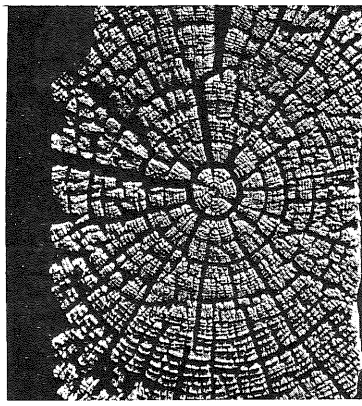
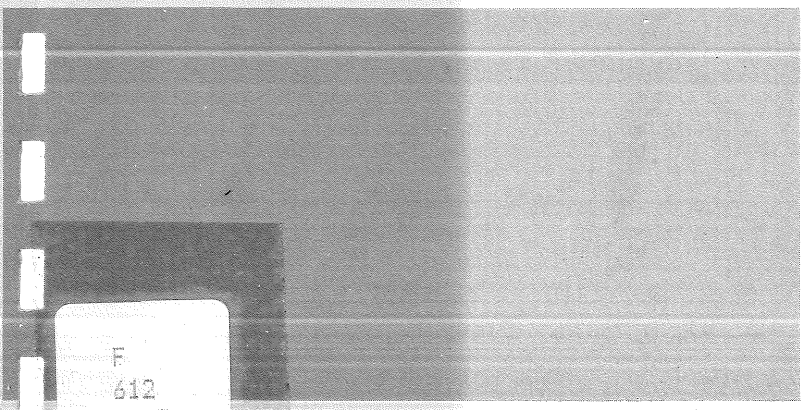
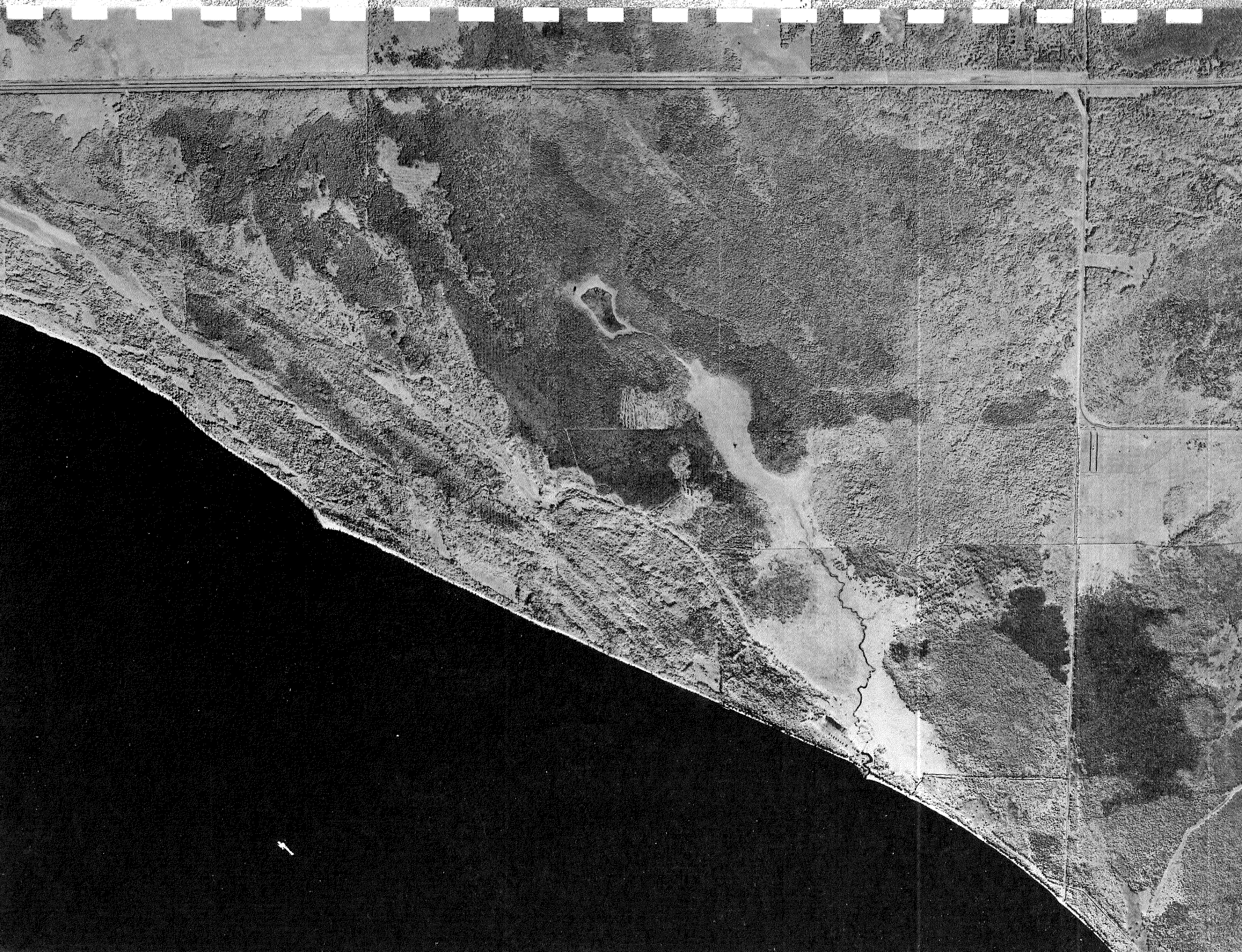
UPPER RED LAKE STATE PARK





feasibility study



CONTENTS

CONTENTS (continued) Page

TABLES

TABLES (continued)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many individuals, organizations and agencies have contributed to this report. The planning staff is particularly indebted to U. W. Hella, Director, John Martin and Milton Krona of the Division of State Parks; William Callies and John Parker of the Division of Game and Fish, and to Roger Anderson and Hugo Kornell of the Division of Forestry, Minnesota Department of Conservation.

To the staff of the Minnesota Historical Society, special thanks should go to Russell Fridley, Director and Timothy Fiske, Archeologist.

From the Kellier and Waskish communities, we wish to thank Leonard Eggen, Elmer Tuttle, Mrs. Clara Quale and Mrs. Bertha Halvorson, and Mayor Raymer Hoyum of Kelliher.

A printed report summarizing the findings and conclusions of this study is available from the Division of State Parks.

OCTOBER, 1966

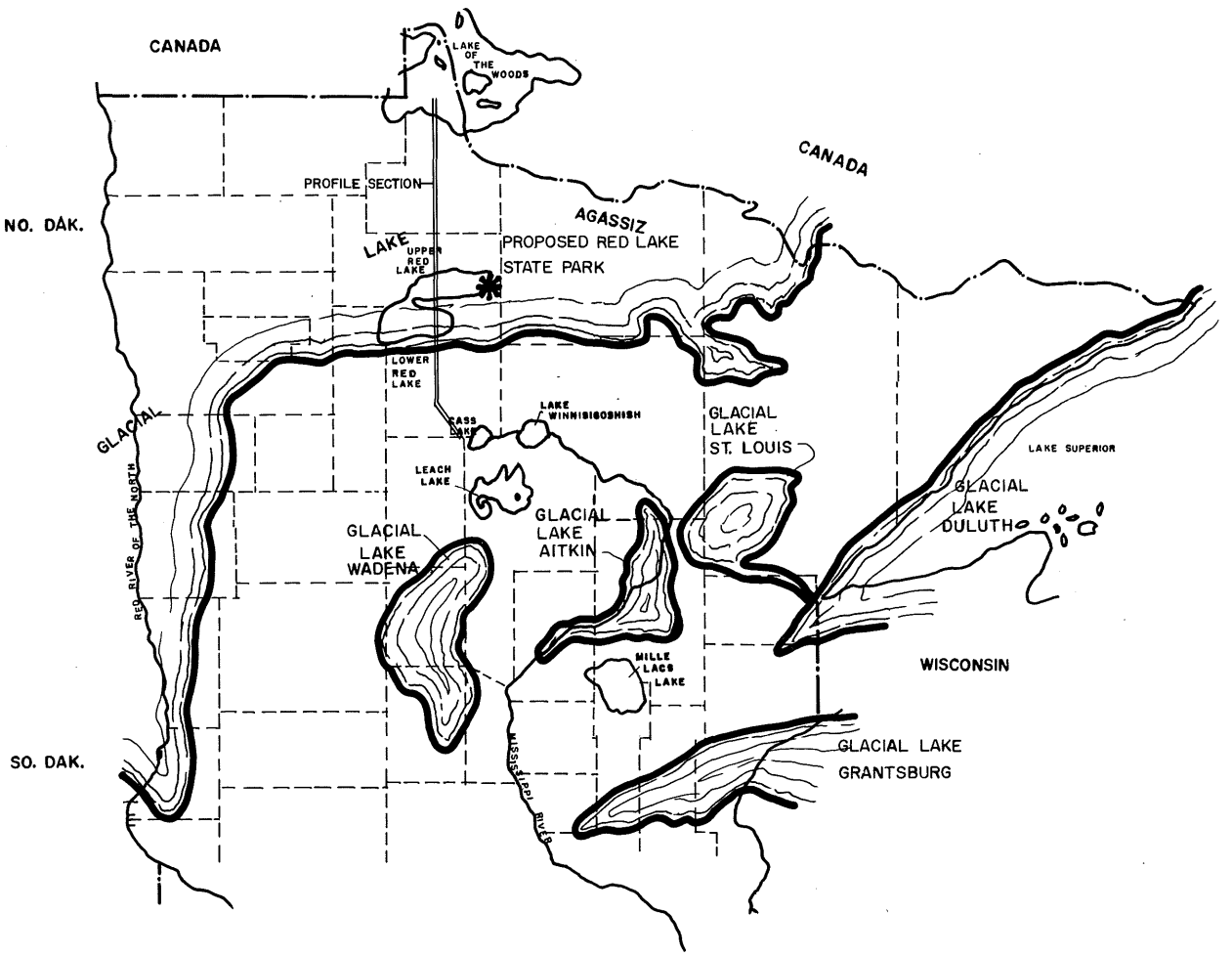
UPPER RED LAKE STATE PARK FEASIBILITY STUDY

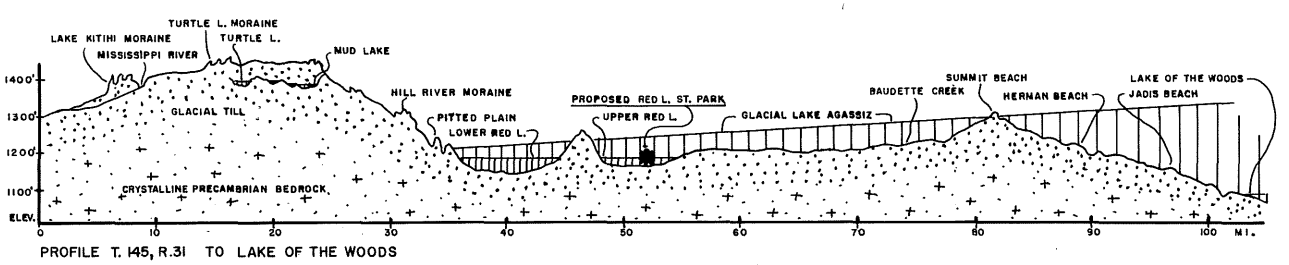
GENERAL CONCLUSION

The proposed Upper Red Lake State Park contains recreation resource values that could make it one of the more outstanding parks in Minnesota.

The consultants unhesitantly recommend the Upper Red Lake site for a state park because it: 1) exemplifies the natural landscape, native vegetation and wildlife of a major physiographic division of the state; 2) provides a logical place for interpreting the story of Minnesota homesteading; and 3) contains exceptional opportunities for active water related recreation and other park values.

The more than 3-1/2 miles of white sand beach and shallow lake bottom provide a water-oriented recreation unequalled in any existing Minnesota State Park. The site meets all criteria for a park of state-wide significance and provides several bonuses as well. The site combines an unique landscape created by the ice-age, an interesting heritage and primitive sections providing the natural habitat for most species of Minnesota wildlife.





PROFILE T. 145, R.31 TO LAKE OF THE WOODS

INTRODUCTION

A feasibility study for the proposed Red Lake State Park was recommended by the Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission and authorized in the 1965 Omnibus Natural Resources Bill. It is the wish of the Outdoor Recreation Commission and the State Legislators that an impartial, technical study be made before additional State Parks are authorized. The staff engaged in this study has considerable experience in recreational planning in Minnesota and other states and includes professionals with training and skills in recreational planning, landscape architecture, geography, architecture and engineering.

The consulting firm has been responsible for the preparation of outdoor recreation plans for several counties in Northeastern Minnesota, has designed new parks and recreational complexes, and has prepared tourist and recreational resource studies for the Department of the Interior. Included in the latter assignment was a survey of tourist and recreational resources, a recreational development plan and a five-year program of capital improvements for the Red Lake Indian Reservation which adjoins the proposed state park. The research and findings of the program prepared for the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, has been incorporated in the recommendations of this feasibility study.

Dr. Richard O. Sielaff and the resources of the University of Minnesota, Duluth, have been utilized for the section of the report dealing with recreational demand, benefits and revenues. Dr. Sielaff has been studying the tourist-travel industry of Minnesota for more than a decade and is the recognized authority upon the economics of outdoor recreation in the Upper Midwest.

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Prior to an investigation of specific sites, the region around Upper Red Lake was studied in a general way to determine possible alternate locations for a future state park and to analyze existing and proposed resources and facilities related to outdoor recreation.

Regional Geography

The Upper and Lower Red Lake area lies within a subdivision of the Central Lowlands physiographic region of Minnesota known as the Red River Lowland. Nearly ten thousand years ago, only yesterday by geologic time, when the glaciers began to recede for the last time, this region was covered by a huge inland meltwater lake known as glacial Lake Agassiz. Larger than any existing inland lake known today, Agassiz stretched from North Dakota, on the west, eastward as far as Lake Vermilion, south as far as Traverse County, and north to present Lake Winnipeg. The Red River of the North had its origin as a natural drainage channel for the lake. Abandoned shorelines of Lake Agassiz form the boundaries of the Red River Lowland which encompasses the Red River Valley proper and the higher lakewashed plain that extends eastward across northern Beltrami and Koochiching Counties. (See sketch map and section.)

That area lying north of Upper Red Lake is referred to as the "Big Bog". It is a smooth, level, nearly featureless plain interrupted by low parallel north-south ridges which represent the recessional beaches of glacial Lake Agassiz. A large portion of this plain is occupied by an extensive swamp which stretches across northern Beltrami County into Koochiching and Lake of the Woods Counties.

South and Southeast of Upper Red Lake the relief is a little more pronounced, being an area of morainic hills with poorly established drainage systems and numerous small lakes. These hills rise from 20 to 60 feet above the surrounding topography.

The influence of glacial Lake Agassiz on the topography of this region is best demonstrated by driving north from Kelliher, on Minnesota Highway #72 toward Waskish. About one mile north of Kelliher the road and the land begin to drop down on to a flat plain which was once the glacial lake. The highway itself crosses three or four former beaches of Lake Agassiz, with the first marking the high point of the lake, and the rest representing the various stages of recession. The final expression of the glacial lake is Upper and Lower Red Lake itself. Only a puddle in comparison with the 5,000 square miles once covered by Agassiz, the Red Lakes are the last evidences of the ice-age meltwater lake in this area.

A continental divide crosses Beltrami County about halfway between Bemidji and Lower Red Lake just south of Blackduck. The Mississippi and a few minor tributaries drain the southern quarter of the county, and the remainder drains toward the west and northwest, mainly via the Red Lake River which forms the outlet for Upper and Lower Red Lake.

Vegetation

Much of the "Big Bog" area is overgrown by sphagnum moss, low shrubs and evergreens, or numerous aquatic plants which in many places are so thickly set and tangled that they are almost impenetrable, and the ground so wet that it is almost impossible to traverse. This swamp, or marsh, area has its own very particular assemblage of plants and animals, which play an important part in providing suitable habitat for Minnesota's wildlife.

The major coniferous species throughout the region are cedar, spruce, and tamarack. The hardwoods are represented by small stands of elm scattered through the region. Aspen and lowland brush also make up a fairly large portion of the natural vegetation, particularly around Waskish.

Particularly noticeable throughout the region is the density of the timber stands. Driving along a dirt road through a spruce or cedar stand gives one the impression of driving through a tunnel with the sun barely filtering through the tightly interwoven tree limbs. Birch and other hardwoods seem to be in a distinct minority among the timber types of this region.

General Land Use

The major land uses in northern Beltrami County, surrounding the proposed state park site, center around seasonal recreational uses and agriculture. There are seven seasonal resorts in the immediate area, with one located within the site boundaries. The others are located within Waskish, along Highway #72 and on Lou Rayne Beach, immediately north of the proposed park.

Agricultural development throughout the region centers primarily on hay crops with some vegetable and root crops also grown. The only exception to this pattern is the experimental wild rice operation adjoining the Tamarac River two miles east of Waskish.

Residential settlement is quite sparse in this portion of Beltrami County. Between Kelliher and Waskish, a distance of 15 miles, there are only six permanent year-round dwelling units, located along Highway #72. There are no major concentrations of year-round dwelling units in this region, except for the Village of Kelliher.

Seasonal cabins along the eastern shoreline of Upper Red Lake are also widely scattered. The largest concentration is found on Lou Rayne Beach, adjacent to the proposed northern boundary. In this particular area there are 13 seasonal units within a quarter mile of the beach. Southwest of the proposed park, along the lake shore, there are about 18 cabins spread out over four miles of beach.

One reason for the sparse development of this region is the Red Lake Indian Reservation, which is only eight miles west of the proposed park. The western portion of Pine Island State Forest, occupying a 65 square mile area along the east county line, also encompasses the proposed park site.

Agricultural development is limited due to the swampy condition of the land and the climate, which results in a short growing season. Dense timber stands, hindering agricultural uses, favor the forest products industry. The area's largest sawmill is located at Redby and is the major tribal enterprise of the Red Lake Indians.

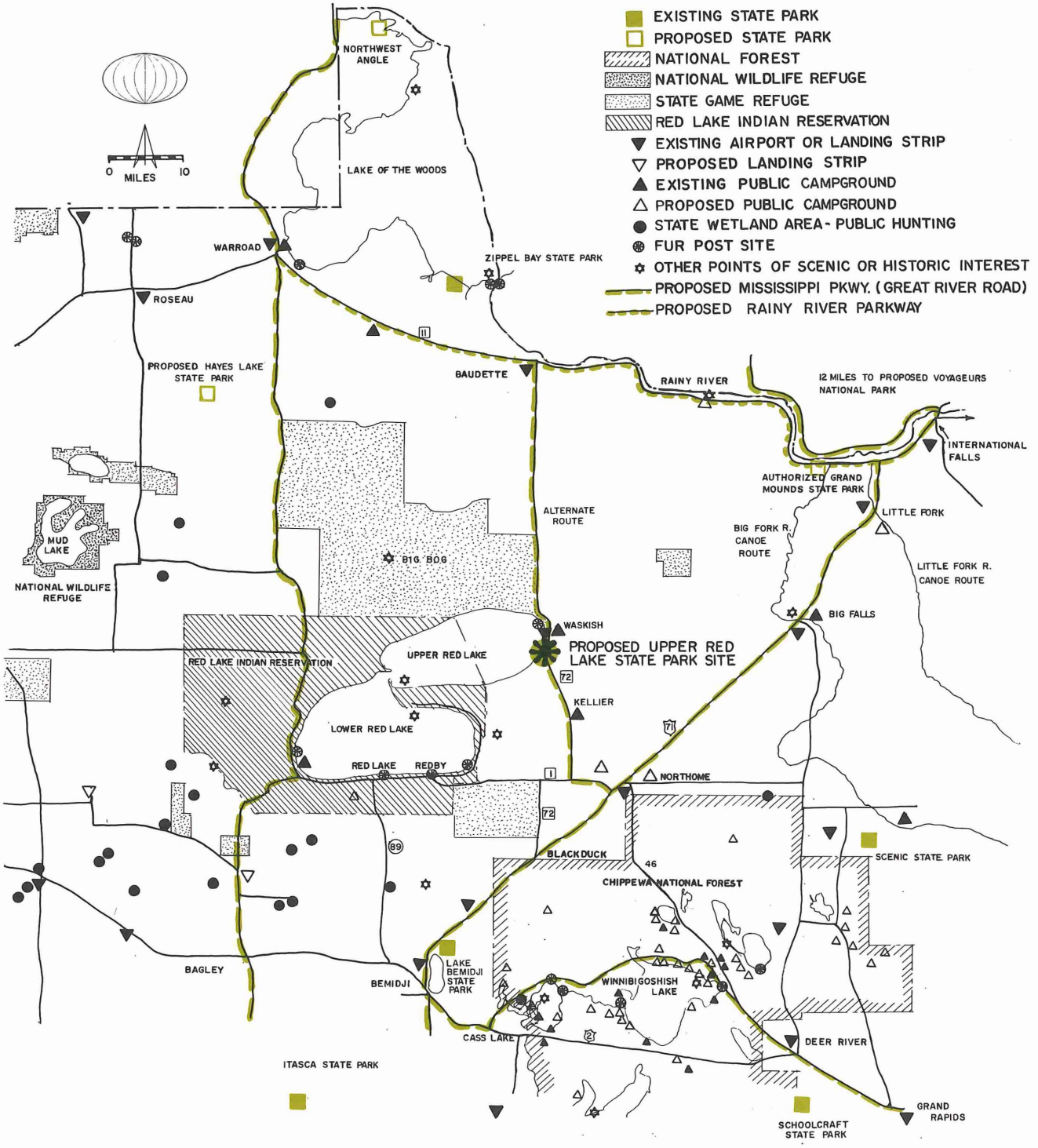
Residential settlement throughout a 336 square mile region surrounding the park site averages only 2.4 year-round dwelling units per square mile. Most of this settlement is located southwest and northeast of the proposed park. This estimated figure, however, does not include dwelling units within the Waskish or Kelliher communities.

Commercial land use is even more sparse throughout the region. Kelliher is the only community within the immediate area which provides the functions of a service center. Waskish offers only secondary, or emergency, services. Commercial development in Waskish consists of limited store and eating establishments and seasonal resorts renting boats and cabins. Motels, restaurants and other travel-related businesses would be required and attracted if the proposed park is established.

In conclusion, the land surrounding the park is relatively unsettled. Commercial land use is concentrated in Kelliher with limited facilities in Waskish. Residential and agricultural uses are widely scattered throughout the region. There are no major industrial land users within the area.

EXISTING AND PLANNED PUBLIC RECREATION RESOURCES RED LAKE REGION, MINNESOTA

AGUAR JYRING WHITEMAN MOSER
1528 EAST SUPERIOR STREET, DULUTH, MINNESOTA 55812 TEL 218-724-8556



Existing Recreational Resources

The regional map indicates both existing and planned public and recreational resources within a radius of approximately 75 miles of the proposed state park site on Upper Red Lake. The site is advantageously located so that it may attract and serve a large number of vacationers and other visitors and sportsmen touring the region.

The outstanding resource is Red Lake itself which covers an area of approximately 440 square miles. This is not only the largest lake in Minnesota but is the largest fresh body of water entirely within the confines of any one state. Upper Red Lake and Lower Red Lake are divided by a strait known as the "Narrows". This is an historic area and was even a prehistoric settlement of early man shortly after the glaciers receded. All of Lower Red Lake and approximately one-half of Upper Red Lake lie within the Red Lake Indian Reservation, a unit of almost 1000 square miles. The Red Lake Reservation is unique in Minnesota and the nation in that it is the last "closed" reservation, meaning that all the land is in tribal rather than individual ownership. Commercial fishing is important to the economy of the reservation. Tribal members market an annual catch averaging one million pounds of fish. About 90% of the commercial fishing is done on the Lower Red Lake, which produces more commercial walleye than does the famous Lake of the Woods.[1/]

That portion of Upper Red Lake within the Indian Reservation, as well as all of Lower Red Lake, is restricted to commercial use by tribal members and no sport fishing is permitted. Adequate shoreline and water surface exists, however, within that portion of Upper Red Lake outside the Indian Reservation to provide ample recreational opportunities. The Waskish area is one of Minnesota's busiest and most popular spots during the early part of the walleye season. The sandy beaches and shallow bottom make swimming and water skiing particular attractions during the summer, and boating is popular in all seasons. The area attracts many hunters in the fall and exceptional hunting is available due to the variety of wildlife ranging from big game to water fowl. Duck, partridge, sharp tailed grouse and deer hunting are most popular. Moose, though not common, are often seen within the area and are very valuable as tourist attractions. Although protected by Minnesota game laws, they are hunted by the Indians within the Reservation. Additional information on wildlife of the area is found in a later section of this report under the topic of "Site Selection".

On the Southeast corner of the Red Lake region is the Chippewa National Forest. One of Minnesota's major tourist destinations, it attracts nearly one million persons per year. Among the major lakes found within the national forest are Winnibigoshish, Leech, Cass and Bowstring. The Forest Service estimates that total daily capacity of all existing private and public facilities within the Chippewa National Forest is in excess of 30,000 persons. In 1963 there was an estimated 815,300 man days of use in the forest managed facilities. The regional map indicates existing Forest Service campgrounds and recreational development planned to be built by 1975 within that portion of the forest covered by the regional analysis. The 35 recreational areas now in existence within the Chippewa forest vary from primitive campsites with only rustic facilities to complete recreational developments. Norway Beach on Cass Lake, for example, contains 75 camping units, 28 picnic units, extensive swimming beach and complete facilities including hot and cold running water.

Existing state parks within the boundaries of the regional map include Lake Bemidji, Scenic and Pine Tree Wayside Park. Pine Tree Wayside, due to its limited site and present development, should not currently be considered as a state park and more nearly fits the generally accepted criteria of a county park. It is labeled as a state park in a recent M.O.R.R.C. report, however. 2/

The major tourist service center for the region is the City of Bemidji. The City of International Falls and the Village of Grand Rapids are within a reasonable driving distance. Each of these communities have an urban population of approximately 10,000. Secondary service centers convenient to Upper Red Lake include Kelliher, Northome, Black Duck and Baudette.

The regional map also shows State and Federal Wildlife Management Areas in the vicinity of Upper Red Lake. These include the Agassiz National Wildlife Refuge as well as the Thief Lake and Red Lake Wildlife Management Areas administered by the Minnesota Department of Conservation north and west of Upper Red Lake. Within the Red Lake Wildlife Management Area is the "Big Bog", considered to be the largest in the United States. Covering more than 500 square miles, this area includes the second largest moose range in Minnesota. Wetland areas and state owned public hunting grounds are also shown by a symbol on the map.

Existing airports with scheduled air line service are located at Bemidji, 58 miles by highway from Waskish, and 86 miles away at International Falls. Landing strips for the convenience of recreational flyers are located immediately adjoining the proposed site at Waskish, and at Northome, Big Falls, Littlefork, Baudette, Warroad, Deer River and the Bowstring area.

In addition to campgrounds located within state parks and the Chippewa National Forest, existing public campgrounds are located at Waskish, Kelliher, Big Falls, Red Lake, Blueberry Hill (Beltrami Island State Forest) and in the Village of Warroad. As shown in the accompanying photograph, the small State Forestry Campground at Waskish is inadequate to meet the demands of the public during the early part of the walleye fishing season. The small campground provided in the Paul Bunyan Park in Kelliher is among the best in the region and this well maintained facility is a model for communities of any size.

