

quarter of the 18th century it became a crossroads of travel and a vital link in the network of waterways that nurtured the fur trade empire. Each summer, from about 1778 to 1803, this wilderness outpost was the meeting place of the North West Company. From the east came canoe loads of trade goods; from the northwest, beaver furs bound for Montreal and the markets of Europe. Today, the stockade, "Great Hall" and kitchen, canoe warehouse and other authentic reproductions, all help to recreate the setting of two centuries ago. You may retrace the 8½ mile (13½ kilometers) Grand Portage Trail, like the voyageurs of old. Much easier is the half-mile walk to the top of Mount Rose with its scenic view. Guided tours, exhibits, craft demonstrations (summer only). Open all year, but staffed only from mid-May to October. Limited tourist services and camping nearby; full services at Grand Marais, Minnesota (36 miles — 58 kilometers — southwest) and Thunder Bay, Ontario (45 miles — 72 kilometers — north-east). Mail address: P.O. Box 666, Grand Marais, MN 55604.

### Pipestone National Monument

A low but conspicuous rocky ledge interrupts the flat prairie in the southwest corner of Minnesota. Hard quartzite ledges extend for nearly a mile along a grassy swale. Near the base of this outcrop is a seam of dense red mineral, today called "catlinite" or "pipestone." Although difficult to quarry, once extracted, the soft red stone was easily carved with primitive tools in prehistoric times. Native American Indians used this stone for ceremonial and social objects, notably their famous "peace pipes." They travelled hundreds of miles to dig out this rare material and it was traded far and wide, long before the white man settled the land. This federal area was established by Congress in 1937 to preserve the historic aboriginal quarries for all time. Only Indians can excavate the material today. Many do so, and you can often watch them at work, carving various traditional forms from it, including pipes of many shapes. Open all year; visitor center, self-guiding trail, exhibits, Indian Cultural Center, crafts demonstrations (summer). Picnic area, no camping. Tourist services in adjacent town. Monument adjoins north side of Pipestone. Mail address: P.O. Box 727, Pipestone, Minn. 56164.

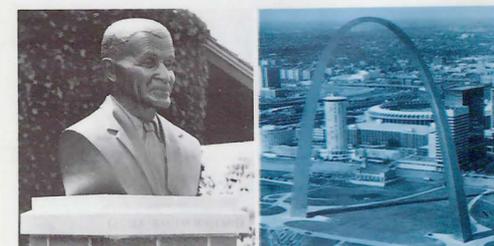
### St. Croix National Scenic Riverway

This unit and its companion unit, the Lower St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, are located in both Minnesota and Wisconsin. See the Wisconsin listings for descriptions.

### Voyageurs National Park

Here in Minnesota's North Woods, bordering Canada, is one of the nation's newest national parks, a water-and-woods wonderland. Of some 219,000 acres within the authorized boundaries, about 80,000 are water. The main body of land is the Kabetogama Peninsula, about 75,000 acres, heavily forested and relatively undeveloped. Dominant lakes are Namakan, Kabetogama, Rainy and Sand Point. Its resorts, great fishing, lake scenery, and opportunities for wilderness experience and outdoor recreation were drawing visitors long before Congress designated the area a national park in 1971. Land acquisition is yet to be completed, and the National Park Service has not yet developed new visitor facilities. The area has changed little since the 1700s when French-Canadian fur traders known as "voyageurs" plied its waters. The park memorializes these hardy, adaptable men whose birch bark canoes carried great quantities of furs and trade goods between Montreal and the far Northwest. Most areas of the park are accessible only by boat, but several sections of the park can be reached by side roads off U.S. Highway 53, linking Duluth with International Falls. Visitor facilities within the park are limited to boat-accessible campsites, but there are private, State and Forest Service automobile campgrounds in the vicinity, and nearby resorts, motels and fishing camps provide boat rentals, guides and other tourist services. Mail address: P.O. Box 50, International Falls, Minn. 56649.

## MISSOURI



### George Washington Carver National Monument

Here on what was once the southwest Missouri farm of Moses Carver, a slaveowner, is memorialized an American black man who has given American history a notable example of the human spirit conquering overwhelming odds. George Washington Carver was born a slave on this farm. As a child he barely survived a kidnapping by Civil War bushwhackers. But, possessed by what he termed "an inordinate desire for knowledge," he became a world-recognized botanical chemist. Carver's pioneer work in agricultural science, notably in developing wider use and improved cultivation of the peanut, brought national fame to him and the Tuskegee Institute where he spent his mature years. A self-guiding trail through the 210-acre Monument starts at the visitor center, and winds along the stream and through the woods and fields that Carver walked as a boy. The trail takes the visitor to a legendary "hanging tree," the birthplace cabin site, a statue of the boy Carver, an historic spring, the relocated Moses Carver dwelling and the rock-walled Carver family cemetery. Open all year; visitor center; interpretive exhibits; living history demonstrations (summer); limited picnic facilities; no camping; tourist services in nearby towns. From Neosho or Carthage, take U.S. 71 Alternate to Diamond; go west 2 miles (3.2 kilometers) on County Highway V, then south about 1 mile (1.5 kilometer). Mail address: P.O. Box 38, Diamond, Mo. 64840.

### Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

The gleaming, stainless steel, 630-foot tall Gateway Arch is the dominant feature of Jefferson National Expansion Memorial. Founded by French fur traders, St. Louis is located on

the Mississippi River just south of the junction of the Missouri River. Because of its strategic location, St. Louis became a hub of mid-continent settlement, commerce, and culture when President Thomas Jefferson arranged the purchase of the vast "Louisiana Territory" from France in 1803. For many years, St. Louis was the gateway to the vast new territories of the West. The graceful Gateway Arch is to St. Louis today what the Eiffel Tower is to Paris. Symbolizing the "Gateway to the West," it commemorates Thomas Jefferson, the Louisiana Purchase, and perhaps most importantly, the hardy individuals who explored and settled the American West during the 19th century. A modern Museum of Western Expansion, the largest museum in the National Park Service, is located underground beneath the Gateway Arch. Two other structures, each rich in the history of the 19th century, are a part of the Memorial. The Old Courthouse (1839-64), where the famed Dred Scott case originated, and the Old Cathedral (1831-34) have national significance in their own right. The Memorial is open all year except for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years Day. Capsule ride to the top of the Arch; walks in the park along the Mississippi River, no camping; tourist services in the adjacent city; walking distance from downtown St. Louis. Mail address: 11 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63102.

### Ozark National Scenic Riverways

Extending through the verdant hardwood forests of the hilly Ozark Plateau in southern Missouri is a different kind of national park area. Here a narrow strip of public park land follows the banks of Current River and its tributary, Jack's Fork, for 134 miles (226 kilometers), preserving the scenic river backdrop for canoeists and John-boat floaters. Much of the river country is little changed from the days when only Indians lightly trod the Ozark trails. It requires a float trip to savor fully the area's natural and scenic values. Bring your own canoe, or float vessel — or rent one at various points along the streams. You don't have to canoe, however. Motorists without a boat may visit Alley Spring, with its old red mill, see some of the largest springs in the world, or tour Round Spring Cavern by lantern light (reservations required). Hiking, swimming, camping, picnicking, hunting, fishing, summer-time naturalist programs and Ozark-craft demonstrations. Tourist services in many small towns in vicinity of Riverway borders. Mail address: P.O. Box 490, Van Buren, MO 63965.

### Wilson's Creek National Battlefield

One summer day in August, 1861, only five months after the start of the Civil War, hundreds of brave men met violent death in battle here along the banks of Wilson's Creek, in southwest Missouri. The engagement was between General Nathaniel Lyon with his troops, mostly Missourians loyal to the Union, and General Sterling Price, commanding troops formerly of the Missouri State Guard, but now espousing the secessionist cause. Control of Missouri, with its resources and strategic location, was the prize at stake. The bloody encounter ended with General Price and his Confederates the victors. General Lyon was killed with many of his officers. His troops retreated northward and left the field to the southerners. However, they were too crippled by the battle to pursue their advantage — and were thoroughly defeated seven months later at Pea Ridge, some 60 miles (100 kilometers) southward, in Arkansas. Thus the bitter combat at Wilson's Creek helped keep Missouri out of the Confederacy, and represented an early step toward Union victory, some three years later. Open all year; self-guiding auto trail around battleground; interpretive display at Bloody Hill; historic Ray farm house (occupied during battle); picnic area; no camping. Tourist services in nearby towns. Park is 3 miles (4.8 kilometers) east of Republic, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Springfield. Mail address: Route 2, Box 75, Republic, Missouri 65738.

## NEBRASKA

### Agate Fossil Beds National Monument

Here, on the high plains of western Nebraska, is located what fossil scientists regard as a national treasure. In these low hills, beside meandering headwaters of the Niobrara River, are buried untold scores of skeletons of assorted now-extinct animals, such as giant pigs, the bizarre Moropus and a fast-running rhinoceros no larger than a Shetland pony. These prehistoric creatures lived during the Miocene epoch, some 20 million years ago. (Dinosaurs became extinct millions of years before this.) Although paleontologists might enjoy just walking over such famous scientific ground, most visitors may be disappointed to find that most of the fossils are still buried, out of sight. Eventually, more will be exposed and you will be able to see displays in place. For the time being, you may hike a self-guiding trail, see fossil exhibits in a small and temporary visitor center, and view a short slide program. Day use only. Tourist services at towns within 30 miles. Open all year, but visitor service only during summer and on winter weekends. Monument is near Nebraska 29, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Harrison, or 34 miles (55 kilometers) north of Mitchell. Mail address: P.O. Box 427, Gering, Neb. 69341.

### Homestead National Monument of America

Settlement and productive use of the land in America's vast western territories was largely due to approval — early in the Civil War — of the Homestead Act. This law granted 160 acres of public land to any qualified person who would live there and farm it for five years. Within 36 years (by 1898) more than 67,000,000 acres were so granted. Here in verdant southeast Nebraska is one of the very first of these homesteads. It was applied for by Daniel Freeman at the Land Office of Brownville, Nebraska, on Jan. 1, 1863, only minutes after the law became effective. Congress authorized this park in 1936 as a "proper memorial" to Mr. Freeman and the thousands of other pioneer settlers who opened up America's great West. Interpretive exhibits and slide program in visitor center review this unique national give-away program. You can visit a century-old log cabin, restored country school, and see pioneer farm equipment displays; self-guiding tour through head-high native prairie grass; occasional living-history demonstrations. Open all year. No camping or picnicking; tourist services in nearby towns. Park is on Nebraska Highway 4, about 4½ miles (7 kilometers) northwest of Beatrice; about 40 miles (63 kilometers) southwest of Lincoln. Mail address: Beatrice, Neb. 68310.



