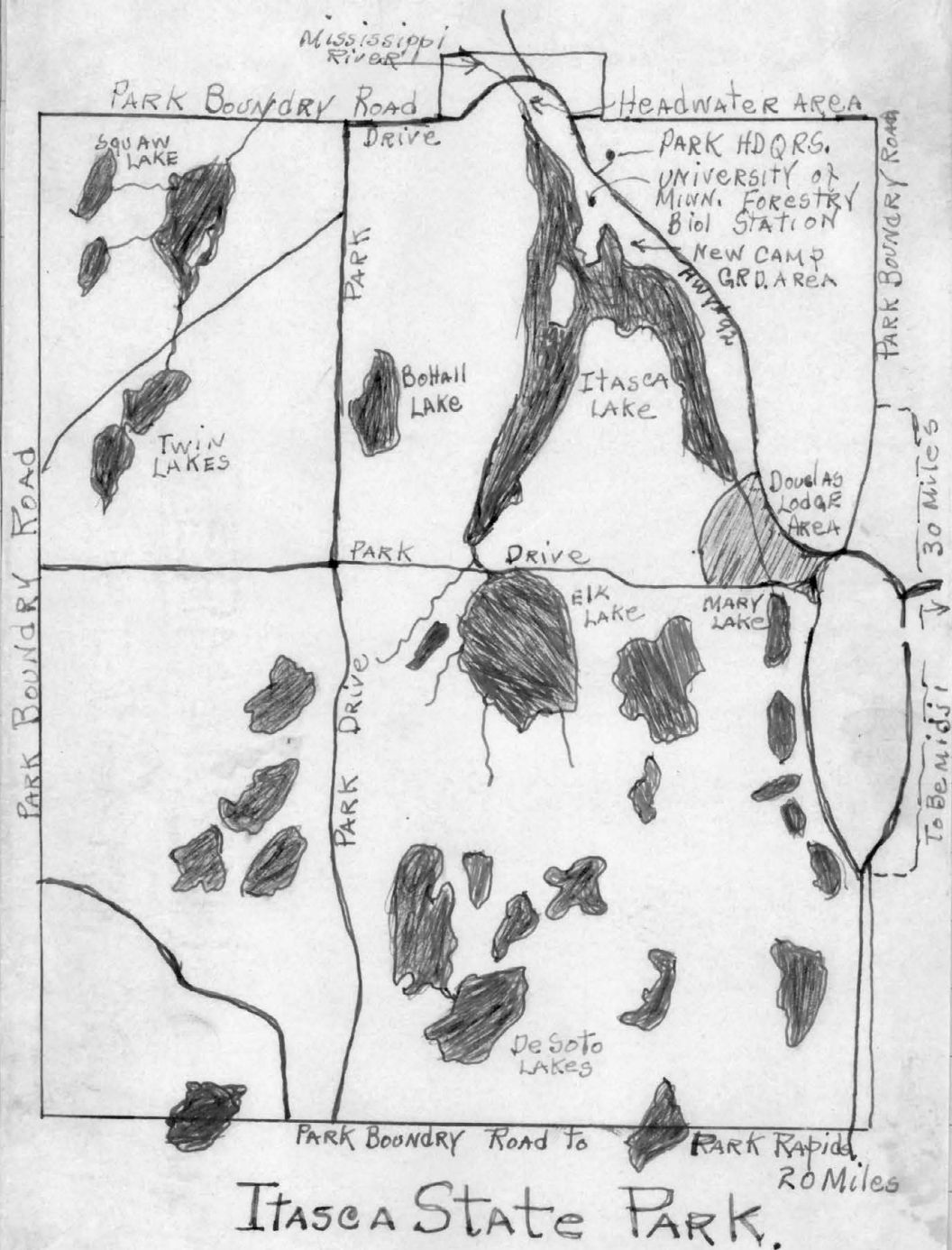
P. 9 ARMS of Itasca lake, CURVING AROUND Hernando de Soto, AND MORRISON lakes at their outward limit, thence it bends to the northwest AND North between the sources of the Mississippi AND the source of the Red River of the North, AND ~~cont~~ continues northward between the Upper AND lower Rice lakes to Clearwater lake, from which it passes westward along the southside of Clearwater AND Lost rivers, ENTERING the AREA of the glacial lake Agassiz, between Maple lake AND Red lake. This the tenth in the series of moraines in Iowa, Minnesota, South AND North Dakota, formed by the last ice sheet that overspread this region, MARKING its boundry in its MAXIMUM AREA, when it reached south to Des Moines.

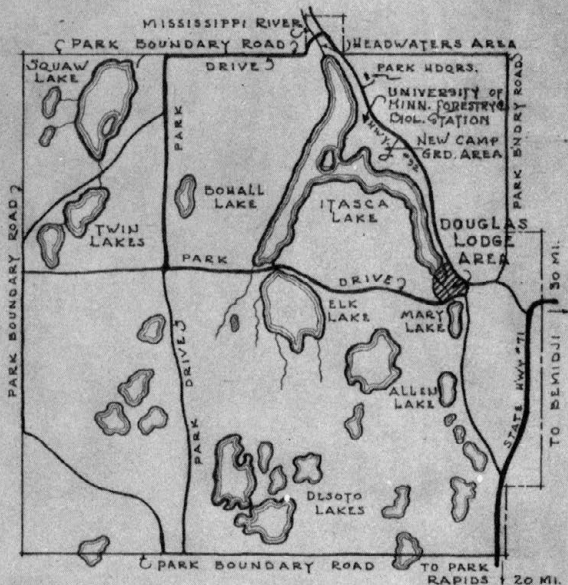
P. 10 The Itasca moraine is AN irregular, uneven, particularly rough AND broken range of hills, portions of which ARE covered to a greater OR less extent, At the summit, with large AND small boulders, which extend down the slopes in less quantities near the surface. Numerous lake abound, usually with muddy bottoms.

The NATURAL formation of this moraine created a continental divide within sight of Itasca lake at a point near the head of Boutwell AND Demaray creeks, whence waters flow to the Gulf of Mexico AND Hudson Bay, respectively.

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P 453

The Father of Rivers, the Mississippi, gathers his waters from all the clouds that break between the Alleghanies and the farthest ranges of the Rocky Mountains. The ridges of the Eastern chain bow their heads at the North and the South, so that long before science became the companion of man, Nature herself pointed out to the barbarous races how short portages join his tributary waters to those of the Atlantic coast. At the other side his mighty arm interlocks with the arms of the Oregon and the Colorado; and by the conformation of the earth itself, Marshall's highways to the Pacific.





ITASCA STATE PARK

SCALE 1" = 7000'-0"

P. 149.50 FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY IN MINNESOTA THE CANOE ON THE STREAMS AND RIVERS AND THE DOG-TEAM BY LAND WAS THE MEANS BY WHICH CONTACT WAS MADE WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD. EARLY IN THE AMERICAN ERA, HOWEVER, IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT THE CANOE AND DOG-TEAM WERE TO BE SUPPLANTED. THEN CAME THE STEAM-BOAT AND THE OXCART. NEITHER OF THESE MODES OF TRAVEL WERE ADAPTABLE TO THE ITASCA LAKE REGION AT THAT TIME, AS THE MISSISSIPPI WAS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR STEAM BOATS BEYOND ST PAUL, AND THE DOG-TEAM OR THE OXCART WERE NOT ADAPTABLE TO THIS REGION AS IT WAS A TRACKLESS FOREST, ALMOST IMPREGNABLE IN MANY PLACES.

M.H.S. col
Vol XI - P 73

IN 1883 A LITTLE BAND OF LANDSEEKERS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PETER TURNBULL JOINED TOGETHER AT PARK RAPIDS, MINNESOTA, THEN A FRONTIER TOWN, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPENING A WAGON ROAD TO ITASCA LAKE. THEY FOLLOWED THE OLD HALL ROAD (MADE BY EDWIN HALL IN 1875) OF 1875 TO STONEY RIDGE, WHERE THE NEW ROAD WAS OPENED IN ZIG-ZAG FORM TO THE IRON CORNER AND THE DEMING, MARY AND ITASCA LAKES. THE EARLY TRAVELER OVER THAT HILLY AND CROOKED TRAIL WILL EVER REMEMBER THE TEDIOUS HARDSHIPS EXPERIENCED ON A NEW WAGON ROAD THROUGH A TRACKLESS FOREST WHEN RIGHT-OF-TEN MADE PROGRESS UNCERTAIN, BEFORE ITASCA LAKE COULD BE REACHED.

TRANSPORTATION

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

ITASCA STATE PARK

ROBT. ANDERSON

P. 58

IN 1894 MR. BROWER, WILLIAM McMULLEN AND OTHERS

OPENED A NEW WAGON ROAD FROM ITASCA LAKE TO LITTLE MANTRAP LAKE IN ORDER TO CONNECT WITH THE ROAD FROM PARK RAPIDS.

