

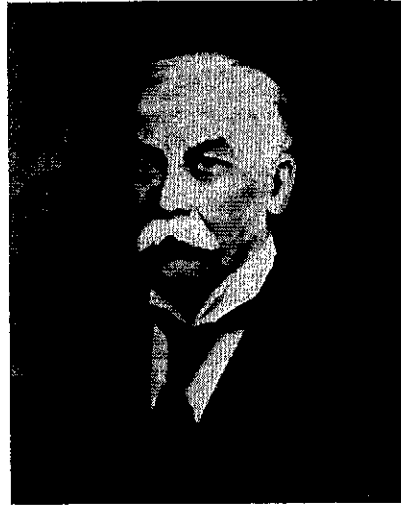
Our Citizens and State Parks

SAMUEL H. MORGAN

Parks don't just happen. Feasibility studies alone don't put park bills through a legislature. Only the long hard work of dedicated citizens willing to give unstintingly of their time and means has made possible the State Parks which have saved so many beautiful corners of our state for all our citizens.

While those of us currently involved in park matters are fully

Mr. Morgan is chairman of the Minnesota Council of State Parks, an organization of private citizens dedicated to the preservation of Minnesota's natural assets. This is his story of the role of three distinguished citizens in this cause.



JACOB V. BROWER

aware of this, the story of three citizens' roles in making possible some of the finest state parks we have today may serve to stimulate this generation to undertake the personal sacrifices needed for the preservation as well as the creation of the open spaces the next generation must have.

Rather than attempt here to name, much less tell the stories of all the citizens of this state who have given of their time and means to build our parks, we have singled out the stories of just three: *Jacob V. Brower, Father of Itasca State Park, John A. Latsch, the Winona philanthropist who gave so generously in the cause of recreation, and Clarence R. Magney, that giant of the North to whom we owe so much of our scenic North Shore park system.*

JACOB V. BROWER

The *idea* for our first state park, Itasca, began merely as a project of the Minnesota Historical Society to have a survey made to verify the true source of the Mississippi — a purely historical and geographical project. On February 12, 1889, Jacob V. Brower (1840-1905) soldier, seaman, lawyer, legislator, land agent, railroad president, editor, archaeologist, ethnologist, explorer — to name some of his varied vocations — was instructed to make this survey.

Brower credits the first suggestion for making Itasca a state park to his survey assistant, Alfred J. Hill, a citizen of St. Paul and a native of England, who in March, 1889, wrote a letter to the editor of the *St. Paul Dispatch* suggesting "a real wild" state park at Itasca. It was not until January 22, 1890 that editor Joseph A. Wheelock, in a masterly lead editorial in the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* took up the idea and urged that a state park at Itasca "be one of the first parks to engage the attention of the legislature at its next session." Emil Geist, well-known St. Paul jeweler, a citizen of many interests, then carried the idea another step forward by sending the editorial to the Minnesota Historical Society and urging it to "make history" by turning its attention to the *preservation* of the headwaters of the Mississippi.

The Society, of course, did what all organizations do in such circumstances; it referred the matter to a committee. The active members were, Charles D. Elfelt, Chairman, and Professor M. H. Winchell, the geologist. Fortunately, the versatile Jacob

V. Brower, already thoroughly familiar with the area from the previously directed survey, was able to prepare a map and cost estimate, for which the Society eventually voted him the magnificent (!) sum of \$50.00.

The Historical Society, having concluded the whole matter was one for the legislature, instructed Brower to draw a bill, which he did. But it was as true in 1891, as it is today, that legislatures act only on what constituents push.

According to Brower, although this has been questioned, the fight to create the park was a desperate one. In the Senate the opponents adopted a strategy which they expected would kill the project. They amended the Itasca Park Bill to provide that the pay of the park commissioner (who was to have sole responsibility for surveying, acquiring and developing the Park) should expire at the end of sixty days. When it seemed much too late in the season to get the bill, even as amended, through the House, Brower, through a personal appeal to an influential legislator, Thomas R. Foley, managed to get the bill passed there.