The area is rich in historical background for this was the location of settlements and water routes of prehistoric man. The rivers and lakes in the area were fur trading and exploration routes between the Rainy River, Mississippi River and the Red River of the North. Indian battles between the Sioux and Chippewa are known to have occurred in the vicinity of Lower Red Lake and near Northome; Indian burials uncovered in the Waskish area would indicate that battles also occurred here. Famous explorers who visited Red Lake in the course of their travels include the North West Company map-maker David Tompson (1798) and the Italian explorer Count Beltrami (1823), for whom the county is named. The regional map shows the location of known fur post sites and other points of special interest in the region.

Using the proposed State Park site as a base or headquarters, tourists could spend several days, or even weeks, driving the back roads to visit these points of historic and scenic interest. Since driving for pleasure is one of the most popular of American pastimes, the marking and interpretation of sites and the establishment of a system of scenic roads would be an important step in retaining visitors to the area for longer

periods of time. Scenic roads and historic markers are also expected to be recommended within the scope of the planning work currently underway in Beltrami County. These are part of the Outdoor Recreation Plan already completed for Koochiching County. 3/

The regional map shows only the main federal and state highways with a color overlay for the tourist routes presently marked as the "Great River Road" and its alternate locations, as well as the proposed scenic parkway following Minnesota Highway #11 adjoining the Rainy River.

Proposed Recreational Resources in the Region

Among the planned or authorized recreational resources shown on the regional map are four proposed state parks. Perhaps the most important of these is the authorized Grand Mound State Park to be developed at the confluence of the Big Fork and Rainy Rivers 18 miles west of International Falls. This site contains the region's most important archaelogic point of interest consisting of a series of Indian burial mounds including the largest in the northern Mississippi area. Other proposed state parks include the Hayes Lake area southeast of Roseau, where a feasibility study has also been completed. A site near Deer River is under consideration for a state park, and a state park has also been proposed for the Northwest Angle.

The proposed Mississippi Parkway, "Great River Road", is shown on the regional map. The development of this scenic route to parkway standards will ultimately be constructed north of Bagley on the west side of Lower Red Lake through Warroad, Minnesota and into Manitoba, linking up with the Trans-Canadian Highway. An alternate route of the Great River Road is presently marked on State Highway #72 through Waskish and serves as the eastern-most boundary of the proposed State Park site investigated in this report. No other major highway improvements that would affect the proposed site are planned at the present time.

Future landing fields are proposed southwest of Red Lake.

Although located just east of the area shown on the map, the proposed Voyageurs National Park, if established, will become the region's greatest recreation attraction. The 168,000 acre site proposed by the National Park Service at Kabetogama Peninsula would generate a great deal of tourist-vacation travel throughout the entire region. Specifics of the location and land ownership have created considerable controversy, but it is hoped that differences can be worked out so that Northern Minnesota may secure the national publicity, recognition and economic value that such a park would bring.

Besides the proposed public campgrounds planned for the Chippewa National Forest, the Koochiching County Outdoor Recreation Plan calls for public campgrounds at Northome, Littlefork and at the Manitou Rapids on the Rainy River. 3/

Traffic Patterns

Minnesota Highway Department traffic flow maps showing average annual daily volume of traffic indicate but a relatively minor traffic flow in the Upper Red Lake area at the present time or during the past ten years. Average annual daily volume on Minnesota Highway #72 at Waskish increased only 66 vehicles between 1950 and 1960, rising from 164 to 230 in the decade. The 1964 average count at Waskish was 290, reflecting the roadway reconstruction that was then underway. The 1964 traffic flow within the region is illustrated by the following table which shows the annual 24-hour average at each particular location:

Grand Rapids - 1,770	Blackduck - 1,115
International Falls - 1,615	Northome - 655
Bemidji - 2,555	Baudette - 535
Bagley - 2,375	Warroad - 980

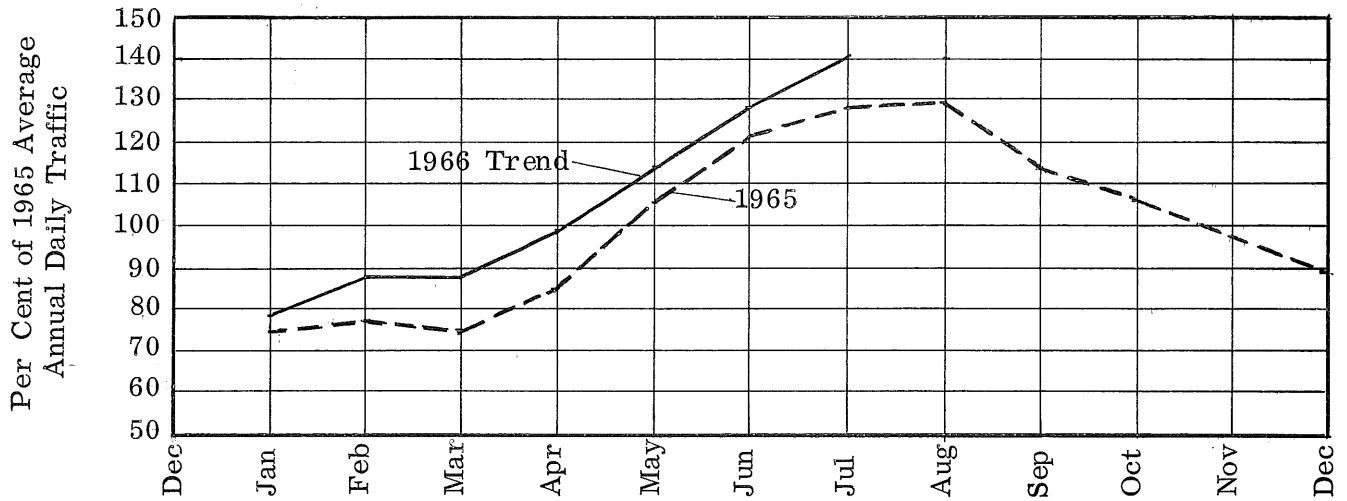
(Source: Minnesota Highway Department.)

The average annual daily traffic flow does not, of course, reflect seasonal variation. Monthly variations in travel are checked at automatic traffic recorders stationed throughout the state. The nearest one to the Waskish area is Station #210 on U. S. Route #71 northeast of Blackduck. In 1965, this station showed an average low of 323 vehicles for the month of January and an average high of 707 during the month of July. This indicates that summer traffic exceeds the winter traffic by 2.2 times. This is typical for other stations throughout Northern Minnesota. Due to a mechanical failure, no records are available for January, 1966. The July, 1966 average was 772 vehicles, or an increase of 9.2% over 1965.

The Blackduck station is typical of most of Northern Minnesota in recording the greatest traffic counts during the months of June, July and August, with the highest month being July. The Blackduck station maintains a higher count through the fall season than do many. This relatively high traffic past the normal vacation period is undoubtedly accounted for by the popularity of the area for fall fishing and hunting.

The monthly variations in travel for 1965 together with the 1966 trend are shown on the following chart:

Monthly Variations in Travel
At Automatic Traffic Recorders - 1965 and 1966



Source: Minnesota Highway Department Planning and Programming Division, Planning Research Section.

Traffic studies by the Minnesota Highway Department indicate that 19.2% of the total week traffic occurs on Saturday, 18.3% on Sunday and 12.5% each weekday. [4]

Although traffic through the region, particularly in the Red Lake area, is very sparse today, it is expected to increase greatly, perhaps double in the foreseeable future. With the completion of the paving of Highway #72, traffic increases can be expected for persons traveling north to Baudette, Warroad and other Lake of the Woods destinations, as well as Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba, Canada. Projections made by M. O. R. R. C. estimate that recreational traffic across Minnesota from the central United States to Canadian vacation areas will increase from an estimated 153,000 in 1963 to 215,000 in 1976 and 380,000 in the year 2000. [5]

Population and Economy

The population of Beltrami County has been characterized by a gradual decline over the past two decades. As revealed by the U. S. Census of Population, the county lost 10.3 per cent of its population between 1940 and 1960. With few exceptions, substantial losses were recorded throughout its extensive rural areas. Even the city of Bemidji suffered a slight loss between 1950 and 1960, although several nearby townships made moderate gains. Out-migration accounted for a net loss of some 5,500 people in Beltrami County during the decade between 1950 and 1960.

A particularly heavy population decline was evident within the four townships near the park site (Shotley, Battle, Woodrow, and Kelliher). Between 1940 and 1960, this area felt a decrease of 392 people, or 28 per cent. Less than 700 persons reside within this area today.

Similar to the county as a whole, the four-township area has a relatively large share of people over 65 years of age. Approximately 14 per cent of the area's population was in this category at the time of the last census; and 33.3 per cent of its population was under 15. Thus the most productive segment of population represented only about 52 per cent of the total.

Apart from the City of Bemidji, there is no urban employment generator within Beltrami County. Manufacturing represents only 11 per cent of the total employment picture, and virtually all of these industries are located within the Bemidji area. Although declining, one-third of the employed rural people earned their living from agriculture in 1960; an additional 13 per cent worked in manufacturing plants; and the large remaining portion were involved in some type of service industry, such as timber harvesting and seasonal recreation.

Chronic unemployment is a very pressing problem among the rural population. In 1960, Beltrami County's unemployment rate was 11.2 per cent of the labor force, the fifth highest of Minnesota's 87 counties. When considering only the rural population, this figure is raised to nearly 11.5 per cent.

Beltrami County's median family income in 1960 was only $3,949, among the lowest in the state, and $1,624 below the state's median. Slightly more than 35 per cent of the county's families had an annual income of less than $3,000. The county's median family income varies from a high of $4,703 within the City of Bemidji to only $2,928 for some 920 Indian families. Rural family income averaged $3,467 in 1960.

A new state park would create an important boost to the economy of the area as will be pointed out in the last section of this report.

Historical Background -- Homesteading

In 1889 the last area of land in Minnesota to be offered for homesteading was ceded to the U. S. Government by the Red Lake and White Earth Chippewa bands. However, it was not until after the turn of the century that settlers began to move into this section of the state.

Around 1909 or 1910, a pamphlet entitled, "Information Concerning the Largest Area of Homestead Land in Minnesota," written by William Kilby, a forest ranger at Baudette, was circulated describing the land available to settlers. The following is an excerpt from the original pamphlet as read by prospective homesteaders:

> "About twenty years go, the Chippewa Indians ceded to the U. S. Government a large tract of their Red Lake Reservation. The greater part of these lands thus ceded are located in Beltrami, Koochiching, Pennington, Roseau, Clearwater and Marshall Counties. It was stipulated that $1.25 an acre should be paid to the Indians for all lands as soon as bona fide settlers made final proof to a quarter-section or less of this ceded territory. The bulk of this land, approximately 660,000 acres, is in northern Beltrami County, lying immediately north of Upper Red Lake and extending to the Lake of the Woods...." 6/

The pamphlet goes on to describe the lay of the land, as well as the excellent productive qualities of the land for cash crops. Following this description, the pamphlet qualifies these qualities by saying:

> "Intending settlers will ask: If this country is so productive and there is such an excellent supply of timber, why is there so much vacant land? It is a fair question, and it is not the purpose of this pamphlet to mislead inquiriers, but to give them a plain statement of facts:
>
> "This condition of affairs is attributable to three main causes -- the type of the first settlers, the lack of roads, drainage and markets, and the absence of any advertisements tending to boom this land, or even attract the notice of settlers." 6/

Concluding, the pamphlet instructed the reader on how to apply for a homestead:

> "Settlers can file on this land at the U. S. Commissioner's office at Crookston, Baudette, Warroad or Thief River Falls. It is best before making application to file on a homestead, to make a personal inspection of the land. A list of reliable locators is kept at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.
>
> "The actual cost of proving up a homestead on the ceded Chippewa Reservation is approximately $250.00 apportioned as follows:

"160 acres at $1.25 per acre	$200.00
Filing Fees	25.00
Proving up fees and Witnesses' expenses	25.00
	$250.00" 6/

By 1917 there was still a considerable amount of acreage available for homestead in northern Minnesota. In a bulletin, "Homestead Lands In Minnesota", issued by the State Board of Immigration in 1917, it was stated that there were about 587,576 acres of U. S. Government land in northern Minnesota available for homestead.

This report goes on to mention that,

> "It will be noted that the greater part of these lands are in Beltrami County. That section of Beltrami County lying north of the Red Lakes is almost entirely government land. There are whole townships of homestead land left there. For the most part it is swampy and not entirely desirable for settlement and cultivation without drainage. That part of Beltrami County is not well favored with railroads, roads, and schools; and the comparatively few settlers located in that territory have some difficulties to contend with." 7/

Not wishing to present any illusions to unsuspecting immigrants, the report noted that,

> "We do not advertise the homestead possibilities in Minnesota as exceedingly desirable. The government lands, you will notice, are mostly in the extreme northern part of the state. They are yet wild and undeveloped, and we do not wish to have inquirers believe that any considerable portion of Minnesota is like the homestead sections just described.
>
> "The time is coming, and it is not far distant, when every acre of homestead land in Minnesota will be settled upon and improved. Homesteaders in any timber country meet with some difficulties. . . . In northern Minnesota he has sufficient timber upon his land with which to make his buildings, and very often he has valuable timber for commercial uses. The winters in that section are cold but delightful. The snow generally falls by the first of December and remains in the woodland, a soft, heavy mantle of the beautiful throughout the entire season. No strong winds or blizzards molest the snow,and sleighing is always good in the winter time. In that section of the country the homesteader can always find work in the lumber woods, saw mills, on public road and ditch work, and this mixed in with the summer work on his land provides the settler a variety of occupations and gives him a comfortable living while proving up.
>
> ". . . . . We estimate that there are many drawbacks to the remaining homestead lands in Minnesota; but these difficulties do not lie in the soil or climatic conditions. The obstacles are all to be seen on the surface, and consist in a lack of drainage, railroads and other public improvements. These are sure to come, because the State and government are both working out plans for the drainage of that entire country lying north of the Red Lakes." 7/

Although brochures advertising this land for homestead pointed out that there were drawbacks connected with settling in the Red Lake area, they still tended to give the land a "glossy" appearance. Even though extensive ditching operations were initiated in 1916 to drain the swampy land for cultivation, the land was still not suitable for farming. Many of the old timers in the area today reflect that taking

a homestead on Red Lake after the turn of the century was often considered a wager with the government that the settler and his family would not starve to death during the period of time required to prove up the land. A good number of these early settlers almost lost that wager. The land was not agricultural land. It was filled with swamps and sand ridges, and densely wooded. Outside employment was not always readily available. The only road in the area ended near Kelliher with a trail to Shotley and along the east beach of Upper Red Lake to Waskish. Settlers generally had little livestock, and could grow only a few root crops. However, the woods abounded in wild game, which quite often provided the main source of table meat.

By the time of World War I, many of the original homesteaders were beginning to move away to better farming areas. Perhaps the major failing for settlers in this region was that the majority of homesteaders were foreign immigrants who were unable to inspect the land they claimed before they filed on it. Frequently they heard of land from friends or relatives, or from brochures sent to their country. Upon hearing of the opportunity to own large acreages of their own land in the new world, these immigrants set out with only a few worldly possessions and a tremendous amount of courage to make their home in a harsh land under exacting conditions.

The story of homesteading in Minnesota should be told. Since the proposed park site was among the last in the state to be homesteaded, this should be featured and interpreted as an unique attraction. No Minnesota state park, or historic site, presently preserves this important aspect of the state's heritage.

SITE SELECTION

Before any specific site can be considered for a potential state park, there must be a clear understanding of the purpose and criteria of a state park. In a 1964 article, the Director of the Division of State Parks, Mr. U. W. Hella, explained that the state park system was conceived for similar purposes as expressed in the National Park Act, which is as follows:

> "To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects, and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." 8/

The 1939 State Park Plan for Minnesota contained a definition of state parks as follows:

> "State parks are those areas of considerable extent, established under control of the Division of State Parks, in which are combined superlative scenic characteristics in a fairly varied and extensive opportunity for recreation, or areas distinctive in character of certain sections of the state, with exceptional opportunity for active recreation. Essential to the character of any state park is the preservation of the natural landscape and native vegetation, and the withholding of all of its natural resources from commercial utilization." 9/

State Park Criteria

In the absence of a specific criteria for the State of Minnesota, a suggested criteria for evaluating areas proposed for inclusion in state park systems adopted by the National Conference on State Parks has been used. The following criteria has served as a standard for use by several states:

> "1. Quality. State significance exists in (a) inspirational landscape and wilderness values that would attract visitors from all sections of the State, and perhaps outside of the State, or which would in the foreseeable future possess such qualities and attractiveness if adequate protection and access were made available, and (b) areas that are adjudged by competent authority as best exemplifying the natural landscapes of the major physiographic divisions and provinces of the State as shown by accepted classifications.
>
> 2. Adaptability to Effective Treatment. An important factor is adequacy of area and boundaries to include reasonably consolidated physiographic units to permit proper protection, development, and administration. In many cases an important factor may be a determination of whether there are present scenic elements requiring the kind of protection that park status can give or whether, in the main, the scenic elements can be preserved and used more profitably by some other form of public reservation, or device such as zoning. Another important factor may be the practicability of developing facilities required for health, safety, and comfort of the visitors." 10/

In a search for further guidelines in the selection of lands for the establishment of a new state park, the California state park criteria has been found to be the most helpful when used in relation to the previous statements. The California state park criteria involves the following principles:

> "1. Areas in the State Park System should be of statewide and not local significance.
>
> 2. They should possess outstanding qualities of landscape or features of special significance that make their preservation and public recreational use a matter of statewide concern.
>
> 3. They should be on a scale worthy of inclusion in the State Park System.
>
> 4. They should be unified and complete areas with logical boundaries.
>
> 5. State Parks are primarily natural areas. Developments are for the purpose of making the areas available for public enjoyment in a manner consistent with the preservation of natural attractiveness and should be of the simpler sorts in a natural environment (i. e. camping, picnicking, sightseeing, nature study, hiking, riding, boating, swimming, fishing, etc.) involving no major modification to their lands, forests and waters, and without extensive introduction of artificial features such as athletic fields, playgrounds, golf courses, and other forms of recreational developments that primarily are for local benefit.
>
> 6. Funds for the State Park System are not intended to be used as a subsidy to local recreational developments. Important as these are, they have traditionally

been considered as the responsibility of local communities, and are not a part of or related to the State Park System, which supplements on a statewide basis the local recreational provisions.

7. The State Park areas should be equitably distributed so as to assure proper balance in their use by the citizens of all parts of the State, but not necessarily located in specific communities on the basis of population or area. The statewide value of the present State Park System is shown by the fact that a majority of visitors to many remote parts come from the populous centers of the State. One of the primary purposes of the State parks is to afford city dwellers the benefits of life in the open country; therefore, county lines cannot be taken as the basis of distribution of parks, but rather the determining factor should be the availability of the types of lands that can most satisfactorily afford the sorts of outdoor recreation that are characteristic of State Parks.

8. In determining the value to the different parts of the State of areas proposed for State Park purposes, not only should reasonable accessibility to the entire population be taken into account, but also the relative cost to the State in terms of the types of recreation charactertistic of State Parks." 11/

Potential Site Evaluation

Applying the standards and criteria listed above, there is only one site of state park calibre in the Upper Red Lake portion of Beltrami County. The entire northern portion of the County was investigated as part of the broad regional analysis previously described. Aerial photographs, U. S. G. S. maps, and land ownership maps were employed, as well as available information on the natural history, topography, geology and other factors.

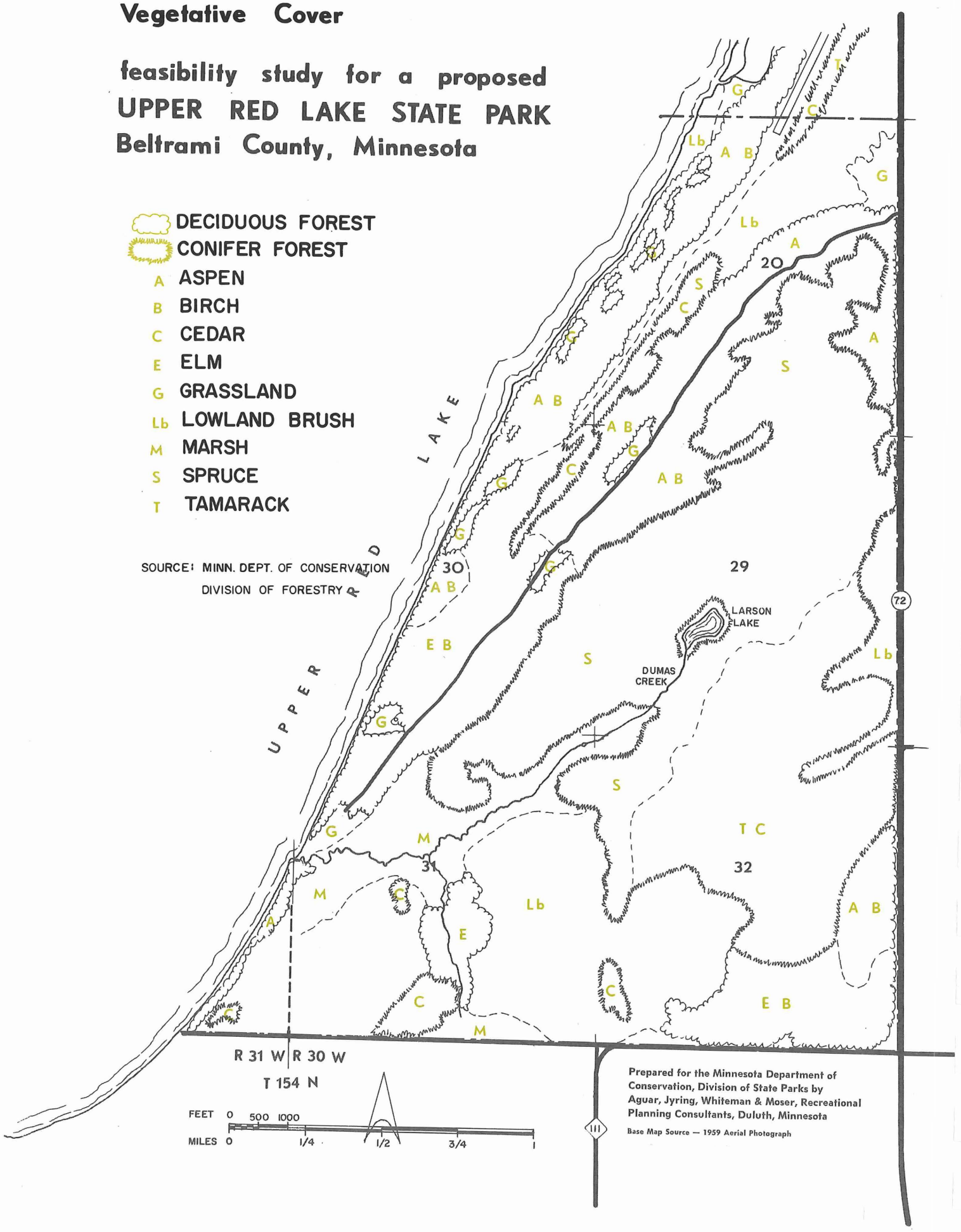
The only site meeting the criteria within the entire study area is an area of 2,928 acres on the eastern shore of Upper Red Lake immediately south of the community of Waskish. The site consists of Sections 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Range 30 West, and a small portion of Section 36, Range 31 West, Township 154 North. The site is bounded by the shoreline of Upper Red Lake on the west, Minnesota Highway #72 on the east, County Road #111 on the south, and the upper line of Section 20 on the north.

This site was first identified and recommended for a major state park as part of a survey of park and recreational resources conducted by the National Park Service in 1959. 12/ The site was one of 34 new Minnesota park and recreation areas recommended for their preservation of high quality resources. In a check-list of significant features, proposed types of uses and activities, the Upper Red Lake site rated as high as any potential area on the list. Historical and geological features were not included in the check list. Since the site is of statewide historical and geological interest, as will be described below, it can be firmly stated that the site has all the significant features and is suitable for the types of uses and activities found in the majority of existing state parks in Minnesota. The only activity not available is winter sports, but considering the popularity of snowmobiles or motorized sleds, even this activity cannot be ruled out.

One site which would also meet the above criteria is located south of Lower Red Lake and west of State Highway #89 within the Red Lake Indian Reservation. Here a site

Vegetative Cover

feasibility study for a proposed UPPER RED LAKE STATE PARK Beltrami County, Minnesota



Prepared for the Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks by Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman & Moser, Recreational Planning Consultants, Duluth, Minnesota

Base Map Source — 1959 Aerial Photograph

containing dozens of small lakes, picturesque scenery and a fine forest of pine and hardwoods was proposed in the Red Lake Tourist and Recreational Resources Study as a proposed "Ojibwa Park". The stocking of some of the lakes for improved fisheries management has taken place and campgrounds and other recreational developments are being considered on a limited basis. Since this proposed park is within the Red Lake Reservation and beyond the jurisdiction of the contract study area, it cannot be considered as an alternative site for a state park. Neither would the site be competitive, for the attractions and unique features in the Red Lake Reservation would make a natural supplement to the state park recommended for Upper Red Lake.

Site Analysis

In order to properly study the site, several trips were made to the site during both the summer and fall seasons. The park planner and geographer camped overnight on the site to experience the environment first hand. A large portion of the site was hiked over and the site and surrounding area were studied from a low flying airplane and by boat. The following map studies were prepared as part of the analysis of the site. The procedures used led to the recreational classification of all lands following Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Recommendations, and the design of the preliminary development site plan shown in the next section.

Vegetative Cover

Much of the area within the proposed state park appears today as it did at the turn of the century when the first homesteaders moved into the region, and the last of the big log drives passed through the area. Those sections of the proposed park which were logged either by the settlers or large logging companies have been reforested through natural processes.