MINN FORESTRY
COMM 4th ANNUAL
REPORT 1898

IN 1898 THE REPORT OF THE FORESTRY COMMISSION STATED THAT, "THE ONLY MEANS OF TRAVEL THROUGH THE PARK AT PRESENT IS BY BOAT."

P. XVI
HISTORICAL
NARRATIVE
ITASCA STATE
PARK. ROBT.
ANDERSON

THE LIND SADDLE TRAIL, THE FIRST IN ITASCA PARK WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1899, BY MR J. V. BROWER ASSISTED BY H. CHRISTENSEN, F. CLAUSE, JAMES LASHBROOK AND SAMUEL McMULLEN. IT WAS ACTUALLY PAYED FOR BY GOVERNOR LIND HIMSELF.

ORIGINALLY LAID OUT THE TRAIL WAS NINETEEN MILES LONG.

P. XVII
THE NEXT YEAR THE TRAIL WAS CLEARED, STRAIGHTENED AND WIDENED. IT WAS ALSO LENGTHENED TO INCLUDE MORRISON LAKE AND THE RAMSEY PINE. IT WAS MEASURED, MILE POSTED, PLACARDED, AND PLANTED WITH ALSIKE AND GRASS SEED.

M. H. SCOL
Vol. XI P. 73
BY BROWER

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVED VERY MUCH IN GENERAL THROUGH OUT THE STATE, AND IN 1904 MR BROWER WROTE, "FROM THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL AT PARK RAPIDS, MINNESOTA TO ITASCA PARK LODGE AT

MARYS CREEK, The distance is twenty-three miles
IN GOOD WEATHER the drive CAN be made in three, four,
OR five hours, the time required depending upon the
character of the conveyance AND the disposition of
the driver."

Legislative
Manual 1905
P. 209

IN 1905 the MAIN TRAVELED ROAD FROM PARK RAPIDS
northwest through the park to BAGLEY on the Great
Northern Road, west of Bemidji, passes the door of the
Lodge, AND goes out of the park at the northern extremity.
FOR the year ending July 30th. 1910 only, \$10,000 WAS appropriated
to extend the State Road through Itasca State Park FROM
BAGLEY to PARK RAPIDS, this work to be under direction of
the state Highway Commission.

MINN FORESTRY
COMM.
14 ANNUAL
REPORT
1909

Legislative
Manual 1921
P. 50-51

IN 1921 the state legislature created AND established
A TRUNK highway system, this has put the park within
EASY ACCESS FROM ANY point, ON paved highways

P. XVIII

Since the advent of organized control of Itasca State Park, various automobile, saddle and foot trails have been opened by different agencies including the Forestry Board, the several park commissioners, the Forestry Service, the Boy Scouts of America, and the National Park Service.

These trails include the Two Spot Trail, Middle West Trail, Bohall Trail, ~~Bohall Trail~~, Eagle Scout Trail, South Shore Trail, Deer Park Trail, etc. The Park Drive a seventeen mile auto drive, was opened in 1925, and the Eagle Scout Trail was constructed in 1930 by a group of Boy Scouts. Follows for the most part identical with Lind Saddle Trail, whose name it has replaced.

Chicago AAA.

There are 51 miles of bridle paths in Itasca State Park

Dept. Conservation
1937-38
P 252

Since its inception the C.C.C. and W.P.A. have done road grading, built guard rails, road repaving, etc.

In 1936 the Boy Scout Eagle Trail Camp sponsored by the Division of Forestry was held at Itasca Park with fifty boys in attendance. Three and one-half miles of trail was constructed.

Pageants at Itasca State Park

M.H.

Vol. 13

P289-90 Schoolcraft Centennial. pageant which was
1932 presented at Itasca State Park was sponsored and
arranged by the Northwestern Minnesota Historical
Association. The pageant was a vivid portrayal of the
drama of white penetration of the Chippewa country that
began early in the last century and came to an important
climax with Schoolcraft's discovery of Lake Itasca on July 13th
1832. The scenes depicted in the pageant's two main episodes
featured a Chippewa village, President Monroe's cabinet, the
return of a war party, trappers and traders, Schoolcraft at
St. Mary's the Ojibway village on Star Island in Cass Lake,
Schoolcraft's arrival at that lake, a wilderness romance, Schoolcraft's
arrival at Lake Itasca, and the return of the expedition to Star Island.

1933

M.H. Sec.

Vol. 14. P340-47

Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Statehood
of Minnesota. IN 1933

A pageant was presented at Itasca State Park beside
the headwaters of the Mississippi. This pageant
was given six times between July 2nd and September
4th; was prepared under the auspices of the
Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association in
co-operation with the state department of conser-
vation. With a cast of more than five hundred,
including two hundred Indians from the Cass and
Red Lake Reservations and two hundred members
of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the pageant
portrayed Minnesota's "March to Statehood" with

PAGEANTS.

DRAMATIZATION of the Indian period, the ARRIVAL of the early explorers and fur-traders, the War of 1812, the establishment of Fort Snelling, the discovery of Lake Itasca, Minnesota's organization as a territory and admission as a state, the Indian enticements from the state for the Civil War, and the Sioux outbreak.

1934. In 1934 the Sibley^{centennial} WAS commemorated in the third ANNUAL pageant presented at Itasca State Park by M.H.S.col. the Minnesota Conservation Commission with the Vol. 15. P 359 cooperation of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association. ON July 1st, 15th, AND 29th, August 12th AND 26th. AND September 2nd, performances depicting the development of the Minnesota country and particularly Sibley's part in that development. Among the episodes included in the pageant were scenes representing Sibley's ARRIVAL at Mendota, his MARRIAGE, his election as a delegate to Congress, Ramsey's Appointment as Governor of Minnesota, the treaty of Traverse des Sioux, Sibley's election as the first Governor of the state, incidents from the Civil and Sioux wars, and a banquet given in Sibley's honor after he had spent a half century in Minnesota.

Pageants

M.H.S. Co.

Vol. 16. P. 358

1935

JEAN BAPTISTE CODOTTE, William A. Aitken, Joseph Renville, and others fur traders were among the leading characters in the fourth annual historical pageant presented under the auspices of the Northwestern Minnesota Historical Association during the summer of 1935 at Itasca State Park. The schedule called for six performances from June 30th to Sept 1st.

1936

M.H.S. Co.

Vol. VIII

P. 347

The experiences of missionaries to the Minnesota Indians and two explorers Joseph N. Nicollet and George Catlin who visited Minnesota country a century ago were re-enacted in the fifth historical pageant presented at Itasca State Park during the summer of 1936. The schedule was for six performances from June 28th, to September 6th.

Pageants

M. H

Vol 18 p 333

The sixth ANNUAL pageant presented at Itasca State Park based upon Indian legends was produced under the auspices of the Northwestern Historical Association and the Minnesota Tourist Bureau.

The schedule was for four performances from July 4th to August 15th.

The Brower Compilation

P. 275.

The NAMES AT ITASCA BASIN AFTER WHOM, AND BY WHOM SUGGESTED, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

OMOSKAS - The Ojibway NAME. BY ABORIGINAL TRIBES.

LAC LA BICHE - The French translation, by the French traders.

ELK LAKE - The English translation, after MORRISON'S time.
(Lac la Biche)

ITASCA LAKE - Schoolcraft and Boutwell, from VERITAS Caput
in 1832.

The INXANT MISSISSIPPI - Named by J.N. Nicollet, in 1836.

Nicollet's Lower Lake - The Commissioner's Report after
J.N. Nicollet.

Nicollet's Middle Lake - The Commissioner's Report, after
J.N. Nicollet.

Nicollet's Upper Lake - The Commissioner's Report
after J.N. Nicollet.

NORTH, EAST AND WEST ARM OF ITASCA LAKE - The Commissioner's
Report.

BEAR POINT - Named by Peter TURNBULL, one of the
first pioneer settlers.

TURNBULL POINT - The Commissioner's Report after
Peter TURNBULL.

FLOATING BOG BAY - J.V. BROWER'S party of 1888.

OZAWINDIB POINT - The Commissioner's Report, after
Schoolcraft's Guide.

P. 275 GARRISON'S POINT - The Commissioner's Report, after
O.E. GARRISON.

Rhodes Hill - The Commissioner's Report, after
Prof Rhodes. photographer of
the expedition.

Island Creek - The Commissioner's Report. opposite
Schoolcraft Island.

MARY Creek - Named by Peter TURNBULL, after Mrs.
MARY TURNBULL.

Chambers Creek - The Commissioner's Report, after
Julius Chambers.

Boutwell Creek - The Commissioner's Report. after
Rev. W.T. Boutwell.

MARY Valley - The Commissioner's Report. after
Mrs. MARY TURNBULL.

P. 276 Nicollet Valley - The Commissioner's Report. after
J.N. Nicollet.

The Greater Ultimate Reservoir Bowl - The
Commissioner's Report. The most remote
and elevated water-shed in the Mississippi
River Basin, where the river takes its rise,
at the Greater Ultimate Reservoir.