### Scotts Bluff National Monument

This unit of the National Park System preserves a massive promontory of sandstone and clay rising 800 feet (210 meters) above the North Platte River in western Nebraska, not far from the Wyoming line. Called "Mea-ate" by the Indians, it was christened Scott's Bluff by fur trappers in the 1830s, named for Hiram Scott, who died alone and unattended in the vicinity in 1828. Early wagon trains bound for Oregon clattered around its slopes. In 1847, Brigham Young led his followers toward Salt Lake along the nearby river. During 1849-50, after gold discoveries in California, thousands of men, women and children worked their way westward past its cliffs. Later still, the Overland Mail, Pony Express and the first transcontinent telegraph line passed by. You can see remnants of the old trail in the park, etched into the prairie by 350,000 emigrants. Visitor center with interpretive exhibits on western migrations; gallery with art by pioneer artist-photographer W. H. Jackson; auto road to top of the mesa; self-guiding trail around summit rim; 1½ mile hiking trail along slopes of bluff; living history demonstrations during summer. Open all year except Christmas and New Year's Day. No camping or picnicking; tourist services in nearby towns. Park is on Nebraska 92, three miles (5 kilometers) west of Gering. Mail address: P.O. Box 427, Gering, Neb. 69341.

### Chimney Rock National Historic Site (Affiliated Area)

Chimney Rock, near Bayard, rises several hundred feet above the broad valley of the North Platte River. The striking monolith, visible from highways in the vicinity, has been a travelers' landmark for more than a century. No visitor facilities, but a manned information trailer is operational during summer months. Inquire in Bayard for directions. Owned by State of Nebraska and jointly managed by City of Bayard, State Historical Society and National Park Service.

## OHIO

### Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

Established June 26, 1975, this newest National Park Service Area in Ohio is now in the planning and land acquisition stage. It will include approximately 32,000 acres of open, green space stretching more than 20 miles along the Cuyahoga River between the urban centers of Akron and Cleveland. The area will preserve the rural and historic character of land which, once the western boundary of the infant United States, was later settled as a part of the Connecticut Western Reserve. Through it extended an important section of the old Ohio & Erie Canal, the 19th Century transport route that opened Ohio to growth and prosperity. Within this breathing space for a major Metropolitan area are six parks of the Akron and Cleveland metropolitan park systems, the Hale Farm and Western Reserve Village (preserved as a living museum), and Blossom Music Center, a renowned cultural attraction (the summer home of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra). Facilities are available for all-year activities including hiking, picnicking, golfing, skiing, sledding, tobogganing, bicycle riding, canoeing, nature walks and recreation in the broadest sense. Virginia Kendall is the first fully operational unit of the recreation area. Happy Days Visitor Center, located on State Route 303, two miles east of Peninsula, is open daily. Mail address: P.O. Box 158, Peninsula, OH 44264.

### Mound City Group National Monument

Southern Ohio is rich in prehistoric Indian sites. One of the most famous is preserved at Mound City Group National Monument, located near Chillicothe on the west bank of the Scioto River. Although the mounds here were built to cover the remains of the dead, early archeologists likened them to a city because of their abundance. Mound City was first excavated in the 1840s by two amateur archeologists, Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis of Chillicothe, who unearthed a wealth of superbly crafted burial offerings. These included stone pipes carved to represent animals and people, decorative pottery, tools of obsidian and flint, and sculptures and personal ornaments made of native copper. A number of original specimens are on display at the Visitor Center, as are replicas of a variety of Hopewell artifacts. Open daily except Thanksgiving Day, Dec. 25 and Jan. 1. Ranger-conducted walks scheduled during the summer; self-guiding trail available year-around. No camping on site, but several State Parks within 25 miles (40 kilometers). Monument is on State Route 104, about one mile north of intersection with U.S. 35, or about four miles north of Chillicothe. Motels, restaurants and other services available in Chillicothe. Mail address: 16062 State Route 104, Chillicothe, Ohio 45601.

### Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial

Although America's Revolutionary War had long been won, the subsequent "War of 1812" with Britain was going badly. The summer of 1813 saw the East Coast completely blockaded, and the British in control of the Great Lakes and adjacent territory. All this suddenly changed on September 10, 1813, when U. S. Navy Commodore Oliver H. Perry won a decisive victory over a British squadron in Lake Erie. Augmented by other successes on land, Perry's victory enabled the United States to hold the Old Northwest when peace was negotiated by the Treaty of Ghent in 1814. The Park not only commemorates Perry's victory but also is dedicated to the goal of international peace through arbitration and disarmament. The granite Memorial shaft, the park's outstanding feature, is considered the world's most massive single Doric column. Near the famous battle site, it rises 352 feet (105 meters) above its 45 foot (13½ meter) wide base. It was built during 1912-15. The area is located on South Bass Island in Lake Erie, four miles offshore from the Ohio mainland. Auto

ferries operate frequently from two shore points, Catawba Point and Port Clinton, April to November. The Memorial is closed November through March. Elevator to Memorial top, scenic views, exhibits; limited camping and tourist services on Island; full services at mainland communities. Mail address: P.O. Box 78, Put-in-Bay, Ohio 43456.