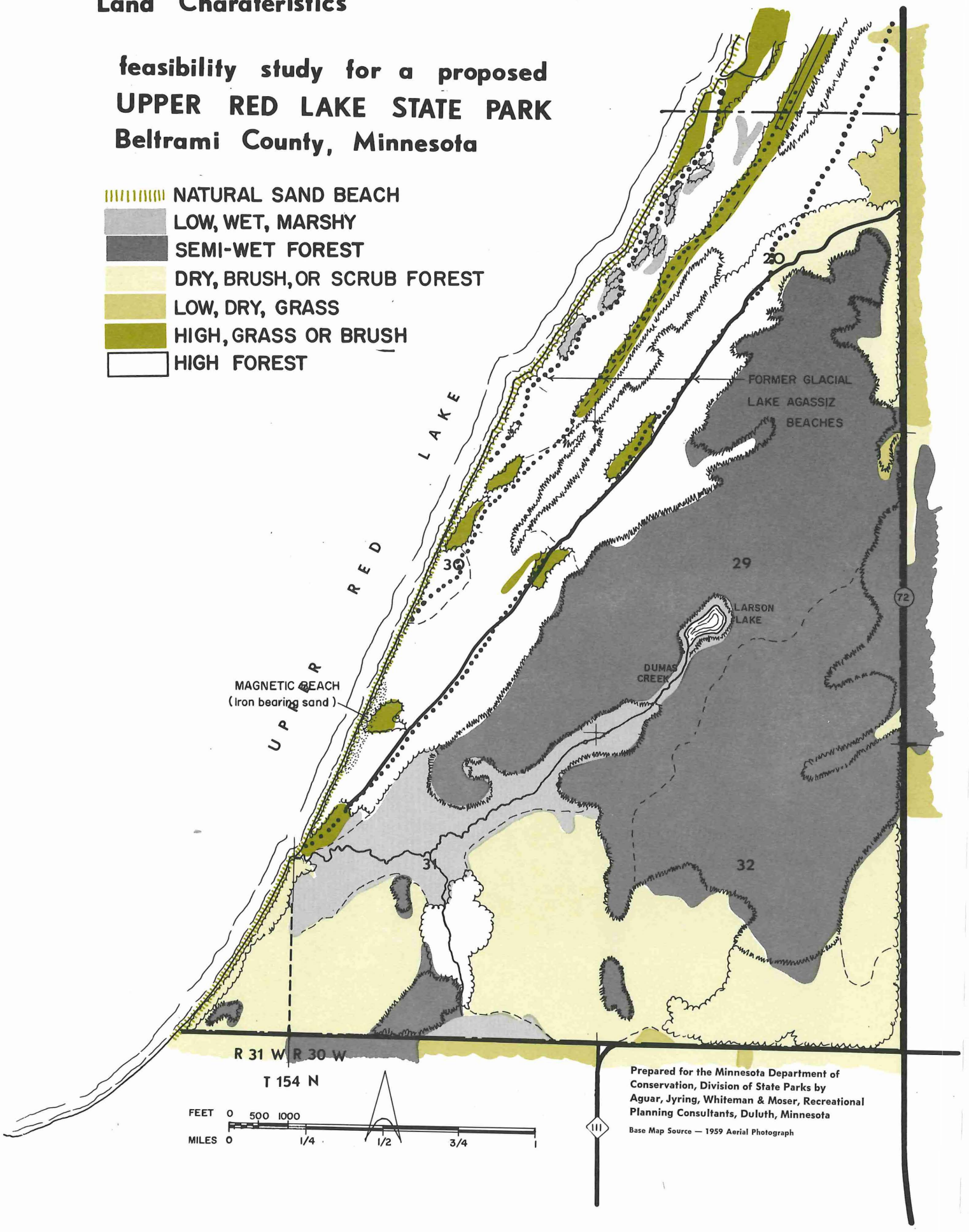
The accompanying vegetative cover overlay on an aerial photo of the site illustrates a wide variety of tree types and vegetation throughout the proposed park. A good deal of the forest land has progressed into a mature stage of development, while other areas are still in their youth. Tamarack and cedar, closely followed by spruce are the dominant forest types throughout the area. Because of the relatively low relief of the land, most of these forest types grow in a wet or semi-wet environment. The major deciduous species are aspen and mixed hardwoods, with some birch in evidence. There is one rather large grove of elm trees located in the central-southwest portion of the site. The aspen and hardwood species are generally well developed stands mixed with grass and brush.

Tamarack are generally found in the more wet swampland areas with dense stands of cedar and spruce occupying the semi-wet and dryer high land. Aspen and the other mixed hardwoods tend to occupy the higher dry lands particularly along the sand ridges which make up the former beaches of glacial Lake Agassiz. Those areas which are principally grass and brush are mostly old homestead sites where buildings once stood and livestock was kept. This type of activity tends to compact the soil such that regrowth of natural forest types is discouraged.

An area of unusual scenic attraction is the wide expanse of wet marshland which stretches from the mouth of Dumas Creek northeast to Larson Lake. This is an area of open grass, aquatic vegetation, and bog. It is almost completely devoid of any tree growth save for a few scrub tamarack near the edges.

Land Charateristics

feasibility study for a proposed UPPER RED LAKE STATE PARK Beltrami County, Minnesota



Prepared for the Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks by Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman & Moser, Recreational Planning Consultants, Duluth, Minnesota

Base Map Source — 1959 Aerial Photograph

Land Characteristics

The map closely follows the pattern of forest development. Seven classifications of land characteristics were used.

The most outstanding physical characteristic of the site for recreational purposes is the magnificent natural white sand beach extending along the entire shoreline of the proposed park, a distance of about three and one-half miles. Combined with the shallow sand bottom of Upper Red Lake, the beach provides ideal conditions for swimming and sunbathing that are unique to the entire state park system.

That section of beach marked on the map as "Magnetic Beach" is the most prominent portion of the shoreline. The sands are stained a reddish "iron ore" color and are known to be iron-bearing. This condition exists to a shallow depth of about one-half inch, and is due to wave action depositing minute grains of iron on the beach. The iron undoubtedly is the result of a submerged iron formation on the lake bottom. These sands have magnetic attraction when gathered up and exposed to a magnet. The small bits of magnetite ore are easily extracted in needle-like grains. This is a rather knique and attractive section of beach with the irregular, wavy belts of iron-bearing sand weaving through the purer white sands found elsewhere along the shoreline. It is believed that this condition was the reason that early French explorers named the lake "Lac Rouge".

The low, wet marshy area closely follows the same outline as the vegetative cover overlay in regard to the wetland area from the mouth of Dumas Creek to Larson Lake. There are only two other areas which fall under this classification; one along the southern boundary of the proposed park near the intersection of the John Henry Road and County Highway #111, and the other, a series of shallow potholes located between the former glacial lake beaches near the northern boundary of the park, southwest of the Waskish Airport.

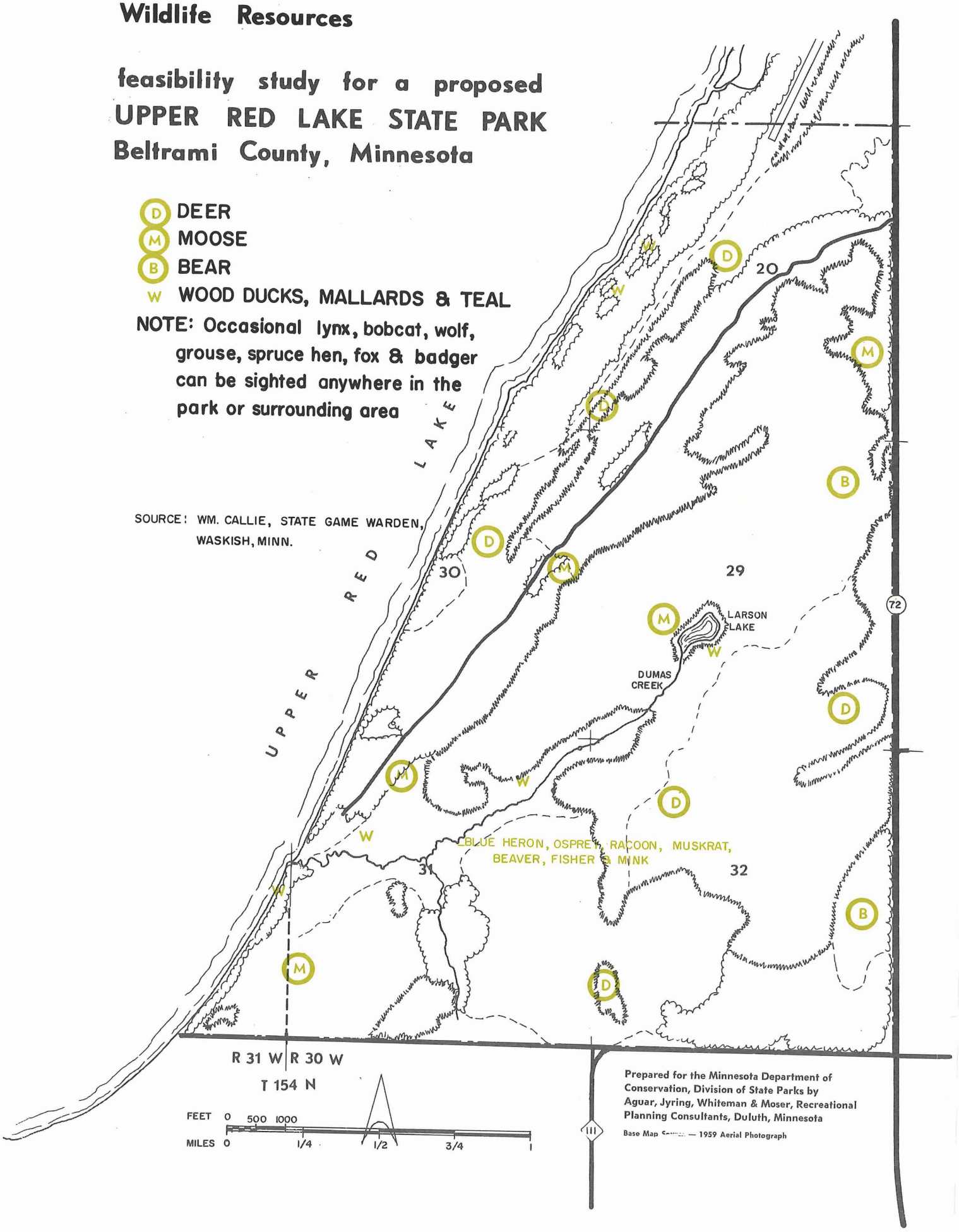
The designation of semi-wet forest is given to the large area of tamarack and cedar growth which occupies most of the central and eastern portions of the proposed park. Those areas of spruce which closely border the tamarack and cedar growh are also classified as semi-wet forest since they are primarily a transition zone.

A narrow belt of high forest land trends northeast-southwest from the mouth of Dumas Creek through the Waskish area. This land is regarded as highland although the maximum relief throughout the entire region may not exceed ten or fifteen feet in elevation. However, this land is well drained and supports well-developed stands of spruce, aspen, and mixed hardwood species. Those areas within the high forest land belt which are classified as high grass, or brush, are either former homestead sites or open portions of the glacial Lake Agassiz beach-ridges.

Much of the land along the southern periphery of the proposed park is regarded as dry brush, or scrub forest land. These are mostly poorly developed aspen or mixed hardwood stands, with scattered scrub conifer types. The brush types are made up primarily of dogwood, some willow, and other assorted woodland brush types.

Wildlife Resources

feasibility study for a proposed UPPER RED LAKE STATE PARK Beltrami County, Minnesota



Although there are only two small areas classified as low, dry grass land, there are wide areas with this designation found along the areas immediately adjacent to the southern and eastern boundaries of the proposed park. These larger areas are active and inactive agricultural land used for hay and pasture land. These are referred to as low lands because of the low relief within the region, but are drained well enough so as not to fall into a wet or semi-wet classification.

Wildlife Resources

Bear are frequent visitors to the proposed park site, especially along the eastern boundary. This is due primarily to the garbage dump located east of the site.

Waterfowl, mainly ducks, are found on Larson Lake, the marsh between Larson Lake and the mouth of Dumas Creek, and in the potholes and sloughs near the northern boundary of the proposed park. Wood ducks, Puddle ducks, Mallards, and Teal are most often found in the potholes and sloughs. The lake and Tamarac River would have the divers such as Redheads, Merganser, Ring Necks, Blue Bills, and some Canvas Backs. During the spring and fall, hundreds of ducks stop in the marsh, potholes and sloughs, and along the creeks to rest and feed on their annual migrations to nesting grounds. Whistling Swans are usually found resting on Upper Red Lake during the migration seasons.

The development of vegetation and land characteristics are also closely related to the distribution of wildlife resources within the region as evidenced by the Wildlife Resources map. While many forms of wildlife abound throughout the proposed park site, the map attempts to pinpoint those areas of concentration where a park visitor would be most likely to sight specific animals or birds.

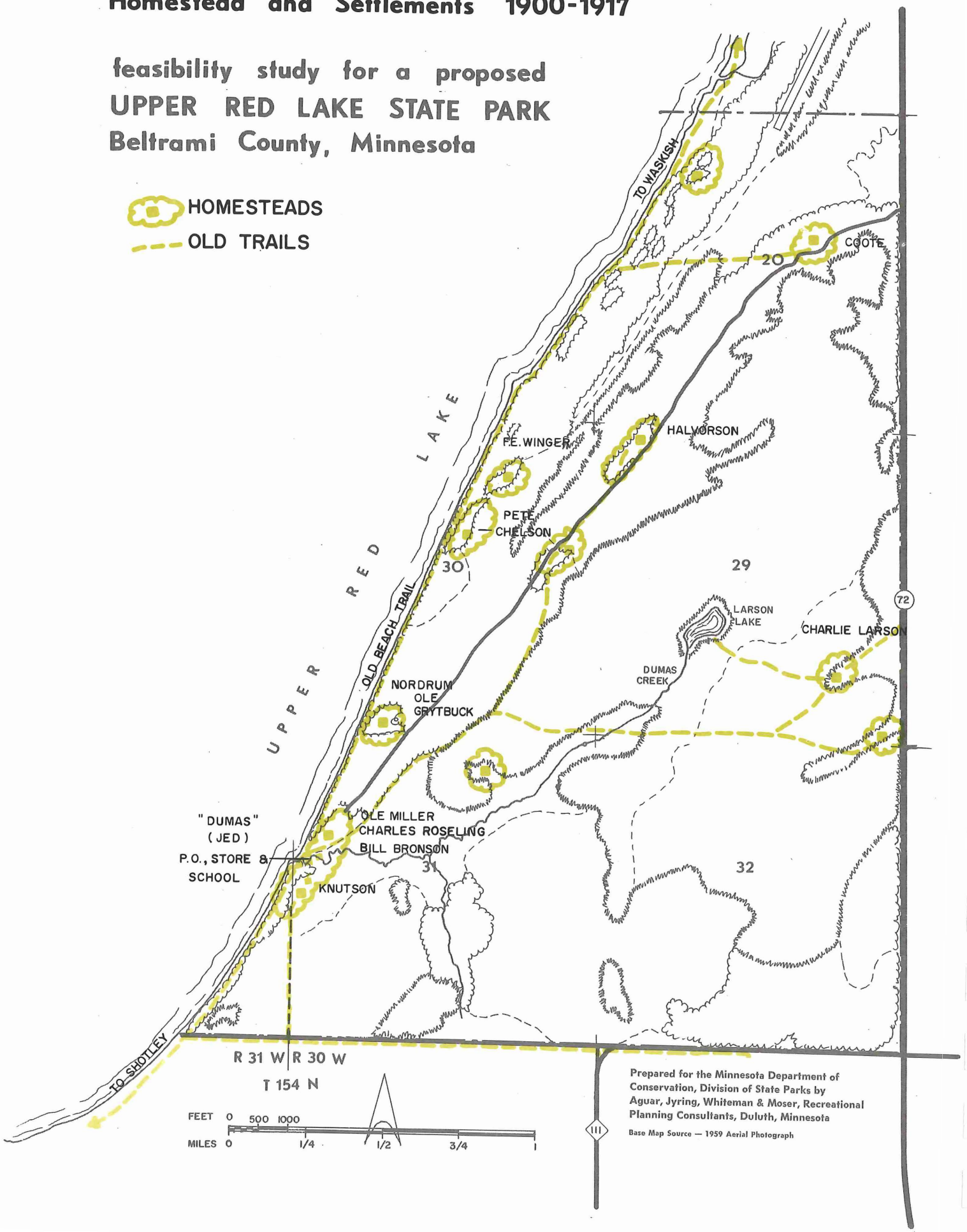
Deer are by far the most seen of big game animals found in the region. Although the sectors marked on the map note areas where deer are known to feed or bed down, they are also seen outside these areas. Quite often deer are encountered along the winding scenic forest drive which now serves as the only access route into the site. This is the recommended route of the major access road if a state park is created here. The dense forest of spruce and cedar provide a good natural habitat for food and protection for deer.

Moose, generally solitary and elusive animals, are known to frequent the proposed park area. However, they are not as abundant as the deer. The sectors noted on the map where they are most likely to be seen are wet swamp, or marshland areas. Perhaps the best area for sighting moose in their natural environment is within the wide expanse of marshland which stretches from the mouth of Dumas Creek, northeasterly, to Larson Lake. This area seems to be a favorite feeding place with plenty of rich aquatic vegetation for the moose. The floating bog surrounding Larson Lake is also a known moose area.

Other wildlife species encountered in the marsh area and on the periphery include blue heron, osprey, raccoon, beaver, muskrat, fisher, and mink. Of these, the fur-bearers usually live on drier land near the edge of the water, using the marsh to feed.

Homestead and Settlements 1900-1917

feasibility study for a proposed UPPER RED LAKE STATE PARK Beltrami County, Minnesota



Prepared for the Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks by Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman & Moser, Recreational Planning Consultants, Duluth, Minnesota

Base Map Source — 1959 Aerial Photograph

Although it is difficult to pinpoint on a map, there are other wildlife species which frequent the area. Regarded as transients moving through the area, lynx, bobcat, wolf (timber and brush), fox, and badger, are sometimes spotted around the area. However, these animals have long b een hunted and trapped as predators to the extent that they are now rather elusive of humans.

Historical Resources

It seems rather appropriate that an area which was once a homestead settlement should now be considered as a state park. The map Homesteads and Settlements 1900-1917 presents an approximate reconstruction of the occupancy pattern prior to World War I.

Shortly after the turn of the century, a settlement called Dumas (later renamed Jed) was established at the mouth of Dumas Creek, where Tuttle's Kansas City Resort is now situated. This settlement boasted a store, post office, and school house, which served approximately 25 pioneer families who lived on or adjacent to the site. Exactly what the reason was for a settlement to be situated in this particular place seems to be lost in obsurity today as most of the original settlers have died or moved away.

Today the store and post office are gone, and only the general area where they stood can be pointed out. However, the school, although the building is long since gone, is evidenced by a concrete sidewalk still in existence around the spot where the building once stood. It is known that the school, which was situated on the south side of the creek across from Tuttle's, was still in operation in 1916. Just exactly when it ceased its function is unknown. The present Postmistress at Waskish, Mrs. Halvorson, recalls attending school at Dumas for about two years starting in 1914.

Some residents of the area refer to Dumas Creek as Miller Creek. The name probably comes from Mr. and Mrs. Ole Miller who first homesteaded the clearing where Tuttle's resort now stands. Around 1915 or 1916, Miller began construction of a three-story frame building intended to be a hotel for loggers who passed through the area rafting logs down the Tamarac River to the Redby mill. However, the hotel never caught on, and was used by Miller as his home until the building burned down.

Mrs. Ole Miller died from what was believed to be diphtheria. Because of the contagious nature of the disease, a few men (close neighbors) volunteered to bury her. In order to keep from contracting the disease, the men imbibed rather heavily of whiskey -- a little too much, in fact. As Mrs. Miller was laid to rest, one of the men suggested that someone should say a prayer over the grave. The man selected for the task was Charley Larson, a nearby homesteader. The prayer, in Scandinavian, went something like this:

> "You have been a good woman, Mrs. Miller - you have baked a lot of good bread."

That concluded the ceremony, and Mrs. Miller was buried in a now forgotten grave yard south of the proposed park site near the property of Mrs. Ingvar Rennemo. 13/

During the early 1900's, the offer of homestead land attracted a number of immigrant settlers to Dumas. The only means of transportation at that time was either by water or the wide expanse of beach which served as the only road from Shotley up to Waskish. Charles Roseling is known to have succeeded Miller at Dumas, followed by Bill Bronson, who lived in the old hotel building. As the area opened up, more settlers moved in. A man by the name of Knutson settled across the creek from the post office and store, later selling out to the Chelsen family, who acquired considerable land in the area.

One interesting story of early settlers trials and tribulations in this particular area is that of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Winger. The Wingers left their home in Sweden to try their luck in the pioneer country of Northeastern Minnesota. Arriving in 1907, the couple were married in Bemidji, and first set up housekeeping at Little Falls for a short time. In 1908, Mr. Winger's brother-in-law, having taken a homestead near Waskish, wrote to him telling of the free land and opportunity available on Upper Red Lake. With the courage and determination which personified pioneers of that era, the Wingers made the trek to start their own farm on the shores of Upper Red Lake about one mile north of Dumas. They arrived on foot, carrying their belongings on their backs, and leading a cow. The cow was considered essential since Mrs. Winger was about to give birth to her first child, a boy. Today, as one surveys the land once homesteaded by the Wingers, he can almost feel the same emotions shared by this young couple as they first saw their new home. The land was densely wooded with a good deal of swampland and generally poor soil. It was hardly the site for farming. Nevertheless, the Wingers set about building a log cabin and barn, and clearing the land. They never were able to raise many crops other than potatoes and a few other vegetables. Cows, chickens, and a few pigs made up their livestock after they were established. However, Mr. Winger had to seek employment in order to feed his family. He worked on one of the large Pine Island log drives down the Tamarac River in 1910. Later he became the first mail carrier between Dumas and Waskish. Three times a week, Mr. Winger would walk the four mile distance delivering mail and packages to the settlers along the way. By 1915, there were enough settlers to warrant the purchase of a team of oxen with which Mr. Winger pulled his mail wagon loaded with as many as seven mail bags. This was the era of mail-order shopping for these people who were isolated from the city stores.

During the eight years that the Wingers lived in Section 30, they had three children. One died during infancy, another at age 21, and the third now lives in the Pinewood area south of Lower Red Lake on a farm adjoining his parents.

The Wingers finally decided that their future would not be too bright if they remained on their homestead, so in 1916 they disposed of their property and moved to the Pinewood area where they built and ran a very successful farm. Today this pioneer couple, at the age of 81 and 84, are retired and live next door to their son in Pinewood. It is their story and the anecdotes they tell that typifies the settlement and struggles of the pioneers who carved homes out of this portion of wilderness that is now being considered as a state park. A tape recorded interview of Mr. and Mrs. Winger telling, in their own words, of their early exploits at Dumas has been prepared by the planning consultant and is available for loan. If the proposed state park materializes, it is suggested that Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Winger be special guests at the dedication ceremony. As far as is known, they are the only ones remaining of the original settlers of the land within the park site.

There are other stories, to be sure, of the people who sought their livelihood in this area. There was the unfortunate accident which cost Pete Chelsen his life during this period. Chelsen, a next door neighbor of the Wingers, was an avid deer hunter. It was his last hunt, shortly before the Wingers moved, that resulted in his death. Chelsen went hunting in the Dumas Creek area with a former partner. Near nightfall Chelsen triggered a gun which had been set in the brush as a trap for killing deer. He was severely wounded in the leg. His partner, who had set the trap, became scared and took his friend to a nearby cabin, keeping him there all night. The wound was such that it caused Chelsen to bleed profusely, and by day break, without medical attention, he bled to death. Had Chelsen been able to reach the nearest doctor in Shotley he might have lived.

These people had but one road, the beach, to Shotley and Waskish. Kelliher was only 20 miles away, but the road to it was cut through the swamps and could be traveled by wagon only during the winter months.

By 1916, many settlers began moving out of the area in search of a better life. Many packed their meager belongings and retraced their path down the fifty foot wide beach road to other homestead sites to the south.

The following is a list of some of the early settlers in the park area; most were hardy Scandinavian immigrants.

Ole Miller - Tuttle's clearing
Charles Roseling - Tuttle's clearing
Bill Bronson - Tuttle's clearing
Knutson - across the creek from Tuttle's
F. E. Winger - NE 1/4, Sec. 30
Pete Chelsen - SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Sec. 30
Charlie Larson - area between Larson Lake and Highway #72
Olie Grytbuck - SW 1/4, Sec. 30
Nordrum - SW 1/4, Sec. 30
Coote - Blueberry Bend area
Halvorson - Halvorson's clearing

These are the family names that were definitely established as having been settlers within the site. There are probably others whose names are lost to history. These names should be considered in naming points of interest in the park and in interpreting the history of the site.

The final story of the struggles of settlers within the park area took place in 1940 when the Nordrum family was near starvation. Mrs. Nordrum died giving birth to the last of 11 children in 1940. Early in 1941, the family was found to be near starvation, with Mr. Nordrum unable to eke out a living for his family. His last remaining possession was a team of oxen, which neighbors sold to raise money for food for the family. It was decided that the family could best be cared for if they were adopted by area neighbors. Thus the family was split up and Mr. Nordrum moved away in search of work. Members of the family still return to the homestead site for reunions.

Prehistoric Culture. Naturally there is more to the history of this part of Red Lake than the settlement at Dumas and struggles of the settlers. The Indians left their indelible mark on the land long before the loggers and settlers ever came. What is believed to be an aboriginal Indian burial mound (unexcavated) is located just west of the Waskish airport on the Rose Beach road. The mound is approximately 60 feet in diameter and about 12 feet high.

The Department of Conservation, Forestry Division campground at the mouth of the Tamarac River is the site of prehistoric settlement and burial ground. Pottery (sherds) and artifacts found in this location have been classified by University of Minnesota archeologists as belonging to the Blackduck Focus of the Headwaters Lakes Aspect of the Woodland Prehistoric Culture. 14/

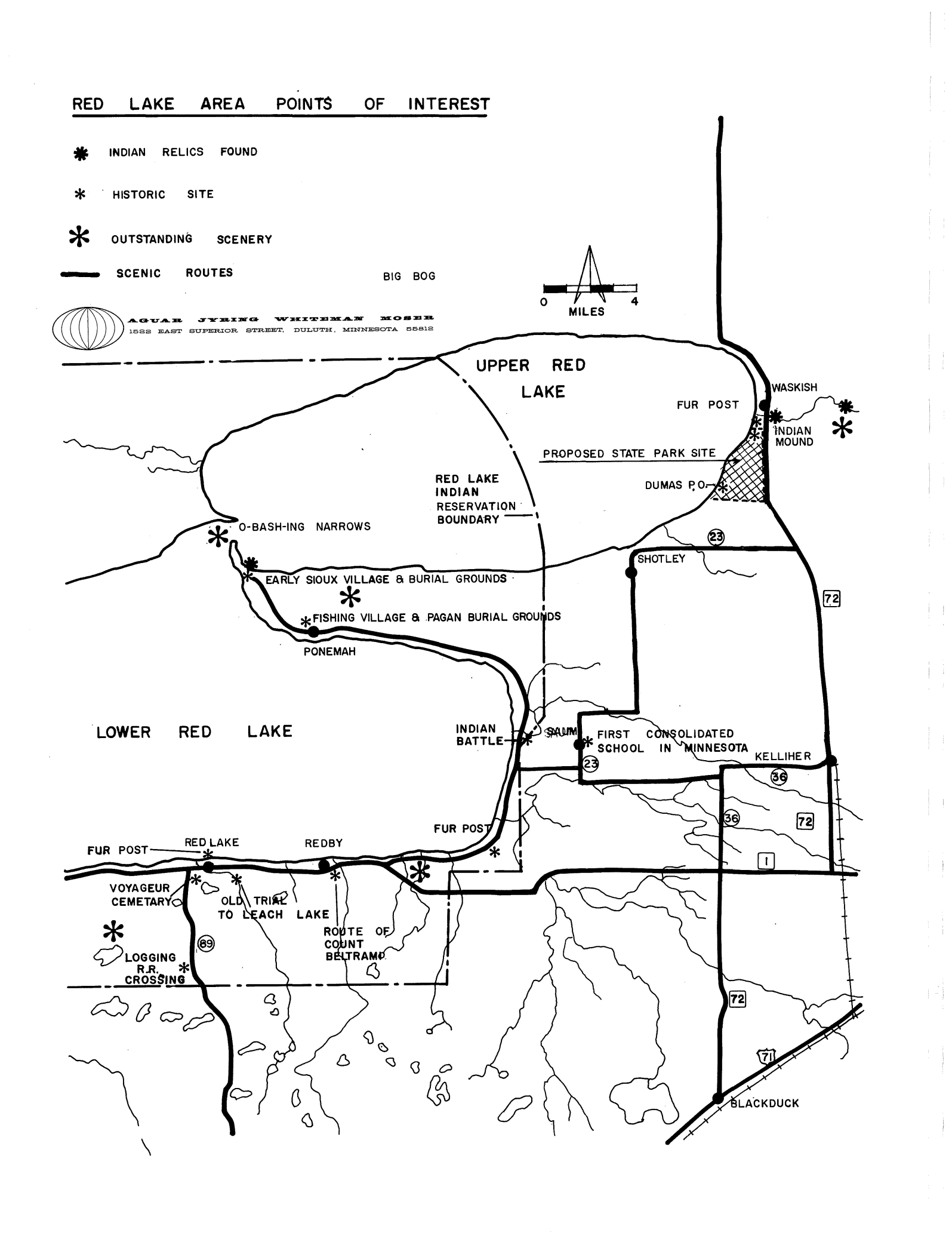
This area may also have been a site of refuge for the Sioux when they were pushed out of the region by the Chippewa. It is thought that the Sioux camped here and buried their dead who had fallen in battle. When the site was excavated as a gravel pit, skeletons and artifacts were discovered. Even today, one can find bits of Indian pottery (probably Sioux or late prehistoric cultures) on or near the surface of the campground.