The Lesser Ultimate Reservoir Bowl - The Commissioner's
Report. At MARY Valley, where exist
the lesser Ultimate Reservoir of the
Mississippi River Basin.

The Midway Reservoir - The Commissioner's Report.
At CLARKS Lake AND its neighboring
waters.

Crescent Springs - The Commissioner's Report. Crescent
shaped at the summit of a hill,
gradually formed by artesian pressure.

Elk Springs - The Commissioner's Report. At the east
shore of Elk Lake.

Elk Creek - The Commissioner's Report. At S.W. angle
of Elk Lake.

Elk Pool - The Commissioner's Report. In a dense
forest.

Elk Lake - Named by Gen. James H. Baker,
in 1876.

Clarke Creek - The Commissioner's Report.
After Hopewell Clark.

Clarke Pool - At Clarke Creek.

Chambers Bay - The Commissioner's Report.
After Julius Chambers.

Siegfried Creek - The Commissioner's Report.
After A.H. Siegfried.

Demaray Creek - The Commissioner's Report.
After Mrs Georgiana Demaray,
(surviving daughter of William
Morrison).

HOWARD CREEK - The Commissioner's Report.

After Mrs. Jane S. Howard, (surviving daughter of H. R. Schoolcraft).

Mississippi Springs - The Commissioner's Report. At the geographical center of the Greater Ultimate Reservoir.

MARY LAKE - Named by Peter Turnbull. After Mrs. Mary Turnbull.

The Twin Lakes - The Commissioner's Report. Suggested by the appearance of united waters.

ANGER LAKE - Named by Peter Turnbull, from infiltration and percolation of waters from above, flooding the ice surface in winter at its south shore. Recently changed to Deming Lake, in honor of Portius C. Deming, author of the Deming Law.

AKO LAKE - Named by Hon. I. V. D. Heard. After Hennepin's companion Accault.

Josephine Lake - J. V. Brower 1888. Examination. After Josephine V. Brower.

SIBILANT LAKE - The Commissioner's Report. The lake is in the form of the letter S.

CLARK LAKE - Named by Mr. A. J. Hill. After Hopewell Clark.

LITTLE ELK LAKE - The Commissioner's Report.

Hall Lake - The Commissioner's Report. After Edwin S. Hall.

Groseilliers Lake and Radisson Lake - The Commissioner's Report. After Des Groseillier and Radisson, discoverers of the Upper Mississippi River, 1660.

Floating Moss Lake - The Commissioner's Report. From its floating Moss bed on the surface of the water.

Whipple Lake - Named by Rev. J.A. Gillilan. After Bishop H.B. Whipple, of the Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota.

The Triplet Lakes - The Commissioner's Report. Three small lakelets closely identified with Morrison and Whipple lakes.

Morrison Lake - The Commissioner's Report. After William Morrison.

Morris Hill - The Commissioner's Report. After William Morrison.

Lake Hernando de Soto - The Commissioner's Report. In honor of the discoverer of the Mississippi River, 1541.

Brower Island - Named by Capt. R. Blakely, Mr. Charles D. Elyelt and Hon. I.V. D. Heard, acting as a committee After J.V. Brower. Author of the Commissioner's Report.

P277 Lyendecker Lake - The Commissioner's Report. After John Lyendecker.

Mikenna Lake - Named by Mr A. J. Hill. After the road along its shore.

Allen Lake - The Commissioner's Report. After Lieut. James Allen.

The Pickard du Gay Lakes - Named by Hon. I. V. D. Heard. After one of Hennepin's companions.

The Itasca Basin - So called by common acceptance, as applied to the territory constituting the utmost limit of the main basin.

Gay-Gwed-osay Creek - The Commissioner's Report. After Nicollet's Ojibway guide "Trying-to-walk."

M.H.S. col. v. lvi.

288 → Andrus Creek - The Commissioner's Report. After the treasurer of the Minnesota Game and Fish Commission.

P. 277 Oceno Springs - The Commissioner's Report. The head springs of Oceno creek, The word is found in Schoolcraft's Narrative.

● P278 Spring Ridge - The Commissioners Report. A ridge thrown up by water pressure, with numerous springs at the summit.

P 278

Giffillan Lake - The Commissioners Report. After Rev. J. A Giffillan, who celebrated the first known religious service at Itasca Lake in 1881, from "Then had thy peace been as a river."

McKay Lake - The Commissioners Report. After Rev. Stanley A. McKay, who celebrated the first known baptismal rites in the waters at the north end of Itasca Lake, 1891.

Division Creek - The Creek coming into the Mississippi, north Itasca Lake, from the heights, which divide the waters flowing to Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

Frazier Lake - At Frazier's claim cabin. The waters of this lake flow to the little Mantrap Lake.

Niemada Lake - Formerly a northern limit of The Little Mantrap Lake.

The Hall Road - First opened for the Government survey, by Edwin S. Hall, 1875.

The Turnbull Road - Opened by one of the first residents, 1882.

The Itasca State Park - Name established by law.

P 278

CHANGES AND NEW NAMES

Some of the most important additions to the list of names at the park are as follows:
Deming Lake, After Portius G. Deming.

Lind Saddle Trail, After Gov. John Lind

Chaney Point and Bay, After Josiah B. Chaney.

O'Neil Point, After Hon. John H. O'Neil.

Comber Point and Bay, After, Mr. W.G. Comber.

Ray's Point and Bay, After Mr. F.G. Ray.

French Creek, After Mr. George H. French.

Morrow Heights, After Mr. A.T. Morrow.

First Base Point, After first base, U.S.
Survey, 1900.

Bohall Lake, After Henry Bohall, an
Assistant on the Brower Survey
of 1889.

Hubbard Ravine, After Hubbard County,
by the Mississippi River Commission
Survey, 1900.

P. 278. Lashbrook Lake, After Mr. J. S. Lashbrook.

Hays Lake, After Mr. E. Hays, Assistant Surveyor
1891.

P. 279. IRON CORNER Lake, After IRON CORNER
MONUMENT placed at N. E CORNER
of BECKER COUNTY.

Budd Lake, After AN OHIO FAMILY NAME.

Aiton Heights, After Prof. Geo. B. Aiton, 1891.

Ockerson Heights, After Mr. J. A. Ockerson.

Comber Island, After Mr. W. G. Comber.

Hill Point, After Mr. Alfred J. Hill.

State Park House, First state building
erected, 1895.

Itasca Park Lodge, Second state building
erected, 1904.

P. 279 Powder Horn Lake, Augusta Lake, Green Lake, AND VARIOUS base platforms erected by the Mississippi River Commission, each extended on the Government chart of 1900, were names applied by the authority of that commission.

Camp Brower is a name applied to a beautiful camping ground by Mr Edwin C. Crampton in 1902, at Marys Creek.

The name McMullens Lake, in honor of William McMullen has been supplanted on the Government chart of 1900 by "Squaw Lake."

M.H.S. col
Vol XI

TRADITIONAL AND Geographic NAMES

P. 273 The Mississippi River has been known by numerous designations.

Prior to Soto's Expedition, the Savage Tribes applied names to their respective possessions along the banks. From the Cortes map we have Espirit Sancto - a name now found to be not applicable to the Mississippi, for Cortes never saw or named the river, and in nomenclatural construction, this name is improperly applied to

P273

the Mississippi.

Of the NUMEROUS NAMES of RECORD, which have been applied to the River, the following ARE NOTED. The list is by NO MEANS exhaustive.

Mecche Sebe - The ORIGINAL ALGONQUIN designation.

Chucagua - AN INDIAN NAME, noted by Soto's Expedition.

Tamaliseu - AN INDIAN NAME, noted by Soto's Expedition.

Tapatu - AN INDIAN NAME, noted by Soto's Expedition.

Mico - AN INDIAN NAME - noted by Soto's Expedition.

Rio Grande - A SPANISH designation, noted by Soto's Expedition.

"The River" - A SPANISH designation, noted by Soto's Expedition.

Palisado - A SPANISH designation, FROM floating trees seen NEAR its mouth, giving the appearance of a palisade.

Escondido - A SPANISH designation; hidden FROM sight by the innumerable passes, cut offs, bayous, etc., AT AND ABOVE its mouth making it difficult to discover the main channel.

P 273 St Louis - A French designation, by Marquette.

Conception - A French designation, by Marquette.

Buade - So called by Soliet after the family
NAME of Gov. Frontenac.

Colbert - After Jean Baptist Colbert, an eminent
French Statesman.

Mischipi - Nicolas Freyta's visit to the Quivira
tribes, 1661.

Messipi - Father Alloues, in Relation of 1667.

Meschasipi - Hennepin map 1697.

Michi Sepe - Labal's version.