### William Howard Taft National Historic Site

This park in Cincinnati preserves a two-story brick residence which was the birthplace and boyhood home of the only person to serve as both President (1909-1913) and Chief Justice (1921-1930) of the United States. William Howard Taft's father, Alphonso Taft, a Yale educated lawyer, moved west and settled in Cincinnati in 1838. He bought the house in 1851 and remodeled it extensively to accommodate his growing family. The younger Taft, our 27th President, was born here in the house, on Sept. 15, 1857. It was in this neighborhood that he grew up, playing baseball with his four brothers and attending Woodward High School. He went off to Yale and pursued a legal/political career during the period when America was becoming a world power. But he always remembered his happy childhood in this comfortable home. The house is being adaptively restored and refurbished to duplicate the flavor of the 1860's. Presently, the first floor and exhibit room are open daily from Memorial Day through Labor Day, and Monday through Friday the remainder of the year. No camping or picnicking. All tourist services in surrounding city. Location and mail address: 2038 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45219.

## WISCONSIN

### Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

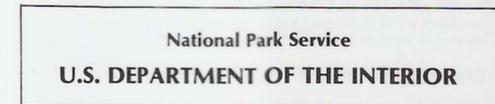
Off Wisconsin's Bayfield Peninsula, the 22 Apostle Islands lie like emeralds in the sparkling waters of Lake Superior. Twenty of the 22 islands and 12 miles of mainland shoreline are being preserved for modern man's exploration and enjoyment by inclusion within the National Lakeshore. Carved by now vanished glaciers, these rugged islands are ever changing. Big lake storms and winter ice sculpture sandstone cliffs into fantastic pillars, caves and arches. Inland, the islands are mantled by a dense northern hardwood forest — maple, birch and aspen with groves of pine and fir. Although both rock and forest were exploited by 19th century entrepreneurs, evidences of past activities are vanishing beneath a luxuriant second growth forest. Lakeshore offers summertime camping, hiking, fishing, picnicking, boating, and beachcombing amid quiet forests, clean air and pure water. Although the park is still in the developmental stage, visitor services are available. During summer, concession operated boats at Bayfield and Little Sand Bay provide excursion trips among the islands and transportation to island campsites. Information is available in the Visitor Center headquarters at Bayfield year around and at Little Sand Bay district headquarters during the summer. Nearby Red Cliff Indian Reservation offers a number of visitor services. Lake waters cold and often rough; swimming and small boats not recommended. Mail address: P.O. Box 729, Bayfield, Wisconsin 54814.

### St. Croix National Scenic Riverways

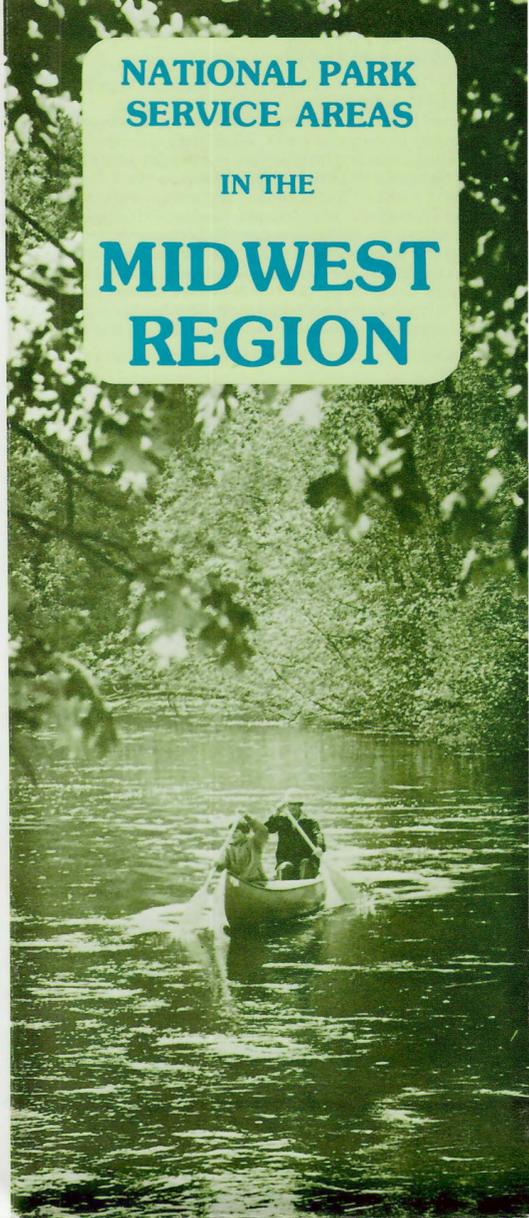
Some 250 miles (400 kilometers) of river constitute this unit, providing for the protection of the St. Croix River from its mouth at the Mississippi River to near its sources at Gordon, Wis., and nearly all of its major tributary, the Namekagon River. The upper portion, including 102 miles (163 kilometers) of the St. Croix and 98 miles (155 kilometers) of the Namekagon, was one of the first to be designated a national scenic riverway. In 1972 Congress added the Lower St. Croix to the unit. For 137 miles of its length, the St. Croix River forms the border between Minnesota and Wisconsin, and each state has administrative responsibility for a part of the Lower St. Croix section, which extends about 52 miles (83 kilometers) from Taylors Falls, Minn., to the Mississippi. Although there are some small dams on the upper rivers, they are mostly free flowing and show little evidence of disturbance by man. The canoeist can float for many days, retracing the routes of the Dakota and Ojibwa Indians, fur trappers and French voyageurs. By design the upper riverway will remain in a primitive state. Canoeing, boating, swimming, hunting and fishing are diversions available. Many opportunities for camping and outdoor recreation are provided by nearby state, county, township or private campgrounds. The Lower St. Croix, by being deeper and wider than the upper river, accommodates the power boater for cruising, fishing or waterskiing. The lower river also is popular with the houseboater, canoeist, swimmer and sunbather. The river passes through some picturesque country, with interesting geological features. State parks along the river provide camping, picnicking, cross-country skiing, nature hikes and interpretive exhibits. Full tourist services available in nearby Wisconsin and Minnesota towns. Mail address: P.O. Box 708, St. Croix Falls, Wis. 54024.