Then, confronted with a threatened recall of the bill, he was only able to save it by button-holing Governor Merriam's secretary and persuading him to see that the governor signed it before it could be recalled. "No one," said Brower, "will ever fully realize how necessarily strenuous were the exertions which finally resulted in establishing Itasca State Park, April 20, 1891."

But, as all of those who have worked to establish a state park well

know, the establishment of a park on paper is just the first stage of the long, hard, hazardous and sometimes heartbreaking struggle to turn a dream into a reality. And so it was with Itasca. The largest single ownership was federal with most of the rest of the park land in the hands of leading timber interests. To help secure the federal grant, Brower was fortunately supported by telegrams and letters from Governor Merriam, Alexander Ramsey, and other leading citizens. On August 2, 1892, a bill was signed granting the federal lands to the state, with right of forfeiture to the federal government "if at any time it shall cease to be exclusively used for a state public park, or if the state shall not pass a law or laws to protect the timber thereon."

In the meantime, Brower accepted appointment as park commissioner and served with substantially no salary or budget, with all costs having to come out of his own private and limited means.

With the federal grant in hand, and with the interdepartmental transfer to the park of two school sections, Brower was successful in securing an option from the Northern Pacific for its 2,450 acres of land-grant lands on such favorable terms (about 50 cents per acre) as to constitute a generous gift to the state. The 1893 Legislature, though refusing any appropriations for condemnation or even for the park commissioner's salary or expense, did appropriate enough to permit the state to exercise its options on the 2,450 acres of railroad land.

While, as we shall see, Brower continued to labor for Itasca after his

term as Commissioner expired in 1895, it is hard not to sympathize with his remarks in his report (1892-1894 page 38) to Governor Knute Nelson that he felt "entitled to different and better consideration and treatment, even at the hands of demagogues, temporarily placed where they can do the greatest harm to the greatest number."

Brower's story of his struggles with the timber interests is one largely of battles lost. Negotiations with them were for the most part unfruitful. Condemnation and an adequate appropriation to carry out such acquisition were clearly necessary. After having been completely unsuccessful in getting condemnation funds in the sessions of 1893, 1895 and 1897, Brower had the good fortune in 1899 to find a staunch ally and disciple in Portius C. Deming, who had just been elected to the Legislature from the University area of Minneapolis. Deming secured an appropriation of \$20,000 for condemnation of private timber lands with a further \$1,000 appropriated to enable the attorney general to secure two-year options, the thought being that at that time all the remaining lands could be acquired for a total cost of about \$40,000.

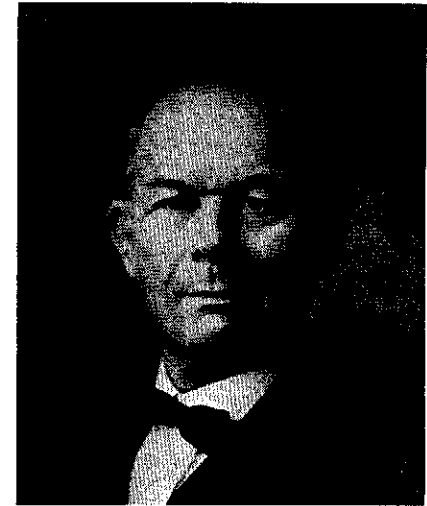
On May 7, 1901 when Brower filed his survey and appraisal with Attorney General W. B. Douglas "preparatory to the expenditure of \$21,000 appropriated expressly for the purpose of rescuing Lake Itasca and its beautiful shores from the devastating grasp of advancing lumberman, not a single pine tree had been

lumbered off the area of the state park."

Unfortunately the period following the retirement of Itasca's good friend, Governor John Lind on January 9, 1901, was, as Brower pictures it, one of inaction and depredation. Attorney General Douglas left large tracts of pine in private ownership reporting that "the purchase of all standing pine situated in the park would be an idle waste of money."