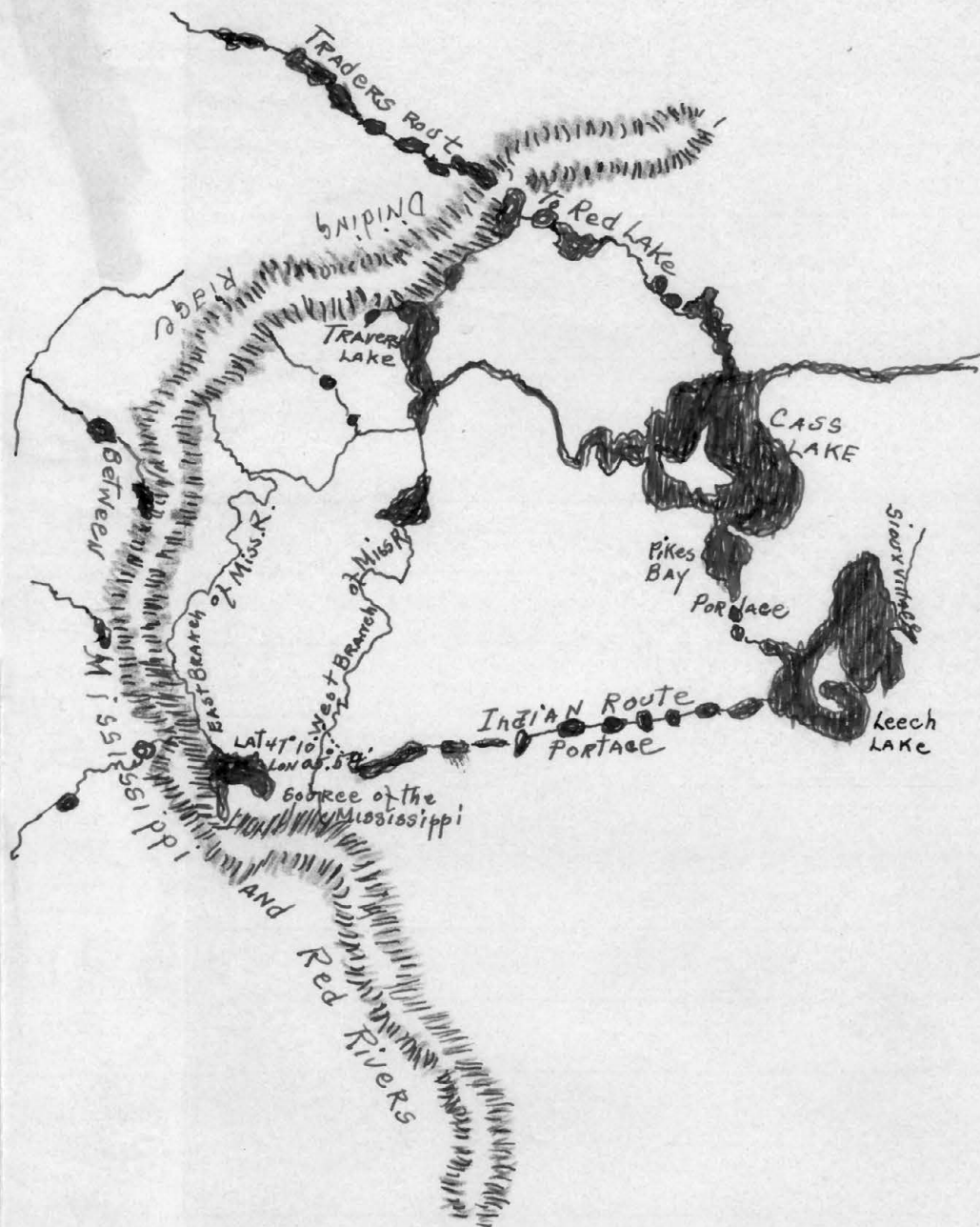
Misisipi - Labatt's version.

Missisipi - Marquette's version.

Mississippi - A later French version.

Mississippi - American version of 19th.
Century.

ITASEA STATE PARK, by J.V. BROWER.
 PAGE 246.



TYPE OF EARLY CHART.
 TRACED FROM LIEUT. ALLEN'S MAP, 1832.

In the early history of Minnesota the Fur Traders were the dominant figures.

They however were not in the area at the source of the Mississippi; the nearest trading post was at Lac Travers (Bemidji). The area which is now Itasca State Park was a trackless forest, almost impenetrable.

M.H.S. col.
Vol. VII p. 111

The ultimate headwaters of the Mississippi were remote from all the places visited by the early French traders and missionaries in the seventeenth century, and as the source was unknown to them, so also was the fact whether or not there were any permanent Indian settlements or villages in the immediate vicinity.

There was a portage known to the Indians and used by them (Lieut Allen's Map), possibly for hunting and fishing, but had no commercial value as it did not connect with the outside world.

M.H.S. col.
Vol. XI. P. 252

An old cellar on the banks of the Mississippi, six miles down the river from Itasca Lake is understood to be the site of the house, where the fur traders, in Morrison's time (1803-04 and again 1811-12), turned west from the river to traverse the country to North Red River.

(see Lieut Allen's Map). In 1875 Edwin S. Hall made a survey of area for the Federal Government, and it was opened for homesteads.

M.H.S. col
Vol XI - P73

From 1883 to 1886 squatters on pine land claims for active lumbermen became a menace to the future park.

Not a single one of those settlers made any permanent homes and usually before their proofs were offered at the land office the ownership had been pledged to land monopolist who soon became possessed of every available tract of dense pine timber in Itasca Basin.

HISTORICAL
NARRATIVE P.50
ITASCA STATE PARK
ROBT. ANDERSON

The tale of how this land came into the hands of lumbermen is a story in its self.

Much of it was obtained by the regular methods, of purchase pre-emption or stumpage purchase. Some of it by means definitely illegal. Lumber companies secured the pre-emption rights of settlers who entered the timber land with such transference in view.

P50 Indians and other holders of land patents or script gave the lumbermen the power of attorney to locate the strips for them.

When title to timber could not be obtained, possession might be gotten by securing title to one tract and cutting timber on

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE
ITASCA STATE PARK Robt Anderson

P51 Adjoining lands. Homesteads were often entered on the flimsiest circumstances. A toy house might be built on a stump, and the "settler" report that he had constructed a house "twelve by sixteen," failing to mention that the dimensions were quoted in inches rather than feet.

M.H. Seal
Vol XI p 73

Script entries soldiers, additional homestead claims and indemnity grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad finally placed all the pine lands at Itasca Lake in control of lumbermen, whose avaricious denudation of Minnesota forests has precipitated wide spread decay and destruction by forest fire, closing of rivers and lakes by log booms, depletion of the water supply and wholesale destruction of fish and game, by an over powerfully ever destroying, innumerable organization of human beings who know no better than by striving to determine by whom and how soon the last tree may be cut to throw a permanent shadow of decay across nature's contribution to human rights and happiness in one of the most natural and beautiful park regions in existence.

MHS Col
Vol XI

P 43 When the pine lands at Itasca Lake had fallen into the hands of favored lumbermen the squatters all disappeared after realizing seventy-five cents per thousand of timber on low estimates of standing pine, five or six hundred dollars being an average price for 160 acres. Then the timber cruiser was about the only individual who could be heard of as an occasional visitor at the headwaters of the Mississippi.

Hist. Narrative
Itasca State Park
Robt Anderson
P 52

By 1891 nearly a third of the park area was controlled by lumbermen and nearly as much by railroads.

The logging camps next moved in at Itasca Lake region. In 1900 St. Louis, [Itasca, and Beltrami Counties (at this time the park area was located in Beltrami County, Clearwater County in which ^{most of} the park is now ^{located} was set off Dec. 20th 1902. 1,019 sq. miles), boasted of the largest logging camps in the state, here fifteen to twenty thousand men logged during the winter months.

M.H.
Vol. 13 P. 366.

P. 71. The first buildingⁱⁿ WAS Itasca State Park ~~was~~ constructed at a cost of \$5,000 appropriated by the Stat legislature from money in the state treasure for the purpose of accommod-ating, the Park Commissioners AND visitors. It WAS situated on the east side of the north arm of Itasca Lake near the headwaters of the Mississippi. It consisted of fourteen rooms, WAS compleeted MAY, 1896.

P. 31. Douglas hodge (which WAS first called Itasca Park hodge), WAS the second building in the Park. Appropriation WAS approved by the State legislature April 21st. 1903. Much regret WAS expressed concerning the determination to construct the building from green newly cut pine logs, instead of seasoned timber.

Two citizens positively refused to permit the use of their respective NAMES for a designation of this new state structure on the grounds that it is not proper to

P 31 NAME A state building after any living individual. The location is at a beautiful pine forest near the bank of Mary Creek, at the south end of the east arm of Lake Itasca. It was dedicated the last day of June, 1905 by Governor Johnson.