Since prehistoric times the Indians have used the Tamarac River to reach the Sturgeon, Big Fork and Rainy Rivers, and points to the north. Today the portage between the Sturgeon and Tamarac Rivers is visible almost to the banks of the Tamarac, but is obscured by forest growth near the river.

Other Historical Points of Interest. An early British fur trading post was located just north of the park site near the mouth of the Tamarac River. J. B. Perrault refers to Joseph Reaume wintering on the northeast shore of Upper Red Lake in 1784-85. Perraults' crude map indicates the post as being south of the Tamarac River. 15/ This site has not been located and warrants further investigation by the Minnesota Historical Society. During the summer of 1966 an historic sites archeologist from the Minnesota Historical Society visited the area but found no evidence of the trading post site. The archeologist concluded that the spot which seemed most appropriate for a post was on the north side of the river where the state fish hatchery is now located. 16/ If the site is, in fact, south of the river, it is within a recreational area that has recently been regraded for boat launching purposes, and might be disturbed further if not protected.

Northeast of the park site there are numerous old homesteads still standing as evidence of the "old days". Most of these are easily located along the back roads and trails out of Waskish. One of the more interesting is the Kornell warehouse structure, built in 1914, of logs with an overhanging second story similar to the architectural style of the family's native Sweden. (Mr. Hugo Kornell, whose father built the cabin, is the assistant state forest ranger at Waskish.) A photograph of this building is shown on the back cover of this report. Since the roof is in poor condition, it should be repaired quickly before this unique structure is lost to the elements.

Another more recent historical feature is the CCC camp site adjacent to the southeast corner of the park site. The old buildings are gone, but the foundations and roads are still visible as is also the former airport. Within the camp area is an unknown grave located just off County Road #111, near the intersection of Highway #72.

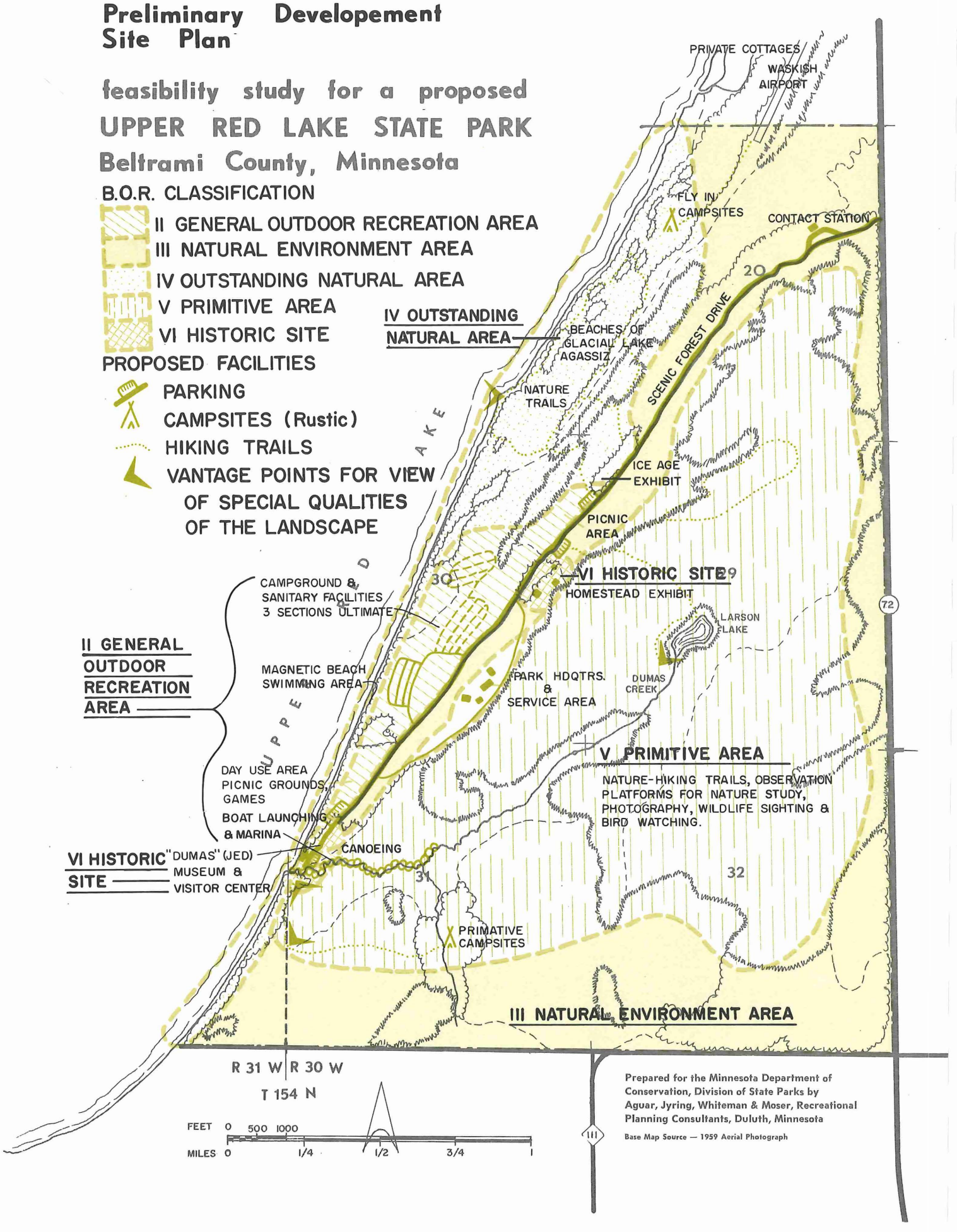

RED LAKE AREA POINTS OF INTEREST
INDIAN RELICS FOUND
HISTORIC SITE
OUTSTANDING SCENERY
SCENIC ROUTES
AGUAR JYRING WHITEMAN MOSER
1522 EAST SUPERIOR STREET, DULUTH, MINNESOTA 55812
BIG BOG
0
4
MILES
UPPER RED LAKE
WASKISH
FUR POST
INDIAN MOUND
PROPOSED STATE PARK SITE
DUMAS P.O.
RED LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION BOUNDARY
O-BASH-ING NARROWS
SHOTLEY
EARLY SIOUX VILLAGE & BURIAL GROUNDS
FISHING VILLAGE & PAGAN BURIAL GROUNDS
PONEMAH
LOWER RED LAKE
INDIAN BATTLE
SAUM
FIRST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL IN MINNESOTA
KELLIHER
FUR POST
FUR POST
RED LAKE
REDBY
VOYAGEUR CEMETARY
OLD TRIAL TO LEACH LAKE
ROUTE OF COUNT BELTRAMI
LOGGING R.R. CROSSING
BLACKDUCK
23
72
36
1
89
71

Another point of interest, although not connected directly with the history of the area, are the commercial rice fields east of Waskish. Wild rice is grown on an experimental basis with hopes of obtaining a strain more sturdy for market. At the present time about 40 or 50 acres are under cultivation, with more to be added in the future. This area gives the visitor an opportunity to see how wild rice can be grown and harvested commercially on land that might otherwise be considered unproductive.

The map Red Lake Area Points of Interest shows the above historical sites and other locations of historic or scenic interest within a short drive from the proposed state park site. Among other points of interest that can be visited by auto tours originating in the park are the various Red Lake Indian Reservation sites and a log school house as well as the first consolidated school in Minnesota located at Saum.

Preliminary Developement Site Plan

feasibility study for a proposed UPPER RED LAKE STATE PARK Beltrami County, Minnesota



Prepared for the Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks by Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman & Moser, Recreational Planning Consultants, Duluth, Minnesota

Base Map Source — 1959 Aerial Photograph

SITE PLAN AND COST ANALYSIS

Preliminary Development Plan

The accompanying plan for suggested development of the proposed state park retains as much of the natural landscape as possible. Suggested development has been classified by areas as recommended by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. No Class I, High-Density Area, has been suggested due to the nature of the site and its location. The recommended areas follow:

Class II, General Outdoor Recreation Area - developed essentially as a day-use and overnight-use sector for a wide range of activities such as picnicking, boating, swimming and camping.

Class III, Natural Environment Area - retaining the natural environment "as is", providing a refuge for wildlife and a buffer from adjacent roadways.

Class IV, Outstanding Natural Area - of unique scientific interest, relating the landscape of today with the geologic past.

Class V, Primitive Area - retaining its natural wild conditions, undisturbed by roads and managed solely to preserve its wilderness characteristics.

Class VI, Historic and Cultural Sites - designed to preserve the history of early settlement and interpret the story of Minnesota homesteading.

All developments should be planned and constructed so as to not damage or detract from the scenic and natural values which the park must preserve and protect. Facilities for this park should be purposely designed of rustic materials to preserve the pioneer or "last frontier" character of the site. This must be done in good taste, however, and fake log construction and "false front" architecture should be carefully avoided. Facilities should be kept to a minimum, providing mainly for access, protection of the public health and safety and for an adequate interpretive program.

Facilities proposed within the General Outdoor Recreation Area would include a visitor center and a small scale marina, located within the mouth of Dumas Creek, which provides a natural harbor with protection from strong off-lake winds. Near the boat launching facility would be located a fish cleaning house, and sanitation facilities, and adequate parking for vehicles and boat trailers. This would also be the starting point for short canoe trips up Dumas Creek, terminating approximately three-quarters of a mile up the creek at a primitive campground located in a grove of elm trees.

Immediately adjoining the marina, within the day-use area, the plan calls for a large picnic ground. This facility, with its own parking area, would include tables, cooking grills, sanitation facilities and an informal playground area. The picnic area also adjoins "Magnetic Beach", the major swimming area for the park. Because of occasional severe off-lake winds, the plan recommends retention of a tree buffer between the beach and the picnic ground to serve as a wind break, yet still providing good views of the lake by means of careful, selective cutting and thinning of the underbrush.

"Magnetic Beach", stretching for an approximate distance of 1000 feet, with its unusual iron-bearing sands, provides an outstanding shallow sand beach for swimming activities. Accessible from both the day-use area and the campgrounds, the plan recommends construction of a bath house-cabana structure complete with toilet facilities. This would be built immediately behind the beach. An interpretive exhibit adjoining the beach might include an attached magnet to illustrate the magnetic qualities of the iron-bearing sand.

Separating the day-use area from the campgrounds would be a strip of wooded buffer about 500 feet wide. This would prevent an overflow of picnickers into the campgrounds, as well as help retain the wooded, wilderness-like flavor of the campsites.

The plan calls for a maximum of three campgrounds with 60 sites each. However, it is recommended that only one of these campgrounds be constructed initially. The second and third campgrounds would be built only as the need for them is demonstrated. A one-lane, one-way circulatory roadway would provide access to the campsites, with parking space at each individual site. The sites would be constructed so as to allow ample space for camping trailers to maneuver. As much of the natural forest cover as possible would be retained so as to provide a maximum amount of privacy to each campsite. Camp tables and cooking grills would also be provided for each site as well as a water tap and garbage cans for every four campsites. Individual toilet accommodations would be distributed as needed to meet public health standards, with a main building housing laundry, toilet, and showers centrally located in the camping area. The campground area is located so that prevailing winds will pass over and through the site to help reduce the problems of mosquitoes and other insects.

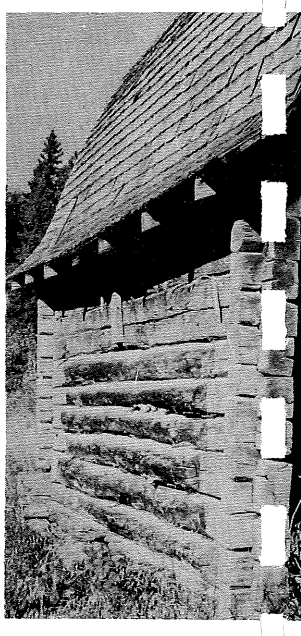
Since each of the proposed campgrounds are located either on, or near a former homestead, it is recommended that the campgrounds be named for the former homesteaders, thus providing a link with the history of the park area.

The sector of the park designated as an Outstanding Natural Area consists of the excellent beach along the entire lakeshore and the beaches of former glacial Lake Agassiz, a rather prominent link with the geologic past. An "Ice-Age" exhibit is suggested for the entrance to the sector, describing the long period of glaciation in northern Minnesota and its effects on the present topography of the region. Diagrams, maps and perhaps models depicting the various advances and retreat of the epi-continental glaciers, as well as a demonstration of the wide expense of the land once covered by Lake Agassiz would introduce the visitor to the series of trails which would traverse the former beaches of the glacial lake. The trails would wind over three former beach ridges to the existing shore of Upper Red Lake, one of the few surviving remnants of Lake Agassiz. Appropriate informational signs would be placed along the trails indicating the beaches, their approximate age, soil characteristics, and forces of the receding lake. This entire exhibit should be designed to enlighten and educate the visitor with the geologic past and the ice-age, which many geologists and geomorphologists believe we are still experiencing.

Taking advantage of the excellent wilderness conditions of the park, the Primitive Area is designed with a series of nature and hiking trails which would provide an opportunity for visitors to view the wildlife in their natural habitat. A trail leading from the main access road into Larson Lake, at the northeast end of the large marshland area would take the hiker through various stages of forest development to the wetland around the lake. There, a raised overlook or observation platform is

HOMESTEAD CABINS — MINNESOTA'S DISAPPEARING HERITAGE

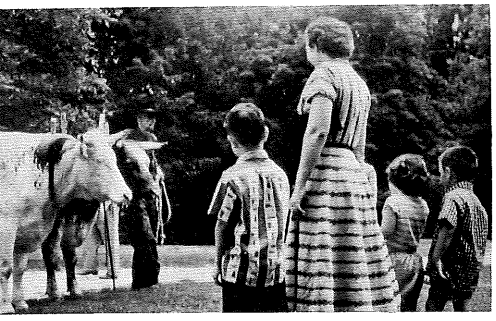
Original log homestead cabins and barns buil by immigrants from the rural wooded region of North Europe still dot the landscape of Minnesota, but their days are numbered.

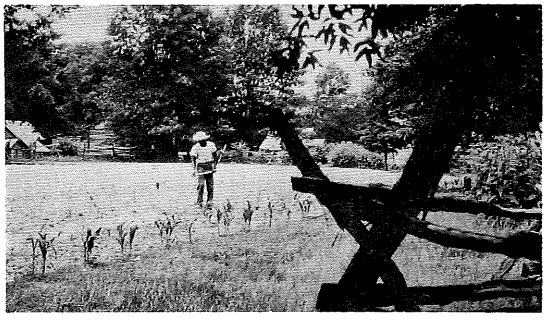


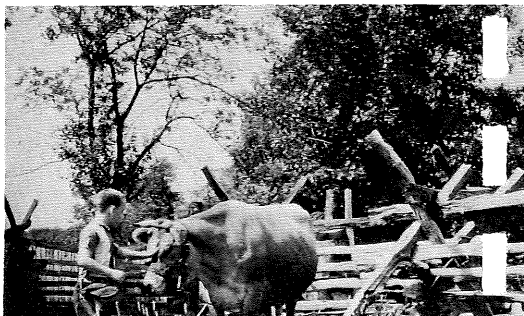
Once the roof collapses and the interior is exposed to the elements, it does not take long for total destruction of the log exterior and its contents. An architectural style and the skill of a forgotten pioneer will pass from the Minnesota scene when this hewn log barn with hand split shake roof falls into ruins.

Log building styles are like fingerprints: no two are quite alike. Over the entire state only a handful of log structures are being preserved and are open to the public. Nowhere has the story of Minnesota pioneers been adequately told, to help us appreciate the lost art of the homesteaders.

NEW SALEM STATE PARK, Illinois, is shown in the scenes below. This most popular of all Illinois state parks is off the main traffic routes but still attracts about 2,000,000 visitors per year. We protect endangered wildlife species in parks and game refuges. This state park illustrates how we can protect, preserve and reconstruct our historical treasures.







proposed to allow bird watching and photography of waterfowl and big game in their natural environs. Moose are not uncommon in this area and are often sighted in Larson Lake during the black fly season in mid-summer.

Another trail braching off the Larson Lake Trail, to the northeast, would wind through a well-developed stand of multi-age spruce and other mixed species. With the help of informational signs, the trail would allow the hiker an opportunity to view various stages of forest development from saplings to mature conifers 60-70 years old. This would also be a natural area to sight deer, brush wolves, and other small game animals.

Within the southwest portion of the Primitive Area, the plan calls for a rustic campground of about ten campsites. Accessible by both hiking trail and canoe, the campground would be nestled among a grove of well-developed elm in a natural woodland setting. As a primitive campground, only the more essential facilities would be provided, such as pit toilets and pitcher pump for water. The trail leading into the primitive campground is laid out so that it skirts the southwesterly end of the marsh and winds through dense cedar stands (a favorite deer feeding area).

A short distance from the marina, where the trail would begin, another raised observation stand is proposed providing a northeasterly view of the panorama of this rather unique wetland area. This viewpoint in particular would give the park visitor a grand vista of wildlife and swamp flowers. The Indian Pitcher Plant, Moccasin Flowers and other unusual flora are to be found within the primitive area.

Outside the Primitive Area, but related to it, the plan suggests a rather unique innovation for the modern-day camper. A "Fly-in" campground, rustic in nature, would be provided for visitors who might fly into the area, landing at the Waskish Airport, which is immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the park. With facilities for landing and tying down their aircraft, the "fly-in" visitor would have only a short walk to his campsite which would be provided with minimum facilities such as water and sanitation. This would provide an interesting attraction to those who might stop over in flight to the Canadian border for hunting and fishing, as well as an attraction to those campers and sportsmen who stop at Red Lake for fishing and vacation.

There is a definite trend toward fly-in camping. A recent report on recreational opportunities at Wisconsin airports showed that ten airports in that state currently provide campsites on the airport grounds, ten additional airports have camping immediately adjacent to the airport, and 18 have campsites within one mile of the landing field. 17/

There are two historical sites proposed for special attention within the park. The Minnesota Historical Society and Beltrami County Historical Society might offer suggestions as to methods to best tell the story of the early settlements and pioneer homesteaders of this Minnesota frontier. One possibility might be to move in a remaining authentic log cabin and log barn placed in a clearing similar to the original homesteads which once dotted the area. Although creating problems of maintenance, such an authentic structure, even if removed from its original site, would be more historically correct than anything that could be reconstructed today. Tools and equipment used by the early settlers would be collected and displayed here.

This might be the appropriate place for the story of the Winger family to be told, since their story of homesteading within the park epitomizes the struggles experienced by the settlers.

The main historical interpretive unit would be located adjacent to the boat launching area on the site of the former settlement of Dumas (Jed). This exhibit would include a museum within the proposed visitor center depicting the original settlement with its school, store, and post office, along with accounts and anecdotes of the first settlers. Artifacts and information regarding the prehistoric Indians, fur trade, logging, drainage ditch era and other history surrounding the region might also be part of the museum exhibits.

In connection with the Dumas museum and visitor center, a small store would also be included offering appropriate souvenirs, other commodities and immediate necessities to park visitors.

The Natural Environment Area would serve the park as a buffer from the nearby highway and roads which parallel the southern and eastern boundaries of the park. It would also serve as a refuge for the wildlife, as well as insure a natural condition surrounding the entire park. Proper county zoning must be established beyong the park boundaries to provide protection and avoid a "honky tonk" environment, which has moved in on some public recreational areas.

Entrance to the park is recommended at the point where the present access road enters the site. The existing roadway provides a base for upgrading to a two-lane bituminous drive winding through the scenic forest environment. Although upgrading of this roadway will entail certain modifications, every effort should be extended to retain as much of the natural setting of this drive as possible.

It is again emphasized that all roads, trails and architectural elements to be designed into the park should be carefully detailed so as to blend with nature and augment the natural beauty of the site. Special skill will be needed in the preparation of working drawings and final development plans to blend man's work with the surroundings in an attempt to preserve the natural atmosphere of this attractive area. Park planners and design engineers might use the proposed Upper Red Lake State Park as a model or "demonstration" of fitting circulation facilities and structures into the landscape. The land needed for human occupancy within the park is purposely quite small with the surrounding environment devoted to common enjoyment and left in as wild a condition as possible. Landscaping in the usual sense is not needed and under no circumstances should unusual or exotic plant materials be introduced. Where additional screening or buffers are needed, native plant materials or rough textured timbers should be used.

Preliminary Cost Estimate

Based on the facilities described above, the following preliminary cost estimates have been prepared:

A.	Roads and Trails		$121,290.00
	1. 14,840 linear feet of 9-ton, two lane, oil and sealcoat access road @ $33,200.00/mile	$ 92,960.00	
	2. 11,100 linear feet of 3-4-ton, one-lane, oil and sealcoat campground road (circulatory) @ $8,500.00/mile	17,850.00	
	3. 12,500 linear feet "Ice-Age" Exhibit trail @ $175.00/mile for basic construction costs	420.00	
	4. 17,075 linear feet nature and hiking trails @ $175.00/mile for basic construction costs	560.00	
	5. 4,500 linear feet of service road @ $10,000.00/mile	8,500.00	
	6. Miscellaneous - trail signs, markers, etc.	1,000.00	
B.	Picnic Areas		$ 21,641.00
	1. "Ice-Age" Exhibit - Homestead Exhibit picnic area - 12 sites @ $100.00/site	$ 1,200.00	
	2. "Dumas" Picnic area - 50 sites @ $100.00/site	5,000.00	
	3. Parking - (also serves visitor center) - 100 sites @ $136.41/site	13,641.00	
	4. Site improvement	1,500.00	
	5. Miscellaneous - signs, markers, etc.	300.00	
C.	Campgrounds		$ 75,518.00
	1. First stage campground - 60 units @ $1,106.97/site (See unit cost breakdown - page 30)	$ 66,418.00	
	2. Primitive campground - 10 sites @ $100.00/site plus water (pitcher pump - $3,000), sewer (pit toilets - 2 @ $400)	4,800.00	
	3. Fly-in campsite - 5 sites @ $100.00/site, plus water (pitcher pump - $3,000), and sewer (pit toilets - 2 @ $400)	4,300.00	

D. Marina and Beach

1.	Marina		$ 34,346.15
	a. Dredging	$ 15,000.00	
	b. Docks and ramps	7,500.00	
	c. Parking - 15 sites @ $136.41/site	2,046.15	
	d. Fish cleaning house	1,500.00	
	e. Water	3,000.00	
	f. Sewer	3,000.00	
	g. Site improvements	2,000.00	
	h. Miscellaneous - signs, markers, etc.	300.00	
2.	Beach		$ 51,400.00
	a. Beach preparation - clearing, etc.	$ 10,000.00	
	b. Bath house and toilet	35,000.00	
	c. Water	3,000.00	
	d. Sewer	3,000.00	
	e. Miscellaneous - signs, markers, etc.	400.00	

E. Exhibits

1.	"Ice-Age" Exhibit		$ 49,500.00
	a. Shelter with rest rooms	$ 20,000.00	
	b. Exhibit material	10,000.00	
	c. Water	10,000.00	
	d. Sewer	5,000.00	
	e. Site improvements	2,000.00	
	f. Miscellaneous - signs, markers, etc.	500.00	
	g. Site improvement	2,000.00	
2.	Homestead Historical Exhibit		$ 44,546.15
	a. Buildings	$ 10,000.00	
	b. Rest rooms	15,000.00	
	c. Water	10,000.00	
	d. Sewer	5,000.00	
	e. Parking - 15 sites @ $136.41/site	2,046.15	
	f. Site improvement	2,000.00	
	g. Miscellaneous - walks, signs, markers, etc.	500.00	
3.	"Dumas" Museum and Visitor Center		$ 97,000.00
	a. Building	$ 50,000.00	
	b. Exhibit material	10,000.00	
	c. Rest Rooms	15,000.00	
	d. Water	10,000.00	
	e. Sewer	5,000.00	
	f. Site improvement	2,000.00	
	g. Miscellaneous - walks, signs, etc.	5,000.00	

F.	Entrance Station		$ 6,182.05
	1. Station	$ 2,500.00	
	2. Site improvements	1,000.00	
	3. Parking - 5 sites @ $136.41/site	682.05	
	4. Miscellaneous - gates, signs, etc.	2,000.00	
G.	Administration Area (Park Headquarters		$149,000.00
	1. Maintenance building	$ 60,000.00	
	2. Parking area	7,000.00	
	3. Employee residence (2 @ $20,000)	40,000.00	
	4. Water	24,000.00	
	5. Sewer	10,000.00	
	6. Site improvement	2,000.00	
	7. Miscellaneous - signs, etc.	6,000.00	
	SUBTOTAL		$650,423.35
	Contingency (10%)		65,042.33
	Professional fees (7%)		45,529.63
	Legal fees (4% of land cost)		9,013.76
	Acquisition costs		225,344.00
	GRAND TOTAL		$995,353.07

The above preliminary cost estimates must be considered very preliminary at this time, subject to considerable modification upon the completion of a detailed site development and engineering plan.