The State permitted logging in the park and the construction of a dam at the outlet of Lake Itasca which flooded much of the shoreline. Brower died on June 1, 1905 and the original lodge, which was dedicated later that very month, was named for and has since borne the name, not of Brower, who had devoted years of his life and much of his personal means to creating Itasca Park, but of Douglas, the attorney general who, at least in the view of Brower and other friends of the Park, had not only neglected to carry out the legislative mandate for land acquisition, but had been one of the parties executing, on behalf of the state, some of the very contracts which enabled lumbermen to do substantial damage to Itasca's lands, lakes and timber!

The story of Itasca demonstrates how the spirit of a good man is immortalized not in buildings or monuments, but in the faith of his disciples, for Portius C. Deming, in 1913, over twenty years after the park was established, and nearly a decade after Brower's death, finally secured from the Legislature the \$250,000 which was by that time needed to secure for the state the re-



JOHN A. LATSCH

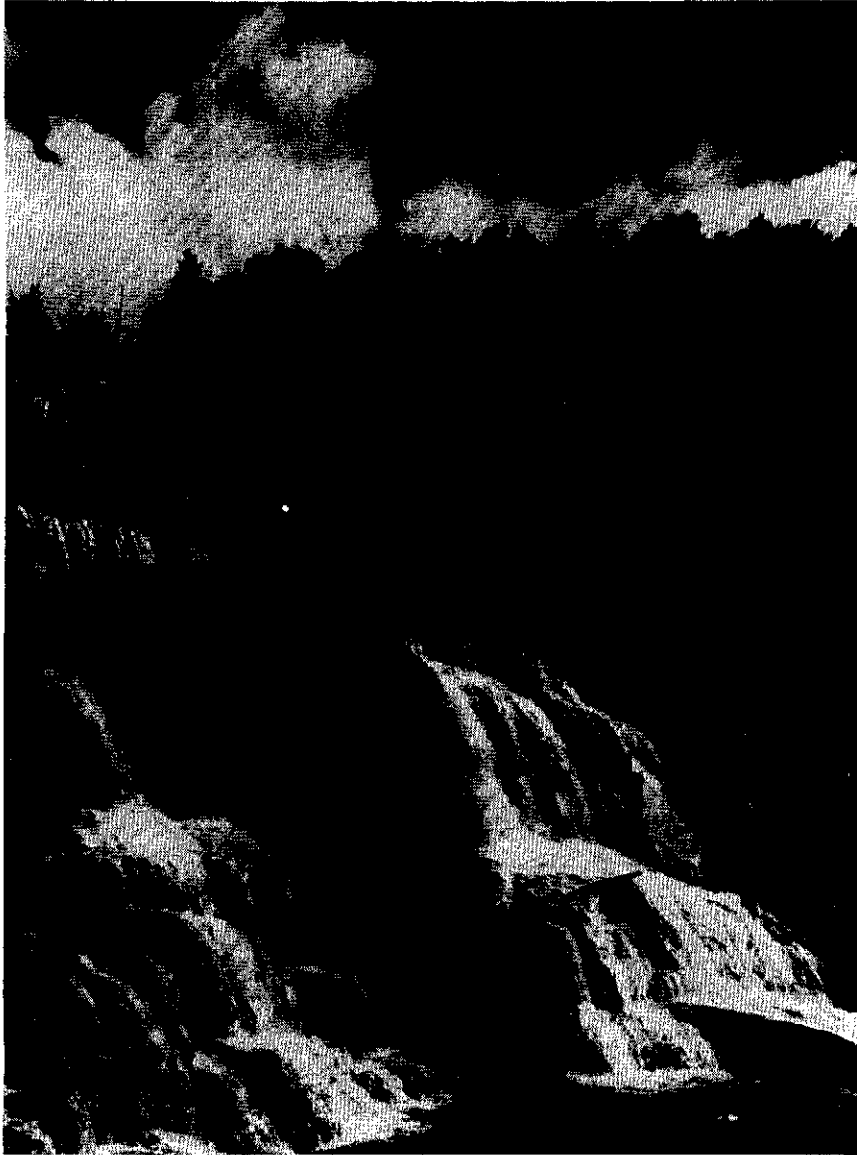
maining private lands in the park which could earlier have been secured for a fraction of such a sum. As Deming wrote Brower's daughter years later, "I did this work largely in remembrance of him, and of what he would have done had he been living."