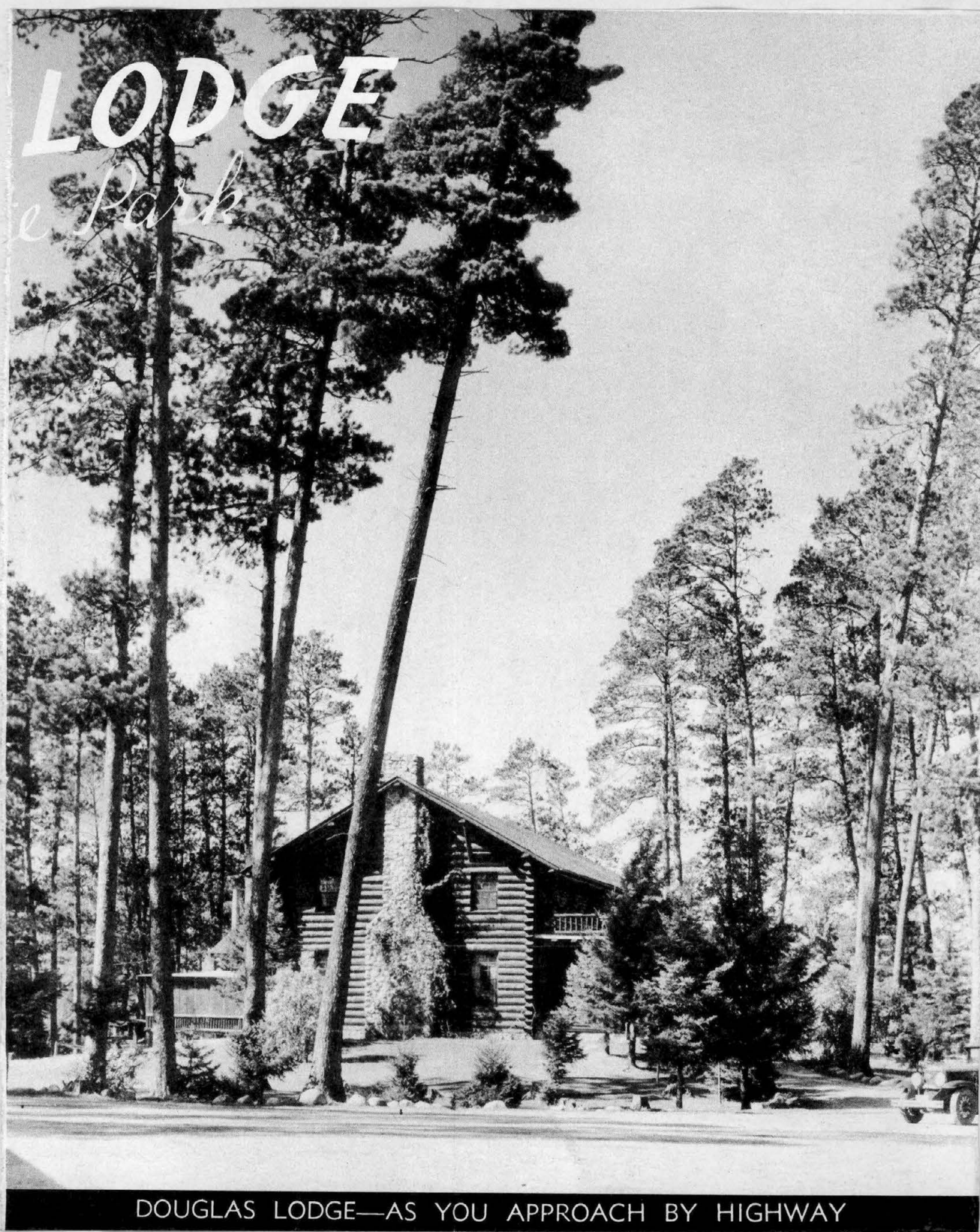
Hist Narrative
Itasca State
Park. Robt
Anderson Pg 9

It was named in honor of Attorney General Wallace B. Douglas, under whose care the park was placed for many years.

Chicago AAA It is a dignified hotel. It is operated on the American plan by a concessionaire, under the direct supervision of the Director of Conservation for the State of Minnesota and the Director of State Parks

LODGE

e Park



DOUGLAS LODGE—AS YOU APPROACH BY HIGHWAY



Minnesota visitors will never forget such drives as Pine's trail in Itasca state park. There are more than 4,500,000 acres in Minnesota dedicated to national forests, state parks and Indian reservations.

By Gen John B. SANBORN

ITASCA STATE PARK

M.H.S. Brower

Vol XI. P. 127- The 1893 legislature of the State of Minnesota, filed out of the capitol building at St. Paul at the last hour of the session, leaving the park without a fund, abandoned to whatever circumstances might eventually overtake it.

The Itasca State Park Commissioner - Mr. J. V. Brower stood on the portico of the old capitol building as the legislators passed by.

He was defeated, but not disconsolate, disheartened or dishonored.

That hour he declared "ITASCA PARK Shall live Forever." He continued to conduct the affairs of the park for two years at his own expense.

→ AN Act to ESTABLISH AND CREATE A Public PARK, to be KNOWN AS the Itasca State PARK, AND AUTHORIZING the CONDEMNATION of LANDS for PARK purposes.

Approved April 20, 1891.

P. 60 AN Act petitioning the 52 CONGRESS of the United States for A GRANT of land to the State of Minnesota for public park

P. 61 Approved August 3, 1892.

^{61.}
P. 62⁶¹ AN Act to ACCEPT the GRANT of LANDS MADE to the State of Minnesota by
→ The Congress of The United States

Approved April 19, 1893

P. 62. AN Act to AMEND chapter fifty-six (56) of the GENERAL LAWS of EIGHTEEN hundred AND NINETY-one (1891), ENTITLED "AN Act to ESTABLISH AND CREATE Itasca State PARK, AND AUTHORIZING CONDEMNATION of LANDS for PARK PURPOSES."

Approved April 25, 1895.

Itasca State Park

M.H. Scol

Vol XI - P 153 Hon Portius C. Deming

introduced and forced
through the house and Senate
against opposition, a bill carrying
\$21,000.00 for the purchase of lands
and appropriation for Itasca State
Park.

M.H.Sc Brown.

Vol. XI. Itasca State Park

P. 64. AN Act to facilitate the purchase
65. AND CONDEMNATION OF LANDS WITHIN
66. the limits of Itasca State Park AND
→ TO APPROPRIATE MONEY THEREFOR.

Approved April 20th, 1899.

P. 66-~~67~~. AN Act to extend the boundary
line of Itasca State Park at the
outlet of Itasca Lake, Minnesota.

Approved March 14, 1901.

P. 66-67 AN Act to accept erected stationary
platforms constructed at Itasca
State Park by the Mississippi River
Commission, AND to provide for the
preservation AND protection there-
of UNDER the general laws, AND
appropriating money therefor.

Approved April 10, 1901

P. 67-68

AN Act to protect game AND fish
within the limits of OR adjacent
to ANY State Public Park within
the State of Minnesota

Approved April 11, 1901

M.H.S. Brown
Vol XI

P68-69 AN Act to appropriate money to facilitate the condemnation and conversion of lands and parcels of real property at Itasca State Park for permanent park purposes, as directed by chapter 303, General Laws of 1899.

Approved April 13, 1901.

P. 69 AN Act providing for the investment of proceeds of the sale of certain down timber, situated in Itasca State Park.

Approved March 6, 1902

P69-70. AN Act to add certain lands to Itasca State Park.

Approved April 14, 1903.

P. 70 AN Act to prevent trespassing upon lands situated within Itasca State Park, or the placing of logs or other property, or any debris whatsoever in Elk or Itasca Lake, or any other waters situated in said Park.

Approved April 18, 1903

M.H.S. Brown

Vol. XI.

P 70-71 AN Act to appropriate money for
the construction of a state house
in Itasca State Park.

Approved April 21, 1903

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ROBT. ANDERSON
ITASCA STATE PARK

P.69 1907- SENATOR LUNBERG introduced a bill which was to remove the park from the divided authority of the State Attorney General and the Auditor and place it in charge of a state forestry board. It also provided for a \$3000 appropriation for firebreaks, tools, etc., and \$5000 for the foundation of a forestry school in connection with the University of Minnesota.

P.70 The bill was enacted. The forestry school opened in the remodeled old park house with Professors Samuel B. Green and E.G. Cheney in charge. The first class had an enrollment of twelve students. Within a year the school had an enrollment of fifty and additional buildings. The forestry board had made a purchase of eleven forty acre tracts

The Forestry Board members were Chairman S.M. Owen, Minneapolis, Dr. A.C. Wedge, Albert Lee, M.M. Williams, Little Falls, Thomas J. Davis, Duluth. State Fire Marshall C.C. Andrews, and Professor Green of the forestry school.

P.71 The Forestry board made many improvements in the park from year to year, including firebreaks, road work, additional cottages around Douglas Lodge, and advertising of the park facilities.

MINNESOTA FORESTRY

COMMISSIONER
11th Annual Report
P. 10

1905

The legislature appropriated \$2000 for forestry demonstration work in Itasca State Park under charge of the Regents of the University; also 1500 for fire breaks in the park.

1908

AN. Act to appropriate money to pay Expense of preventing and suppressing forest and prairie fires
\$12,600

1909.