Individual Campground Site Cost Estimate

Based on: 60 sites - 250 people

1.	Clearing and grubbing spur - 530 sq. ft. @ $300/AC grubbing and $300/AC clearing	$ 7.20
2.	Blading and shaping spur - 530 sq. ft. @ $100/AC	1.20
3.	10 cu. yds. gravel base material (spur) @ $4/yd.	40.00
4.	Clearing and grubbing 1/2 of 14' rd. 60' long - 420 sq. ft. @ $300/AC grubbing and $300/AC clearing	6.00
5.	Blading and shaping 1/2 of 14' rd. 60' long - 420 sq. ft. @ $300/AC grubbing and $300/AC clearing	1.00
6.	8 cu. yds. gravel base material (1/2 of 14' rd. 60' long) @ $4/yd.	32.00
7.	47 sq. yds. bituminous surface 2" thick (1/2 of 14' rd. 60' long) (optional) @ $1.25/yd.	58.75
8.	20 cu. yds. black dirt @ $2/yd.	60.00
9.	275 sq. yds. sod (pasture) @ $.20/yd.	55.00
10.	Water dist. materials (1 bubbler/4 sites) @ $40.00/site	40.00
11.	Well and pressure system @ $4,000 for 60 sites	66.66
12.	Electric dist. materials @ $100/site (local power source)	100.00
13.	Sanitation building and sewer (1 building/60 sites) @ $25,000	416.66
14.	Plant material (maximum amount for open sites)	50.00
15.	1 post - 9" minimum top x 4' @ $3.25	3.25
16.	1 pre-cast concrete curb with 24" pins @ $10.00	10.00
17.	1 campground table @ $40.00	40.00
18.	1 fire ring @ $35.00	35.00
19.	Garbage can and base (1 per 4 sites) $25.00	6.25
20.	Directional and site number signs @ $3.00	3.00
21.	Equipment hire (landscaping site) @ $30.00	30.00
22.	Labor hire (landscaping site) @ $30.00	30.00
23.	Miscellaneous @ $15.00	15.00
	TOTAL	$ 1,106.97

KANSAS CITY RESORT and one private seasonal cabin are the only improved properties within the proposed Upper Red Lake State Park. These scenes show the entrance to the resort off Highway No. 72, the scenic access road, the resort's seven cabins, and the view across the marsh adjoining Dumas Creek.

Proposed Development Staging

Since the availability of approximately one million dollars for acquisition and development costs will not likely be possible within the immediate future, consideration should be given to possible staging so that the park can be made useable at an early date. The following stages are recommended to begin the acquisition and development of the park:

1. Land Acquisition. The 372.4 acres of private land should be acquired as quickly as possible and arrangements made to purchase or exchange the 80 acres owned by the Red Lake Indian Band.

2. Roads and Trails. The existing access road should be upgraded for two way travel and parking lots provided along with a minimum trail system to enable visitors to enjoy the natural areas.

3. Facilities. Development of one 60 unit campground, a picnic area and construction of utilities and minimum structures to serve them should be among the first stage items.

4. Administration and Maintenance Equipment. The construction of the small entrance station, at least one residence and the acquisition of some maintenance equipment will be necessary before the park can be put into operation. Some suitable maintenance equipment may be acquired with the purchase of the private resort.

5. Homestead Exhibit. As a relatively inexpensive item and important to the site's unique background, the historical exhibit should be started while authentic log buildings and other pioneer artifacts are still available.

6. Future Development. As money is made available for the development of the park, the other items would be added. Among future staging would be the following:

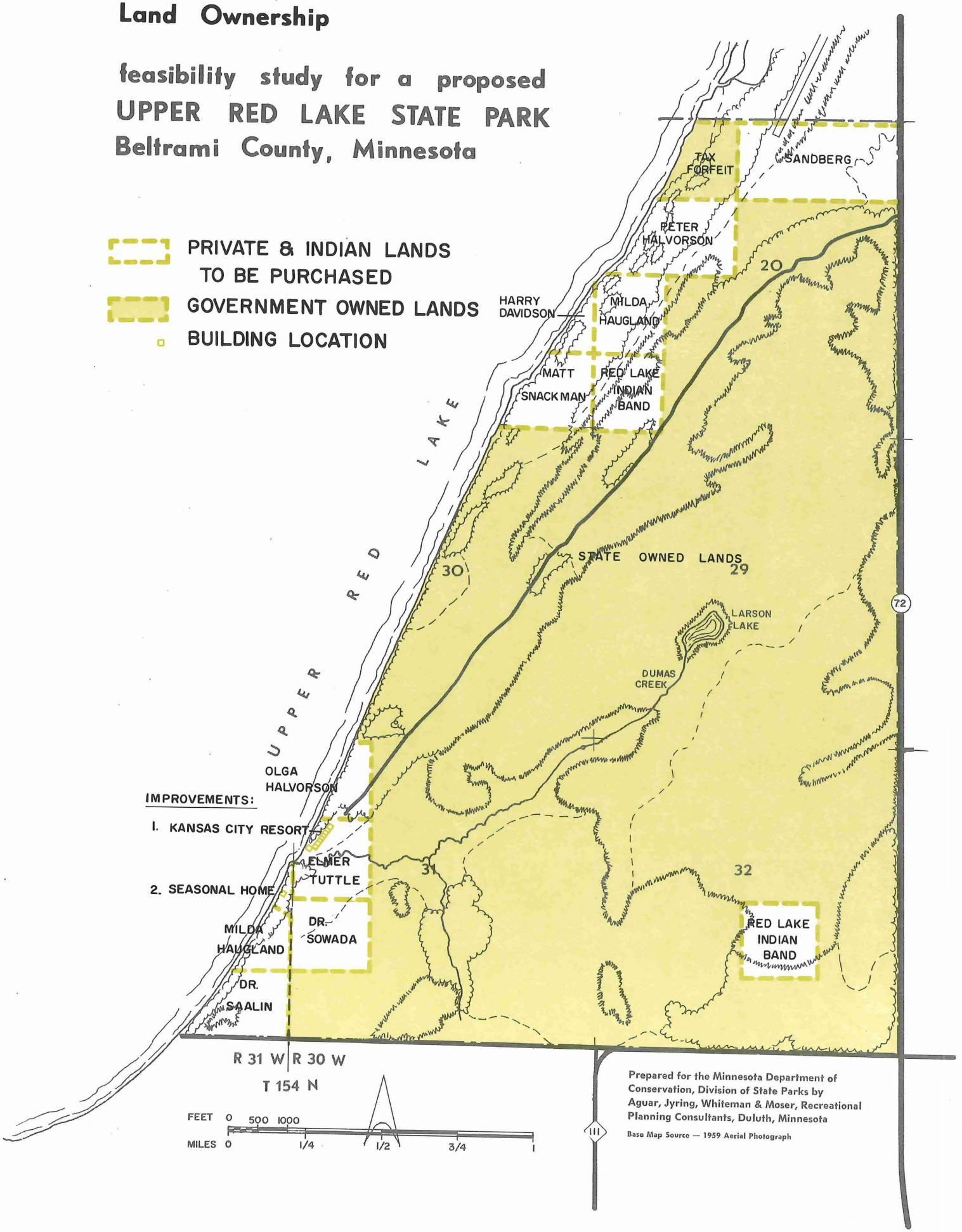
    a. "Ice-Age" Exhibit.
    b. Maintenance Building
    c. Marina.
    d. Museum and Visitor Center.

Proposed Land Acquisition

Included in the study of the proposed state park was an appraisal of 372.4 acres of privately owned land, and 80 acres of land belonging to the Red Lake Chippewa Indian Band. This land, recommended for park acquisition, was appraised through the contracted services of a professional land appraiser. The Indian land, comprised of two 40 acre tracts, is located in the southwest corner of Section 20 and in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 32. Neither of these tracts have lake frontage or access to Red Lake itself. The 40 acre tract located in Section 20 has slightly rolling to level topography with a heavy growth of deciduous and coniferous trees. A good deal of the timber on this tract is overmature and of dense growth.

Land Ownership

feasibility study for a proposed UPPER RED LAKE STATE PARK Beltrami County, Minnesota



Prepared for the Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks by Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman & Moser, Recreational Planning Consultants, Duluth, Minnesota

Base Map Source — 1959 Aerial Photograph

The other 40 acre Indian tract is also level to slightly rolling, with a more healthy growth of deciduous and coniferous forest cover. Most of the timber on this parcel is suitable for pulpwood with some scattered saw log material.

All of the privately owned land, with the exception of 80 acres in the extreme northeast corner, has lake frontage. Six of the eleven private parcels are located in the northern portion of the proposed park within Sections 19 and 20. Those northern parcels with the lake frontage are traversed by the former beach-ridges of the glacial lake and are heavily wooded with both deciduous and coniferous growth. The land between the ridges tends to be low, or swampy, with scattered potholes. There are no buildings on any of these northern parcels.

The other five private tracts are located in the southwest corner of the proposed park along the lake shore. This land slopes gently toward the lake from a natural ridge approximately 15 feet above the level of the lake. There is little timber value among the deciduous and coniferous types found on the properties. Only two of the properties, Tuttle's Kansas City Resort (31.9 acres) and that of Dr. Sowada (45 acres), have buildings on them. The Sowada property has one seasonal cabin with outbuildings, and Tuttle's resort has a complex of seven seasonal cabins, house, and outbuildings, as well as beach and boat launching improvements. The Sowada and Tuttle properties are the only two served by electric power. The others are near enough to the lines to provide easy access. None of the other tracts have any major improvements and are generally accessible only by lake or jeep trail.

Estimated land acquisitions were based on present fair market values arrived at through consideration of similar and recent comparable land sales made in the region. Other approved and accepted appraisal factors were applied in support of the land appraiser's findings. The land was appraised primarily for its value as lake frontage property with recreational potential, also taking into consideration the value of any merchantable timber on the property.

Total appraised value for the 452.4 acres recommended for acquisition is estimated at a fair market value of $225,344. Estimated tax loss due to acquisition would amount to but $381.08 annually, based on the current tax status of each appraised parcel. Tax information was received through the Beltrami County Treasurer. Individual appraisal reports with photographs of each property are being furnished to the Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks by the consultant. The accompanying map of land ownership notes the property boundaries and existing building locations for each of the private tracts and Indian lands.

It should be noted that those parcels of Indian and private land recommended for acquisition make up a relatively small percentage of the total acreage proposed for the park site. Total area suggested for inclusion in the proposed park is 2,928.6 acres, of which only 452.4 acres would have to be acquired. The remaining 2,476.2 acres are presently state-owned or county tax forfeit properties.

Maintenance and Operation

Basic costs that might be expected to be required over the first ten years of the park's operation have been estimated as follows:

Permanent Staff	No.	Mo. Salary Range
Park Manager II	1	$569 - 812
Park Manager I	1	506 - 722
Summer Staff		
Naturalist (3 mos.)	1	506 - 722
Checking Sta. Personnel (4 mos.)	2	329 - 468
Life Guard - Attendant (3 mos.)	2	400 - 569
Maintenance Personnel (5 mos.)	3	329 - 468

The above staff is considered the minimum personnel required to properly maintain and operate the proposed Upper Red Lake State Park after the park is developed as shown on the preliminary development sketch plan. Since the development will undoubtedly be done in gradual states, not all of the estimated personnel will be required during the formative years. It is suggested, however, that a park naturalist be added to the staff initially to develop the extensive interpretive program needed to adequately exploit the natural history of the area. This person might also "doublt" as an historian and thus should have special training and interest in this field as well.

Equipment	No.	Approx. Cost
Tractor, rubber tired	1	$ 6,000
Dump truck, 2 ton single axle	1	4,000
Pick-up truck, 3/4 ton	1	3,000
Station Wagon	1	3,000
Grounds Maintenance Tools	Lump Sum	2,000
Shop Tools	Lump Sum	2,000
Misc. Equipment	Lump Sum	2,000
	TOTAL	$ 22,000
	10% Annual Replacement Allowance	$ 2,200

The equipment list, as other estimates in this report, may vary considerably depending upon the final design of the park. This list is based upon the recommendation that the emphasis of the park will be on natural values and that efforts will be made to avoid a well "manicured" look. Basic maintenance, sanitation and housekeeping chores are a must, of course, but the park must not lose its wild and "frontier" character in an attempt to achieve an urban-type park appearance. Special attention will need to be given to the areas of highest density use, but since these are in very limited areas, maintenance should not present unusual problems. Since swimming can be expected to be the most popular recreational activity, the maintenance of the excellent beach and its adjoining forest buffer should be given special care.

RECREATION DEMAND, BENEFITS AND REVENUE

The purpose of this section as defined in the contract with the state of Minnesota is to discuss, "Recreation Demand, Benefits and Revenue. Recent trends in recreation along with state, regional and national tourist and recreational patterns will be analyzed in relationship to the factors influencing the demand for a state park in Beltrami County. The economic impact, competition, and traffic influences will be discussed and reviewed as they relate to the proposed state park. From this study future revenues for the proposed park facility will be projected."

Recent Trends in Recreation

Trends in Attendance in Minnesota State Parks. One of the best measures of trends in recreation in Minnesota is attendance at state parks, because state parks are as well distributed around the state as natural resources permit. Further, Minnesota lacks a large dominant national park such as Yellowstone or Glacier National park which might also measure the trends in recreation.

Because it is very difficult to estimate the potential economic value of a new area such as the Upper Red Lake State Park, the author has deemed it absolutely essential to study the attendance pattern in all of Minnesota state parks for over a decade and a half. That is why in Tables 1 through 18 data on all Minnesota state parks is shown in as much detail as possible. Only in this way can an intelligent estimate be made for the proposed Upper Red Lake State Park. The analysis of the state park attendance will unfold gradually throughout this study and will lead to the final economic conclusions.

Data in considerable detail are presented in Tables 2 through 18 to give state park attendance for each year 1949 through 1965. In Table 2 data are presented for the years 1959 through 1965 to show an increase in attendance (man-days) from 2,934,865 in 1959 to 3,296,122 in 1965. In Table 18 state park attendance (man-days) in 1949 is shown as 1,985,800, while in 1964 total state park attendance was 3,616,955. Thus, state park attendance, in approximate numbers, has increased from about 2,000,000 man-days to approximately 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 man-days from 1949 to 1964, a period of about a decade and a half. Again, in terms of approximations the increase in man-days was about 1,000,000 or an increase of 50% in a ten-year period.

It would hardly be correct to project that rate of increase indefintely into the future. Neither would it be wise to ignore the fact that for the next ten to twenty years, at least, the number of man-days spent in Minnesota state parks will probably increase at a rapid rate. The prediction in this study is that the rate of increase from the present to 1980 will be about 50%. This is explained and supported in the sections on increasing population and on rising real income per person.

As one should expect, with variations in weather, national income, and other factors, state park attendance has not shown an increase every year in every park. Nevertheless, the trend in attendance has been steadily upward. From the viewpoint of weather the year 1965 was unsatisfactory in northern Minnesota, and this was reflected in the low attendance figures. In 1966 summer weather was more conducive to the vacation industry. While statistics were not available at the time of this

report, some evidence is presented in Table 36 to show the large increase in traffic in 1966 over 1965 on Highway U. S. #71 northeast of Black Duck which is very near the proposed Red Lake State Park. In July, 1966 the traffic recorder showed an average daily traffic reading of 773 as compared with 707 in July, 1965, 721 in 1964, 700 in 1963, 672 in 1962, and 731 in July, 1961. Tables 35 and 37 present additional evidence of this trend.

Cyclical Attendance Patterns. The total attendance in Minnesota state parks has shown a cyclical pattern since 1949. The lines indicate the completion of an apparent cycle in attendance, although, of course, the cycles are only very approximate as shown in the following table:

Cyclical Attendance Patterns in Minnesota State Parks

Year	Attendance
1949	1,985,800
1950	2,015,800
1951	1,893,650
1952	2,255,500 (estimated only)
1953	1,901,950
1954	1,985,400
1955	2,231,100
1956	2,201,894
1957	2,414,300
1958	2,860,000
1959	2,934,865
1960	3,213,620
1961	3,195,876
1962	3,328,650
1963	3,743,041
1964	3,616,955
1965	3,296,122

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation.

While it would be difficult to prove regularity in the cyclical attendance pattern, it is apparent that some semblance of a pattern does exist. In nearly every case as the next cycle emerges average attendance rises to a higher level, especially in recent years.

This information is presented to warn state officials that the expected attendance in Minnesota state parks may not come in a steadily rising curve. Instead it is more likely to come in a series of successively higher attendance cycles. This is another important fact which comes from a study of Table 1 through 18.

Population. The population of the Upper Midwest is an important factor in estimating increased attendance in Minnesota state parks. It has been estimated that the population in 1980 and 2000 will be much larger as shown in the following table.

Actual and Projected Population in Minnesota and Selected States in the Upper Midwest - 1950, 1960, 1964, 1980 and 2000

(In Thousands)

State	Actual 1950	Actual 1960	Per Cent Change 1950 to 1960	Estimated 1964	Projected 1980	Projected 2000
Minnesota	2,982	3,414	14.5	3,521	4,409	6,293
Illinois	8,712	10,081	15.7	10,489	13,028	19,322
Iowa	2,621	2,758	5.2	2,756	3,110	4,514
Michigan	6,372	7,823	22.8	8,098	9,999	18,745
Wisconsin	3,435	3,952	15.1	4,107	5,114	7,644
No. Dakota	620	632	2.1	645	749	890
So. Dakota	653	681	4.3	715	835	1,083
Total 7 States	25,395	29,341	---	30,331	37,244	58,491
United States	151,326	179,323	---	191,334	244,566	349,200

Sources: The United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and National Planning Association.

The population increase in Minnesota and in states in the immediate area has been substantial between 1950 and 1964, and there is every reason to believe that the increase will continue as projected. For example, the population in Minnesota will be 50% greater in 1980 than it was in 1950, and about one-third greater in 1980 than in 1960. The population in Minnesota in the year 2000 will be almost double the population in 1960. That is a 100% increase. For the seven selected states or for the United States as a whole the increases will be equally large.

Thus, on the basis of population projections alone, the attendance in Minnesota state parks should increase about one-third between 1960 and 1980. This would mean an attendance of over 5,000,000 man-days as compared with an attendance at present of almost 4,000,000 man-days. Of course, this does not take into account the effect of probable increases in real income per family as well as increases in leisure time. Thus, attendance in Minnesota state parks in 1980 would be more likely to be at least 6,000,000 man-days. Roughly, this would be an increase of 50% as previously indicated. The next section presents data on rapidly rising personal expenditures.

It is difficult for the present generation to make plans for such large increases in population and in attendance in state parks, but the increases are in no sense speculative. Population is increasing every year and with that increase attendance at state parks is almost inevitable. The need for more state park facilities is apparent, and the only question is how that need can best be met.

This report presents the economic impact of the proposed Upper Red Lake State Park. There are, of course, other values in the establishment of recreation facilities which must also be evaluated.

Personal Consumption Expenditures. The factor of real expenditures per family will affect the attendance in Minnesota state parks. By real expenditure is meant expenditure adjusted to remove the effect of changes in the general price level. The level of real expenditure per family has been rising steadily in the United States, and there is every reason to expect the increase to continue.

In constant (1954) dollars personal consumption expenditures rose from $216.8 billion in 1950 to $347.5 billion in 1964. On a per person basis personal consumption expenditures (in constant 1954 dollars) were $1430 in 1950 and $1809 in 1964. (Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States 1965.)

This increase was very rapid and permitted each family to select many more consumption alternatives in 1964 than in 1950. Vacations represent an important consumption alternative, and increased vacations mean increased attendance in Minnesota state parks.

In a recent book, Of Time, Work and Leisure, (Sebastian de Grazia, The Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1962), page 112, the author in speaking of vacations in modern America makes this comment, "The fact remains that four out of every five Americans do not go on vacation where the family car won't take them." This is simply a recognition that the typical American vacation is one which involves travel by automobile to whatever scenic or other attractions are available. The author says further, on page 111, "Almost half a billion visits are recorded each year to national and state parks, forests, wildlife refuges and reserves. - - - but almost every visitor rides up in an automobile and seldom wanders far from it."

Leisure Time. In estimating the economic value of the proposed Upper Red Lake State Park another factor which is important is the amount of leisure time available to the average family to visit such a park. During the month of August, 1966 a survey was made in northern Minnesota to determine as accurately as possible how much time vacationers had to visit the attractions of the area. This estimate has the special advantage of being a survey of the type of people who visit northern Minnesota and not simply people in general in the United States.

Tables 29, 30 and 31 present the results of the survey taken during the summer of 1966. Table 29 indicates the number of nights which tourists spent in Minnesota; Table 30 gives the number of nights which tourists spent in the area; and Table 31 shows the number of nights spent by tourists away from home. It will be noted that the tourists surveyed were in Duluth, St. Louis County, Itasca County, and the Red Lake area. The most common vacation periods were one week (seven days) and two weeks, but it is remarkable to discover that quite a few people, (76 out of 384 or 20%), spent more than two weeks on vacation. In the Red Lake area 10 out of 17 people who answered the questionnaire spent more than two weeks on vacation.

The number of nights which tourists spent in northern Minnesota was also surveyed in a recent book, The Economics of Outdoor Recreation in the Upper Midwest, 1963, by the author of this section. In the survey reported on pages 159 through 162, it was

indicated that the typical length of vacations in northern Minnesota was either one week or two weeks but with many staying either longer or shorter periods.

That study has information for the year 1961 for a few respondents in Beltrami County, and it tended to show that tourists who visited that county stayed from 7 to about 13 days.

This information has been presented to answer a general economic question of whether or not vacationers are likely to have sufficient time to visit the proposed Upper Red Lake State Park. It seems obvious that despite the rather northerly location of the proposed park, there is little doubt that tourists would have sufficient time to visit the park. It is by no means inaccessible from a time standpoint. This is a question which might quite naturally occur to someone located in another section of Minnesota, but there is evidence that tourists with access to present-day automobiles and good roads would be as likely to visit the Red Lake area as any other area in northern Minnesota. The major question is how attractive the scenery and facilities would be, and that is answered in earlier sections of this report.

Projection of the Economic Impact.

Attendance. After a careful study of the Upper Red Lake area it became apparent that the introduction of a new park in this area was almost unique in that no large resort area had already been established. It was not possible, for example, to predict the attendance and economic value of the proposed state park on the basis of the experience of commercial resorts of large size already in the area. There is only one small resort in the area of the proposed park.

Thus, to secure an estimate of future attendance it was essential to return to the tables of past attendance in all Minnesota state parks. (Tables 1 through 18.) A park like Itasca State Park would most certainly not be a model for the proposed park for a variety of reasons. Itasca State Park includes the origin of the Mississippi River, a striking attraction in itself. It has large, well-developed facilities, and is an old and well-known park. Using the statistics from such a park would not be appropriate to measure the possible attendance for the proposed park.

Neither would it be appropriate to use statistics from parks in southern Minnesota, because the heavily populated area of southern Minnesota would provide a very different attendance pattern. The state parks along the north shore of Lake Superior are entirely different, too, because they do not have inland lake fishing, and the attendance is much affected by the existence of the Circle Route around Lake Superior.

In order to get any reasonable estimate of future attendance in the Upper Red Lake State Park it was necessary to find several state parks which had characteristics which were at least somewhat similar to those of the proposed park. Needless to say, no two state parks are identical, and it would be hopeless to search for any such similarity.

After careful study of the characteristics of the various Minnesota state parks, five were selected as having somewhat similar characteristics to the proposed park. They were in the northern part of the state; they usually were not on a heavily traveled major highway; they usually had lake fishing; they often had good swimming

facilities; they were not yet extensively developed. Of course, some of the parks lacked one or another of the characteristics, but they were as close in nature as possible to the proposed park.

The five selected state parks were Lake Bemidji, Lake Bronson, McCarthy Beach, Old Mill, and Scenic State Park.

The attendance for the years 1961 through 1965 for these five parks is presented in Table 1. For each year an average attendance figure per park was calculated, and an average attendance figure per park per year for five years was finally calculated. For each of these five modest state parks the average yearly attendance in man-days over a five year period was 54,754. The lowest average was for 1961 when the man-days were 49,618 while the highest average was for 1964 when the man-days were 60,251.

If the Upper Red Lake State Park is established, the attendance after proper facilities have been built may well be over 50,000 man-days a year. This does not seem unreasonable considering the modest nature of the five parks which were chosen as a basis of prediction. Of course, without facilities and without proper access roads, the prediction for the proposed state park would be unattainable.

It is necessary now to consider the expected increase in attendance for all Minnesota state parks by the year 1980. That increased attendance has been estimated at 50%. For the five selected state parks in Table 1, that would mean an average yearly attendance in man-days of about 75,000.

Because it will take a number of years, perhaps as many as ten years, to develop Upper Red Lake State Park, it would not seem reasonable to predict 75,000 man-days by 1980. The author prefers to take a very conservative position and to estimate only about 54,754 man-days for the proposed park when it is completely built in approximately ten years. While this is taking a conservative position, it should serve to offset any charges that the economic value is b eing over-estimated.

Expenditures for Recreation. One of the most difficult tasks in this economic study was to estimate the recreation expenditures per person per day. From the resort on Upper Red Lake it was possible to obtain 31 completed questionnaires of those who were actually staying on the site where the proposed park would be established. While the number of questionnaires was very small from a reliability standpoint, they did have the advantage of coming from the exact area in which the park would be established. The questionnaires came both from those who were camping and those who stayed in cabin facilities.

The average per person per day expenditure of these people was $8.63. In Table 19, the most typical expenditure per person per day of 106 tourists who responded to the survey was from $5.00 to $7.49, although a few people had very high expenditures and a large number had expenditures of less than $5.00 per day per person. It would not be appropriate to compare the expenditures in Duluth with those in the Red Lake area, because most tourists who stay in Duluth stay in attractive hotels and motels and do not camp.

In The Economics of Outdoor Recreation in the Upper Midwest, previously cited, it is indicated on page 154 that the average per day per person expenditure in northern Minnesota was $6.82 in 1958. On page 169 of that study the typical tourist in Beltrami County in 1961 spent less than $5.00 per day.

On the basis of this information, it would seem clear that an estimate of $8.63 per person per day for the Red Lake area is certainly not too low. It may even be a little high, but there is no way to prove that. Some who have examined these data have indicated a belief that inflation must surely have raised expenditures per person per day very much higher than $8.63, but it must be said in answer that even in Duluth, where the sample of tourists in 1966 was quite large and much more adequate, the largest number of tourists only spent $10.00 to $12.49 per day.

Projected Economic Benefit. On the basis of the information presented above, it is estimated that when the Upper Red Lake State Park is fully established in about ten years, the attendance will be about 54,754 man-days, most of which will be in the summer or late spring and early fall.

The per person per day expenditure of tourists either in or near the park will be about $8.63, and this includes those who may stay some distance from the park at night. Thus, the expenditures of tourists would be spread over some area beyond the proposed park itself. These expenditures would be an economic benefit to the entire area including the park.

For a typical year, then, the proposed Upper Red Lake State Park would produce an economic benefit to the area of 54,754 multiplied by $8.63 or $472,527.

Projected Revenue Within the Proposed Park. Another question is the revenue which the State of Minnesota might expect from the proposed park. At present it is proposed that there be sixty camping sites and a visitor center with sales counters. The camp sites presently have a rental of $1.50 a day and most tourists spend another $.25 for firewood. Previous studies of Minnesota state parks have indicated that the average tourist spends $.20 in the park visitor center and store.

No other revenues are presently proposed except occasional sales of state park entrance permits which, however, may be bought at any state park for use in all parks.

