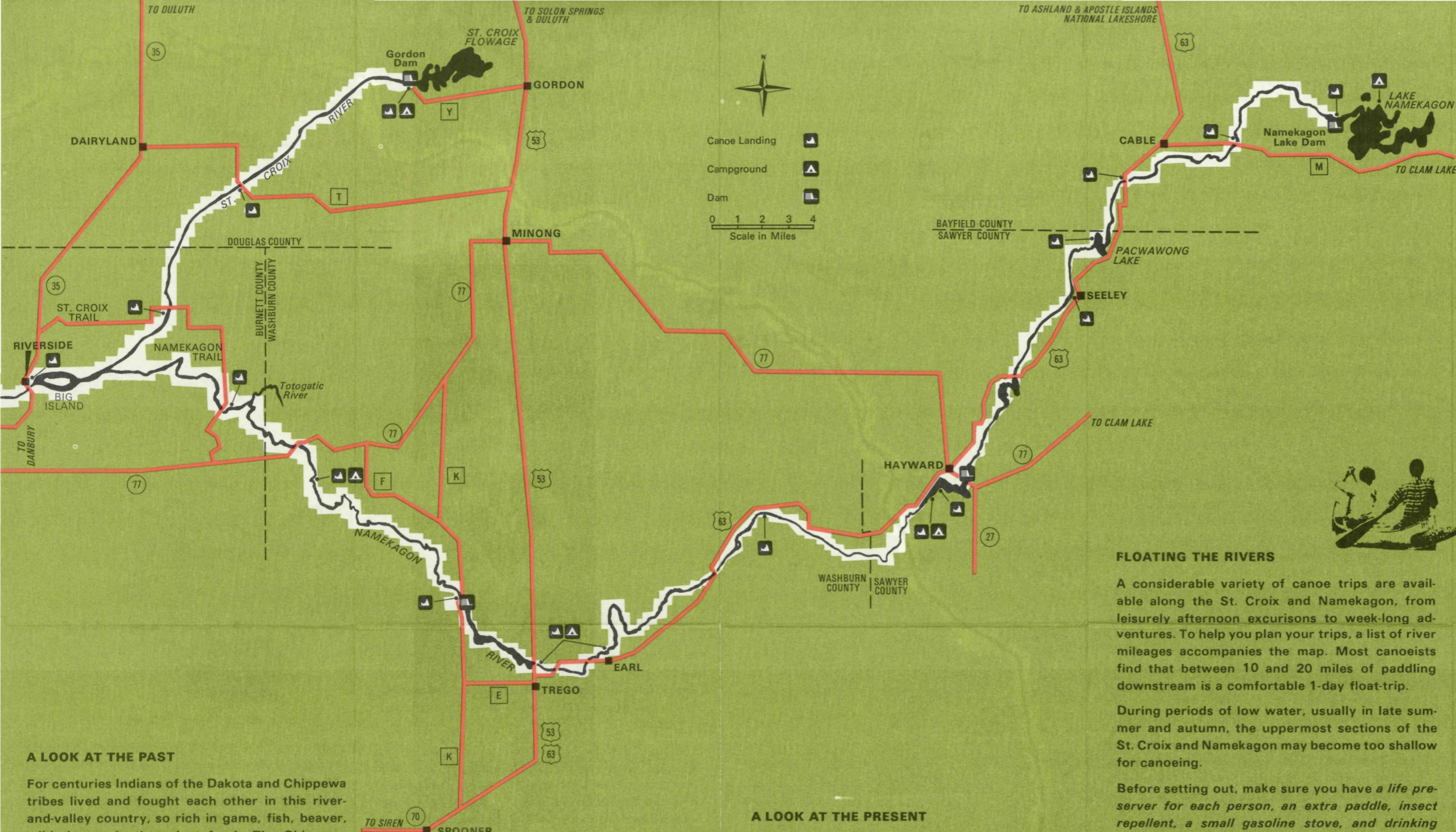


St. Croix

NATIONAL SCENIC RIVERWAY
MINNESOTA • WISCONSIN



Mileage—Namekagon River

Namekagon Lake Dam.....	0
Bayfield County M.....	7
U.S. 63 Bridge.....	13½
Pacwawong Lake Landing.....	17
Wis. 27 Bridge.....	32½
Groat Landing.....	44½
Earl Bridge.....	58
U.S. 53 Bridge.....	62½
Washburn County K.....	67½
Howell Campground.....	81½
Mouth of the Totogatic River.....	92½
Namekagon Trail Bridge.....	93½
St. Croix River.....	98
Wis. 35 Bridge.....	101½