~~AN Act to authorize the State Forestry Board to make certain contracts and to provide for the payment by the State of Minnesota of the~~

MINNESOTA FORESTRY
COMMISSIONERS
14th ANNUAL REPORT.

P. 42 There is a standing appropriation of \$5000 ANNUALLY for the purchase of lands in the limits of Itasca State Park. This appropriation had so accumulated that the State through the Forestry Board in 1908 acquired by condemnation proceedings 497 Acres with timber thereon, much thereof being splendid original pine forests bordering the main road, for \$41,322.55. It also purchased at private sale 40 Acres, with timber thereon for \$450. By the following Act the State will acquire about 3,000 Acres with some timber by paying taxes on the land to the amount of \$800 ANNUALLY for a period of not to exceed, ten YEARS:

1909. AN Act authorizing the State Forestry Board to make certain contracts and to provide for the payment by the State of Minnesota of the taxes on certain lands in Itasca State Park.
P. 42
Approved April 17, 1909

P. 43 The lands referred to in section one (1) of this Act are situated in Itasca Park in Becker, Hubbard and Clearwater Counties.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE Robt Anderson
ITASCA STATE PARK

P.71 1913. Representative Stone introduced
A bill appropriating \$250,000 for
Aquisition of the private timber,
Estimated at 25 million feet by
State Forester Cox. The bill also
provided for the purchas of a herd
of ELK. In 1914 thirtyfour ELK had
been purchased AND delivered at the
park, they were placed in a mile
square tract of land which had been
fenced. Many of the ELK were killed
by wolves that had been fenced in
the tract, the herd prospered after
the wolves had been killed.

The forestry board was so successful
in its Aquisition of private lands that
by 1915 it could report that only 822
acres were not owned by the state.

P.71
1916-17
winter

More than ten million feet of timber
was logged in the immediate vicinity
of the park, half of which was boomed
on Itasca Lake

1919 The last big drive was completed by
Connor and Wilson when ten million
feet of logs were driven to Bemidji

1919 The legislature authorized the board
P.72 to purchase a two mile strip on the west
of the park.

1933 Three C.C.C camps directed by
P.73 the United States Army and the

HISTORICAL
NARRATIVE
ITASCA STATE PARK

ROBT ANDERSON

73 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WERE
ESTABLISHED IN THE PARK AREA.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN
MADE IN BUILDING, CAMPING CONVENIENCES
AND SCENIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE THESE
CAMPS WERE ESTABLISHED.

M.H.S. vol. VII
P. 277

The AREA covered by the lakes of the
Greater Ultimate Reservoir, computed by
official surveys and estimates, is as follows:

MINN. AND ITS PEOPLE
Vol. II P 437 Clearwater County
was set off Dec 20th 1902
1,019 Sq Miles

P 577

Becker Clearwater Hubbard Co.
32000 Acres ITASCA

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE Robt Anderson
ITASCA STATE PARK

P. 13. 1933 The park now contains
31,816 ACRES, including
OUT-OF-ORDER LANDS AND SOME OF
the best VIRGIN pine forests
in MINNESOTA. A state GAME
preserve, it is the home of the
beaver, Elk, deer, RACCOON, AND
VARIETIES of fish AND fowl.
AAA 32.000 ACRES[?]

Page 1932
Schoolcraft Centennial

The Mississippi River and its source. by J.V. Brower.
M.H.Sc. vol. VII

P. 274 The Elevations above the surface of the
water at Itasca Lake noted from actual
corrected line of level as follows:

At surface of water	
Nicollet's Lower Lake	3 feet
Nicollet's Middle Lake	4 feet
Nicollet's Springs	19 feet
Nicollet's Upper Lake	39 feet

The report of the
Commissioners
of the Itasca S. Park

P. 18 Elevation above the sea at the Greater
Ultimate Reservoir are as follows. *

Nicollet's lower lake	1.4 ⁷² 88 Feet
Nicollet's middle lake	1.4 ⁷⁵ 95 Feet
Nicollet's upper lake	1.5 ⁰⁰ 00 Feet
Mississippi Springs	1.548 Feet
Floating Moss lake	1.561 Feet
Whipple lake	1.564 Feet
The Triplet lakes	1.568 Feet
Morrison lake	1.571 Feet
Hernando De Soto lake	1.571 Feet
Summits of Hauteur de Terre	1.670 Feet

*(corrected by a supplemental line of levels in Dec. 1891)

The summits of Hauteur de Terre (heights
of land), immediately west of Hernando
De Soto lake, divide the ultimate
waters of the Mississippi from those of
the Red River of the North.

The Mississippi
River and
its source

Map. showing Continal Divide

P 256

From the Gulf of Mexico to Itasca Lake

Report of commissioner

Thence To Greater Ultimate Res

2,546.58 miles

6.48

Total 2,553.00

Dec 1892-1894

P. 30

Elevations Above Itasca Lake

Mississippi Springs	78 - Feet
Floating Moss lake -	91 - Feet
Whipple lake	94 - Feet
N. Triplet lake	98 - Feet
Morrison lake	101 - Feet.
Hernando de Soto, Mkenna, Little Ek and other lakes at low water	

Map showing elevation Above Itasca Lake
M.H.S. vol. VII. p 275

MINNESOTA IN 1655
3 Centuries (1908)

ITASCA LAKE

P.61 ITASCA LAKE, UNTIL IT WAS RECENTLY,
DAMMED FOR FLOATING THE LUMBERMAN'S
LOGS DOWN THE SHALLOW OUTFLOWING
MISSISSIPPI RIVER, HAD A YEARLY
FLUCTUATION OF LESS THAN ONE FOOT.

M.H.S. vol. VII (1889)

P.253 ITASCA LAKE HAS A SHORE LINE OF
TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND YARDS AND
COVERS AN AREA OF 1130 ACRES.

(1889)
P.256 WIDTH OF MARY CREEK NEAR ITS MOUTH 6 feet
DEPTH OF CHANNEL 6 inches
RAPIDITY OF CURRENT PER MINUTE 60 feet
DEPTH OF ITASCA LAKE OFF MOUTH OF
MARYS CREEK, 25 AND 35 feet

(1889)
P.266 Bootwell Creek width near Itasca
Lake 13 feet 13 feet
Depth, at above date 13 inches
RAPIDITY OF CURRENT PER MINUTE 60 feet

1889 soundings for depth
P.275 Nielle's Middle Lake 25 feet
Whipple Lake 21 feet
MORRISON LAKE 40 feet
HERANDO DE SOTO LAKE 20 feet

P. 277 Area covered by the lakes of the Greater Ultimate Reservoir, by official surveys and estimates

Hernando de Soto lake	220 ACRES
Morrison lake	125 ACRES
Whipple, Floating, Moss and other lakes	155 ACRES
Total	500 ACRES

Itasca Lake

M.H.S. vol. VII.

P. 250 The depth of water varies from four to fifty and sixty feet; an ordinary depth of from twenty to thirty-five feet was sounded in numerous places

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE
ITASCA STATE PARK

P. 56. J. V. BROWER first park commissioner had been an indefatigable worker in his efforts on behalf of the park, and perhaps had greater knowledge of the area than any other man. During the four years as commissioner and until his death in 1905 his work was tremendous. tireless in his efforts

P. 59 Mr Whitney's one report reveals that the construction of the park house was the only real advance made during his regime. This park house was a frame structure of 14 rooms, and contained the first administrative offices of the park

P. 60
1899. Appointed by Gov Lind. Mr Christensen straightened the Park Rapids road. Under his direction an exhaustive survey was made of the park's timber resources with Brower and T. S. Finney doing the surveying. This was done for the purpose of making land condemnation estimable in order to carry out the provision of the Deming bill. Mr Christensen recommended the purchase of the quarter in the south west of town 144, which was carried out on March 14, 1901.

PARK COMMISSIONERS

→ 1891-1895- J. V. Brower

→ 1895-1898 A. A. Whitney

1899-1901 Hon. W. P. Christensen

1901-1903 Mr John P. Gibbs

Resigned ill health.

Feb 16 April 28

1903

1903

MARY H Gibbs

1903

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ITASCA STATE PARK

P.62. 1901 Gov Samuel R. VAN SANT.

Appointed John P. Gibb Park Commissioner. Shortly there after Bonness and Co., cut considerable pine timber within the Park and on state lands.

They were convicted of trespass and paid double for the logs.

Through the industry of trapper and other causes beaver had become entirely extinct in the park

Mr Thomas W. Gibson, Sect. of Parks of Toronto, Canada offered to donate to the State of Minnesota several beavers. Three beavers arrived in Aug, and were placed on Schoolcraft Island, but soon left and sought their own habitats.

A few years later it was estimated that there were 400 or more of these animals in the park.

1902

P.63 A temporary logging dam was put in at the outlet of Itasca Lake by the Brainerd Lumber Company in violation of park law, and logging operations in and near the park began in earnest. Eight million feet of logs were floated on the lake by this company and others in that year.