It would be reasonable to assume that the season for the proposed park would be from about May 15 to September 15, with an average occupancy of 75% of the camping grounds. Some tourists will visit the park before and after the indicated dates, but this will tend to support the 75% occupancy rate for the four months or approximately 120 days. Thus, it may be assumed that 45 of the camping sites will be occupied for 120 days, and the campers will pay $1.75 for each site occupied. This would provide a total revenue for the year of $9,450.

Expenditures at the visitor center by 54,754 tourists at the rate of $.20 a day would equal $10,950.

The total revenue to the State of Minnesota would be the sum of $9,450 and $10,950 or about $20,400. From this would come necessary expenditures for employees and for other purposes.

Of course, the major economic benefit would be the expenditures of tourists in the general area of the park, which would be $472,527. This would result in larger incomes for residents of the area and larger income taxes paid to the State of Minnesota. Income tax revenues would greatly increase the $20,400 direct revenue produced by the proposed park.

TABLE 1

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Day Visitors	Tourist Camp Guests	Organized Camp Guests	Cabins and Rooms	Number Permits Sold	Total Estimated Attendance	Average
			1961				
Lake Bemidji	22,600	23,920	1,590	-	3,508	48,100	
Lake Bronson	74,800	1,080	510	-	4,486	76,390	
McCarthy Beach	28,200	22,830	-	-	2,619	51,030	
Old Mill	18,240	688	-	-	1,700	18,928	
Scenic	32,760	20,200	-	684	1,725	53,644	
							49,618
			1962				
Lake Bemidji	24,720	23,360	1,420	-	3,549	49,500	
Lake Bronson	84,890	860	1,000	-	3,561	86,750	
McCarthy Beach	31,710	24,190	-	-	2,330	55,900	
Old Mill	33,370	880	-	-	2,447	34,250	
Scenic	33,530	18,510	-	710	1,688	52,750	
							55,830
			1963				
Lake Bemidji	23,100	20,654	900	-	4,096	44,744	
Lake Bronson	72,620	10,014	100	-	4,380	85,734	
McCarthy Beach	28,630	20,492	-	-	2,960	49,122	
Old Mill	31,323	1,455	-	-	3,038	32,778	
Scenic	33,460	25,242	-	378	2,072	59,080	
							54,292
			1964				
Lake Bemidji	52,760	25,650	-	-	4,128	80,183	
Lake Bronson	78,320	7,290	-	-	4,315	85,610	
McCarthy Beach	28,720	19,450	-	-	3,136	48,170	
Old Mill	32,950	1,455	-	-	3,215	34,405	
Scenic	20,250	30,620	-	-	2,071	52,887	
							60,251
			1965				
Lake Bemidji	28,448	27,854	1,944	-	4,516	58,246	
Lake Bronson	61,560	7,280	-	-	5,068	68,840	
McCarthy Beach	16,366	27,544	-	-	3,599	43,910	
Old Mill	33,398	1,521	-	-	3,386	34,919	
Scenic	34,216	27,919	-	938	2,087	63,073	
							53,778
			Average of five State Parks for five years				54,754

Source: Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks
Minnesota Department of Business Development, Research Division

TABLE 2

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA 1959-1965

Total Estimated Attendance in Visitor Days Ranked by Highest Attendance

Park	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Itasca	632,268	794,475	1,151,628	954,400	764,365	831,300	610,480
Gooseberry Falls	339,179	316,070	301,511	295,300	285,750	282,000	273,650
Interstate	209,620	280,000	279,230	255,000	270,520	289,200	288,600
Lake Charles	190,772	171,208	129,245	80,300	97,645	39,750	39,450
Sibley	159,497	157,704	136,460	137,500	147,330	132,720	132,500
Whitewater	118,796	131,173	176,066	161,475	151,582	176,700	176,540
Jay Cooke	107,488	117,886	91,746	89,200	86,340	81,250	61,500
William O'Brien	80,570	78,990	76,880	78,250	72,530	69,920	56,430
Helmer Myre	75,573	62,400	54,247	34,500	21,822	19,200	18,400
Lake Bronson	68,840	85,610	85,734	86,750	76,390	76,750	76,610
St. Croix	65,871	77,662	80,563	70,800	68,745	69,900	69,850
Minneopa	65,566	47,385	49,074	39,800	43,355	49,110	48,200
Scenic	63,073	52,887	59,080	52,750	53,644	47,300	45,650
Camden	62,626	62,927	54,475	39,500	52,900	52,750	52,500
Lake Shetek	60,509	72,060	76,778	65,800	67,510	67,820	73,450
Fort Ridgely	60,014	76,809	77,200	52,800	77,053	75,800	93,520
Lake Bemidji	58,246	80,183	44,744	49,500	48,110	41,200	39,950
Blue Mounds	56,864	68,200	53,088	46,500	47,250	*	*
Cascade River	45,134	64,170	58,480	23,500	54,200	47,500	44,625
McCarthy Beach	43,910	48,170	49,122	55,900	51,030	53,860	51,725
Flandrau	39,038	82,322	72,282	61,850	73,700	73,500	88,820
Old Mill	34,919	34,405	32,778	34,250	18,928	43,900	44,160
Temperance River	30,996	36,200	46,372	44,600	47,051	45,840	44,000
Baptism River	29,000	29,500	28,700	27,500	26,300	23,500	22,700
Charles A. Lindbergh	28,592	32,160	30,615	27,000	29,200	28,900	28,750
Nerstrand Woods	26,964	27,675	28,554	21,385	20,610	17,900	15,385
Beaver Creek Valley	25,109	31,643	26,724	26,570	25,800	24,500	19,100
Buffalo River	23,097	36,969	33,556	39,250	33,400	32,200	31,750
Father Hennepin	22,922	17,698	27,072	29,500	22,500	20,100	28,200
Tower-Soudan	20,469	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Snelling	19,480	18,780	10,720	4,720	-	-	-
Judge C. R. Magney	19,370	16,715	12,762	-	-	-	-
Crow Wing	17,474	17,270	6,159	22,150	5,200	-	-
Sleepy Eye	17,240	19,240	18,140	16,800	17,720	17,200	16,500
Frontenac	16,362	13,715	10,447	10,000	10,000	-	-
Caribou Falls	15,200	16,750	-	-	-	-	-
Ray Berglund	14,750	13,240	12,180	12,250	11,840	11,650	11,320
Oronoco	14,697	16,578	14,548	13,800	11,110	11,200	10,920
Kilen Woods	14,480	14,415	12,383	8,850	12,040	13,560	13,080
Pomme de Terre	14,067	15,593	23,711	20,900	27,380	28,830	19,650
Lake Louise	13,102	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camp Release	12,860	14,600	-	-	-	-	-
Geo. Crosby Manitou	12,850	12,460	11,820	11,750	11,600	9,600	9,200
Kodonce River	12,840	12,200	-	-	-	-	-
Inspiration Park	12,810	12,600	11,904	11,000	11,800	11,600	12,400
Birch Coulee	12,490	20,284	20,080	9,025	19,200	18,500	19,480
Split Rock Creek	12,130	16,553	20,270	18,600	19,500	18,720	25,200
Old Crossing Treaty	11,560	12,120	10,940	9,800	10,860	10,370	9,820
Mille Lacs Kathio	10,890	11,415	9,824	16,600	-	-	-
Lac Qui Parle	10,825	12,780	12,242	10,700	11,915	10,700	10,520
Toqua Lakes	10,590	10,140	14,720	12,600	14,560	13,220	12,920
Split Rock Wayside	10,420	10,120	9,820	11,800	9,200	8,650	8,200
Milford Monument	9,860	10,140	10,220	9,600	10,100	10,400	10,750
Moose Lake Monument	9,710	9,960	9,840	9,200	9,620	9,300	9,720
Bear Head Lake	9,500	5,915	3,620	8,450	-	-	-
Sam Brown Monument	9,280	9,960	9,870	9,500	9,820	9,640	9,820
Pine Tree	9,267	10,246	10,378	6,200	7,928	8,460	7,200
Hinckley Monument	9,240	9,620	10,900	10,500	10,800	10,750	10,800
Big Stone Lake	7,873	4,894	-	-	-	-	-
Traverse de Sioux	7,640	10,970	-	-	-	-	-
Count Beltrami	7,540	7,640	8,500	7,650	8,400	8,350	8,750
Monson Lake	6,444	8,935	1,389	10,450	5,560	5,280	4,820
Schoolcraft	6,358	5,826	1,329	-	-	-	-
(James) Carley	6,312	7,520	4,720	4,200	3,600	3,450	3,200
Joseph R. Brown	6,175	5,600	4,260	5,200	3,600	3,200	2,870
Savannah Portage	5,680	3,340	-	-	-	-	-
Flood Bay	5,270	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
John A. Latsch	4,660	3,260	2,912	9,000	9,813	9,500	9,200
Zippel Bay	3,970	7,280	-	6,350	-	-	-
Chippewa Lac Qui Parle	3,872	3,840	-	-	-	-	-
Sakatah Lake	2,640	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schwandt Monument	2,372	2,280	-	-	-	-	-
Glacial Lakes	2,280	-	2,250	2,150	2,140	1,920	1,870
Wood Lake Monument	1,970	1,680	-	-	-	-	-
Acton Monument	1,850	2,000	4,630	6,300	4,560	4,200	3,920
Rice Lake	1,640	-	2,150	2,500	2,100	2,000	2,000
Lake Maria	1,460	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brook Park Monument	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Brule River (Named Judge C. R. Magney)			1,400	2,750	1,250	1,200	1,200
Kaplan Woods (Municipally Owned)				7,975	**	-	-
Garvin Heights (Municipally Owned)				7,900	8,700	8,200	7,140
Bois Brule (Named Judge C. R. Magney)					48,200	46,750	36,500
Mound Springs (Named Blue Mounds since 1961)					10,200	-	-
						72,850	49,550
Total 78 State Parks	3,296,122	3,616,955	3,743,041	3,328,650	3,195,876	3,213,620	2,934,865

* Was named Mound Springs in 1959 and 1960
** Was named Bois Brule in 1961

There are 88 authorized State Parks. The remaining ten are:

Banning - Undeveloped
Cross River - Hiking trail only
Devils Track - Undeveloped
Forestville - Undeveloped
Grand Mound - Undeveloped
Little Elbow Lake - Undeveloped
Maplewood - Will be used summer 1966
O. L. Kipp - Undeveloped
St. Croix Islands - Undeveloped
Upper Sioux Agency - Undeveloped

Source: Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks
Minnesota Department of Business Development, Research Division

Table 3

(All State Parks)

ESTIMATED STATE PARK ATTENDANCE		ESTIMATED TOURIST CAMPER DAYS	
1949	1,985,800		
1950	2,015,800	1950	29,000
1951	1,893,650	1951	23,544
1952	2,255,500	1952	23,900
1953	1,901,950	1953	28,000
1954	2,005,400	1954	48,000
1955	2,231,100	1955	72,000
1956	2,201,894	1956	93,000
1957	2,414,300	1957	219,000
1958	2,860,193	1958	267,000
1959	2,934,865	1959	296,000
1960	3,213,620	1960	382,000
1961	3,195,876	1961	362,014
1962	3,328,650	1962	386,005
1963	3,743,041	1963	507,000

STICKER RECEIPTS

1953	$ 73,000	(Sticker Law enacted 1953-effective last six months)
1954	96,451	
1955	115,435	
1956	114,465	
1957	125,255	
1958	134,752	
1959	141,754	
1960	141,138	
1961	146,340	(Total sticker receipts from all sources)
1962	145,801	
		($114,510 - $2.00 Sticker
1963	175,213	60,703 - .50 Sticker)

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation,
St. Paul, Minnesota

TABLE 4

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1965 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

PARK NAME	VEHICLE PERMITS ANNUAL	VEHICLE PERMITS TWO DAY	CABINS AND ROOMS	ORGANIZED YOUTH CAMPS	TOURIST CAMPS	DAY VISITORS	TOTAL VISITORS DAYS
Acton Monument	-	-	-	-	-	1,850	1,850
Baptism River	-	-	-	-	-	29,000	29,000
Bear Head	230	500	-	-	3,260	6,240	9,500
Beaver Creek Valley	481	1,296	-	528	5,001	19,580	25,109
Big Stone	430	242	-	82	3,071	4,720	7,873
Birch Coulee	141	194	-	-	150	12,340	12,490
Blue Mounds	1,256	3,121	-	60	10,084	46,720	56,864
Brook Park Monument	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	1,250
Blffalo River	678	3,024	-	98	6,579	16,420	23,097
Camden	1,500	2,164	-	654	2,152	59,820	62,626
Camp Release	-	-	-	-	-	12,860	12,860
Caribou Falls	-	-	-	-	-	15,200	15,200
Carley	-	-	-	562	-	5,750	6,312
Cascade River	155	900	-	-	4,464	40,670	45,134
Charles A. Lindbergh	668	1,940	-	-	2,950	25,642	28,592
Chippewa LacQui Parle	-	-	-	-	-	3,872	3,872
Count Beltrami	-	-	-	-	-	7,540	7,540
Crow Wing	496	716	-	256	2,515	14,703	17,474
Father Hennepin	1,242	1,429	-	-	12,352	10,570	22,922
Flandrau	1,058	1,656	-	1,356	5,042	32,640	39,038
Flood Bay	-	-	-	-	-	5,270	5,270
Fort Ridgely	929	1,609	-	2,300	482	57,232	60,014
Fort Snelling	179	73	-	-	-	19,480	19,480
Frontenac	102	129	-	-	1,712	14,650	16,362
George Crosby-Manitou	-	-	-	-	-	12,850	12,850
Glacial Lakes	-	-	-	-	-	2,280	2,280
Gooseberry Falls	2,539	9,089	-	-	38,920	300,259	339,179
Helmer Myre	1,431	4,604	-	-	17,423	58,150	75,573
Hinckley Monument	-	-	-	-	-	9,240	9,240
Inspiration Peak	-	-	-	-	-	12,810	12,810
Interstate	3,183	12,788	-	-	19,476	190,144	209,620
Itasca	6,305	33,828	11,020	1,417	74,633	545,198	632,268
Jay Cooke	2,482	4,501	-	-	23,895	83,593	107,488
John A. Latsch	-	-	-	-	1,420	3,240	4,660
Joseph R. Brown	-	-	-	-	-	6,175	6,175
Judge C. R. Magney	-	-	-	-	4,720	14,650	19,370
Kilen Woods	269	726	-	736	1,624	12,120	14,480
Kodonce River	-	-	-	-	-	12,840	12,840
Lac Qui Parle	32	56	-	-	205	10,620	10,825
Lake Bemidji	1,433	3,083	-	1,944	27,854	28,448	58,246
Lake Bronson	1,637	3,431	-	-	7,280	61,560	68,840
Lake Carlos	2,076	2,083	-	3,246	27,390	160,136	190,772
Lake Louise	137	106	-	52	790	12,260	13,102
Lake Maria	-	-	-	-	-	1,460	1,460
Lake Shetek	2,357	3,649	-	3,167	11,018	46,324	60,509
McCarthy Beach	1,181	1,550	-	-	27,544	16,366	43,910
Milford Monument	-	-	-	-	-	9,860	9,860
Mille Lacs Kathio	245	348	-	-	1,896	8,994	10,890
Minneopa	1,164	2,418	-	-	2,856	62,710	65,566
Monson Lake	113	-	-	-	604	5,840	6,444
Moose Lake Monument	-	-	-	-	-	9,710	9,710
Nerstrand Woods	971	1,483	-	-	5,110	21,854	26,964
Old Crossing Treaty	-	-	-	-	-	11,560	11,560
Old Mill	777	2,609	-	-	1,521	33,398	34,919
Oronoco	504	690	-	189	3,224	11,284	14,697
Pine Tree	-	-	-	-	647	8,620	9,267
Pomme de Terre	242	285	-	117	276	13,674	14,067
Ray Berglund	-	-	-	-	-	14,750	14,750
Rice Lake	-	-	-	-	-	1,640	1,640
St. Croix	2,524	3,012	851	16,684	22,876	25,460	65,871
Sam Brown Monument	-	-	-	-	-	9,280	9,280
Sakatah Lake	-	-	-	-	-	2,640	2,640
Savanna Portage	-	-	-	-	-	5,680	5,680
Scenic	1,017	1,070	938	-	27,919	34,216	63,073
Schoolcraft	138	176	-	-	1,082	5,276	6,358
Schwandt Monument	-	-	-	-	-	2,372	2,372
Sibley	2,953	3,212	-	6,963	39,112	113,422	159,497
Sleepy Eye	-	-	-	-	-	17,240	17,240
Split Rock Creek	517	536	-	-	570	11,560	12,130
Split Rock Wayside	-	-	-	-	-	10,420	10,420
Temperance River	180	502	-	-	6,246	24,750	30,996
Toqua Lakes	-	-	-	-	770	9,820	10,590
Tower Soudan	499	3,064	-	-	-	20,469	20,469
Traverse des Sioux	-	-	-	-	-	7,640	7,640
Whitewater	4,353	5,422	2,234	6,468	31,644	78,450	118,796
William O'Brien	3,495	5,941	-	1,343	25,313	53,914	80,570
Wood Lake Monument	-	-	-	-	-	1,970	1,970
Zippel Bay	-	-	-	-	190	3,780	3,970
Grand Totals	54,299	129,317	15,043	48,222	515,862	2,716,995	3,296,122

Source: Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks
Minnesota Department of Business Development, Research Division

Table 5

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1964 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Day Visitors	Tourist Camp Guests	Annual Permits Sold	Daily Permits Sold	Total Estimated Attendance
Acton Monument	2,000				2,000
Baptism River	29,500				29,500
Bear Head Lake	2,850	3,065	128	200	5,915
Beaver Creek Valley	27,000	4,643	520	1,248	31,643
Big Stone Lake	4,600	294	147	74	4,894
Birch Coulee	20,200	84	147	203	20,284
Blue Mounds	58,500	9,700	1,345	2,940	68,200
Brook Park Monument	1,250				1,250
Buffalo River	28,300	8,579	779	3,019	36,969
Camden	60,250	2,082	1,684	1,854	62,927
Camp Release	14,600				14,600
Caribou Falls	16,750				16,750
Carley	7,520				7,520
Cascade River	58,500	5,670	140	650	64,170
Chas. A. Lindbergh	28,420	3,740	581	1,455	32,160
Chippewa Lac qui Parle	3,840				3,840
Count Beltrami	7,640				7,640
Crow Wing	14,560	2,710	467	815	17,270
Father Hennepin	7,160	10,510	1,228	1,402	17,698
Flandrau	75,320	5,790	1,711	1,777	82,322
Flood Bay	2,250				2,250
Fort Ridgely	76,380	429	864	1,383	76,809
Fort Snelling	18,780				18,780
Frontenac	12,320	1,395	94	121	13,715
Geo. Crosby Manitou	12,460				12,460
Gooseberry Falls	275,600	39,540	2,817	9,100	316,070
Helmer Myre	46,420	15,980	1,680	4,365	62,400
Hinckley Monument	9,620				9,620
Inspiration Peak	12,600				12,600
Interstate	258,900	21,100	827	12,660	280,000
Itasca	748,650	30,180	6,619	34,711	794,475
Jay Cooke	91,050	26,410	2,993	5,146	117,886
John A. Latsch	3,200				3,200
Joseph R. Brown	5,600				5,600
Judge C. R. Magney	14,000	2,715	80	419	16,715
Kilen Woods	12,500	1,915	269	718	14,415
Kondonce River	12,200				12,200
Lac qui Parle	12,620	160			12,780
Lake Bemidji	52,760	25,650	1,468	2,660	80,183
Lake Bronson	78,320	7,290	1,701	2,614	85,610
Lake Carlos	142,350	26,850	1,949	1,830	171,208
Lake Shetek	57,320	10,990	2,217	2,789	72,060
McCarthy Beach	28,720	19,450	1,454	1,682	48,170
Milford Monument	10,140				10,140
Mille Lacs Kathio	9,620	1,795	223	188	11,415
Minneopa	45,260	2,125	1,058	1,591	47,385
Monson Lake	8,620	315	178	95	8,935
Moose Lake	9,960				9,960
Nerstrand Woods	23,630	4,045	1,158	1,313	27,675
Old Crossing Treaty	12,120				12,120
Old Mill	32,950	1,455	931	2,284	34,405
Oronoco	12,890	3,688	595	748	16,578
Pine Tree	9,120	1,126			10,246
Pomme de Terre	15,270	323	259	148	15,593
Ray Berglund	13,240				13,240
St. Croix	29,330	25,300	2,767	3,020	77,662
Sam Brown Monument	9,960				9,960
Savanna Portage	3,840				3,840
Scenic	20,250	30,620	1,053	1,018	52,887
Schoolcraft	4,880	946	137	154	5,826
Schwandt Monument	2,280				2,280
Sibley	115,520	36,120	2,994	3,220	157,704
Sleepy Eye	19,240				19,240
Split Rock Creek	16,200	353	542	445	16,553
Split Rock Wayside	10,120				10,120
Temperance River	28,710	7,490	258	452	36,200
Traverse des Sioux	10,970				10,970
Toqua Lake	10,140				10,140
Whitewater	91,760	30,270	4,368	5,367	131,173
William O'Brien	59,810	17,310	3,652	5,202	78,990
Wood Lake Monument	1,680				1,680
Zippel Bay	7,280				7,280
TOTALS	3,098,170	450,202	54,082	121,080	*3,616,955

*Includes Organized Camp Guests 50,734 and Cabins & Rooms 17,849

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation, St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 6

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1963 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Day Visitors	Tourist Camp Guests	Organ. Camp Guests	Cabins and Rooms	Annual Permits Sold	Daily Permits Sold	Total Estimated Attendance
Acton Monument	2,150						2,150
Baptism River	28,700						28,700
Bear Head Lake	1,850	1,770			499	1,100	3,620
Beaver Creek Valley	24,500	2,224			499	1,161	26,724
Birch Coulee	19,800	160	120		113	124	20,080
Blue Mounds	42,920	10,168			1,311	2,990	53,088
Brook Park Monument	1,400						1,400
Buffalo River	27,300	6,219	37		812	3,390	33,556
Camden	52,300	1,810	290	75	1,475	1,811	54,475
Cascade River	52,300	6,180			173	721	58,480
Charles Lindbergh	27,800	2,808	7		624	1,123	30,615
Count Beltrami	8,500						8,500
Crow Wing	5,400	759			232	382	6,159
Father Hennepin	15,600	11,430	42		1,422	1,444	27,072
Flandrau	66,300	5,088	894		1,579	1,777	72,282
Fort Ridgely	77,200				960	1,472	77,200
Fort Snelling	10,720						10,720
Frontenac	10,200	247					10,447
George Crosby-Manitou	11,820						11,820
Gooseberry Falls	257,797	43,714			2,936	9,708	301,511
Helmer Myre	42,674	11,474	99		1,530	4,105	54,247
Hinckley Monument	10,900						10,900
Inspiration Peak	11,900	4					11,904
Interstate	246,720	32,510			4,315	14,199	279,230
Itasca	1,042,508	93,937	2,332	12,851	7,220	35,007	1,151,628
James Carley	4,720						4,720
Jay Cooke	82,320	9,426			2,572	4,803	91,746
John Latsch	2,800	112			32		2,912
Joseph Brown	4,260						4,260
Judge C. R. Magney	10,880	1,872	10		100	493	12,762
Kilen Woods	10,600	1,629	154		204	674	12,383
Lac qui Parle	12,200	42			47	37	12,242
Lake Bemidji	23,100	20,654	990		1,371	2,725	44,744
Lake Bronson	75,620	10,014	100		1,728	2,652	85,734
Lake Carlos	88,230	38,859	2,156		2,006	2,036	129,245
Lake Shetek	54,170	18,854	3,754		2,253	2,689	76,778
McCarthy Beach	28,630	20,492			1,448	1,512	49,122
Milford Monument	10,220						10,220
Mille Lacs Kathio	8,824	1,000			189	230	9,824
Minnesopa	47,180	1,894			797	1,575	49,074
Monson Lake	983	406			88	55	1,389
Moose Lake Monument	9,840						9,840
Nerstrand Woods	24,626	3,818	110		1,213	1,578	28,554
Old Crossing Treaty	10,940						10,940
Old Mill	31,323	1,455			954	2,084	32,778
Oronoco	11,170	2,998	380		384	501	14,548
Pine Tree	8,928	1,450					10,378
Pomme de Terre	22,780	601	330		330	253	23,711
Ray Berglund	12,180						12,180
St. Croix	35,780	23,424	20,187	1,172	2,881	2,441	80,563
Sam Brown Monument	9,870						9,870
Scenic	33,460	25,242		378	1,005	1,067	59,080
Schwandt Monument	2,250						2,250
Schoolcraft	1,260	68					1,328
Sibley	94,440	35,846	6,174		2,718	2,773	136,460
Sleepy Eye	18,140						18,140
Split Rock Creek	19,630	640			436	402	20,270
Split Rock Wayside	9,820						9,820
Temperance River	39,940	6,432			201	674	46,372
Toqua Lakes	14,720						14,720
Whitewater	130,691	35,864	7,784	1,727	4,541	4,684	176,066
William O'Brien	61,340	13,406	2,134		3,501	4,954	76,880
Wood Lake Monument	4,630						4,630
TOTALS	3,171,754	507,000	48,084	16,203	56,699	121,406	3,743,041

Permit Sales at points other than Parks were required

Central Office	145
Pine Tree	2
County Auditors	409
	556
GRAND TOTAL	57,255

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation,
St. Paul, Minnesota

TABLE 7
MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1962 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Days	Day Visitors	Tourist Camp Guests	Organ. Camp Guests	Cabins & Rooms	Number Permits Sold	Total Estimated Attendance
Acton Monument	2,500					2,500
Baptism River	27,500					27,500
Bear Head Lake	7,485	965			162	8,450
Beaver Creek Valley	23,605	2,965			1,609	26,570
Birch Coulee	8,945	80			289	9,025
Blue Mounds	39,470	7,030			3,373	46,500
Brook Park Monument	2,750					2,750
Brule River	7,210	765			236	7,975
Buffalo River	31,025	8,225			3,789	39,250
Camden	37,070	1,575	660	195	2,520	39,500
Cascade River	18,660	4,840			660	23,500
Charles Lindbergh	24,660	2,340			2,427	27,000
Count Beltrami	7,650					7,650
Crow Wing	21,890	260			435	22,150
Father Hennepin	21,410	7,790	300		2,104	29,500
Flandrau	54,785	3,875	3,190		2,960	61,850
Ford Ridgely	52,330	470			2,412	52,800
Fort Snelling	4,720					4,720
Frontenac	10,000					10,000
George Crosby-Manitou	11,750					11,750
Gooseberry Falls	258,375	36,925			6,109	295,300
Helmer Myre	23,975	8,635	1,890		3,911	34,500
Hinckley Monument	10,500					10,500
Inspiration Peak	11,000					11,000
Interstate	228,375	26,625			15,682	255,000
Itasca	869,100	70,685	2,480	12,135	37,210	954,400
James Carley	4,200					4,200
Jay Cooke	72,270	16,930			5,551	89,200
John Latsch	7,660	1,310	30		360	9,000
Joseph Brown	5,200					5,200
Kaplan Woods	7,900				39	7,900
Kilen Woods	6,450	2,400			893	8,850
Lac qui Parle	10,700				29	10,700
Lake Bemidji	24,720	23,360	1,420		3,549	49,500
Lake Bronson	84,890	860	1,000		3,561	86,750
Lake Carlos	63,460	15,280	1,560		3,362	80,300
Lake Shetek	53,620	9,600	2,580		4,139	65,800
McCarthy Beach	31,710	24,190			2,230	55,900
Milford Monument	9,600					9,600
Mille Lacs Kathio	16,550	50			105	16,600
Minneopa	38,560	1,240			1,827	39,800
Monson Lake	10,205	245			148	10,450
Moose Lake Monument	9,200					9,200
Nerstrand Woods	18,885	2,500			2,090	21,385
Old Crossing Treaty	9,800					9,800
Old Mill	33,370	880			2,447	34,250
Oronoco	12,180	1,620			870	13,800
Pine Tree	4,875	1,325				6,200
Pomme de Terre	20,805	95			555	20,900
Ray Berglund	12,250					12,250
St. Croix	34,465	15,755	19,510	1,070	5,254	70,800
Sam Brown Monument	9,500					9,500
Scenic	33,530	18,510		710	1,688	52,750
Schwandt Monument	2,150					2,150
Sibley	106,540	24,515	6,445		4,109	137,500
Sleepy Eye	16,800					16,800
Split Rock Creek	18,295	305			582	18,600
Split Rock Wayside	11,800					11,800
Temperence River	38,020	6,580			732	44,600
Toqua Lakes	12,600					12,600
Whitewater	131,790	24,120	4,480	1,085	8,075	161,475
Wm. O'Brien	67,165	10,285	800		7,108	78,250
Wood Lake Monument	6,300					6,300
Zippel Bay	6,350					6,350
TOTALS	2,881,105	386,005	46,345	15,195	145,191	3,328,650