### Ice Age National Scientific Reserve (Affiliated Area)

Authorized by Congress in 1964, this Reserve in Wisconsin consists of a system of nine units exhibiting aspects of continental glaciation. The Reserve preserves a significant segment of the landforms created by the last glacial period in North America. When fully acquired, the Reserve will include 39,905 acres. A 600 mile trail following the terminal moraine will link the nine units. The Reserve is administered by the State of Wisconsin, with development assistance provided by the National Park Service. For information, write State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Tourism & Information, P.O. Box 450, Madison, Wis. 53701.



As the Nation's principal conservation agency, The Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States — now and in the future.



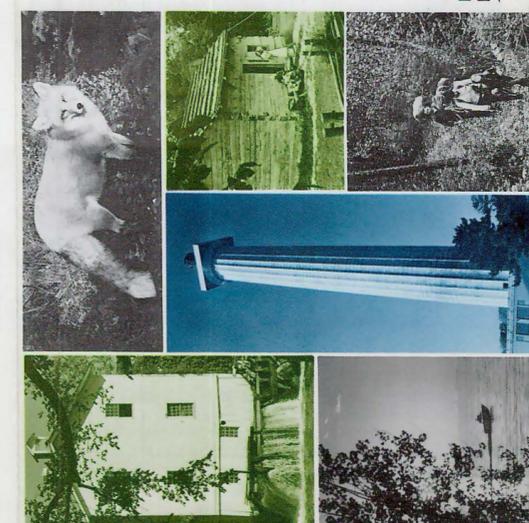
## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AREAS

IN THE

# MIDWEST REGION



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
INT-417



Public Affairs Office, Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
1709 Jackson St., Omaha, Neb. 68102

# GREETINGS. . .

from America's heartland, the Midwest Region of the National Park Service.

Be our guests for an armchair sampling, by means of this brochure, of National parks, lakeshores, scenic riverways, recreation areas and historic sites in a 10-state area extending from Nebraska to Ohio, from Missouri to the Great Lakes.

This is a land of plains, woods and waters, rich in history, rich in recreational playgrounds, blessed with untrammeled areas where the wilderness can still be experienced. It embraces the fertile valleys of the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Rivers, the bustling industrial centers along the southern Great Lakes, the North Woods country of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and the inland seas known as the Great Lakes — Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie.

This sampler may help you choose those areas you'd like to visit.

Some of the NPS units described in this brochure are relatively new and not fully developed. Some, notably historic sites, can be thoroughly experienced in one day. Others, notably natural and recreational areas, warrant longer visits for camping, hiking, boating, floating and other activities associated with the Great Outdoors. Five days in a single park can be more rewarding than windshield inspections of five parks in five days.

Most parks are open all year, but don't forget that Midwest winters can be severe. Snow and ice provide great recreational opportunities, but snow and cold can also make travel and outdoor movements difficult, and sometimes hazardous. Services and facilities in northern, non-urban parks are minimal from late fall to early spring, except where winter sports are an attraction.

Summertime peak-season travel plans should be kept flexible in case campgrounds, tours and motels are full when you arrive. Auto camping is allowed only in designated campgrounds, all of them operated on a first-come, first-served basis. Most have only cold-water restrooms with no hookups or showers. Campground fees, when charged, are comparable to commercial campground fees.

Pets must be leashed at all times, and cannot be taken on tours, trails or in the backcountry. State fishing licenses are required of anglers within the parks. Hunting is allowed only in recreational-type areas, and then is regulated by state and federal laws.

The use of canoes, rafts, floats and motor boats is subject to state and Coast Guard regulation. The use of off-road vehicles is not allowed in most parks.