JOHN A. LATSCH

The story of John A. Latsch of Winona, 1860-1934, by contrast, is one not of battles in legislative halls, but of wonderful gifts by a man of means who loved both nature and his fellow citizens.

John Latsch, of Swiss parentage, built up, originally in partnership with his father, a prosperous wholesale grocery business in Winona, Minnesota. He was a bachelor and a lover of the outdoors. He spent his Sundays and holidays tramping over the hills of which he was so fond, or

Gooseberry Falls On Our North Shore



padding his canoe up some quiet Mississippi backwater. His strong sense of civic responsibility put him not only on many charitable and civic boards, but also induced him to serve as Mayor of Winona for a two-year term.

With John Latsch, as later with Clarence Magney, the election of a man already fond of the outdoors to the office of mayor seems to have been the spark which ignited a latent interest into a lifetime dedication to the cause of parks. It was as Mayor of Winona in 1905 to 1907 that Latsch conceived the idea of a public beach and bathhouse for his city which he then had developed at his expense and donated to the City.

This was just the beginning of a whole series of truly remarkable gifts for park and recreational uses. To the City of Winona, John Latsch gave Bluffside Park, Athletic Park, East End Ball Park, Westfield Golf Course, Union Athletic Field, Agahming Park and more than 7,000 acres of land extending over twenty miles along the Mississippi. In addition, he gave the city various business properties, the income of which was to be used in maintaining, improving and enlarging public parks, and animal, fish, game and hunting preserves. To the Boy Scouts, he gave Camp Gamehaven, consisting of about 1,000 acres on the Mississippi.

In Wisconsin, his native state, Latsch acquired and gave to that state for park purposes, over 2,000 acres close to his birthplace, including Trempealeau Mountain, first noted by Father Louis Hennepin, and "Perrot

Park" where Nicholas Perrot and his party had wintered in 1686.

The State of Minnesota can thank John Latsch not only for the two-mile long John A. Latsch State Park which includes the famous Chimney Rock above Winona and the headlands known as Point Lookout, Point Faith, Point Hope and Point Charity, but also for his gift of over 200 acres which formed the nucleus of the beautiful and popular Whitewater State Park some fifteen miles west of Winona.

The name Latsch is little known outside the Winona area. Yet, this one citizen quietly acquired and gave to the public a total acreage of lands far larger than any single park in the entire Minnesota State Park system, save only Itasca and St. Croix, lands having an aggregate value today in the millions of dollars.

CLARENCE R. MAGNEY

"I'm off to the North Shore tomorrow. That auto junk yard at Tofte has got to go." How well the writer recalls the late Judge C. R. Magney's anxiety to get back to his home on Lake Superior at the Caribou River each spring after his return to St. Paul from Africa or, perhaps, New Zealand, always full of ideas for another park or scenic highway project in his beloved north country.

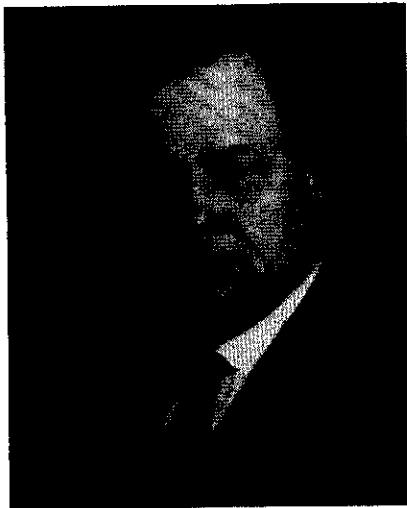
After a boyhood in the St. Croix Valley, where his father served several parishes as a Lutheran minister, followed by college at Gustavus Adolphus and law at Harvard, Clarence R. Magney (1883-1962) went to Duluth and immediately became a lifelong devotee of the North

Shore when his first case took him to Grand Marais, then generally accessible only by boat.