Mileage—St. Croix River

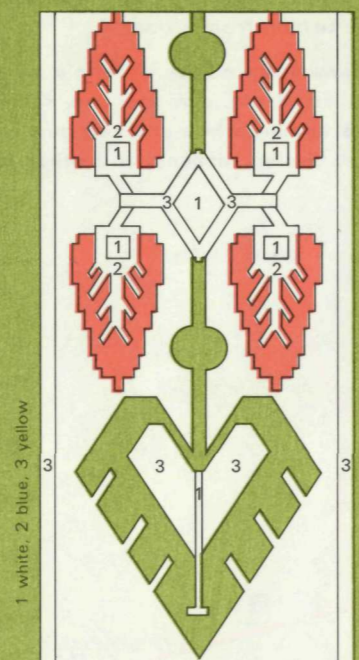
Gordon Dam.....	0
Douglas County T.....	9½
St. Croix Trail.....	16½
Mouth of Namekagon River.....	20
Wis. 35 Bridge.....	23½

mileage chart continues on other side

A LOOK AT THE PAST

For centuries Indians of the Dakota and Chippewa tribes lived and fought each other in this river-and-valley country, so rich in game, fish, beaver, wild rice, and other plant foods. The Chippewa allied themselves with the French, the first European furtrappers to enter the area. From the French the Chippewa obtained guns, and in their ceaseless wars with the Dakota of the Sioux Family, they gained control and pushed their enemies onto the rolling plains of southern Minnesota. Later English traders began to compete for the beaver pelts and had gained control of the rich source of furs by 1763, when France lost Canada to Great Britain.

Furs were to remain the dominant export of this region until the early 1800's when settlers began arriving in the St. Croix valley. They soon made logging the principal industry. For 80 years, the forests rang with the sound of their axes and the rivers were crowded with logs floating down to the mills. The high point for lumber production in Wisconsin and Minnesota was reached in 1899, but the boom had tapered off by 1920. Another era had passed. Today, maturing second-growth hardwood forests have reclaimed much of the lands along the rivers.



1 white, 2 blue, 3 yellow

In all their handicrafts, the Ojibwa used colors of the intermediate (soft) hues of red, yellow, green, and blue. They extracted these vegetal dyes from local plants. Very dark blue and very dark green were used to provide the dark shades, where necessary. Sometimes they harmoniously employed up to twenty-five shades of color in one piece of bead embroidery.

A LOOK AT THE PRESENT

Although the national scenic riverway has been authorized by Congress, much of the land along the banks of the St. Croix and the Namekagon has not yet been acquired—it remains in private ownership. *Therefore, private dwellings and property rights must be respected.*

The national riverway project will require several years for the development of suitable recreation facilities. Meanwhile, you will find a wide range of such facilities at State and county parks nearby. The plans for the scenic riverway call for the development of canoe launching sites, parking and picnic areas reached by automobile, and a series of primitive campsites accessible only by boat. A visitor center and contact stations are planned. Temporary park headquarters is in St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Accommodations and supplies are available in the many nearby communities of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Commercial canoe outfitters are located along the riverway. A list of these firms may be obtained from the superintendent.

FLOATING THE RIVERS

A considerable variety of canoe trips are available along the St. Croix and Namekagon, from leisurely afternoon excursions to week-long adventures. To help you plan your trips, a list of river mileages accompanies the map. Most canoeists find that between 10 and 20 miles of paddling downstream is a comfortable 1-day float-trip.

During periods of low water, usually in late summer and autumn, the uppermost sections of the St. Croix and Namekagon may become too shallow for canoeing.

Before setting out, make sure you have a *life preserver for each person, an extra paddle, insect repellent, a small gasoline stove, and drinking water.*

Firewood is very scarce in the vicinity of campsites, and the cutting of trees or brush is prohibited. Drinking water is available at only a few places along the rivers.

Remember to carry out whatever you carry in—do NOT bury trash.

Your help in keeping the rivers clean will make your next trip and everyone's more pleasant.

THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 is designed to preserve, in a natural condition, a nationwide system of free-flowing rivers of high scenic and recreational value. Waterways classified as scenic, such as major sections of the St. Croix and Namekagon must be free of manmade dams and appear from the water to be largely undeveloped.



THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Much of the land along the river between St. Croix Falls and the crossing of Highway 35 has been owned by the Northern States Power Company for about 50 years. Through sound management practices, this company has been able to maintain these lands along the St. Croix River in an unspoiled condition.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides for a cooperative agreement between the Northern States Power Company and the United States of America, whereby the company would convey certain lands and certain rights in other lands to the United States, to be administered by the National Park Service.

The Northern States Power Company has agreed to donate approximately 7,000 acres of waterfront land to the United States, about 13,000 acres to the State of Minnesota, and about 5,000 acres to the State of Wisconsin. These donations will greatly aid the Federal and State governments to implement their plans for the scenic riverway.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act also allows cooperative agreements between the Federal Government and the State and local governments. These agreements will provide for State and local participation in planning and administering the scenic riverway where its boundary includes or adjoins State- or county-owned lands.