For specific information on visitor facilities, fees, hunting, fishing, snowmobiles, dune buggies and campgrounds, inquire of the park you plan to visit.

While every effort is made to assure visitor safety, a park visit may expose one to unaccustomed dangers such as wild animals, steep cliffs, rough waves, bone-chilling waters and isolation from medical aid. Be sensibly cautious. Don't take chances.

Above all, enjoy yourselves. The parks belong to you. The National Park Service mission is to make them available for your enjoyment, and to make certain that the resources which make them so special are preserved for the enjoyment of future generations.

For further information, write to the specific park or address your inquiry to:

Public Affairs Office  
Midwest Region  
National Park Service  
1709 Jackson St.  
Omaha, Neb. 68102

## ILLINOIS

### Lincoln Home National Historic Site

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky and spent his boyhood in rural Indiana. Most of his mature life was spent in and out of Springfield, Illinois, where he was a leading attorney. He bought his house, now the showpiece of this Historic Site, from the Rev. Charles Dresser in 1844, for \$1,500. Except for two years in Washington as U.S. Congressman from Illinois (1847-1849), this was home for him and his family until the election 1860 elevated him to the Presidency. This was the only home that Mr. Lincoln ever owned. It has been maintained in its original appearance and its interior contains some of the furniture used by the Lincoln family. The National Historic Site was authorized in 1972 and includes the four blocks surrounding the house. Plans to restore the homes of Lincoln's neighbors are now being developed. The site is within walking distance of other historic structures: the Old State Capitol, where Lincoln delivered his "House Divided" speech; the Lincoln-Herdon Law Office; and the railway station where he delivered his memorable farewell address before departing for Washington. Open daily. No camping or picnicking, but public parks with such facilities are in reasonable distance. Visitor Services in surrounding city. Visitor Center at 426 So. 7th St. Mailing address: 526 So. 7th St., Springfield, IL 62703.



Chicago Portage National Historic Site (Affiliated Area)

Located within the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, this portage, used by pioneers as a link between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, was designated a National Historic Site by order of the Interior Secretary in 1952. Administered by Forest Preserve District of Cook County under a cooperative agreement. No visitor facilities. For information write Cook County Forest Preserve, Cummings Square, River Forest, Ill. 60305.

## MIDWEST REGION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Blue lines identify major highways.

Use this map in coordination with state highway maps.

Affiliated areas, not directly administered by National Park Service, listed in Italics.

### KEY

- - NPS ADMINISTERED AREA
- ★ - AFFILIATED AREA



## INDIANA

### George Rogers Clark National Historical Park

Located on the banks of the historic Wabash River in Vincennes, this park commemorates the accomplishments of George Rogers Clark and the subsequent expansion of American settlement into the Old Northwest Territory. During the opening years of the American Revolution, the British and their Indian allies dominated the area north of the Ohio River, from which widespread Indian raids were launched against the Kentucky settlements. The capture of British Fort Sackville in Vincennes by Clark and his men in 1779 was a severe setback to the British in the west; one from which they never recovered. This important achievement and the hardships endured by Clark and his men while enroute to Vincennes in mid-winter have earned them their place in history. The park contains 24 acres adjacent to downtown Vincennes. A Classic Revival colonnaded stone memorial building dominates the scene. The nearby visitor center includes exhibits and a film on the Clark campaign. Many other historic sites are located within a mile of the park. In summer a bus tour of historic Vincennes is available. No camping or picnicking; all tourist services are available in the town. Location and mail address: 401 South Second Street, Vincennes, Indiana 47591.



### Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

Along the south shore of Lake Michigan between Gary and Michigan City are some 15 miles (24 kilometers) of clean, sandy beaches backed by huge sand dunes, some forested and others being continually reshaped by the wind. In these rolling dunes, Dr. H. C. Cowles formulated early theories that have evolved into the modern day science of ecology. Inland from the beach are blowouts, ridges, valleys, bogs, marshes, ponds, and prairie. This 12,500 acre National Lakeshore surrounds the long established Indiana Dunes State Park, still in State ownership. Private lands are being acquired; developments are under way. Facilities include a visitor center; bathhouses at West Beach and State Park; restored historic Bailly Homestead; picnicking; hiking, bicycle and equestrian trails. Camping permitted only at State Park. Access via I-94, I-80/90, U.S. 12 and U.S. 20, and Chicago, South Shore & South Bend Railroad. Open all year; tourist services in adjacent urban areas. Visitor Center at junction of U.S. 12 and Kemil Road (east of State Park). Mail address: 1100 N. Mineral Springs Road, Porter, Ind. 46304.

### Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial

Few names are more revered in American history than that of Abraham Lincoln, our martyred Civil War president. He was born to pioneer farm parents in Kentucky. They moved to southern Indiana in 1816, the same year Indiana was admitted to the Union. Abraham came along as a seven-year old boy, with his nine-year old sister, Sarah. During the next 14 years the young Lincoln helped his father clear the land and develop a subsistence farm out of the hardwood forest. His mother, Nancy, died of "milklick" when Abraham was nine. He helped his father bury her on a knoll near their farm

cabin. Despite adversities, young Abraham grew to healthy manhood and managed his basic education as the opportunities permitted. In 1830 the Lincolns sold the farm here and moved to the prairie country of central Illinois, where Abraham (then 21) was later to achieve greatness. Here at this National Memorial, you may walk the same ground he trod, on a self-guiding trail. You can learn about pioneer agriculture (the same farmland is now a demonstration "Living History Farm"), and ponder on the course of our nation's history at his mother's grave, the Cabin Site Memorial and in the exhibit room of a visitor center. Open all year; no camping or picnicking (a State Park is nearby); tourist services in several towns within 20 mile radius. Park is on Indiana 162, two miles (3.2 kilometers) east of Gentryville, or four miles (6.5 kilometers) south of Dale. Mail address: Lincoln City, Ind. 47552.