Mr. George Peterson of the Minneapolis Star-Tribune has already told the story (See "Conservation Volunteer", Vol. 25, Sept.-Oct. 1962) of how Judge Magney, when he became Mayor of Duluth in 1917, became his own park commissioner, expanding the city's park system to 6,000 acres and helping to double the size of Jay Cooke State Park. While Clarence Magney had a distinguished career as a jurist, first on the district bench at Duluth, then on the Minnesota Supreme Court as an associate justice and, after formal retirement, as a commissioner, it was, as George Peterson has said, in his role as conservationist that he will be remembered longest.

The tangible evidence of what Judge Magney accomplished in his "spare time" during his years as a lawyer and judge is found, not only in the parks named after him in Duluth and at the Bois Brule or Arrowhead River, but throughout the length of the North Shore. The magnificent new highway through Grand Portage Indian Reservation is there because the Indians trusted Judge Magney and were finally willing to give the necessary right of way.

Baptism River, Split Rock, Caribou Falls, Kodonce River, Ray Bergland Memorial Park, Gooseberry, Cross River, all these, owe much, often their very existence, to Judge Magney. It was Judge Magney who secured options (and often even bought up tracts of land outright in advance of legislation), prepared



JUDGE MAGNEY

plans, drew the bills and then presented the story to the Legislature. The writer vividly recalls Judge Magney with his maps, options and cost figures appearing before the appropriate legislative committees in 1961 to secure establishment of Devil's Track River State Park. His case, as always, was well prepared. He had the legislators' confidence. When his bill went through, he said, "This completes my work. All my waterfalls are now safe!"

When Judge Magney died in 1962, he had not only completed his North Shore work, but had succeeded in creating the Minnesota Council of State Parks, an organization, of which he was the first chairman, through which other citizens may carry on his aim of creating a park system ample for all Minnesotans for generations to come.

CONSERVATION VOLUNTEER

To those of us of the next generation whom he asked to serve with him on this Council he would say, "While my work is done and I cannot do more, I count on you to carry on." He particularly charged us with securing the beautiful St. Croix, the river he knew so well from boyhood, against commercial development. He was most anxious that the river above Taylor's Falls become a park and thus, in his favorite phrase, serve as a part of everyman's country estate. May we, in the years immediately ahead, see to it that this is done.

Someday soon, the full story should be told, not only of Brower, Latsch and Magney, but of the Loring and Pillsburys of Minneapolis and of the many, many citizens of all backgrounds and circumstances, living, as well as dead, who have, by their generosity and efforts, made possible the Minnesota parks which have become the envy of so many other states. In the meantime, if those of us on the

firing line in the years immediately ahead can, with the inspiration of men such as Brower, Latsch and Magney, persevere as they did, Minnesota can enter the twenty-first century with parks and open spaces adequate for the needs of that much larger, more leisured population which will then be with us.

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CONSERVATION . . . A MORAL ISSUE

"In dealing with our natural resources we have come to a place at last where every consideration of patriotism, every consideration of love of country, of gratitude for things that the land and the institutions of this Nation have given us, call upon us for a return . . . Conservation is a moral issue because it involves the rights and duties of our people . . . A nation deprived of liberty may win it, a nation divided may reunite, but a nation whose natural resources are destroyed must inevitably pay the penalty of poverty, degradation, and decay . . . So the noblest task that confronts us all today is to leave this country unspotted in honor, and unexhausted in resources, to our descendants. I conceive this task to partake of the highest spirit of patriotism." . . . Gifford Pinchot.

