

Namakan Lake

● Hoist Bay



Two major periods of history are represented at Hoist Bay – logging and recreation. Landscape features, such as the piers of the former railroad trestle, exist from the logging period, and several buildings represent the resort era. Visitors frequent the site and



use it for day use. Interpretive media and day-use facilities are planned for this site. Rehabilitation of the historic buildings began in 2009. Open to the public.

● I.W. Stevens Pine Cove Resort

The I.W. Stevens Pine Cove Resort represents **the resort recreation period. The site's historic buildings are set among large scenic pine trees. The site consists of I.W. Stevens' home, a guest cabin, sauna, generator shed, and root cellar.** I.W. Stevens acquired the property from the Virginia & Rainy Lake Lumber Company. The company chose not to cut the red pine on the site and many of the trees have reached a large, mature state. Interpretive media and day-use



facilities are planned for this site. Rehabilitation of the historic buildings began in 2009.

○ Moose River Indian Village

The Bois Forte Ojibwe were the primary occupants of this area from the 1760s through the 1930s. They were integral partners in the fur trade and remained residents in what is now the park until the Nett Lake reservation was established. Five bands of the Bois Forte Ojibwe lived in the park area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including the west end of Kabetogama Lake, Kettle Falls, Black Bay on Rainy Lake, Crane Lake, and the Moose River area of Namakan Lake. In cooperation with the Bois Forte Band, the park will develop Big Sky Island in Moose Bay as a visitor destination to interpret the history and culture of the Bois Forte people. Interpretive media and day-use facilities are planned for this site.

Sand Point/Crane Lake

● Ingersoll Estate

The Ingersoll Estate represents the history of recreation and early prefabricated architecture. The lodge was built by Illinois philanthropist William Ingersoll in 1928. The estate is on **Sand Point Lake's** main channel and is visible from the water. Interpretive media and day-use facilities are planned for this site. Rehabilitation of the Ingersoll lodge began in 2009.



● Casareto Cabin



The Casareto Summer Cabin is a historic site that represents recreational history of the 1930s. The cabin is located on a

beautiful sand beach. Interpretive media and day-use facilities are planned for this site. Rehabilitation of the cabin will be completed in the near future. Open to the public.

○ Grassy Bay

Grassy Bay is an area rich in natural and cultural resources. The Grassy Bay cliffs are a well-known feature in the park. A historic cabin in Grassy Bay – Mittet – represents the early period of recreation (1880s to 1920s). Interpretive media and day-use facilities are planned at the Mittet Cabin to interpret the significant natural and cultural sites in Grassy Bay.



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Voyageurs National Park

Visitor Destinations



Casareto Summer Cabin

In 2002 Voyageurs National Park wrote its General Management Plan which included the development of 15-20 visitor destinations. These destinations can be reached only by boat and provide visitors with another opportunity to learn about the park and its significance.

The park has identified 15 locations to date that will eventually be provided with picnic facilities and interpretive exhibits. Many of these destinations are historic structures that are being preserved by the National Park Service.

Visitor destinations are in various stages of development and work on historic buildings is in progress.

Key

- Development on visitor destination has not yet begun
- Some day use facilities exist such as a privy, picnic tables, and fire ring
- Development completed

Rainy Lake

- Little American Island

Little American Island on Rainy Lake was the site of a gold discovery in 1893 that started the Rainy Lake gold rush. The island has an accessible interpretive trail with three wayside



panels, a comfort station, and dock. The park completed development of Little American Island as a visitor destination in 1993. Open to the public.

- Anderson Bay

Anderson Bay is a site that exemplifies the outstanding scenery for which Voyageurs National Park was established. The bluffs of Anderson Bay rise abruptly 80 feet out of the water and provide spectacular views of the bay and Rainy Lake. Anderson Bay is the northern trailhead for the Cruiser Lake Trail system and a loop trail takes visitors atop the bluffs.



Interpretive media and full day-use facilities are planned for this site. Open to the public.

- Harry Oveson Fish Camp

Oveson's fish camp is the only remaining intact commercial fishing camp in the area. The structures represent the history of Commercial



Fishing. The property consists of the Oveson house, ice house, and fish processing building. Day-use facilities and interpretive media in the Oveson house are planned for this site. Open to the public.

- Rainy Lake City

Rainy Lake City was a short-lived boom town of the 1890s gold rush, but the site has a long history of use dating back thousands of years and until the park was established. A saloon representative of the prohibition period will provide shelter for interpretive exhibits. The former streets and archeological remains of city buildings are visible and will be developed into an interpretive trail. Development on this site is planned to start in 2011 with day-use facilities and interpretive media.



- Surveyors Island

Surveyors Island is a small island on the east end of Rainy Lake that boundary surveyors used as a campsite during the boundary marking of the early 1900s. During the fur trade period, the voyageurs sometimes stopped at the island before they traversed the big waters of Rainy Lake. Day-use facilities and interpretive media are proposed for this site.

- Camp Marston

Camp Marston is a historic site that represents the history of education in a recreational setting. From 1922 to 1940, Iowa State University



operated a summer camp for civil engineering students. Today the camp consists of the cabin known as "Polaris," where the professors

stayed, and the foundations and chimneys from other camp structures. Day-use facilities and interpretive media in Polaris are planned for this site.

Parkwide

- Kettle Falls Historic District



Kettle Falls has been a crossroad of travel for thousands of years. Ojibwe Indians, voyageurs, loggers, and recreational users traveled through, lived in, and used the natural resources of the area. The Kettle Falls Dam represents the debate between the industrialist E. W. Backus and conservationist Ernest Oberholtzer and nationwide issues about

conservation. Interpretive media is planned for this site. The historic Kettle Falls Hotel is the only full-service lodging available in the park. Open to the public.

Kabetogama Lake

- Ellsworth Rock Gardens



The gardens are an enchanting sculptural landscape that was once filled with flowers. The magnitude of Mr. Ellsworth's creation, the garden's importance as a recreational destination, and its uniqueness in the world of artistic landscapes establish its exceptional historical importance. Interpretive media and additional day-use facilities are planned for this site. Open to the public.

- Gold Portage Area

This visitor destination is a starting point for visitors who want to learn about the natural and cultural features of the west end of Kabetogama Lake. The park's many wetlands, Gold Portage, the Woodenfrog family, and Ojibwe Indian history will be interpreted here. This site will also provide orientation and information about Locator Lake and other points of interest in the park. Interpretive media and day-use facilities are planned for this site.