Permit Sales at points other than Parks were required

Central Office	157
Pine Tree	3
County Auditors	450
	610
Grand Total	145,801

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation, St. Paul, Minnesota

TABLE 8

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1961 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Day Visitors	Tourist Camp Guests	Organ. Camp Guests	Cabins & Rooms	Number Permits Sold	Total Estimated Attendance
Acton Monument	2,000					2,100
Baptism River	26,300					26,300
Beaver Creek Valley	23,037	2,043	720		1,298	25,800
Birch Coulee	19,040	160			401	19,200
Blue Mounds	42,620	4,230	400		3,186	47,250
Bois Brule	10,200					10,200
Brook Park Monument	1,250					1,250
Buffalo River	27,053	6,285	62			
Camden	51,953	947			2,800	52,900
Cascade River	50,843	3,357			472	54,200
Charles A. Lindbergh	27,590	1,610			2,185	29,200
Count Beltrami	8,400					8,400
Crow Wing	5,200					5,200
Father Hennepin	15,272	7,228			2,455	22,500
Flandrau	66,060	2,990	4,650		3,201	73,700
Fort Ridgely	76,733	320			2,241	77,053
Frontenac	10,000					10,000
Garvin Heights	48,200					48,200
George Crosby-Manitou	11,600					11,600
Gooseberry Falls	245,178	40,572			13,650	285,750
Helmer Myre	17,360	4,400	62		2,737	21,822
Hinckley Monument	10,800					10,800
Inspiration Peak	11,800					11,800
Interstate	244,200	26,320			6,377	270,520
Itasca	692,112	55,911	3,988	12,354	34,475	764,365
James A. Carley	3,600					3,600
Jay Cooke	78,600	7,740			7,018	86,340
John A. Latsch	8,340	1,473			551	9,813
Joseph R. Brown	3,600					3,600
Kaplan Woods	8,700					8,700
Kilen Woods	10,428	1,612			1,157	12,040
Lac qui Parle	11,900	15			107	11,915
Lake Bemidji	22,600	23,920	1,590		3,508	48,110
Lake Bronson	74,800	1,080	510		4,486	76,390
Lake Carlos	66,818	29,117	1,710		3,098	97,645
Lake Shetek	53,690	10,480	3,340		4,234	67,510
McCarthy Beach	28,200	22,830			2,619	51,030
Milford Monument	10,100					10,000
Minneopa	42,400	955			2,331	43,355
Monson Lake	5,240	220	100		107	5,560
Moose Lake Monument	9,620					9,620
Norstrand Woods	18,830	1,780			1,846	20,610
Old Crossing Treaty	10,860					10,860
Old Mill	18,240	688			1,700	18,928
Gronoco	10,380	790			715	11,118
Pine Tree	6,250	1,678			18	7,928
Pomme de Terre	27,280	100			657	27,380
Roy Bergland	11,840					11,840
St. Croix	34,620	14,004	18,784	1,337	4,554	68,745
Sam Brown Monument	9,800					9,800
Scenic	32,760	20,200		684	1,725	53,644
Schwandt Monument	2,140					2,140
Sibley	115,409	25,908	6,004	9	4,254	147,350
Sleepy Eye	17,720					17,720
Split Rock Creek	19,240	260			696	19,500
Split Rock Wayside	9,200					9,200
Temperance River	39,780	7,072	199		750	47,051
Toqua Lakes	14,560					14,560
Whitewater	122,265	22,180	5,800	1,337	8,089	151,582
William O'Brien	59,708	11,599	1,223		7,070	72,530
Wood Lake Monument	4,560					4,560
TOTALS	2,768,999	362,014	49,142	15,721	142,097	3,195,876

Total Stick Receipt From All Sources 146,340

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 9

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1960 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Adjusted Attendance 1960
Acton Monument	2,000
Baptism River	23,500
Beaver Creek Valley	24,500
Birch Coulee	18,500
Brook Park Monument	1,200
Buffalo River	32,200
Camden	52,750
Cascade River	47,500
Charles A. Lindbergh	28,900
Count Beltrami Monument	8,350
Father Hennepin	20,100
Flandrau	73,500
Fort Ridgely	75,800
Garvin Heights	46,750
George Crosby Manitou	9,600
Gooseberry Falls	282,000
Helmer Myre	19,200
Hinckley Monument	10,750
Inspiration Peak	11,600
Interstate	289,200
Itasca	831,300
James A. Carley	3,450
Jay Cooke	81,250
John A. Latsch	9,500
Joseph R. Brown	3,200
Kaplan Woods	8,200
Kilen Woods	13,560
Lac Qui Parle	10,700
Lake Bemidji	41,200
Lake Bronson	76,750
Lake Carlos	39,750
Lake Shetek	67,820
McCarthy Beach	53,860
Milford Monument	10,400
Minneopa	49,110
Monson Lake	5,280
Moose Lake Monument	9,300
Mound Springs	72,850
Nerstrand Woods	17,900
Old Crossing Treaty	10,370
Old Mill	43,900
Oronoco	11,200
Pine Tree	8,460
Pomme de Terre	28,830
Ray Berglund	11,650
St. Croix	69,900
Sam Brown Monument	9,640
Scenic	47,300
Schwandt Monument	1,920
Sibley	132,720
Sleepy Eye	17,200
Split Rock Creek	18,720
Split Rock Wayside	8,650
Temperance River	45,840
Toqua Lakes	13,220
Whitewater	176,700
William O'Brien	69,920
Wood Lake Monument	4,200
TOTAL	3,213,620

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation
St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 10
MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1959 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Estimated Attendance 1959
Acton Monument	2,000
Baptism River	22,750
Beaver Creek Valley	19,100
Birch Coulee	19,480
Brook Park Monument	1,200
Buffalo River	31,750
Camden	52,500
Charles A. Lindbergh	28,750
Count Beltrami Monument	8,750
Father Hennepin	28,200
Flandrau	88,820
Fort Ridgely	93,520
Garvin Heights	36,500
George Crosby Manitou	9,200
Gooseberry Falls	273,650
Helmer Myre	18,400
Hinckley Monument	10,800
Inspiration Peak	12,400
Interstate	388,600
Itasca	610,480
James A. Carley	3,200
Jay Cooke	61,500
John A. Latsch	9,200
Joseph R. Brown	2,870
Kaplan Woods	7,140
Kilen Woods	13,080
LacQui Parle	10,520
Lake Bemidji	39,750
Lake Bronson	76,610
Lake Carlos	39,450
Lake Shetek	73,450
McCarthy Beach	51,725
Milford Monument	10,750
Minneopa	48,200
Monson Lake	4,820
Moose Lake Monument	9,720
Mound Springs	49,550
Old Crossing Treaty	9,820
Oronoco	10,920
Old Mill	44,160
Pine Tree	7,200
Pomme de Terre	19,650
Ray Berglund	11,320
St. Croix	69,850
Sam Brown Monument	9,820
Scenic	45,650
Schwandt Monument	1,870
Sibley	132,500
Sleepy Eye	16,500
Split Rock Creek	25,200
Split Rock Wayside	8,200
Temperance River	44,000
Toqua Lakes	12,920
Watson Wayside	0
Whitewater	176,540
William O'Brien	56,430
Wood Lake Monument	3,920
Nerstrand Woods	15,385
Cascade River	44,625
TOTAL	2,934,865

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 11

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1958 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Day Visitors	Tourist Campers	Organ. Childrens Camp	Cabins & Rooms	Total Estimated Attendance
Acton Monument	1,932				1,932
Baptism River	19,623				19,623
Beaver Creek Valley	15,583	1,337			16,920
Birch Coulee	17,432	4			17,436
Bois Brule	7,260				7,260
Brook Park Monument	2,650				2,650
Buffalo River	32,379	2,964			35,343
Camden	50,702	432	495	100	51,729
Caribou Falls	4,620				4,620
Cascade River	7,250				7,250
Charles A. Lindbergh	27,816	836			28,652
Count Beltrami Monument	8,320				8,320
Father Hennepin	22,894	4,356			27,250
Flandrau	82,320	1,344	5,044		88,708
Ford Ridgely	93,405	76			93,481
Frontenac	6,720				6,720
Garvin Heights	36,850				36,850
George Crosby Manitou	8,560				8,560
Gooseberry Falls	209,010	25,270			234,280
Halmer Myre	17,178	684			17,862
Hinckley Monument	10,750				10,750
Horace Austin	47,375				47,375
Inspiration Peak	12,352				12,352
Interstate	266,776	16,478		1,166	284,420
Itasca	555,269	39,703	830	11,794	607,546
James A. Carley	2,675				2,675
Jay Cooke	44,094	1,812			45,906
John Latsch	6,674	1,602			8,276
Joseph Brown	2,146				2,146
Kaplan Woods	6,724				6,724
Kilen Woods	8,396	2,342			10,678
Kodence River	18,000				18,000
Lac qui Parle	10,952				10,952
Lake Bemidji	29,701	4,751	472		34,984
Lake Bronson	60,900	1,960			62,860
Lake Carlos	74,016	17,364	98		91,478
Lake Shetek	62,735	7,376	3,331		73,442
McCarthy Beach	22,862	8,366			31,228
Milford Monument	10,580				10,580
Mille Lacs Kathio	0				0
Minneopa	47,334	378			47,612
Monson Lake	4,231				4,231
Moose Lake Monument	8,262				8,262
Mound Springs	54,773	2,967			57,740
Nordstrand Woods	12,135	826			12,961
Old Crossing Treaty	9,675				9,675
Old Mill	48,890	1,823			50,713
Oronoco	10,224	628			10,852
Pine Tree	5,476	1,280			6,756
Pomme de Terre	18,859	22			18,881
Ray Berglund	10,245				10,245
St. Croix	0				0
St. Croix State Park	43,522	3,303	19,690	283	66,800
Sam Brown Monument	9,680				9,680
Schwandt Monument	1,426				1,426
Sibley	106,948	19,661	2,866		129,473
Scenic	28,588	12,842	926		42,276
Sleepy Eye	16,280				16,280
Split Rock Creek	9,452				9,452
Split Rock Wayside	7,642				7,642
Temperance River	16,337	2,415			18,752
Toqua Lakes	12,820				12,820
Whitewater	163,530	6,230	4,770	1,850	176,380
William O'Brien	40,828	4,062	1,871		46,761
Wood Lake Monument	3,842				3,842
Zippel Bay	0				0
TOTALS	2,688,983	194,228	39,457	16,099	2,860,193

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 12

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1957 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Estimated Attendance 1957
Acton Monument	1,000
Alexander Ramsey	18,000
Baptism River	28,600
Beaver Creek Valley	17,500
Birch Coulee	18,200
Brook Park Monument	2,500
Buffalo River	23,500
Camden	20,300
Charles A. Lindbergh	25,600
Count Beltrami Monument	5,750
Father Hennepin	20,300
Flandrau	67,500
Fort Ridgely	56,200
Garvin Heights	35,600
George Crosby Manitou	12,500
Gooseberry Falls	232,000
Helmer Myre	21,500
Hinckley Monument	11,750
Horace Austin	27,500
Inspiration Peak	13,200
Interstate	284,600
Itasca	562,750
James Carley	5,200
Jay Cooke	56,700
John A. Latsch	9,200
Joseph R. Brown	2,100
Kaplan Woods	9,250
Kilen Woods	11,750
Les Qui Perle	9,750
Lake Bemidji	26,000
Lake Bronson	68,750
Lake Carlos	66,980
Lake Shetek	51,900
McCarthy Beach	42,500
Milford Monument	10,000
Minneopa	51,750
Monson Lake	4,750
Moose Lake Monument	8,200
Mound Springs	51,500
Nerstrand Woods	11,800
Old Crossing Treaty	9,200
Old Mill	32,800
Oronoco	12,200
Pine Tree	6,200
Pomme de Terre	13,200
Ray Berglund	10,000
St. Croix	59,500
Sam Brown Monument	9,750
Scenic	22,600
Schwandt Monument	1,500
Sibley	32,000
Sleepy Eye	17,300
Split Rock Creek	9,200
Split Rock Wayside	8,600
Toqua Lakes	12,700
Traverse Des Sioux	11,600
Watson Wayside	12,000
Whitewater	71,500
William O'Brien	32,500
Wood Lake Monument	3,200
Caribou Falls	22,400
TOTAL	2,414,300

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation, St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 13

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1956 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Day Visitors	Tourist Campers	Organized Group Campers	Cabins & Rooms	Total Estimated Attendance
Acton Monument	1,000				1,000
Alexander Ramsey	42,500	348			42,848
Baptism River	18,000				18,000
Beaver Creek Valley	14,000	1,012			15,112
Birch Coulee	12,500				12,500
Brook Park Monument	2,500				2,500
Buffalo River	20,960	1,712			22,672
Camden	60,600	326	528	4	61,458
Camp Release	12,500				12,500
Charles A. Lindbergh	23,950	620			24,570
Count Beltrami Monument	7,500				7,500
Father Hennepin	18,250	7,250	1,154		26,634
Flandrau	65,225	602	5,132		70,959
Fort Ridgely	54,684				54,684
Garvin Heights	35,000				35,000
George Crosby-Manitou	8,000				8,000
Gooseberry Falls	211,601	15,900			227,500
Helmer Myre	16,500				16,500
Hinckley Monument	10,500				10,500
Horace Austin	46,500				46,500
Inspiration Peak	10,000				10,000
Interstate	265,030	11,820			276,858
Itasca	457,510	34,397	2,060	13,240	507,207
James A. Carley	2,000				2,000
Jay Cooke	42,608	1,581			44,189
John A. Latsch	7,000	650			8,450
Joseph R. Brown	1,850				1,850
Kaplan Woods	6,168	181			6,349
Kilen Woods	7,857	841	410		9,108
Kodence River	12,000				12,000
Lac Qui Parle	9,135				9,135
Lake Bemidji	17,872	10,296			28,168
Lake Bronson	54,470	733	446		55,049
Lake Carlos	58,820	4,000	1,569		64,389
Lake Shetek	31,556	1,537	1,957		35,050
McCarthy Beach	25,441	3,895			29,336
Milford Monument	10,500				10,500
Minneopa	67,600				67,600
Monson Lake	4,392	8			4,400
Moose Lake Monument	7,500				7,500
Mound Springs	33,505	1,889			35,394
Nerstrand Woods	8,851				8,851
Old Crossing Treaty	8,750				8,750
Old Mill	23,508	436			24,044
Oronoco	9,933				9,933
Pine Tree	3,611	388			3,999
Pomme de Terre	12,650				12,650
Ray Berglund	9,750				9,750
St. Croix	21,173	3,713	17,126	784	42,796
Sam Brown Monument	9,250				9,250
Scenic	17,164	16,755		751	34,670
Schwandt Monument	1,250				1,250
Sibley	31,506	5,295		1,896	38,697
Sleepy Eye	14,560				14,560
Split Rock Creek	8,128				8,128
Split Rock Wayside	6,500				6,500
Toqua Lakes	12,500				12,500
Traverse des Sioux	10,474	??			10,547
Watson Wayside	10,500				10,500
Whitewater	43,560	5,500	3,308	1,950	54,318
William O'Brien	34,870	1,542	220		36,582
Wood Lake Monument	2,150				2,150
TOTAL	2,016,655	132,704	33,910	18,625	2,201,894

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 14

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1954 & 1955 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Estimated Attendance 1954	Estimated Attendance 1955
Acton Monument	1,000	1,000
Alexander Ramsey	26,000	52,000
Baptism River	15,800	17,500
Beaver Creek Valley	16,500	20,000
Big Island	8,500	10,000
Birch Coulee	12,000	10,000
Brook Park Monument	2,500	12,000
Buffalo River	15,000	20,000
Camden	41,500	42,000
Camp Release	12,500	12,500
Charles Lindbergh	18,600	18,500
Count Beltrami Monument	5,000	5,000
Father Hennepin	15,000	18,500
Flandeau	52,500	52,500
Fort Ridgely	65,000	67,000
Garvin Heights	35,000	35,000
Gooseberry Falls	225,000	245,000
Hinckley Monument	9,000	9,000
Horace Austin	45,000	45,000
Inspiration Peak	5,000	6,000
Interstate	240,000	260,000
Itasca	426,000	526,000
James A. Carley	0	0
Jay Cooke	75,000	75,000
Joseph R. Brown	1,000	1,000
John A. Latsch	15,000	15,000
Kaplan Woods	4,200	5,000
Kilen Woods	14,500	16,500
Lac Qui Parle	26,700	28,000
Lake Bemidji	16,000	18,500
Lake Bronson	72,500	75,000
Lake Carlos	17,500	21,500
Lake Shetek	43,500	44,500
McCarthy Beach	22,500	25,000
Milford Monument	15,000	15,000
Minneopa	45,600	45,600
Monson Lake	9,500	10,000
Moose Lake Monument	5,000	15,000
Mound Springs	26,500	28,500
Old Crossing Treaty	7,500	8,000
Old Mill	36,500	37,500
Oronoco	18,500	18,000
Pine Tree	8,000	8,000
Pomme de Terre	10,000	11,000
St. Croix	21,500	24,500
Sam Brown Monument	7,500	8,000
Scenic	27,000	29,000
Schwandt Monument	8,000	1,000
Sibley	16,500	20,000
Sleepy Eye	12,500	12,500
Split Rock Creek	8,600	9,000
Split Rock Wayside	4,000	4,000
Toqua Lakes	11,500	12,000
Traverse des Sioux	16,500	16,000
Watson Wayside	9,200	10,000
Whitewater	27,500	32,500
William O'Brien	32,500	34,000
Wood Lake Monument	2,500	3,500
Nerstrand Woods	5,000	7,000
TOTALS	1,985,400	2,231,100

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation,
St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 15

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1953 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Estimated Attendance 1953
Acton Monument	1,000
Alexander Ramsey S. P.	24,500
Baptism River	12,000
Beaver Creek Valley	24,000
Halmer Myre (Big Island)	7,500
Birch Coulee	12,500
Brook Park Monument	2,500
Buffalo River	18,000
Camden	27,500
Camp Release	12,000
Charles A. Lindbergh	22,500
Count Beltrami Monument	3,000
Father Hennepin	10,500
Flandrau	30,000
Fort Ridgely	70,500
Garvin Heights	34,500
Gooseberry Falls	230,000
Hinckley Monument	9,000
Horace Austin	42,000
Inspiration Peak	7,500
Interstate	235,500
Itasca	420,000
Jay Cooke	75,000
John A. Latsch	14,500
Joseph R. Brown	1,000
Kaplan Woods	5,500
Kilen Woods	13,500
Lac Qui Parle	30,500
Lake Bemidji	14,500
Lake Bronson	61,500
Lake Carlos	7,500
Lake Shetek	23,500
McCarthy Beach	36,200
Milford Monument	20,000
Minneopa	55,500
Monson Lake	15,000
Moose Lake Monument	12,500
Mound Springs	16,500
Old Crossing Treaty	7,500
Old Mill	21,500
Oronoco	17,600
Pine Tree	8,000
Pomme de Terre	9,600
St. Croix	19,500
Sam Brown Monument	8,000
Scenic	26,750
Schwandt Nibynebt	900
Sibley	10,200
Sleepy Eye	12,400
Split Rock Creek	5,400
Split Rock Wayside	3,600
Toqua Lakes	7,600
Traverse de Sioux	16,500
Watson Wayside	9,200
Whitewater	24,400
William O'Brien	27,500
Wood Lake Monument	2,400
Nerstrand Woods	4,200
TOTAL	1,901,950

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation, St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 16

1952 attendance report was estimated in total for all parks - -

1952 estimated State Park attendance - 2,255,500

1952 estimated State Park tourist camper days - 23,900

Table 17

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1950 & 1951 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Total Attendance 1950	Total Attendance 1951
Acton Monument	1,000	1,000
Alexander Ramsey	24,000	24,500
Baptism River	5,000	8,000
Beaver Creek Valley	18,000	28,200
Big Island	7,500	7,000
Birch Coulee	19,500	17,500
Brook Park Monument	1,500	2,000
Buffalo River	32,000	23,500
Camden	46,000	32,300
Camp Release	10,000	12,500
Charles Lindbergh	40,000	22,600
Count Beltrami	800	2,000
Father Hennepin	24,500	21,800
Flandrau	85,000	36,750
Fort Ridgley	25,000	46,250
Garvin Heights	24,500	27,500
Gooseberry Falls	185,000	126,000
Hinckley Monument	9,000	9,000
Inspiration Peak	7,500	7,500
Interstate	285,000	292,000
Itasca	350,500	357,000
Jay Cooke	150,500	126,000
John Latsch	16,500	15,700
Joseph P. Brown	800	800
Kaplan Woods	4,900	6,200
Kilen Woods	10,500	15,750
Lac Qui Parle	23,000	19,500
Lake Bemidji	17,500	16,200
Lake Bronson	67,500	62,700
Lake Carlos	14,500	15,500
Lake Shetek	50,000	32,600
McCarthy Beach	19,000	44,500
Milfred Monument	1,000	1,000
Minneopa	76,000	78,400
Monson Lake	24,500	19,250
Moose Lake Monument	17,000	17,000
Mound Springs	16,500	23,500
Nerstrand Woods		1,200
Old Crossing Treaty	8,000	8,000
Old Mill	33,500	37,250
Oronoco	17,000	16,700
Pine Tree	6,000	6,000
Pomme de Terre	22,500	18,300
St. Croix	30,500	28,600
Sam Brown Monument	8,000	8,000
Scenic	19,500	30,500
Schwandt Monument	600	600
Sibley	24,500	23,600
Sleepy Eye	12,500	15,400
Split Rock Creek	9,500	9,500
Split Rock Wayside	2,500	2,500
Toqua Lakes	9,500	12,500
Traverse des Sioux	10,000	10,000
Watson Wayside	9,500	9,500
Whitewater	77,500	50,600
William O'Brien	2,500	3,200
Wood Lake Monument	1,200	1,200
TOTALS	2,015,800	1,893,650

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation, St. Paul, Minnesota

Table 18

MINNESOTA STATE PARKS
1969 CALENDAR YEAR ATTENDANCE DATA
VISITOR DAYS

Park Name	Estimated Attendance 1949
Acton Monument	1,000
Alexander Ramsey	23,500
Baptism River	1,500
Beaver Creek Valley	17,500
Big Island	4,500
Birch Coulee	16,500
Brook Park Monument	2,000
Buffalo River	26,500
Camden	52,500
Camp Release	9,500
Charles A. Lindbergh	55,000
Count Beltrami Monument	500
Father Hennepin	15,000
Flandrau	95,000
Fort Ridgely	25,000
Garvin Heights	10,000
Gooseberry Falls	190,000
Hinckley Monument	9,000
Horace Austin	22,500
Inspiration Peak	6,500
Interstate	250,000
Itasca	347,500
Jay Cooke	147,000
John A. Latsch	12,750
Joseph R. Brown	750
Kaplan Woods	5,000
Kilen Woods	3,000
Lac Qui Parle	22,500
Lake Bemidji	8,500
Lake Bronson	108,750
Lake Carlos	18,500
Lake Shetek	49,500
McCarthy Beach	22,500
Middle River	32,500
Milford Monument	750
Minneopa	75,400
Monson Lake	25,400
Moose Lake Monument	16,500
Mound Springs	9,500
Old Crossing Treaty	6,700
Oronoco	16,500
Pine Tree	4,500
Pomme de Terre	20,000
St. Croix	27,500
Sam Brown Monument	7,650
Scenic	18,900
Schwandt Monument	500
Sibley	32,500
Sleepy Eye	7,500
Split Rock Creek	8,700
Split Rock Wayside	1,000
Toqua Lakes	8,600
Traverse des Sioux	8,500
Watson Wayside	7,500
Whitewater	65,700
William O"Brien	1,000
Wood Lake Monument	750
ESTIMATED TOTAL	1,985,800

Source: State of Minnesota, Department of Conservation, St. Paul, Minnesota

TABLE 19

ESTIMATE OF SPENDING BY TOURISTS, SUMMER 1966
(Per Person-Per Day)

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
0-$2.50	47	-	13	3	63
2.51-4.99	26	1	19	8	54
5.00-7.49	97	4	34	10	145
7.50-9.99	15	-	3	2	20
10.00-12.49	104	6	16	8	134
12.50-14.99	13	-	1	1	15
15.00-17.49	38	5	5	1	49
17.50-19.99	1	-	1	-	2
20.00-22.49	49	1	6	-	56
22.50-24.99	-	-	4	-	4
25.00-27.49	28	-	1	3	32
27.50-29.99	-	-	-	-	-
30.00-39.99	10	-	2	-	12
40.00-49.99	9	1	1	-	11
50.00-59.99	10	-	-	-	10
60.00-99.99	3	-	-	-	3
Over $100	4	-	--	-	4
Total	454	18	106	31	614

TABLE 20

WHAT TOURISTS LIKED MOST ABOUT AREA, SUMMER 1966

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Scenery	165	15	18	2	200
Port & Harbor	165	-	-	-	165
Zoo	85	-	-	-	85
Weather	74	2	12	3	91
People	23	-	9	6	38
North Shore	96	-	-	-	96
Fishing	6	1	23	18	48
Stores	21	-	-	-	21
Arena-Auditorium	5	-	-	-	5
Everything	26	-	1	1	28
Skyline Drive	9	-	-	-	9
Camping	4	-	11	-	15
Hills	10	-	-	-	10
Area Lakes	-	-	23	5	28
Woods	-	2	13	-	15
Mines	-	9	-	-	9
Nice resorts	-	-	8	1	9
Quiet	-	-	7	8	15
Beaches	-	-	6	2	8
Aerial Bridge	4	-	-	-	4
Parks	4	-	-	-	4
Miscellaneous	22	-	10	3	35
Total	719	29	141	49	938