MAY • JUNE 1967

MINNESOTA CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

Facilities Offered by Our State Parks

STATE PARKS	LOCATION	SPECIAL FEATURES																
		Acres	Picnic Grounds	Swimming Beach	Historic & Nature Trails	Stream Lake Fishing	Boats	Camp Ground	Children's Group Camp	Food Services								
Banning	1 Mi. N. of Sandstone	3354	X	X	X	X	X	X										Kettle River flowing through scenic rock gorge; historic sandstone quarry and townsite. Outstanding scenic beauty; highest waterfall in Minnesota.
Baptism River	33 Mi. N.E. of Two Harbors	706	X	X	X	X	X	X										Scenic Bear Head Lake in a wilderness setting. Beautiful natural steep bluff valley with a huge spring, trout stream through valley.
Bear Head Lake	10 Mi. E. of Tower	3536	X	X	X	X	X	X										A series of 3 areas along Big Stone Lake, important for scenic and prehistoric record of man in Minnesota.
Beaver Creek Valley	3 Mi. W. of Caledonia	571	X	X	X	X	X	X										Site of one of the hardest fought battles of the 1862 uprising.
Big Stone Lake	5, 15 & 17 N.W. Ortonville	585	X	X	X	X	X	X										Historic prairie hunting grounds of the Sioux, unusual geological Sioux quartzite. Prairie oasis and prehistoric Campbell beach of Lake Agassiz.
Birch Coulee	1½ Mi. N. of Morton	82	X	X	X	X	X	X										Natural wilderness valley in prairie farming area.
Blue Mounds	7 Mi. N.E. of Luverne	358	X	X	X	X	X	X										Rugged gorge, waterfalls and scenic and geological formations.
Buffalo River	12½ Mi. E. of Moorhead	380	X	X	X	X	X	X										Rugged, steep-sloped wood valley of north branch of Whitewater River.
Camden	7 Mi. S.W. of Marshall	470	X	X	X	X	X	X										Mountainous, rocky terrain along Lake Superior, twisting rocky gorge.
Caribou Falls	45 Mi. N.E. of Two Harbors	92	X	X	X	X	X	X										Highly wooded bank of Mississippi River.
Carley	4 Mi. S. of Plainview.	211	X	X	X	X	X	X										Scenic segment of the Root River Valley and abandoned townsite of Civil War era.
Cascade River	10 Mi. W. of Grand Marais	1895	X	X	X	X	X	X										Site of some of fiercest battles of 1862 Sioux Uprising.
Charles A. Lindbergh	2 Mi. S. of Little Falls	110	X	X	X	X	X	X										Oldest building in state, instrumental in opening territory to settlement. High bluffs overlooking broad Minnesota River Valley.
Crow Wing	8½ Mi. S.W. of Brainerd	1051	X	X	X	X	X	X										Rolling woodlands along N.W. shore of Lake Pepin; site of historic 1860 river town.
Father Hennepin	½ Mi. N.W. of Isle	200	X	X	X	X	X	X										Mountainous rock and forest area with 4 miles of Manitow River, including 2 waterfalls.
Flandrau	N.W. cor. of New Ulm	836	X	X	X	X	X	X										Lake and panoramic view of surrounding country. Outstanding prairie and forest vegetation.
Flood Bay	East of Two Harbors	27	X	X	X	X	X	X										Indian mounds and virgin deciduous forest; Outstanding Indian mound in state.
Forestville	West of Preston	1584	X	X	X	X	X	X										Beautiful rocky Lake Superior north shore coastline. Stream with series of falls and rapids.
Fort Ridgely	7 Mi. S. of Fairfax	317	X	X	X	X	X	X										Heavily wooded island in Albert Lea Lake. "Glacial Garden" of outstanding geological rock formation. In narrow Dalles of St. Croix River.
Fort Snelling	Junction of Minnesota and Mississippi Rivers	669	X	X	X	X	X	X										Large area of lakes and virgin forests and source of Mississippi River. Famous Douglas Lodge.
Frontenac	1½ Mi. E. of Frontenac Station	721	X	X	X	X	X	X										Spectacular terrain with St. Louis River running through picturesque gorge.
George H. Crosby-Manitou	3½ Mi. E. of Little Marais	4040	X	X	X	X	X	X										Limestone bluffs and panoramic view of Mississippi River.
Glacial Lakes	5 Mi. S. of Starbuck	1239	X	X	X	X	X	X										Waterfalls and boiling rapids of Brule River, exceptional geological and scenic values.
Grand Mounds	11 Mi. W. of International Falls																	In Des Moines River Valley. Scenic hills and woods in middle of rolling farm land.
Gooseberry Falls	40 Mi. N.E. of Duluth	718	X	X	X	X	X	X										Spectacular rocky gorge.
Helmer Myre Interstate	5 Mi. S.E. of Albert Lea At Taylors Falls	348	X	X	X	X	X	X										Heavy hardwood timber along historic Lac Qui Parle and Minnesota River.
Itasca	Midway between Bemidji and Park Rapids	29,201	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Jay Cooke	West of Duluth	8920	X	X	X	X	X	X										
John A. Latsch	14 Mi. N. of Winona	388																
Judge C. R. Magney	15 Mi. E. of Grand Marais	4195	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Killen Woods	7 Mi. N.W. of Jackson	273	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Kodonce River	11 Mi. E. of Grand Marais	128	X	X	X	X	X	X										
Lac Qui Parle	8 Mi. N.W. of Montevideo	695	X	X	X	X	X	X										