## IOWA

### Effigy Mounds National Monument

Long before Columbus sailed, scattered groups of American Indians — the Woodland people — made their homes in the forested country between the Mississippi Valley and eastern edge of the Great Plains. Much of the area was made up of extensive hardwood forests and deeply cut river valleys, abundant in plants and animals. One fascinating part of the culture of these native Iowans was its mound-building tradition, which endured for over 2300 years! Dome-shaped mounds span the entire sequence and mounds in the shapes of birds and bears — the effigy mounds — first appeared about 2,000 years ago. Although most of the mounds were used to bury the dead, these earth-works were probably also used to symbolize social relationships and, possibly, group identity. You can see many mounds, including several large effigies, along the park's self-guiding paths. Longer trails lead you through forests to impressive bluff-top views of the Rhine-like gorge of the upper Mississippi River. Museum exhibits and a slide program in the Visitor Center give an overview of the prehistoric cultures and environment of the area. Open all year; no camping or picnicking. These, with other tourist services, are available in nearby state parks and towns. Park is 3 miles (5 kilometers) north of Marquette on Iowa 76. Mail address: Box K, McGregor, Iowa, 52157.

### Herbert Hoover National Historic Site

The 31st President of the United States was born in a two-room cottage in West Branch, Iowa, on August 10, 1874. Mr. Hoover later wrote, "My grandparents and my parents came here in a covered wagon. In this community they toiled and worshipped God. . . . The most formative years of my boyhood were spent here. My roots are in this soil." This park preserves the tiny birthplace cottage where "Bertie," as he was called, spent the first five years of his life. Nearby is a reconstructed blacksmith shop similar to the one Jesse Hoover, the President's father, operated from 1871 until 1879. Today, in summer, blacksmiths work at the forge much as Jesse Hoover would have done 100 years ago. The restored Friends Meetinghouse, where the Hoover family worshipped, is located within the park. Other adjacent homes, some that Herbert Hoover knew as a boy, are being restored. The Hoover Presidential Library exhibits documents and gifts related to Mr. Hoover's career as a mining engineer, President, statesman and humanitarian. The President and his wife, Lou Henry Hoover, are buried on a knoll overlooking his birthplace. Information center, self-guiding walking tours; picnicking. No camping. Open all year. On edge of modern town of West Branch, with all tourist services, ½

mile north of Interstate 80, Exit 63. Mail address: P.O. Box 607, West Branch, Iowa. 52358.



## KANSAS

### Fort Larned National Historic Site

In the Pawnee River valley of West-Central Kansas is a well preserved frontier fort, established by the U.S. Army in 1859. Until it was abandoned about 19 years later, Fort Larned was one of the most important military posts along the Santa Fe Trail. The fort is presently undergoing restoration. The nine historic structures include two barracks (one of which houses the visitor center), two sets of officer quarters, the commanding officer's quarters, the quartermaster storehouse, two commissary storehouses, and a shops building which contained the post bakery, blacksmith, wheelwright, paint and saddler's shops. Several buildings are open to visitors daily; no camping; day use only. Summer activities include guided tours and living history programs. Nearby towns provide all tourist services. Park is 6 miles (9.7 kilometers) west of Larned on U.S. 156. Mail address: Route 3, Larned, Kan. 67550.

### Fort Scott National Historic Site

Fort Scott, located in southeastern Kansas, was established in 1842 as a base for U.S. Army peace-keeping efforts along the "Permanent Indian Frontier" between the established States of the Union and the unorganized Indian Territories to the west. During the 1840's Fort Scott was manned by the colorful U.S. Dragoons who protected the frontier and served in the war with Mexico. The post was abandoned in 1853, one year before Kansas became a U.S. territory, as rapid settlement continued to the west. Fort Scott was re-activated during the Civil War by Union Troops and became an important supply and training center for thousands of troops, including the first black soldiers recruited into the Union Army. Preservation of the fort began in 1965, and the Site was authorized in 1978 as a National Park Service area. The frontier fort is restored to the appearance it had during the 1842 to 1853 period with nineteen historic structures, most of which are open to visitors daily. Visitor services include audio-visual programs, guided tours, book sales, and living history demonstrations. Location of the city is on U.S. 69, 90 Miles (145 kilometers) south of Kansas City, Missouri or 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Joplin, Missouri. The city of Fort Scott is well supplied with motels, campgrounds, restaurants, and tourist supply facilities. Mail address: Old Fort Boulevard, Fort Scott, Kansas 66701.