Legislature

Act April 18, 1903 - was designed to protect the park from lumbering operations. It provided that the hauling or

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ITASCA STATE PARK

- P. 63 MOVING OF ANY LOGS OR TIMBER OVER OR UPON LANDS, THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, OR WHICH HAVE BEEN CONDITIONALLY OR OTHERWISE GRANTED TO THE STATE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES SITUATED WITHIN THE OUTER LIMITS OF ITASCA STATE PARK, OR THE PLACING OF LOGS OR TIMBER IN ELK LAKE, LAKE ITASCA, OR ANY STREAM RUNNING INTO OR OUT OF EITHER SUCH LAKES, SITUATED WITHIN THE OUTER LIMITS OF SAID PARK, WITHOUT FIRST PROCURING A LICENSE THEREFOR SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR, THE STATE AUDITOR, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, IS HERE BY DECLARED A FELONY.
- P. 64 DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF ^{John B.} JOHN B. SABORN PRES., M.H.S., THE LAW BECAME PRACTICALLY INOPERATIVE. MANY SUCH LICENCES WERE ISSUED, ESPECIALLY FOR USING ITASCA LAKE AS A LOG BOOM.
- P. 64 MANY SUCH LICENSES WERE ISSUED AND CONTAINED, AS A SUBTERFUGE, THE CLAUSE: "WHEREAS, IT APPEARS THERE IS NO OTHER PRACTICAL MEANS OF REMOVING TIMBER OWNED BY SAID COMPANY... EXCEPT BY WAY OF ITASCA LAKE..."
- COMMISSIONER GIBBS DIED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF HIS TERM, AND HIS DAUGHTER MARY GIBBS WAS APPOINTED ACTING COMMISSIONER TO FILL HIS UNEXPIRED TERM.
- MARY GIBBS, AIDED BY THE GAME WARDEN,

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE ITASCA STATE PARK

P.64 Theodore Wegman, made valiant attempts to protect the timber. She made several attempts to have the log dam removed, but each time was prevented by court order. This was probably the last real attempt to prevent logging operations within the park.
— — — — —

1904 Theodore Wegman reported to Mr Brower
P.64 that Itasca Lake was three feet above its normal level and the shores were flooded, killing the trees.

M.H.S. Vol. VII P. 243 Brown

Itasca Basine is about
7 miles long and less than
5 in width

M.H.S. Vol. VII

P. 253

Itasca lake has a shore
line of 23 twenty-three thousand
yards and covers an area of
1130 acres

M.H.S. Vol. XI BROWN

P. 150

At the inlet to Nicolet's Middle
Lake, the Mississippi is two
feet wide and a foot in
depth, immediately below
Nicolet Springs

MINNESOTA FORESTRY COMMISSIONER
14TH ANNUAL REPORT TIMBER

P. 41 The State Forestry Board was
ORGANIZED IN 1899. BY AN ACT OF THE
LEGISLATURE

M.H.

Timber

Vol 13

P. 366

1900

IN 1900 BETTRAMI, ITASCA AND ST. LOUIS COUNTIES boasted of the largest logging camps in the State, here fifteen to twenty thousand men logged during the winter months.

The drama of the pine forests has now ended in Minnesota

Legislative Manual
1901.

P 251

	Acres
Under State Control	10.879
Held by individuals	<u>8.823</u>
Total	19.702

M.H.S. vol xi BROWER

P. 117

AREA of State Park

1904

AREA

19,701.69 ACRES

GRANTED by the United States 6,956.92 ACRES.

GRANTED by the Northern P.Co. 2,452.96 ACRES.

The Weyerhaeuser tract

(negotiations favorable) 3,191.90 ACRES.

Two School sections - 1,280.00 ACRES

GREAT Northern selection - 210.16 ACRES

Undisposed of SWAMP land - 82.67 ACRES

14,174.61 ACRES

AREA covered by unsuccessful negotiations (to this date)

5,527.08 ACRES.

(1905)

~~1933 The park~~ NOW CONTAINS

M.H.S. vol xi.

P. 119

The entire park, with the exception of a limited swamp area and, occasionally, an opening, is a picturesque forest of white, Norway and Black pine, inter mixed with ~~a~~ limited quantities of cedar, fir, spruce, maple, ash, elm, basswood, birch aspen and oak.

the report of the Commissioner of the Dacota State Park.

P. 11

May 1891 - Dec 1892

(according to the government survey)

AREA in Hubbard County 3,564.33

AREA in Becker County 2,265.25

AREA in Beltrami County 13,872.11

Total AREA 19,701.69

The Mississippi River and its source

M.H.S. Vol. VII

1899?

P. 277-	HERANDODE Soto Lake	1,558 feet →
	MORRISON Lake	1,558 "
	Whipple "	1,561 "
	Floating Moss	1,548 "
	The Mississippi Springs	1,535 "
	Nicollet's Upper Lake	1,496 "
	Nicollet's Springs	1,476 "
	Nicollet's Middle Lake	1,461 "

The Mississippi River and its source

M. H.S. Vol. VII ELEVATIONS

P. 274 The ELEVATIONS Above ~~the~~ surface of the water at Itasca Lake noted from ACTUAL corrected lines of level as follows:

At surface of water

ELEVATION Above Itasca

Nicollet's lower lake

3 feet

Nicollet's Middle lake

4 feet

Nicollet's Springs

19 feet

Nicollet's Upper Lake

29 →

MHS. vol. xi

P. 174

Timber

Section 12. T143 R. 36- Beltrami Co. Minn

Acers 165

White pine

1.344.000 feet

NORWAY Pine

1.070.000 feet

Total

2.414.000

P. 176 Ronning Claim sold to J. S. Pillsbury
Total standing pine 442.000 feet.

purchase of same necessary to complete
the shore right of the lake

P 177 Lot. 1-459. S. 13 R36 J.S. Pittsburg
4-18-

Acers 214.15

White Pine

610.000 feet

NORWAY Pine

1.145.000 feet

Total

1.755.000

The dead and down timber, and the
large number of dying trees on these
tracts, menace the safety of that portion
of the pine trees remaining alive

P 178 T. B. Walker, lands
Range 35- in Hubbard County;
Range 36 in Beltrami County.

Acers

358.10

White Pine

201.000 feet

NORWAY Pine

576.000 feet

Total

777.000

General condition; damaged by fire

M. H. S.
Vol. XI

Recapulation

P. 189 Section 31, T143, Range 35 (continued)

	Whitepine	NORWAY
200 Lot No. 1. Weyerhaeuser	70.000 ⁷¹	300.000 ⁷¹
201 Lot No. 2. " "	70.000 "	240.000 "
202 Lot No. 3. " "	20.000 "	160.000 "
203 Lot No. 4. " "	15.000 "	175.000 "
204 NE ⁴ NE ⁴ unknown	35.000	300.000
205 SE ⁴ NE ⁴ " "	20.000	120.000
206 NW ⁴ SE ⁴ " "	00	75.000
207 NW ⁴ NE ⁴ State	00	80.000
208 NE ⁴ SE ⁴ Weyerhaeuser	00	100.000
209 SE ⁴ SE ⁴ " "	00	20.000
210 NW ⁴ SE ⁴ " "	00	25.000
211 SW ⁴ SE ⁴ " "	00	00
Total feet	1.595.000	1.825.000

General Characteristics

All of the Above timber is IN DAMAGED
AND EXPOSED condition.

The section has been VERY badly burned
off AND the standing timber CANNOT
recover from the effects of the forest
fires.

M.H.S. vol xi
P 190

Itasca State Park Timber Examinations.

	White pine, ft	NORWAY, ft	Total feet
State owns	2.764.500	7.925.000	10.689.500
Private holdings	7.523.100	23.790.500	31.313.600
	10.287.600	31.715.500	42.003.100

MAY 1900

M.H.Sc

Vol 14

P 104.

Among Archives of the Minnesota department of forestry and fire prevention are the journals kept at the Itasca State Park Forest Experimental Station from 1911 to 1921 inclusive.

M.H.S.c

Vol. 13. p 286.

Itasca State Park is one of the most beautiful in the United States it contains three hundred and twenty million feet of white pine, and one of the largest game preserves in the Northwest.

The park receives about 275 000? visitors annually.

The Mississippi River
AND its sources. J.V. BROWER
M.H.S.C. vol. VII.

PAGE 211 It is proper to state that the
character of the locality is a forest,
and with its hills and valleys and streams
it is picturesque, and a natural wilderness,
unsuited for agricultural pursuits, as
soon as title was secured by the proof's
of settlement and occupancy, the land
was abandoned by most ^{or the} settlers ~~the settlers~~
for more inviting homes nearer civilization.
The reason for this is the land is valuable,
principally for its pine timber.

~~1111 S. Co~~

Legislative Manual

1941. P. 157. A State Forestry School and Biological Station is operated by the University of Minnesota for summer school students. It provides housing units, laboratories, an arboretum and recreational facilities

Chicago Auto Club. A.A.A.