Lake Bemidji	5 Mi. N.E. of Bemidji	285	X	X	X	X	X	X	Virgin Pine forests, heavily timbered and sandy lakeshore.
Lake Bronson	2 Mi. E. of town of Lake Bronson	894	X	X	X	X	X	Artificial lak with irregular shoreline in middle of open farm country. Vast Red River Valley—"bread basket of world."	
Lake Carlos	20 Mi. N. of Alexandria	1181	X	X	X	X	X	Rolling topography with variety of deciduous trees along sandy shoreline.	
Lake Louise	29 Mi. S.E. of Austin by the town of LeRoy	652	X	X	X	X	X	A wooded area at junction of 2 streams forming a lake impoundment in upper Iowa River.	
Lake Maria	West of Monticello	992	X	X	X	X	X	Heavily rolling land with deciduous tree cover which surrounds 2 small lakes.	
Lake Shetek	3 Mi. N. of Currie, 10 Mi. S. E. of Tracy	475	X	X	X	X	X	Wooded shoreline on one of the few larger lakes in this section of Minnesota; site of a massacre of 1862 Sioux Uprising.	
Little Elbow Lake	16 Mi. E. of Waubun	938	X					Heavily rolling land with deciduous tree cover including 3 lakes.	
McCarthy Beach	20 Mi. N.W. of Hibbing	1118	X	X	X	X	X	Heavy virgin pine timber on rolling hills between 2 lakes; exceptional sand beaches.	
Maplewood	E. of Pelican Rapids	1904	X	X	X	X	X	Spectacularly beautiful portion of Minnesota, including a bout 20 lakes.	
Mille Lacs Kathio	5 Mi. N.W. of Onamia	6603	X	X	X	X	X	Large park of hills, meadows and forest; site of the major battle between Sioux and Chippewa, 1745. "Capital" Dakota Indian Nation.	
Minneopa	6 Mi. W. of Mankato	120	X	X	X	X	X	Waterfalls in a deep wooded gorge, historic mill site and village.	
Nerstrand Woods	10 Mi. S.W. of Northfield	563	X	X	X	X	X	Remnant of big woods in central Minnesota with picturesque prairie creek.	
O. L. Kipp	½ Mi. from LaCrescent, North of LaCrescent	0	U	N	D	E	V	E	Inspiring view of Mississippi River Valley and apple orchards.
Old Mill	17 Mi. N.E. of Warren	285	X	X	X	X	X	Typical prairie terrain except for rolling valley with a winding river.	
Rice Lake	12 Mi. W. of Owatonna	508	X	X	X	X	X	Virgin deciduous forest and all of Rice Lake.	
St. Croix	20 Mi. E. of Hincley	30702	X	X	X	X	X	A large park with pine, spruce, hardwoods wildlife; the St. Croix River and several smaller rivers flow through this area.	
Sakatah Lake	Near Waterville	747	X	X	X	X	X	Heavily wooded primarily virgin hardwood forest.	
Savanna Portage	10 Mi. N.E. of McGregor	14609	X	X	X	X	X	Near Big Sandy Lake. The major link in the route, Mississippi to St. Louis River; primitive wilderness character.	
Scenic	40 Mi. N. of Grand Rapids	1344	X	X	X	X	X	Most primitive of all Minnesota state parks. Virgin Norway pine stands. Beside unspoiled lakes.	
Schooncraft	8 Mi. S. of Deer River	133	X	X	X	X	X	Historic Indian wild rice site. Pine forest lands embracing a section of the Mississippi River.	
Sibley	7 Mi. W. of New London	1278	X	X	X	X	X	Virgin hardwoods cover moraine hills along a sand shore of Lake Andrew.	
Split Rock Creek	1 Mi. S. of Inlen	228	X	X	X	X	X	Spectacular rocky river gorge with large potholes and berricades; on L. Superior.	
Temperance River	2 Mi. E. of Schroeter	112	X	X	X	X	X		