### Cherokee Strip Museum (Affiliated Area)

Located in Arkansas City, Kan., the Cherokee Strip Living Museum on Western Heritage is owned and operated by the nonprofit Cherokee Strip Living Museum Corporation. Congress in 1976 authorized National Park Service involvement through a cooperative agreement. Open to visitors. For information, write Curator, Cherokee Strip Living Museum, Arkansas City, Kan. 67005.



## MICHIGAN

### Isle Royale National Park

Think of a forested island far from shore; a roadless land of moose, wolves and other wild creatures, unspoiled rocky shorelines, free from factory smoke and automobile exhausts. Sound like an impossible dream? Not at all — that's Isle Royale, at this very moment. Accessible only by boat or float-plane, with all vehicles barred, here's a living remnant of the once widespread North Woods wilderness. It's a big island — over 45 miles (72 kilometers) long and about 9 miles (14 kilometers) wide — out in the vastness of Lake Superior, not far from the Canadian border. Geology buffs admire the gigantic mile-long grooves cut into the island's ancient bedrock by Ice Age glaciers. Nature study hobbyists are delighted with the boreal forest, wildflowers, rugged shorelines and the chance to see wildlife. To get there, however, you have to take a ship from Houghton or Copper Harbor, Michigan, or Grand Portage, Minnesota. These vessels will carry canoes, camping gear and provisions along with you. Float-planes fly regular schedules from Houghton, also. Whatever, you must leave your car on shore! A picturesque lodge, with motel units and some house-keeping facilities is available for non-campers at Rock Harbor. Reservations, well in advance, are a must both for transportation and lodging. Visitor use restricted to summer season (May-October); naturalist programs, exhibits, self-guiding trails, hiking, fishing, boating, camping. All tourist supplies at Michigan embarkation towns; limited camping supplies at Rock Harbor and Windigo, on the island. Mail address: 87 No. Ripley Street, Houghton, Mich. 49931.

### Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

In the area between Munising and Grand Marais on Michigan's Upper Peninsula, a high cliff of multi-colored sandstone fronts on Lake Superior. Since first noted by French explorer Pierre Radisson in 1658, this 15-mile (24 kilometer) stretch of rock cliffs, wave-cut arches, caves and rock columns has excited the interest of travelers, and gives name to Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Century-old Au Sable Lighthouse remains a sentinel to ships. Elsewhere in the park are the Grand Sable Banks, glacial deposits being gradually eroded by lake waves and onshore winds. These winds have piled sand dunes atop the Banks, forming a desert-like landscape, strange to see in the Northland. Lying between the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable Banks is 12-mile Beach, a broad, sand-and-pebble sunbathing expanse (lake water is too cold for much pleasure swimming). Altogether, this — our first National Lakeshore — offers a rare blend of scenic interest and recreational opportunity. Most of the area is accessible by auto and foot-trail but you may wish to take the scenic boat cruise from Munising to see most of the Pictured Rocks escarpment. Summer naturalist walks, exhibits, picnicking, camping (May-November), hiking, boating and fishing. Snowy winters favor use of ski trails and enjoyment of other cold-season recreation. Mail address: P.O. Box 40, Munising, Mich. 49862.

### Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

Spectacular dune-capped glacial bluffs rise 400 feet (120 meters) above Lake Michigan's blue water along its eastern shore, near Traverse City, Michigan. Sweeping stretches of low, sandy, forest-bordered beaches punctuate the coast along 33 miles (51 kilometers) of mainland shoreline and on two off-shore islands, North Manitou and South Manitou. Storm waves generated by strong off-lake winds erode sand from the mainland glacial bluffs and blow the grains inland to form great sand dunes. Active for centuries, this process continues today. This area has long been a summer holiday land for Midwest residents. The park was authorized in 1970 to preserve the dramatic shoreline from unsightly encroachments. Visitor services include campgrounds, a visitor center and swim beach. You can enjoy water activities, fishing for trout, salmon or panfish; hiking and cross country skiing and canoeing slow-flowing rivers. A variety of glacially formed landscapes and a diversity of inter-related plant habitats await the nature study hobbyist. Climb the Sleeping Bear Dune under your own power and drive a scenic motor car road to magnificent view points overlooking Lake Michigan. Summer season naturalist programs, self-guiding trail, visitor center exhibits; camping (April-November), picnicking, boating, swimming, hunting and fishing. Tourist services in nearby communities. Mail address: 400 Main St., Frankfort, Mich. 49635.

### Father Marquette National Memorial (Affiliated Area)

Located in Straits State Park near St. Ignace, the Memorial pays tribute to the life and work of Father Jacques Marquette, a French Jesuit missionary who came to the area in the 1600s. Congress in 1975 provided for establishment of the Memorial as part of the Michigan State Park System, with financial and technical assistance from the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service. Other state parks and tourist services in the area. For information, write Parks Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 30028, Lansing, Mich. 48909.

## MINNESOTA

### Grand Portage National Monument

This park nestles between the rolling hills of Minnesota's North Shore and the shining waters of Lake Superior. Once a bustling rendezvous point for adventurers and traders, Grand Portage now provides travelers a moment of rest — and a glimpse into this quiet spot's exciting past. "Le Grand Portage," as it was called by French explorers and missionaries, was known to the Indians for ages. During the last