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 21

WHAT TOURISTS LIKED LEAST ABOUT AREA, SUMMER 1966

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Traffic	81	-	-	-	81
Weather	59	1	8	7	75
Roads	25	2	4	1	32
Lack of camping sites	14	3	3	-	20
Lack of hotels, motels etc.	13	-	-	1	14
Hills	39	-	-	-	39
Run down areas	35	-	2	-	37
Bad restaurants	5	-	1	-	6
Insects	5	-	44	11	60
Unmarked streets	12	-	-	-	12
No fish	-	-	9	-	9
Lack of stores, gas stations, etc.	1	1	1	2	5
No activity	3	-	-	1	4
No recreation areas	4	-	2	-	6
No beaches or pools	2	-	2	-	4
No work	3	-	-	-	3
Magoo too isolated (zoo)	3	-	-	-	3
Fishing license restrictions	-	-	3	1	4
Miscellaneous	23	1	9	7	40
Total	327	8	88	31	454

TABLE 22

TOURISTS PRINCIPAL REASON FOR VISITING AREA, SUMMER 1966

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Rest and Relaxation	15	-	15	4	34
Fishing	5	1	49	20	75
Sightseeing	251	10	4	2	267
Visiting Friends and Relatives	101	4	1	3	109
Enroute to or from another area	57	1	-	1	59
Business	24	1	-	-	25
Shopping	41	-	-	-	41
Arena-Auditorium Activities	10	-	-	-	10
Camping	10	-	15	-	25
Portorama	9	-	-	-	9
Vacation	45	3	14	3	65
See Ships and Harbor	58	-	-	-	58
See Lake Superior and North Shore	17	-	-	-	17
See Zoo	58	-	-	-	58
Visit Mines	-	13	-	-	13
Like Area	11	-	12	3	26
Health	4	-	1	-	5
Weather	6	-	-	-	6
Deerpath Resort	-	-	5	-	5
Recommended by friend	-	-	4	-	4
Good accomodations	-	-	5	-	5
Miscellaneous	13	1	5	-	19
Total	735	34	130	36	935

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 23

AGES OF PERSONS VISITING AREA, SUMMER 1966

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Over 18	1731	90	291	83	2195
Under 18	1575	59	202	56	1892

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 24

TRAVELERS WHO HAVE VISITED THIS AREA BEFORE

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Have Visited	488	8	98	25	619
Have Not Visited	168	28	24	11	231
No Answer	6	1	-	-	7
Total	662	37	122	36	857

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 25

NON-MINNESOTA RESIDENTS WHO HAVE VISITED MINNESOTA BEFORE

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Have Visited	212	21	64	18	315
Have Not Visited	65	8	8	4	85
No Answer	13	1	1	-	15
Total	290	30	73	22	415

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, city of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 26

WHERE TOURISTS ARE STAYING WHILE IN MINNESOTA, SUMMER 1966

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Camping	225	10	34	13	282
Motels, hotels or resorts	343	19	80	21	463
With relatives	45	4	-	-	49
Dorm	2	-	-	-	2
Private cottage	-	-	-	1	1
Total	615	33	114	35	797

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 27

HOME STATES OF TOURISTS IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA, SUMMER 1966

States, Canadian Provinces and others	Tourists Visiting Duluth	Tourists Visiting St. Louis County	Tourists Visiting Itasca County	Tourists Visiting Red Lake Area	Total
Alabama	1	-	-	-	1
Alaska	1	-	-	-	1
California	8	3	-	2	13
Connecticut	2	-	-	-	2
Florida	2	-	-	1	3
Idaho	1	-	-	-	1
Illinois	26	4	29	6	65
Indiana	6	2	12	1	21
Iowa	53	3	24	4	84
Kansas	-	1	-	5	6
Kentucky	1	-	-	-	1
Maryland	1	-	-	-	1
Massachusetts	1	-	-	-	1
Michigan	17	7	-	-	24
Minnesota	372	7	49	14	442
Mississippi	1	-	-	-	1
Missouri	8	-	2	-	10
Montana	-	-	-	1	1
Nebraska	10	1	-	-	11
Nevada	2	-	-	-	2
New Jersey	2	-	-	-	2
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1
New York	4	-	-	-	4
North Carolina	1	-	-	-	1
North Dakota	11	-	1	2	14
Ohio	9	1	2	-	12
Oklahoma	2	-	1	-	3
Pennsylvania	5	-	-	-	5
South Dakota	5	-	-	-	5
Tennessee	2	1	-	-	3
Texas	3	-	-	-	3
Utah	1	-	-	-	1
Washington	2	-	-	-	2
Wisconsin	32	5	2	-	39
Canada					
Alberta	1	1	-	-	2
British Columbia	1	-	-	-	1
Manitoba	13	1	-	-	14
Ontario	47	-	-	-	47
Quebec	1	-	-	-	1
Saskatchewan	5	-	-	-	5
Foreign Countries					
England	1	-	-	-	1
Total	662	37	122	36	857

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 28

HOME CITIES OF MINNESOTA TOURISTS IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA, SUMMER 1966

City	Tourists Visiting Duluth	Tourists Visiting St. Louis County	Tourists Visiting Itasca County	Tourists Visiting Red Lake Area	Total
Aitkin	2	-	-	-	2
Albert Lea	1	-	-	-	1
Alexandria	1	-	-	-	1
Annandale	1	-	-	-	1
Anoka	2	-	-	-	2
Audubon	1	-	-	-	1
Aurora	-	-	1	-	1
Austin	2	-	-	-	2
Bagley	1	-	-	-	1
Balaton	1	-	-	-	1
Barnesville	1	-	-	-	1
Barnum	1	-	-	-	1
Bemidji	2	-	-	-	2
Big Falls	1	-	-	-	1
Bigelow	1	-	-	-	1
Biwabik	-	1	-	-	1
Blooming Prairie	-	-	1	-	1
Bloomington	4	-	-	-	4
Brainerd	3	1	1	-	5
Brimson	1	-	-	-	1
Brook Park	1	-	-	-	1
Brooks	1	-	-	-	1
Brookston	-	-	1	-	1
Bruno	2	-	-	-	2
Cambridge	3	-	-	-	3
Cannon Falls	1	-	-	-	1
Carlton	2	-	-	-	2
Champlin	-	-	1	-	1
Chanhassen	1	-	-	-	1
Chisago	1	-	-	-	1
Chisholm	2	-	-	-	2
Circle Pines	1	-	1	-	2
Cloquet	3	-	-	-	3
Cold Spring	1	-	-	-	1
Coon Rapids	3	-	-	-	3
Cottonwood	-	-	-	1	1
Crookston	1	-	-	-	1
Crosby	1	-	-	-	1
Crystal	1	-	-	-	1
Danvers	1	-	-	-	1
Deer River	1	-	3	-	4
Delano	1	-	-	-	1
Dodge Center	-	-	-	1	1
Duluth	9	-	6	-	15
East Grand Forks	3	-	-	2	5
Edgerton	1	-	-	-	1
Edina	4	-	1	-	5
Ellendale	1	-	-	-	1
Excelsior	2	-	-	-	2
Fairmont	2	-	-	-	2
Faribault	-	1	-	-	1
Fergus Falls	2	-	-	-	2
Finlayson	1	-	-	-	1
Forest Lake	1	-	-	-	1
Freeborn	1	-	-	-	1
Fridley	4	-	-	-	4
Glencoe	1	-	-	-	1
Grand Rapids	1	-	-	1	2
Granite Falls	1	-	-	-	1
Halstad	1	-	-	-	1
Hampton	1	-	-	-	1
Harris	1	-	1	-	2
Hastings	1	-	-	-	1
Hayfield	1	-	-	-	1
Hibbing	1	-	1	-	2
Hinckley	2	-	-	-	2
Hoffman	1	-	-	-	1
Hopkins	4	-	-	-	4
Hoyt Lakes	1	-	-	-	1
Hutchinson	1	-	4	-	5
International Falls	2	-	-	-	2
Ironton	1	-	-	-	1
Isanti	1	-	-	-	1
Janesville	1	-	-	-	1
Kenyon	1	-	-	-	1
Kimball	1	-	-	-	1
Lafayette	-	-	1	-	1
Lake Park	1	-	-	-	1
Lakefield	1	-	-	-	1
Lakeville	1	-	-	-	1
Lamberton	1	-	-	-	1
Lansing	-	-	1	-	1
LeSueur	1	-	-	-	1
Little Marais	1	-	-	-	1
Little Sauk	1	-	-	-	1
Litchfield	-	-	-	1	1
Long Lake	-	-	1	-	1
Long Prairie	1	-	-	-	1
Madison Lake	1	-	-	-	1
Mahnomen	1	-	-	-	1
Mahtowa	1	-	-	-	1
Manchester	1	-	-	-	1
Mankato	3	-	-	-	3
Maple Plain	1	-	-	-	1
Mazeppa	-	1	-	-	1
Milaca	1	-	-	-	1
Milan	1	-	-	-	1
Minneapolis	99	1	12	3	115
Minnesota Lake	1	-	-	-	1

TABLE 28
(Continued)
1966

City	Tourists Visiting Duluth	Tourists Visiting St. Louis County	Tourists Visiting Itasca County	Tourists Visiting Red Lake Area	Total
Minnetonka	5	-	-	-	5
Moorhead	2	-	-	-	2
Moose Lake	1	-	-	-	1
Mora	1	-	-	-	1
Mountain Iron	-	1	-	-	1
Mountain Lake	1	-	-	-	1
New Brighton	2	-	-	-	2
New Prague	1	-	-	-	1
New Ulm	6	-	-	-	6
Norcross	1	-	-	-	1
North Branch	1	-	-	-	1
Osakis	1	-	-	-	1
Oslo	-	-	-	1	1
Osseo	1	-	-	-	1
Owatonna	4	-	-	-	4
Paynesville	1	-	-	-	1
Pelican Rapids	1	-	-	-	1
Pine City	1	-	-	-	1
Pine Island	-	1	-	-	1
Proctor	1	-	-	-	1
Ray	1	-	-	-	1
Raymond	1	-	-	-	1
Red Wing	3	-	1	-	4
Renville	1	-	-	-	1
Richfield	2	-	-	-	2
Robbinsdale	1	-	-	-	1
Rochester	4	-	-	-	4
Rosemount	4	-	-	-	4
Rush City	2	-	-	-	2
Sacred Heart	1	-	-	-	1
St. Cloud	5	-	-	-	5
St. James	1	-	-	-	1
St. Paul	46	-	8	3	57
Sandstone	1	-	-	-	1
Sartell	2	-	-	-	2
Sauk Centre	-	-	-	1	1
Sauk Rapids	1	-	-	-	1
Sedan	1	-	-	-	1
Shakopee	1	-	1	-	2
Shoreview	1	-	-	-	1
Silver Bay	1	-	-	-	1
Sleepy Eye	1	-	-	-	1
Solway	1	-	-	-	1
Spring Valley	1	-	-	-	1
Stanchfield	1	-	1	-	2
Stillwater	1	-	-	-	1
Taylor Falls	1	-	-	-	1
Thief River Falls	1	-	-	-	1
Tracy	2	-	-	-	2
Virginia	2	-	-	-	2
Wabasha	1	-	1	-	2
Walker	1	-	-	-	1
Waltham	1	-	-	-	1
Wanamingo	1	-	-	-	1
Waseca	1	-	-	-	1
Waterville	2	-	-	-	2
Wayzata	1	-	-	-	1
White Bear Lake	3	-	-	-	3
Wilder	1	-	-	-	1
Willmar	2	-	-	-	2
Windom	2	-	-	-	2
Winona	1	-	-	-	1
Worthington	2	-	-	-	2
Zimmerman	1	-	-	-	1
Zumbrato	2	-	-	-	2
Total	372	7	49	14	442

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 29

NIGHTS SPENT IN MINNESOTA BY TOURISTS, SUMMER 1966

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
1 night	20	4	1	-	25
2 "	49	5	1	1	56
3 "	45	9	1	1	56
4 "	35	1	2	1	39
5 "	28	2	3	-	33
6 "	19	2	7	-	28
7 "	31	6	12	1	50
8 "	11	-	7	1	19
9 "	2	-	1	1	4
10 "	18	-	2	4	24
11 "	2	-	-	-	2
12 "	-	-	7	3	10
13 "	-	-	3	2	5
2 weeks	12	1	20	4	37
2½ "	3	-	5	1	9
3 "	4	-	4	1	9
3½ "	2	-	1	1	4
1-2 months	4	-	4	-	8
2-3 "	1	-	1	1	3
3-4 "	-	-	2	1	3
4-6 "	1	-	-	-	1
Over 6 months	1	-	-	-	1
Total	288	30	84	24	426

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 30

NIGHTS SPENT IN AREA BY TOURISTS, SUMMER 1966

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
1 night	141	12	1	-	154
2 "	146	-	1	1	148
3 "	71	-	2	3	76
4 "	26	-	8	1	35
5 "	22	-	5	-	27
6 "	9	1	6	2	18
7 "	19	5	20	7	51
8 "	-	-	5	2	7
9 "	3	-	1	1	5
10 "	6	-	5	3	14
11 "	-	-	-	-	-
12 "	-	-	6	2	8
13 "	-	-	3	-	3
2 weeks	17	-	19	5	31
2½ "	1	-	3	-	4
3 "	2	-	4	-	6
3½ "	-	-	2	-	2
1-2 months	2	-	3	2	7
2-3 "	-	-	-	1	1
3-4 "	1	-	3	1	5
4-6 "	1	-	-	-	1
Total	457	18	97	31	603

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 31

NIGHTS SPENT AWAY FROM HOME BY TOURISTS, SUMMER 1966

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
1 night	10	-	1	-	11
2 "	23	-	1	-	24
3 "	31	1	-	-	32
4 "	31	-	1	1	33
5 "	16	1	2	-	19
6 "	12	1	3	2	18
7 "	44	3	7	1	55
8 "	12	-	8	1	21
9 "	8	1	3	1	13
10 "	14	1	4	-	19
11 "	1	-	1	-	2
12 "	11	-	1	1	13
13 "	1	-	3	-	4
2 weeks	35	2	7	-	44
2½ "	14	1	14	3	32
3 "	8	1	3	2	14
3½ "	3	1	1	1	6
1-2 months	12	-	4	2	18
2-3 "	1	-	1	2	4
3-4 "	1	-	-	-	1
4-6 "	1	-	-	-	1
Total	289	13	65	17	384

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 32

PRINCIPAL REASON FOR VISITING MINNESOTA, SUMMER 1966
(FIRST CHOICE)

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Sightseeing	298	26	6	2	332
Rest and Relaxation	59	-	43	14	116
Fishing	20	1	43	15	79
Camping and Canoeing	25	-	14	2	41
Escape Heat	7	-	1	-	8
Avoid Hayfever	3	-	2	-	5
Business	24	1	-	-	25
Enroute to or from Another State	17	1	-	-	18
Enroute to or from Canada	18	1	-	-	19
Visiting friends and relatives	82	6	3	2	93
Vacation	10	-	6	1	17
Arena-Auditorium activities	9	-	-	-	9
Portorama	6	-	-	-	6
See Zoo	9	-	-	-	9
Shopping	13	-	-	-	13
Miscellaneous	11	1	2	-	14
Total	611	37	120	36	804

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 33

PRINCIPAL REASON FOR VISITING MINNESOTA, SUMMER 1966
(SECOND CHOICE)

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Sightseeing	93	4	10	3	110
Rest and Relaxation	170	12	40	7	229
Fishing	34	4	35	13	86
Camping and Canoeing	48	3	13	2	66
Escape heat	15	-	5	3	23
Avoid Hayfever	5	-	-	-	5
Business	5	-	-	1	6
Enroute to and from Another State	13	1	-	-	14
Enroute to and from Canada	18	2	-	1	21
Visiting friends and Relatives	37	3	2	1	43
Vacation	3	-	1	-	4
Arena-Auditorium Activities	9	-	-	-	9
Shopping	7	-	-	-	7
Miscellaneous	13	-	1	2	16
Total	470	29	107	33	639

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 34

PRINCIPAL REASON FOR VISITING MINNESOTA, SUMMER 1966
(THIRD CHOICE)

	Duluth	St. Louis County	Itasca County	Red Lake Area	Total
Sightseeing	42	2	31	2	77
Rest and Relaxation	59	4	16	5	84
Fishing	36	3	21	3	63
Camping and Canoeing	65	2	3	1	71
Escape Heat	23	-	9	7	39
Avoid Hayfever	6	-	3	2	11
Business	10	-	-	-	10
Enroute to or from another State	18	1	-	1	20
Enroute to or from Canada	18	4	-	1	23
Visiting friends and Relatives	47	2	2	2	53
Vacation	1	-	1	-	2
Arena-Auditorium Activities	11	-	-	-	11
Shopping	3	-	-	-	3
Miscellaneous	7	-	3	-	10
Total	346	18	89	24	477

Source: Survey by Richard O. Sielaff and Charles Aguar prepared for the Division of Minnesota State Parks, the City of Duluth, St. Louis County, and Itasca County

TABLE 35

SUMMARY OF AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDER DATA
AVERAGE DAILY VOLUME FOR SUNDAY, WEEKDAY, SATURDAY, AND MONTH
FOR THE YEAR 1964

Location Northeast of Blackduck

A.T.R. Station No. 210

County Beltrami

Route U. S. 71

Month	Average Sunday	Average Weekday	Average Saturday	Adjusted daily average for the month	Percentage the average Sunday is of the average weekday	Percentage the average Saturday is of the average weekday	Percentage the adjusted daily average is of the average weekday	Percentage the adjusted daily average is of the annual average
Jan.	323	342	353	341	94.4	103.2	99.7	68.6
Feb.	372	356	390	363	104.5	109.6	101.0	73.0
March	382	376	440	386	101.6	117.0	102.7	77.6
April	419	357	451	379	117.4	263.3	106.2	76.2
May	531	481	561	500	110.4	116.6	104.0	100.6
June	671	591	745	624	113.5	126.1	105.6	125.5
July	805	688	800	721	117.0	116.3	104.8	145.0
Aug.	755	698	800	721	108.2	114.6	103.3	145.0
Sept.	631	539	693	574	117.1	128.6	106.5	115.4
Oct.	593	454	541	486	130.6	119.2	107.0	97.7
Nov.	589	534	605	552	102.3	113.2	103.3	111.0
Dec.	268	333	293	318	80.5	87.9	95.5	63.9
Yearly Average	528	479	556	497	100.2	116.0	103.7	

Source: Minnesota Highway Department

TABLE 36

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDER DATA
24 HOUR ADJUSTED AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH
COMPARED TO THE MONTH IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

Location Northeast of Blackduck

A.T.R. Station No. 210

County Beltrami

Route U.S. 71

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1962	296	289	384	394	465	581	672	672	549	491	533	331	471
1961	292	347	400	402	476	596	731	719	582	469	521	330	489
1962:61	101.4	83.3	96.0	98.0	97.7	97.5	91.9	93.5	94.3	104.7	102.3	100.0	96.3
1963	283	334	386	388	459	594	700	676	533	488	547	368	480
1962	296	289	384	394	465	581	672	672	549	491	533	331	471
1963:62	95.6	115.6	100.5	98.5	98.7	102.2	104.2	100.6	97.1	99.4	102.6	111.2	101.9
1964	341	363	386	379	500	624	721	721	574	486	552	318	497
1963	283	334	386	388	459	594	700	676	533	488	547	368	480
1964:63	120.5	108.7	100.0	97.7	108.9	105.1	103.0	106.7	107.7	99.6	100.9	86.4	103.5
1966			358	391*	476	655	773						
1965	323	325*	345*	264*	474	563	707	655	583	500	537	329	467
1966:65	*	*	103.8	148.1	100.4	116.3	109.3						

Source: Minnesota Highway Department
* Denotes reference to remarks on sheets 8, 9 and 10

TABLE 57

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC RECORDER DATA
SUMMARY OF HOURLY VOLUMES FOR 30 HIGHEST HOURS

1964
ANNUAL DAILY AVERAGE - 497

Location Northeast of Blackduck — A.T.R. Station No. 210

County Beltrami — Route T. H. 71

Highest Hour	Traffic Volume	Date	Day	Hour	Percent 1st. 10th. 20th. 30th. hour is of annual Daily Average
1	123	11-6	Fri.	1 2 PM	24.7
2	114	11-6	Fri.	4-5 PM	
3	109	11-6	Fri.	3-4 PM	
4	108	11-8	Sun.	5-6 PM	
5	102	11-6	Fri.	6-7 PM	
6	100	7-8	Wed.	5-6 PM	
7	97	11-6	Fri.	12-1 PM	
8	96	11-8	Sun.	6-7 PM	
9	93	11-6	Fri.	10-11AM	
10	90	11-6	Fri.	7-8 PM	18.1
11	89	3-7	Sat.	11-12PM	
12	88	11-6	Fri.	8-9 PM	
13	87	3-7	Sat.	5-6 PM	
14	83	8-15	Sat.	3-4 PM	
15	83	8-15	Sat.	5-6 PM	
16	83	11-6	Fri.	11-12Noon	
17	79	8-11	Tues.	4-5 PM	
18	79	8-9	Sun.	4-5 PM	
19	79	8-2	Sun.	3-4 PM	
20	78	8-12	Wed.	4-5 PM	15.7
21	77	8-3	Mon.	2-3 PM	
22	77	8-9	Sun.	10-11AM	
23	75	6-6	Sun.	1-2 PM	
24	75	8-8	Sat.	10-11AM	
25	75	8-15	Sat.	4-5 PM	
26	74	8-20	Thur.	11-12AM	
27	74	8-11	Tues.	2-3 PM	
28	73	7-19	Sun.	12-1 PM	
29	72	8-21	Fri.	3-4 PM	
30	71	8-1	Sat.	10-11AM	14.3

Total Traffic	10	Highest	Hours	1032	Average Traffic	10	Highest	Hours	103
" "	20	"	"	1860	" "	20	"	"	93
" "	30	"	"	2603	" "	30	"	"	87

Deer Season November 10 thru November 30

Source: Minnesota Highway Department

Footnotes

1/ Aguar, Jyring & Whiteman/Planning Associates, Tourist and Recreational Resources Red Lake Reservation, Minnesota, prepared for the U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Duluth, May, 1964.

2/ Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission, Parks and Recreation in Minnesota, Report #12, St. Paul, Minnesota, May, 1965.

3/ Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman & Moser, Outdoor Recreation Plan, Koochiching County, Minnesota, Koochiching County Planning Commission, Duluth, September, 1966.

4/ Minnesota Conservation Department, Bureau of Engineering, Tower-Soudan State Park Feasibility Study, St. Paul, Minnesota, September, 1964.

5/ Minnesota Outdoor Recreation Resources Commission, Driving for Pleasure in Minnesota, Study Report #6, St. Paul, Minnesota, April, 1965.

6/ Kilby, William, Information Concerning the Largest Area of Homestead Land in Minnesota, circa 1910, State Board of Immigration, St. Paul, Minnesota.

7/ State Board of Immigration, Homestead Lands in Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1917.

8/ Hella, U. W., "Minnesota's Park Story", The Conservation Volunteer, Minnesota Department of Conservation, Summer of 1964.

9/ Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of State Parks, The Minnesota State Park and Recreational Area Plan, St. Paul, March, 1939.

10/ National Conference on State Parks, Suggested Criteria for Evaluating Areas Proposed for Inclusion in State Park Systems, adopted in 1954, reprinted in Guideline, Washington, D. C., August, 1957.

11/ Drury, Newton B., California News and Views, Vol. 13, No. 11, November, 1956.

12/ U. S. Department of Interior - National Park Service, Parks for America, a Survey of Park and Related Resources in the 50 States and a Preliminary Plan, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1964.

13/ Information contributed through the courtesy of Mrs. Ingvar Rennemo, Kelliher, Minnesota.

14/ Wilford, Lloyd A., "The Prehistoric Indians of Minnesota - The Headwaters Lakes Aspect", Minnesota History, The Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota, December, 1945.

Footnotes (continued)

15/ Perrault, Jean Baptiste, "Narrative of the Travels and Adventures of a Merchant Voyageur in the Savage Territories of Northern America" in Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections, 37:533, 545 map, 1909-1910.

16/ Information furnished by Mr. Timothy Fiske, Archeologist, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota.

17/ Waukesha Aviation Club, 1966-67 Guide to Recreational Opportunities at Wisconsin Airports, Waukesha, Wisconsin, 1966.

References in Addition to Those Used in Footnotes:

Allison, Ira S., "The Geology and Water Resources of Northwestern Minnesota", Minnesota Geological Survey Bulletin 22, 1932.

Bemidji Daily Pioneer, Various clippings on early history of Beltrami County, September and October, 1933.

Blegen, Theodore C., Minnesota a History of the State, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1963.

Dana, Samuel Trask; Allison, John H.; and Cunningham, Russel N., Minnesota Lands, The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., 1960.

Minnesota Department of Conservation, Division of Waters, Hydrologic Atlas of Minnesota, Bulletin No. 10, St. Paul, Minnesota, April, 1959.

Klammer, Paul W., 'Building With Logs", Gopher Historian, Junior Historical Magazine, Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minnesota, Fall, 1963.

Schwartz, George M., and Thiel, George A., Minnesota's Rocks and Waters, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1958.

Thornbury, William D., Principles of Geomorphology, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, 1962.

Vandersluis, Dr. Charles W., A Brief History of Beltrami County, Beltrami County Historical Society, Bemidji, 1963.

ERRATA

After this report was printed, it was brought to the attention of the authors that the spelling of the former settlement within the park site should be DOMAAS rather than "Dumas" as has been used throughout this report and the published summary.

Mrs. Bertha Halvorson, Postmistress at Waskish, has located a postcard with the postmark DOMAAS, Minnesota, April 19, 1911.

Source for map opposite page 2 should be Atlas of Minnesota Occupancy, Brown and Tideman, Minnesota Atlas Company, St. Cloud, Minnesota, 1961.

Source for Profile, T. 145, R. 31 to Lake of the Woods: The Geology of Minnesota, N. H. Winchell, Pioneer Press Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, 1899.

F 612 .U6S A34
Aguar Jyring Whiteman Moser.
Upper Red Lake State Park

PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
BY

AGUAR JYRING WHITEMAN MOSER
1582 EAST SUPERIOR STREET DULUTH MINNESOTA 55812 TEL. 218-724-8556

ECONOMIC CONSULTANT: Dr. Richard O. Sielaff, Chairman, Division of Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Duluth.

LAND APPRAISER: L. G. Hedman, Hedman's Resort Exchange, Grand Rapids.

PLANNING STAFF:
Charles E. Aguar, Recreational Planner*
John T. Morse, Associate
Robert T. Scott, Associate
Wesley G. Paschke, Cartographer
Michael H. Miller, Geographer*
John Brandt, Draftsman
Joan A. Kolari, Typist
Frances M. Lovseth, Typist
*Responsible for the feasibility study and content of this Report.

October, 1966

AGUAR, JYRING, WHITEMAN
MOSER
DULUTH, MINNESOTA