Tower Soudan	At Village of Tower	982	X	X	X	X	X	Minnesota's deepest and oldest underground iron mine on Lake Vermillion. Underground Mine Tours.	
Traverse Des Sioux	½ Mi. N. of St. Peter	297	X					Site of historic village of Traverse Des Sioux and location of the signing of a treaty of 1858 with the Sioux, opening vast areas to settlement.	
Upper Sioux Agency	8 Mi. S.E. of Granite Falls	320	X	X	X	X	X	On the banks of picturesque Yellow Medicine River the historic location of a government outpost called the "De Traverse De Sioux, under treaty terms.	
Whitewater	Midway between Winona and Rochester	806	X	X	X	X	X	Southern Minnesota's most popular park formed by a deep ravine with limestone formations and hardwood forest. Naturalist.	
William O'Brien	2 Mi. N. of Marine on St. Croix	530	X	X	X	X	X	Beautiful wooded rolling countryside with frontage on the St. Croix River. Naturalist.	
Zippel Bay	9 Mi. N. of Graceton on Lake of the Woods	26	X	X	X	X	X	Gently sloping lands bordering an exceptional beach area on Lake of the Woods.	
WAYSIDES									
Cross River	25 Mi. S.W. of Grand Marais	640		X				Deep River gorge along Lake Superior.	
Devils Track	1 Mi. N.E. of Grand Marais	240	U	N	D	E	V	E	Two high falls and cascades on Lake Superior stream.
Inspiration Peak	12 Mi. W. of Parkers Prairie	82	X	X	X	X	X	Panoramic view of lakes and 3 counties.	
Ray Bergland	4 Mi. E. of Tofte	46	X	X	X	X	X	Cascades on Onton River—a Lake Superior stream.	
Split Rock Wayside	8 Mi. S.W. of Beaver Bay	35		X	X			Panoramic view overlooking Lake Superior and Split Rock Light House.	
MONUMENTS									
Action Monument	Near Grove City	10						Site of 1862 Uprising where first massacre occurred.	
Brook Park Monument	Pine County	10						Historic Fire Monument.	
Camp Release	1 Mi. W. of Montevideo	17						1862 Sioux Uprising and site of white prisoner release.	
Chippewa Lac Qui parle	10 Mi. N. of Bemidji on country road 15	17						Site of Indian Mission first built in 1827 and reconstructed by Dr. Williamson.	
Count Beltrami		1						Campsite of Count Beltrami, the explorer.	
Hincley Monument	East of Hincley	.10						Site of Hincley forest fire of 1894.	
Joseph Brown	8 Mi. S. of Sacred Heart	3	X					Site of 1862 Sioux Uprising.	
Milford Monument	Near Essig	1						Site of 1862 Sioux Uprising and massacre.	
Moose Lake Monument	Near Moose Lake in Carleton County.	.10						Cloquet Moose Lake Fire Monument.	
Old Crossing Treaty	Huot, Minn. is the closest town 10 Mi. N.E. of Crookston	111	X	X	X	X	X	Site of peace conference. Chippewa Indians — Whites; treaty ceded vast section Red River Valley land.	
St. Croix Island	Near Stillwater	40	U	N	D	E	V	E	Island in St. Croix River, scenic valley area.
Sam Brown Monument	Near Brown's Valley	1		X				In memory of Samuel Jerome Brown's ride on April 19, 1866, to warn the people of frontier and Fort Sisseton of Indian Uprising.	
Schwandt Monument	Near Dethi	.10						Site of 1862 Sioux Uprising and massacre.	
Wood Lake Monument	Near Wood Lake	1						Site of 1862 Sioux Uprising, and last Major battle.	