Here pines can be seen in all stages, from the tiny seedling to the majestic monarchs of the forest that have been rearing their ^{green} heads for centuries.

History of Minnesota. Castle

Vol 1

P 511. The law of April 4. 1907, made Itasca Park a forest reserve and game preserve and placed it under charge of the forestry board, which is required to preserve intact the primeval pine forest growing there in and to cut no part thereof except weak, diseased or insect infested trees, or dead and down timber. It authorized the regents of the State University to carry on forest demonstration work in the park in conjunction with the forestry board

P. 126. Itasca State Park the oldest of
state Parks, its place at the source
of the greatest river of North
America gives it national
significance and value, Geographic,
historic, and educational.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE Robt Anderson
ITASCA STATE PARK

P. 69 WAS dedicated the last day of June,
1905 by GOVERNOR JOHNSON.

→ IT WAS NAMED IN HONOR OF ATTORNEY
GENERAL WALLACE B. DOUGLAS, under
whoscARE the PARK WAS placed for MANY
YEARS

Legislative Manual
1941. P 157

→ Douglas Lodge A dignified
hotel and located at the
South end of Lake Itasca among
tall VIRGIN pines, is state owned.
It is operated on the American
Chicago Auto Club plan by a concessionaire, under
AAA the direct supervision of the
Director of Conservation
for the State of Minnesota
AND the Director of State
Parks.

Recreational facilities ARE
available, ^{are} A five hole golf course
with GRASS GREENS, horseback
riding, canoeing, archery, a cabin
launch on Lake Itasca, fishing,
Guides, bait and boats ARE available,
AND fishing is permitted in practically
all of the 365 lakes with in the
PARK.

Legislative Manual
1941. P. 157.

Approximately 275,000
people enjoyed its
scenery AND facilities
during 1940.

Itasca Park Lodge

→ Appropriation for, Approved April 21, 1903.
Contract for construction dated March 18, 1904
(Picture)

→ The location is at a beautiful pine forest near the bank of Mary Creek, in Clearwater County.

Much regret has been expressed concerning the determination to construct the building from green, newly cut pine logs, instead of seasoned timber.

It is true that two citizens have positively refused to permit the use of their respective names for a designation of this new state structure. On the grounds that it is not proper to name a state building after any living individual.

P 21

Itasca State
Park House

Picture
P. 148

It was constructed at a cost of \$5,000 appropriated by the state legislature from money in the state treasury for the purpose of accommodation of the Park Commissioners and visitors. Consisted of fourteen rooms. Was completed May, 1896.

Legislative Manual
1941

P. 157 A newly developed camp ground on the east shore of Lake Itasca provides complete modern facilities for three hundred cars. Limited cabin accommodations are available in this area.

Chicago Motor Club AAA The cabins range from one to three sleeping rooms, with living room and bath, are completely furnished and maid service is provided. They are equipped with running hot and cold water and are convenient distance from the main lodge and dining room.

Chicago Auto Club. A.A.A.

There are 51 miles of bridle paths in the Park

Legislative Manual
1941

P. 157 The picnic Ground near the
Headwaters of the Mississippi
River, is completely developed.
Ample parking space, tables, benches,
fire places and well water are
available for public use.
Modern toilets and an interesting
Museum complete the development.

Historical Narrative
Itasca State Park.

P. 55

1891 Rev Stanley McKAY baptised a
child in the water of the North Arm
of the lake -

P.266. Another historical fact is the voyage of Rev. J.A. Gillillan to Elk Lake in May 1881, where at the foot of Morrison hill he celebrated the first religious service known to have been conducted at or near the Source of the Mississippi.

P.267 The service was the usual service of the Episcopal Church, and was half held in English and half in Ojibway, to accomodate the congregation of one Massachusetts Yankee (Prof. Clark) and one Ojibway Indian (Southern Ground).

P.269. At that spot a memorial tablet has been placed. The reading thereon is as follows:

First Sermon at the Source
From "Then Had Thy Peace Been As
A River. By
Rev. J.A. Gillillan. May. 1881.

Dept of Conservation
Second Biennial Report
1933-1934

P.99

Park Classification

State Forest- Itasca AND SCENIC.

P.104
1933-34 ECW Camp which has operated within the park during four enrollment periods has placed forty thousand cubic yards of fill to improve surroundings at a point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Itasca and to provide suitable pageant grounds. Two log cabins have been added to Douglas Lodge. Three and one-half miles of roads, five miles of trails and five miles of telephone lines have been completed. One water tank, one pump shelter and two Imhoff tanks are among the camp projects. Forest improvements have been extended to 168 acres and blister rust control to 3,000 acres. Fifteen acres have been landscaped, 515 acres covered by topographic surveys and 18 acres have been planted. Ten miles of road bank sloping has been completed and ten miles of road sides have been cleared.

Legislative Manual - 1907

P. 202

Lodge has 18 Rooms in part
plastered and in part finished
in its natural state
Named by Gov. Van Sant.

Legislative Manual

1905

P201. There are two small additions to the Park, one on the north end at the outlet of Itasca Lake, containing 160 acres, and a strip of land on the east side of the park area known as the Three Mile Strip, three miles long and an eighth of a mile wide.

P201 The Park is beautifully timbered with evergreens and deciduous trees and wonderful mosses and flora of various kinds, including three species of the state flower; the purple, the yellow and an intermediate variety.

L.M.

1907

P201

A strip of land one-fourth of a mile wide and one and one-half miles long has been added to the Park along the east line, situated in Sections 20 and 29, Township 143, 35. The highway from the new Park house passes over this strip which is heavily wooded with a beautiful stand of Norway pine.

Dept of CONSERVATION
Third Biennial Report
1935-1936

P. 35 Incompleted State Forest
LAND ACQUISITION:

Mississippi Headwaters

597 Acres

cost
\$498.10

Dept of Conservation
4th Biennial Report
1937-38

P. 142.

1936

IN 1936 the Boy Scout Eagle Trail Camp sponsored by the Division of Forestry was held at Itasca Park with fifty boys in attendance. Three and one-half miles of trail was constructed.

1936.

Improvements-

P. 252

Completed by C.C.C.: Camp grounds development, boat dock, contract station, multiple cabin, parking area, pump house in Douglas Lodge Area; Road realignment, park entrance, service yard, two bathing beaches. Completed by N.R.S. WC Camp: Water system, Douglas Lodge, grading park road, firebreak, fire trail gates, reforestation, camp improvement including sewage disposal system, two camp buildings, new entrance road to camp.

Completed by WPA: Remodeling employees' residence, grading north boundary road, remodeling group camp, boat dock, landscaping, guardrail. Active by C.C.C.: Power house, Head quarters sewage disposal system, planting, road sloping. Active by WPA: Three overnight cabins, combination kitchen shelter, toilets, showers, and laundry in

Dept of Conservation
4th Biennial Report Improvements
1937-38

P 252 CAMP GROUNDS; Elk Lake
control dam, GUARD RAIL, GRADING
ROADS AND TRAILS, fire breaks.

Dept of Conservation
Statistical Report
Biennium ending
June 30, 1940

Improvements

P. 244

Completed by CCC - Power house;
sewage disposal system at Headquarters;
water system at Headquarters;
landscaping Headquarters area;
hospital at Forestry school;
Warehouse at Forestry school;
Douglas Lodge beach; boat dock at
picnic grounds; parking area at
Douglas Lodge. Completed by WPA
3 overnight cabins; combination
building providing kitchen, toilets,
showers and laundry in camp
grounds; Elk Lake control
dam; guard rail and grading
along park roads; landscaping.
Active by CCC - New Forest Inn;
enlargement of Douglas Lodge
sewage disposal system; super-
intendent's residence; remodeling
toilets in picnic grounds;
landscaping.

MINNESOTA FORESTRY COMMISSIONER
14th ANNUAL REPORT IMPROVEMENTS
IN ITASCA STATE PARK
P 44

1909 The GENERAL APPROPRIATION the sum of \$5000 for the CARE AND MAINTENANCE of ITASCA STATE PARK for each of the FISCAL YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1910 AND JULY 31st, 1911.

P.45 FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS OF DOUGLAS LODGE AND FOR GRADING AND CLEARING LAND ABOUT ITASCA STATE PARK BUILDINGS, FOR 1909 the YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1910, \$4,500.

P.45 FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE ROAD THROUGH ITASCA STATE PARK FROM BAGLEY 1909 TO PARK RAPIDS, TO BE EXTENDED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION, THERE WAS APPROPRIATED \$10,000, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1910 ONLY.

P.45 FORESTRY INSTRUCTION.

1909 The following AMOUNTS WERE APPROPRIATE in the GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL for each of the FISCAL YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1910 AND JULY 31, 1911, AND TO BE EXPENDED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

For the support of the forestry school \$4,000.

For practical instruction for students of forestry school, \$5,000.

For experiments in use of preservatives of timber, \$1,500.

C Schoolcraft centennial Pageant

1932